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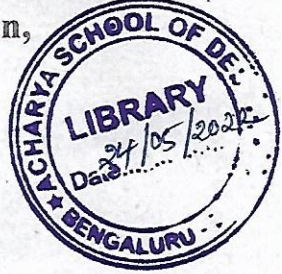
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I Semester B.Sc./B.C.A/B.Sc.(FAD)/B.VA., Degree Examination,
May/June - 2022

GENERIC ENGLISH

Language English -I (LINGUA FRANCA-I)
(NEP CBCS Semester Scheme)



Time : 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

- Instructions: 1) *Read all the instructions carefully and answer the questions.*
2) *Write the question number correctly.*

SECTION - A

(Workbook)

- I. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it: (5×1=5)

The HCQ (Hydroxychloroquine) story begins in 1638 when the wife of the Viceroy of Peru, Countess Cinchona, acquired malaria while living in the New World. Rather than getting the “approved” therapy - blood-letting, she was treated by an Incan herbalist with the bark of a tree (eventually, named the countess-Cinchona Tree). Her response was dramatic; when the Viceroy returned to Spain, he brought with him large supplies of the powder for general use, which at the time was controlled by the Church and was thus called “Jesuit’s Powder”. It took nearly two centuries for the active substance, Quinine, to be isolated from the bark (and was eventually made a name for itself as a tonic to be added to gin). Over the next century, quinine would become a common component in folk medicines and patent remedies for the treatment of malaria in the southern states of America, as well as for generic malaise. By the 1940s, quinine, or, rather its derivative chloroquine, was recognized for its anti-malarial properties and found use among troops fighting in the Pacific during World War-II. However, it was noted that this compound had significant toxicities. In 1945, a modification of this compound via hydroxylation led to the development of HCQ, which was found to be less toxic and remains in use, without change, to this day. Hydroxychloroquine treats rheumatic disorders such as systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, and porphyria cutanea tarda, and certain infections such as Q fever and certain types of malaria. It is considered the first-line treatment for systemic lupus erythematosus. Certain types of malaria, resistant strains, and complicated cases require different or additional medication. The medicine is widely used to treat primary Sjögren syndrome but does not appear to be effective. Hydroxychloroquine is widely used in the treatment of post-Lyme arthritis.

[P.T.O.]



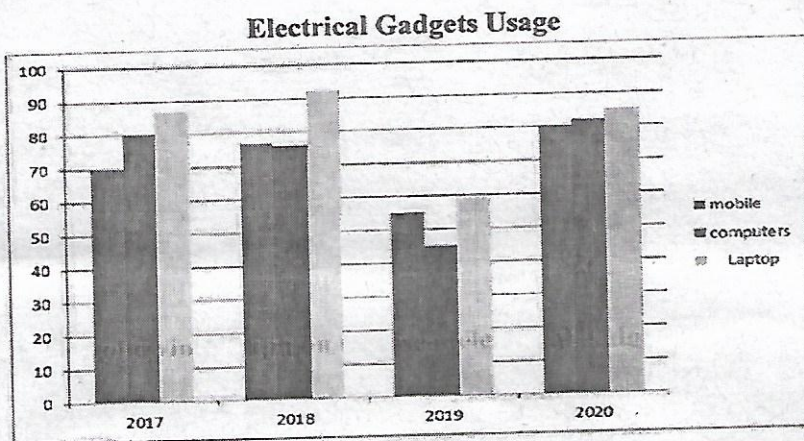
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It may have both an anti-spirochete activity and an anti-inflammatory activity, similar to the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

1. Who treated Countess Cinchona?
2. How was the response of Countess Cinchona to the treatment?
3. Name the common/component/ in folk medicines and patent remedies for the treatment of malaria.
4. _____ is used in the treatment of post-Lyme arthritis.
5. What led to the development of Hydroxychloroquine?

II. Study the following graph on the use of electrical gadgets and interpret it. (1×5=5)



III. Answer the following question.

(1×5=5)

1. Describe the types of listening in a paragraph.

(OR)

2. Explain the differences between hearing and listening.

IV. Do as directed

(5×2=10)

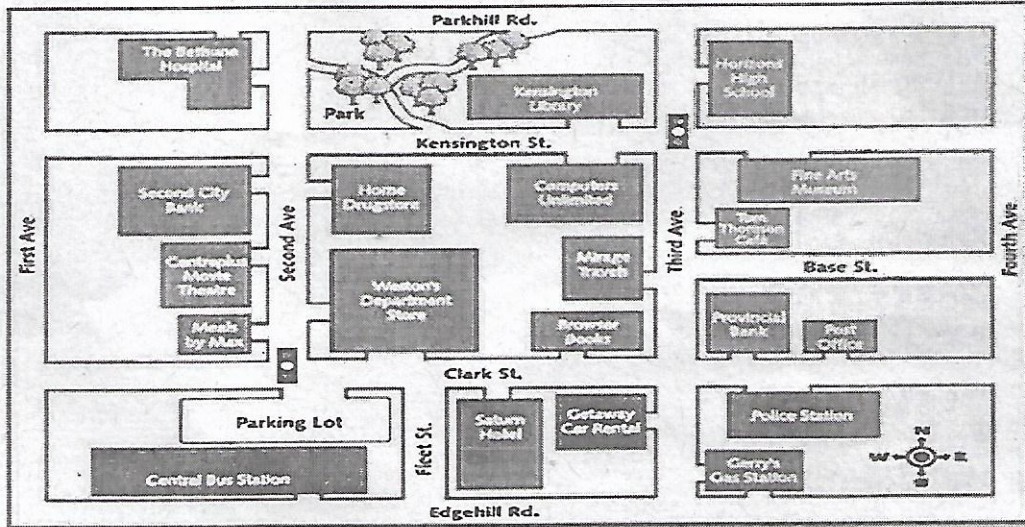
1. Introduce yourself to your Principal as a parent.
2. Request your class teacher to consider one of your friends as a volunteer for the NSS Special Camp.
3. Express your words of congratulations to your teacher on the award of Ph.D.
4. Enquire at the stationery shop for practical Record books.
5. Seek permission from your mother to participate in the trekking camp.



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- V. 1. Give instructions to your sister on how to get a Toll pass. (1×3=3)
2. Give directions to your brother to go to 'Heritage High School' from Central Bus Station'. (1×2=2)



VI. Do as directed:

1. Frame questions as directed (3×1=3)
- a) The medicine is widely used to treat primary measles. (into Wh/h questions)
 - b) The Viceroy returned to Spain. (into Yes/NO Question)
 - c) I went to college yesterday. (into Wh?h Questions)
2. Add suitable question tag to the following sentences. (2×1=2)
- a) Lab examinations are advanced by a week. _____.
 - b) Renuka did not have a project to work on interdisciplinary studies _____.
3. Fill in the blanks with suitable options given in the brackets. (3×1=3)
- a) An abacus _____ (is/were) an ancient device that is used for arithmetic calculations.
 - b) "Fire inch-sticks" _____ (is/are) found in all parts of China.
 - c) Furniture _____ (has/is) made of wood.

[P.T.O.]



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4. Use the correct form of the word given in brackets and fill the blanks. (2×1=2)
- Money gives us a sense of security. But _____ it is a tough task (into a verb).
 - Her voice is melodious. Her _____ impressed the audience (into a noun.)

SECTION - B

(COURSE BOOK)

VII Answer any FIVE of the following in a word or a phrase or a sentence: (5×1=5)

- What does the poet tire of hearing in the poem 'Democracy'?
- In 'Farewell Address at Chicago', Obama says _____ remains a potent and often divisive force in our society.
- What did the report say about the Unknown Citizen?
- Ramesha is _____ in 'The Golden Dream'.
- What defect has the General in the powerful tank?
- Name the defect in the bomber in the poem 'From a German War Primer'
- What is Free Speech according to Sarukkai?

VIII Answer any ONE of the following in about a page: (1×5=5)

- In the poem 'Democracy', the poet calls for a change. What is the change he wants to bring and how?
- 'Freedom does not come with compromise and fear', Substantiate it.
- How does society evaluate modern man in the poem 'The Unknown Citizen'?

IX Answer any ONE of the following in about two pages: (1×10=10)

- Comment on Obama's speech.
 - Explain the theme in 'Democracy'.
 - Discuss the significance of 'Hatthur and its bus stop'.
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