

Diploma in Functional English Examination, August 2009
LANGUAGE IN ACTION : SPOKEN MODE

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Note* : a) Answer the following questions.
b) Clearly mention the Section and the question numbers.
c) Do not omit any Section.

SECTION – A

1. Identify the consonant sounds in the following words : **4**
a) goat b) utter c) die d) bay
2. Transcribe the vowels in the following words : **4**
a) car b) meet c) bird d) fool
3. Identify the diphthongs in the following words : **4**
a) fair b) pain c) oil d) house
4. Identify the number of syllables in each of the following words : **4**
a) skin b) table c) cotton d) university

SECTION – B

Indicate the accentual pattern (stress) in the following words :

5. a) ability b) myself c) participate d) mansion. **4**
6. a) character b) majesty c) occupation d) wishes. **4**
7. a) auditorium b) about c) anxious d) atmosphere. **4**
8. Define the meaning of received pronunciation and explain its impact on Indian users. **4**

P.T.O.

SECTION – C

9. Give examples of greetings, conversation starters and closers with people you haven't met before. **4**
10. How do you introduce and greet people you know already ? Give examples of two sentences. **4**
11. How would you indicate you want to end a conversation in the following situation : **4**
A colleague has driven you to the station.
and is standing talking to you. You're
worried you will miss the train.
12. Explain briefly the significance of conversation gambit. **4**

SECTION – D

13. What is meant by responding gambits ? **4**
14. Develop a short conversation at a bus stand enquiry counter. **4**
15. Develop a short conversation on getting into a hotel. **4**
16. Make use of the following linkers in your own sentences : **4**
a) tooto c) either or
b) so long d) in order to

SECTION – E

17. As a guide, how would you instruct a group of school children on the rules they must observe during their visit to the Mysore Zoo ? **4**
18. Give two examples to mark the difference between the Indian and English usage. **4**
19. Prepare a short speech to thank the audience on a Talents Day in your college. **4**
20. What are the qualities that can make a radio interview beneficial ? **4**
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Diploma in Functional English Examination, August 2009
LANGUAGE IN ACTION : WRITTEN MODE

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Note :* 1) Answer the **following** questions.
2) **Clearly** mention the **Section** and the **question number**.
3) **Do not omit any** Section.

SECTION – A

1. Read the following passage and answer briefly the questions appended below : **4**

In India the standard Indian English is a non-native variety of English. There are also a number of regional varieties of Indian English. This is because of the multilingual set up that is present in India and because we tend to learn the English language based on the rules of our mother tongue. We need to wean away from all the mother tongue interferences and approximate our English language to the standard norm so that we sound intelligible.

Questions :

- a) What is standard Indian English ?
- b) Why are there regional varieties of Indian English ?
- c) Why should we approximate our English Language to the standard form ?
- d) What do we need to wean away to sound intelligible ?

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions appended below : **4**

In early times in Japan, bamboo-and-paper lanterns were used with candles inside. A blind man, visiting a friend one night, was offered a lantern to carry home with him. "I don't need a lantern," he said. "Darkness or light is all the same to me".

'I know you don't need a lantern to find your way', his friend replied, "but if you don't have one, some one else may run into you. So you must take it".

The blind man started off with the lantern and before he had walked very far, some one ran squarely into him. "Look out where you are going", he exclaimed to the stranger. "Can't you see this lantern ?"

"Your candle has burned out, brother", replied the stranger.

P.T.O.

Questions :

- a) What kind of lantern was used in early Japan ?
- b) Why did the blind man decline to take the lantern with him ?
- c) What happened after the blind man started off with the lantern ?
- d) Why do you think both the blind man and his friend were wrong in their thinking ?

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions appended below : 4

When the Parsis first came to Gujarat in India, the king did not want them to settle there. He had already too many people in the kingdom. So he sent to the Parsi community a diplomatic, symbolic message : a full glass of milk, to indicate the glass could contain no more. The Parsis poured a spoonful of sugar into it, stirred it, and sent back the glass of milk – indicating that like sugar, they would mix with the population, take no extra space, and sweeten it all. The King was pleased and persuaded the Parsis to come to stay in his kingdom.

Questions :

- a) Why didn't the king like the Parsis to settle in Gujarat ?
- b) What was the symbolic message he sent to the Parsi community ?
- c) How did the Parsis react to the king's message ?
- d) What happened at the end ?

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions appended below : 4

A child with all the behaviour of a monkey has been found in Africa. He was found living with a tribe of monkeys and taken to an orphanage. The boy, whose age is estimated to be between five and seven, is believed to have lost his parents at about the age of one and to have been mothered by a Chimpanzee or a gorilla. The jungle boy gets about by jumping like a monkey with his hands clenched ; when still, he squats on his rump, and if approached, scratches. He grunts and squeals and eats indiscriminately : grass, clothes, bedding, even stones. Shunning the company of humans, he neither smiles nor shows any interest what so ever in his surroundings.

Questions :

- a) What happened to the jungle boy at about the age of one ?
- b) Why does he shun the company of humans ?
- c) Describe the strange behaviour of the jungle boy.
- d) With whom was he found living ? Where ?

SECTION – B

5. What are the guidelines earmarked for writing letters ? 4
6. Bring out the salient features of a personal letter. 4
7. Give an example of a formal letter. 4
8. What are the points to be considered while drafting sales letters ? 4

SECTION – C

9. What should you bear in mind while writing a paragraph ? 4
10. Expand **one** of the following : 4
- i) All that glitters is not gold
 - ii) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
11. Explain the meaning of an essay. 4
12. Write a brief essay on **any one** of the following : 4
- i) Punctuality
 - ii) Caste system in India.

SECTION – D

13. How do you structure and organise a report ? 4
14. Write an informational report about the various literary and cultural activities of students in your college. 4
15. What is the format or style of a memo ? 4
16. Mention the different types of memos. 4

SECTION – E

17. Distinguish between an academic and a business cover letter. 4
18. Write a sample cover letter with regard to your business of ready-made garments. 4
19. What is the utility of precis-writing ? 4

20. Make a **precis** of the following passage and suggest a suitable **title** :

4

The man in black, whom I have often mentioned, is one whose friendship I could wish to acquire, because he possesses my esteem. His manners are tinged with some strange inconsistencies ; and he may be justly termed an humourist in a nation of humourists. Though he is generous even to profusion, he affects to be thought a prodigy of parsimony and prudence ; though his conversation be replete with the most sordid and selfish maxims, his heart is dilated with the most unbounded love. I have known him profess himself a man-hater, while his cheek was glowing with compassion ; and, while his looks were softened into pity, I have heard him use the language of the most unbounded ill-nature.
