

## FIRST SEMESTER FYUGP EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2024

## AEC 1

## ENG1FA101(1B): ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS FOR HUMANITIES AND OTHER BA PROGRAMME

Time: 1 ½ Hrs.

M: Mark BL: Bloom's Taxonomy Level (1 to 6) CO: Course Outcome

Maximum Marks: 50

## Section A: Answer all questions. Each carries 2 marks.

Ceiling Marks: 16

| No. | Question  | M | BL | CO  |
|-----|---|---|----|-----|
|     | <p><b>Read the following passage and answer the questions 1 to 10</b></p> <p>The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) recently issued guidelines on urban flooding, emphasising that it should be treated as a distinct disaster due to its unique causes and solutions. Despite urban flooding being a long-standing issue in India, efforts to address it have not been adequately planned. Traditionally, flood management strategies focused on riverine floods in rural areas, overlooking the specific challenges of urban environments.</p> <p>Urban flooding differs significantly from rural flooding due to the impact of urbanisation, which can increase flood peaks by up to eight times and flood volumes by up to six times. In cities, flooding can occur rapidly, sometimes within minutes, as developed catchments lead to faster water flow. Moreover, urban areas are economic hubs with critical infrastructure that must be protected at all times, as damage can have widespread consequences, both locally and globally.</p> <p>The dense populations in urban areas, regardless of socioeconomic status, suffer heavily during floods, facing loss of life, property damage, and disruptions to essential services like transportation and power. These events often lead to secondary effects such as epidemics and infections, further compounding human suffering and economic losses. Hence, managing urban flooding must be a top priority.</p> <p>In recent years, urban flooding has increased across India, with major cities like Mumbai and Delhi experiencing severe impacts. For example, the Mumbai floods in 2005 were a wake-up call, and the 2010 floods in the Yamuna River catchment affected multiple areas in Haryana and Delhi.</p> <p>Stormwater drainage systems, initially designed for rainfall intensities of 12-20 mm/h, are frequently overwhelmed by more intense rainfalls. Encroachments, waste dumping, and poor maintenance further reduce their effectiveness. Improper waste disposal and construction debris also significantly reduce drainage capacity. Encroachments on natural drains and floodplains are a major issue, reducing their ability to handle even moderate rainfall and exacerbating urban flooding.</p> |   |    |     |
| 1.  | Why does the NDMA treat urban flooding as a distinct disaster compared to rural flooding?   | 2 | 1  | CO2 |
| 2.  | What factors contribute to the rapid occurrence of urban flooding in cities?  | 2 | 2  | CO2 |
| 3.  | How does urbanization affect flood peaks and volumes in urban areas?  | 2 | 2  | CO2 |

|     |  |   |   |            |
|-----|--|---|---|------------|
| 4.  | What are some of the secondary effects caused by urban flooding in densely populated cities?   | 2 | 2 | CO2        |
| 5.  | What were the major urban flooding events in India that prompted increased attention to the issue?   | 2 | 2 | CO2        |
| 6.  | Why are stormwater drainage systems in Indian cities frequently overwhelmed during intense rainfall?   | 2 | 4 | CO2        |
| 7.  | How do encroachments and poor waste management affect urban flood management?  | 2 | 2 | CO2        |
| 8.  | What are the consequences of urban flooding on essential services and infrastructure?  | 2 | 2 | CO2        |
| 9.  | How does urban flooding differ from rural flooding in terms of causes, impacts, and management challenges?   | 2 | 2 | CO2<br>CO3 |
| 10. | What role do inadequate stormwater drainage systems and encroachments play in exacerbating urban flooding in Indian cities, and what are their broader consequences? | 2 | 2 | CO2        |

**Section B: Answer all questions. Each carries 6 Marks.  
Ceiling Marks: 24**

| No. | Question   | M | BL | CO                |
|-----|--|---|----|-------------------|
| 11. | What is the significance of the American Dream as referenced in King's speech? How does he connect this ideal to the struggle for civil rights and social justice? | 6 | 5  | CO3<br>CO4        |
| 12. | Evaluate the role that poetry plays in the "Rip It Out" scene and the way in which it is contrasted with other disciplines.  | 6 | 5  | CO2<br>CO3<br>CO4 |
| 13. | What does the "rough beast" symbolize in the context of the poem? Analyze its significance in relation to the themes of power and transformation.                  | 6 | 4  | CO1<br>CO2<br>CO3 |
| 14. | In what way does Ambedkar suggest the Caste System stops people from finding fulfillment in their work? What does he believe is needed for true job satisfaction?  | 6 | 4  | CO2<br>CO3        |
| 15. | Reflect on the ending of "Cinema Paradiso." What message does it convey about love, loss, and the power of memories?   | 6 | 2  | CO2<br>CO3        |

**Section C: Answer any one question. Each carries 10 marks. (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

| No. | Question  | M  | BL | CO                |
|-----|---|----|----|-------------------|
| 16. | Analyze Willy Loman's character in Act I, Scene 1. What do his thoughts and interactions reveal about his struggles and aspirations?  | 10 | 4  | CO1<br>CO2<br>CO3 |
| 17. | Evaluate how James Finn Garner's retelling of "The Frog Prince" critiques traditional gender roles and power structures. Discuss how the princess's character evolves throughout the story and the implications of her final actions. | 10 | 5  | CO2<br>CO3<br>CO4 |

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