



KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
B.Tech.(Food Technology) 2023 Admission
I Semester Final Examination – February 2024

Beas.1101

English Language (1+1)

Marks: 50
Time: 2 hours

I Fill in the blanks (10x1=10)

1. One of my brothers going on a trip to Australia. (was/is)
2. I know the woman husband was killed by the dacoits. (whom/whose)
3. I want a book of the edition. (Last/latest)
4. He the examination last year. (passed/has passed)
5. Though he is poor,

Match the following

	A	B
6.	She will have her lunch	when it began to rain.
7.	He promised me	than the burglars fled.
8.	Hardly had the match started	why he left suddenly.
9.	No sooner had the police reached	that he would help me.
10.	I want to know	when she gets back home.

II Write short notes on ANY FIVE of the following (5x2=10)

1. Define register.
2. What is a thesaurus?
3. What is a dictionary?
4. What is the function of a pronoun?
5. What is note making?
6. What are the different kinds of adjectives?
7. Explain synonym.

III Answer ANY FIVE of the following (5x4=20)

1. What is a noun clause? Provide suitable examples.
2. How can you express agreement and disagreement in a conversation?
3. How is a glossary different from a dictionary?
4. Explain the functions of adverbs with suitable examples.
5. Provide a summary of the following passage:

What is a machine? It is a big tool to help man to do his work. Man has been called a tool-making animal, and from his earliest days he has made tools and tried to better them. His supremacy over the other animals, many of them more powerful than he, was established because of his tools. The tool was an extension of his hand or you may call it a third hand. The machine was the extension of the tool. The tool and the machine raised man above the brute creation. They freed human society from the bondage of nature. With the help of the tool and the machine, man found it easier to produce things. He produced more and yet had more leisure. And this resulted in the progress of arts, of civilization and of thought and science. But the big machine and all its allies have not been unmixed blessings. If the machine has encouraged the growth of civilization, it has also encouraged the growth of barbarism by producing terrible weapons of warfare and destruction. If it has produced abundance, this abundance has not been mainly for the masses, but chiefly for the limited few. It has made the difference between the luxury of the very rich and the poverty of the poor even greater than it was in the past. Instead of being the tool a servant of man, it has presumed to become his master.

6. Write a brief note on the adverbial phrase with suitable examples.

7. Make notes on the following passage:

The planet is warming, from North Pole to South Pole. Since 1906, the global average surface temperature has increased by more than 1.6 degrees Fahrenheit (0.9 degrees Celsius)—even more in sensitive polar regions. And the impacts of rising temperatures aren't waiting for some far-flung future—the effects of global warming are appearing right now. The heat is melting glaciers and sea ice, shifting precipitation patterns, and setting animals on the move.

Many people think of global warming and climate change as synonyms, but scientists prefer to use "climate change" when describing the complex shifts now affecting our planet's weather and climate systems. Climate change encompasses not only rising average temperatures but also extreme weather events, shifting wildlife populations and habitats, rising seas, and a range of other impacts. All of these changes are emerging as humans continue to add heat-trapping greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.

Scientists already have documented these impacts of climate change:

Ice is melting worldwide, especially at the Earth's poles. This includes mountain glaciers, ice sheets covering West Antarctica and Greenland, and Arctic sea ice. In Montana's Glacier National Park the number of glaciers has declined to fewer than 30 from more than 150 in 1910.

Much of this melting ice contributes to sea-level rise. Global sea levels are rising 0.13 inches (3.2 millimeters) a year. The rise is occurring at a faster rate in recent years and is predicted to accelerate in the coming decades.

Rising temperatures are affecting wildlife and their habitats. Vanishing ice has challenged species such as the Adélie penguin in Antarctica, where some populations on the western peninsula have collapsed by 90 percent or more.

As temperatures change, many species are on the move. Some butterflies, foxes, and alpine plants have migrated farther north or to higher, cooler areas.

Precipitation (rain and snowfall) has increased across the globe, on average. Yet some regions are experiencing more severe drought, increasing the risk of wildfires, lost crops, and drinking water shortages.

Some species—including mosquitoes, ticks, jellyfish, and crop pests—are thriving. Booming populations of bark beetles that feed on spruce and pine trees, for example, have devastated millions of forested acres in the U.S.

Other effects could take place later this century, if warming continues. These include:

Sea levels are expected to rise between 10 and 32 inches (26 and 82 centimeters) or higher by the end of the century.

Hurricanes and other storms are likely to become stronger. Floods and droughts will become more common. Large parts of the U.S., for example, face a higher risk of decades-long "megadroughts" by 2100.

Less freshwater will be available, since glaciers store about three-quarters of the world's freshwater.

Some diseases will spread, such as mosquito-borne malaria (and the 2016 resurgence of the Zika virus).

Ecosystems will continue to change: Some species will move farther north or become more successful; others, such as polar bears, won't be able to adapt and could become extinct.

IV Write an essay on ANY ONE of the following

(1x10=10)

1. Attempt an essay on the basic sentence patterns in English.
2. Examine the features of formal and informal means of communication.
