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Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020**

English

**ENG 1A 01—TRANSACTIONS : ESSENTIAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS
(2019 Admissions)**

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Section A

*Answer at least eight questions.
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 24.*

PART I—SPEAKING SKILLS

1. You want to go on a picnic with your friends tomorrow. How will you suggest this to them ?
2. You want to go to a movie tonight than studying grammar. Express your preference using *would rather*.
3. You are at a cinema, waiting for your friend. How will you request a stranger nearby to allow you to use his/her phone to call your friend ?
4. Rearrange the given jumbled sentence to get the correct expression used for agreement : *my/ not different/ is/ view/ yours/ from/*
5. Identify the vowel sounds represented by the underlined letters in the following words and transcribe them : *push, brunch, food, wash*.
6. Identify the consonant sounds represented by the underlined letters in the following words and transcribe them : *judge, much*.
7. *Where she hail from ?* Look at the question and rewrite it correctly. Justify your corrections.
8. *Meera didn 't come to the class yesterday.* Identify the verb and the helping verb in the sentence.
9. *The function went well.* Frame a 'Wh' question for this sentence.
10. *I'm not going to put up with their smoking any longer.* Identify the phrasal verb in the sentence and write its meaning.
11. *She decided to get married to him only after her studies.* Write the idiomatic expression for the underlined phrase.
12. I ————— (be) still a student. Actually, I ————— (work) quite hard at the moment because my exams are next week. Complete the sentence with the correct forms of verbs.

(8 × 3 = 24 marks)

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Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 25.

13. Prepare a short telephonic conversation in which phrases like *I'm afraid, hold on, speaking etc* occur.
14. Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses :
 - a) *If I _____ (have) enough time, I _____ (watch) TV later on tonight.*
 - b) *If I _____ (teach) this class, I wouldn't give tests.*
 - c) *If you had told me about the problem, I _____ (help) you.*
 - d) *If the weather is good tomorrow, we _____ (go) to the zoo.*
15. Identify the correct words :
 - a) *We all/ The boss thinks you are wonderful.*
 - b) *Bread/ Books cost a lot.*
 - c) *Our cat/ Our cats never catches mice.*
 - d) *That child/ Children makes a lot of noise.*
 - e) *My father/ My father and mother teaches English.*
16. Negate these sentences using *don't, doesn't or didn't* :
 - a) *I play chess.*
 - b) *He likes pop music.*
 - c) *The train stops at Shornur.*
 - d) *Deepu remembers names very well.*
 - e) *Children play football on Mondays.*
17. Frame sentences using the phrasal verbs given : *hang out, beef up, chip in, count on, dish out.*
18. Frame sentences using the idioms given : *a bone of contention, barking up the wrong tree, burn the candle at both ends, by leaps and bounds, lock horns (with somebody).*
19. The sentences below consist of some grammatical mistakes. Identify the mistakes and rewrite them correctly. Justify your corrections.

He works for a company in Delhi now.

I'm watching TV every morning.

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Section C

Answer any one question.

The question carries 11 marks.

20. Make up a reasonably long dialogue which contains expressions used for polite requests.

Speakers : John and Stranger. Situation : John and Sara are a couple on holiday in Paris and John goes up to a stranger to ask him to take their picture.

21. Read the text and do as directed :

EUTHANASIA

The word euthanasia is of Greek origin and literally means "a good death." The American Heritage Dictionary defines it as "the act of killing a person painlessly for reasons of mercy." Such killing can be done through active means, such as administering a lethal injection, or by passive means, such as withholding medical care or food and water. In recent years in the United States, there have been numerous cases of active euthanasia in the news. They usually involve the deliberate killing of ill or incapacitated persons by relatives or friends who plead that they can no longer bear to see their loved ones suffer. Although such killings are a crime, the perpetrators are often dealt with leniently by our legal system, and the media usually portrays them as compassionate heroes who take personal risks to save another from unbearable suffering.

The seeming acceptance of active forms of euthanasia is alarming, but we face a bigger, more insidious threat from passive forms of euthanasia. Every year, in hospitals and nursing homes around the country, there are growing numbers of documented deaths caused by caregivers withholding life-sustaining care, including food and water, from vulnerable patients who cannot speak for themselves. While it is illegal to kill someone directly, for example with a gun or knife, in many cases the law has put its stamp of approval on causing death by omitting needed care.

Further, many states have "living will" laws designed to protect those who withhold treatment, and there have been numerous court rulings which have approved of patients being denied care and even starved and dehydrated to death. Because such deaths occur quietly within the confines of hospitals and nursing homes, they can be kept hidden from the public.

Most euthanasia victims are old or very ill, so their deaths might be attributed to a cause other than the denial of care that really killed them. Further, it is often relatives of the patient who request that care be withheld. In one court case, the court held that decisions to withhold life-sustaining care may be made not only by close family members but also by a number of third parties, and that such decisions need not be reviewed by the judicial system if there is no disagreement between decision makers and medical staff. The court went so far as to rule that a nursing home may not refuse to participate in the fatal withdrawal of food and water from an incompetent patient! "Extraordinary" or "heroic" treatment need not be used when the chance for

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recovery is poor and medical intervention would serve only to prolong the dying process. But to deny customary and reasonable care or to deliberately starve or dehydrate someone because he or she is very old or very ill should not be permitted.

Most of the cases coming before the courts do not involve withholding heroic measures from imminently dying people, but rather they seek approval for denying basic care, such as administration of food and water, to people who are not elderly or terminally ill, but who are permanently incapacitated. These people could be expected to live indefinitely, though in an impaired state, if they were given food and water and minimal treatment. No one has the right to judge that another's life is not worth living. The basic right to life should not be abridged because someone decides that someone else's quality of life is too low. If we base the right to life on quality of life standards, there is no logical place to draw the line.

To protect vulnerable patients, we must foster more positive attitudes towards people with serious and incapacitating illnesses and conditions. Despite the ravages of their diseases, they are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect. We must also enact positive legislation that will protect vulnerable people from those who consider their lives meaningless or too costly to maintain and who would cause their deaths by withholding life-sustaining care such as food and water.

Read the following questions and choose the correct option :

- (a) Euthanasia can be done through active means only. (False/True)
- (b) Although such killings are a crime, the perpetrators are often dealt with leniently by our legal system. (False/True)

Re-read the text and guess the meanings of the words in bold from the context. Then choose the right synonym or antonym :

- (c) The word **withhold** is opposite in meaning to _____.
 - (a) Retain.
 - (b) Restrain.
 - (c) Keep.
 - (d) Provide.
- (d) The word **insidious** is closest in meaning to _____.
 - (a) Mischievous.
 - (b) Treacherous.
 - (c) Seductive.
 - (d) Apparent.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences :

- (e) The cases of mercy killings can be kept hidden from the public. Why ?
- (f) What should be done to protect vulnerable patients ?
- (g) What is active euthanasia ?

(1 × 11 = 11 marks)