

3A

D1BCE1901 (S3)

(PAGES 3)

Reg.No.....

Name:

**FIRST SEMESTER UG DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022
(Improvement/Supplementary)**

COMMON COURSE IN ENGLISH

GENG1A01T: TRANSACTIONS: ESSENTIAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

SECTION A: Answer the following questions. Each carries two marks.

(Ceiling 20 Marks)

1. You have strong agreement on the decision taken by the College Council. How will you express it? Give two examples.
2. Identify the vowels in the following words a) Earth b) Coin c) Day d) Heart
3. Make Yes/No question and Wh question (underlined word as answer) for the following sentence
The students visited the museum last day.
4. What is L1 interference? Illustrate with examples.
5. Find out the error and rewrite the sentence
Where everybody went?
6. Complete the sentence
If Harry knew where you lived.....
My family wouldn't have bought the house if they.....
7. Rearrange the sentence:
 - a) doctor/keeps/apple/away/an/a/day/the
 - b) a/narrating/will/story/be/I/tomorrow
8. Select any of two idioms given below and make sentences using them
 - a) Let the cat out of the bag
 - b) Once in a blue moon
 - b) Lock horns
9. Complete the sentence using appropriate modal verbs
 - a) My keys be in the car.
 - b) You make any noise in the library.
10. Identify the error related to collocation and rewrite the sentence using correct collocation.
She has made a wish to visit the Houses of Parliament.
11. Write a sentence that introduces a new point in an academic context/debate.
12. Correct the sentence:
Are you seeing any problems with that?

SECTION B: Answer the following questions. Each carries five marks

(Ceiling 30 Marks)

13. What is 'Intrusive Y'? How does it affect Keralites? Illustrate with examples.
14. Rewrite the following sentences as directed
The team did not play well. (Affirmative)
She speaks English and Arabic. (Wh-question)
Arun likes ice cream. (Negative)
The department is planning to conduct a seminar (Yes/No question)
The Students Union conducted annual sports meet last month (Yes/No question)

(PTO)

15. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs given in the box.

[log out, put down, passed away, ran out, keep up]

If youthose results you will get into a great college.

If you don't somebody could get into your account.

His unclelast night after a long illness.

You canthe groceries on the kitchen counter.

Weof shampoo so I had to wash my hair with soap.

16. Complete the following sentences with correct forms of verbs given in brackets

a. Look! Our uncle (learn) Spanish.

b. I (like) the food very much.

c. Teacher (read) the book, when I visited him/her.

d. If you try hard, you (get) high score in the examination.

e. Arun feels bad. He (hear) some bad news.

17. Situation: Do you think that happiness lies within you? Or does it depend upon other people and external things?

Make up a dialogue which contains expressions used for giving preference and their responses

18. Illustrate the pronunciation of the sound /z/ by malayalai speakers with examples.

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

SECTION C: Answer any one question. Each carries ten marks

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

Situation: Meeting your friend after a long time.

(1 × 10 = 10 Marks)

21. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

The white man's burden is becoming increasingly heavy for the earth and especially for the South. The past 500 years of history reveal that each time a relationship of colonization has been established between the North and nature and people outside the North, the colonizing men and society have assumed a position of superiority, and thus of responsibility for the future of the earth and for other people and cultures. Out of the assumption of superiority flows the notion of the white man's burden. Out of the idea of the white man's burden flows the reality of the burdens imposed by the white man on nature, women, and others. Therefore, decolonizing the South is intimately linked to the issue of decolonizing the North.

Gandhi clearly formulated the individuality of freedom not only in the sense that the oppressed of the world are one, but also in the wider sense that the oppressor too, is caught in the culture of oppression. Decolonization in the North is also essential because processes of wealth creation simultaneously create poverty, processes of knowledge creation simultaneously generate ignorance, and processes for the creation of freedom simultaneously generate unfreedom.

In the early phases of colonization, the white man's burden consisted of the need to 'civilize' the non-white peoples of the world — this meant, above all, depriving them of their resources and rights. In the later phase of colonization, the white man's burden consisted of the need to 'develop' the third world, and this again involved depriving local communities of their resources and rights. We are now on the threshold of the third phase of colonization, in which the white man's burden is to protect the environment, especially the third world's environment – and this, too, involves taking control of rights and resources.

From the democracy of all life to man's empire over nature, most non-western cultures have been based on the democracy of all life. Human beings are part of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam or the earth family. As a part of the earth family, one participates in the democracy of all life. Rabindranath Tagore, our national poet, wrote that the peak of Indian culture consists in its having defined the principles of life in nature as the highest form of cultural evolution.

The culture of the forest has fuelled the culture of Indian society. The culture that has arisen from the forest has been influenced by the diverse processes of renewal of life which are always at play in the forest, varying from species to species, from season to season, insight and sound and smell. The unifying principle of life in diversity, of democratic pluralism, thus became the principle of Indian civilization.

As a source of life, nature was venerated as sacred, and human evolution was measured in terms of the human capacity to interact in harmony with her rhythms and patterns, intellectually and emotionally. In the final analysis, the ecological crisis is rooted in the mistaken belief that human beings are not part of the democracy of nature's life, that they stand apart from and above nature.

- a) The author argues that the attempt by the West to protect the third World's environment is.....
- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) The need of the day | b) A historical compulsion |
| c) Harmful to the third world | c) An ethical duty |
- b) White man's burden is based on
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| a) Real progress made by Europe | b) Superior technology |
| c) Democratic nature of European Societies | d) False notion of superiority |
- c) What is the author's view is essential to Indian civilization? (One mark)
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Religious attitude | b) Compassion for others |
| c) Democratic pluralism | d) Hedonism |
- d) Decolonising the South
- | |
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| a) Requires the resources of the North |
| b) Requires the decolonisation of the North |
| c) Total separation between North and South |
| d) Western Technology |
- (4 x 1 = 4 Marks)**
- e) Suggest an appropriate title to the passage.
- f) The ecological crisis is rooted in the mistaken belief that human beings are not part of the democracy of nature's life that they stand apart from and above nature. Comment.
- g) What does the word 'North' refer to in the passage?

(3 x 2 = 6 Marks)