

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

**CAREER –RELATED FIRST DEGREE PROGRAMME
(CBCSS)**

Language Course –English

(Common to all Career- related Programmes)

**Group 2(a)
Scheme of Evaluation and Model Question Papers**

SEMESTERS I -II

**CAREER –RELATED FIRST DEGREE PROGRAMME
(CBCSS)**

Language Course –English

(Common to all Career- related Programmes)

**Group 2(a)
Scheme of Evaluation and Model Question Papers**

SEMESTER I

LANGUAGE COURSE I NO EN 1111.3

Listening and Speaking Skills

CONTINUOUS EVALUATION (INTERNALS) (CE)

Weights to be distributed on a five points scale as shown below;

1. Attendance - 1 weight
2. Assignment/Seminar- 1weights (minimum two assignments, out of which one should be an oral assignment)
3. Test paper -2 weights (minimum two, out of which one should be an oral examination) Total = 4 weights

END SEMESTER EVALUATION

External Written Exam to be conducted by the University

TIME : 3 HOURS

TOTAL WEIGHTS : 30

The exam contains four types of questions;

I. **Four bunches of objective questions containing 16 questions.** (1 weight for each bunch. Total -4 weights)

1. Questions 1 to 12 are from the modules 1 to 3 and core text.

They will cover English phonemes, spelling and sounds in English, word stress, weak and strong forms, and different accents. There may be multiple choice, match the following and fill in the blank type questions.

2. Questions 13 to 16 are from drama. The question will be based on the core text. There may be multiple choice, match the following and fill in the blank type questions.

II. **Twelve short answer type questions out of which students should answer eight in one or two sentences.** (Each question carries 1 weight. Total $1 \times 8 = 8$ weights).

Questions 1 to 9 are from modules 1 to 3 and core text. They will cover sense group/ breath group, sentence stress, phonetic transcription of sentences, marking intonation. Questions 10 to 12 are from drama, which students should answer in one or two sentences.

III. **Eight questions, out of which students should answer five** (Each question carries a weightage of 2. Total $2 \times 5 = 10$).

Questions 1 to 6 are from modules 1 to 3 and core text. They will contain;

- a. A bunch of 15 words with **higher frequency** (preferably those commonly mispronounced) are given. Students must transcribe any eight of them in phonetic script marking the word stress.
- b. A bunch of 15 **general** words are given. Students must mark the primary word stress of any eight of them.
- c. Students should write an imaginary group discussion of at least of 150 words on a given topic with a minimum of three participants.
- d. Under this question, students should write a short speech for a given occasion /on a specific topic (containing at least 150 words).
- e. One question on listening and speaking skill (This question is intended to check the theoretical knowledge of students and should be answered in about 100 words)
- f. A small, simple passage of about 30 words for phonetic transcription.

Questions 7 to 8 are from drama.

g. They will contain two passages for annotation. Students should answer them in about 100 words.

IV. Long essay, dialogue writing and phonetic transcription (Three questions out of which students have to answer two. Each question carries a weightage of 4. (Total $4 \times 2 = 8$ weights)

- (i) One essay from drama which students should answer in about 300 words.

- (ii) Dialogue writing (Topics should cover actual day-to-day situations like telephoning, describing people and events, travelling, visiting places, being at work and home and buying things etc. Students have to write four dialogues, with each dialogue containing about 80 words).

- (iii) Phonetic transcription
 - a. Broad phonetic transcription of a simple passage of about 50 words
 - b. Giving orthographic version of a passage of about 50 words phonetically transcribed.

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA
Semester I
LANGUAGE COURSE I NO EN1111.3
Listening and Speaking Skills
Model Question Paper

Time 3 Hours

Total weights: 30

Students should answer all the questions

I. Answer as directed.

A)

1. Which one of the following has got a different vowel?
a. stock 2. oven 3. gone 4. often
2. Which one of the following has got a different vowel?
a. wool b. womb 3. zoom 4. swoon
3. How is the word 'de luxe' pronounced?
a. /dɒ 'lʌks/ b. /'di:leks/ c. /'deleks/ d. None of these
4. How is the word 'debut' pronounced?
a. /'debeɪ/ b. /'deɪ'bjʊ:/ c. /'dʌbeɪ/ d. None of these

B)

5. How many syllables are there in the word 'communication'?
a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. none of these
6. How many syllables are there in the word 'eye'?
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. none of these
7. How do you pronounce the word 'conduct' when used as a verb?
a. /kən 'dʌkt/ b. /kɔ:n'dʌkt/ c. /kɔ:n'dekt/ d. None of these
8. Which of the following words has got a /z/?

- b. If you don't know where you are going, any road will get you there.
19. Give the orthographical version of the following transcribed sentences.
- a. | aɪ 'deɪnt̩ nəʊ 'haʊ aɪ 'pɑːst̩ ɪt |
- b. | ðə 'lektʃərə wəz ə 'veri naɪs 'mæn | ə bɪt 'fɑː |
20. Mark the stress in the following sentences.
- a. How do you spell it?
- b. Don't worry if you make a mistake.
21. Underline words which are weakened in speech in the following sentence.
- I haven't got a car of my own, but sometimes I borrow one from a friend and drive to see my brother and sister-in-law.
22. Mark intonation in the following questions.
- a. Are we late?
- b. Who would like some ice cream?
23. Mark intonation in the following statements.
- a. I am easily satisfied with the very best.
- b. You are coming?
24. Divide the following into sense groups.
- A few years ago, I read in a news paper that the staff at a library in a small town in the west of England had noticed that the number of visitors to the library was going down and down.'
25. Why does Lomov want to marry Natalia?
26. Why does Wasserkoph want his tuition fees back?
27. Why does Jill send off the cheque to Dr. Martin?
28. What do you learn about the four friends from their conversation at the beginning of the play 'Reunion'?

(1 × 8 = 8 weights)

III. Answer any five of the following as directed:

29. Transcribe eight of the following in phonetic script.

ability, beautiful, calm, capable, development, easy, general, harm, important, juice, know, music, real, share, urgent, zero.

30. Mark the primary stress in eight of the following words.

adverb, atomic, banana, collector, designer, distinction, intensity, melody, police, provide, savage, undertake, university, yesterday, zenith.

31. Write an imaginary group discussion in about 150 words (minimum three participants) on violence on the campus.

32. Prepare a speech to be delivered on the Human Rights Day in about 150 words.

33. What is the difference between active and passive listening? (Answer in about 100 words)

34) Transcribe the following passage in phonetic script.

One day we all will understand that there is nothing to understand in the world because the one who understands does not really exist. Hence, all questions are basically false.

Comment critically on the following passages.

35."As a former pupil of this school I want you to refund the tuition fees which were paid to you for my education eighteen years ago."

36. "No, I told him to excel to himself as it was an extra special occasion, but I did not tell him what"

(2 × 5 = 10 weights)

IV. Answer any two of the following as directed.

37 How does the one-act play 'Never Never Nest' portray the lurking burden of debt behind the illusion of proud possession? Answer in about 300 words.

38. Write dialogues on the following topics in about 80 words.

a. An accidental meeting of two old friends at the railway station.

b. You want to visit New Delhi. Make a telephonic enquiry about the availability of a berth on the train.

- c. You are a new comer on the campus. You want to find out more about private accommodation on the neighbourhood. Compose a dialogue between you and your friends on the topic.
- d. Compose a dialogue between you and a stranger you met at the bus stop. How will you help him reach his destination?

39. Answer the following questions as directed.

a. Transcribe the following passage in phonetic transcript

A: Hey David! Have you heard the news on the box? It's surprising.

B: What?

A: Aren't the Americans really wonderful?

B: Tell me what really happened.

A: But, who will believe it? Will you?

B: I will, if it is true.

A: We are going to stay the nights on the moon.

B: That's interesting and funny too!

A: Now, I am going to tell you what happened.

B: OK! Be quick.

A: The Americans have gone to the moon.

B: All of them?

A: No. Only a very few of them

b. Give the orthographical version of the transcribed passage.

|ət ðə 'taɪm | fə wɒt'evə 'ri:zən | aɪ 'kudənt 'si: eni 'ɪntərəst ɪn
 ðəm | ə 'lɒt əv ɪt wəz maɪ 'əʊn 'fɔ:lt | fə 'spendɪŋ maɪ 'taɪm ɪn 'ʌðə pə'sju:ts |
 sʌtʃ əz 'pleɪnɪŋ 'kɑ:dz wɪð maɪ 'klɑ:smeɪts | ɔ: 'gəʊnɪŋ tə ðə kæfə'tɪəriə | fə 'lɒŋ
 'tʃæts ənd 'nju:mərəs 'kɒfɪz | bət aɪ məst 'ɔ:lseʊ pɔɪnt 'aʊt ðæt ɪt 'ɒftən wəz
 ðə 'lektʃərəz 'fɔ:lt |

(4 × 2 = 8 weights)

SEMESTER II

LANGUAGE COURSE III

ENGLISH-II NO EN 1211.3

Modern English Grammar and Usage

CONTINUOUS EVALUATION (INTERNAL) (CE)

Weights to be distributed on a five points scale as shown below;

1. Attendance - 1 weight
2. Assignment /Seminar - 1 weight (Minimum two assignments)
3. Test paper - 2 weights(minimum two)

Total = 4 weights

END SEMESTER EVALUATION

External Written Exam to be conducted by the University

TIME: 3 HOURS

TOTAL WEIGHTS: 30

The exam contains four types of questions;

- I. Four bunches of 16 objective questions , each containing 4 questions.** (1 weight for each bunch. Total -4weights).These questions will be based on the modules and also the core practice text. They will cover parts of speech in general including determinatives.
- II. Twelve short answer type questions out of which students should answer eight in one or two sentences.** (Each question carries 1 weight. Total $1 \times 8 = 8$).This will cover sentences. There will be questions based on various types of sentences, basic sentence patterns, relative clauses, noun clauses, adverbial clauses, conditionals, question tags, finite and non-finite clauses and conversion of clauses and punctuation. It will also cover concord and word order.
- III Eight questions, out of which students should answer five as directed.**(Each question carries a weightage of 2.Total $2 \times 5 = 10$).The question will cover modals, word classes ,nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, tense, prepositions, conjunctions and determinatives, voice, reported speech and sentence correction.)

IV. Cloze Test and Editing. Students should answer any two questions out of three. (Each question carries a weightage of 4. (Total $4 \times 2 = 8$ weights)).

- 1. Cloze Test**— under this question, students should fill in forty gaps in a short essay on a general topic from which **forty** functional /grammatical words including adverbial connectors have been deleted, with choices from the list of deleted items given in brackets. The deleted items should be given **in a shuffled manner along with two completely irrelevant items as distractors**. Students need not copy down the whole essay. They have to give the number of the gaps and write the suitable item against each number.

- 2. Editing** – Students will be given two questions containing four passages of about 100 words each, from which they have to edit out mistakes. These passages can be used to cover any aspect of English grammar not covered elsewhere in the question paper.

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

Semester II

LANGUAGE COURSE III

ENGLISH-II NO EN1211.3

Modern English Grammar and Usage

Model Question Paper

Time 3 Hours

Total weights: 30

Students should answer all the questions

I choose the best option in the following questions

A)

1. What ——interesting life I had then!
a. an .b. a .c. the d. zero article
2. ——nature is consciousness manifest.
a. zero article b, an c. a d. the
3. “I have not met her since my school days”. The ‘since’ in the sentence is ——
a. an adverb b. a preposition c. a conjunction d. None of these
4. Classic movies are available —— Turner Classic Movies
a. on b. in c. at d. off

B)

5. One should not dislike ——friends
a. one’s b. his c. their .d. your
6. The word ‘police’ is a ——noun.
a. proper b. common c. collective d. mass

7. "She went upstairs to check on the children". Which word is the adverb in the sentence?
a. went b. upstairs c. check on d. none of these
8. In the sentence "Some dogs can be very dangerous", 'can' shows———
a. possibility b. concession c. prohibition d. none of these.

C)

9. She was born and brought—in India
a. up b. down c. off d. none of these
10. We used to ———stories about people we saw in the streets.
a. make up b. make off c. make for d. make out
11. Which of the following words has an '-ies ending' when pluralised?
a. cry b. monkey c. alloy d. prey
12. Which of the following pair is wrong?
a. lion-lioness b. fox-vixen c. deer-doe d. chairman-chairperson

D)

13. Which of the following pair is wrong?
a. leaf-leaves b. wolf-wolves c. child-childs d. glass –glasses
14. I have known David for ———years.
a. many b. much c. a little d. None of these
15. Do you want to drink ———?
a. something b. anything c. None of these
16. I want ———more bread.
a. some b. any c. two d. None of these

(1 × 4 = 4 weights)

II Answer eight of the twelve short questions as directed.

17. Convert the following sentences into complex sentences
a. She was tired. So, he could not finish the work in time.

- b. In spite of her tiredness, she could finish the work in time.
18. Convert the following sentences into simple sentences
- She finished her work in time and then went out
 - Though he was a taskmaster, everybody liked him
19. Answer the following questions based on the sentence patterns and word order.
- Give the basic pattern of the following sentence
“I don’t like TV serials”
 - Write a sentence on the following pattern
SVOO
20. Write answers as directed.
- She is a good girl. (change into a complex sentence using a relative clause)
 - Give an example of non-defining relative clause.
21. Complete the following sentences with a clause.
- If it rains, _____
 - You would have got the letter, _____
22. Answer the following questions as directed.
- That we won the match surprised everyone. (rewrite the sentence with ‘it’.)
 - People believe there are aliens from outer space living among us. It is quite widespread. (Combine the sentence using a noun clause)
23. Write answers as directed.
- I met her in the afternoon(Frame a question so as to get the underlined word as an answer)
 - You are not going to the railway station.(create an yes/no question)
24. Change the degrees of comparison
- Rama is the best student in the class (Change into positive)
 - No student is as strong as David (change into comparative)
25. Add question tags
- Let us go and play, _____?

- b. Am I correct, _____?
26. Rearrange the jumbled words into meaningful sentences:
- Left/David /Berlin /sad /when/ he/ felt/very
 - the / asked /if /audience/ / to /wanted /they / le ave/ She
27. Rewrite the sentences as directed:
- I have never seen her (Begin with 'never')
 - I reached the station. But, the train had left. (Begin with "No sooner...")
28. Rewrite the sentences as directed:
- He reads books in a diligent manner (Replace the underlined word with an adverb).
 - She was dancing in the town hall yesterday majestically.(rearrange the adverbs in the proper sequence)

(8 × 1 = 8 weights)

III Answer any five of the following as directed:

29. Complete the following passage using the correct voice of the tenses
- A: My name is Ronald. I think a room _____(book) in my name.
- B: Yes Sir. Here it is. The room number is 999.Do you have any luggage?
- A: My luggage _____(bring) to the hotel this evening.
- B: The room _____(clean) at the moment. Would you mind waiting for ten minutes
- A: That's fine. I will wait in the lounge. Can a local newspaper _____ (send) to my room.
- B: Of course. It _____ (send) as soon as your room is ready.
30. Use the appropriate forms of tenses
- I was (read) a book when I (hear) a knock on the door. Then I (open) the door, but, (see) nothing but wind. I (go) on reading the book. I (read) the book for the two months. It was a big book. By the time the phone (ring) at midnight, I (finish) ten chapters.

31. Complete the passage with correct prepositions from among the choices given:

There was a table set out —a tree —— the house, and the March Hare and the Hatter were having tea at it: a Dormouse was sitting ——them, fast asleep, and the other two were using it —— a cushion, resting their elbows — it, and talking —— its head. “Very uncomfortable —the Dormouse,” thought Alice; “only as it’s asleep, I suppose it doesn’t mind.”

(Under, in front of, at, between, as, on, over, for, above, in)

32. Rewrite the following conversation in indirect speech.

Policeman: What’s your name?

Motorcyclist: Jason Cox.

Policeman: Who does the motorcycle belong to?

Motorcyclist: It belongs to me.

Policeman: Have you got a driving license?

Motorcyclist: Yes, I have.

Policeman: Can I see it?

Motorcyclist: I haven’t got it on me.

33. Correct the following sentences

a. If you want further informations, please contact our dealers.

b. The local police is behaving irresponsibly in this matter.

c. Love all as best as you can.

d. Mr. Ram who is the principal here is my cousin brother.

e. The reward is unbelievable -it is 6 millions dollars.

f. Lion or lamb-which is most likeable?

g. I am fed up with my never-ending homeworks.

h. Yesterday, there was a beautiful song written by Vayalar in the radio.

34. Complete the following sentences using suitable modals.

a. She was not very well. You ——have visited her. (should/must/would)

b. He promised that he —— go beyond the river. (wouldn’t/ shouldn’t/ couldn’t)

- c. He is moody so he —— be difficult to get on with sometimes.(might/can/ should)
- d. You have been working very hard. You ——be very tired.(must/cannot/should)
- e. ——you stop making that annoying noise?(will/ shall/may)
- f. They left at 8-they ——be there by now.(will/ought to/can)
- g. There is no exam today. You ——have come here.(need not/ cannot/might)
- h. He is walking like a drunkard. So he ——be our teacher.(cannot/ need not/ shall not)

35. Rewrite the following passage underlining the determinatives, quantifiers and possessives in it.

Lots of people are coming to my birth day party. All of them are happy fellows. Every year I and my dad throw up a party. At the party, each friend will have an unforgettable experience - something which will help them to live through half their lives. People hunger for companionship because they want to ensure at least a quarter ounce of love in the chalice of life. Some men may not agree with me. But, I think any person with a little horse can understand that. Of course, a thing can always have both sides. You too come to my party with a few friends of yours. You can have your own opinion.

36. Rewrite the following sentences using the correct verb patterns/prepositions.

- a. Smoking should always be objected——(to/with/ on)
- b. He hummed —— as he chopped the vegetables. (himself/to himself)
- c. She suggested —— to the temple, (us to go/that we should)
- d. He imagines ——a famous doctor.(being/to be)
- e. His disability prevents him—— (from driving/to drive)
- f. Let us go —— (fishing/to fish/for fishin)
- g. I enjoy ——(listening to/listen to music/)
- h. They depend —— charity. (on/ in/ off/with)

(2 × 5 = 10 weights)

IV. Answer the following questions as directed:

37. Fill the gaps in the essay with suitable words from among the list given in brackets below each paragraph. Students have only to write the number of the gaps and write the suitable word against it.

Brain Development and Learning a Second Language

The question (1) —how people learn a second language (2) —received a great deal of scientific attention - especially (3) —the 1970s. Research has offered evidence (4)—has been used to support a number of conflicting claims(5)—second language (SL) learning.(6)——, one fundamental observation is less open to dispute(7) —— others. If success in adult second language learning is measured (8) —how close the learner comes to the level of a native speaker, it is possible, (9) —quite common, for adults to achieve a high degree of success in learning SL grammar and vocabulary. The same degree of success, though, is apparently unattainable in SL phonology; adult SL speakers who sound (10) ——native speakers are extremely rare.

(than, however, by, that, of, has, since, about, and, like, on, over)

Results obtained in a number of research studies offer evidence (11)—the existence of this phenomenon and for its association (12)——the age of the speaker. Scovel (1978) asked native speakers of Standard American English to distinguish (13)——native and non-native American English in adult speech and writing. When they listened (14)——recorded speech, Scovel's subjects were able ——identify non-native speakers 97 percent of the time. In the task of identifying non-native writers,(15) ——, they attained an accuracy level of only 47 percent. In other words, they performed no better than a person completing the task (16)——random guessing. Other studies (Asher and Garcia 1969; Oyama 1976) found that Cuban and Italian immigrants, provided (17)——they had arrived in the United States before the age of ten, were much less likely to speak English (18)——a foreign accent than those who had arrived(19) ——an older age. Among schoolchildren learning English (20)——Germany, Fathman (1975) found that those in the six-to-ten age range had better pronunciation than their eleven- to fifteen-year-old peers.

(that, with, at, in, by however, to , between, with, for, to, upon, including)

How have scientists attempted to account (21) ——the remarkable inability of adult learners to acquire a native-like pronunciation in the second language? One attempt (22) —— -explain this phenomenon is to be found in the *critical period theory*. Proponents of this theory argue that the acquisition of native-speaker pronunciation in any language is biologically possible only (23)——about the age of twelve. This is the age (24)——which *cerebral lateralization* (24)——completed. Cerebral lateralization is the process by which the two hemispheres of the brain increasingly specialize(25) ——particular functions. At the end of this process, control of most language functions is permanently located in the left hemisphere, while (26)——right hemisphere is responsible, among other things, for visual (27)——spatial perception. When lateral-ization is complete, according to the theory, it closes the critical period of life (28) ——which humans -(29)——acquire native-speaker pronunciation in a language.

(to ,until, at, is , in, the, and, during, can, among, during. on ,for)

The critical period theory is consistent (30) ———a vast amount of data that has(31) ———accumulating for many years about patients suffering(32) ———*aphasia*, (33) ———loss of language abilities associated (34)——brain damage from injury(35)- ——disease. (36)—— data provide conclusive evidence(37) ——language is localized in the brain's left hemisphere. Seventy percent of adult patients with (38) ——injury to the left hemisphere suffer from some language disability. However, patients with injuries to the right hemisphere retain the ability to speak (39) —— understand language perfectly. Their problems lie elsewhere, in activities such (40) ——recognizing faces and patterns or finding way from one place to another

(from, been or an, with, a, with, the, that, and, as, their, between)

38. Rewrite the following passages editing the mistakes out.

- a. Like fable the parable also tell a simple story But, whereas fables tends to personify animal characters often giving same impression as do an animated cartoon the typical parable uses human agents. Parables generally show fewer interest in the storytelling and more in the analogy they draw among a particular instance for human behaviour in large. Parable and fable have their roots in preliterate oral cultures, and both are mean of handing down tradition folk wisdom. Their styles differ however. Fables tends toward detailed, sharply observed social realism (which eventually lead to satire), while the simpler narrative surface of parables gives them an mysterious tone and makes them especially useful to teaching spiritual values.
- b. Unlike the ethical teachings of ancient Egypt and Babylonia Indian ethics were philosophical with the start. In oldest of the Indian writings, Vedas, ethics are an integral aspect of philosophical and religious speculation about the nature of reality. These writings dates from about 1500 BC. They have been described the oldest philosophical literature in world. what they say about how people ought to live may there fore be the first philosophical ethics.

The Vedas are in a sense hymns, but the gods which they refer are not persons but manifestations of ultimate truth and reality. In the Vedic philosophy the basic principle of the universe the ultimate reality on which the cosmos exist, is the principle of *Ritam*, which is the word from which the Western notion of right is derive. There is thus a belief in a right moral order somehow built into the universe themselves.

. 39. Rewrite the following passages editing the mistakes out.

- a. since dawn of civilization mankind is recognized the influence of heredity and has applied its principles with the improvement of cultivated crops and domestic animals. A Babylonian tablet more than 6,000 years old for example show pedigrees of horses and indicate possible inherited characteristics Other old

carvings shows cross-pollination of date palm trees. Most of the mechanisms of heredity however remained a mystery until 19th century, when genetics as a systematic science begun.

Genetics arose out of the identification in genes the fundamental units responsible for heredity. Genetics may be defined as the study of genes at all levels, including the ways on which they act in the cell and the ways on which they are transmitted from parents to offsprings. Modern genetics focus on the chemical substance that genes are made at, called deoxyribonucleic acid or dna, and the ways in which it affects the chemical reactions that constitute the living processes within the cell.

- b. That little baby of an blue light in search for his companions went away and merged into the march of flame .the lights flowed to the holy presense of the worshipping deity in a mass. Little flames of light became an river. Then that river vanished. Sukanya stood there for a long times indulging on the recollection. She was awakened by the leafy touch on her shoulder by banyan tree. The tree said “do not you know this? Some people are praying on us. We are not alone in our endeavours. We are surrounded at certain goodness

“Yes. lets continue our journey”

“Yes.”

“Now, we don’t have to exhaust themselves by walking. You have seen whatever have to be seen here. Now I will move through the air over the frontiers carrying you”

(4 × 2 = 8 weights)

