

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 13]

Total No. of Questions : 13]

[ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 4

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ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **320-E (RS)**

Code No. : **320-E (RS)**

ಡಿ.ಎಲ್.ಎಡ್. ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷ

D.El.Ed. FIRST YEAR

ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಸಂವಹನಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ

COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN ENGLISH

(ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಪಠ್ಯವಸ್ತು)

(**Revised Syllabus**)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 10. 12. 2018]

Date : 10. 12. 2018]

ಸಮಯ : ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 10.00 ರಿಂದ 11.30 ರವರೆಗೆ]

Time : 10.00 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.]

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 25

ಮೌಖಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ : 5

ಒಟ್ಟು : 30

[Max. Marks : 25

Oral test : 5

Total : 30

ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

Register Number of the Candidate

Read the questions carefully and follow the instructions.

Answer *all* the questions given below.

1. (a) Transcribe the following words : $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$
(i) Van (ii) Caught.
- (b) Identify the following words : $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$
(i) /debsnt/ (ii) /dezət/
2. State the number of syllables in the following words : $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
(a) Accidental (b) Demand
(c) Affection (d) You.

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[Turn over

3. What is meant by Nuclear tone ? 1
4. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Tourism is an important activity in modern life. In olden days tourism as such was not widespread. Instead people went on long or short pilgrimages, combining piety and pleasure in the same activity. They walked to places like Tirupati, Kashi and Rameshwaram and it took years for them to complete pilgrimage. They faced many hardships on the way. Pilgrims had to walk through thick jungles, sleep in open places and had to starve for many days as they could not get food and clean drinking water. Often, those who went to far off places like Kashi never returned. They might have met with an accident or fallen ill and died during the pilgrimage. Hence, if people returned home after a long pilgrimage, they held celebrations and thanked God for the safe return.

Today, travelling has become safer and more comfortable. We have many means of transport to go on tours or pilgrimage. Good roads, increase in transport and lodging facilities have made travel pleasurable.

Nowadays people undertake tours mainly for relaxation and pleasure. They visit places of historical importance or natural beauty. They visit waterfalls, beaches or hill stations to get refreshed and relieve their tension. On the other hand, pilgrimage is considered a religious duty.

People visit temples to offer prayers or fulfil vows. The difference between the tour and pilgrimage is slowly disappearing and people turn a pilgrimage into a pleasure tour.

Questions :

- (a) Choose the most suitable answer : 1
- (i) The passage describes sight seeing
 - (ii) The passage explains the problems of tourists
 - (iii) The passage compares and contrasts a tour with a pilgrimage in olden and modern times
 - (iv) The passage describes the religious duty.
- (b) The passage states that a pilgrimage is better than a tour. (Write true/false) 1

(c) Pick out the words from the passage which mean the following :

$$2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

- (i) A visit to a holy place
- (ii) A promise.

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

A dictionary is generally a book which gives an alphabetical list of words of a language, with an explanation of the meaning, use and origin of each and sometimes a key to its pronunciation. The Greek word for a dictionary was lexicon, from which we get our word Lexicographer, meaning someone who compiles a dictionary. The earliest 'dictionaries' made by the Greeks and Romans only explained difficult or obscure words and were more like what we should call glossaries. Dictionaries that aim at giving a complete list of words in a language, the everyday words as well as the difficult words, are comparatively modern.

The first English dictionary that became famous, and remained so, was compiled by Dr. Samuel Johnson and appeared in 1775. In the "great lexicographer" (as he has been called) set out to fix a standard of good English and therefore he attempted to be comprehensive only so far as to include all of what he considered the 'best' words. He illuminated the meanings of words with quotations from different authors, a practice which has been followed in later dictionaries.

Sometimes his entries make an amusing record of personal views — such as the entry for 'Oats' : "A grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." This dictionary is a great feat of scholarship and was the basis of most English dictionaries for over a century.

Questions :

- (a) Whose English dictionary became so famous during the eighteenth century ? 1
- (b) What is the main difference between the earliest dictionaries and modern dictionaries ? 1

- (c) Pick out the word from the passage which has the following meaning : $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (i) A person who compiles a dictionary.
- (ii) An alphabetical list of words, (with meaning) that are difficult to understand.
6. (a) Read the first passage (Question No. 4) and write a paragraph on 'A visit to my favourite place'. 4
- OR
- (b) Read the second passage about 'Dictionary' (Question No.5) and write a letter to the principal of your college requesting him/her to buy a few dictionaries for your college library.
7. Supply suitable tense form of the word given in the brackets : $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (a) While he the blackboard, the principal came in. (*clean*)
- (b) She left before I stop her. (*can*)
8. Add a question tag : $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (a) Abhimanyu broke the lotus formation.
- (b) She can't ride a scooter.
9. His mother prepared 'some delicious food' for him.
Frame a question to get the underlined words as the answer. 1
10. Change into comparative degree : 1
The Nile is the longest river in the world.
11. Change the following sentence into reported speech : 1
She said, "Can you play ?"
12. Write a dialogue based on the given situation :
- (a) Mr. Sinha is approaching Mr. Gupta, S.B.I. Manager for housing loan. 2
- (b) Introduce your friend Mr. Rajesh to Miss. Sukanya. 1
13. Match the expressions with their functions : $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) We should be pleased if you could | (i) Apologizing |
| (b) Can you shut the door ? | (ii) Thanking |
| (c) Could I use your camera ? | (iii) Seeking permission |
| (d) I am terribly sorry | (iv) Inviting |
| | (v) Requesting |