	FIRST SEMESTE	CR B.Voc. DEGREE (CUCBC	
CC	C17U ENG1 A01/CC	218U GEC1 EG01 – '	
		LANGUA	GE S
		(Commo	n Cou
me:	Three Hours		
Ans	swer all the following	g questions: -	
1.	The final consonant	in 'rise' is	
	a) /s/	b) /e/	c
2.	Sounds during the production of which ai		r esc
	a) Vowels	b) Diphthongs	c
3.	I'm very tired.	over four miles to	oday.
	a) I've driven	b) I'm driving	c
4.	The final sound in the word 'Bridge' is		
	a) /dʒ/	b) /ʧ/	c
5.	The first sound in the word age is a		
	a) Pure vowel	b) Diphthongs	c
6.	The silent letter in the word ' <i>comb</i> '		
	a) /m/	b) /o/	c
7.	Malayali speakers to	end to replace the sou	nd /z
	a) /s/	b) /e/	c
8.	The language that w	ve learn first is also kn	lown
	a) Mother tongue	b) Vowel glides	c
9.	, C	to refer to negative tra	
		b) Loan word	c
10	The sound $/z/$ occur		-
- 0	a) ship	b) rice	c
		<i>.,</i>	U
. Ans	swer any <i>ten</i> questior	ns in two or three sent	ence
11	. Transcribe the follo	wing words.	

b) Computer

a) Chef 12. What are Modal verbs?

(1)

es: 3)	Name:		
Reg. No EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2018 CSS-UG) TRANSACTIONS: ESSENTIAL ENGLISH GE SKILLS n Course)			
n course)	Maximum: 80 Marks		
c) /a:/	d) /z/		
r escapes through tl	he mouth freely are called		
c) Monophthon	gs d) none of the above		
oday.			
c) I've been driv	ving d) I drive		
c) /ʃ/	d) /j/		
c) Consonant	d) Vowel		
c) /b/	d) /c/		
nd /z/ with			
c) /a:/	d) /z/		
own as			
c) Interference	d) Second language		
ansfer is			
c) L1 interferen	ce d) Monophthongs		
c) physique	d) super (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)		
ences. Each questio	on carries 2 marks.		
c) Sweet	d) Weather.		

Turn Over

13. Write an example for an idiomatic expression.					
14. Make questions by using the following sentences.					
a) The teacher know her b) You play the piano					
15. Categorize the words in to monophthongs and diphthongs					
Joke, Moon, Couple, Right.					
16. Use either <i>simple present or the present continuous</i> tense.					
a) I (not, own) an umbrella. I (wear) waterproof hat on rainy days.					
b) Look. It (begin) to rain. Unfortunately, I (not, have) an umbrella with me.					
17. Make <i>negative</i> sentences.					
a) My uncle taught me science. b) I wrote to my sister					
18. Explain Comprehensibility in grammar.					
19. What do you mean by extensive reading?					
20. Explain the Interpersonal function in speaking.					
21. Define collocations.					
22. What is a vowel?					
(10 x 2 = 20 Marks)					
III. Answer any <i>four</i> questions in a paragraph of 100 words. Each question carries 5 marks.					
23. Idioms.					
24. Phrasal Verbs.					
25. Define word stress with examples.					
26. Write a brief note on Simple Future tense.					
20. White a other note on bimple r durie tense.					

27. What are the key areas of L₁ transfer of Malayali English learners in pronunciation?

28. Explain diphthongs and monophthongs with examples.

(4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

IV. Answer any *two* questions in 300 words. Each question carries 15 marks.

29. Discuss the classification of speech sounds in English language.

30. Explain the various tenses in English Language.

31. Read the given passage and answer the questions given below:

HOW LIGHTNING OCCURS

To understand the forces behind thunder and lightning, one must recall basic information about electricity. Things can become either positively or negatively charged with electricity and two things with opposite charges will attract each other. As the opposite charges become stronger, the attraction becomes greater, eventually the attraction becomes strong enough to result in a discharge that makes the two things electrically neutral again.

Lightning results when one cloud full of moisture develops an opposite charge in relation to another cloud. The pressure continues to build until there is enough pressure to break down the air separating the two clouds. A discharge occurs to neutralize the opposite charges in the two clouds, and this is what we see as lightning.

Thunder occurs during the discharge of electricity. As the discharge occurs, the air in the nearby areas expands and contracts rapidly. The rushing air currents collide causing the sound that we hear as thunder. Light travels much faster than sound, so w see the light first and then the sound later.

i) Choose the right synonym or acronym:

- 1. The word 'recall in paragraph means a. call back b. repeat
- 2. The word 'attraction' is opposite in meaning a. intention b. repulsion
- 3. The word 'moisture' in paragraph is closest r a. wetness b. electricity
- 4. The word 'collide' in paragraph is closest in a. fight b. attack
- 5. The word 'contracts' in paragraph is closest a. becomes smaller b. becomes larger
- 6. The word 'eventually' in paragraph is closest b. initially a. finally

ii) Read the statement and choose it True or false.

- 1. The passage states that lightning occurs beca
- 2. Thunder cannot occur without the discharge
- 3. When thunder and lightning occur together, t
- 4. The speed of sound is faster than the speed of
- 5. As the opposite charges becomes stronger, th

iii) Summarize the main idea of the passage.

32. "Lexis is the core heart of language". Explain

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c. remember	d. note		
to			
c. discharge	d. separation		
meaning to			
c. water	d. gas		
meaning to			
c. clash	d. bring together		
in meaning to			
c. speeds up	d. connects		
t in meaning to			
c. in the middle	d. after sometime		
	(6 Marks)		
use of air current.			
of electricity.			
there is always rain.			
f light.			
e attraction becomes greater.			
	(5 Marks)		
	(4 Marks)		
n.			
	(2 x 15 = 30 Marks)		