

Reg. No.....

Name.....

U G DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - OCT. 2020: FEBRUARY 2021**SEMESTER 1: ENGLISH (COMMON COURSE)****COURSE: 19U1CCENG1 – HOMO LOQUENS – EFFECTIVE LISTENING AND SPEAKING***(Common for Regular 2020 Admission & Improvement /Supplementary 2019 Admissions)*

Time: Three Hours

Max Marks: 60

SECTION 1**Answer all questions (Each question carries 1 mark)**

1. I can't remember . . . exact date of . . . flood, but I know it was . . . Sunday because everybody was at . . . church. On . . . Monday we didn't go to the school because . . . roads were blocked by . . . fallen trees. *(Fill in the blanks with suitable articles wherever necessary.)*
2. Don't leave your luggage . . . the corridor. It'll be . . . everyone's way. Bring it . . . the compartment and put it . . . the rack. *(Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions/adverbs, if necessary)*
3. Nobody liked the play, (Add question tag)
4. Gautham (live) in Frankfurt for two years and then (go) to Berlin. *(Use the correct tense form of the verbs in the brackets.)*
5. What you (do) if you found a burglar in your house? *(Modify the verb to make it into a proper conditional sentence)*
6. You (fall) rapidly through the air *(Complete the sentence using an adverbial clause of time)*
7. He was furious. He couldn't speak. *(Combine the sentences)*
8. When the man felt that he (begin) (slip) he grabbed the glitter (save) himself from (fall). *(Rewrite the sentence by using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets)*
9. I don't know what to do with all my pineapples. I suppose I'll have to make jam. The trouble is that none of us eats jam,' she said. *(Change into reported speech)*
10. Prepare an announcement based on the following:
Train No. 3456 train (Chennai-Kollam) arriving late by 2 hours and 15 minutes.

SECTION B**Answer any eight questions. (Each question carries 5 marks)**

11. Mark the IRSF scheme in the following conversation.

Kumar: Hi Sony... Good morning.

Sunder: Good morning. When did you arrive at the station?

Kumar: I came here at 5 p.m. Which train are you waiting for?

Sunder: I am waiting for the Tea Garden Express.

Kumar: I am also taking that train. What is the time of its departure?

Sunder: It departs at 19.40 hrs.

Kumar: Have you reserved a ticket?

Sunder: I have reserved two tickets. One for me and the other for my brother. We are going to our grandfather's house.

Kumar: Where does your grandfather reside?

Sunder: He resides at Thillai Nagar in Trichy.

12. Imagine you are at the theatre for watching the latest sci-fi movie. There you meet a man in his late 70s. He happens to be a retired space scientist. Strike up a conversation with him on space science, movies, future of humanity etc. (Ideally four to six pairs of dialogue following the IRSF pattern)
13. Imagine you are the sales executive of an airline company. Due to a hurricane prediction the company has decided to cancel the flight on which you had booked to travel. Call a passenger and inform him about the cancellation of the flight and offer him/her a seat on the flight to the destination the following day or refund the amount. (Ideally four to six pairs of dialogue)
14. What are the skills involved in note-taking?
15. What do these symbols stand for in note-taking?
*
+
-
=
~
16. Write the transcript of the personal narrative you might give on one of the following topics
 - a. The movie that changed your attitude towards something.
 - b. The place you wish to visit
 - c. The day you may never forget in your life.
17. Imagine your colleagues have organised a farewell programme on your retirement. Make a reply speech (150 words).
18. You receive a call from you friend asking him/her in making an omelette. Give him/her the instruction on how to make an omelette.
19. Comment on the structural organisation of the following speech.

A few years ago, I felt like I was stuck in a rut, so I decided to follow in the footsteps of the great American philosopher, Morgan Spurlock, and try something new for 30 days. The idea is actually pretty simple. Think about something you've always wanted to add to your life and try it for the next 30 days. It turns out 30 days is just about the right amount of time to add a new habit or subtract a habit -- like watching the news -- from your life.

There's a few things I learned while doing these 30-day challenges. The first was, instead of the months flying by, forgotten, the time was much more memorable. This was part of a challenge I did to take a picture every day for a month. And I remember exactly where I was and what I was doing that day. I also noticed that as I started to do more and harder 30-day challenges, my self-confidence grew. I went from desk-dwelling computer nerd to the kind of guy who bikes to work. For fun!

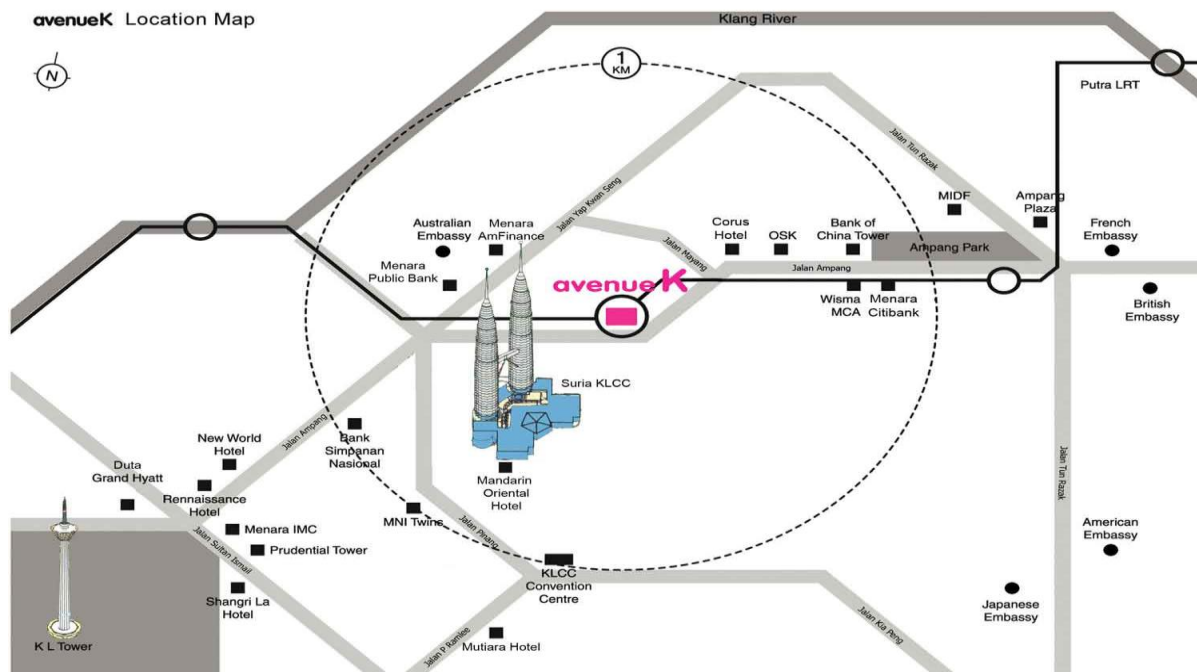
Even last year, I ended up hiking up Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. I would never have been that adventurous before I started my 30-day challenges.

I also figured out that if you really want something badly enough, you can do anything for 30 days. Have you ever wanted to write a novel? Every November, tens of thousands of people try to write their own 50,000-word novel, from scratch, in 30 days. It turns out, all you have to do is write 1,667 words a day for a month. So I did. By the way, the secret is not to go to sleep until you've written your words for the day. You might be sleep-deprived, but you'll finish your novel. Now is my book the next great American novel? No. I wrote it in a month. It's awful. But for the rest of my life, if I meet John Hodgman at a TED party, I don't have to say, "I'm a computer scientist." No, no, if I want to, I can say, "I'm a novelist." So here's one last thing I'd like to mention. I learned that when I made small, sustainable changes, things I could keep doing, they were more likely to stick. There's nothing wrong with big, crazy challenges. In fact, they're a ton of fun. But they're less likely to stick. When I gave up sugar for 30 days, day 31 looked like this.

So here's my question to you: What are you waiting for? I guarantee you the next 30 days are going to pass whether you like it or not, so why not think about something you have always wanted to try and give it a shot! For the next 30 days.

Thank you.

20. You are at MIDF and you want to visit the Mutiara Hotel. Give directions to your driver to reach your destination through the shortest route. Use the map given below for reference.



SECTION C

Answer any one question. 10 Marks

21. Prepare notes in the appropriate form for the following lecture.

One acid test to effective political leadership is preparing public opinion. And I might even be more specific by saying preparing the public for bad news. Or a possibility of bad news.

In late 1967, The United States have been involved in major military operations in South Vietnam for more than two years. We had nearly a half million armed personnel stationed in the round South Vietnam. Now for the first two or three years of our involvement and this may surprise some of you the press and much of the public was giving President Lyndon Johnson the benefit of the doubt. They had some misgivings about old Lyndon, old "Uncle Cornpone" as Bill Buckley called him. But he was the resident and they essentially trusted him. And this was buttressed by claims the administration kept making that the war was going well.

But in the second half of 1967 war fatigue was setting in. There were signs and the polls and polling was being done at this time. The support for the war was beginning to lag. Journalists were beginning, and I would stress, just beginning to be sceptical of our involvement. They were not being critical of our involvement. They were being sceptical. There's a difference there. If the polls told us anything in 1967, more Americans wanted us to escalate our involvement that is to put more troops into South Vietnam than to de-escalate. The administration was increasingly mindful of this. Now Lyndon Johnson is a very charismatic man. He used to walk around the White House carrying poll results in his coat pocket. Could you imagine this running into old Lynden "Mr. President, how are you?" "See how popular I am in Rhode Island?"

Well, Lyndon Johnson was looking at the polls and his people were. They made a critical decision fateful decision. They would launch a public relations offensive late in 1967 to reassure the American people that the war was going well; that progress was being made. General Westmoreland, our commander in South Vietnam came to Washington and said as much to the National Press Club. Members of the administration made themselves available on the network news shows. One senior advisor assured viewers of ABC's scope program that the war

was being won and that the possibility of a major offensive was all but impossible. Secretary of State Dean Rusk at the AFL-CIO annual convention compared critics of the war to Adolf Hitler's storm troopers. This offensive was working. Support for the war rose slightly in the polls and even some newspapers that had earlier expressed misgivings changed their mind.

We now know that President Johnson and his people made a terrible mistake. They had not prepared the American people for what came. In late January 1968 what is now commonly called the Tet Offensive coinciding with the Tet holiday in Vietnam, North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front forces launched a major assault across South Vietnam, including and this was more perilous, the cities where fighting had been absent for three years. The public and more importantly the press, were totally unprepared for this outcome. Johnson, as one historian has written, had failed to prepare the media and the nation for the possibility of such an attack. The head of NBC's News Bureau, Ron Steinman had given his employees the holiday off not anticipating anything like this. When the offensive finally came, the press lost what little remaining support a belief had in Lyndon Johnson. With this attack, with this assault Johnson's credibility already in doubt was lost. His presidency for all practical purposes was destroyed. My lesson to you good people, should you ever be president, is to allow for the possibility of bad news. The people can handle it. The people can handle it.

Lecture by James Baughman

22. Prepare a presentation based on the following article: (The presentation should be in 3-4 slides)

1. During the late 1800s, many European artists, graphic designers, and architects rebelled against formal, classical approaches to design. Rage against the industrial age of machinery was led by writers like John Ruskin (1819–1900). Between 1890 and 1914, when new building methods flourished, designers tried to humanize the unnaturally tall, box-shaped structures by using decorative motifs that suggested the natural world; they believed that the greatest beauty could be found in nature.

As it moved through Europe, the Art Nouveau movement went through several phases and took on a variety of names. In France, for example, it was called "Style Moderne" and "Style Nouvelle" (Noodle Style). It was called "Jugendstil" (Youth Style) in Germany, "Secessionsstil" (Secession Style) in Austria, "Stile Liberty" in Italy, "Arte Nove" or "Modernismo" in Spain, and "Glasgow Style" in Scotland.

Art Nouveau (French for "New Style") was popularized by the famous Maison de l'Art Nouveau, a Paris art gallery operated by Siegfried Bing. The movement was not restricted to France though—Nouveau art and architecture flourished in many major European cities between 1890 and 1914.

For example, in 1904, the town of Alesund, Norway nearly burned to the ground, with over 800 homes destroyed. It was rebuilt during the time period of this art movement, and it is now characterized as the "Art Nouveau town."

In the United States, Art Nouveau ideas were expressed in the work of Louis Comfort Tiffany, Louis Sullivan, and Frank Lloyd Wright. Sullivan promoted the use of exterior decoration to give "style" to the new skyscraper form; in an 1896 essay, "The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered," he suggested that form follows function.

Art Nouveau Characteristics include Asymmetrical shapes, Extensive use of arches and curved forms, Curved glass, Curving, plant-like embellishments, Mosaics, Stained glass and Japanese motifs

Art Nouveau-influenced architecture can be found around the world, but it is especially prominent in the Viennese buildings by architect Otto Wagner. In Budapest, Hungary, the Museum of Applied Arts, Lindenbaum House, and Postal Savings Bank are fine examples of Art Nouveau stylings. In the Czech Republic, it is the Municipal House in Prague. In Barcelona, some consider Anton Gaudi's work to be part of the Art Nouveau movement, particularly Parque Güell, Casa Josep Batlló (1904–1906), and Casa Milà (1906-1910), also known as la Pedrera. In the United States, an example of Art Nouveau is found in the Wainwright Building in St. Louis, Missouri, designed by Louis Sullivan and Dankmar Adler.