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Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2024**

(B.Com./B.B.A./B.A./B.Sc.)

English

ENG 1A 01—TRANSACTIONS : ESSENTIAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

(2019—2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Part I Speaking Skills

I. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. (Ceiling 20)

Each question carries 2 marks :

- 1 You are feeling bored. So, you want to watch television. How will you politely request your friend to switch on the television ?
- 2 You prefer to talk over the phone instead of texting. Express your preference using *would rather*.
- 3 *Yes, Speaking* is a reply to a telephone call. Frame a suitable question used in telephonic English for this reply.
- 4 Rearrange the given jumbled sentence to get the correct expression used for complete agreement.
Stand / I'm/ in/ With/ Total/ Agreement/ Your
- 5 Identify the vowel sounds in ***Bet*** and ***Buy*** and categorize them as monophthong or diphthong.
- 6 Identify the sounds of the underlined letters in ***Yield*** and ***Journey*** and transcribe them.
- 7 *We have been playing when the guests arrived.* Rewrite the sentence correctly. Justify your corrections.
- 8 *James was gifted a brand new watch for his birthday.* Frame a “Wh” question for this sentence.
- 9 *You should try the food at this new restaurant.* Identify the verb and helping verb in the sentence.

Turn over

- 10 *If everyone agrees, we shall wind up the discussion.* Identify the phrasal verb in the sentence and write its meaning.
- 11 *Justin is studying as his exams are very near.* Write the idiomatic expression for the underlined words.
- 12 *Everyone was looking forward to taking the class with such an eminent professor.* Write the meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.

II. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. (Ceiling 30)

Each question carries 5 marks :

- 13 You are speaking to the receptionist of a dental clinic to book an appointment with your doctor. Prepare a conversation using words like hold on, speaking, let me check.
- 14 Elucidate the way in which the given words differ in articulation and meaning. Support your answers with examples.

Abstract (N) & Abstract (V)

Contrast (N) & Contrast (V)

- 15 Each given sentence has one word missing. Write it in and justify your answer.

We visit our parents this vacation.

The weather good yesterday ?

- 16 Reorder the given sentences and identify the tense in them.

Midnight/Children/At/Sleeping/The/Were

Forgotten/Tickets/They/ Have/To Bring/The

- 17 Choose one phrasal verb and use it in two sentences of yours. Hang out/Figure out
- 18 Choose one idiom and use it in two sentences of yours.

a shoulder to cry on / Rackyou brain

- 19 The sentences below consist of some grammatical mistakes. Identify the mistakes and rewrite them correctly. Justify your corrections.

Neither the car nor the truck are available.

Riya had been doing this work since 2001.

III. Read the following questions and answer any *one* of the following. (1 × 10 = 10)

- 20 Make up a reasonably long dialogue which contains expressions used for polite requests/persuasions/suggestions and their responses.

Speakers : Jisha and Kavya

Situation : Jisha and Kavya are the members of the Nature Club of their college. They are having a discussion on the programmes to be conducted for environment day. Prepare a conversation between the two.

- 21 Read the text and do as directed.

Renewable energy sources play a pivotal role in addressing the challenges of climate change and sustainability. One significant advantage of renewable energy is its abundance and accessibility. Unlike finite fossil fuels, renewable sources such as solar, wind and hydroelectric power are virtually limitless and can be harnessed almost anywhere in the world. This abundance not only reduces dependence on finite resources but also mitigates the environmental impact associated with their extraction and combustion.

Furthermore, renewable energy technologies offer substantial economic benefits. The renewable energy sector has emerged as a significant driver of job creation and economic growth. Investments in renewable energy infrastructure spur innovation, attract investments and create employment opportunities across various sectors, from manufacturing and construction to research and development. Moreover, the decentralized nature of renewable energy systems empowers communities to become self-sufficient energy producers, fostering local economic development and resilience.

Embracing renewable energy is imperative for a sustainable future. Transitioning to renewable sources mitigates greenhouse gas emissions, reduces air and water pollution and mitigates the adverse effects of climate change. Additionally, investing in renewable energy infrastructure enhances energy security by diversifying energy sources and reducing reliance on imported fossil fuels thereby strengthening national resilience to energy supply disruptions and price volatility.

Read the following sentences and choose the correct option (2 × 1 = 2)

- a) Renewable energy sources are limited and not easily accessible. False/True
- b) Transitioning to renewable energy has no impact on mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. False/True

Turn over

Re-read the text and guess the meaning of the words in bold from the context. Then choose the right synonym or antonym. ($2 \times 1 = 2$)

- c) "One significant advantage of renewable energy is its **abundance** and accessibility". Which among the following is **closest** in meaning to the italicized word ?
- a) Dearth. b) Plenty.
c) Deficiency. d) None of these.
- d) "Renewable energy technologies offer **substantial** economic benefits. Which among the following is the antonym of the italicized phrase ?
- a) Considerable. b) Meager.
c) Significant. d) None of these.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. The answers need not be directly stated in the passage. ($3 \times 2 = 6$)

- e) What are some advantages of renewable energy sources over finite fossil fuels ?
- f) How does the renewable energy sector contribute to economic growth and job creation ?
- g) Why is transitioning to renewable energy crucial for addressing environmental challenges and ensuring a sustainable future ?

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Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2023**

(B.A./B.Sc./B.Voc.)

English

ENG 1A 01—TRANSACTIONS : ESSENTIAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

(2019—2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Part I (Speaking Skills)

- I. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. (Ceiling 20). Each question carries 2 marks :
- 1 You do not agree to an opinion made by your classmate during a discussion. How will you express your disagreement politely ?
 - 2 You prefer to study French instead of German. Express your preference using *would rather*.
 - 3 *Please wait while I put you through* is a reply to a telephone call. Frame a suitable question used in telephonic English for this reply.
 - 4 Rearrange the given jumbled sentence to get the correct expression used for soft disagreement, produce candidate examination should the hall ticket for
 - 5 Identify the vowel sounds in **Wheat** and **White** and categorize them as monophthong or diphthong.
 - 6 Identify the sounds of the underlined letters in **Chair** and **Measure** and transcribe them.
 - 7 *I had been here since seven o'clock*. Rewrite the sentence correctly. Justify your corrections.
 - 8 *She went to France last month*. Frame a “Wh” question for this sentence.
 - 9 *Thomas will go to the market today*. Identify the verb and helping verb in the sentence.
 - 10 *Roshni can always count on her friends during her hardest times*. Identify the phrasal verb in the sentence and write its meaning.

Turn over

- 11 *Tina and Samuel are getting married next month.* Write the idiomatic expression for the underlined words.
- 12 *I met students with diverse interests during my visit to the school.* Write the meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.

II. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. (Ceiling 30). Each question carries 5 marks :

- 13 You are talking to the receptionist of a resort where you would like to spend your weekend with your friends. Prepare a conversation with the receptionist using words like hold on, let me check, I'm afraid.
- 14 Elucidate the way in which the given words differ in articulation and meaning. Support your answers with examples.

Attribute (N) & Attribute (V)

Digest (N) & Digest (V)

- 15 Each given sentence has one word missing. Write it in and justify your answer.

The postman already come.

You watch it yesterday ?

- 16 Reorder the given sentences and identify the tense in them.

More / Dangerous / The City / And More / Is Becoming

Went / I Always / On / Shopping / Saturdays

- 17 Choose one phrasal verb and use it in two sentences of yours. *Hang out / Figure out*

- 18 Choose one idiom and use it in two sentences of yours.

Lock horns / a shoulder to cry on

- 19 The sentences below consist of some grammatical mistakes. Identify the mistakes and rewrite them correctly. Justify your corrections.

Every member were dissatisfied with the new policies.

She got the award last week, she have been expecting it.

III. Read the following questions and answer any one of the following. (1 × 10 = 10 marks)

20 Make up a reasonably long dialogue which contains expressions used for polite requests/persuasions/suggestions and their responses.

Speakers : Jacob and Taniya

Situation : Jacob and Taniya are planning to form a literary club in their college. Prepare a conversation in which they discuss the details related to the forming of the club and the various literary events they would like to conduct under the banner of the club.

21 **Read the text and do as directed.**

It is rare to find someone with good technical and communication skills. You can get far ahead of your colleagues if you combine the two early in your career. People will judge, evaluate, promote or block you based on your communication skills. Since habits form by repeating both good and bad forms of communication, learn to observe great communicators and adopt their styles and traits— in written and verbal forms. The art of listening and learning from each and every interaction, is another secret recipe. Develop the subconscious habit of listening to yourself as you speak and know when to pause.

Learning what not to say is probably more important than learning what to say. As your career develops, you will realize that the wise speak less. Speak when you have value to add, else refrain. Poorly constructed emails with grammatical errors are acceptable between friends, but they should be seriously avoided while communicating formally with your seniors. Avoid any communication in an emotional state when you might say things you will regret later. One unnecessary word uttered at the wrong time or place can ruin a relationship, career or even your life. Such is the power of words. If such a thing happens, you should immediately apologize, else it may haunt you for life.

Another problem to overcome is speaking too fast. Since our minds are working faster than our speech, we are inclined to speak fast. This does not necessarily mean that the person hearing it will get it any faster. On the contrary, it is always the reverse. So slow down, and think before you speak. “When I get ready to speak to people,” Abraham Lincoln said, “I spend two-third of the time thinking what they want to hear and one-third thinking what I want to say.” Adding humour and wit is also essential. But realize that not all jokes are funny and observe certain boundaries. Never say anything that could offend. Remember you are not a comedian who must offend as many people as you can to be witty.

Turn over

Read the following sentences and choose the correct option (2 × 1 = 2 marks)

- a) Listening is vital for effective communication to take place. False/True
- b) Speaking fast improves communication and the person hearing gets clear understanding. False/True

Re-read the text and guess the meaning of the words in bold from the context. Then choose the right synonym or antonym. (2 × 1 = 2 marks)

- c) “Speak when you have value to add, else **refrain** ” Which among the following is **closest** in meaning to the italicized word ?
 - a) Clarify.
 - b) Avoid.
 - c) Allow.
 - d) None of these.
- d) “On the **contrary**, it is always the reverse”. Which among the following is the synonym of the italicized word ?
 - a) Equivalent.
 - b) Identical.
 - c) Opposite.
 - d) None of these.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. The answers need not be directly stated in the passage. (3 × 2 = 6 marks)

- e) Why is it necessary to have good communication skills ?
- f) What according to the writer must be avoided while communicating ?
- g) Why should the speaker be careful while being humorous ?

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**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022**

English (B.A./B.Sc.)

ENG 1A 01—TRANSACTIONS : ESSENTIAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

(2019—2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Part 1 (Speaking Skills)

I. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. Each question carries 2 marks. (Ceiling 20) :

- 1 Identify the vowel sounds in 'food' and 'cow' and categorise them into monophthongs and diphthongs.
- 2 Write the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence given below :
She found it difficult to adapt herself to hostel life.
- 3 Identify the silent letters in the words 'judge' and 'ballet'.
- 4 Write the idiomatic expression for the underlined words in the sentence given below. The
Kashmir issue continues to be a cause of dispute between India and Pakistan.
- 5 Identify the phrasal verb in the sentence given below and write its meaning.
The workers' demand for higher pay was curtly turned down by the management.
- 6 Identify the sounds of the underlined letters in *then* and *rich* and transcribe them.
- 7 Turn the sentence given below into negative.
He knows Hindi.
- 8 Frame Yes or No question.
She likes pizza.
- 9 Identify the mistake and rewrite this sentence given below. Justify your correction.
I am having a car.

Turn over

- 10 Your friend couldn't get through the entrance exam in the first attempt. How will you console your friend.
- 11 Rearrange the given jumbled words in the sentence to get the correct expression used for expressing preference.
- would / out / cook / at / rather / food / home / than / I / dine / .*
- 12 "Sorry he is out. Would you like to leave a message" is a response to a conversation over telephone. Frame a suitable question used in telephonic conversation for this reply.

II. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. Each question carries 5 marks. (Ceiling 30) :

- 13 Prepare a short telephonic conversation between a teacher and a parent in which phrases like *please hold on, I'm sorry, would you, could I etc occur.*
- 14 Elucidate the ways in which the given words differ in articulation and meaning.
- Conduct (Noun) and Conduct (Verb).*
- Digest (Noun) and Digest (Verb).*
- 15 Use the phrasal verbs 'get away' and 'put up with', each in two sentences of yours.
- 16 Rearrange the jumbled words to write meaningful sentences and identify the tense in them.
- (1) *raining / has / it / morning / been / continuously / since.*
- (2) *known / a / die / have / I / never / to / of / love / man.*
- 17 Identify the grammatical mistakes and rewrite the following sentences. Justify your corrections.
- (1) *John has visited me yesterday and together we had gone for a movie.*
- (2) *She don't like chocolates.*
- 18 Each of the given sentence has one word missing. Write the missing word in the correct position and justify your answer.
- (1) *You ever been to a foreign country ?*
- (2) *When you usually go to office ?*
- 19 Write examples for five different ways of expressing polite requests and their responses.

III. Read the following questions and answer any *one* of the following :

- 20 Prepare a reasonably long dialogue which contains expressions of polite requests / suggestions / permission and their responses.

Speakers : Jack and Prof. George Joseph.

Situation : The final year students of a college are planning a five day trip. Jack, the class representative, discusses with Prof. George Joseph, the class teacher, to fix the place.

21 Read the text and do as directed :**Reading**

For my own part, I have ever gained the most profit, and the most pleasure also from the books which have made me think the most, and, when the difficulties have once been overcome, these are the books which have struck the deepest root, not only in my memory and understanding but also in my affections. We won't think slightly of that which costs us a slight effort to win. When a maiden is too forward, her admirer deems it time to draw back.

If you want to fertilize the mind, the plough must be driven over and through it. The gliding of wheels is easier and more rapid, but only makes it harder and more barren. Above all, in the present age of light reading, that is, of reading hastily, thoughtlessly, **indiscriminately**, unfruitfully, when most books are forgotten as soon as they are finished, and very many sooner, it is well if something heavier is cast now and then into the midst of the literary public. This may scare and **repel** the weak; it will rouse and attract the stronger, and increase their strength by making them exert it. In the sweat of the brow, it is the mind as well as the body to eat its bread.

Read the following sentences and choose the correct option. (2 × 1 = 2 marks)

- (a) Light reading leaves a permanent effect in the reader. False / True
- (b) Wheels make for easy and friction -free movement but may harden the earth and render it unproductive. False / True

Re-read the text and guess the meanings of the words in bold from the context. Then choose the right synonym or antonym.

(2 × 1 = 2 marks)

- (c) The word 'repel' in the last paragraph is opposite in meaning to _____
- (a) repulse.
- (b) turn away.
- (c) attract.
- (d) drive away.

Turn over

- (d) The word 'indiscriminately' in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- (a) carelessly.
 - (b) methodically.
 - (c) critically.
 - (d) systematically.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. The answers need not be directly stated in the passage. (3 × 2 = 6 marks)

- (e) What kind of books does the author like the most ?
- (f) Why does the author say “When a maiden is too forward, her admirer deems it time to draw back” ?
- (g) What does the last sentence “In the sweat of the brow, it is the mind as well as the body to eat its bread.” mean ?

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Name.....

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**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021**

English (B.A/B.Sc.)

ENG 1A 01—TRANSACTIONS : ESSENTIAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Part I Speaking Skills

I. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. (Ceiling 20) Each question carries 2 marks :

1. You are not convinced with the plan your friend suggested regarding the college tour. How will you suggest your opinion politely ?
2. You want to borrow a pen from your classmate. Frame a request beginning with *Could you*.
3. *He'll be back within two days* is a reply to a telephone call. Frame a suitable question used in telephonic English for this reply.
4. Rearrange the given jumbled sentence to get the correct expression used for agreement.
We can/ your/ I think/ accept/ on this/ problem/ views
5. Identify the vowel sounds in **Cat** and **Care** and categorize them as monophthong or diphthong.
6. Identify the sounds of the underlined letters in **this** and **thank** and transcribe them.
7. *The guests have already left when he got there*. Rewrite the sentence correctly. Justify your corrections.
8. *Rahul is going to meet the manager today evening*. Frame a "Wh" question for this sentence.
9. *We could talk to our teacher about the issue*. Identify the verb and helping verb in the sentence.
10. *We can hang out in the park with our friends*. Identify the phrasal verb in the sentence and write its meaning.
11. *Tom looked stressed and when I spoke to him he told me all his problems and feelings*. Write the idiomatic expression for the underlined words.
12. *The region is renowned for its outstanding natural beauty*. Write the meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.

Turn over

II. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. (Ceiling 30) Each question carries 5 marks :

13. You are speaking to the receptionist of a restaurant where you wish to reserve a table for your family to dine in. Prepare a conversation using words like speaking, hold on, let me check.
14. Elucidate the way in which the given words differ in articulation and meaning. Support your answers with examples :

Abstract (N) & Abstract (V)

Contrast (N) & Contrast (V)

15. Each given sentence has one word missing. Write it in and justify your answer :

We visit our parents this vacation.

You do your homework ?

16. Reorder the given sentences and identify the tense in them :

Study / Going To / French / I am / Semester / Next

Tickets / They / Forgotten / Have / To Bring / The

17. Choose one phrasal verb and use it in two sentences of yours. *Look after / Wind Up*
18. Choose one idiom and use it in two sentences of yours.

Round the corner / Stick to your guns

19. The sentences below consist of some grammatical mistakes. Identify the mistakes and rewrite them correctly. Justify your corrections :

Neither the car nor the truck are available.

I had been doing this work since 2001.

III. Read the following questions and answer any *one* of the following. (1 × 10 = 10 marks) :

20. Make up a reasonably long dialogue which contains expressions used for polite requests/ persuasions/suggestions and their responses.

Speakers : Meera and Nisha

Situation : Meera and Nisha are the members of the Nature Club of their college. They are having a discussion on the programmes to be conducted for environment day. Prepare a conversation between the two.

21 Read the text and do as directed :

Music is perhaps the most popular and widely practiced form of fine arts, transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers. Any form of fine art is difficult to master and almost impossible to perfect and music is no exception. Nature, it is learnt, has blessed almost two-thirds of the human race with musical ability of some sort. Music has the power to bring out the deepest emotions. In fact, it is a magic medicine and many seek refuge in it when they are depressed or stressed. It is this intimacy that makes us listen to music or even hum or sing sometimes. This singing, or realistically speaking, expressing one's emotions musically sometimes takes a serious turn.

The desire to sing before an audience is innocent and beautiful and indeed it is perfectly alright to have such a genuine desire. But it is also important to understand that singing is an intricate art — a highly refined one at that, which requires systematic, prolonged and strict training, to be acceptable. This is an aspect we forget in our keen desire to reach the stage and perform. It is almost like preparing a formal meal for some specially invited guests, without even having learnt and trained in the basics of cooking.

These days almost everyone sings and it does not stop here. Most of us want to become professional singers. Result: a complete disregard for and ignorance of the training part, as the need is never felt to go through one and the urge to get to the stage and perform overcomes even a little desire to learn, if any. If at all, somewhere along the way one feels the need to gain some knowledge and training, it leads to hurried shortcuts and halfhearted attempts, best described as 'Crash Courses'.

It is observed that those who have attained the so called partial success, suddenly feel that they lack the required knowledge and are not learned enough. But it is too late by then. It should be understood here that the stage or a performance brings in a different mind-set within the artist. It is always recommended and rightly said that while on stage, cover the mistakes and weaknesses if any, and get along. But the contrary is true when it comes to acquiring knowledge and during the learning process. While under training, the student is expected to make mistakes but then rectify those mistakes under the supervision and guidance of the teacher. Therefore, it is good to make mistakes and then be corrected during the process of learning as this subsequently makes one flawless and educated. This is a different mind-set. And these two mind-sets discussed above, (those of a performer and that of a student) cannot coexist.

Turn over

Read the following sentences and choose the correct option :

- (a) Music is an art which is not difficult to master. False/True
- (b) During the training period, a student makes mistakes but is able to rectify them through proper guidance. False/True

(2 × 1 = 2 marks)

Read the text and guess the meaning of the words in bold from the context. Then choose the right synonym *or* antonym :

- (c) “But it is also important to understand that singing is an *intricate* art.” Which among the following is *closest* in meaning to the italicized word ?
 - a) Complex.
 - b) Organized.
 - c) Simple.
 - d) None of these.
- (d) “the *urge* to get to the stage and perform overcomes even a little desire to learn, if any.” Which among the following is the synonym of the italicized word ?
 - a) Inspiration.
 - b) Desire.
 - c) Resistance.
 - d) None of these.

(2 × 1 = 2 marks)

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. The answers need not be directly stated in the passage :

- (e) Why is music considered a magic medicine ?
- (f) What comparison is made in the passage about singing and cooking ?
- (g) What are the two mind sets mentioned in the passage about singers ?

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

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Name.....

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FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

English (B.A/B.Sc.)

ENG 1 A01—TRANSACTIONS : ESSENTIAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Section A

*Answer atleast eight questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall ceiling 24.*

1. You want to watch the new movie released in the theatre. How will you suggest this to your friends ?
2. You arranged a party to celebrate your appointment as the probationary officer in a public sector company. But you forgot to invite one of your friends for the party. Express your regret using *should have*.
3. *I'll talk to you again soon* is a reply to a telephone call. Frame a suitable question used in telephonic English for this reply.
4. Rearrange the given jumbled sentence to get the correct expression used for preventing an interruption. *hour? / mind / in / Would / calling / an / back / you.*
5. Identify the vowel sounds in ***Moon*** and ***Toil*** and categorise them as monophthong or diphthong.
6. Identify the sounds of the underlined letters in ***Jeep*** and ***Through*** and transcribe them.
7. *Justin is singing since 4 pm.* Rewrite the sentence correctly. Justify your corrections.
8. *It's purple.* Frame a "Wh" question for this sentence.
9. *Allen has not been working very hard.* Identify the verb and helping verb in the sentence.
10. *Students are dishing out leaflets to passers-by.* Identify the phrasal verb in the sentence and write its meaning.
11. The cyclone caused ***a lot of damage*** on all parts of the region. Write the idiomatic expression for the underlined words.

Turn over

12. Dad seemed more **disappointed** than angry. Write the meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.

(8 × 3 = 24 marks)

Section B

Answer atleast **five** questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall ceiling 25.

13. Prepare a short telephonic conversation in which phrases like *I'm afraid, hang on, speaking* etc. occur.
14. Elucidate the way in which the given words differ in articulation and meaning. Support your answers with examples.
- Contest (N) and Contest (V)*
Insult (N) and Insult (V)
15. Each given sentence has one word missing. Write it in and justify your answer.
- My brother not teach Physics.*
You study French?
16. Reorder the given sentences and identify the tense in them.
- those / young / come / from / labourers / Bengal*
weather / cloudy / tomorrow / according / to / the / report / it will be
17. Choose one phrasal verb and use it in two sentences of yours. *Toy with / Count on*
18. Choose one idiom and use it in two sentences of yours. *Turn up / At your wits end*
19. The sentences below consist of some grammatical mistakes. Identify the mistakes and rewrite them correctly. Justify your corrections.

Speak slowly to Ana and Petra because they doesn't speak English very well.

In 1975, after seven years in prison, Carson had been leaving and started a new life.

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Section C

*Answer any one question.
The question carries 11 marks.*

20. Make up a reasonably long dialogue which contains expressions used for polite requests/persuasions/suggestions and their responses.

Speakers : Abhijith and Salma

Situation : For the selection of a theme for the mime performance, Abhijith wants the theme of 'child abuse and Salma wants 'women and society'.

21. Read the text and do as directed.

The Train

On a warm spring afternoon, Bindiya and her brother went outside to play. Bindiya was eight and Bineesh was ten. "Let's go to the bridge," Bindiya said, "if we stand on the bridge, we can see fish in the river." "I don't know...", Bineesh said. Mom told us : "don't go on the bridge." She said it is dangerous." "Oh Come on!" Bindiya said. "I'm not afraid. Are you ?"

Bindiya and Bineesh walked on to the bridge and began looking for fish in the river. The bridge was a train bridge. Three times a day trains went over the bridge. But Bindiya and Bineesh were not thinking about trains. They were thinking about the fish. The children were standing in the middle of the bridge when they heard a loud noise. "A train is coming," Bineesh yelled. Run!" Bineesh ran to the end of the bridge. He was safe.

Bindiya ran too, but she fell. She got up and continued running. "Hurry! Hurry!" Bineesh yelled from the end of the bridge, the train is coming! Bindiya looked behind her and saw the train. It was coming fast! Bindiya ran towards her brother. Then she fell a second time. She fell right on the train track. She looked back again at the train. The train was very close now! There was no time to get up and run, so Bindiya didn't move. She stayed where she was lying between the rails of the train track. She put her head down and waited for the train to go over her. Bineesh stood at the end of the bridge and screamed.

A few seconds later all twelve compartments of the train went over Bindiya. Some times the bottom of the train touched Bindiya's back, but she was not hurt. After it went over her, Bindiya stood up and yelled to Bineesh "don't tell mom!"

Of course Bindiya's mother found out about Bindiya and the train. Bindiya's mother was angry and happy at the same time. She was angry that Bindiya went on the bridge, but she was relieved that Bindiya was alive.

Turn over

And Bindiya? How is she? Bindiya's mother says, "Bindiya is fine, but sometimes she goes to sleep and then wakes up crying. And she doesn't like the sound of the trains."

Read the following sentences and choose the correct option :

- a) Bindiya and Bineesh were thinking about trains. False/True
- b) Bineesh was deeply worried about his sister. False/True

Re-read the text and select the correct answer.

- c) "*She said it is dangerous*" Which among the following is closest in meaning to the italicized word?
 - a) Harmful.
 - b) Risky.
 - c) Bad.
 - d) Unhealthy.
- d) "Bindiya's mother was angry and happy at the same time." which among the following best expresses the idea of the given sentence in the story.
 - a) Bindiya's mother was confused.
 - b) Bindiya's mother had mixed feelings.
 - c) Bindiya's mother was shocked.
 - d) Bindiya's mother had no emotions.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. The answers need not be directly stated in the passage.

- e) Why did Bindiya and Bineesh go to the train bridge ?
- f) Why did Bindiya tell Bineesh not to tell about the incident to their mother ?
- g) Why did Bindiya not get up and run when she fell the second time ?

[1 × 11 = 11 marks]

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(Pages : 4 + 4 = 8)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020

English (B.A./B.Sc./B.Com.)

ENG 1A 01—TRANSACTIONS : ESSENTIAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Section A*Answer atleast **eight** questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 24.*

1. You want to spend some time with the inhabitants in an orphanage. How will you suggest this to your friends ?
2. You forgot to inform your friend that you won't be coming for the cinema. Express your regret using *should have*.
3. *Sure but later* is a reply to a telephone call. Frame a suitable question used in telephonic English for this reply.
4. Rearrange the given jumbled sentence to get the correct expression used for interruption.
add / given / more / you have / point to / May / just / one / I / what
5. Identify the vowel sounds in **Chin** and **Near** and categorise them as monophthong or diphthong.
6. Identify the sounds of the underlined letters in **Chew** and **Thigh** and transcribe them.
7. *I have seen him yesterday.* Rewrite the sentence correctly. Justify your corrections.
8. *I would like to travel with my best friend, Kim.* Frame a "Wh" question for this sentence.
9. *We should read another book by E.B. White.* Identify the verb and helping verb in the sentence.
10. *We're hoping to get away for a few days at Easter.* Identify the phrasal verb in the sentence and write its meaning.
11. The tornado caused a lot of damage on all parts of the region. Write the idiomatic expression for the underlined words.
12. *I was bitterly disappointed to have lost yet another race so near the finish.* Write the meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.

(8 × 3 = 24 marks)

Turn over

Section B

*Answer atleast five questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 25.*

13. Prepare a short telephonic conversation in which phrases like *I'm afraid, hang on, speaking* etc. occur.
14. Elucidate the way in which the given words differ in articulation and meaning. Support your answers with examples :

Export (N) and Export (V)

Conflict (N) and Conflict (V)

15. Each given sentence has one word missing. Write it in and justify answer :

He not like pop music.

Your brother work in a restaurant ?

16. Reorder the given sentences and identify the tense in them :

those / young / come / from / labourers / Bengal

Jack / finish / will / work / tomorrow / his

17. Choose one phrasal verb and use it in *two* sentences of yours :

Turn up / Tell off

18. Choose one idiom and use it in two sentences of yours :

Barking up the wrong tree / Burn the candle at both ends.

19. The sentences below consist of some grammatical mistakes. Identify the mistakes and rewrite them correctly. Justify your corrections :

She like to wear expensive dresses.

I work here for three years.

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Section C

*Answer any one questions.
Each question carries 11 marks.*

20. Make up a reasonably long dialogue which contains expressions used for polite requests/persuasions/suggestions and their responses.

Speakers : Archit and Diyana.

Situation : For class tour, Archit wants to go to Hyderabad and Diyana wants to go to Goa.

21. Read the text and do as directed :

Colour Me Pink

Red, white, pink, purple what is your favorite colour ? We are all sensitive to colour. There are some colours we like a lot and some we don't like at all. Some colours soothe us, others excite us, some make us happy, and others make us gloomy. People are affected by colour more than they realize because colour is tied to all aspects of our lives.

Experts in colourgenics, the study of the language of colour, believe that the colours we wear speak volumes about us. Do you know why you select a shirt or dress of a certain colour when you look through your clothes in the morning ? Colourgenics experts say that we subconsciously choose to wear certain colour in order to communicate our desires, emotions and needs.

Colourgenics experts claim that our clothes send messages to others about our mood, personality, and desires. For these experts, pink expresses the peace and contentment of the wearer. People who often wear pink are supposed to be warm and understanding. Red garments, on the other hand, indicate a high level of physical energy. Brown is the colour of wealth and shows a need for independence and material security. Wearers of green have a love of nature and enjoy peaceful moments. They often like to be left alone with their thoughts.

Colours have always been used to describe not only our feelings, but also our physical health and attitudes. "Red with rage" describes anger; "in the pink" means to be in good health; "feeling blue" is a sad way to feel; and "green with envy" indicates a jealous attitude.

Colour is used symbolically in all cultures and it plays an important role in ceremonies and festivities. Yellow is a symbol of luck in Peru and it can be seen just about everywhere in new year celebration—in flowers, clothing, and decorations. The Vietnamese use yellow at weddings and also on their flag, where it represents courage, victory and sacrifice. In many cultures, white symbolizes purity, which is why brides often wear white wedding gowns. Black on the other hand, symbolizes death, and it is often the colour people wear to funerals.

According to colourgenics experts, colours not only is a mirror of ourselves, but they have an affect on us as well. Blue is calming, while red is stimulating and exciting. It is no coincidence that racing cars are often painted red. Yellow is a happy colour that makes us feel good about life. Pink awakens love and kindness.

In conclusion, the study of colour can help us understand ourselves and improve our lives. It offers an alternative way to heal the body and spirit, it can help us understand what others are trying to communicate. We can then respond to their needs and achieve a new level of understanding.

Turn over

Read the following sentences and choose the correct option :

- (a) The passage underlines the idea that the relationship between colour and one's personality is complex. False/True.
- (b) The passage points out that learning about colour will not help us improve our life in anyway. False/True

Read the sentences given below and choose the best answer :

- (c) "It is no coincidence that racing cars are often painted red." The pronoun 'it' in the sentence refers to :
 - a. red.
 - b. blue.
 - c. racing car
 - d. none of the above.
- (d) "_____ [i]t can help us understand what others are trying to communicate." The pronoun 'it' in the sentence refers to :
 - a. an alternative way.
 - b. colorgenics,
 - c. our life.
 - d. body and spirit.

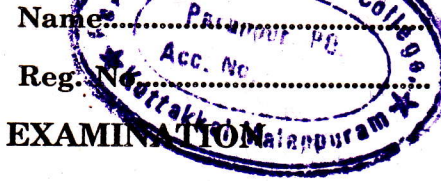
Answer the following questions in complete sentences. The answers need not be directly stated in the passage :

- (e) Why might it be good for a decorator to study colourgenics ?
- (f) How might learning about colour be useful in our life?
- (g) Based on the ideas in the essay, how would you explain the choice of white by widowed women ?

(1 × 11 = 11 marks)

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(Pages : 4)



FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020

English

ENG 1A 01—TRANSACTIONS : ESSENTIAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Section A

Answer at least **eight** questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 24.

PART I—SPEAKING SKILLS

1. You want to go on a picnic with your friends tomorrow. How will you suggest this to them ?
2. You want to go to a movie tonight than studying grammar. Express your preference using *would rather*.
3. You are at a cinema, waiting for your friend. How will you request a stranger nearby to allow you to use his/her phone to call your friend ?
4. Rearrange the given jumbled sentence to get the correct expression used for agreement : *my / not different / is / view / yours / from /*
5. Identify the vowel sounds represented by the underlined letters in the following words and transcribe them : *push, brunch, food, wash*.
6. Identify the consonant sounds represented by the underlined letters in the following words and transcribe them : *judge, much*.
7. *Where she hail from ?* Look at the question and rewrite it correctly. Justify your corrections.
8. *Meera didn 't come to the class yesterday.* Identify the verb and the helping verb in the sentence.
9. *The function went well.* Frame a 'Wh' question for this sentence.
10. *I'm not going to put up with their smoking any longer.* Identify the phrasal verb in the sentence and write its meaning.
11. *She decided to get married to him only after her studies.* Write the idiomatic expression for the underlined phrase.
12. I ————— (be) still a student. Actually, I ————— (work) quite hard at the moment because my exams are next week. Complete the sentence with the correct forms of verbs.

(8 × 3 = 24 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 25.

13. Prepare a short telephonic conversation in which phrases like *I'm afraid, hold on, speaking etc* occur.
14. Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses :
- If I _____ (have) enough time, I _____ (watch) TV later on tonight.
 - If I _____ (teach) this class, I wouldn't give tests.
 - If you had told me about the problem, I _____ (help) you.
 - If the weather is good tomorrow, we _____ (go) to the zoo.
15. Identify the correct words :
- We all / The boss thinks you are wonderful.
 - Bread / Books cost a lot.
 - Our cat / Our cats never catches mice.
 - That child / Children makes a lot of noise.
 - My father / My father and mother teaches English.
16. Negate these sentences using *don't, doesn't or didn't* :
- I play chess.
 - He likes pop music.
 - The train stops at Shornur.
 - Deepu remembers names very well.
 - Children play football on Mondays.
17. Frame sentences using the phrasal verbs given : *hang out, beef up, chip in, count on, dish out.*
18. Frame sentences using the idioms given : *a bone of contention, barking up the wrong tree, burn the candle at both ends, by leaps and bounds, lock horns (with somebody).*
19. The sentences below consist of some grammatical mistakes. Identify the mistakes and rewrite them correctly. Justify your corrections.
- He works for a company in Delhi now.*
- I'm watching TV every morning.*

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Section C

Answer any one question.

The question carries 11 marks.

20. Make up a reasonably long dialogue which contains expressions used for polite requests.

Speakers : John and Stranger. Situation : John and Sara are a couple on holiday in Paris and John goes up to a stranger to ask him to take their picture.

21. Read the text and do as directed :

EUTHANASIA

The word euthanasia is of Greek origin and literally means "a good death." The American Heritage Dictionary defines it as "the act of killing a person painlessly for reasons of mercy." Such killing can be done through active means, such as administering a lethal injection, or by passive means, such as withholding medical care or food and water. In recent years in the United States, there have been numerous cases of active euthanasia in the news. They usually involve the deliberate killing of ill or incapacitated persons by relatives or friends who plead that they can no longer bear to see their loved ones suffer. Although such killings are a crime, the perpetrators are often dealt with leniently by our legal system, and the media usually portrays them as compassionate heroes who take personal risks to save another from unbearable suffering.

The seeming acceptance of active forms of euthanasia is alarming, but we face a bigger, more insidious threat from passive forms of euthanasia. Every year, in hospitals and nursing homes around the country, there are growing numbers of documented deaths caused by caregivers withholding life-sustaining care, including food and water, from vulnerable patients who cannot speak for themselves. While it is illegal to kill someone directly, for example with a gun or knife, in many cases the law has put its stamp of approval on causing death by omitting needed care.

Further, many states have "living will" laws designed to protect those who withhold treatment, and there have been numerous court rulings which have approved of patients being denied care and even starved and dehydrated to death. Because such deaths occur quietly within the confines of hospitals and nursing homes, they can be kept hidden from the public.

Most euthanasia victims are old or very ill, so their deaths might be attributed to a cause other than the denial of care that really killed them. Further, it is often relatives of the patient who request that care be withheld. In one court case, the court held that decisions to withhold life-sustaining care may be made not only by close family members but also by a number of third parties, and that such decisions need not be reviewed by the judicial system if there is no disagreement between decision makers and medical staff. The court went so far as to rule that a nursing home may not refuse to participate in the fatal withdrawal of food and water from an incompetent patient! "Extraordinary" or "heroic" treatment need not be used when the chance for

Turn over

recovery is poor and medical intervention would serve only to prolong the dying process. But to deny customary and reasonable care or to deliberately starve or dehydrate someone because he or she is very old or very ill should not be permitted.

Most of the cases coming before the courts do not involve withholding heroic measures from imminently dying people, but rather they seek approval for denying basic care, such as administration of food and water, to people who are not elderly or terminally ill, but who are permanently incapacitated. These people could be expected to live indefinitely, though in an impaired state, if they were given food and water and minimal treatment. No one has the right to judge that another's life is not worth living. The basic right to life should not be abridged because someone decides that someone else's quality of life is too low. If we base the right to life on quality of life standards, there is no logical place to draw the line.

To protect vulnerable patients, we must foster more positive attitudes towards people with serious and incapacitating illnesses and conditions. Despite the ravages of their diseases, they are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect. We must also enact positive legislation that will protect vulnerable people from those who consider their lives meaningless or too costly to maintain and who would cause their deaths by withholding life-sustaining care such as food and water.

Read the following questions and choose the correct option :

- (a) Euthanasia can be done through active means only. (False/True)
- (b) Although such killings are a crime, the perpetrators are often dealt with leniently by our legal system. (False/True)

Re-read the text and guess the meanings of the words in bold from the context. Then choose the right synonym or antonym :

- (c) The word **withhold** is opposite in meaning to _____.
 (a) Retain. (b) Restrain.
 (c) Keep. (d) Provide.
- (d) The word **insidious** is closest in meaning to _____.
 (a) Mischievous. (b) Treacherous.
 (c) Seductive. (d) Apparent.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences :

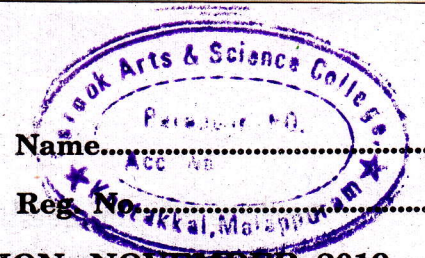
- (e) The cases of mercy killings can be kept hidden from the public. Why ?
- (f) What should be done to protect vulnerable patients ?
- (g) What is active euthanasia ?

(1 × 11 = 11 marks)

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(Pages : 4)

Name.....
Acc No.....
Reg No.....



FIRST SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2019

(CBCSS—UG)

English

ENG 1A 01—TRANSACTIONS : ESSENTIAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Part I (Speaking Skills)

I. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. (Ceiling 20). Each question carries 2 marks :

- 1 You want to have a tea right now. How will you suggest this to your friends ?
- 2 You forgot to inform your friend that you won't be coming for the cinema. Express your regret using *should have*.
- 3 *Sure but later* is a reply to a telephone call. Frame a suitable question used in telephonic English for this reply.
- 4 Rearrange the given jumbled sentence to get the correct expression used for interruption.
add / given / more / you have / point to / May / just / one / I / what
- 5 Identify the vowel sounds in *Moon* and *Toil* and categorise them as monophthong or diphthong.
- 6 Identify the sounds of the underlined letters in *Chew* and *Thish* and transcribe them.
- 7 *We had gone to the movies last night*. Rewrite the sentence correctly. Justify your corrections.
- 8 *She's cooking in the kitchen*. Frame a "Wh" question for this sentence.
- 9 *We should read another book by E.B. White*. Identify the verb and helping verb in the sentence.
- 10 *The local kids hang out at the mall*. Identify the phrasal verb in the sentence and write its meaning.
- 11 The tornado caused a lot of damage on all parts of the region. Write the idiomatic expression for the underlined words.
- 12 Dad seemed more disappointed than angry. Write the meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.

Turn over

II. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. (Ceiling 30). Each question carries 5 marks :

13 Prepare a short telephonic conversation in which phrases like *I'm afraid, hang on, speaking* etc. occur.

14 Elucidate the way in which the given words differ in articulation and meaning. Support your answers with examples.

Export (N) & Export (V)

Conflict (N) & Conflict (V)

15 Each given sentence has one word missing. Write it in and justify your answer.

Deepu not remember faces very well.

The teachers know her ?

16 Reorder the given sentences and identify the tense in them.

those / young / come / from / labourers / Bengal

Jack / finish / will / work / tomorrow / his

17 Choose one phrasal verb and use it in two sentences of yours. *Sort out / Put up with*

18 Choose one idiom and use it in two sentences of yours.

Barking up the wrong tree / Bum the candle at both ends.

19 The sentences below consist of some grammatical mistakes. Identify the mistakes and rewrite them correctly. Justify your corrections.

Speak slowly to Ana and Petra because they doesn't speak English very well.

In 1975, after seven years in prison, Carson had been leaving and started a new life.

III. Read the following questions and answer any one of the following. ($1 \times 10 = 10$)

20 Make up a reasonably long dialogue which contains expressions used for polite requests/persuasions/suggestions and their responses :

Speakers : Anumol and Sarath

Situation : For class tour, Anumol wants to go to Bangalore and Sarath wants to go to Goa.

21 Read the text and do as directed.

What true education should do

- 1 When most people think of the word *education*, they think of people as a sort of animate sausage to casing. Into this casing, the teachers are supposed to stuff education. But genuine education is not inserting the stuffing of information into a person, but rather eliciting knowledge from him/her; it is the drawing out of what is in the mind.
- 2 "The most important part of education" wrote William Ernest Hocking, "is this instruction of a person in what he/she has inside him/her. Socrates never said "I know, learn from me". He said, rather looking into your own selves and find the spark of truth that god has put into every heart, and that only you can kindle to a flame. So many of the discussions and controversies about the content of education are futile and inconclusive because they are with what should "go into" the student rather than with what should be taken out, and how this can best be done.
- 3 Education, to have any meaning beyond the purpose of creating well informed dunces must elicit from the pupil what is latent in every human being-the rules of reason, the inner knowledge of what is proper for men to be and do, the ability to sift evidence and come to conclusions that can generally be assented by all open minds and warm hearts.

Pupils are more like oysters and sausages. The job of teaching is not to stuff them and then seal up, but to help them open and reveal the riches within. There are pearls in each of us, if only we knew how to cultivate them with ardour and persistence.

Read the following sentences and choose the correct option ($2 \times 1 = 2$)

- (a) Genuine education means stuffing of information into a person. (False/True)
- (b) Socrates asked us to find the flame within and kindle it. (False/True)

Re-read the text and guess the meaning of the words in bold from the context. Then choose the right synonym or antonym. ($2 \times 1 = 2$)

- (c) "But *genuine* education is not inserting the stuffing of information into a person." Which among the following is *closest* in meaning to the italicized word :
 - (a) Natural.
 - (b) Real.
 - (c) Modern.
 - (d) None of these.

Turn over

