

**R5635**

**Sub. Code**

**9BV1T1/308101/314101/315101**

**B.Voc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2021**

**First Semester**

தமிழ்ச் செம்மொழியும் தமிழர்களின் பன்முகத் திறனும்

**(Common for B.Voc, (FT/SD) / BFA (Painting) / BPA  
(Bharathanatyam) / BPA Music (Vocal))**

**(CBCS – 2019 onwards)**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

பகுதி அ

(10 × 2 = 20)

ஒரிரு தொடர்களில் விடையளிக்க.

1. மொழிக் குடும்பங்கள் இரண்டினை எழுதுக.
2. முத்தமிழ் இலக்கியக் காப்பியம் யாது?
3. அரசன் அணிந்த சட்டை எப்பெயரால் சூட்டப்பட்டது?
4. பேகனின் சிறப்பினை உணர்த்தும் ஆடை யாது?
5. ஆண்களின் அணிகலன் இரண்டினை எழுதுக.
6. நவமணிகள் இரண்டினைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
7. அழகுக் கலையின் வேறு பெயர்கள் யாவை?
8. மாடக்கோயில் என்றால் என்ன?
9. 'உமணர்' என்போர் யாவர்?
10. 'விரிச்சி கேட்டல்' குறிப்பு வரைக.

பகுதி ஆ

(5 × 5 = 25)

அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் ஒரு பக்க அளவில் அளவில் விடை தருக.

11. (அ) திராவிட மொழிகளின் பழமையை எழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

(ஆ) தமிழ்ச் செம்மொழியின் வளர்ச்சிகளை எடுத்துரைக்க.

12. (அ) ஆடை அணியும் வழக்கத்தினை விளக்குக.

(அல்லது)

(ஆ) காலத்துக்கு ஏற்ற ஆடைகள் பற்றி விரித்துரைக்க.

13. (அ) பெண்களின் அணிகலன்களை எழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

(ஆ) அணிகலன் பற்றிய கருத்துக்களைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

14. (அ) குகைக் கோயில்கள் பற்றி விளக்குக.

(அல்லது)

(ஆ) காவியப் புலவனும் ஓவியக் கலைஞனும் பற்றி விவரிக்க.

15. (அ) கல்வி பற்றிய சிந்தனைகளை விளக்குக.

(அல்லது)

(ஆ) விருந்தோம்பல் பண்பின் சிறப்பினை எடுத்துரைக்க.

பகுதி இ

(3 × 10 = 30)

ஏதேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்குக் கட்டுரை வடிவில் விடை தருக.

16. செம்மொழித் தகுதிகளைக் கட்டுரைக்க.

17. இலக்கியங்களில் ஆடைகள் பற்றி விளக்குக.

18. அணிகலன்களின் வகைகளைத் தொகுத்துரைக்க.

19. அழகுக் கலைகளைப் போற்றிப் பாதுகாக்கும் முறைகளை விரித்துரைக்க.

20. சங்கத் தமிழரின் பொருளாதாரத்தை விவரிக்க.

**R5642**

**Sub. Code**

**912CE**

**All U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2021**

**First Semester**

**Part II – COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH – I**

**(Common for All UG Programmes)**

**(CBCS – 2020 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 2 = 20)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Give the American equivalent for the words:
  - (a) crisps
  - (b) flat
2. Give two benefits of dictionaries.
3. Give tips for effective listening.
4. Give types of a paragraph?
5. How will you begin a conversation with a fellow train traveller?
6. What is a concord?
7. What is a participle?

8. What are the major points in Note Taking?
9. Give any two uses for Simple Past Tense.
10. Why do companies conduct Group Discussions?

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the following questions choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) How will you introduce yourself in an interview?

Or

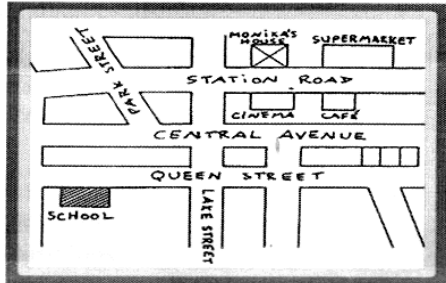
- (b) Differentiate Skimming and Scanning.

12. (a) Write about the features of a concord with examples.

Or

- (b) Differentiate Extensive and Intensive Reading.

13. (a) Give directions to reach the school from the supermarket.



Or

- (b) List out the Modals and give examples.

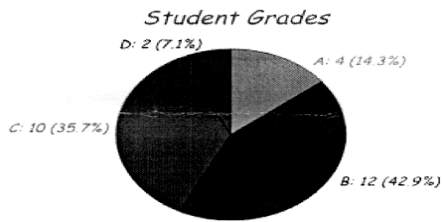
14. (a) Make Notes for the following passage.

There is nothing more frustrating than when you sit down at your table to study with the most sincere of intentions and instead of being able to finish the task at hand, you find your thoughts wandering. However, there are certain techniques that you can use to enhance your concentration. “Your concentration level depends on a number of factors,” says Samuel Ghosh, a social counsellor. “In order to develop your concentration span, it is necessary to examine various 2 facets of your physical and internal environment,” she adds. To begin with one should attempt to create the physical environment that is conducive to focussed thought. Whether it is the radio, TV or your noisy neighbours. identify the factors that make it difficult for you to focus. For instance, if you live in a very noisy neighbourhood, you could try to plan your study hours in a nearby library. She disagrees with the notion that people can concentrate or study in an environment with distractions like a loud television, blaring music etc. “If you are distracted when you are attempting to focus, your attention and retention powers do not work at optimum levels.” cautions Ghosh. “Not more than two of your senses should be activated at the same time,” she adds. What that means is that music that sets your feet tapping is not the ideal accompaniment to your books.

Or

- (b) Explain the three tenses past, present and future with examples.

15. (a) Explain the chart in few sentences:



Or

- (b) Write a group discussion on the topic "Mobile Gaming".

**Part C**

(3 × 10 = 30)

Answer any **three** of the following questions.

16. Identify the underlined word as Noun or adjective:

- (a) I met a drowsy cat.
- (b) He saw me in a stadium
- (c) He stood near the open ground.
- (d) The girl gave me a dirty look.
- (e) The clothes were very neat.
- (f) The cat fell into a deep well.
- (g) He noticed me jumping out of a huge building.
- (h) She found me dancing in the house.
- (i) The opening is in next month.
- (j) All dirty clothes go in the wash.

17. Elaborately discuss the uses of Internet in learning.
18. Design a newspaper article about Democracy.
19. Take notes for the following passage:

Research has shown that the human mind can process words at the rate of about 500 per minute, whereas a speaker speaks at the rate of about 150 words a minute. The difference between the two at 350 is quite large. So a speaker must make every effort to retain the attention of the audience and the listener should also be careful not to let his mind wander. Good communication calls for good listening skills. A good speaker must necessarily be a good listener. Listening starts with hearing but goes beyond. Hearing, in other words is necessary but is not a sufficient condition for listening. Listening involves hearing with attention. Listening is a process that calls for concentration. While, listening, one should also be observant. In other words, listening has to do with the ears, as well as with the eyes and the mind. Listening is to be understood as the total process that involves hearing with attention, being observant and making interpretations. Good communication is essentially an interactive process. It calls for participation and involvement. It is quite often a dialogue rather than a monologue. It is necessary to be interested and also show or make it abundantly clear that one is interested in knowing what the other person has to say. Good listening is an art that can be cultivated. It relates to skills that can be developed. A good listener knows the art of getting much more than what the speaker is trying to convey. He knows how to prompt, persuade but not to cut off or interrupt what the other person has to say. At times the speaker may or may not be coherent, articulate and well organised in his thoughts and expressions. He may have it in his mind and yet he may fail to marshal the right words while communicating his thought. Nevertheless a good listener puts him at ease, helps him articulate and

facilitates him to get across the message that he wants to convey. For listening to be effective, it is also necessary that barriers to listening are removed. Such barriers can be both physical and psychological. Physical barriers generally relate to hindrances to proper hearing whereas psychological barriers are more fundamental and relate to the interpretation and evaluation of the speaker and the message.

20. Attempt a short story on the theme "e-waste" in 200 words.

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**R5641**

**Sub. Code**

**91BPEA**

**B.P.A./B.F.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
APRIL – 2021**

**First Semester**

**PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH FOR ARTS AND SOCIAL  
SCIENCES – I**

**(Common for BFA, Painting/BPA Bharathanatyam/  
BPA Music (Vocal)/B.Sc. Physical Education/B.Sc. Yoga)**

**(CBCS – 2020 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 2 = 20)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Describe a historical event you heard.
2. Write an example for fact and opinion.
3. Rearrange the parts of the sentences into correct order.
  - (a) A student / to both / proper / should / attend / play
  - (b) Her wish / to become / is fulfilled / a singer.
4. Write a sentence for the following words
  - (a) Consume
  - (b) Sacrifice.
5. Write a short note on brainstorming.

6. How to write a good essay?
7. Write any two topics for Short talk.
8. The word culture comes from the Latin word 'Cultus' which means Care. Write any two words related to culture.
9. What is the difference between Note Taking and Note Making?
10. Write a suitable caption for the following visual



**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **any five** of the following questions.

11. Write a list of five instructions you would give to your younger brother who is going to write his board exam. Your instructions should start with imperative verbs.
12. Explain the methods in preparing mind map with example.

13. Complete the role play :

Teacher: Where is the English Assignment?

Student: Isn't the deadline to submit tomorrow mam?

Teacher: (angrily) \_\_\_\_\_

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

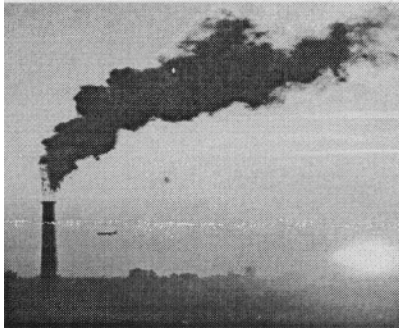
Student: \_\_\_\_\_

14. Draw a pie chart to measure the money you would spend on different things for a month.

15. Write a brief note on the personality you find in the picture.



16. Write a paragraph with your immediate reaction on seeing the picture given below.



17. Write definitions for the following terms.
- (a) Algorithm
  - (b) Bank
  - (c) Reservoir rock
  - (d) Poverty
  - (e) Patriarchal society
18. “**Birds of a feather flock together.**” Expand the proverb in a paragraph.

**Part C**

(3 × 10 = 30)

Answer any **three** of the following questions.

19. Write a passage about the below given picture.



20. Write a role play between the interviewer and the interviewee.

21. Reading Comprehension

### Economic Systems

There are different types of economic system. These include: the traditional, the command/socialist economy, pure capitalism, and mixed economic systems.

- The traditional economy. This is the type of economy in which the organization of production and distribution is frequently governed by tribal rules or customs. This type existed mostly in the early stages of development where the economy is strongly linked to the social structure of the community and people perform economic tasks for non-economic reasons. In the traditional economy, economic matters are largely determined by social or religious customs and traditions. For example, women may plough fields because that is their customary role and not because they are good at doing so. Traditional economic systems are often found in less developed countries, where they may be a hindrance to economic progress.
- The command economy. In the command economy, an authoritarian central government calls the tune. It operates on instruction from those in power. In this type of economy, decisions in connection with the functions of an economic system are taken on a collective or group basis. There is collective ownership of factors of production. The group that owns the factors of production and takes decisions may be some government body. A command economy is a centrally planned economy. There is typically very little freedom of choice. The occupation of workers, the quantities of which type of commodity to be produced, and the distribution of income are determined by the central planners plus making arrangements for future economic growth. Cuba, North Korea, Russia, and Iran are examples of economies that are closest to perfect command economies.

- Pure capitalism. Pure capitalism is an economic system based on private ownership and the freedom of individuals to conduct their economic affairs without interference from government bodies or other groups. Capitalist economic systems are characterized by a great deal of freedom of choice exercised by consumers and business firms in the market for commodities and resources. The capitalist economy is also known as the free exchange economy or market economy. The essence of pure capitalism is freedom. There is freedom to own property, freedom to buy and sell, and freedom from government interference in the economic aspect of each individual's life. Capitalism is best characterized by the economy of the United States, even though it is not a purely capitalist economy.
- Mixed economy. Many economies are best described as mixtures of capitalistic and command systems. The United States and other countries where markets are heavily relied on to allocate resources and distribute output are known as mixed capitalistic systems. The characteristics of free enterprise system are manifested in most of its economic activities. However, some of its economic decisions of the mixed economy are taken on collective basis and some of the productive resources or goods are owned by a governmental body. In the mixed capitalistic economic system, both government and private decisions are important.

Questions :

- (a) Traditional economy is an ancient practice. How did it operate?
- (b) What is the disadvantage of a "command economy"?
- (c) What is the essence of "pure capitalism"?
- (d) What kind of economy do we have in India?
- (e) What is mixed economy?

22. Prepare a short talk on the topic “Health is Wealth.”
23. What does the picture represent? Write a paragraph on the issue.



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R-4535

Sub. Code

9BV2T1/  
308201/  
314201/  
315201

**B.Voc. (SD/FT)/B.F.A./B.P.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
APRIL 2021**

**Second Semester**

**Software Development/Fashion  
Technology/Painting/Bharathanatyam/Music (Vocal)**

இலக்கணமும் படைப்பிலக்கியமும்

**(Common for B.Voc. Software Development/B.Voc.  
Fashion Technology/B.F.A. Painting/B.P.A.  
Bharathanatyam/B.P.A. Music (Vocal))**

**(CBCS – 2019 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

பகுதி அ

(10 × 2 = 20)

**அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் ஓரிரு தொடர்களில் விடையளிக்க.**

1. அசை என்றால் என்ன?
2. சீர்கள் எத்தனை வகைப்படும் அவை யாவை?
3. பாரதிதாசன் தமிழின் இனிமையாகக் குறிப்பிடுபவனற்றைச் சுட்டுக.
4. தோழிமார் கதை குறிப்பிடும் விளையாட்டுக்கள் எவை?
5. அன்பளிப்பு சிறுகதையின் கதைக்கருவினைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
6. புலிக்கலைஞனாக யாரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தனர்?
7. இணையம்-சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.
8. WWW விளக்கம் தருக.



9. ஐக்கூ என்றால் என்ன?
10. தமிழில் தோன்றிய முதல் சிறுகதை எது?

**பகுதி ஆ**

(5 × 5 = 25)

**ஒரு பக்க** அளவில் **அனைத்து** வினாக்களுக்கும் விடை தருக.

11. (அ) அடி குறித்தெழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

(ஆ) நேரிசை ஆசிரியப்பா என்றால் என்ன?

12. (அ) பாரதி தமிழ்நாட்டின் பெருமைகளாகச் சுட்டுவன எவை?

(அல்லது)

(ஆ) மு. மேத்தா தன்னம்பிக்கையாக எதனைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறார்?

13. (அ) சர்மாவின் கதாப்பாத்திரத்தை ஆராய்க.

(அல்லது)

(ஆ) அய்க்கண்-சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.

14. (அ) மின்னஞ்சல் குறிப்பிடுக.

(அல்லது)

(ஆ) வலைப்பூ குறித்தெழுதுக.

15. (அ) கவிதையின் வகைகளைச் சுட்டுக.

(அல்லது)

(ஆ) சிறுகதையின் இலக்கணத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

பகுதி இ

(3 × 10 = 30)

கட்டுரை வடிவில் விடை தருக.

ஏதேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுதுக.

16. அசைக்கு உறுப்பாகும் எழுத்துக்கள் யாவை?
  17. பாரதிதாசன் தமிழின் இனிமையாக எவற்றைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறார்?
  18. கடவுளும் கந்தசாமிப்பிள்ளையும் என்ற கதை அமைப்பினை ஆராய்க.
  19. தமிழில் இணைய வளர்ச்சி குறித்து கட்டுரைக்க.
  20. கல்வி என்ற தலைப்பில் புதுக்கவிதை ஒன்று வரைக.
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**R5393**

**Sub. Code**

**922CE**

**ALL U.G., DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL –2021**

**Second Semester**

**Part-II-COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH-II**

**(Common for all UG Programmes)**

**(CBCS – 2020 Onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 2 = 20)

Answer **all the** questions.

1. Write two expressions used in accepting a complaint.
2. Write two expressions used when one gently disagrees
3. Suggest few tips to your friend while preparing a welcome speech
4. Combine the sentences using conjunctions given in brackets:
  - (a) You will pass. Work hard. (if)
  - (b) I will call you. I finish my work. (when)
5. What are some tips to make a good presentation?
6. How to overcome the stage fright? write few ideas
7. What should be informed to a person before the meeting begins?
8. Write two expressions To seek clarification.
9. Introduce yourself

10. What skills are expected from an interviewee in any interview?

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) In each of the following sentences, a word or phrase has been underlined. From the choices given, select the closest antonym for it.
- (i) The detectives found the evidence very illuminating.
- (1) delightful
  - (2) unclear
  - (3) too many
  - (4) sad
- (ii) My physics teacher used an interesting experiment to teach us that magnetic like poles repel.
- (1) rebel
  - (2) go away
  - (3) attract
  - (4) mix
- (iii) The plane could not take off at the scheduled time.
- (1) taken in
  - (2) give off
  - (3) give on
  - (4) land

- (iv) The edges of the furniture were smooth.
- (1) rough
  - (2) silky
  - (3) spiky
  - (4) sharp
- (v) The explorer undertook a very arduous journey.
- (1) difficult
  - (2) dangerous
  - (3) easy
  - (4) long

Or

- (b) Write a paragraph on the proverb given, in about 10 lines:

"As you sow, so will you reap"

12. (a) Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions --and, or, but, although, till, because, though.
- (i) Prem called out to her to stop, \_\_\_\_\_ she continued walking.
  - (ii) How does the fruit taste? sweet \_\_\_\_\_ sour?
  - (iii) Is Rani playing \_\_\_\_\_ studying?
  - (iv) John \_\_\_\_\_ David went to the library yesterday.
  - (v) I lost the prize \_\_\_\_\_ I tried my best

Or

(b) Fill the blanks with the appropriate interjection.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_ What are you doing there?

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ He is dead.

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_ We have won the game.

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ Have they gone?

(v) \_\_\_\_\_ I got such a fright.

13. (a) What are some Common Barriers for Effective Presentation?

Or

(b) Prepare an effective Power Point Presentation (PPT) for the following topic

**Social Media**

14. (a) Write expressions for the following that helps you to participate in a meeting both online and offline.

(i) To ask for inputs

(ii) Concluding Remarks

(iii) To Interrupt

(iv) To seek clarification

(v) To add a point

Or

(b) View this picture and offer your comments.



15. (a) Write a letter of application to the Principal of an arts and science college, applying for the post of an Assistant Professor.

Or

- (b) Fix the following nouns in the correct column.

a favour      a look      someone's temperature  
 a phone call   nothing      money  
 taxi      an effort      your best  
 furniture      the washing up   the dishes  
 your hair      your time      homework

DO   HAVA   MAKE   TAKE


**Part C**

(3 × 10 = 30)

Answer any **three** questions.

16. (a) Choose the appropriate adverb from the options given:
- (i) The aeroplane landed \_\_\_\_\_ on the runway. (shyly/safely/delightfully)
  - (ii) The judge told him to answer the questions \_\_\_\_\_ (truthfully/sleepily/casually)
  - (iii) The cab driver drove \_\_\_\_\_. I was scared. (gently/recklessly/funnily)
  - (iv) If you want to be fit, eat \_\_\_\_\_ (greedily/healthily/frugally)
  - (v) Misers save money by living \_\_\_\_\_. (frugally/lavishly/cheerfully)

- (b) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word:
- (i) She is \_\_\_\_\_ the sweetest of the four girls (by chance/by far/by and by)
  - (ii) Of the three businessmen, Suraj is \_\_\_\_\_ the wealthiest (easier, easiest, easily)
  - (iii) After her parents arranged individual tuition she learnt \_\_\_\_\_ quickly (a bit more, little, nicely)
  - (iv) You can cook \_\_\_\_\_ quickly if you have a three-burner stove. (far, far more, far and more)
  - (v) You can make it \_\_\_\_\_ more interesting with visuals. (a great deal /deal/ great)

17. Prepare a two-minute speech to be given on the following informal occasion.

**Teacher's day celebrations**

18. For each the words given in bold and underlined in the following sentences identify their equivalent phrases from the list given at the end.
- (a) One of the first things a scholar is taught that is that it is wrong to plagiarise.
  - (b) One of the guiding principles of any kind of writing is to write about the events chronologically.
  - (c) We must realise that however clever or intelligent we may be we are never infallible.
  - (d) That school has a very well equipped gymnasium.
  - (e) We were very lucky to get a chef who was familiar with different kinds of cuisine.
  - (f) Female foeticide has been one of the major issues in our country.
  - (g) King Edward VIII's decision to abdicate the throne has become legendary.



- (h) In the stories by Richmal Crompton, William Brown's father often told him that he was incorrigible.
- (i) The box contained an assortment of chocolates.
- (j) Many spiritual leaders tell us that it is important to introspect.

**[Incapable of making mistakes or being wrong,**

**Professional cook,**

**To renounce the throne,**

**Beyond reform,**

**To pass off another's work as one's own**

**Remarkable and therefore very famous,**

**Look inwards to examine one's motives,**

**A collection of different types of the same thing,**

**Killing of an unborn child (in the womb),**

**A room equipped for gymnastics, games and physical exercise,**

**In the order in which the events occurred]**

- 19. Write down the positive and negative connotations for the following words  
Youthful, poised, utilize, merry, juvenile, probe. choosy, lean, forceful economic
- 20. Choose the most suitable collocations
  - (a) The mobile phone is faulty / wrong
  - (b) My motorcycle is quite old. So, getting spare/exchange parts is difficult.
  - (c) When you are parking in the parking lot, you should not leave the engine working / running.
  - (d) The fireman had to wear the breathing masks / apparatus while putting out the forest fire.
  - (e) I had to walk six flights of stairs because the lift was out of order/ service.

- (f) Can I ring you again / call you back?
  - (g) Could you please put it into the contract, please? I would like to have it in ink / black and white.
  - (h) The flora and fauna / flowers and animals of this island are unique.
  - (i) The important role of detective / investigative journalism is uncovering corruption.
  - (j) Please do not sing out of tune / off the tune.
-



6. Give the expansion for the word 'COVID'.
7. Choose the correct one-word substitution for the following: Philanthropist, introvert, extrovert, spendthrift, touristsit,
  - (a) One who spends recklessly.
  - (b) One who does not mingle with others
8. Mention the major functions of ISRO.
9. What do you understand by the term 'Psychology'?
10. Give any two social skills required to function as a responsible citizen.

### Part B

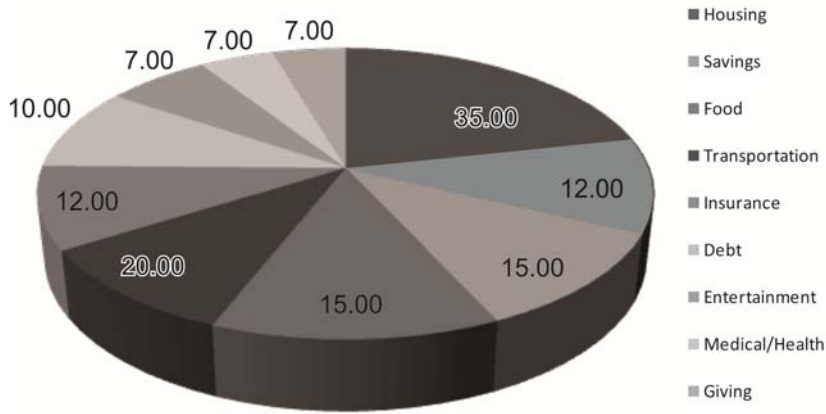
Answer any **five** of the questions. (5 × 5 = 25)

11. Write a short note on "Mobile Addiction".
12. Attempt a paragraph about your reaction on seeing this picture:



13. How will you welcome a chief guest to your college?

14. Prepare a mindmap of various committees for organizing an intercollegiate meet in your college.
15. Explain the following chart in five sentence.



16. Complete the following dialogue:

Amirta: We are going on a trip to Shimla next week,

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

Raveena: It is not possible for me to join you on this trip.

Amirta: (b) \_\_\_\_\_?

Raveena: My aunt is coming from the USA.

Amirta: (c) \_\_\_\_\_?

Raveena: She is coming this very week.

Amirta: (d) \_\_\_\_\_

Raveena: I will also miss you all a lot.

Amirta: (e) \_\_\_\_\_

Raveena: Sure, please join for the next trip.

17. Expand the proverb: "A friend in need is a friend indeed".
18. Draw any five emojis and explain their emotions.

### **Part C**

Answer any **three** of the questions: (3 × 10 = 30)

19. Write a paragraph on importance of English in ten sentences.
20. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

It was a cold night in September. The rain was drumming on the car roof as George and Marine Winston drove through the empty country roads towards the house of their friends, the Harrisons, where they were going to attend a party to celebrate the engagement of the Harrison's daughter, Lisa. As they drove, they listened to the local radio station, which was playing classical music.

They were about five miles from their destination when the music on the radio was interrupted by a news announcement:

"The Cheshire police have issued a serious warning after a man escaped from Colford Mental Hospital earlier this evening. The man, John Downey, is a murderer who killed six people before he was captured two years ago. He is described as large, very strong and extremely dangerous. People in the Cheshire area are warned to keep their doors and windows locked, and to call the police immediately if they see anyone acting strangely."

This car is losing power for some reason--it must be that old problem with the carburetor. If it gets any worse, we 'll have to stay at the harrisons' tonight and get it fixed before we travel back tomorrow."

As he spoke, the car began to slow down. George pressed the accelerator, but the engine only coughed. Finally they rolled to a halt, as the engine died completely. Just as they stopped, George pulled the car off the road, and it came to rest under a large tree.

“Well, you ‘ll have to wait while I run to the nearest house and call the Harrisons. Someone can come out and pick us up,”Said George.

“But George! Have you forgotten what the radio said? There’s a homicidal maniac out there! you can’t leave me here alone!”

“You ‘ll have to hide in the back of the car. Lock all the doors and lie on the floor in the back, under this blanket. No one will see you. When i come back, I’ll knock three times on the door. Then you can get up and open it. Don’t open it unless you hear three knocks.” George opened the door and slipped out ht into the rain. He quickly disappeared into the blackness.

Marine quickly locked the doors and settled down under the blanket in the back for a long wait. She was frightened and worried, but she was a strong-minded woman. She had not been waiting long, however, when she heard a strange scratching noise. it seemed to be coming from the roof of the car.

Marine was terrified. She listened, holding her breath. Then she heard three slow knocks, one after the other, also on the roof of the car. Was it her husband? Should she open the door? Then she heard another knock, and another. This was not her husband. It was somebody – or something – else. She was shaking with fear, but she forced herself to lie still. The knocking continued – bump, bump, bump, bump.

Many hours later, as the sun rose, she was still lying there. She had not slept for a moment. The knocking had never stopped, all night long. She did not know what to do. Where was George? Why had he not come for her?

Suddenly, she heard the sound of three or four vehicles, racing quickly down the road. All of them pulled up around her, their tires screeching on the road. At last! Someone had come! Marie Sat up quickly and looked out of the window.

The three vehicle were all police cars, and two still had their lights flashing. Several policemen leaped out. One of them rushed towards the car as Marie opened the door. He took her by the hand.

“Get out of the car and walk with me to the police vehicle, Miss. You’re safe now. Look straight ahead. Keep looking at the police car. Don’t look back. Just don’t look back.”

Something in the way he spoke filled Marie with cold horror. She could not help herself. About ten yards front he police car, she stopped, turned and looked back at the empty vehicle.



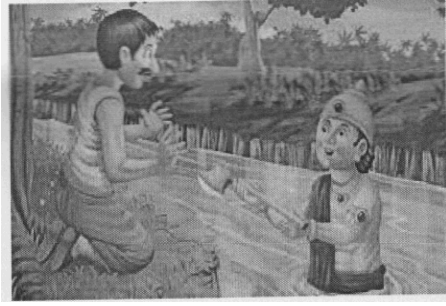
George was hanging from the tree above the car, a rope tied around his neck. As the wind blew his body back and forth, his feet were bumping gently on the roof of the car-bump, bump, bump, bump.

**Credits:** Story: MDH1994 – from a common urban legend Audio version performed by Peter Polgar.

Answer the questions in a sentence or two:

- (a) Where were the Winstons going when this incident happened?
  - (b) What was the reason for the news announcement on the radio?
  - (c) What did George think was causing the trouble with the car?
  - (d) Why did he pull the car off the road?
  - (e) Why did Marie stay in the car when George left?
21. Write a passage in 200 words about the freedom struggle and the sacrifice made by some leaders.
22. Write a story based on the hints given below:
- A rich farmer-lot of land-cattle and servants-two sons-happy life-After some years younger son unhappy-asked for his share of the property-wouldn't listen to father's advice-got his share-sold them all-went away to another country-fell into bad ways-soon all money gone-poor-no one to help him-understood his mistake.

23. Develop a story based on the following picture in 200 words:



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R-4526

Sub. Code

9HM2S1/9BV2G1/7BES2

UG DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2021

Second Semester

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

(Common for B.Sc. Catering Science and Hotel Management/  
B.Voc., Fashion Technology/B.Voc., Software Development/  
M.Sc. Integrated Marine Biology/B.Sc. Yoga/BFA painting/  
BPA Bharathanatyam/BPA Music (Vocal))

(CBCS – 2019 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A

(10 × 2 = 20)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Sustainable utilisation.  
நிலையான பயன்பாடு.
2. What is meant by natural gas?  
இயற்கை எரிவாயு என்றால் என்ன?
3. Define biotic resources.  
உயிரியல் ஆதாரங்களை வரையறுக்க.
4. Public awareness.  
விழிப்புணர்வை வரையறுக்கவும்.
5. Give an examples of an inverted pyramids.  
பிரமிடுகள் எதிர்மறை வரிசைகளை எழுதுக.
6. Define Grassland.  
புல்வெளி பற்றி எழுதுக.
7. Define IUCN.  
ஐயுசிஎன் வரையறு.
8. What is meant by In-situ conversion of biodiversity?  
அகச்சூழல் பாதுகாப்பு - வரையறு.
9. Define pollution.  
மாசுபாடு பற்றி வரைக.
10. Mention any two controlling measures on indoor air pollution.  
உட்புற காற்று மாசுப்பாட்டை கட்டுப்படுத்தும் இரண்டு காரணிகள்.

**Section B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Give an account on importance of environmental science.

சுற்றுச்சூழல் அறிவியலின் முக்கியத்துவம் பற்றி சுருக்கமாக எழுதவும்.

Or

- (b) What are the importance of environment is essential for public awareness?

சூழல் பற்றிய முக்கியத்துவம் பற்றி விழிப்புணர்வு ஏன் அவசியம்?

12. (a) What are the causes of deforestation?

காடுகளை அழிக்கும் காரணங்கள் என்ன?

Or

- (b) What are the effects and causes of land degradation?

நிலசீரழிவு ஏற்படுத்தும் விளைவுகளை ஒரு குறிப்பு எழுதவும்.

13. (a) Give an account on function of ecosystem.

சுற்றுச்சூழலின் செயல்பாடுகளை சுருக்கமாக எழுதவும்.

Or

- (b) Bring out the importance of maintaining balanced ecosystem.

சுற்றுச்சூழல் பராமரிப்பின் முக்கியத்துவம் பற்றி எழுதுக.

14. (a) Describe various causes and depletion of biodiversity.

பல்லுயிரியலின் வீழ்ச்சியின் பல்வேறு காரணங்களை விவரிக்கவும்.

Or

- (b) What is meant by Green house effect and its causes.

பசுமைக்குடில் என்றால் என்ன அதன் காரணங்கள் மற்றும் விளைவுகளை எழுதுக.

15. (a) Discuss about the solid waste management.

திடக்கழிவு மேலாண்மை பற்றி சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.

Or

- (b) How to control the measures of air pollution?

காற்று மாசுபாட்டை எவ்வாறு கட்டுப்படுத்துவது என்பதை தெரியப்படுத்தவும்

**Section C**

(3 × 10 = 30)

Answer any **three** questions.

16. Write in detail about the Public awareness on environment.

சுற்றுச்சூழலின் பொதுவான விழிப்புணர்வுப்பற்றி மக்களின் கருத்துக்களை விரிவாக எழுதவும்.

17. Describe in detail about renewable and non-renewable resources.

புதுப்பிக்கத்தக்க மற்றும் புதுப்பிக்க இயலாத ஆற்றல் வளங்களை விரிவாக விளக்குக.

18. Elaborately about the concept and structure and function of ecosystem.

சுற்றுச்சூழல் மாசுபாட்டின் குறிப்பு அதன் அமைப்பு செயல்பாட்டினை தெளிவாக விரிவாக எழுதவும்.

19. Explain in detail about the values of biodiversity.

பல்லுயிரியத்தின் மதிப்பினை விரிவாக, தெளிவாக பட்டியலிடுக.

20. Describe an environmental friendly method applied profitably dispose of human waste and cattle waste.

மனித கழிவுகளையும் மற்றும் கால்நடை கழிவுகளை சுற்றுச்சூழல் கெட்டுவிடாமல் அகற்றும் முறைகளை விரிவாக எழுதவும்.

**R5400**

**Sub. Code**

**314401**

**B.P.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2021**

**Fourth Semester**

**Bharathanatyam**

**GRAMMATICAL CONCEPTS OF BHARATHANATYAM**

**(CBCS – 2019 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 2 = 20)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is Thandavam?  
தாண்டவம் என்றால் என்ன?
2. Explain Sandiya Thandavam.  
சந்தியா தாண்டவம் விளக்குக.
3. What is Abhinaya?  
அபிநயம் என்றால் என்ன?
4. Write about Sugumara.  
சுகுமார என்பதைப் பற்றி எழுதுக.
5. What is Logadharmi?  
லோகதர்மி என்றால் என்ன?
6. Explain Vibhava.  
விபாவா விளக்குக.
7. What is Rasa?  
ரஸா என்றால் என்ன?

8. Explain Kaiciki.  
கைசிகி விளக்குக.
9. Explain Natyadharmi.  
நாட்டிய தர்மி – விளக்குக.
10. Write about Uththatha.  
உத்தத – பற்றி எழுதுக.

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Explain :
- (i) Urthuva Thandhavam  
(ii) Anandha Thandhavam.
- விளக்குக :
- (i) ஊர்த்துவ தாண்டவம்  
(ii) ஆனந்தத் தாண்டவம்.

Or

- (b) Explain Thandavam Sollukkattu with notation.  
தாண்டவம் சொல்லுக்கட்டை தாளக் குறியீட்டுடன்  
எழுதுக.
12. (a) What is Lasyangas with Explain?  
ஸாஸ்யாங்கம் பற்றி விளக்குக.

Or

- (b) Write about Ten Types of Lasyangas.  
பத்து வகையான ஸாஸ்யாங்கம் பற்றி எழுதுக.

13. (a) Detailed study of Dharmi.  
தர்மியைப் பற்றி விரிவாக விளக்குக.

Or

- (b) Explain :  
(i) Rasa  
(ii) Praviritis.

விளக்குக :

- (i) ரஸா  
(ii) ப்ரவிருத்தி.

14. (a) Write about Sthayi and Viybhichari.  
ஸ்தாயி மற்றும் வியபிசாரி பற்றி எழுதுக.

Or

- (b) Explain Nava rasa.  
நவரஸம் விளக்குக.

15. (a) Explain sabtha Thandavam.  
சப்த தாண்டவம் பற்றி விளக்குக.

Or

- (b) Explain Bhava, raga and Thalam.  
பாவம், ராகம் தாளம் – விளக்குக.

**Part C**

(3 × 10 = 30)

Answer any **three** questions.

16. What is Thandavam? Explain its classification.  
தாண்டவம் என்றால் என்ன? அதன் வகைகளை விளக்குக.
17. Write about ten types of Lasyangas with example.  
பத்து வகையான லாஸ்யாங்கங்களை உதாரணத்துடன் விளக்குக.



18. Explain :

(a) Logadharmi

(b) Natyadharmi.

விளக்குக :

(அ) லோகதர்மி

(ஆ) நாட்டியதர்மி.

19. Explain in detail the four types of Vrithis.

நான்கு வகையான விருத்திகளை விரிவாக விவரி.

20. Write about Rasa Bhava with Example.

ரஸ பாவம் பற்றி உதாரணத்துடன் விளக்குக.