

STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI 600 086
(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2004 – 05 & thereafter)

SUBJECT CODE : EN/FC/LO32

B.A./ B.Sc./B.S.W DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2007
THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE : FOUNDATION CORE

PAPER : LEVEL ONE – BASIC – PAPER - III

TIME : 2 HOURS

MAX. MARKS : 50

I. Answer any TWO of the following in about 250 words each:
(2x10=20)

1. Attempt a character sketch of Ajit Metha.
2. How does the incident of the tablets lead to a change in Preethi at the end of the play?
3. How does Kiran change the lives of the Hasmukh family?
4. What is the role of the 'will' in the play?

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate articles: (6x ½ =3)

Promises of _____ engineering seat for every applicant apart, it looks as if _____ minimum of 10,000 engineering seats are likely to remain vacant when counseling for admission under _____ single window system closes in _____ first week of September.

According to educationists, the vacant seats indicate _____ clear mismatch between demand and supply. "Students are looking at Institutions rather than courses. This explains why colleges in places like Chennai and Coimbatore fill up seats at _____ extraordinary pace," says education consultant Jayprakash Gandhi.

III. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions: (6x ½ =3)

1. My brother usually travels to Mumbai ____ train.
2. The factory workers went _____ strike as they were denied a bonus.
3. The thief made his escape by jumping _____ a waiting car.
4. The cartoonist who had come _____ California amused the students with his humourous sketches.
5. Rahul was desperately _____ need of a loan to build a new house.
6. The child wakes up _____ twelve noon everyday.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the right form of the verb given in brackets: (4x1=4)

1. Neither the Chief Executive nor the delegates _____ (was/were) present at the meeting.
2. Each of the girls _____ (was/were) awarded a certificate for her participation in the concert.
3. The judge and the witness _____ (is/are) present in court on time.
4. Sanjeev is only one of the students who _____ (has/have) a text book in class.

V. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below: (5x2=10)

- a. The Chipko movement is the contemporary form of earlier forest satyagrahas. It has arisen from conflicts over forest resources, and is a cultural response to forest destruction. What differentiates Chipko from the earlier struggles is its ecological basis. The new concern to save and protect forests through Chipko satyagraha did not arise from opposing the encroachment of the forest area and limiting the people's access to forest resources. It arose from the alarming signals of rapid ecological degradation in the hills. Villages that were self-sufficient in food had to resort to food imports as a result of declining food productivity. This in turn was related to the reduction of soil fertility in the forests. Water resources began to dry up as the forests disappeared. The so-called 'natural disasters' such as floods and landslides began to occur in river systems, which had hitherto been stable.
- b. The contemporary Chipko movement, which has become a national campaign, is the result of multi-dimensional conflicts over forest resources at the scientific, technical, economic and especially in the ecological levels. It is not a limited conflict over the local or non-local distribution of forest resources, such as timber and resin. It has now evolved into a struggle for demanding ecological rehabilitation. This is clearly seen in the slogan of the Chipko movement, which claims that the main products of the forests are not timber and resin, but soil, water and oxygen.
- c. Unfortunately, the movement has been criticised as a reflection of the conflict between 'development' and 'ecological concern'; this criticism implies that 'development' relates to material and objective bases of life while 'ecology' is concerned with non-material and subjective factors such as scenic beauty. This view has introduced a false and dangerous dichotomy between 'development' and 'ecology'. It also disguises the real dichotomy between ecologically sound development and unsustainable and ecologically destructive economic growth. The latter is always achieved through destruction of life-support systems and material deprivation of marginal communities. The spirit of the Chipko movement is captured in their slogan:

What do the forests bear?

Soil, water and pure air

As a counter response to

What do the forests bear?

Profit on resin and timber

The insight in these slogans represented a philosophical shift in the evolution of Chipko.

Encroachment – to occupy others' property illegally

Dichotomy – dividing into two opposing halves

1. What is the major difference between Chipko and the earlier struggles over forest resources? (Para – a)
2. What were the signals given by nature to draw attention to the increasing ecological degradation? (Para-a)

3. What are the various dimensions of the Chipko struggle? (Para-b)
4. What is the false criticism levied against the Chipko movement? (Para-c)
5. Explain the philosophical shift that Chipko brought about. (Para-c)

**VI. Write an essay on any ONE of the following in about 25 words:
(1x10=10)**

- i. State your argument
 - ii. Give the alternative points of view
 - iii. Justify your stand with reasons.
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- a. Watching T.V. serials has changed the lifestyle of households.
 - b. Popularity of multiplexes in Chennai
 - c. The youth and changing fashions.

