(7 pages)

MAY 2025 **U/ID 31543/ULJ4A**

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Answer any TEN questions in 30 words each.

1. What is the primary function of a verb in a sentence?

2. Identify the tense pattern used in the sentence: "By next year, I will have completed my degree. Then, I will start looking for a job."

3. What is the purpose of a topic sentence in a paragraph?

4. Describe the structure of a basic essay.

5. What are the essential features of a good report?

6. Identify the type of report that provides information about a specific event or situation.

7. What is the primary goal of an advertisement?

8. What are the key elements of an effective brochure?

9. What is precise writing, and why is it important?

10. Identify the techniques used to make writing concise and clear.

11. Describe the importance of word choice in effective writing.

12. What are the benefits of using active voice in writing?

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE questions in 200 words each.

13. Identify the tense in the following sentences

    (a) I am studying for my exam.

    (b) She ate breakfast at 7 o'clock.

    (c) They are playing soccer in the park.

    (d) The teacher gave us homework last night

    (e) He walks to school every day.

14. What are the basic components of a paragraph?

15. Write a detailed report on sports day held in your college.

16. Create a brochure for a new tourist resort.

17. Develop Brouchure for an Educational institution

18. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

The concept of sustainable development has become increasingly important in recent years, as the world's population continues to grow at an alarming rate. As a result, the demand for natural resources such as water, land, and energy has increased exponentially, putting a strain on the environment. The consequences of this strain are far-reaching, from climate change and deforestation to pollution and loss of biodiversity. Sustainable development aims to balance economic, social, and environmental needs, allowing us to meet our present requirements without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This requires a multidisciplinary approach, involving governments, businesses, and individuals working together to develop and implement sustainable practices. Some examples of sustainable practices include renewable energy sources, sustainable agriculture, and eco-friendly technologies. By adopting these practices, we can reduce our carbon footprint, conserve natural resources, and promote economic growth while protecting the environment.

Questions:

(a) What is the main idea of the paragraph?

(b) What are the consequences of the increasing demand for natural resources?

(c) What are the three needs that sustainable development aims to balance?

(d) What is required to achieve sustainable development?

(e) Name some examples of sustainable practices mentioned in the paragraph.

19. Write a short note on Sentence structures.

PART C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions, in 500 words each.

20. Fill in the blanks with correct tense forms.

(a) Water _____ (boil) at 100 degree Celsius.

(b) Ravi _____ (meet) his friend Yesterday.

(c) Alex _____ (live) in Salem since 2015.

(d) I _____ (wait) for two hours.

(e) The train _____ (arrive) at 5 o'clock yesterday.

(f) If it _____ (rain), we will cancel the picnic.

(g) All that _____ (glitter) is not gold.

(h) My mother _____ (cook) now.

(i) The play _____ (start) at 8 o'clock, but we arrived late.

(j) Rani _____ (go) to school everyday.

21. Write an essay on 'Global Warming'.

22. Write a detailed report on a road accident that occurred yesterday, to be published in today's newspaper, including the time, location, causes, injuries, damage, response, and investigation, as well as any recommendations for preventing similar accidents in the future.

23. Prepare a detailed and attractive newspaper advertisement for the position of a Chartered Accountant in your company, highlighting the job responsibilities, required qualifications and experience, salary and benefits, and other relevant details, within a word limit of 150 words.

24. Write a Precis of the following passage by reducing it to one-third of its length.

In the last half of the nineteenth century 'capital' and 'labour' were enlarging and perfecting their rival organisations on modern lines. Many old family firms were replaced by a limited liability

company with salaried managers. The change met the technological requirements of the new age by engaging a large professional element; and prevented the decline in efficiency that marred the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the energetic founder. It was, moreover, a step away from individual initiative, towards collectivism, municipal and state -managed business. The railway companies, though still private concerns managed for the benefit of shareholders, were very unlike old, I family businesses. They existed by reasons of Acts of Parliament, that conferred on them power and privileges in return for state control. At the same time, the great municipalities went into business to supply lighting, trams and other services to the ratepayers. The growth of the limited liability company and municipal trading had important consequences. Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry greatly increased the number and importance of shareholders as a class, an element in the national life representing irresponsible wealth detached from the land and the duties of the land-owner; and almost equally detached from the responsible management -of the business. All through the nineteenth century, America, Africa, India, Australia. and parts of Europe were thus being developed largely by British capital, and British shareholders were thus being enriched by the world's movement towards industrialisation.

Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large 'comfortable' classes who had retired on their incomes, and who had no relation to the rest of the community except that of drawing dividends and occasionally attending a shareholders' meeting to bully the management. On the other hand, "shareholding" meant leisure and freedom which was used by many of the Victorians for the highest purposes of a great civilization. The "shareholder" as such had no knowledge of the lives, thoughts, or needs of the workmen employed by the company in which he held shares, and his influence on the relations of capital and labour was not good: he paid the manager acting for the company was in more direct relation with the men and their demands, but even he had seldom that familiar personal knowledge of the workmen which the employer had often had under the more patriarchal system of the old family business. Indeed the mere size of operations and the numbers of workmen involved rendered such personal relations impossible. Fortunately, however, the increasing power and organization of the trade unions, at least 3n all skilled trades, enabled the workmen to meet on more equal terms with the managers of the companies who employed them. The harsh discipline of the strike and lockout taught the two parties to respect each other's strength and understand the value of fair negotiation.