

C 33266-B

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Name_____

Reg. No_____

FIRST SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2017

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Common Course—English

ENG 1A 01—TRANSACTIONS : ESSENTIAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

(2017 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part I (Speaking Skills)

- I. Read the following and choose the correct options for any six :
- 1 Which among the following is a request ?
 - (a) Give me your mobile charger.
 - (b) Can you give me your mobile charger ?
 - (c) I need your mobile charger.
 - (d) Could you please lend me your mobile charger for a while ?
 - 2 Which among the following is the politest way of disagreeing with somebody in a discussion ?
 - (a) I beg to differ from you on that point.
 - (b) What nonsense are you talking man !
 - (c) What kind of logic is that ?
 - (d) I don't agree at all.
 - 3 "I think you will gain a lot from yoga" is an example of :
 - (a) A request.
 - (b) A refusal.
 - (c) Persuasion.
 - (d) Disagreement.

4 Which of the following is NOT an appropriate response to "Thank you!"?

- (a) No mention!
- (b) It's my pleasure!
- (c) Welcome!
- (d) It's okay.

5 Which of the following DOES NOT express a preference?

- (a) I would prefer tea to coffee.
- (b) I would rather have a cup of tea.
- (c) I vote for a tea any day!
- (d) Tea is better.

6 "Please make sure that the work is done by noon tomorrow" is:

- (a) A persuasive statement.
- (b) A polite request.
- (c) A polite but firm order.
- (d) None of the above.

7 Which of the following is the most informal expression of apology?

- (a) I'm so sorry.
- (b) My bad.
- (c) Please forgive me.
- (d) Inconvenience regretted.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

II. Match the items in Column A with those in Column B :

- | <i>Column A</i> | <i>Column B</i> |
|--|---|
| 8 Hello ! May I speak to Akshay ? | (a) Sure ! Let's step outside the room. |
| 9 Do you take party orders ? | (b) I am afraid all the seats for today's trip have been booked. Would you like a ticket for tomorrow ? |
| 10 Would you mind if I opened the window ? | (c) Sorry Ma'am ! We don't. |
| 11 May I have a word with you in private ? | (d) Not at all ! Please go ahead. |
| 12 Can I get a seat on the bus to Thrissur tonight ? | (e) I would rather have something cold to drink. |
| 13 Smart phones are an unmitigated evil ! | (f) Sure ! May I please know who is calling ? |
| 14 Shall we go and watch <i>Star Wars</i> this evening ? | (g) I beg to differ. They can be used for a lot of good and useful purposes. |
| 15 Shall I get you a cup of tea or coffee ? | (h) Thanks so much for the invite but I have an assignment to submit tomorrow. |

(8 × ½ = 4 marks)

I. From the given situations choose any *two* and make up a short dialogue (not less than six exchanges) :

16 Speakers : student and teacher :

Situation : A student calls his teacher to find out the examination timetable.

17 Speakers : doctor and patient :

Situation : A patient goes to a doctor with a cold, cough and throat infection. The doctor gives her medicines and instructions on how she should take them. The doctor also gives her so instructions about how she should protect herself from the cold.

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18 Speakers : policeman and Rahul.

Situation : Rahul has lost his wallet containing his ID card, license and ATM card and is at the police station to give a complaint. The policeman on duty asks Rahul his personal details, details of the items lost and details of the place and time of the loss of the wallet.

(2 × 3 = 6 marks)

IV. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences to get correct expressions used for interrupting somebody and expressing disagreement with them :

19 /to/ /please/ /at/ /me/ /./ / /come/ /point/ /in/ /allow/ /this/

20 /I/ /matter/ /you/ /to/ /way/ /some/ /looking/ /extent/ /but/ /there/ /with/ /is/ /another/ /agree/ /of/ /at/ /this/ /./

(2 × 1 = 2 marks)

Part II (Pronunciation)

I. Read the following questions and choose the correct options :—

21 The last sound in the word *car* is a ——— vowel.

(a) Glide.

(b) Pure.

(c) Diphthong.

(d) None of the above.

22 The sound /z/ occurs in :

(a) Rice.

(b) Mix.

(c) Sick.

(d) Physique.

23 In the word *content*, meaning satisfied, the stress falls on the _____ syllable.

- (a) Second.
- (b) First.
- (c) Third.
- (d) None of the above.

24 The final sound in *law* is a :

- (a) Diphthong.
- (b) Consonant.
- (c) Vowel glide.
- (d) Monophthong.

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

II. Identify the sounds of letters *shown in bold* and write their transcription :

25 Egg.

26 Lead (the metal).

27 Sing.

(3 × 1 = 3 marks)

III. Complete the following sentences correctly :

28 The language that we learn first is also known as _____.

29 The standard pronunciation of English is also known as _____ pronunciation.

30 There are _____ diphthongs in the English language.

31 Malayali speakers tend to replace the sound /z/ in *zoo* with _____.

32 The silent letter in the word *car* is _____.

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

Part III (Grammar)

I. Choose the correct sentences from those given :

- 33 (a) Sometimes he will come at 6 o'clock today.
 (b) He may come at 6 o'clock today.
 (c) He would come at 6 o'clock today.

- 34 (a) She have not gone to college today.
 (b) She not gone to college today.
 (c) She has not gone to college today.

- 35 (a) She told me those notes were not worth sharing.
 (b) She told me those notes was not worth sharing.
 (c) She told those notes were not worth sharing.

- 36 (a) Everyone love his nature.
 (b) Everyone loves his nature.
 (c) Everyone is loving his nature.

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

II. Complete the following correctly :

37 *It is a big novel but I finished reading it in a week.* The verbs in the given sentence are _____ and _____.

38 *She is coming here in half an hour.* The tense of this sentence is _____.

39 Write a sentence requesting somebody to do something.

40 Write a sentence expressing an apology.

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

III. Shaji goes to a travel agent to plan a holiday in the Himalayas. He asks the agent some questions and gets the replies shown below. Write down *any four* of his questions :

41 Summer is the best time of the year to visit Himachal Pradesh unless you want to see the snowfall.

- 42 The drive from Delhi to Shimla takes eight hours. It could take longer if the traffic is heavy.
- 43 Another way of going up is to take the hill railway. The journey is slower but it costs less and the ride is beautiful.
- 44 Himachal tourism has hotels for every budget but you need to book well in advance.
- 45 Yes, two months or more in advance is fine. You will get a room.

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

IV. Re-order any *four* of the following jumbled sentences :

- 46 /Kozhikode/ /is/ /for/ /famous/ /its/ /in/ /cuisine/ /Kerala/ /./
- 47 /Malappuram/ /Calicut/ /the/ /of/ /district/ /is/ /actually/ /University/ /located/ /in/ /./
- 48 /ends/ /in/ /./ /the/ /and/ /tourist/ /Kerala/ /season/ /in/ /November/ /in/ /begins/ /February/ /./
- 49 /received/ /Arundhati/ /second/ /Roy's/ /was/ /her/ /not/ /as/ /well/ /as/ /first/ /novel/ /one/ /./
- 50 /will/ /the/ /numerous/ /Goods/ /Tax/ /replace/ /and/ /minor/ /taxes/ /./ /Services/

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

V. Rewrite the following sentences correctly :

- 51 The patient need to be hospitalized.
- 52 Either of the witnesses was present in the court.
- 53 She didn't even told us about the book.
- 54 I said the driver to go slowly.

(4 × 1½ = 6 marks)

Part IV (Reading)

Mahatma Jotirao Phule's family was from a small village called Lalgun in Satara district in present day Maharashtra. A dramatic development forced Phule's great great grandfather to flee Lalgun. The family were victims of oppression by a Brahmin revenue official of the area. When the oppression crossed all limits, it appears that Jotirao's ancestor murdered the official and the family ran for its life. They settled down near Pune and took to horticulture which was, in any case, their caste

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profession. They belonged to the Mali (gardener) caste, taken to be one of the shudra castes in Maharashtra. They became florists by appointment to the Brahmin ruler of Pune, the Peshwa, who gave them some land just outside the city of Pune. This florist family then acquired the name Phule (after phul, flower).

Jotirao's date of birth is uncertain. An old lady close to the family has recorded that Jotirao used to say that he was born a day before the devastating fire at the Shanivar Vada (the palace of the Peshwas). If this is true, his birth date would be 20 February 1828. There is almost no good biography of Phule. Whatever biographical writing exists is for the most part hagiography and propaganda material. Consequently, Phule's writings, the movements he led, and the organizations he created are to be treated as his biography.

By 1848, when Jotirao had completed his secondary school education, his father had become a successful building contractor. Jotirao did not need a job. The family business gave him enough financial support. He read Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* in 1847.

Phule established the first school anywhere in India for *shudratishudra* girls in 1848. His father Govindrao was shocked and feared high-caste backlash. Jotirao and Savitribai, whom he had married in 1840 and who taught in his school, had to leave Govindrao's house. Jotirao, however, was not one to cave in tamely. In 1851, he established another school, this time for girls of all castes. This was followed by an evening school for working people in 1855. By now Jotirao's activities were causing a furore. Somebody tried (unsuccessfully) to kill him in 1856. Phule's activities extended beyond the field of education. The drinking water tank in his house was thrown open to untouchables. This would be considered a brave act in most parts of India even today. In 1868, it was revolutionary. No high caste reformer had ever done such a thing. Further, none among the 19th century reformers had thought so sensitively about the gender question. That is the reason why his first school was for *shudratishudra* girls. He followed it up in 1860 with a campaign for widow remarriage.

The best known of Mahatma Phule's works, *Gulamgiri* (slavery) was published in June 1873. This theoretical work on slavery was followed by setting up an organisation which Jotirao hoped would smash it in practice. The Satyashodak Samaj (Society for the Seekers of the Truth) was established three months after the book came out. Phule was nominated member of the Pune Municipal Council from 1876 to 1882. He was also the first Indian to have actively worked for prohibition. Phule suffered a stroke in 1889 and the right side of his body became practically useless but he continued to write with his left hand and finished writing his last book in April that year. He died the following year.

(Source : *Selected Writings of Jotirao Phule* edited by G. P. Deshpande).

I. Read the following sentences and write the correct answer :

- 55 Jotirao Phule was the first Indian reformer to campaign for prohibition. True/ False/ Not given.
- 56 The Satyashodak Samaj was established in 1873. True/ False/ Not given.
- 57 Gandhi threw the drinking water tank in his house open to untouchables. True/ False/ Not given.
- 58 There are many good biographies of Mahatma Phule. True/ False/ Not given.
- 59 Phule was the first Indian reformer to campaign for widow remarriage. True/ False/ Not given.

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

I. Read the sentences given below and choose the best option :

60 This theoretical work on slavery was followed by setting up an organisation which Jotirao hoped would smash it in practice. The pronoun 'it' in this sentence refers to :

- (a) *Gulamgiri*.
- (b) The Satyashodak Samaj.
- (c) Slavery.
- (d) Untouchability.

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- 61 By 1848 Jotirao did not need a job. The reason for this is :
- (a) His family made enough money from selling flowers.
 - (b) He won a handsome scholarship awarded by the Peshwa.
 - (c) He became a sanyasi.
 - (d) His father achieved success as a building contractor.
- 62 Which of the following causes was NOT taken up by Phule ?
- (a) Freedom from British rule.
 - (b) Prohibition.
 - (c) Widow remarriage.
 - (d) Education for girls.
- 63 Phule was nominated to the Pune Municipal Council in :
- (a) 1846.
 - (b) 1856.
 - (c) 1866.
 - (d) 1876.

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

III. Re-read the passage and try to guess the meanings of the following words in the given context.

Write the correct options :—

64 Horticulture :

- (a) Cultivation of plants.
- (b) Cultivation of rice and other food grains.
- (c) Fish farming.
- (d) Silk farming.

65 Hagiography :

- (a) Biography based on rumours.
- (b) Biography full of praise.
- (c) Biography of a living person.
- (d) None of the above.

66 Backlash :

- (a) Beating.
- (b) Whipping on the back.
- (c) Strong reaction to something.
- (d) All of the above.

67 Prohibition :

- (a) Ban.
- (b) Restriction.
- (c) Support for something.
- (d) Alcohol ban.

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

V. Write the correct answer :

68 Mahatma Jotirao Phule was a :

- (a) Writer.
- (b) Educationist.
- (c) Social reformer.
- (d) All of the above.

69 Savitribai Phule, a teacher in Jotirao's first school was :

- (a) His wife.
- (b) His mother.
- (c) His sister.
- (d) None of the above.

70 *Gulamgiri* was a book on :

- (a) Education.
- (b) Women's rights.
- (c) Caste based slavery.
- (d) Alcoholism.

(3 × 1 = 3 marks)

V. Answer the following questions in one or two complete sentences :

71 Why did Jotirao's ancestors flee the village of Lalgun ?

72 What happened to Mahatma Phule in 1889 - 90 ?

(2 × 2 = 4 marks)

Part V (Vocabulary)

I. Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B :

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 73 Master's | (a) Jockey. |
| 74 Social | (b) Mob. |
| 75 Flash | (c) Fair. |
| 76 Radio | (d) Reform. |
| 77 Fun | (e) Degree. |

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

- II. Choose the correct phrasal verbs from the box to fill in the blanks below. You have to use them in the correct tense form :

contend with
clear out
pull out
slow down
get off

- 78 It is dangerous to _____ a moving train.
79 I got to the platform late as the train was _____ of the station.
80 She cleaned up her room and _____ all the things that she did not need.
81 He led a very active life till sixty but after that he has had to _____.
82 Jotirao Phule had to _____ a lot of enemies in his struggle to run a school for girls.

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

- III. Choose the correct meanings of the idiomatic expressions used in the following sentences :

- 83 Life is a struggle. It is not a *bed of roses* :
- (a) A garden.
 - (b) A beautiful sight.
 - (c) A very comfortable situation.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 84 On his first trip to England Gandhiji felt like a *fish out of water* :
- (a) Very uncomfortable.
 - (b) Thirsty.
 - (c) Out of place.
 - (d) Weak and unwell.

S5 The Central Government gets *the lion's share* of the country's tax revenues :

- (a) Authority over something.
- (b) Power to take decisions.
- (c) A major portion.
- (d) All of the above.

(3 × 1 = 3 marks)

IV. Choose one phrasal verb and one idiom each to make your own sentences :

S6 A herculean task/ an iron will.

S7 To give up/ to look out for.

(2 × 1 = 2 marks)

