

TUEE2020
Certificate in Chinese

Model Questions

(MCQ type questions are already shown in the list of programmes under HSS)

Descriptive-type (40 Marks)

Write a letter (in not more than 200 words) - [10]

(a) To a friend on your dream vacation

OR

(b) To your younger brother/sister whom you haven't seen for a while

OR

(c) To the bank manager requesting information about obtaining a business loan

Write an essay (in not more than 300 words) on any one of the given topics: [20]

- (a) The importance of Self Discipline
- (b) Absence of Social Media
- (c) Ill-effects of Internet on Kids
- (d) Secular India

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below: [2×5=10]

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to

receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

A. The Curies' _____ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

- (a) friendly
- (b) competitive
- (c) courteous
- (d) chemistry

Ans. (a) friendly

B. Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality.

- (a) strong
- (b) lighthearted
- (c) humorous
- (d) strange
- (e) envious

Ans. (b) lighthearted

C. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt _____.

- (a) hopeless
- (b) annoyed
- (c) depressed
- (d) worried

Ans. (b) annoyed

D. Marie _____ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.

- (a) challenged authority
- (b) showed intelligence
- (c) behaved
- (d) was distressed

Ans. (a) challenged authority

E. **Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never _____.**

- (a) troubled
- (b) worried
- (c) disappointed
- (d) disturbed

Ans. (c) disappointed