

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

Subject code - LE101T

Subject name – 1st year B A. / B.Sc.

PART-A

1. What is consonants?
2. Write the description of consonants?
3. Write the difference between vowels and consonants?
4. What is phonetics?
5. Where does the difference lie underline that part in the below words.
Gum-come, sing-sink
Luck-lack
6. How will you introduce yourself to others?
7. What is a sentence?
8. What are the kinds of sentence?
9. What is an imperative sentence?
10. Give the examples of an imperative sentence?
11. Write about an exclamatory sentence give an example.
12. Write about an interrogative sentence give an example.
13. Define : subject and predicate
14. What is a phrase? Give an example.
15. Write about clause?
16. What is a noun? Give an example.
17. What is a pronoun? Give an example.
18. Write about adjective. Give an example.
19. Write about adjective. Give an example.
20. Describe the verb an example.
21. What is adverb? Give an example.
22. What is preposition? Give an example.
23. Describe conjunction give an example.
24. What is interjection. Give an example.
25. Describe the parts of speech.
26. What is idiom?
27. Write an expression to see a beautiful rose.
28. Write an expression to close the door.
29. write any two assertive sentence.
30. What is an interrogative? Give an example.
31. Give the antonyms for the following

Words: vile, exploit, fallible, saloon, elves, savage, ruminant, mortal, rage, lofty, hovels, sag, crouching, tangle, ragged, destitute, charity, transcend, barrier, scrub, fortitude, intensive, nucleus, crippled.

32. What is a proper noun, give an example.
33. Describe collective noun.
34. Poem mending wall?
35. How wide was?
36. Give two examples for collective noun common, proper, material.
37. Fill in the blanks using the
Feminine form of the words:
She remained a _____ all her life Bachelor.
38. Fill in the correct articles:
 1. I bought _____ dozen oranges.
 2. He has _____ ulcer on his leg.
 3. _____ stitch in time saves nine.
 4. _____ man came and knocked at the door.
 5. _____ parrot can repeat what you say.
 6. _____ dog is faithful to his master.
 7. Revenge is _____ main theme of this play.
 8. Kalidas is _____ Shakespeare of India.
 9. Einstein is _____ Newton of our age.
 10. Bombay is _____ Manchester of India.
 11. The longest day has _____ shortest night.
 12. _____ rich must help the poor.
 13. Delhi is _____ capital of India.
 14. Tagore was _____ truly great poet.
 15. I saw _____ elephant in the zoo.
 16. _____ umbrella is of no use in thunderstorm.
 17. This is _____ historic occasion.
 18. He is _____ real Hitler.
 19. We want _____ help of _____ few volunteers.
 20. Animals have _____ undeveloped brain.
39. Give the synonyms of the following words:
 1. Trespasses, aive, lost, guilt, below, front, remember, friends, common, shut, modern, depart, fail, virtue, final, artificial, outsider, vacation, avocation, poor, neglect.
40. What does subjective mood express?
41. What does predicate mood express?
42. Give an examples Miscellaneous.
43. Give examples Masculine?
44. Use the following words in sentence of your own:-
 1. As good as
 2. Take on
45. What is Demonstrative pronoun?

46. What is Personal pronoun?
47. What is reflexive pronoun?
48. What is distributive pronoun?
49. What is relative pronoun?

50. Give the correct form of the verb:-
 1. Milka _____ (run) very fast.
 2. The plane _____ (rise) to a great height.
 3. Tenzing _____ (climb) Mt. Everest.
 4. The water is _____ (boil).
 5. The bell _____ (ring) loudly.
 6. Madhu _____ (like) mangoes.
 7. I _____ (know) Ranjit well.
 8. Arul _____ (give) the beggar a rupee.
 9. The old man _____ (sit) in a corner.
51. What is pluperfect?
52. Why did she want to become a nun?
53. What does time do?
54. Mention the various prizes won by Mother Teresa.
55. What happens to the state?
56. What happens to the lofty towers?
57. What did the rains tell the poet?
58. How did wide gaps appear in the wall?
59. What is referred to as an outdoor game?
60. How does the poet describe the neighbor?
61. What makes Lynd conclude that statesmen have a poor memory?

PART-B

62. Dialogue 1 (formal):-
 Surekha invites her teacher to a house warming party, the teacher accepts the invitation.

63. Dialogue 2 (informal):-
 Patrick is at a party. He introduces himself to Jenit, his brothers friend.
64. Describe the parts of speech.
65. Transcribe the following words (any five):
 High film, wash ring calm temple apple girl, luck fit big mud bike peer tenth know cipher ocean umpire, busy ginger graph elephant, phone, giraffe, shout, thunder, eight, bank, snake, neem, batch, reward, meal, gold, dense, chief, twinkle, village.
66. Match the following:-
 School - /wulf/

Wolf - /s3:v/
Candle - /d3aem/
Jam - /sku:l/
Serve - /daendel/
Clear –
Cheer –
Hare
Rear
Cup
Jungle
Jet
Spell
Kettle
Went
Apple
Angle
Camp
Cattle
Girl
Earn
Bird
Earn
Bird
Verb
Nurse
Cat
Letter
Teacher
Lecture
Orange
Doctor
All
Call
Court
Four

67. Match the following:-

- a) The river – landed on the moon
- b) The American Astronauts be with you.
- c) Columbus – flowed swiftly.
- d) God – a raw of hills.
- e) The valley was – discovered American

68. Name the part of speech.

69. Write about the kinds of nouns. Give an examples.

PART-C

70. Write an essay on Lynds reflections on forgetting?

Or

Comment on Mother Teresa attitude to service.

71. Justify the title of the sonnet "Time & love".

Or

Bring out the central idea of Frosts poem Mending Wall?

72. Comment on the transformation of the garden is Oscar Wildes "The Selfish Giant".

Or

Describe all the arrangements made by slick jack for the burglary at the house of spender & wood.

73. Lynd's humour as revealed in this essay.

74. Why was the giant referred to as the Selfish Giant?

75. Shakespeare's 'Time & Love' is a sonnet on transience explain.

76. In what ways is Mother Teresa a unique personality?

PART-D

77. Write a letter to last Master to trace the parcel you have registered. Aloycious invites her cousin

Patrick to join his brother on vocation. Patrick accepts the invitation.

78. Write a letter to your parent's harating your fast day experience at the hostel.

79. Write a letter to invite a friend.

80. Write a letter to apologize to a friend.

81. Write a letter to congratulate a friend.

82. Write a dialogue between a teacher and a student who comes late.

83. Write a dialogue between a student and a bus conductor about fair.

84. Write a dialogue between a policeman and a student.

85. Write a dialogue between two students coming out of examination center.
86. Write a dialogue between two students on village and city life.
87. **Reading comprehension** how to increase higher order thinking?

Parents and teachers can do a lot to encourage higher order thinking. Here are some strategies to help foster children's complex thinking. Higher order thinking (HOT) is thinking on a level that is higher than memorizing facts or telling something back to someone exactly the way it was told to you. HOT takes thinking to higher levels than restating the facts and requires students to do something with the facts — understand them, infer from them, connect them to other facts and concepts, categorize them, manipulate them, put them together in new or novel ways, and apply them as we seek new solutions to new problems.

Answer children's questions in a way that promotes HOT

Parents and teachers can do a lot to encourage higher order thinking, even when they are answering children's questions. According to Robert Sternberg, answers to children's questions can be categorized into seven levels, from low to high, in terms of encouraging higher levels of thinking. While we wouldn't want to answer every question on level seven, we wouldn't want to answer every question on levels one and two, either. Here are the different levels and examples of each.

Answer a following Question.

- A. Why do I have to eat my vegetables?
- b. Why is that man acting so crazy?
- c. Why is it so cold?
- d. Who do we know that might know the answer to that?
- e. Why are all the people in Holland so tall?

88. Reading comprehension- Education Develop your reading skills. Read the following text and do the comprehension questions.

Education encompasses both the teaching and learning of knowledge, proper conduct, and technical competency. It thus focuses on the cultivation of skills, trades or professions, as well as mental, moral & aesthetic development. Formal education consists of systematic instruction, teaching and training by professional teachers. This consists of the application of pedagogy and the development of curricula.

The right to education is a fundamental human right. Since 1952, Article 2 of the first Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights obliges all signatory parties to guarantee the right to education. At world level, the United Nations' International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 guarantees this right under its Article 13.

Educational systems are established to provide education and training, often for children and the young. A curriculum defines what students should know, understand and be able to do as the result of education. A teaching profession delivers teaching which enables learning, and a system of policies, regulations, examinations, structures and funding enables teachers to teach to the best of their abilities. Sometimes educational systems can be used to promote doctrines or ideals as well as knowledge, which is known as social engineering. This can lead to political abuse of the system, particularly in totalitarian states and government.

Primary (or elementary) education consists of the first years of formal, structured education. In general, primary education consists of six or seven years of schooling starting at the age of 5 or 6, although this varies between, and sometimes within, countries. Globally, around 70% of primary-age children are enrolled in primary education, and this proportion is rising.

In most contemporary educational systems of the world, secondary education consists of the second years of formal education that occur during adolescence. It is characterized by transition from the typically compulsory, comprehensive primary education for minors, to the optional, selective tertiary, "post-secondary", or "higher" education (e.g., university, vocational school) for adults.

Higher education, also called tertiary, third stage, or post secondary education, is the non-compulsory educational level that follows the completion of a school providing a secondary education, such as a high school or secondary school. Tertiary education is normally taken to include undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training. Colleges and universities are the main institutions that provide tertiary education. Collectively, these are sometimes known as tertiary institutions. Tertiary education generally results in the receipt of certificates, diplomas, or academic degrees.

Comprehension:

a definition of education includes:

- a. the process of teaching,
- b. the process of teaching and learning

Everywhere in the world children go to primary schools:

- a. at the same age
- b. the age may differ.

Tertiary education refers to:

- a. primary education,
- b. secondary education,
- c. post secondary education.

Tertiary education is:

- a. optional.
- b. compulsory

Study skills

Tips for new school year start

Vocabulary related to education

Vocabulary related to school

Reading on education

Exercise on the vocabulary related to education.

88. Reading comprehension- The world wide web

The World Wide Web, the WWW or the Web refers to an information space where documents and other web resources are identified by Uniform Resource Locators (URLs), interlinked by hypertext links, and can be accessed via the Internet. It was invented by the English scientist Tim Berners-Lee in 1989. He wrote the first web browser computer program in 1990. The World Wide Web has been central to the development of the Information Age and is the primary tool billions of people use to interact on the Internet.

Web pages are primarily text documents formatted and annotated with Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). In addition to formatted text, web pages may contain images, video, audio, and software components that are rendered in the user's web browser as coherent pages of multimedia content. Embedded hyperlinks permit users to navigate between web pages. Multiple web pages with a common domain name make up a website. Website content can largely be provided by the publisher or by users who contribute content online.

Recently, many people have criticized today's misuse of the web. The inventor of the World Wide Web, Tim Berners-Lee himself has warned of the dangers of the Internet. According to him, the web has become a tool in the hand of the powerful to get what they want. For example, he warns that fake news is disseminated either to generate a lot of money or to attempt to manipulate people's opinions. Another worry was the gross invasion of privacy. Tim Berners-Lee is also concerned about governments' misuse of the Internet to collect personal data to manipulate or oppress people.

Comprehension:

The World Wide Web was invented by Tim Berners-Lee in 1990.

- a. True

b. False

Web users can supply content to websites.

a. True.

b. False.

Although the World Wide Web has contributed to the development of the Information Age, many people look at it with a critical eye.

a. True

b. False

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