

QUESTION BANK OF COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

(As per the Revised Syllabus of 1st Sem and 2nd Sem 2018 and onwards.)

Unit-1

Reading Comprehension (10 marks)

Passage - 1

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is to be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the

period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

Q1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

1) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned

2) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning

3) There was no difference

4) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

Q2. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?

1) It is not practically applicable

2) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood

3) It is irrelevant for education

4) None of the above

Q3. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?

1) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance

2) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary

3)It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical

4) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now

Q4. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?

1)He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education

2)Yes

3)He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools

4) He believed that all pupils are not talented

Q5. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

1)Facts are not important

2)Facts do not lead to holistic education

3)Facts change with the changing times

4)Facts are frozen in time

6. Write a note on the passage along with suitable title.

7. Write a summary of the passage given above.

Passage-2

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our

language-so the argument runs-must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism, like preferring candles to electric light or hansom cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies the half-conscious belief that language is natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes.

Now it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes it is not due simply to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fail all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits, one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration: so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

Q.1. Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because –

- (A) Bad habits spread by imitation
- (B) We live in a decadent civilization
- (C) There are too many bad writers
- (D) People are too lazy to change their bad habits

Q.2. The author believes that –

- (A) It's now too late to do anything about the problem
- (B) Language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purpose
- (C) The decline in the language can be stopped
- (D) The process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped

Q.3. The author believes that the first stage towards the political regeneration of the language would be

- (A) Taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits
- (B) Avoiding being frivolous about it
- (C) Clear thinking
- (D) For professional writers to help

Q4. The author believes that –

- (A) English is become ugly
- (B) Bad language
- (C) Our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier
- (D) Our civilization is decadent so nothing can be done to stop the decline of the language

Q.5. What causes bad language in the end?

- (A) The bad influence of individual writers
- (B) The imitation of bad language habits
- (C) Political and economic causes.
- (D) An assumption that nothing can be done about

6. Write a note on the passage along with suitable title.

7. Write a summary of the passage given above.

Passage-3

There are three main groups of oils-animal, vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil come from whales, creatures of the sea, which are the largest of the animals remaining in the world. To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided them with a thick covering of fat, called blubber. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins.

Vegetable oil has been known from very old times. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from eatable and animal products and the oils of certain flowers.

Q.1. The main source of animal oil, is –

- (A) fish
- (B) whale
- (C) seaweeds
- (D) plants

Q.2. Vegetable oil is mainly used for –

- (A) eating
- (B) cooking
- (C) frying
- (D) lubricating

Q.3. The.....of fish yields nourishing oil.

- (A) liver
- (B) stomach

(C) eyes

(D) head

Q.4. The thick protective covering of fat on a whale is called a –

(A) skin

(B) cell

(C) blubber

(D) fins

Q.5. are made from vegetable, animal products and the oils of certain flowers.

(A) Perfumes

(B) Cosmetics

(C) Cooking medium

(D) Soaps

6. Write a note on the passage along with suitable title.

7. Write a summary of the passage given above.

Unit-II

Vocabulary

(01 marks)

1. Write Synonym of the words given below:

a. Advance ____

b. Fade ____

c. Escape ____

d. Accelerate ____

- e. Conceal____
- f. Rush ____
- g. Execute_____
- h. Hold_____
- i. Spend_____
- j. Obtain_____
- k. Establish____
- l. Catch_____
- m. Originate_____
- n. Rupture_____
- o. Ruin____
- p. Slay____
- q. Slash____
- r. Drop____
- s. Hover____
- t. Determine_____
- u. Aid ____
- v. Tag_____
- w. Plot_____
- x. Display_____

2. Write antonym of the words given below:

- a. Inaugurate____
- b. Enormous____
- c. Ancient____

- d. Fraudulent___
- e. Rapid___
- f. Orthodox___
- g. Common___
- h. Rigid___
- i. Deafening___
- j. Optimistic___
- k. Immoral___
- l. Immortal___
- m. Inconvenience___
- n. Believable___
- o. Disagreeable___
- p. Horrible___
- q. Honest___
- r. Uncomfortable___
- s. Damage___
- t. Admire___
- u. Furious___
- v. Pleased___
- w. Terror___
- x. Miserable___

3. Substitute one word:

- a) The Study of Ancient Societies
- b) An office with high salary but no work
- c) One who is well versed in any subject a critical judge of any art particularly fine arts.

- d) Using words that imitate the sound they denote
- e) A decorative framework to conceal curtain fixtures at the top of a window casing.
- f) One who possesses outstanding technical ability in a particular art or field.
- g) Fear of riding a car
- h) Having a brownish coat thickly sprinkled with white or grey
- i) A primitive weapon, originally a farming tool, perhaps best described as a double-headed battle-hoe
- j) A person having many diverse traits and different responsibilities or serving in a wide range of capacities.
- k) A learned fool, or one who puts up the pretense of knowledge or wisdom.
- l) A speech made without preparation
- m) Person sent on an official mission
- n) Compulsory enlistment for the military and other services
- o) Existing for ever, without any beginning or end
- p) One who is always trying to escape situations
- q) person who collects fares on a public vehicle
- r) An assembly of worshipers
- s) Inability of a person to do without alcohol
- t) A state of mental weariness from lack of occupation or excitement

Unit-III

Application of Grammar. (01 marks)

1. I've got _____ water in my bag. (any / some / a)
2. There is _____ rice in the cupboard. (any / a / some)
3. There aren't _____ bananas on the table. (any / some / a)
4. Is there _____ orange juice? (a / any / some)

5. My parents gave me _____ new toys for my birthday. (some / a / any)
6. Are there _____ grapes in the fridge? (a / some / any)
7. I've got _____ book to read for school. (some / a / any)
8. We haven't got _____ time! (a / some /any)
9. My mother is _____ doctor and my father are _____ author. (a/an/the)
10. Cindy recommended _____ good dentist, but _____ dentist doesn't have any openings for two months.
(a/an/the)
11. Mt. Hood is _____ volcano in Oregon. It's _____ very beautiful mountain. (a/an/the)
12. Sam recommended _____ book to Lisa. She didn't like _____ book at all. (a/an/the)
13. Do you have _____ vacuum? I dropped _____ piece of cake, and I need to clean it up. (a/an/the)
14. They were bored because there was _____ to do. (a little/little)
15. We invited _____ friends over to our house for a barbecue.(few/a few)
16. _____ of the cakes had been baked the day before.(most/every)
17. Sally didn't take _____ photos when she went on holiday.(many of/many)
18. The teacher gave _____ of the students a piece of paper. (every/each)
19. Every one of _____ sent me a birthday card, but none of them bought me a present. (my friends/friends)
20. Henry had _____ idea what the answer to the question was. (any/no)
21. I like many of her songs, but not _____ of them are good. (some/all)
22. Abdul _____ to be a doctor. (wants/ wanting/ is wanting)
23. The Soup _____ good. (taste/tastes/ is tasting)
24. He _____ TV most evening. (watches/is watch/is watching)
25. He _____ out five minutes ago. (has gone/ had gone/went)
26. When he lived in Hyderabad, he _____ to the cinema once a week. (goes/ went/was going)
27. The baby _____ all morning. (cries/ has been crying)

28. I _____ Rahim at the zoo. (saw/have seen/had seen)
29. I _____ Kumar this week. (haven't seen/did't see/ am not seeing)
30. This paper _____ twice weekly. (is appearing/appearing/ appears)
31. Ashok fell off the ladder when he _____ the roof. (is mending/was mending/mended)
32. I _____ something burning. (smell/am smelling/have been smelling)
33. Look, the sun _____ over the hills. (rises/ is rise/ is rising)
34. She _____ unconscious since four o'clock. (is/was/has been)
35. Her manners pleased us very much. (Change it into passive voice)
36. The driver was blowing the horn. (Change it into passive voice)
37. The thief was caught by the police. (Change it into passive voice)
38. The hunter shot the tiger. (Change it into passive voice)
39. They drew a circle in the morning. (Change it into passive voice)
40. They will demolish the entire block. (Change it into passive voice)
41. People _____ walk on grass. (couldn't/needn't/mayn't/mustn't)
42. Drivers _____ stop when the traffic lights are red. (could/must/may)
43. _____ I ask a question? Yes, of course. (may/must/should/will)
44. You _____ take your umbrella. It is not raining. (couldn't/mayn't/mustn't/may not)
45. _____ you speak Italian? (can/need/should/may)
46. Bread and butter _____ served for breakfast. (was / were)
47. The horse and carriage _____ at the door. (is / are)
48. My brother _____ to be an astronaut. (want / wants)
49. My parents _____ teachers. (is / are)
50. Politics _____ not something I am interested in. (is / are)

Unit-IV
Formal Writing Skills (10 marks)

Do as directed:

1. Write a paragraph describing the Annual event of your institute. (100 words)
2. You are the athletic secretary of your institute. Your institute is going to organize a three days workshop on Hockey at inter-polytechnic level. Draft a notice giving all details.
3. You suffered from fever for four days and did not take meal in hostel mess. Write an application to your hostel superintendent to exempt you from paying for those '04 days' mess charge.
4. You ordered for 100 pairs of sports shoes with Daniel Distributors, phase-1, Main Market, Kolkata. The delivery date has already expired by 10 days and you received no response to your enquiry about the delay. You are a retail shop owner. Draft a letter of cancellation of the order.
5. Read the following advertisement:

D'Souza Tyre and Tubes

West Market Complex

Bhawani Patna

Odisha

No.AXX/09/2019

15th Dec,2019

We are emerging sector in Tyres and Tubes for all sorts of purpose. We need 02 junior engineers for our production unit. Qualification: Diploma in Mechanical Engg; Experience: Not a Strict criteria (freshers with outstanding career are welcome), Age: Not more than 25 as on dt.01.12.2019. Salary: Negotiable with free accommodation.

Apply within 10 days to the undersigned.

Manager

Training and Recruitment

Draft a job application with reference to the above advertisement and enclose your C.V.

6. Write a paragraph in about 100 words describing the Vigilance Awareness Camp organized by your students' club in your institute.

7. You are the Editor of your institute magazine. Its 2020 edition is going to be out in one month. Draft a notice giving all details like kind of articles you need, last date of their submission and others.
8. You are Suverna chemicals, C/138, Gajapati Nagar, Berhampur dealing with indoor cleansers. Draft a letter of complaint to Sadasive Chemicals and chemicals, Binod Bihari, Baripada -12 who has supplied you duplicate materials.
9. Write a paragraph in about 100 words on “Nano Technology”.
10. There is a train accident in the area where you work as a news reporter. You went to the spot and talked to different people including some passengers. You also met railway officials. Draft a report.

Unit-V

Elements of Communication (10 marks)

1. State the meaning of communication and explain its process with appropriate diagram.
2. Differentiate between Upward and Downward communication. State their merits and demerits.
3. Eye -contact is a powerful medium of body language. Explain with minimum five examples. Give diagrams with messages that they convey.
4. Give short notes:
 - (a) Communication model
 - (b) Parallel Communication
5. Body language communicates significantly. Explain with reference to posture and gestures.
6. What does it mean by audio signal? Explain with examples. State merits and demerits of audio signal.
7. Proxemics is the study of what? Discuss its different areas.
8. Give short notes:
 - (a) Interpersonal Communication
 - (b) Importance of audience and its purpose.
9. Differentiate between Formal and Informal communication along with diagrams.
10. Define Non-Verbal communication. What are the types of Non Verbal communication. Discuss briefly.

