

CARMEL COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE FOR  
WOMEN, NUVEM – GOA

CBCS SEMESTER END EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

Semester : I of BA

Communicative English 1.1: EGC 201

Date: 02/12/2022 Duration : 2 Hrs

Marks: 80

Total No. of pages: 06

**Instructions:**

- All questions are compulsory

**Q I. A.** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (12 marks)

Aloe vera is well known for its considerable medicinal properties. This plant is one of the richest natural sources of health for human beings. The chemistry of the plant has revealed the presence of more than 200 different biologically active substances. Many biological properties associated with *Aloe* species are contributed by the inner gel of the leaves. Most research has been centralized on the biological activities of the various species of *Aloe*, which include antibacterial and antimicrobial activities of the non volatile constituents of the leaf gel. *Aloe* species are widely distributed in the African and the eastern European continents, and are spread almost throughout the world. The genus *Aloe* has more than 400 species but few, such as *A. vera*, *Aloe ferox*, and *Aloe arborescens*, are globally used for trade. *A. vera* has various medicinal properties such as antitumor, antiarthritic, antirheumatoid, anticancer, and antidiabetic properties. In addition, *A. vera* has also been promoted for constipation, gastrointestinal disorders, and for immune system deficiencies.

*A. vera* is a succulent plant. Succulents are xerophytes, which are adapted to living in areas of low water availability and are characterized by possessing a large water storage tissue. The main feature of the *A. vera* plant is its high water content, ranging from 99–99.5%. The remaining 0.5–1.0% solid material is reported to contain over 75 different potentially active compounds including water- and fat-soluble vitamins, minerals, enzymes, simple/complex polysaccharides, phenolic compounds, and organic acids. In compositional studies on the structural components of the *A. vera* plant leaf portions, the rind was found to be 20–30% and the pulp 70–80% of the whole leaf weight. On a dry weight basis, the percentages of the rind and pulp represented as lipids (2.7% and 4.2%) and that as proteins (6.3% and 7.3%) only accounted for a minor fraction. However, the non starch polysaccharides and lignin represented the bulk of each leaf fraction and were found to be 62.3% and 57.6% of the dry weight of the rind and pulp, respectively. *A. vera* gel polysaccharides consist of linear chains of glucose and mannose molecules, of which mannose is more concentrated than glucose, thereby the molecules are referred to as polymannans. These are linear chains ranging in size from a few to several thousand molecules. The major polysaccharide, acemannan, is composed of one or more polymers of various chain lengths with molecular weights ranging from 30 kDa to 40 kDa or greater, and consisting of repeating units of glucose and mannose in a 1:3 ratio.



In western societies, especially in the USA, *A. vera* has been grown mainly to supply the latex component of the leaf to the pharmaceutical industry. However, over the last decade, various *Aloe* species have gained popularity as therapeutic botanicals and consequently a large industry has developed utilising biological properties of *A. vera*. Many investigators have endeavoured to establish the active principles in *A. vera* gel. It has been used for many centuries for its curative and therapeutic properties and although over 75 active ingredients from the inner gel have been identified, therapeutic effects have not been correlated well with each individual component. Many of the medicinal effects of *Aloe* leaf extracts have been attributed to the polysaccharides found in the inner leaf parenchymatous tissue. However, it is believed that these biological activities should be assigned to a synergistic action of the compounds contained therein rather than a single chemical substance. The *Aloe* parenchyma tissue or pulp has been shown to contain proteins, lipids, amino acids, vitamins, enzymes, inorganic compounds, and small organic compounds in addition to the different carbohydrates.

(Source <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2225411014000078>)

**Q. 1.** Answer the following in 8-12 words:

(5)

- i. What are the various medicinal properties of Aloe vera?
- ii. What are succulents?
- iii. How many species does the Aloe Vera plant have?
- iv. What is the main feature of the Aloe Vera plant?
- v. For which industry in the US is Aloe Vera grown?

**Q. 2.** Give synonyms for the following words from the passage:

(2)

i. fame

ii. healing

**Q. 3.** Give antonyms for the following words from the passage:

(2)

i. passive

ii. major

**Q. 4.** Answer the following in 20-25 words:

(3)

- i. What does Aloe pulp contain?

**Q. I. B.** Read the following poem and answer the following questions.

(8 marks)

In The Bazaars of Hyderabad

by Sarojini Naidu

What do you sell O ye merchants ?  
 Richly your wares are displayed.  
 Turbans of crimson and silver,  
 Tunics of purple brocade,  
 Mirrors with panels of amber,  
 Daggers with handles of jade.



What do you weigh, O ye vendors?  
Saffron and lentil and rice.  
What do you grind, O ye maidens?  
Sandalwood, henna, and spice.  
What do you call, O ye pedlars?  
Chessmen and ivory dice.

What do you make, O ye goldsmiths?  
Wristlet and anklet and ring,  
Bells for the feet of blue pigeons  
Frail as a dragon-fly's wing,  
Girdles of gold for dancers,  
Scabbards of gold for the king.

What do you cry, O ye fruitmen?  
Citron, pomegranate, and plum.  
What do you play, O musicians?  
Cithar, sarangi and drum.  
What do you chant, O magicians?  
Spells for aeons to come.

What do you weave, O ye flower-girls  
With tassels of azure and red?  
Crowns for the brow of a bridegroom,  
Chaplets to garland his bed.  
Sheets of white blossoms new-garnered  
To perfume the sleep of the dead.

**Q. 1. Answer the follow questions in 8-10 words:** (4)

- i. What do the maidens grind?
- ii. What colour are the turbans?
- iii. What do the goldsmiths make?
- iv. What instruments are played by the musicians in the Bazaar?

**Q. 2. Give Synonyms for the following:** (2)

- i. delicate
- ii. knit

**Q. 3. Give Antonyms for the following:** (2)

- i. hidden
- ii. living



**Q. II. A. Write an essay on any one of the following topics. (400-500 words)**  
**(12 marks)**

- i. A Sustainable Lifestyle is the need of the hour.
- ii. Eco Tourism should be promoted in Goa.
- iii. Social Media has changed family dynamics.

**Q. II. B. Write a paragraph on any one of the following topics in 150 words.**  
**(8 marks)**

- i. The need to practice gratitude.
- ii. Health is wealth.
- iii. Respect for all cultures.

**Q. III. A. Write a precis of about 100 words on the passage given below. (12 marks)**

Avian migration is a natural miracle. Migratory birds fly hundreds and thousands of kilometres to find the best ecological conditions and habitats for feeding, breeding and raising their young. When conditions at breeding sites become unfavourable, it is time to fly to regions where conditions are better.

There are many different migration patterns. The majority of birds migrate from northern breeding areas to southern wintering grounds. However, some birds breed in southern parts of Africa and migrate to northern wintering grounds, or horizontally, to enjoy the milder coastal climates in winter. Other birds reside on lowlands during the winter months and move up a mountain for the summer.

Migratory birds have the perfect morphology and physiology to fly fast and across long distances. Often, their journey is an exhausting one, during which they go to their limits. The Red Knot has one of the longest total migration routes of any bird, travelling up to 16,000 kilometres twice a year. It breeds in Siberia and overwinters on the west coast of Africa, some even going down to the tip of South Africa.

It is truly amazing how migratory birds can navigate with pin-point accuracy. Exactly how migrating birds find their flyways is not fully understood. It has been shown that they are able to orientate by the sun during the day, by the stars at night, and by the geomagnetic field at any time. Some species can even detect polarized light, which many migrating birds may use for navigation at night.

Migration is a perilous journey and involves a wide range of threats, often caused by human activities. And as diverse as people and their habits in different countries are, so are threats the birds face. As migratory birds depend on a range of sites along their distribution area, the loss of wintering and stopover sites could have a dramatic impact on the birds' chances of survival.

Flying long distances involves crossing many borders between countries with differing environmental politics, legislation and conservation measures. It is evident that international cooperation among governments, NGOs and other stakeholders is required along the entire flyway of a species in order to share knowledge and to coordinate



conservation efforts. The legal framework and coordinating instruments necessary for such cooperation is provided by multilateral environmental agreements such as CMS and AEWA.

World Migratory Bird Day has a global outreach and is an effective tool to help raise global awareness of the threats faced by migratory birds, their ecological importance, and the need for international cooperation to conserve them. (422 words)  
(Source: <https://www.worldmigratorybirdday.org/migratory>)

**Q. III. B. Read the following essay and display your note-making skills: (8 marks)**

Portugal occupied the present-day Indian state of Goa from 1510 until 1961, but elements of its culinary influence never left. *Bebinca*, also called “the queen of Goan desserts,” is a seven- to sixteen-layer pudding cake made from incrementally baked sheets. Bakers combine lots of egg yolks (there’s that Portuguese influence) with *maida*, an Indian cake flour, as well as coconut milk, sugar, and a bit of ghee. Some opt to add nutmeg or slivered almonds, but the ingredient list remains simple. Then, one must set aside four hours for the complicated part of the recipe: Layer batter, melt ghee on top, bake, and repeat. Until the designated number of layers is achieved, patience becomes an additional essential ingredient. Because *Bebinca* is particularly popular on Christmas and during special occasions, many families rely on bakeries that specialize in the art. Dedicated cooks who endeavour to prepare the sweet at home often prepare bebinca in an “OTG oven” (a redundantly-named oven, toaster, and griller), or on a grill, which imparts a light smokiness to the treat. And if 16 layers seems a little lacking, there’s always the 30-layer, Dutch-Indonesian *lapis legit*. (188 words)  
(Source: <https://www.atlasobscura.com/foods/bebinca-go-a-cake>)

**Q. IV. A. Do as directed:**

**(8 marks)**

- i. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the tent while camping. (Appropriate use of the verb ‘to sleep’)
- ii. There \_\_\_\_\_ a rose in the backyard. (Appropriate use of the verb ‘to be’)
- iii. The Duke liked his shoes. (Change the gender in the sentence)
- iv. The fungus spread on the bread. (Change to plural)
- v. They (to sell) \_\_\_\_\_ dreamcatchers by the beach. (Use Simple Present Tense)
- vi. I (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ my homework on time but still got punished. (Use Past Perfect)
- vii. to honour/ and sails. /Boat Festival / The/ the sea/ is held/ (Arrange the sentence correctly)
- viii. The school of fish moved towards the tide. (Identify the underlined part of speech)

**Q. IV. B. Rewrite the entire passage with proper punctuation.**

**(4 marks)**

the moon was glimmering over the Nile Cleopatra demanded some fruit several bowls were presented to her within minutes there were bananas plums pomegranates and grapes her maids dropped some grapes and so she angrily said off with their heads



**Q. IV. C.** You are the Secretary of Clean Colony Campaign, a local body in your housing society. The members are meeting to discuss the activities for the year. Draft a **notice** along with an **agenda** to be sent out to all the members of the Clean Colony Campaign informing them about the same. (50 words for notice and 150-200 words for agenda).

(8 marks)

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