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**Semester:** Semester I /II

**Course Code:** KAN1001

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY BENGALURU

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

**MAKE-UP EXAMINATION - JULY 2024**

**Date:** 01 JULY 2024

**Time:** 1.30PM - 4.30PM

**Course Name:**  Sarala Kannada

**Program:** BSD

**Max Marks:** 100

**Weightage:** 50%

**Instructions:**

1. *Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.*
2. *Question paper consists of 3 parts.*
3. *Scientific and non-programmable calculator are permitted.*

**PART A**

**ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS 30 X 1 = 30M**

* 1. There are vowels in “KANNADA VARNAMALE”?
     1. 11
     2. 12
     3. 13
     4. 14
  2. What does “KANNADA VARNAMALE” means?
     1. Kannada language
     2. Kannada Region
     3. Kannada People
     4. Kannada Alphabets
  3. Identify Gutturals letters, which pronounced with the help of throat
     1. ka, kha, ga, gha, nga
     2. pa, pha, ba, bha, ma
     3. ta, tha ,da ,dha, na
     4. ca, cha, ja, jha, nya

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

* 1. What do you mean by vargeeya vyanjana?
     1. Classified consonants
     2. Short vowels
     3. Long vowels
     4. None
  2. Identify the letters pronounced with the help of the lips
     1. ka, kha, ga, gha, nga
     2. ta, tha ,da ,dha, na
     3. ca, cha ja, jha nya
     4. pa, pha, ba, bha, ma
  3. Number of unclassified consonants in “KANNADA VARNAMALE”?
     1. 10
     2. 9
     3. 8
     4. 7
  4. Vowels: :: Consonants : vyanjanagaLu
     1. swaragaLu
     2. vyanjanagaLu
     3. varNamaale
     4. none
  5. What do you mean by avargeeya vyanjana?
     1. nasal letters
     2. Short vowels
     3. unclassified consonants
     4. Long vowels
  6. ka, kha, ga, gha : Throat :: ba, bha :
     1. Teeth
     2. Palatal
     3. Nasal
     4. Lips
  7. Benefits of learning regional languages are
     1. Easy communication
     2. Builds trust
     3. Can easily roam around the place
     4. All of the above
  8. “They are best friends.” here the word They means ?
     1. ivaLu
     2. ivana
     3. avaru
     4. avaLu

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

* 1. doDDappa × doDDamma
     1. Father × Mother
     2. Uncle × Aunty
     3. Brother × Sister
     4. none of these
  2. In × out
     1. oLage × horage
     2. nantara × sutta
     3. mele × keLage
     4. none of these
  3. chikkappa is father’s younger brother, here the word appa means?
     1. father
     2. grandfather
     3. uncle
     4. father in law
  4. What is the meaning of “Children” in kannada ?
     1. magu
     2. maga
     3. makkaLu
     4. amma
  5. "Shut Your mouth" here the word mouth in kannada means
     1. meduLu
     2. kivi
     3. kudalu
     4. baayi
  6. Me × You
     1. ivaLu × avaLu
     2. naanu × ninu
     3. idu × adu
     4. none of these
  7. Lion : Lions :: simha : ?
     1. simhiNi
     2. simhagaLu
     3. simhavu
     4. None of these
  8. “haLadi & gulaabi” these are examples under ?
     1. tarakaari
     2. baNNa
     3. PraNi
     4. haNNu

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

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(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

* 1. "Iam having my ears pierced" here the word ear in kannada is?
     1. kudalu
     2. kaNNu
     3. kivi
     4. meduLu
  2. What does the word yuvaka mean?
     1. Young Girl
     2. Young Men
     3. Young Boy
     4. Young Women
  3. "She will run"
     1. avaru ooDuvaru
     2. adu ooDuvudu
     3. avaLu ooDuvaLu
     4. avanu ooDuvanu
  4. Tense in kannada is?
     1. samaya
     2. bhavishya
     3. hinde
     4. kaala
  5. What is bhootha kaala ?
     1. Tense
     2. Future Tense
     3. Past Tense
     4. Present Tense
  6. If Son is maga in kannada, what is Child/ Baby?
     1. magaLu
     2. maava
     3. matthu
     4. magu
  7. Number of genders in Kannada Language

a) 6

b) 5

c) 4

d) 3

* 1. Husband x Wife
     1. atthe x maava
     2. akka x bhaava
     3. maga x magaLu
     4. ganDa x henDathi

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

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(CO1) [Knowledge]

* 1. Example for napunsaka linga
     1. ganDa
     2. huDugi
     3. raNi
     4. railu
  2. "avanu hoguttidane" means
     1. She is Going
     2. He is Going
     3. They are Going
     4. None of the above
  3. Hero : naayaka :: Heroine :
     1. naavika
     2. naasika
     3. narthaki
     4. naayaki

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

(CO1) [Knowledge]

**PART B**

**ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS 10 X 1 = 10M**

* 1. "I need some water" here the word some in kannada is
  2. "Pen and Pencil" here the word and is an example under which parts of speech?
  3. "Come Quickly" translate this to kannada
  4. "My name is Ramesh" Translate the pronoun My to kannada
  5. "bisi bisi coffee" here the word bisi means
  6. " naanu hode or naanu hodenu" is in which tense
  7. Book : pusthaka :: Aeroplane :
  8. Boy : huDuga :: Girl :
  9. Masculine Gender : pullinga :: Feminine Gender :
  10. Going : hogutiddene :: Go ; -

(CO1) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge] (CO2) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge] (CO1) [Knowledge]

**PART C**

**ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS 3 X 10 = 30M**

* 1. **CHOOSE THE ODD WORD OUT**

1. yaaru, yenu, yaake, eraDu
2. bhootha, napunsaka, varthamaana, bhavishyath
3. hodenu, horage, hogutiddene, hoguvenu
4. yuvaka, yuvathi, huDuga, naayaka
5. maga, raja, ganDa, shaale
6. oo, ayyoo, nagu, aahaa
7. mattu, saha, surya, bere
8. mele, keLage, kaage, oLage
9. haLadi, neeli, pakka, kappu
10. appa, amma, haNNu, thamma
    1. **WRITE 2 KANNADA EXAMPLES UNDER EACH CATEGORY**

PREPOSITION NUMBERS

INTERROGATIVE WORDS PRONOUN

VERB

* 1. **WRITE 2 KANNADA EXAMPLES UNDER EACH CATEGORY**

MASCULINE GENDER INTERJECTION FEMININE GENDER CONJUNCTION NEUTER GENDER

(CO1,CO2) [Comprehension]

(CO1,CO2) [Comprehension]

(CO1,CO2) [Comprehension]

**PART D**

**ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS 2 X 15 = 30M**

* 1. **TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATION TO ENGLISH**

Raam : namaskara sir.

Sir : namaskara, ninna hesaru yenu?

Raam : Sir nanna hesaru raam. naanu Law vidhyarthi.Sir Raam ninna taragathi yaavudu?

Raam : Sir naanu BA LLB 2 taragathiya vidharthi.Sir :

Raam ninna ooru yaavudu?

Raam : Sir nanna ooru mangalore.

(CO1,CO2,CO3) [Application]

* 1. ***READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS***

Fruit and vegetables should be an important part of your daily diet and number one priority. They are naturally good and contain vitamins and minerals that can help to keep you healthy. You should eat at least five serves of vegetables and two serves of fruit each day. Choose different colours and varieties.

Fruit is the sweet, fleshy, edible part of a plant. Common types of fruits that are readily available include:

 apples and pears

 citrus – oranges, grapes, mandarins and limes

 stone fruit – nectarines, apricots, peaches and plums  tropical and exotic – bananas and mangoes

 berries – strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, kiwifruit and passionfruit  melons – watermelons and musk melons.

Vegetables are available in many varieties and can be classified into biological groups or ‘families’, including:

 green leaves – lettuce, spinach and silverbeet

 cruciferous – cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and broccoli  marrow – pumpkin, cucumber and zucchini

 root – potato, sweet potato and yam edible  plant stem – celery and asparagusAllium –  onion, garlic and shallot.

Foods of similar colours generally contain similar protective compounds. Try to eat a rainbow of colourful fruits and vegetables every day to get the full range of health benefits.

 red foods – like tomatoes and watermelon. These contain lycopene, which is thought to beimportant for fighting [cancer](https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/conditionsandtreatments/prostate-cancer) and heart disease

 green vegetables – like spinach and kale. These contain lutein and zeaxanthin, which mayhelp protect against age-related eye disease

 blue and purple foods – like blueberries and eggplant. These contain anthocyanins, whichmay help protect the body from cancer

 white foods – like cauliflower. These contain sulforaphane and may also help protect against some cancers.

1. What is colour in kannada? List out colours from passage and translate
2. What is Fruit in kannada ? List out Fruits from the passage and translate
3. What is vegetable in kannada? List out vegetables from the passage and translate
4. What is Green leaves called in kannada? Translate the word “Green”
5. Find out the numbers from the passage and translate

(CO1,CO2,CO3) [Application]