

LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034**B.Voc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – DIGITAL JOURNALISM & 3D ANIMATION****FIRST SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2022****UEL 1206 – GENERAL ENGLISH I (ADVANCED) VOC**

Date: 29-11-2022

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 01:00 PM - 04:00 PM

SECTION A**Answer ALL the Questions**

1. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences. (5 x 1 = 5)			
a)	Anna University directed(affiliated / affiliation / affiliate) colleges to open campuses for freshers on November 14, 2022.	K1	CO1
b)	The autorickshaw driver who abducted a four-year-old girl from Chitlapakkam confessed that he abducted her as he wanted to (rise / raise / arise) her as his daughter.	K1	CO1
c)	Two juveniles who stopped an MTC bus and danced in front of it to record video for Instagram reels were (apprehended / apprehend / apprehending) and were made to regulate traffic as part of punishment.	K1	CO1
d)	Fifteen policemen were appreciated by city police commissioner Shankar Jiwal for going (for / after / beyond) the call of duty in clearing debris to ensure free flow of rainwater and rescuing people stranded in the recent rain.	K1	CO1
e)	Three days after the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act came into force, a penalty of Rs. 42 lakhs (has been collected/ collected / have been collected) so far in Chennai with police booking 6187 cases for different traffic violations.	K1	CO1
2. Identify the intonation pattern in the following sentences. (5 x 1 = 5)			
a)	Where does your friend live?	K1	CO1
b)	Would you like full cream or light milk?	K1	CO1
c)	I want to eat outside this evening.	K1	CO1
d)	Is your name Kate?	K1	CO1
e)	I'd like some eggs, some milk, some cheese and some bread.	K1	CO1
3. Match the following idioms with their meaning. (5 x 1 = 5)			
a)	Keep an eye on - very different	K2	CO1
b)	Go bananas - a lot of money	K2	CO1

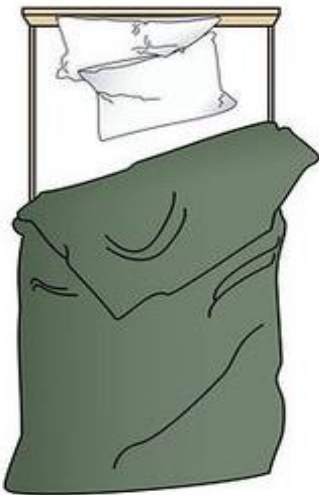
c)	An arm and a leg - watch in order to protect	K2	CO1
d)	Hit the sack - to become extremely angry	K2	CO1
e)	Far cry from - go to bed	K2	CO1
4.	Rewrite the following sentences without grammatical mistakes.	(5 x 1 = 5)	
a)	The woman which works here is from Canada.	K2	CO1
b)	Although it was raining, but we had the picnic.	K2	CO1
c)	I've been here since three months.	K2	CO1
d)	Please explain me how to improve my English.	K2	CO1
e)	They cooked the dinner themself.	K2	CO1

SECTION B

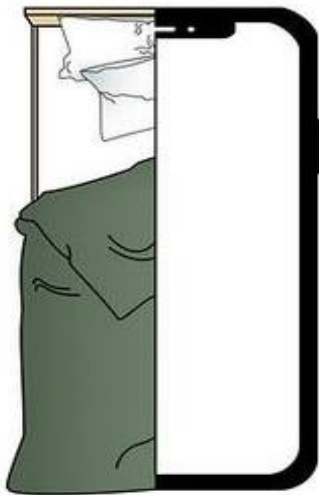
Answer any TWO of the following in 100 words **(2 x 10 = 20)**

5.	Construct a poem with the title DOWN THE MEMORY LANE in 20 lines.	K3	CO2
6.	Construct a story that begins with a problem but ends on a happy note.	K3	CO2
7.	Prepare a poster for a campaign on World Environment Day.	K3	CO2
8.	Look at the following image carefully and sketch what you think about it.	K3	CO2

**GOING TO BED
10 YEARS AGO**



**GOING TO BED
TODAY**



SECTION C

Answer any TWO of the following in 100 words **(2 x 10 = 20)**

9.	Explain the various features of English pronunciation.	K4	CO3
10.	Lee Iacocca said, "You can have brilliant ideas, but if you can't get them across, your ideas won't get you anywhere." Analyze the statement.	K4	CO3
11.	Why do you think most employers today insist on written communication as an essential requirement for job applicants? Explain.	K4	CO3

12.	Many students seem to be lacking the confidence to speak in front of a group due to different reasons. Explain strategies to improve speaking skills.	K4	CO3
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SECTION D

Write a review of any ONE of the following BBC articles using the prompt questions given below the text, in 250 words. (1 x 20 = 20)

13.	<p>The Nigerian woman cleaning up a land soaked in oil By Georgina Rannard BBC News Climate and Science It is the rarest of stories. A fix for an environmental disaster that is actually working. Oil spill after oil spill has turned the Niger Delta, in southern Nigeria, into one of the most polluted places on Earth. It's extremely dangerous - militant groups blow up pipelines, oil companies are accused of negligence, kidnappings are growing - and there's deep mistrust of outsiders. In a land soaked in oil and scorched by fires, one scientist, Eucharia Nwaichi, comes armed with knowledge and a calm but unshakeable determination to detoxify.</p> <p>"We want solutions that are green and based on nature. We aim to do no harm in everything we do," she tells the BBC in an interview. Now 44, she's just been awarded the John Maddox prize - for scientists who stand their ground in the face of adversity. "Congrats to me", she joyfully told the award ceremony in London, proud to be the first African woman to win. Eucharia is a biochemist at the University of Port Harcourt. The way she rehabilitates soils and water contaminated with oil and other chemicals is relatively simple. It's called bioremediation - planting vegetation that naturally removes pollutants in the soil, without the need to remove chemicals and dispose of them elsewhere. She is called to the site of oil spills - where chemicals and heavy metals like mercury, lead and chromium leak into the ground - and monitors the pollution.</p> <p>Eucharia has developed techniques that remove pollutants from the soil using plants. She's been working in the Niger Delta - the "garden of Nigeria" that has deep oil and gas reserves -since 2003. When she was a PhD student she discovered that waste from oil refining was choking water. It was causing conflict between the community and the oil company working in the area - Eucharia explains that by proving the cause of the problem with documented evidence, she persuaded the company to change how it extracted oil. This use of science during violent disputes is what won her the Maddox prize.</p> <p>"Eucharia engaged opposing hostile forces in asking scientific questions to make sure solutions would be effective," said Tracey Brown, director of charity Sense in Science which awards the John Maddox prize.</p> <p>What marks her out is her diplomacy - winning over local people and persuading oil companies to pay for detoxification. After suffering the effects of major pollution for decades, people have turned to the courts for justice. In 2021 a Dutch court ruled that Shell must compensate farmers. But Eucharia says the environment is suffering in the meantime. During litigation, cleaning up is not a priority, she says. To get them on board, she says local people must feel involved in the solution.</p>	K5	CO4
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"If you don't engage with people properly, you run the risk of being kidnapped. First I meet the community chief, the women's leader, the youth leaders," she says.

Eucharia Nwaichi says local people must feel involved in solutions

Speaking Pidgin or the local language, and using traditional knowledge helps build trust, she explains.

"People get excited and feel like scientists, because they're working with us researchers to fix the problem," she says. "We also learn from them. They have planting techniques that we don't know - they teach us how to make the solution work in their area," she explains.

She believes the contaminated land should be restored so crops can grow again and fishing is made possible, instead of communities focussing only on financial compensation.

Despite being offered jobs at prestigious US universities, she says she stayed to work in the Niger Delta, because she has "a mission to make my country great".

Many environmentalists undoubtedly consider international oil companies an enemy. Amnesty International and Friends of Earth have fought to hold them to account for communities left with poor health, without safe drinking water and their livelihoods destroyed.

But Eucharia says she's not interested in taking sides. "We are not here for battle. We just want people to be responsible," she says. "Being responsible is more important than fighting. It's more enduring."

She has faced her own threats though. In 2020, while documenting a fresh oil spill, she says she was threatened by an oil company who confiscated her data and equipment. She claims the operator also challenged her, saying as a woman, she should not be allowed to work there.

Despite the ever-present risk of violence, she continues because she believes "mother nature called on me to be a steward" and because she sees facts as a force for good.

"The power of science is that people can prove that this wasn't done based on bias or someone's personal interests," she says.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-63416721>

retrieved on 4th November 2022

Questions:

- Why did you choose to read the article?
- What is interesting/surprising about the article?
- Is the article true or fictitious? Why? Why not?
- Is the article strong or weak? Why? Why not?
- How does the article relate to you or Indian society?
- Would you recommend it to anyone? Why? Why not?



Yasmin is one among thousands of Rohingya children who are unable to get proper education

By Rajini Vaidyanathan

BBC South Asia Correspondent

In her four fragile years, Yasmin has lived a life of uncertainty, unsure where she belongs.

Born in a refugee camp in Bangladesh, she is unable to return to her ancestral village in Myanmar. At the moment, a dingy room in India's capital, Delhi, serves as home.

Like hundreds of thousands of Rohingya people - an ethnic minority in Myanmar - Yasmin's parents fled the country in 2017 to escape a campaign of genocide launched by the military.

Many fled to neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and India, where they live as refugees.

Five years on, Rohingya Muslims - the world's largest stateless population, according to the UN - remain in limbo.

Yasmin's father, Rehman, was a businessman in Myanmar. As the military brutally attacked people, he became one of 700,000 Rohingyas who fled in a mass exodus. After walking for days, Rehman and his wife Mahmuda made it to the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, an area in south-eastern Bangladesh that is close to its border with Myanmar. Here the couple lived in cramped conditions. Food shortages were common and they lived off rations from charities.

Rehman feared for his wife's safety so the couple fled to Bangladesh

A year after they reached Bangladesh, Yasmin was born. The Bangladesh government has been pushing for Rohingya Muslims to return to Myanmar. Thousands of refugees have been moved to a remote island called Bhasan Char, which refugees describe as an "island prison".

Rahman felt that leaving Bangladesh would help his child have a better future. And so in 2020, when Yasmin was just a few years old, the family crossed over into neighbouring India.

Estimates vary, but refugee organisations believe there are between 10,000 and 40,000 Rohingya refugees in India. Many have been in the country since 2012. For years, the Rohingyas here have lived a modest life attracting little controversy. But after a federal minister tweeted this month that the refugees

would be provided with housing, amenities and police protection, their presence in Delhi made fresh headlines.

There are between 10,000 and 40,000 Rohingya refugees in India. Hours later Indian government denied it had offered these facilities to Rohingya Muslims, instead describing them as "illegal foreigners" who should be deported or sent to detention centres. This apparent change of tone has left families like Rehman's disillusioned and desperate.

"The future of my child seems bleak," he said, as he sat on a rickety wooden bed frame with no mattress. "The government of India doesn't want us either... but I'd rather they killed us than deported us to Myanmar." No nation is willing to take in the hundreds of thousands of Rohingyas. Last week Bangladesh's Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina told the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michele Bachelet, that the refugees in her country must return to Myanmar. But the UN says it's unsafe for them to do so because of the conflict in Myanmar. In February 2021, the Myanmar junta - who are accused of crimes against the Rohingyas - took control of the country in a military coup.

Hundreds of Rohingyas have made perilous journeys by sea to countries such as Malaysia and the Philippines to escape the atrocities perpetrated by the junta.

The number of refugees in camps in Bangladesh has grown to close to one million. Half of them are children. Like Rehman, Kotiza Begum also fled Myanmar in August 2017, walking for three days without any food. She and her three children live in a single room in a camp in Cox's Bazar. They have a plastic sheet as a roof, which offers poor protection from rain during the monsoons. Kotiza and her three children live in squalid conditions in the camps. The horrors of what she left behind in her homeland are still fresh in her mind.

"The military entered our house and tortured us. As they opened fire, we ran. Children were thrown into the river. They just killed anyone in their paths." Like others in the camps, Kotiza is reliant on food rations from NGOs and charities, which are often limited to the basics such as lentils and rice. "I can't feed them the food they want, I can't give them nice clothes, I can't get them proper medical facilities," she says. Kotiza says she sometimes sells her rations to buy pens for her children to write with.

According to a recent UN assessment, cuts in international funding have added to the challenges for a population that remains "fully reliant on humanitarian assistance for survival". The UN said the refugees continue to struggle to get nutritious food, adequate shelter and sanitation, and opportunities to work. And education - one of Kotiza's biggest priorities for her children - is also a big challenge.

There are concerns of a lost generation, who aren't getting decent schooling. "The children go to school everyday, but there's no development for them. I don't think they're getting a good education," Kotiza says. Children living in camps in Cox's Bazar are taught the Myanmar curriculum - the curriculum of their home country - and not the one taught in schools in Bangladesh. While proponents of the programme say it's to prepare students for a return to their

homeland one day, others fear it's a way to prevent the Rohingya refugee population from integrating with Bangladeshis.

"If they are educated, they can have beautiful lives. They can earn for themselves and live happily," says Kotiza.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-62658647> retrieved on 4th November 2022

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SECTION E

Write a persuasive speech on ONE of the following topics in 250 words

(1 x 20 = 20)

15.	Go green, say no to plastic.	K6	CO5
16.	Choose healthy food over tasty food.	K6	CO5
