

FIRST SEMESTER UG DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**(Supplementary – 2017 & 2018 Admissions)****COMMON COURSE IN ENGLISH****CENG1A01T: TRANSACTIONS: ESSENTIAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS****Time: 3 Hours****Maximum Marks: 80****PART I (Speaking Skills)****I Read the following questions and choose the correct options for any six.**

- Which among the following is a suggestion?
 - Where can I collect the ticket?
 - Can I stay at your place for a day?
 - We could eat out today.
 - Could you lend me your coat?
- “Could you show me the best place to get lunch around here?” is
 - A request
 - An Excuse
 - An order
 - An expression of regret.
- Which among the following expresses a preference?
 - It is better to use olive oil.
 - I don't want to use olive oil.
 - I'd rather coconut oil than olive oil.
 - Why don't you try olive oil instead?
- “I'm really pleased for you” is an expression used to respond to
 - An order
 - Good news
 - A request
 - Bad news
- “You look amazing in blue” is
 - Attempting a guess
 - Complimenting on appearance
 - Expressing possibility
 - An appreciatory remark about a performance.
- You are good. Go for it. This expression is used for,
 - Encouraging
 - Comforting
 - Making a suggestion
 - Appreciating

(6 x ½ = 3 Marks)**II. A brief telephonic conversation is given below. Match the sentences in column A with their correct responses in column B.**

	Column A		Column B
7.	I want to send some money to my daughter from my account.	a	Sure Ma'am.
8.	Good morning. I'd like to have an appointment with the Manager tomorrow.	b	Ma'am you don't need to meet the Manager for that. If you could come to the bank tomorrow I will help you with that.
9	Oh sure I will come in the morning. Is that okay?	c	Good morning Ma'am. May I ask you what it is about?
10	Thank you.	d	Anytime Ma'am.

(4 x1= 4 Marks)**(PTO)**

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

11. Speakers: Father and Aghi.

Situation: Aghi wants to apply for an ATM and needs the help of her father as she is a minor.

12. Speakers: A doctor and a nurse.

Situation: A doctor asks the nurse about the VIP patient.

13. Speakers: Druv and Rani

Situation: Druv and Rani are discussing opening a new coffee shop.

(2 x 3 = 6 Marks)

IV. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences to get expressions used to express probability, compliment etc.

14. driving/may/be/she/work/to/now

15. Stunning /look/you/white /in/ frock

(2 x 1 = 2 Marks)

PART II (Pronunciation)

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

16. The third sound in the word *Bright* is a -----.

- (a) Consonant (b) Diphthong (c) Monophthong (d) None of these.

17. Identify the sound represented by the underlined letter in the word Approve.

- (a) ʒ (b) ə (c) ʌ (d) u:

18. Monophthongs are also known as -----.

- (a) Vowels glides (b) Consonants (c) Pure Vowels (d) None of these

19. There are ----- diphthong sounds in English.

- (a) 44 (b) 20 (c) 24 (d) 8

(4 x 1/2 = 2 Marks)

II. Identify the sounds of letters underlined and write their transcription.

20. Cook

21. Earth

22. Foot

(3 x 1 = 3 Marks)

III. Complete the following sentences.

23. The initial sound in the word 'Chapel' is -----.

24. The diphthong in the word 'Point' is -----.

25. The silent sound in the word 'Bridge' is -----.

26. There are ----- pure vowel sounds in English.

27. The final sound in the word 'Bomb' is -----.

(5 x 1 = 5 Marks)

Part III (Grammar)

I. Choose the correct sentences from those given.

28. (a) Either of the sister is coming today.
(b) Either of the sisters are coming today.
(c) Either of the sisters is coming today.
(d) Either of the sisters could have been coming today.
29. (a) John and I often study together.
(b) John and me often study together.
(c) I and John often study together.
(d) Me and John often study together.
30. (a) I am not believing what you say.
(b) I don't believe what you say.
(c) I have not believed what you say.
(d) I may not believe what you say.
31. (a) He comes late often.
(b) He comes often late.
(c) He often comes late.
(d) Often he comes late.

(4 x ½ = 2 Marks)

II. Write negative statements for the following:

32. *Mamu wrote a book on environmental studies.*
33. *They are eating together.*
34. *They open the windows.*
35. *She cleans her room.*

(4 x 1 = 4 Marks)

III. Frame questions to get the words italicized as answers:

36. This stick belongs to *Dr. Mortimer*.
37. The unit test is conducted *once in every month*.
38. I visited Taj Mahal *last vacation*.
39. They are talking about *the bet*.
40. He has been working in this school *for ten years*.

(4 x 1 = 4 Marks)

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

41. it's/city/mall/to/the/ten/minutes/only/my/flat/from
42. threat/earth/global/to/on/today/is/warming/the/biggest/life/single

(PTO)

43. impact/already/warming/is/creating/global/significant

44. the/warming/increased/driver/dioxide/primary/global/is/carbon/of

45. habit/concerned/all/this/highly/to/of/kind/damaging/is

(4 x 1 = 4 Marks)

V. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

46. Does we accept all types of cards?

47. Do we needs more food?

48. Rani do her work on time.

49. Tom do not like pizza.

(4 x 1 ½ = 6 Marks)

Part IV (Reading)

While there is no denying that the world loves a winner, it is important that you recognize the signs, of stress in your behaviour and be healthy enough to enjoy your success. Stress can strike anytime, in a fashion that may leave you unaware of its presence in your life. While a certain amount of pressure is necessary for performance, it is important to be able to recognize your individual limit. For instance, there are some individuals who accept competition in a healthy fashion. There are others who collapse into weeping wrecks before an exam or on comparing marks sheets and finding that their friend has scored better.

Stress is a body reaction to any demands or changes in its internal and external environment. Whenever there is a change in the external environment such as temperature, pollutants, humidity and working conditions, it leads to stress. In these days of competition when a person makes up his mind to surpass what has been achieved by others, leading to an imbalance between demands and resources, it causes psychosocial stress. It is a part and parcel of everyday life.

Stress has a different meaning, depending on the stage of life you are in. The loss of a toy or a reprimand from the parents might create a stress shock in a child. An adolescent who fails an examination may feel as if everything has been lost and life has no further meaning. In an adult the loss of his or her companion, job or professional failure may appear as if there is nothing more to be achieved.

Such signs appear in the attitude and behaviour of the individual, as muscle tension in various parts of the body, palpitation and high blood pressure, indigestion and hyperacidity. Ultimately the result is self-destructive behaviour such as eating and drinking too much, smoking excessively, relying on tranquilisers. There are other signs of stress such as trembling, shaking, nervous blinking, dryness of throat and mouth and difficulty in swallowing.

The professional under stress behaves as if he is a perfectionist. It leads to depression, lethargy and weakness. Periodic mood shifts also indicate the stress status of the students, executives and professionals.

In a study sponsored by World Health Organization and carried out by Harvard School of Public Health, the global burden of diseases and injury indicated that stress diseases and accidents are going to be the major killers in 2020.

The heart disease and depression both stress diseases are going to rank first and second in 2020. Road traffic accidents are going to be the third-largest killers. These accidents are also an indicator of

psychosocial stress in a fast-moving society. Other stress diseases like ulcers, hypertension and sleeplessness have assumed epidemic proportions in modern societies.

A person under stress reacts in different ways and the common ones are flight, fight and flee depending upon the nature of the stress and capabilities of the person. The three responses can be elegantly chosen to cope with the stress so that stress does not damage the system and become distressed.

When stress crosses the limit, peculiar to an individual, it lowers his performance capacity. Frequent crossings of the limit may result in chronic fatigue in which a person feels lethargic, disinterested and is not easily motivated to achieve anything. This may make the person mentally undecided, confused and accident-prone as well. Sudden exposure of unnerving stress may also result in a loss of memory. Diet, massage, food supplements, herbal medicines, hobbies, relaxation techniques and dance movements are excellent stress busters.

(a)

50. What is stress? What factors lead to stress?

51. What are the signs by which a person can know that he is under stress?

52. What are the different diseases a person gets due to stress?

53. Give any two examples of stress busters.

54. How does a person react under stress?

(5 x 3 = 15 Marks)

b) Which words in the above passage mean the same as the following?

55. Fall down

56. rebuke

57. inactive

(3 x 1 = 3 Marks)

58. Provide a suitable title for the passage

(1 x 2 = 2 Marks)

Part V (Vocabulary)

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

Column A	Column B
59. Prove	a. feeling
60. Cocktail	b. the chain
61. Strong	c. party
62. Do	d. wrong
63. Break	e. the dishes

(5 x 1 = 5 Marks)

II. Choose the correct phrasal verbs from the box to fill in the blanks below. Use them in the correct tense form.

Chip in, Beef up, Take off, Rely on, Stand by, Sleep over, Wipe out

64. Though I reached the airport before the -----, I missed the flight.

65. I will ----- you whatever happens.

66. We must ----- ourselves first.

67. The storm was strong enough to ----- the city.

68. The boy asked the permission of his parents for a -----.

(5 x 1 = 5 Marks)

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

69. Life is definitely not 'a piece of cake'

- (a) Easily achieved
- (b) Bright and shiny
- (c) Sweet
- (d) None of the above.

70. Living without oxygen for one hour is like 'chasing the rainbows'.

- (a) Chasing dreams
- (b) Chasing the impossible.
- (c) Going with a plan
- (d) None of the above.

71. Tom was the 'black sheep' of the family.

- (a) The best one
- (b) The smart one
- (c) Unaccepted one
- (d) Most loved

(3 x 1 = 3 Marks)

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

72. Bite off more than you can chew/ Deal with

73. Head over heels/ Fed up

(2 x 1 = 2 Marks)