

STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI 600 086
(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2019– 2020 and thereafter)

SUBJECT CODE : 19EL/FC/LL23

B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.V.A./B.B.A./B.S.W./B.C.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022
SECOND SEMESTER

COURSE: FOUNDATION CORE

TIME: 3 HOURS

TITLE: LANGUAGE THROUGH LITERATURE-II

MAX. MARKS: 100

SECTION A

I. Read the following passages and answer the questions given below each.

(30 marks)

A. She carried the meat into the kitchen, put it into a pan, turned on the oven, and put the pan inside. Then she washed her hands, ran upstairs, sat down in front of the mirror, fixed her makeup, and tried to smile.

The smile was rather peculiar. She tried again. "Hello, Sam" she said brightly, aloud. The voice sounded peculiar, too. "I want some potatoes, Sam. Yes, and perhaps a can of beans." That was better. Both the smile and the voice sounded better now. She practiced them several times more. Then she ran downstairs, took her coat, and went out the back door, through the garden into the street.

It wasn't six o'clock yet and the lights were still on in the neighborhood grocery. "Hello, Sam," she said brightly, smiling at the man in the shop.

"Good evening, Mrs. Maloney. How are you?"

"I want some potatoes, please, Sam. Yes, and perhaps a can of beans, too. Patrick's decided he's tired and he doesn't want to eat out tonight," she told him. "We usually go out on Thursdays, you know, and now I don't have any vegetables in the house."

"Then how about some meat, Mrs. Maloney?" asked the grocer.

"No, I've got meat, thanks, I've got a nice leg of lamb, from the freezer."

"Do you want these potatoes, Mrs. Maloney?"

"Oh, yes, they'll be fine. Two pounds, please."

"Anything else?" The grocer turned his head to one side, looking at her. "How about dessert? What are you going to give him for dessert? How about a nice piece of cake? I know he likes cake."

"Perfect," she said. "He loves it."

And when she had bought and paid for everything, she gave her brightest smile and said, "Thank you, Sam. Good night."

And now, she told herself as she hurried back home, she was returning to her husband and he was waiting for his supper. She had to cook it well and make it taste as good as possible, because the poor man was tired; and if she found anything unusual or terrible when she got home, then it would be a shock and she would have to react with grief and horror. Of course, she was not expecting to find anything unusual at home. She was just going home with the vegetables on Thursday evening to cook dinner for husband.

That's the way, she told herself. Do everything normally. Keep things absolutely natural and there'll be no need for acting at all. As she entered the kitchen by the back door, she was quietly singing to herself.

"Patrick!" she called. "How are you, darling?"

She put the package on the table and went into the living room; and when she saw him lying there on the floor, it really was a shock. All the old love for him came back to her, and she ran over to him, knelt down beside him, and began to cry hard. It was easy. No acting was necessary.

1. Why does Mrs. Maloney's voice and smile seem peculiar? (4)
2. What did Mrs. Maloney do in front of the mirror? (2)
3. What did Mrs. Maloney buy from Sam's store? (2)
4. How does Mrs. Maloney react on seeing the corpse of her husband? (3)
5. Make sentences using any four of the following words. The words should be used in the same sense as in the passage. Do not copy sentences from the passage. (4)
terrible grief horror peculiar neighbourhood grocery

B. In half an hour Jimmy went downstairs and through the cafe. He was now dressed in tasteful and well-fitting clothes, and carried his dusted and cleaned suit-case in his hand.

"Got anything on?" asked Mike Dolan, genially.

"Me?" said Jimmy, in a puzzled tone. "I don't understand. I'm representing the New York Amalgamated Short Snap Biscuit Cracker and Frazzled Wheat Company."

This statement delighted Mike to such an extent that Jimmy had to take a seltzer-and-milk on the spot. He never touched "hard" drinks.

A week after the release of Valentine, 9762, there was a neat job of safe-burglary done in Richmond, Indiana, with no clue to the author. A scant eight hundred dollars was all that was secured. Two weeks after that a patented, improved, burglar-proof safe in Logansport was opened like a cheese to the tune of fifteen hundred dollars, currency, securities and silver untouched. That began to interest the rogue-catchers. Then an old-fashioned bank-safe in Jefferson City became active and threw out of its crater an eruption of bank-notes amounting to five thousand dollars. The losses were now high enough to bring the matter up into Ben Price's class of work. By comparing notes, a remarkable similarity in the methods of the burglaries was noticed. Ben Price investigated the scenes of the robberies, and was heard to remark:

“That's Dandy Jim Valentine's autograph. He's resumed business. Look at that combination knob—jerked out as easy as pulling up a radish in wet weather. He's got the only clamps that can do it. And look how clean those tumblers were punched out! Jimmy never has to drill but one hole. Yes, I guess I want Mr. Valentine. He'll do his bit next time without any short-time or clemency foolishness.”

Ben Price knew Jimmy's habits. He had learned them while working on the Springfield case. Long jumps, quick get-aways, no confederates, and a taste for good society—these ways had helped Mr. Valentine to become noted as a successful dodger of retribution. It was given out that Ben Price had taken up the trail of the elusive cracksman, and other people with burglar-proof safes felt more at ease.

1. Where was the first burglary after Jimmy Valentine was released? What was stolen? (2)
2. What is meant by the phrase “opened like a cheese”? (2)
3. What makes Ben Price think that Jimmy Valentine has resumed business? (4)
4. “I'm representing the New York Amalgamated Short Snap Biscuit Cracker and Frazzled Wheat Company.” Why does this statement of Jimmy Valentine delight Mike Dolan? (3)
5. Make sentences using any four of the words given below. The words should be used in the same sense as in the passage. Do not copy sentences from the passage. (4)
 elusive resumed patented trail taste retribution

SECTION B

II. Answer any three of the following questions in about 75-150 words each.

(3x10=30 marks)

1. How does Mrs. Mallard react after she hears the news of her husband's death?
2. Describe Aunt Jennifer's tigers. How different are they from her?

3. How does the poet-persona of “somewhere i have never travelled, gladly beyond” describe his lady love?
4. According to “I Want a Wife”, what are the roles expected of a wife?

SECTION C

III. A. Convert the following sentences into indirect speech. (5x1=5 marks)

1. “What do you want?” he said to her.
2. He enquired, “When do you intend to pay me?”
3. “You have all done very badly!” remarked the teacher.
4. He said to me, “I have often told you not to play with fire.”
5. They wrote, “It is time we thought about settling this matter.”

B. Convert the following sentences into direct speech. (5x1=5 marks)

1. He asked Prem to go with him.
2. She said that the earth moves around the sun.
3. Hari asked Rama if he had read the letter.
4. The boy said that he would go with us.
5. He told us that he had waited an hour.

C. Change the following sentences from active voice to passive voice. (5x1=5 marks)

1. The recitation pleased the inspector.
2. We expect good news.
3. People will soon forget it.
4. They opened the theatre only last month.
5. The farmer gathers the harvest.

D. Change the following sentences from passive voice to the active voice. (1x5 =5 marks)

1. He was praised by his father.
2. The building was damaged by the fire.
3. The child was knocked down by a car.
4. The President was welcomed by the people.
5. He was taken to the hospital by his friends.

SECTION D

IV. Make notes of the following passage and summarise the same. (10+10 = 20 marks)

The story of our planet’s future is a story about water.

As the climate crisis disrupts agriculture, biodiversity, and water security, scientists and entrepreneurs are collaborating under strenuous conditions to get ahead of water’s evolving challenges: how to access it, distribute it, and use it efficiently, economically, and sustainably.

A hot, arid climate may seem unlikely as a primary locale for water innovation. But the extreme desert conditions of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are ideal as a natural incubator for inventing, testing, and building the solutions needed by the world's most marginalized populations.

Innovating with water to develop sustainable farming, desalination, and manufacturing are among the UAE's top priorities today. Several key initiatives in various stages of development include innovative strategies to grow food in the desert, desalinate more and use its byproducts, and refine cloud-seeding in order to make it rain where people need it.

An estimated 1.7 billion people live in marginal areas, where agriculture faces a range of constraints such as water scarcity, salinization, and drought. The majority of the people are extremely poor and undernourished.

To support food and water security in these areas, the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (**ICBA**) has spent over 20 years on future-proofing farming, steadily building a unique gene bank that is home to more than 15,000 accessions of some 270 plant species that thrive in harsh environments.

Since its foundation, the ICBA has introduced a number of resilient and nutritious crops and resource-efficient technologies to rural areas in about 30 countries; trained over 30,000 farmers in best practices in biosaline agriculture; and delivered capacity development programs for thousands of women and young people throughout 93 countries.

“As water gets scarcer and climate change affects our ability to grow food,” says Dr. Tarifa Alzaabi, ICBA's acting director general, “we need to innovate our way to a water- and food-secure future by making the most of the limited resources we have while reducing the impact we make on the environment. And the UAE is becoming a global hub for developing and testing innovations that can help us achieve that.”

Local food sourcing is critical to reducing carbon emissions from transportation, particularly in a country like the UAE, which imports 90% of its food. Addressing the challenge is Smart Acres: a vertical indoor hydroponic farm that grows 13 cycles of lettuce a year, yielding 20 times as much food while using a tenth of the land and 90% less water than traditional farming would demand. Smart Acres is working to scale its production from 11 tons to 105 tons of leafy greens annually.

The UAE's agricultural innovations aren't limited to using fresh water and fertile land. Khalifa University's Seawater Energy and Agriculture System (SEAS) has developed a process that uses waste of farmed fish and shrimp as fertilizer to grow halophytes: salt-tolerant plants that cleanse water and air. These saltwater-loving plants produce oil-rich seeds ideal for making jet biofuel—which in 2019 powered an Etihad Airways Boeing 787 flight from Abu Dhabi to Amsterdam.

The Middle East produces half of the world's desalinated water, as much as 7.5 million m³ per day. But it comes at a cost. The standard thermal desalination process—boiling seawater and capturing and condensing its vapor—is expensive, generates substantial carbon emissions, and produces significant wastewater.

Another method, membrane desalination, filters salt from seawater rather than boiling it out. The Water Research Center at New York University Abu Dhabi (NYUAD) has developed nanomaterials and advanced membrane technology suited to the Middle East climate that cuts the energy it takes to produce clean water from seawater to 2.5 kw/m³: a significant reduction from thermal desalination's standard 12 to 18 kw/m³.

NYUAD is developing methods to extract magnesium-based minerals from desalination byproducts to support the decarbonation of cement manufacturing. The 200-year-old cement production process of heating limestone and clay accounts for 8% of annual anthropogenic (human-made) carbon emissions globally. NYUAD is using these minerals to prototype CalMag, a type of binder that requires so little heat to manufacture—and even absorbs CO₂ as it hardens—that the process itself is carbon-negative.

The UAE sources just 4% of its water supply from surface water, groundwater, and rainwater: a significant strain for its 10 million residents. But getting more rain by tapping into the atmosphere's water is no longer a matter of wishful thinking.

A team at Khalifa University (KU) in Abu Dhabi led by Professor Linda Zou won a US\$1.5 million government grant with the idea to pioneer cloud-seeding nanotechnology that promotes efficient water-vapor condensation and produces larger droplets than decades-old methods—generating up to three times as much water as rainfall. After promising trials, the cloud-seed material may be ready to be produced at scale in 2022.

While it may sound counterintuitive, it makes sense that so much water innovation today would come from this desert nation. The irrigation systems that allowed the region's ancestors to survive and flourish thousands of years ago have planted the seeds of conservation and water management that still grow here today.

Innovators in the United Arab Emirates are working in an environment that poses difficult questions about water—and that pushes them to find the answers. For an increasingly climate-stressed planet, their water-management solutions today may lead to a more responsible, more sustainable, more equitable future for the entire world.
