

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 A**Answer all the questions. (Each question carries 1 mark)**

1. He switched on . . . torch, read . . . meter and wrote . . . reading down on . . . back of . . . envelope. *Fill in the blanks with suitable articles wherever necessary.*
2. I buy a newspaper . . . my way . . . the station and read it . . . the train. By the time I get . . . Kochi I've read most . . . it. *(Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions/adverbs, if necessary)*
3. Neither of them offered to help you. *(Add question tag)*
4. My sister (direct) several short films. She just (finish) her second screen play. *(Use the correct tense form of the verbs in the brackets.)*
5. If you (arrive) ten minutes earlier you would have got a seat. *(Modify the verb to make it into a proper conditional sentence)*
6. The Microwave oven went on making that noise *(Complete the sentence using an adverbial clause of time).*
7. The fire isn't very hot. It won't boil a kettle. *(Combine the sentences)*
8. He wanted (put) my chameleon on a tartan rug and (watch) it (change) colour. *(Rewrite the sentence by using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets)*
9. I've been in New Delhi for a month but so far I haven't had time to visit the Qutub Minar,' said Ravi. *(Change into reported speech)*
10. Prepare an announcement based on the following:
 "Women and Cyber Bullying" - National conference – Date: Monday 25th October. Venue: SH College Auditorium. All PG students (girls only) – Welcome – registration started. Fee: 1000.

SECTION B**Answer any eight of the following. (Each question carries 5 marks)**

11. Mark the IRSF scheme in the following conversation.

Akash: Hi Simon, When did you start from your house?

Simon: I started at about 4.30 p.m.

Akash : Was there a crowd in the ticket counter when you came?

Simon: No. When I came the counter was free. Who is he on the screen?

Akash : He is Dhananjayan, the comedian.

Simon: Why is he in the news?

Akash: There is a rumour that he is going to contest in the election.

Simon: Okay..., that is interesting!

12. You have been feeling unwell for the last couple of days. You suspect the symptoms are those of COVID-19. You decide to meet a doctor. Give the text of the conversation between you and the doctor. The doctor says nothing to worry but you insist that he does a COVID test on you. (Ideally four to six pairs of dialogue following the IRSF pattern)
13. While you were driving your car you began to feel that the engine was not properly responding to the throttle and it stopped after some time. Make a call to the authorised service centre to report the issue and ask for immediate help as you are on an emergency trip. (Ideally four to six pairs of dialogue).
14. What are the different types of group discussions?
15. What do the following symbols stand for in note-making?

→

?

**

≠

??

16. Write the transcript of the personal narrative you might give on one of the following topics
- The movie that changed your attitude towards something.
 - The place you wish to visit
 - The day you may never forget in your life.
17. You are given the task of offering the welcome to the state Governor, who is the chancellor of the universities, during the visit to your college for an interaction with the students. Give the transcript of the speech (150 words) .
18. Your grandmother had asked for the photographs of your 20th birthday celebrations. According to her wish you sent the same by email. However, your grandmother needs your help in opening her email. Give her instructions over telephone on how to open the email and download the pictures.
19. Comment on the structural organisation of the following speech.

Imagine, if you will, a gift. I'd like for you to picture it in your mind. It's not too big - about the size of a golf ball. So envision what it looks like all wrapped up. But before I show you what's inside, I will tell you, it's going to do incredible things for you. It will bring all of your family together. You will feel loved and appreciated like never before and reconnect with friends and acquaintances you haven't heard from in years. Adoration and admiration will overwhelm you. It will recalibrate what's most important in your life.

It will redefine your sense of spirituality and faith. You'll have a new understanding and trust in your body. You'll have unsurpassed vitality and energy. You'll expand your vocabulary, meet new people, and you'll have a healthier lifestyle. And get this -- you'll have an eight-week vacation of doing absolutely nothing. You'll eat countless gourmet meals. Flowers will arrive by the truckload. People will say to you, "You look great. Have you had any work done?" And you'll have a lifetime supply of good drugs.

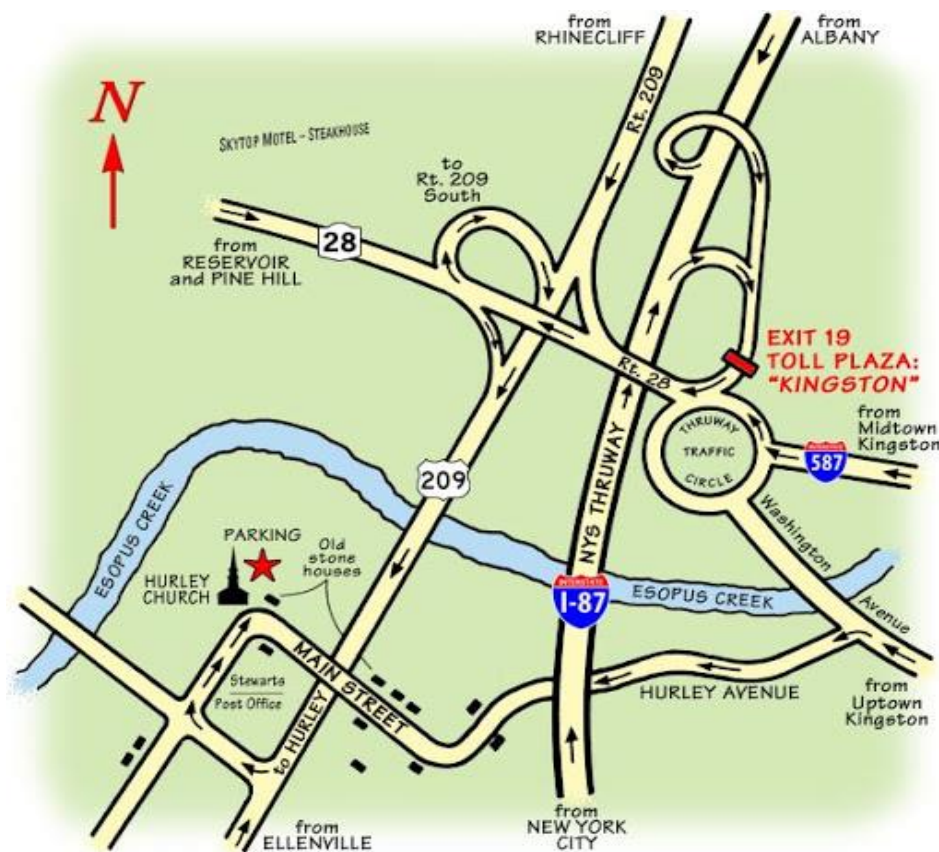
You'll be challenged, inspired, motivated and humbled. Your life will have new meaning. Peace, health, serenity, happiness, nirvana. The price? \$55,000, and that's an incredible deal.

By now I know you're dying to know what it is and where you can get one. Does Amazon carry it? Does it have the Apple logo on it? Is there a waiting list? Not likely. This gift came to me about five months ago. It looked more like this when it was all wrapped up -- not quite so pretty. And this, and then this. It was a rare gem -- a brain tumor, hemangioblastoma -- the gift that keeps on giving.

And while I'm okay now, I wouldn't wish this gift for you. I'm not sure you'd want it. But I wouldn't change my experience. It profoundly altered my life in ways I didn't expect in all the ways I just shared with you.

So the next time you're faced with something that's unexpected, unwanted and uncertain, consider that it just may be a gift.

20. Imagine you are coming from Albany. Give directions to your driver to reach Stewarts Post Office through the shortest route. Use the map provided below for reference.



SECTION C

Answer any one of the following. (10 marks)

21. Prepare notes using the appropriate from for the following lecture.

Historiography means, literally, the representation or the writing of history. So this already introduces a distinction. History literally means investigation. *Historia*, in Greek means research or inquiry. Historiography raises the question: right, now you've got what you want to say, you think you know something about the past—how do you represent it?

And that's not as easy a question to answer as we might think because we have this idea that historians should just tell the truth, tell what happened; but that's not possible because if you start to say well this happened and that happened and that happened, that doesn't have any meaning; so you realize you need to fill it in some way.

Now there are two basic options; modern historians write up their research, usually in the form of a report or an essay, an argumentative essay. So they'll lay out for the reader: here was my question, here's the evidence that I looked at, here's what I made of that evidence, and here's what I concluded from the evidence. In the ancient world you hardly ever find traces of that kind of thinking because history is written from this moral perspective and, so instead, people write up stories and they mean these stories to be authoritative stories. So Thucydides, who's a model historian, never tells us where he gets his evidence from, he never tells us how he knows what he thinks he knows; he just says, "this is the way it was and here is my analysis of it," so it's that moral analysis.

Well, how do you do that then? Even if you find out, even if you're confident that certain things happened—like Jerusalem fell to the Romans in the year 70 or the wartime leaders of Jerusalem produced silver coins—those are kind of peaks in the story, but how do you then tell the story? You have to fill in a lot of gaps and that's where historiography comes in, the question of how you write about things, connecting all the dots.

You have the problem, for example, of motivation. So [while] you can figure out that certain things happened, it's not so obvious who did them and why and from what motives or from what outlooks. What's their view of the world that led them to do these things? Why did Jerusalem fall? Was it a result of Roman policy to destroy Jerusalem? Or was it a series of unfortunate events, for example, that led to its fall? These are the ingredients of historiography and you need to think very seriously when you set out to write history: how am I going to do it?

Thank you.

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

Artificial skin is a substitute for human skin produced in the laboratory, typically used to treat severe burns.

Different types of artificial skin differ in their complexity, but all are designed to mimic at least some of the skin's basic functions, which include protecting against moisture and infection and regulating body heat.

Skin is primarily made of two layers: the uppermost layer, the epidermis, which serves as a barrier against the environment; and the dermis, the layer below the epidermis which makes up roughly 90 percent of the skin. The dermis also contains the proteins collagen and elastin, which help give the skin its mechanical structure and flexibility.

Artificial skins work because they close wounds, which prevents bacterial infection and water loss and helps the damaged skin to heal.

For example, one commonly used artificial skin, Integra, consists of an "epidermis" made of silicone and prevents bacterial infection and water loss, and a "dermis" based on bovine collagen and glycosaminoglycan.

The Integra "dermis" functions as an extracellular matrix—a structural support found between cells that helps regulate cell behaviour—that induces a new dermis to form by promoting cell growth and collagen synthesis. The Integra "dermis" is also biodegradable and is absorbed and replaced by the new dermis. After several weeks, physicians replace the silicone "epidermis" with a thin layer of epidermis from another part of the patient's body.

Treating burns: Artificial skin is commonly used to treat burn injuries, especially if the patient does not have enough healthy skin that can be transplanted to the wound. In such cases, the body cannot generate skin cells quickly enough to heal the damaged skin, and the patient's injury may become lethal due to significant fluid loss and infection. Artificial skin can thus be used to immediately close the wound and improve survival.

Treating skin disorders: Some artificial skin products like Apligraf have been used to treat chronic wounds on the skin, such as ulcers, which are open wounds that heal very slowly. They may also be applied to skin disorders like eczema and psoriasis, which often span a large portion of the body and may benefit from artificial skins laden with medicine, which can easily wrap around the affected area.

Research in consumer products and medicine: Aside from its uses in the clinical setting, artificial skin may also be used to model human skin for research. For example, artificial skin is used as an alternative to animal testing, which is often used to gauge how a cosmetics or medical product affects the skin. However, this testing may cause pain and discomfort to the animals and does not necessarily predict the response of human skin. Some companies like L'Oréal have already used artificial skin to test many chemical ingredients and products.

Artificial skin may also simulate skin for other research applications, including how skin is affected by UV exposure and how chemicals in sunscreen and medicines are transported through skin.