



St. Mary's College (Autonomous)
Reaccredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC (Cycle IV)
Thoothukudi



Criterion: II – Teaching- Learning and Evaluation 2.2: Catering to Student Diversity Year: 2018-2023

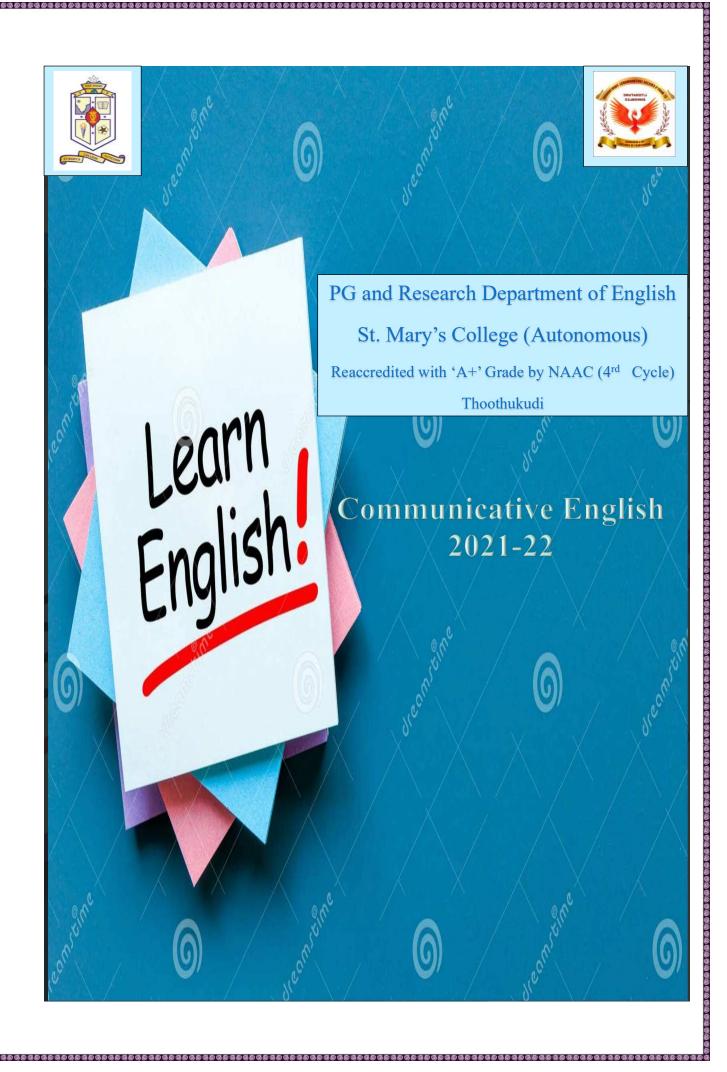
2.2.1 The institution assesses the learning levels of the students and organises special Programmes to cater to differential learning needs of the student

# COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH COURSES

2021 - 2022

Criterion II SSR Cycle V

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SEMESTER-I					
Part II General English Poetry, Prose, Extensive Reading and Communicative English -I					
Course Code 21UGEN11	Hrs/Week: 6	Hrs/Semester:90	Credits:3		

#### Unit I -Poetry

Rabindranath Tagore - Leave This Chanting

W.W. Gibson - The Stone

Ted Hughes - Hawk Roosting

#### Unit II - Prose

Stephen Leacock - My Lost Dollar

J.B. Priestley — On Doing Nothing

Robin Sharma - Your Commitment to Self- Mastery: Kaizen

#### Unit III - Short Story

Oscar Wilde - The Model Millionaire

Leo Tolstoy - Three Questions

K.A. Abbas - The Refugee

#### Unit IV - Grammar

Parts of Speech - Noun, Pronoun, Article, Adjective, Verb - Modals and Auxiliaries

- Types of Sentences - Subject -Verb Agreement

#### Unit V- Communication Skills

Vocabulary, Listening Comprehension - Speaking - Reading, Filling Forms

(TANSCHE - Module I)

#### Text Books:

Units I-III - To be compiled by the Research Department of English

Unit IV- Joseph, K.V. A Textbook of English Grammar and Usage. Chennai: Vijay Nicole Imprints Private Limited, 2006. Print.

Unit – V – CLIL (Content & Language Integrated Learning) – Module I by TANSCHE (Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education)

	SEMESTER-I	I	
Part II General English	Poetry, Prose, Exter	nsive Reading and Comm English–II	unicative
Course Code: 21UGEN21	Hrs/Week: 6	Hrs/Semester:90	Credits:3

#### Unit I-Poetry

William Wordsworth - Resolution and Independence

Henry W. Longfellow — Psalm of Life
Toru Dutt — The Lotus

#### Unit II - Prose

A.G. Gardiner - On Courage

Desmond Morris - A Little Bit of What You Fancy

Kalpana Chawla - The Sky is the Limit

#### Unit III - Short Story

Saki - Mrs. Packletide's Tiger

Liam O'Flaherty - The Sniper
Langston Hughes - Thank You Ma'am

#### Unit IV - Grammar

Tenses: Present, Past and Future

#### Unit V- Communication Skills

Listening, Reading, Pronunciation, Key Functions, Speaking (TANSCHE - Module - II)

#### Text Books:

Units I-III - To be compiled by the Research Department of English

Unit – IV - Joseph, K.V. A Textbook of English Grammar and Usage. Chennai: Vijay Nicole Imprints Private Limited, 2006.

Unit - V - CLIL (Content & Language Integrated Learning) - Module II by TANSCHE (Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education)

SEMESTER - III					
Part II General English Poetry	y, Prose, Extensive R	Reading and Communicativ	ve English - III		
Course Code: 21UGEN31	Hrs/ Week: 6	Hrs/ Semester: 90	Credits: 4		

#### Unit I -Poetry

William Shakespeare - All the World's a Stage

Dylan Thomas - Do not go gentle into that good night

Sri Aurobindo Ghosh - The Divine Worker

#### Unit II - Prose

Bertrand Russell - How to Avoid Foolish Opinions

Virginia Woolf - Men and Women

M.K. Gandhi - At School

#### Unit III - Fiction

Charlotte Bronte -Jane Eyre (Abridged Version)

#### Unit IV - Grammar

Active and Passive Voice, Direct and Indirect Speech

#### Unit V - Communication Skills

Listening Comprehension, Close Reading, Conversational English, Formal Writing

#### Text Books:

Units I - III - Compiled by the Research Department of English.

Units IV - Joseph, K.V. A Textbook of English Grammar and Usage. Chennai: Vijay

Nicole Imprints Private Limited, 2006.

Unit V - CLIL (Content & Language Integrated Learning) - Module IV by TANSCHE.

	SEMESTE		
Part II English Poetry,	Prose, Extensive Re	ading and Communicative	English - IV
Course Code :21UGEN41	Hrs/ Week: 6	Hrs/ Semester: 90	Credits: 4

#### Unit I -Poetry

John Keats - Bright star, would I were steadfast

E.E. Cummings - I carry your heart with me

Jayanta Mahapatra - Relationship

#### Unit II - Prose

Helen Keller - Three Days to See

Jerzy Kosinski - TV as a Baby Sitter

Bhabani Bhattacharya - Names are not Labels

#### Unit III - Fiction

Thomas Hardy - Tess of the d' Urbervilles (Abridged Version)

#### Unit IV - Grammar

Types of Sentences, Transformation of Sentences

#### Unit V - Communication Skills

Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication, Interview, CV- Resume, Presentation Skills

#### Text Books:

Units I - III - Compiled by the Research Department of English.

Units IV Joseph, K.V. A Textbookof English Grammar and Usage. Chennai: Vijay Nicole Imprints Private Limited, 2006.

Unit V - CLIL (Content& Language Integrated Learning) - Module IV by TANSCHE.

# 11. Listening



#### **Activity 36**

Read the following questions (5 minutes) and note down the answers as your teacher reads out the passage.

1.	Who is the personality your teacher is talking about?
	Mahasweta Devi is a fiction writer and a
4.	Name a few awards that Mahasweta Devi has received?
5.	Mahasweta Devi has travelled extensively abroad. True / False / Not given
D	Activity 37
	ead the following questions (5 minutes) and note down the answers as your teacher reads e passage.
1.	Mahasweta Devi worked for the tribal groups of
2.	Where did Mahasweta Devi derive inspiration from?
3.	Which eminent postcolonial scholar translated Devi's short stories into English?
4.	What is the primary focus of the novel Aranyer Adhikar?
5.	Name a few issues that Devi rebelled against.

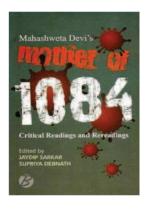
#### **Listening Text**

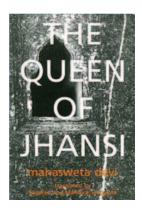
Mahasweta Devi (14 January 1926 – 28 July 2016) was an Indian Bengali fiction writer and social activist. Her notable literary works include Hajar Churashir Maa (Mother of 1084), *Rudali*, and *Aranyer Adhikar*. She worked for the rights and empowerment of the tribal people (Lodha and Shabar) of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh States of India. She was honoured with various literary awards such as the Sahitya Akademi Award (in Bengali), Jnanpith Award and Ramon Magsaysay Award along with India's civilian awards, Padma Shri and Padma Vibhushan.

Mahasweta Devi was born in 1926 in Dhaka, Bangladesh, British India, to literary parents. Her father, Manish Ghatak, was a well-known poet and novelist of the Kallol Movement, who used the pseudonym Jubanashwa. Ghatak's brother was noted filmmaker Ritwik Ghatak. Devi's mother, Dharitri Devi, was also a writer and a social worker whose brothers were distinguished in various fields, such as the noted sculptor Sankha Chaudhury and the founder-



editor of Economic and Political Weekly of India, Sachin Chaudhury. Mahasweta Devi's first schooling was in Dhaka, Eden Montessori school (1930) but after the partition of India she moved to West Bengal in India. Then she studied in Midnapur Mission School (1935). After that she was admitted in Santiniketan from 1936 to 1938. She joined the Rabindranath Tagore-founded Patha-Bhavana Vishvabharati University in Santiniketan and completed B.A. (Hons) in English, and then an M.A. in English at Calcutta University.



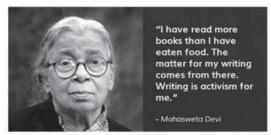




Devi wrote over 100 novels and over 20 collections of short stories primarily in Bengali, but often translated to other languages. Her first novel, *Jhansir Rani*, based on a biography of Rani of Jhansi was published in 1956. She toured the Jhansi region to record information from the people and folk songs for the novel.

In 1964, she began teaching at Jadavpur in an affiliated college of the University of Calcutta During those days, Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College was an institution for working-class women students. During that period, she also worked as a journalist and as a creative writer. She focussed on the Lodhas and Shabars, the tribal communities of West Bengal, women and dalits. In her elaborate Bengali fiction, she often depicted the brutal oppression of tribal peoples and the

untouchable by potent, authoritarian upper-caste landlords, lenders, and venal government officials. Speaking about what inspires her, Devi says, I have always believed that the real history is made by ordinary people. I constantly come across the reappearance, in various forms, of folklore, ballads,



myths and legends, carried by ordinary people across generations. ... The reason and inspiration for my writing are those people who are exploited and used, and yet do not accept defeat. For me, the endless source of ingredients for writing is in these amazingly noble, suffering human beings. Why should I look for my raw material elsewhere, once I have started knowing them? Sometimes it seems to me that my writing is really their doing".

Post colonial scholar Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak has translated Devi's short stories into English and published three books *Imaginary Maps* (1995, Routledge), *Old Woman* (1997, Seagull), *The Breast Stories* (1997, Seagull).

Mahasweta Devi raised her voice several times against the discrimination of tribal people in India. In June 2016, the Jharkhand State Government freed the statue of the noted tribal leader Birsa Munda upon Devi's activism. The statue showed Birsa in chains as was photographed by the then ruling British government. Her 1977 novel, *Aranyer Adhikar* was on the life of Munda. Devi spearheaded the movement against the industrial policy of the earlier Communist Party of India (Marxist) in West Bengal. Specifically, she stridently criticized confiscation of large tracts of fertile agricultural land from farmers by the government and selling the land to industrial houses at throwaway prices. She had connected the policy to the commercialization of Santiniketan of Rabindranath Tagore, where she spent her formative years. Her lead in the Nandigram agitation resulted in a number of intellectuals, artists, writers and theatre workers joining together in protest of the controversial policy and particularly its implementation in Singur and Nandigram. Devi suffered a major heart attack and died of multiple organ failure on 28 July 2016 when she was 90 years old.

#### 8. Pronunciation



#### **Activity 24**

Listen to your teacher's recitation of the poem stanza by stanza. Identify all rhyming words and write them in the boxes given. Practise reading it aloud.

The Unknown Citizen – by W. H. Auden, 1907 - 1973

(To JS/07 M 378 – This Marble Monument Is Erected by the State)

He was found by the Bureau of Statistics to be One against whom there was no official complaint,

And all the reports on his conduct agree

That, in the modern sense of an old-fashioned word,

he was a saint,

For in everything he did he served the Greater Community.

Except for the War till the day he retired
He worked in a factory and never got fired,
But satisfied his employers, Fudge Motors Inc.
Yet he wasn't a scab or odd in his views,
For his Union reports that he paid his dues,
(Our report on his Union shows it was sound)
And our Social Psychology workers found
That he was popular with his mates and liked a
drink

The Press are convinced that he bought a paper every day

And that his reactions to advertisements were normal in every way.

Policies taken out in his name prove that he was fully insured, And his Health-card shows he was once in hospital but left it cured. Both Producers Research and High-Grade Living declare

TANII: CLIL

Example: be / agree

Semester III

He was fully sensible to the advantages of the Instalment Plan And had everything necessary to the Modern Man, A phonograph, a radio, a car and a frigidaire.

Our researchers into Public Opinion are content
That he held the proper opinions for the time of year;
When there was peace, he was for peace: when there was war, he went.

He was married and added five children to the population, Which our Eugenist says was the right number for a parent of his generation.

And our teachers report that he never interfered with their education. Was he free? Was he happy? The question is absurd: Had anything been wrong, we should certainly have heard.



#### **Activity 25**

Listen to your teacher's recitation of the poem. Identify all rhyming words and write them in the boxes given. Practise reading it aloud.

#### Still I Rise - Poem by Maya Angelou

You may write me down in history
With your bitter, twisted lies,
You may tread me in the very dirt
But still, like dust, I'll rise.
Does my sassiness upset you?
Why are you beset with gloom?
'Cause I walk like I've got oil wells
Pumping in my living room.
Just like moons and like suns,
With the certainty of tides,
Just like hopes springing high,
Still I'll rise.
Did you want to see me broken?

Bowed head and lowered eyes?

Shoulders falling down like teardrops.
Weakened by my soulful cries.
Does my haughtiness offend you?
Don't you take it awful hard
'Cause I laugh like I've got gold mines
Diggin' in my own back yard.

You may shoot me with your words, You may cut me with your eyes, You may kill me with your hatefulness, But still, like air, I'll rise. Does my sexiness upset you? Does it come as a surprise That I dance like I've got diamonds At the meeting of my thighs? Out of the huts of history's shame I rise Up from a past that's rooted in pain I rise I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide, Welling and swelling I bear in the tide. Leaving behind nights of terror and fear I rise

Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear

Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave, I am the dream and the hope of the slave.

I rise

I rise I rise I rise.

# 13. Reading



## Activity 40

Read the following questions (	<b>(5</b>	minutes	) and	answer	them	while	reading	the	passas	ze

1.	Writers use colors to create abstract images of their ideas. True / False / Not Given
2.	The best places in literature to study colour symbolism are the
3.	Which colour can have an exciting and stimulating effect?
4.	Which is an unstable colour associated with cowardice and mental illness?
	Activity 41
Re	ead the following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage.
1.	Colour symbolism works when both the writer and the interpret the colour in a similar way.
2.	Why do poems and books mean different things to different readers?
3.	What does the colour green represent in poetry?
4.	What is the significance of the colour blue in literature?
5.	Language uses verbal symbols extensively.  True / False / Not Given
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#### **Activity 41**

#### Read the following questions (5 minutes) and answer them while reading the passage.

sy:	mbolism?
Ho	ow does Gothic literature use colour symbolism?
Ho	ow is yellow both a positive and a negative colour?
W	That is the significance of the colour red in Gothic literature?
 Ca	an you recall a few colours that are symbolic in our culture?

#### Colour Symbolism in Literature: What Do Colours Mean in Literature and Poetry?



Colours have been used in stories from time immemorial. Writers and poets use colours to create concrete images of their characters, scenes and events. Language itself uses a system of symbols. Therefore, colour symbolism in literature imparts a deeper meaning to the words which, in turn, help transform the written content into a more powerful instrument. Naturally, the reader must also have prior experience with the

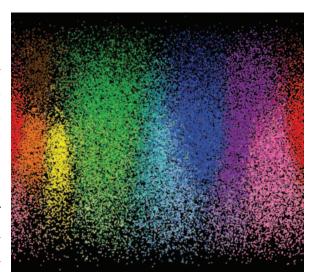
colour in order to interpret the symbolism (that the creator has in mind) correctly. This is the main reason why poems and books mean different things to different readers. Although this is the case, writers and poets have the poetic licence to use different colours in a manner that creates different meanings in their works. Let us study different colours and what they mean in different forms of literature across the world.

#### **Colour symbolism in French literature**

As early as the 12th century, French writers and poets used only 7 colours to depict romance, characters and emotions. These were: White, Red, Yellow, Blue, Green Black and Brown.

#### **Colour symbolism in fairy tales**

The best places in literature to study colour symbolism are the Fairy tales which used colours extensively. Examples include: as red as blood, as white as snow, as black as the crow



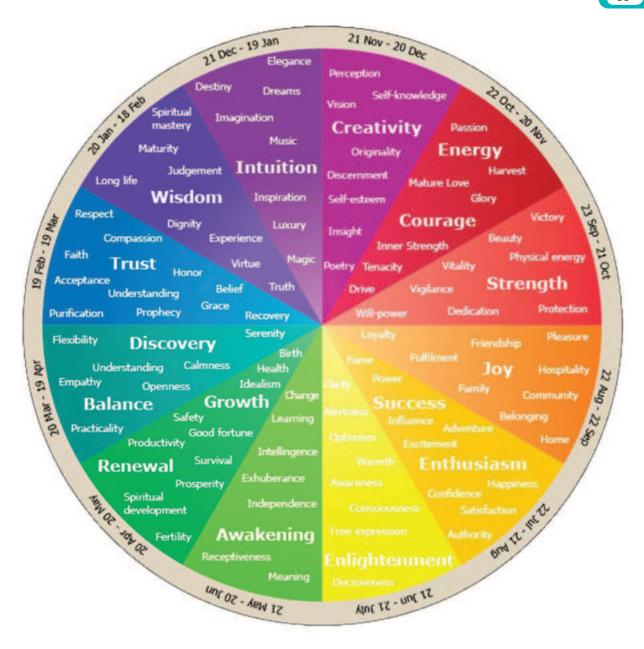
etc., all of which evoke emotional responses and help connect with the story.

The tale of Snow White is one of the best examples that depicts colour symbolism. It uses Red, White and Black dominantly where White represents Heaven, Red represents spilling of blood and an enticing-vet-poisoned apple while Black shows regeneration as well as sexual desire.

#### **Colour symbolism in Gothic literature**

Gothic Literature is known for its use of Red and Black as the symbolism associated with these colours really draw the readers to evoke an emotional response while creating an atmosphere. Red is a very dominant colour which can have an exciting and stimulating effect. Based on circumstances, Gothic writers use it for drawing both positive and negative emotions. These include, typically, passion and warmth and aggression or intensity. Red is also the colour of fire and blood and can symbolize energy, war, danger, strength, determination, passion, as well as love. Red is known to trigger and enhance appetite and metabolism, raise the rate of respiration and also increase blood pressure. It has high visibility and is used to symbolize danger.

Black, on the other hand, is used in Gothic literature to symbolize evil, death, power, formality, elegance, mystery and fear. Black also has negative connotations especially in poetry, and when combined with red or orange can create a highly aggressive colour scheme. With these emotions attached to red and black, Gothic literature uses these as staple colours for literary needs.



Green in literature and poems is used for symbolizing both a 'riveting' and 'relaxing' effect. Green represents feelings of refreshment, but is also associated with 'tiredness and guilt'. Green (in poetry) is used for representing nature, harmony, freshness, fertility and also ambition, greed and jealousy.

Yellow is associated with joy, happiness, intellect and energy. It is a stimulating colour that represents honour, loyalty, and stimulates mental activity. It is also an unstable colour associated with cowardice and mental illness. Avoid using this colour if you want to portray stability and safety in your work.



Blue colour in literature is mainly used to draw a positive emotional response and is typically associated with the feeling of calmness, peace, happiness, relaxation, comfort. On the negative side, it may be used to represent depression, sadness and gloominess. According to the colour theory, writers and poets use Blue to depict trust, loyalty, wisdom, faith, confidence, truth and heaven.

And finally, we leave you with a few examples to help you better understand colour symbolism in poems and literature.

The devil with its fiery eyes emerged from the dark pit, its evil eyes and terrifying red horns enough to scare the living lights of the viewer. Naturally, you must have imagined a black devil with red horns and tongue, since red and black are often used to portray evil and negative characters.

I lay upon the crisp green grass and watched the white wispy clouds as they floated across the serene blue skies. This scene must have naturally brought images of summer, a beautiful meadow or grassy yard, and you were also probably left with a feeling of tranquility and peace.

As is evident, colour symbolism in literature does not just serve as character information but is also a way of informing the reader about a scene without going into too many details. With basic understanding of what a colour represents, a reader can even create a stronger bond with the characters for a richer reading experience.

# 12. Reading – Interpreting data



#### **Activity 38**

Read the questions based on the chart given and answer them while you read the chart.

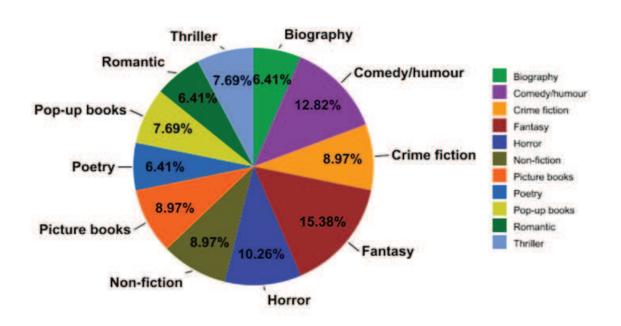
What is the chart about?
Does the chart give any information on the number of books students read?
Yes / No
The chart gives the information about the most preferred genres.
True / False / Not Given
What is the total number of genres discussed in the chart?
Which is the less preferred genre – thriller or romantic?
Activity 39  the questions based on the chart given and answer them while you read the ch
the questions based on the chart given and answer them while you read the ch
the questions based on the chart given and answer them while you read the ch What is the genre that has the highest readership?

#### What are your favourite types of books?

All these books are borrowed from libraries.

True / False /Not Given.

10.



#### 3. Speaking



#### **Activity 5**

#### Tell your friend about literature using the following clues:

- Major literary forms and their divisions
- The Elizabethan Age in literature

•	Themes in literature
_	
_	



#### **Activity 6**

Look at the posters given here. Compare and contrast mystery and miracle plays. Use the linkers from the table given earlier. You can also use the prompts given.

# Origin of Drama Developed by ancient Greeks during celebrations honouring Dionysus Dionysus = God of the vine which produced grapes for wine; associated with resurrection and suffering Because of the choral songs, the early

Greek plays resembled what we call opera

today

# 



Fictional literature is made from the imagination.



Non – Fiction is literature that is based on fact.

Its purpose is to entertain. You read to enjoy.

Its purpose is to give information. You read to learn.

It uses narrative elements such as theme, conflict, characters, setting, and resolution. It uses text features like the table of contents, glossary, index, labels, charts, photos, and graphs.

It gives readers a theme, message, moral or lesson. It gives readers information or directions on how to do something.



#### **Activity 7**

Look at the following pictures about famous poets in Indian literature. Choose a partner and discuss your views. Note down the points to present to the whole class.

#### Famous Indian Poets

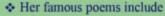
- Rabindranath Tagore
- Sarojini Naidu
- / Nissim Ezekiel
- / Keki Daruwala

#### Rabindranath Tagore

- Born on 7th May 1861 in Bengal.
- Started writing poems at the age of eight.
- Author of Gitanjali.
- First Non-European who was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913.

#### Sarojini Naidu

- Sarojini Chattopadhyay was born at Hyderabad on February 13, 1879
- Passed the Matriculation of the Madras University at the age of twelve



- To India, Autumn Song, Harvest Hymn, In the Bazaars of Hyderabad, An Indian Love Song

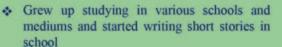


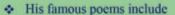
#### Nissim Ezekiel

- Ezekiel was born on 14 December 1924 in Bombay
- In 1947 he earned a BA in Literature from Wilson College, Mumbai
- In 1952 Fortune Press (Uganda) published his first collection of poetry, The Bad Day
- . His famous poems include
  - Goodbye Party For Miss Pushpa T.S., The Professor Poet, Lover, Birdwatcher, Philosophy, Night of The Scorpion

#### Keki Daruwala

- Born in Lahore (now in Pakistan), in 1937
- After Partition, his family left Punjab and moved to Junagadh in Gujarat





 Before The Word, Underwater Notes, Wolf, Suddenly The Tree, Fish, Migrations, Sappho To Aphrodite



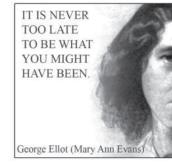


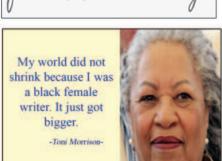

#### **Activity 8**

Use the questions and the prompts and interview your friend about women in literature. Also, share your views as you engage in a conversation.

#### **Ouestions**

- 1. Name a few women writers?
- 2. Did women have an easy entry in the literary world?
- 3. Can you state a few themes that women focused on?
- 4. What do you know about the authors mentioned here?
- 5. Are there any differences between literature written by men from those written by women?





Women Writing for (a) Change



confined to domestic sphere/women education women denied /egagement in intellectual, social arena unnecessary/motional/change/rights of women/gender equality/emotions/physical abuse/poverty/disguise as men writers/determination/unheard voices heard

Help!

Domination of men in the society/women

#### 10. Speaking / Writing – Different functions in real life situations - 2

#### **Different Functions in Real Life Situations**

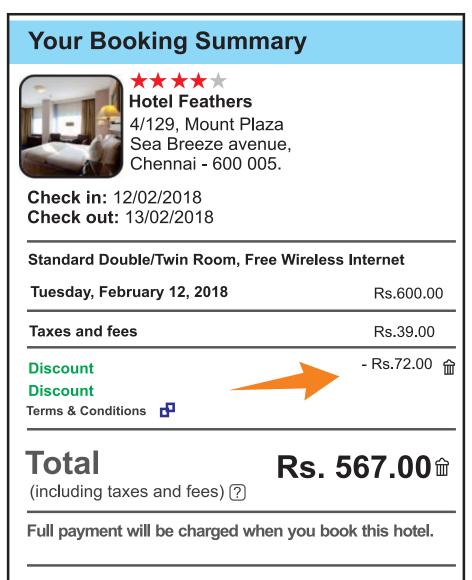


**Activity 30** 

Role play using the following prompts with a partner.

Making reservations and bookings





A.

#### **Making Reservations**

Receptionist: Good morning. Welcome to The Residency.

Client: Hi, good morning. I'd like to make a reservation for the third weekend in February. Do you have any vacancies?

R: Yes sir, we have several rooms available for that particular weekend. And what is the exact date of your arrival?

C: The 24th.

R: How long will you be staying?

C: I'll be staying for two nights.

R: How many people is the reservation for?

C: There will be two of us.

R: And would you like a room with twin beds or a double bed?

C: A double bed, please.

R: Great. And would you prefer to have a room with a view of the ocean?

C: If that type of room is available, I would love to have an ocean view. What's the rate for the room?

R: Your room is five hundred and ninety rupees per night. Now what name will the reservation be listed under?

C: MunisamyRajaram.

R: Could you spell your last name for me, please?

C: Sure. R-A-J-A-R-A-M

R: And is there a phone number where you can be contacted?

C: Yes, my cell phone number is 9000000000.

R: Great. Now I'll need your credit card information to reserve the room for you. What type of card is it?

C: Visa. The number is 1234567890.

R: And what is the name of the cardholder?

C: MunisamyRajaram.

R: Alright, Mr. Rajaram, your reservation has been made for the twenty-fourth of February for a room with a double bed and view of the ocean. Check-in is at 2 o'clock. If you have any other questions, please do not hesitate to call us.

C: Great, thank you so much.

R: My pleasure. We'll see you in February, Mr. Rajaram. Have a nice day.

В

#### Checking-In

Hotel: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Residency. How may I help you?

Guest: I have a reservation for today. It's under the name of Rajaram.

Hotel: Can you please spell that for me, sir?

Guest: Sure. R-A-J-A-R-A-M.

Hotel: Yes, Mr. Rajaram, we've reserved a double room for you with a view of the temple for two nights. Is that correct?

Guest: Yes, it is.

Hotel: Excellent. We already have your credit card information on file. If you'll just sign the receipt along the bottom, please.

Guest: Whoa! two thousand five hundred a night!

Hotel: Yes, sir. We are a five star hotel after all.

Guest: Well, fine. I'm here on business anyway, so at least I'm staying on the company's dime. What's included in this cost anyway?

Hotel: A full south Indian breakfast every morning, free airport shuttle service, and use of the hotel's safe are all included.

Guest: So what's not included in the price?

Hotel: Well, you will find a snacks tray in your room. Use of it will be charged to your account. Also, the hotel provides room service, at an additional charge of course.

Guest: Hmm. Ok, so what room am I in?

Hotel: Room 487. Here is your key. To get to your room, take the elevator on the right up to the fourth floor. Turn left once you exit the elevator and your room will be on the left hand side. A bellboy will bring your bags up shortly.

Guest: Great. Thanks.

Hotel: Should you have any questions or requests, please dial 'O' from your room. Also, there is internet available in the lobby 24 hours a day.

Guest: Ok, and what time is check-out?

Hotel: At midday, sir.

Guest: Ok, thanks.

Hotel: My pleasure, sir. Have a wonderful stay at the Residency.

C.

#### **Check-out / Getting to the airport**

Hotel: Did you enjoy your stay with us?

Guest: Yes, very much so. However, I now need to get to the airport. I have a flight that leaves in about two hours, so what is the quickest way to get there?

Hotel: We do have a free airport shuttle service.

Guest: That sounds great, but will it get me to the airport on time?

Hotel: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes, and it takes approximately 25 minutes to get to the airport.

Guest: Fantastic. I'll just wait in the lounge area. Will you please let me know when it will be leaving?

Hotel: Of course, sir. Oh, before you go would you be able to settle the mini-bar bill?

Guest: Oh yes certainly. How much will that be?

Hotel: Let's see. The bill comes to Rs.5400. How would you like to pay for that?

Guest: I'll pay with my Visa thanks, but I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

Hotel: Absolutely. Here we are sir. If you like you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

Guest: That would be great thank you.

Hotel: Would you like to sign the hotel guestbook too while you wait?

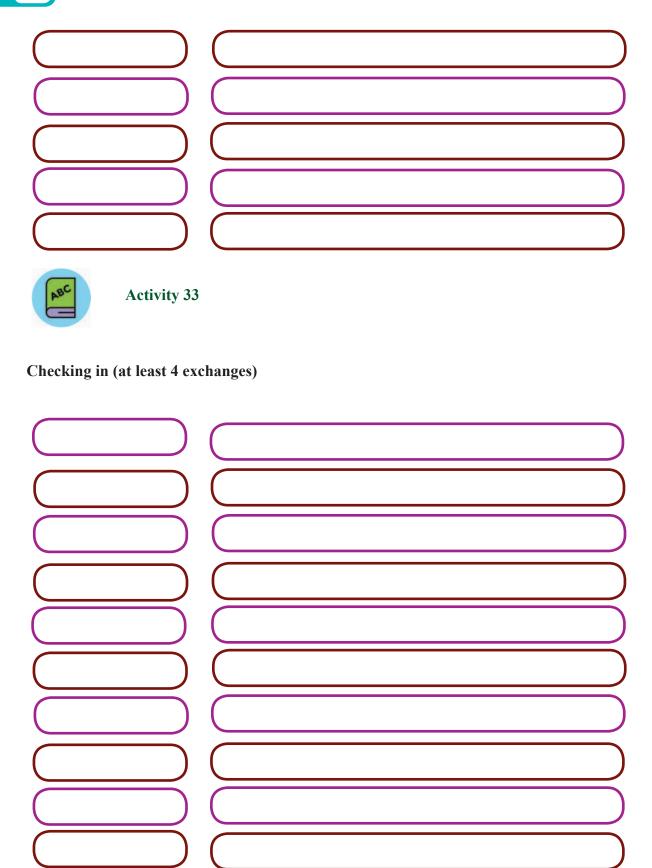
Guest: Sure, I had a really good stay here and I'll tell other people to come here.



#### **Activity 31**

Write a set of three conversations you are going to have with a receptionist of a hotel to book a room for three nights for the next month, checking in and checking out.

Booking a room (at least	5 exchanges)
Activity 32	
Checking out (at least 4 e	xchanges)



#### Making enquires during a telephone conversation



#### **Activity 34**

Vijay Kumar is making a telephone call to find out more about the job. Notice how he starts off by introducing himself. Also make a note of phrases you think might be useful if you were making a similar enquiry.

Office Secretary: Good morning. Can I help you?

Vijay: Good morning. I'm phoning about your advertisement for a young trainee.

Office Secretary: Just a moment. I'll put you through to the concerned personnel, Mr.Das.

Vijay: Thank you

Office Secretary: Hold the line, please.

Das: Good morning, can I help you?

Vijay: Good morning. My name's Vijay Kumar, and I'm phoning about that job you advertised.

Das: Oh, yes! What did you want to know?

Vijay: Well, I just wanted to ask a couple of questions.

Das: Go ahead, please.

Das: Please do send. Best wishes.

Vijay: Well, first of all, I wondered if I'd need to speak any other languages.

Das: Well, we'd prefer someone who knows some Hindi.

Vijay: Oh, that's fine. And then I wondered if I'd need any knowledge of electronics.

Das: No, you wouldn't. We'd give you the necessary training.

Vijay: Oh, right. Thanks. I'll send in an application then. Goodbye.

#### **Interpreting dates and schedules**



#### **Activity 35**

Imagine you are the organizing secretary of a seminar to be held in your college three months from now. You are inviting your friend to help you. He has questions to ask you about organizing a seminar. Look at the following schedule and respond to your friend.

Schedule I : Organising a seminar					
ACTIVITIES	TASKS	WORKING HOURS / TOTAL TIME SPENT	PARTNERS & COSTS		
BOOKING THE VENUE	<ul><li>Searching for possibilities</li><li>Making enquiries</li><li>Bids / tenders</li><li>Taking decision and booking</li></ul>	2 h 1 h 2 h 0.5 h Total: <b>5 days</b>	Who works or how it is done?  How much does it cost?		
PLANNING PROGRAMME MARKETING	<ul><li>Agreeing on topics</li><li>Finding speakers</li><li>Finding catering</li><li>Bids / tenders</li></ul>	8 h 4 h 1 h 2 h Total: 3 weeks			
PRODUCING MARKETING MATERIAL & MARKETING	<ul><li>Concept</li><li>Layout and copy</li><li>Bids / tenders on printing</li><li>Marketing</li></ul>	2 h 5 h 2 h 5 h Total: <b>4 weeks</b>			
PREPARING THE PRESENTATIONS	- Planning content - Composing presentation	10 h 4 h Total: <b>2 weeks</b>			

#### Questions your friend asks:

1.	What are the major activities involved in organising a seminar?
	Your answer :
2.	What are the initials tasks that have to be done?
	Your answer :
3.	How many days do we have to spare to work for the seminar?
	Your answer :
4.	Which is the most time-consuming task in organizing a seminar?
	Your answer :
5.	Do we have to work for more than fifty hours?
	Your answer:

## 9. Speaking /Writing – Different functions in real life situations - 1



#### **Activity 26**

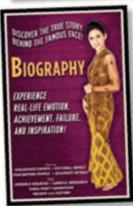
Understand the connection between these pictures. Interpret them to understand how each title is unique. Share your views with your partner.

















#### Help!

Turn left

Turn right

Go straight ahead

Go past -----

Cross -----

#### Help!

Excuse me,

Could you tell me how to get to \_\_\_\_\_

Do you know where the

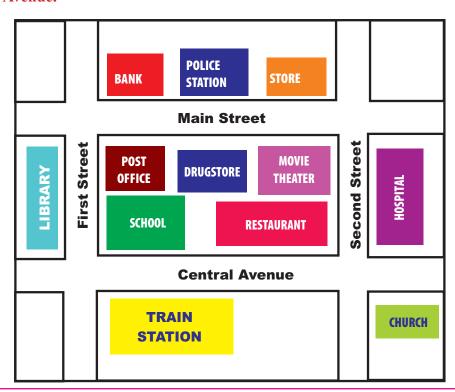
Is this the right way to \_\_\_\_\_

Can you please direct me to \_\_\_\_



#### **Activity 27**

Look at the picture given and answer each of the following questions. You can use the suggested directions such as "turn right" given in the help box. Imagine that you are living in Central Avenue.

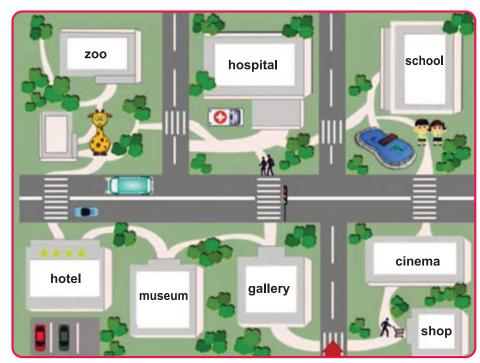


How will you ask for directions to go to the bank from your place?
How will you ask your friend to direct you to the church?
How will you go to the hospital from your place?

How will you ask your friend for the location of the library?
How will you go to the school from your place?
How will you request a stranger to direct you to the restaurant from your place?



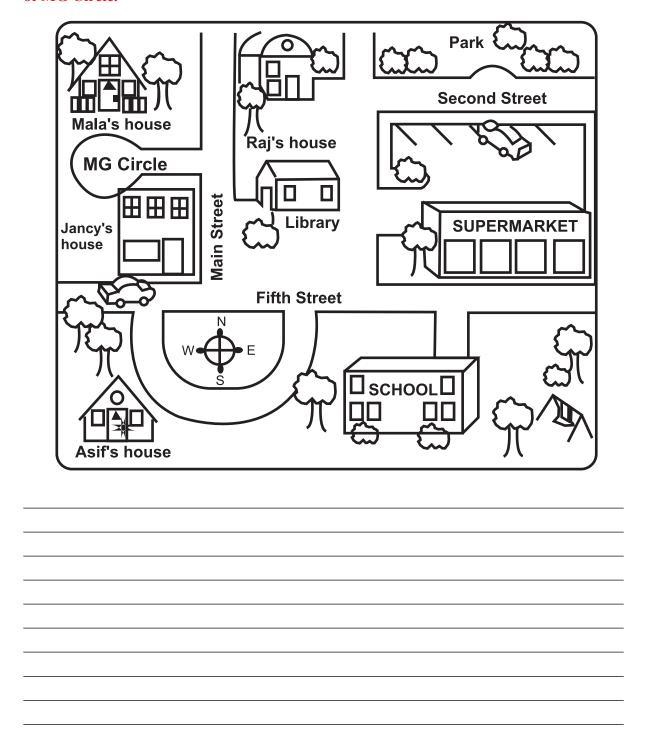
Look at the picture. Imagine that you are in the hotel. How would you reach each of the following places?



Zoo	:	
Hospital	:	
School	:	
Museum	:	
Gallery	:	
Cinema	:	
Shop	:	



Write a paragraph describing the following picture using the directions, the names of streets, and other buildings. You can begin like this: "Jancy's house is located to the south of MG Circle."



# 11. Listening



# **Activity 36**

Read the following questions (5 minutes) and note down the answers as your teacher reads out the passage.

1.	Who is the personality your teacher is talking about?					
2.	Name any one of his television series?					
3.	What was he presented with on his sixth birthday?					
4.	Who was his father? What field was he interested in?					
5.	He was nicknamed "Crocodile Hunter" as he was involved in poaching. True/False/Not Given					
1	Activity 37					
	d the following questions (5 minutes) and note down the answers as your teacher read the passage.					
1.	Why did he not wear his wedding ring?					
2.	What was his mission in life?					
3.	Name the animals that Irwin discovered.					

- 4. What is his contribution to wildlife conservation?
- 5. How did the Australian government honour him?

**Listening Text** 



STEVE IRWIN (1962 - 2006) "The Crocodile Hunter"

#### **Steve Irwin**

Stephen Robert Irwin, nicknamed "The Crocodile Hunter", was an Australian zookeeper, wildlife conservationist. Irwin achieved worldwide fame from the television series "The

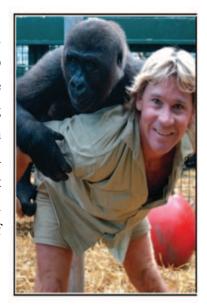
Crocodile Hunter" (1996–2007), an internationally broadcast wildlife documentary series which he co-hosted with his wife Terri. The couple also hosted the series, "Croc Files" (1999–2001), "The Crocodile Hunter Diaries" (2002–2006), and "New Breed Vets" (2005). They also owned and operated Australia Zoo which was founded by Irwin's parents in Beerwah, about 80 kilometres north of Brisbane. Irwin died on 4 September 2006 after being attacked by a stingray barb while filming an underwater documentary film titled "Ocean's Deadliest".



#### **Early Years**

Irwin was born to Lyn and Bob Irwin in Essendon, a suburb of Melbourne, Victoria. He moved with his parents as a child to Queensland in 1970, where he attended Landsborough State School and Caloundra State High School. Irwin described his father as a wildlife expert interested in

herpetology, while his mother Lyn was a wildlife rehabilitator. After moving to Queensland, his parents started the small Queensland Reptile and Fauna Park, where Steve grew up around crocodiles and other reptiles. On his sixth birthday, he was given a 12-foot (4 m) scrub python. He began handling crocodiles at the age of nine as his father had educated him on reptiles from an early age. His interest made him work as a volunteer for Queensland's East Coast Crocodile Management program. He captured over 100 crocodiles, and some of which housed at his family park. Irwin took over the management of the park in 1991 and renamed it Australia Zoo in 1998.



#### Career, Marriage and Family

In 1991, Irwin met Terri Raines, an American naturalist from Eugene, who was visiting wildlife rehabilitation facilities and the zoo in Australia. According to the couple, it was love at first sight. For Teeri, he sounded like an environmental Tarzan, a larger-than-life superhero. They were engaged four months later and were married in Eugene on 4 June 1992. They had two

children: Bindi Sue Irwin, and Robert Clarence. Bindi Sue, their daughter is jointly named after two of Steve Irwin's favourite animals: Bindi, a saltwater crocodile, and Sui, a Staffordshire Bull Terrier who died on 23 June 2004. Irwin was as enthusiastic about his family as he was about his work. Although the Irwins were happily married, they did not wear wedding rings as they believed that in their line of work, wearing jewellery might be hagardous to the animals.



#### **Honours & Awards**

In 1997, while on a fishing trip on the coast of Queensland with his father, Irwin discovered a new species of turtle. He named it Irwin's turtle (Elseya irwini) after his family. Another newly discovered Australian animal – a species of air-breathing land snail, Crikey steveirwini, was named after Irwin in 2009. In 2001, Irwin was awarded the Centenary Medal by the Australian government for his "service to global conservation and to Australian tourism". In 2004, was also nominated for 'The Australian of the Year' – an honour which was won that year by

Australian cricket captain Steve Waugh. Shortly before his death, Irwin was to be named an adjunct professor at the University of Queensland's School of Integrative Biology. On 14 November 2007, Irwin was awarded the adjunct professorship posthumously. In May 2007, the government of Rwanda announced that it would name a baby gorilla after Irwin as a tribute to his work in wildlife conservation.

#### **Environmentalism**

Irwin was a passionate conservation ist and believed in promoting environmentalism by sharing his excitement about the natural world. He was concerned about the endangered animals and their loss of habitat. He considered himself a wildlife warrior and his mission was to save the world's endangered species. Irwin founded the Steve Irwin Conservation Foundation, which became an independent charity and was later renamed



"Wildlife Warriors Worldwide". He also helped found "International Crocodile Rescue", the "Lyn Irwin Memorial Fund" and the "Iron Bark Station Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility". Irwin urged tourists to be considerate towards wildlife and the environment and not support illegal poaching through the purchase of items like turtle shells or shark-fin soup.

#### **Commendations**

Irwin received many accolades after his death. He was described by Mark Townend, CEO of RSPCA Queensland, as a "modern-day Noah." British naturalist, David Bellamy appreciated his interest in the natural environment and his media performing skills. Canadian environmentalist, David Suzuki paid tribute to Irwin, noting that "[h]umanity will not protect that which we fear or do not understand. Steve Irwin helped us understand those things that many people thought were a nuisance at best, a horror at worst. That made him a great educator and conservationist". The vessel MV Robert Hunter owned by the environmental action



group Sea Shepherd Conservation Society was renamed MY Steve Irwin, in his honour. Shortly before his death, Irwin had been investigating joining Sea Shepherd's 2007–2008 voyage to Antarctica to disrupt Japanese whaling activity. Following his death, the organisation suggested renaming their vessel, and this idea was endorsed by Terri Irwin. Regarding the ship and its new name, Terri said, "If Steve were alive, he'd be aboard with them!"

#### 8. Pronunciation



#### **Activity 24**

Listen to your teacher's recitation of the poems stanza by stanza. Identify all rhyming words and write them in the boxes given. Practise reading it aloud.

#### "The Tyger" by William Blake

Tyger Tyger, burning <u>bright</u>,
In the forests of the <u>night</u>;
What immortal hand or eye,
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

In what distant deeps or skies.

Burnt the fire of thine eyes?

On what wings dare he aspire?

What the hand, dare seize the fire?

And what shoulder, & what art, Could twist the sinews of thy heart? And when thy heart began to beat, What dread hand? & what dread feet?

What the hammer? what the chain, In what furnace was thy brain? What the anvil? what dread grasp, Dare its deadly terrors clasp!

When the stars threw down their spears And water'd heaven with their tears: Did he smile his work to see? Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

Tyger Tyger burning bright,
In the forests of the night:
What immortal hand or eye,
Dare frame thy fearful symmetry?

Example: : bright/night



Listen to your teacher's recitation of the poem. Identify all rhyming words and write them in the boxes given. Practise reading it aloud.

#### "The Mouse and the Snake" by Vikram Seth

One fine morning two small mice, much against their friends' advice, visited a room where grain undisturbed for months had lain. Other mice had entered; none lived to eat and tell – not one. But the two friends, unpoliced, broke in and began to feast; and their laughter fell and rose, till their blood with horror froze.

Gold and shiny, vicious, long,
Venom-fanged, hypnotic, strong —
slid a snake towards the pair,
swallowed one right then and there,
hissed obscenely at the other:
'That's the first and here's another!',
and, when she stood shocked and still,
sprang at once to make his kill.

# 13. Reading



# **Activity 40**

Read the following	questions and	answer them	while read	ling the	passage.

1.	What is acclimatization?
2.	Adaptation of animals increases their survival capacity. True / False / Not Given
3.	Adaptation becomes permanent when
4.	Adaptation is a consequence of natural selection. True/False/Not Given
1	Activity 41
Rea	d the following questions and answer them while reading the passage.
1.	State the difference between the claws of dogs and cats.
2.	What is behavioural adaptation?
3.	How does the cat benefit from retractable claws?
4.	Woodpeckers build their nests with the help of their claws. True/False/Not Given.
5.	What is the adaptation feature that tigers possess?

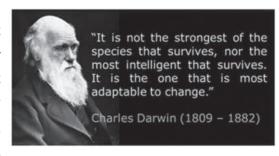


#### Read the following questions and answer them while reading the passage.

Contrast the	adaptation of claw in c	ats and dogs.	
How does ad	ptation become perm	anent in an animal?	
What is came	uflage?		

# The Concept of Adaptation

Animals can adapt to a change in their surroundings by altering their behaviour or seeking a different type of food. This form of adaptation is similar to acclimatization. In summer, people wear light clothes to keep themselves cool and in winter they wear thicker clothes to keep them warm. This is an example of a behavioural adaptation to changes in the weather.



Evolutionarily, adaptation is more permanent. Individual animals that possess some feature that makes them more successful than others at finding food or mates are likely to produce more offspring than their rivals who lack that feature. If the offspring inherits that feature, it will also be successful, and the feature will occur in its descendants. The feature, whatever it may be, allows the animal possessing it to survive in good stead in its environment. It improves their adaptation to their surroundings.

Domestic cats have sharp claws that retract into folds of skin in the allow cats to walk silently across hard surfaces, increasing their efficiency at stalking prey. Retraction also protects the claws from wear and tear and allows cats to climb swiftly in pursuit of prey, and their sharp claws help them grip their prey securely. The possession of retractable claws is an example of adaptation.





Dogs, in contrast, cannot retract their claws. Their claws are blunt through friction with the ground. They are useless for seizing prey or for climbing, and when a dog walks across a hard surface its footsteps are clearly audible. A dog's narrow paws equip it for

running fast, however, and its ability to run down its prey is one of its methods of adaptation.



Woodpeckers have very strong beaks and very long tongues. They use their beaks to open up crevices in the bark of trees and their tongues to extract the insect larvae living beneath the surface. They also use their beaks to excavate holes in trees in which to build their nests. The woodpecker's beak is another instance of adaptation.

Tigers have very conspicuous stripes. However, in their natural habitat, the vertical stripes make them very difficult to be seen against a background of slender tree trunks and dappled light. The stripes are a camouflage which is a form of adaptation.





Every living organism possesses features that adapt it to its environment. It is not always simple to identify those features that are genuinely adaptive, but adaptation is a consequence of natural selection. It is the way evolution proceeds.

# 12. Reading Interpreting data



# **Activity 38**

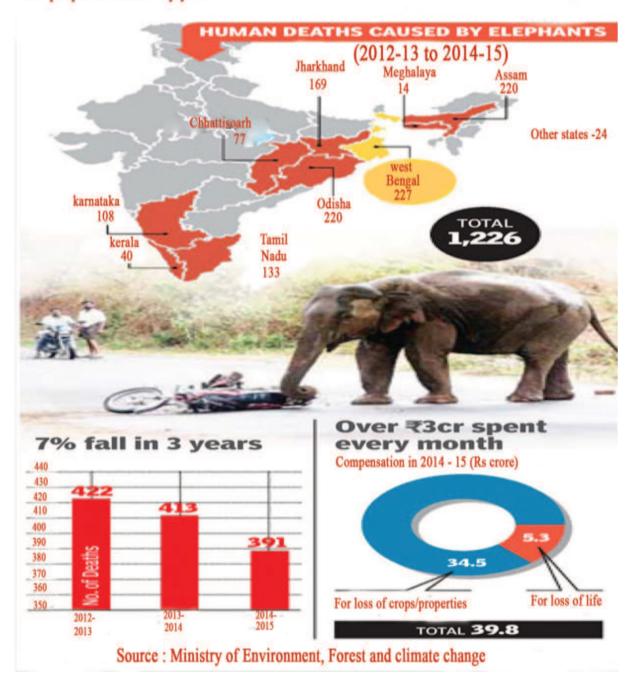
Read the questions based on the chart given and answer them them while you read the chart.

1.	What is the chart about?
2.	The chart gives information about the Indian States affected by man-elephant conflict?  True/False/Not Given
3.	The chart gives information on the number of elephant deaths caused by humans.  True/False/ Not Given
4.	Which Indian State has suffered the highest human casualty in the man-elephant conflict?
5.	The chart captures the man-elephant conflict data for the period
	Activity 39
Re	ad the questions based on the chart given and answer them while you read the chart.
1.	As per the given data, there is a decline in the number of human deaths caused by elephants?  True/False/Not Given
	Compensation disbursed towards loss of crops and properties is higher than the compensation given for the loss of lives. True / False / Not Given

3.	There is a gradual decline in the number of human deaths caused by elephant attacks. Do you agree?
	Do you think the slow decline in the number of human deaths caused by elephant attacks is a positive sign in conflict resolution?
5.	Where do the maximum number of casualties occur?
6.	The reported deaths are caused by the human-animal conflict. True / False / Not Given
	If you sight an elephant in close proximity, the best thing to do would be to maintain a safe distance or to click a selfie with the Jumbo at the background.
8.	Does the decline in death toll mean the government has taken necessary steps to reduce the human-animal conflict?
9.	The Jumbo toll is higher in the North-Eastern States than in the Southern States of India.  True / False/ Not Given
10	. Does the Jumbo Toll chart make you imagine elephants as monsters?

# JUMBO TOLL: OVER A THOUSAND KILLED ELEPHANTS IN THREE YEARS

Although human deaths caused by elephant attacks show a slow decline in recent years, nearly 400 people still die every year.



# 3. Speaking



## **Activity 5**

Tell your	friend	about	Zoology	using	the	fol	lowing	clues.
-----------	--------	-------	---------	-------	-----	-----	--------	--------

- Branches of Zoology
- Definition of Entomology
- Insects and facts



# Activity 6

Look at the posters given here. Compare and contrast different types of wild domesticated animals and their products. Use the linkers from the table given earlier. You can also use the prompts given.

I think our relationship with the animal world is all about	
A2 milk is	
Country Chicken is	
The difference between	

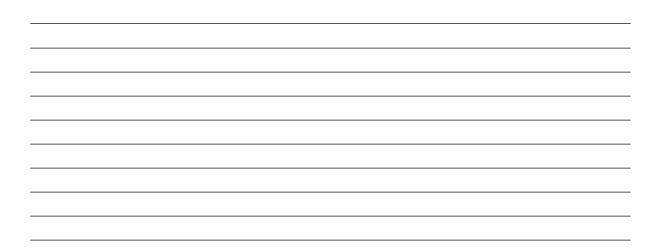
# Indian breed Cow Hump Jersey Cow Flap of Skin bebeath the neck Berey No Hump No Flap

Evidence shows cow's milk is a link to solving medical mysteries, from diabetes to autism.

Artificially created by genetic mutation to increase milk production.

A2 milk	A1 milk		
Desi Cow milk	Ordinary milk		
Indian Desi cows produce A2 milk which contains A2 Beta casein.	Jersy cow produce A1 milk which contains A1 Beta casein.		
Desi cow milk contains only the A2 protein and not A1.	All ordinary milk has a mixture of A1 and A2 proteins.		
High level of Omega 3 that cleans the cholesterol deposits of blood vessels	Harmful to human body		
Cerebrosides presentin A2 milk incresese brain power.	Autism, Schizophrenia, Stomach Ulcer, Type 1 diabetes and cardiac disease		
Strontium of A2 milk enhances the body immunity and protects from harmful radiation.	Holsteins and Friesians are not native breeds of India.		

FACTORS	COUNTRY CHICKEN	BROILER CHICKEN
Lifecycle Butchering age Texture Taste Price Availability	Spent in natural environment >6 months Could be tough and chewy if the bird is too old Complex and varied Expensive Not so easily available in big cities, but is available online	Grown in factory-like, protected environments 45 days Always tender Uniform, and less complex Extremely affordable Available easily everywhere, inducing online





Look at the following pictures about poaching of tigers in India and the initiatives taken by the government to stop poaching. Choose a partner and discuss your views. Note down the points to present to the whole class.

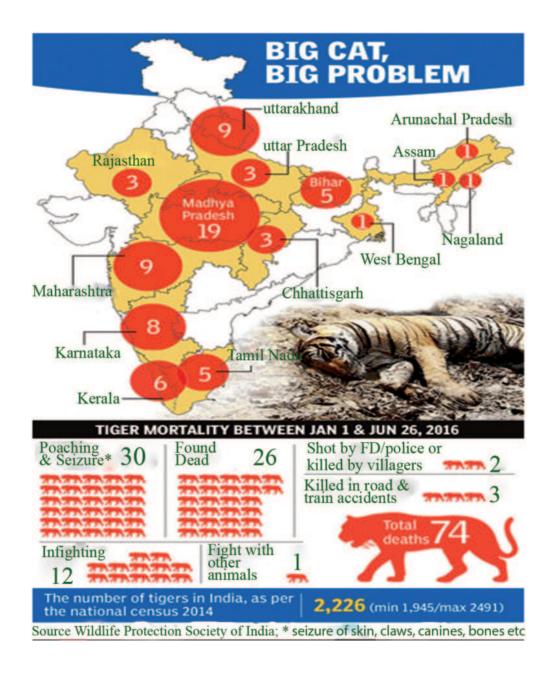
#### Help!

Poaching is illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals. Since the 1980s, the term "poaching" has also referred to the illegal harvesting of wild plant species. Poachers target animals and their products like skin, ivory, teeth and bones in order to make money.



# Government Initiatives

- Project Tiger was incorporated in 1973 with nine tiger reserves covering an area of 16,339 sq.km
- The Indian Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 enables government agencies to take strict measures to ensure the conservation of the Bengal tigers
- Indian Board For Wildlife (IBWL) is responsible for carrying out activities pertaining to Wildlife conservation with the State Government





Use the following questions and prompts to interview your friend and share your views as you engage in a conversation.

#### **Questions**

What do Zoologists study?
What is the entry level qualification?
Where do they work?
Can you state a few problems that Zoologists face?
Can you list a few skills that are essential for a
Zoologist?

#### Help!

Zoologist / study/ wildlife/
adventurous job /wildlife centres /
aquariums / wildlife parks / danger
of animal attacks / warm /cold
weather conditions / physically
/emotionally demanding /
bachelor's degree at the basic level
/ passion for animals / patience
/ perseverance / independent /
teamwork / observation skills /
logical thinking / problem solving
/ communication skills









#### 10. Speaking / Writing – Different functions in real life situations – 2

#### **Different Functions in Real Life Situations**

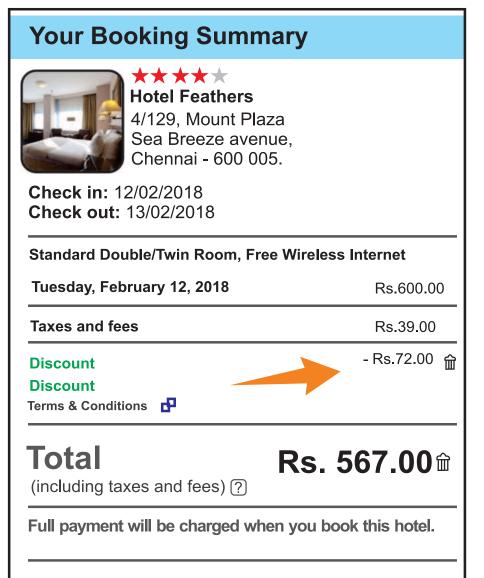


**Activity 30** 

Role play using the following prompts with a partner.

Making reservations and bookings





#### A.

#### **Making Reservations**

Receptionist: Good morning. Welcome to The Residency.

Client: Hi, good morning. I'd like to make a reservation for the third weekend in February. Do you have any vacancies?

R: Yes sir, we have several rooms available for that particular weekend. And what is the exact date of your arrival?

C: The 24th.

R: How long will you be staying?

C: I'll be staying for two nights.

R: How many people is the reservation for?

C: There will be two of us.

R: And would you like a room with twin beds or a double bed?

C: A double bed, please.

R: Great. And would you prefer to have a room with a view of the ocean?

C: If that type of room is available, I would love to have an ocean view. What's the rate for the room?

R: Your room is five hundred and ninety rupees per night. Now what name will the reservation be listed under?

C: MunisamyRajaram.

R: Could you spell your last name for me, please?

C: Sure. R-A-J-A-R-A-M

R: And is there a phone number where you can be contacted?

C: Yes, my cell phone number is 9000000000.

R: Great. Now I'll need your credit card information to reserve the room for you. What type of card is it?

C: Visa. The number is 1234567890.

R: And what is the name of the cardholder?

C: MunisamyRajaram.

R: Alright, Mr. Rajaram, your reservation has been made for the twenty-fourth of February for a room with a double bed and view of the ocean. Check-in is at 2 o'clock. If you have any other questions, please do not hesitate to call us.

C: Great, thank you so much.

R: My pleasure. We'll see you in February, Mr. Rajaram. Have a nice day.

B.

#### Checking-In

Hotel: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Residency. How may I help you?

Guest: I have a reservation for today. It's under the name of Rajaram.

Hotel: Can you please spell that for me, sir?

Guest: Sure. R-A-J-A-R-A-M.

Hotel: Yes, Mr. Rajaram, we've reserved a double room for you with a view of the

temple for two nights. Is that correct?

Guest: Yes, it is.

Hotel: Excellent. We already have your credit card information on file. If you'll just

sign the receipt along the bottom, please.

Guest: Whoa! two thousand five hundred a night!

Hotel: Yes, sir. We are a five star hotel after all.

Guest: Well, fine. I'm here on business anyway, so at least I'm staying on the

company's dime. What's included in this cost anyway?

Hotel: A full south Indian breakfast every morning, free airport shuttle service, and use

of the hotel's safe are all included.

Guest: So what's not included in the price?

Hotel: Well, you will find a snacks tray in your room. Use of it will be charged to your

account. Also, the hotel provides room service, at an additional charge of course.

Guest: Hmm. Ok, so what room am I in?

Hotel: Room 487. Here is your key. To get to your room, take the elevator on the right up to the fourth floor. Turn left once you exit the elevator and your room will be on the

left hand side. A bellboy will bring your bags up shortly.

Guest: Great. Thanks.

Hotel: Should you have any questions or requests, please dial 'O' from your room. Also,

there is internet available in the lobby 24 hours a day.

Guest: Ok, and what time is check-out?

Hotel: At midday, sir.

Guest: Ok, thanks.

Hotel: My pleasure, sir. Have a wonderful stay at the Residency.

C.

#### **Check-out / Getting to the airport**

Hotel: Did you enjoy your stay with us?

Guest: Yes, very much so. However, I now need to get to the airport. I have a flight that

leaves in about two hours, so what is the quickest way to get there?

Hotel: We do have a free airport shuttle service.

Guest: That sounds great, but will it get me to the airport on time?

Hotel: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes, and it takes approximately 25 minutes to get to the airport.

Guest: Fantastic. I'll just wait in the lounge area. Will you please let me know when it will be leaving?

Hotel: Of course, sir. Oh, before you go would you be able to settle the mini-bar bill?

Guest: Oh yes certainly. How much will that be?

Hotel: Let's see. The bill comes to Rs.5400. How would you like to pay for that?

Guest: I'll pay with my Visa thanks, but I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

Hotel: Absolutely. Here we are sir. If you like you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

Guest: That would be great thank you.

Hotel: Would you like to sign the hotel guestbook too while you wait?

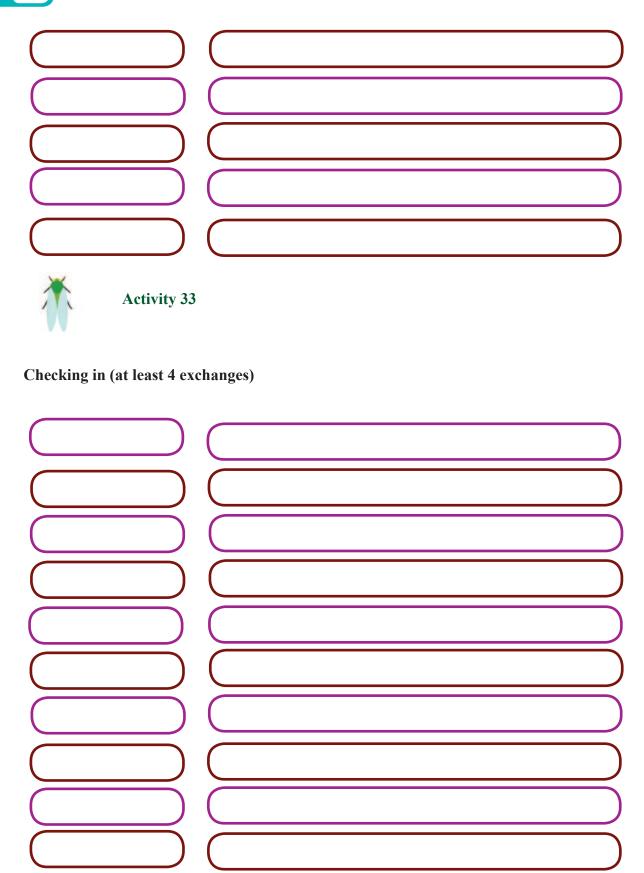
Guest: Sure, I had a really good stay here and I'll tell other people to come here.



#### **Activity 31**

Write a set of three conversations you are going to have with a receptionist of a hotel to book a room for three nights for the next month, checking in and checking out.

Booking a room (at least	5 exchanges)
Activity 32	
Checking out (at least 4 e	exchanges)



#### Making enquires during a telephone conversation



#### **Activity 34**

Vijay Kumar is making a telephone call to find out more about the job. Notice how he starts off by introducing himself. Also make a note of phrases you think might be useful if you were making a similar enquiry.

Office Secretary: Good morning. Can I help you?

Vijay: Good morning. I'm phoning about your advertisement for a young trainee.

Office Secretary: Just a moment. I'll put you through to the concerned personnel Mr.Das.

Vijay: Thank you

Office Secretary: Hold the line, please.

Das: Good morning, can I help you?

Vijay: Good morning. My name's Vijay Kumar, and I'm phoning about that job you advertised.

Das: Oh, yes! What did you want to know?

Vijay: Well, I just wanted to ask a couple of questions.

Das: Go ahead, please.

Das: Please do send.Best wishes.

Vijay: Well, first of all, I wondered if I'd need to speak any other languages.

Das: Well, we'd prefer someone who knows some Hindi.

Vijay: Oh, that's fine. And then I wondered if I'd need any knowledge of electronics.

Das: No, you wouldn't. We'd give you the necessary training.

Vijay: Oh, right. Thanks. I'll send in an application then. Goodbye.

## **Interpreting dates and schedules**



# **Activity 35**

Imagine you are the organizing secretary of a seminar to be held in your college three months from now. You are inviting your friend to help you. He has questions to ask you about organizing a seminar. Look at the following schedule and respond to your friend.

Schedule I : Organising a seminar				
ACTIVITIES	TASKS	WORKING HOURS / TOTAL TIME SPENT	PARTNERS & COSTS	
BOOKING THE VENUE	<ul><li>Searching for possibilities</li><li>Making enquiries</li><li>Bids / tenders</li><li>Taking decision and booking</li></ul>	2 h 1 h 2 h 0.5 h Total: <b>5 days</b>	Who works or how it is done?  How much does it cost?	
PLANNING PROGRAMME MARKETING	<ul><li>Agreeing on topics</li><li>Finding speakers</li><li>Finding catering</li><li>Bids / tenders</li></ul>	8 h 4 h 1 h 2 h Total: 3 weeks		
PRODUCING MARKETING MATERIAL & MARKETING	<ul><li>Concept</li><li>Layout and copy</li><li>Bids / tenders on printing</li><li>Marketing</li></ul>	2 h 5 h 2 h 5 h Total: <b>4 weeks</b>		
PREPARING THE PRESENTATIONS	<ul><li>Planning content</li><li>Composing presentation</li></ul>	10 h 4 h Total: <b>2 weeks</b>		

#### Questions your friend asks:

01. What are the major activities involved in organising a seminar?
Your answer :
02. What are the initials tasks that have to be done?
Your answer :
03. How many days do we have to spare to work for the seminar?
Your answer :
04. Which is the most time-consuming task in organizing a seminar?
Your answer :
05. Do we have to work for more than fifty hours?
Your answer:

# 9. Speaking / Writing – Different functions in real life situations –1



#### **Activity 26**

Understand the connection between these steps. Interpret them to understand how plastics affect marine wildlife. Share your views with your partner.

# 6 DEGREES OF SEPARATION

How does trash travel?



Help!

Go straight ahead

Turn left
Turn right

Go past -----Cross -----

Help!

Excuse me,

Could you tell me how to get to \_\_\_\_\_

Do you know where the

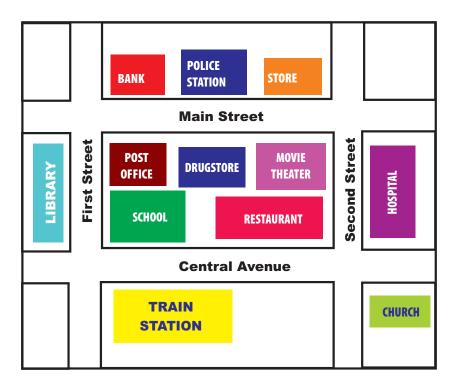
Is this the right way to

Can you please direct me to \_\_\_



#### **Activity 27**

Look at the picture given below and answer each of the following questions. You can use the suggested directions such as "turn right" given in the help box. Imagine that you are living in Central Avenue.

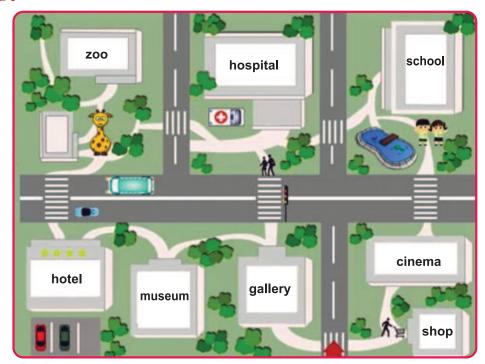


How will you ask for directions to go to the bank from your place?
How will you ask your friend to direct you to the church?
How will you go to the hospital from your place?

How will you ask your friend for the location of the library?
How will you go to the school from your place?
How will you request a stranger to direct you to the restaurant from your place?



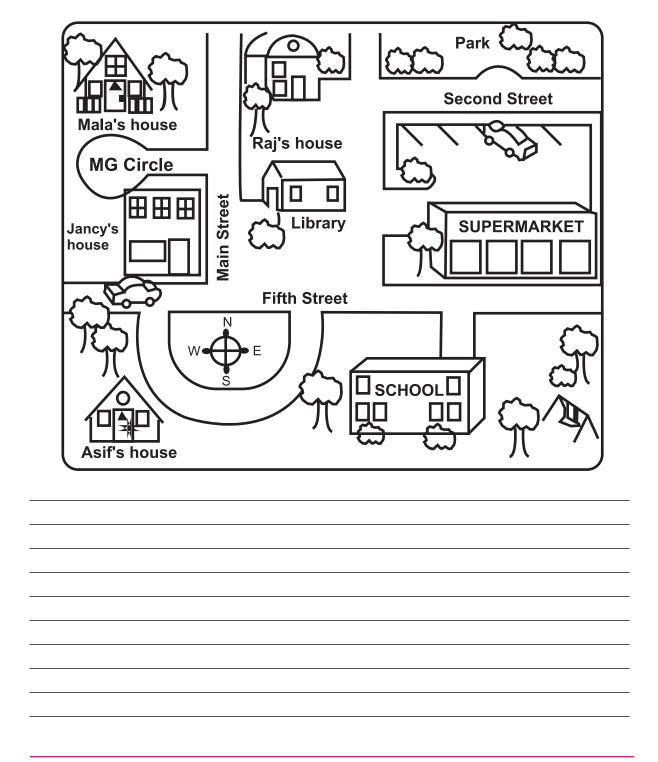
Look at the picture. Imagine that you are in the hotel. How would you reach each of the following places?



Zoo	:	
Hospital	:	
School	:	
Museum	:	
Gallery	:	
,		
Cinema	:	
Shop		
Siloh	٠	



Write a paragraph describing the following picture using the directions, the names of streets, and other buildings. You can begin like this: "Jancy's house is located to the south of MG Circle."



# 11. Listening



# **Activity 36**

Read the following questions (5 minutes) and note down the answers as your teacher reads out the passage.

1. Who is the personality your teacher is talking about?
2. Varma displayed his painting skills on the walls of
3. Where was he born?
4. In which city did he learn the basics of painting?
5. The Oleographs printed were 10,000 in number. True / False /not given
Activity 37
Read the following questions (5 minutes) and note down the answers as your teacher read out the passage.
1. Who announced the 'sir' title to Ravi Varma?
2. Name the literary sources that Varma used for portraying scenes in his paintings?
3. Where was his studio?
4. Who patronised him?

#### 5. How did the State of Kerala honour Raja Ravi Varma?

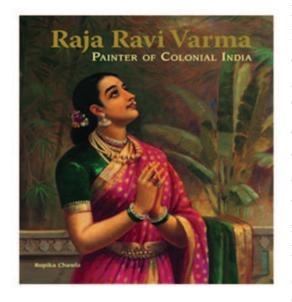
#### **Listening Text**





1848 – 1906 The Father of Modern Indian Art

#### Raja Ravi Varma



Raja Ravi Varma was one of the celebrated Indian painters of the 19th century. He was born on April 29, 1848 in Kilimanoor, Travancore and died on October 2, 1906 in Attingal, Travancore at the age of 58. The title Raja was conferred as a personal title by the Viceroy and Governor General of India. His works are the best examples of the fusion of European techniques with Indian sensibility. He was also notable for making affordable lithographs of his paintings. He attained great fame and his paintings received greater recognition for portraying scenes from the epics, *The Mahabharata* and *The Ramayana*.

#### **Family**

Ravi Varma was the son of Ezhumavil Neelakanthan **Bhattatiripad** Umayamba Thampurratti. His mother belonged to the baronial family which ruled the Kilimanoor feudal estate in the kingdom of Travancore. She was a poet and writer of some talent, and her work Parvati Swayamvaram was published by Varma after her death. Ravi Varma's father was a scholar of Sanskrit and Ayurveda and hailed from the Ernakulam district in Kerala. Ravi Varma had three siblings, a sister named Mangalabayi and two brothers named God Varma and Raja Varma. In 1866, Varma married Bhageerthibayi of the royal house of



Mavelikkara. The couple was blessed with five children, two sons and three daughters.

#### His Career

At the age of seven, Ravi Varma displayed his painting skills on the walls of the Kilimanoor palace using charcoal. Ayilyam Thirunal, the Maharajah of Travancore was impressed with his intrest in painting and patronised him. In Madurai, Ravi varma learned the basics of painting, and was also trained in water painting. Later, he was trained in oil painting by the Dutch portraitist Theodor Jenson. The British administrator Edgar Thurston also supported and promoted the careers of Varma and his brother.



#### His works

Ravi Varma travelled throughout India in search of subjects for his paintings. He is noted for his paintings depicting the episodes of Dushyanta-Shakuntala and Nala-Damayanti from the Mahabharata. Ravi Varma's representation of mythological characters has become a part of the Indian imagination of the epics. Varma's model of Hindu Goddesses was based on South Indian women. He portrayed women with beauty and grace. He is often criticized for being too showy and sentimental in his style but his work remains very popular. Many of his fabulous paintings are housed at Laxmi Vilas Palace, Vadodara.



#### Honours

Ravi Varma was honoured with many awards throughout his career. He was recognized with an award when his paintings were exhibited at Vienna in 1873. He was awarded three gold medals at the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. In 1904, Viceroy Lord Curzon, on behalf of the British King bestowed upon Varma the Kaisari-Hind Gold Medal. A college dedicated to fine arts was also constituted in his honour at Mavelikara, Kerala. Raja Ravi Varma High School at Kilimanoor was named after him and there are many cultural organizations throughout India bearing his name. In 2013, the crater Varma on Mercury was named in his honour. Considering his vast contribution to Indian art, the Government of Kerala has instituted



an award called "Raja Ravi Varma Puraskaram", which is awarded every year to people who show excellence in the field of art and culture.

#### Raja Ravi Varma Press

Ravi Varma started a lithographic printing press in Ghatkopar, Mumbai in 1894 and later shifted it to Malavli near Lonavala, Maharashtra in 1899. The Ravi Varma press was the largest and

the most innovative press in India at that time. The oleographs produced by the press had characters and scenes adapted mainly from the Mahabharata, the Ramayana and the Puranas. These oleographs were very popular and continued to be printed in thousands for many years, even after 1906, the death of Ravi Varma. By 1899, the press was deeply in debt and in 1901, the press was sold to his printing technician from Germany, Fritz Schleicher. Under the management of Schleicher and his successors, the press continued successfully until a devastating fire destroyed the whole factory in 1972. Many of Ravi Varma's original lithographic prints were also lost in the fire.



## 8. Pronunciation



## **Activity 24**

Listen to your teacher's recitation of the poems stanza by stanza. Identify all rhyming words and write them in the boxes given. Practise reading it aloud.

## A Grain of Desert Sand by B. Banjo Paterson, an Australian bush poet.

Beneath the blue Egyptian skies, With ramp and roller, guide and stay, I saw the Pyramids arise And I shall see them pass away.

I watched when Alexander passed;
I saw Napoleon's flag unfurled —
The greatest and perhaps the last
Of men whose footsteps shook the world.

To each his hour of pride and place, Arab and Persian, Greek and Jew; Mahomet trod upon my face, Darius spurned me with his shoe.

And yet I am not Priest or Kin, Sultan or chief in high command. I am that one unchanging thing, A grain of desert sand. Example: be / agree



## **Activity 25**

Listen to your teacher's recitation of the poem. Identify all rhyming words and write them in the boxes given. Practise reading it aloud.

#### **Ozymandias by Percy Bysshe Shelley**

I met a traveller from an antique land,
Who said—"Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. . . . Near them, on the sand,
Half sunk a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed;
And on the pedestal, these words appear:
My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings;
Look on my Works, ye Mighty, and despair!
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal Wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away".

Example: be / agree

# 12. Reading



# **Activity 40**

# Read the following questions and answer them while reading the passage.

1. One of the reasons for Columbus discovering America was his curiosity.  True/False/Not Given.
2. Name the three accounts that talk about Columbus's landing on the American soil.
3. Who portrays Columbus as an oppressor?
4. Which text appreciates Columbus as a skilled seaman?
Activity 41  Pood the following questions and answer them while reading the passage
Read the following questions and answer them while reading the passage.  1. The history written from different perspectives show how
2. What is history, according to David Crabtree?
3. What does the term ideology refer to?
4. Why is history important?
5. History is always objective. True / False / Not Given



## **Activity 42**

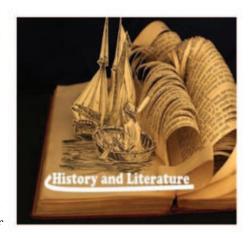
### Read the following questions and answer them while reading the passage.

1.	What is the significance that Peer Marshall finds in Columbus's name?			
2.	What was the story of the difficulty that Columbus faced before going on the expedition?			
3.	Does Howard Zinn approve of traditional history? Why?			
4.	How does Howard Zinn's portrayal of Columbus differ from that of Morison?			
5.	What do you understand from the different interpretations of history?			

#### The Importance of History

by David Crabtree

History, by its very nature, does more than tell us about the past; it argues for an ideology, a world view. At the 500th anniversary of Columbus's landing on the American soil, Columbus, who had long enjoyed the status of hero, came under heavy criticism. This historical event of Columbus landing on the American soil and the versions of history it generated are a very good example of how ideology infuses both accounts. One account is found in *The Light and the Glory* by Peter Marshall and David Manuel. The other is from *A People's History of* 



the United States by Howard Zinn. Both of these books were written at the end of the 1970s. For a quarter of a century prior to this time, the most noted historian on the life of Columbus was Samuel Eliot Morison. His most widely read book was *Christopher Columbus*, the Mariner.

**Morison:** *Columbus, the mariner* 

Morison highlights Columbus' superior sailing skills that enabled the expedition to reach America. Columbus's constant exploration and search for gold led him to make some poor decisions regarding the administration of the lands he discovered; his negligence resulted in brutal treatment of the native population. Although Morison does not excuse Columbus's negligence, he does not want this flaw to detract us from our appreciation for Columbus's skills as a seaman.



#### **Peter Marshall:** Columbus, the tool of God

Marshall is very sensitive to indications of God's divine guidance and protection for Columbus's venture and Columbus's personal relationship with God. He begins by pointing out that Columbus's first name is Christopher, which means "Christ-bearer." He sees this as significant because one of the main reasons Columbus gave for wanting to find Asia was to evangelize its inhabitants. Columbus's name was, therefore, prophetic. Marshall describes the difficulty Columbus had in finding a sponsor for his expedition. He tried but failed to get the King of Portugal to finance his trip. He got nowhere with the king of England. He approached the King and Queen of Spain, but they kept putting him off. Having given up on the Spanish



monarchs and at a point of desperation, he was about to leave for France to ask the French King to finance his expedition, when the Queen of Spain had a change of heart. Marshall points out that the Queen's confessor, who was the head of the monastery where Columbus was staying, was instrumental in convincing the Queen of the value of the enterprise.

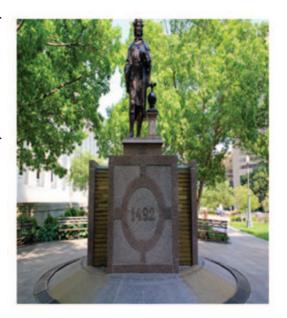
#### **Howard Zinn:**

Columbus, the oppressor

Howard Zinn portrays Columbus as a quintessential oppressor who was intent on extracting wealth from the native people. Zinn is outraged by the traditional practice of telling the history of a nation as though all members of that nation shared the same interests. This illusion of cohesion within a nation hides the reality that every society includes oppressors and the oppressed. Zinn thinks history should tell the story of all important struggles, regardless of national divisions. He hopes we might learn from such a history on how to help the oppressed rise up against their oppressors.



History is important as it helps us understand the present. It also gives a sound understanding of the past and the different perspective from which something is told. One can know from the different stories of Columbus that are outlined here that the same document can be interpreted differently. The different versions of Columbus's discovery of America also suggests that history is subjective than we generally realize. Two people can read the same document and may interpret it very differently. Every historian tells a different story, each one largely reflecting his own world view. This leads us to ponder over the questions, "Can we learn from history?" If every historian reads his own world view into the past, can the past ever break through and speak to us?



# 12. Reading- interpreting data



# **Activity 38**

Read the questions based on the chart that follows and answer them.
1. What are the charts about?
2. The charts give information regarding the excavations at Florida. True / False / Not Given
3. In the excavations done so far, over 2,000 antiquities have been unearthed.  True / False / Not Given
4. Where was the excavation done?
5. What does carbon dating help to find?
Activity 39
Read the questions based on the chart given and answer them.
1. What is the depth at which excavations were carried out?
2. What does carbon dating tell about Keezhadi samples?
3. Where were the samples sent to?
4. What was found in the deposits?

5.	The excavations revealed carbon samples at the depth of 4.5 metres.
	True / False / Not Given
6.	Name some of the antiquities found in the excavation.
7. `	What are the other archaeological sources mentioned in the chart?
8.	How are the findings useful?
9.	Two samples of carbon elements weighing 25gm in total were sent for testing.  True / False / Not Given
10.	The carbon element testing labs are found only in the U.S. True / False /Not Given.

## **Historical Calendar**

Carbon dating is a widely accepted tool to ascertain the age of archaeological and historical remains.



- Sample sent were collected from a depth of 2 metres
- Carbon dating suggest keezhadi samples belong to 3rd century BC
- Finding could help reconstruct ancient Tamil society
- Findings can be compared with ancient literary texts/sources
- At keezhadi, excavations were carried out up to a depth of 4.5 meters
- Two samples of carbon elements from the deposits, each weighing 25 gram, were sent for Carbon dating to a lab in Florida, U.S

# INTO THE SECOND LEG

The first round of Archaeological Survey of India's excavation took place between March and September 2015 at Keezhadi in Sivanganga district.



A section of Archaeological Survey of India's excavation site at Keezahadi. Photo: G. Moorthy



Number of trenches 43



Antiquities found 1,800

They included pearl and glass beads, dice, semi-precious stone beads, stylus, shell bangle, terracotta figurines, copper coins and implements and burnt brick structures.

# 3. Speaking



# **Activity 5**

Tell your friend about Historyusing the following clues:

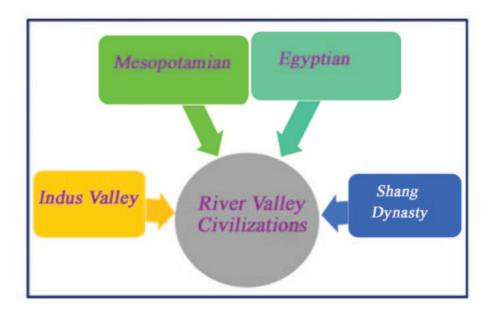
Definition of history
Difference between pre-history and history
Sources of history



## **Activity 6**

Look at the posters given here. Compare and contrast different types of civilization. Use the linkers from the table given earlier. You can also use the prompts given.

I think civilization is all about
Indus Valley civilization is
Cuneiform is
The difference between



The study of a society, its culture and its way of life during a particular period of time or in a particular part of the world is called civilization It is one of the earliest civilizations in the world that flourished by the banks of the Indus river. **Indus Valley** Now, it is known as Harappa, the first civilization traced in the Indian subcontinent. Mesopotamian or Sumerian civilization developed on the rivers Tigris and Euphrates in Mesopotamian Iraq. • It is an ancient civilization that prospered along the Nile river. The river nourished the kingdom of **Egyptian** Pharaohs in ancient Egypt. It flows from the heart of Africa to the Mediterranean sea. • It is one of the oldest civilizations in the world that Shang Dynasty thrived on the Huang Ho or the Yellow river in China.

River Valley Civilization	City Planning	Technology	Writing
Indus Valley	<ul> <li>Well planned cities</li> <li>Briliantly designed underground sewer systems</li> <li>No places or temples</li> </ul>	Built modern buildings and plumbing systems.	Indus script is still undeciphered
Mesopotamian	<ul> <li>Independent city states governed by monarchs</li> <li>Cities had central temples called Ziggurats</li> </ul>	Invented the wheel, the sail and the plough	<ul> <li>Cuneiform, the earliest system of writing invented by the Sumerians.</li> <li>Distinguished by its wedge-shaped marks on clay tablets.</li> </ul>
Egyptian	<ul> <li>Many palaces and tombs were built using large stones</li> <li>Woods &amp; mud bricks were used for domestic buildings</li> <li>Pyramids, the most famous monuments</li> <li>Pharaohs, the rulers were seen as gods</li> </ul>	Made advancements in engineering, astronomy and medicine	Hieroglyphics, the writing system using picture symbols
Shang Dynasty	<ul> <li>Cities had massive earthen walls for protection.</li> <li>Rulers organized the construction of canals and walls</li> </ul>	Refined bronze casting technology and silk cloth production	<ul> <li>Oracle bone script, the earliest form of Chinese writing</li> <li>This script was etched onto turtle shells and animal bones</li> </ul>



## **Activity 7**

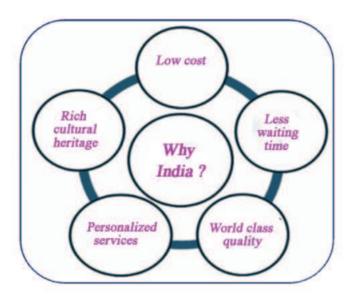
Look at the following pictures about medical tourism in India and the initiatives taken by the Ministry of Tourism and Development to promote medical tourism. Choose a partner and discuss your views. Note down the points to present to the whole class.

#### INDIA – A MEDICAL TOURISM HUB

#### Help!

Medical tourism is the practice of travelling abroad for medical care. It is a booming industry in India. As India offers quality treatment with the latest medical technologies at a low cost, it attracts many customers from other countries. The Indian government has taken several steps to promote medical tourism.









## **Activity 8**

Use the following questions and prompts to interview your friend and share your views as you engage in a conversation.

#### **Questions**

Is the job of an archaeologist easy?
Is it possible to become an archaeologist without a degree?
Can you state a few problems that archaeologists face?
What do the archaeologists study?

Can you list a few skills that are essential for an archaeologist?

### Help!

Archaeology /human history/ excavation of objects/artefacts and animal bones/ physically tiring and demanding/long hours of outdoor work/ field experience required/ relevant degree/ written communication skills/ knowledge of historical languages/ patience/inquisitive & analytical mind/teamwork









# 10. Speaking / Writing – Different functions in real life situations - 2

#### **Different Functions in Real Life Situations**

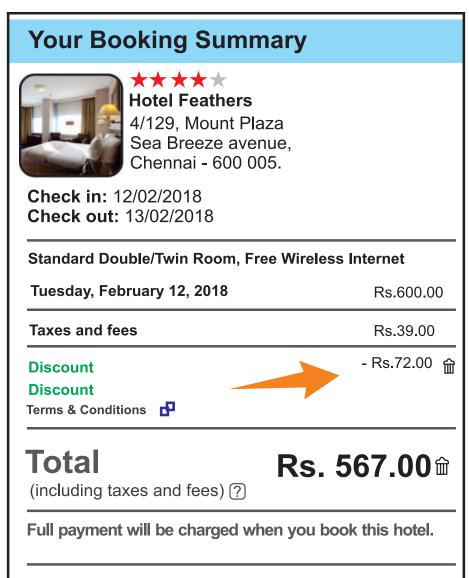


**Activity 30** 

Role play using the following prompts with a partner.

Making reservations and bookings





A.

#### **Making Reservations**

Receptionist: Good morning. Welcome to The Residency.

Client: Hi, good morning. I'd like to make a reservation for the third weekend in February. Do you have any vacancies?

R: Yes sir, we have several rooms available for that particular weekend. And what is the exact date of your arrival?

C: The 24th.

R: How long will you be staying?

C: I'll be staying for two nights.

R: How many people is the reservation for?

C: There will be two of us.

R: And would you like a room with twin beds or a double bed?

C: A double bed, please.

R: Great. And would you prefer to have a room with a view of the ocean?

C: If that type of room is available, I would love to have an ocean view. What's the rate for the room?

R: Your room is five hundred and ninety rupees per night. Now what name will the reservation be listed under?

C: MunisamyRajaram.

R: Could you spell your last name for me, please?

C: Sure. R-A-J-A-R-A-M

R: And is there a phone number where you can be contacted?

C: Yes, my cell phone number is 9000000000.

R: Great. Now I'll need your credit card information to reserve the room for you. What type of card is it?

C: Visa. The number is 1234567890.

R: And what is the name of the cardholder?

C: MunisamyRajaram.

R: Alright, Mr. Rajaram, your reservation has been made for the twenty-fourth of February for a room with a double bed and view of the ocean. Check-in is at 2 o'clock. If you have any other questions, please do not hesitate to call us.

C: Great, thank you so much.

R: My pleasure. We'll see you in February, Mr. Rajaram. Have a nice day.

В

#### **Checking-In**

Hotel: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Residency. How may I help you?

Guest: I have a reservation for today. It's under the name of Rajaram.

Hotel: Can you please spell that for me, sir?

Guest: Sure. R-A-J-A-R-A-M.

Hotel: Yes, Mr. Rajaram, we've reserved a double room for you with a view of the temple for two nights. Is that correct?

Guest: Yes, it is.

Hotel: Excellent. We already have your credit card information on file. If you'll just sign the receipt along the bottom, please.

Guest: Whoa! two thousand five hundred a night!

Hotel: Yes, sir. We are a five star hotel after all.

Guest: Well, fine. I'm here on business anyway, so at least I'm staying on the company's dime. What's included in this cost anyway?

Hotel: A full south Indian breakfast every morning, free airport shuttle service, and use of the hotel's safe are all included.

Guest: So what's not included in the price?

Hotel: Well, you will find a snacks tray in your room. Use of it will be charged to your account. Also, the hotel provides room service, at an additional charge of course.

Guest: Hmm. Ok, so what room am I in?

Hotel: Room 487. Here is your key. To get to your room, take the elevator on the right up to the fourth floor. Turn left once you exit the elevator and your room will be on the left hand side. A bellboy will bring your bags up shortly.

Guest: Great. Thanks.

Hotel: Should you have any questions or requests, please dial 'O' from your room. Also, there is internet available in the lobby 24 hours a day.

Guest: Ok, and what time is check-out?

Hotel: At midday, sir.

Guest: Ok, thanks.

Hotel: My pleasure, sir. Have a wonderful stay at the Residency.

C.

#### **Check-out / Getting to the airport**

Hotel: Did you enjoy your stay with us?

Guest: Yes, very much so. However, I now need to get to the airport. I have a flight that leaves in about two hours, so what is the quickest way to get there?

Hotel: We do have a free airport shuttle service.

Guest: That sounds great, but will it get me to the airport on time?

Hotel: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes, and it takes approximately 25 minutes to get to the airport.

Guest: Fantastic. I'll just wait in the lounge area. Will you please let me know when it will be leaving?

Hotel: Of course, sir. Oh, before you go would you be able to settle the mini-bar bill?

Guest: Oh yes certainly. How much will that be?

Hotel: Let's see. The bill comes to Rs.5400. How would you like to pay for that?

Guest: I'll pay with my Visa thanks, but I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

Hotel: Absolutely. Here we are sir. If you like you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

Guest: That would be great thank you.

Hotel: Would you like to sign the hotel guestbook too while you wait?

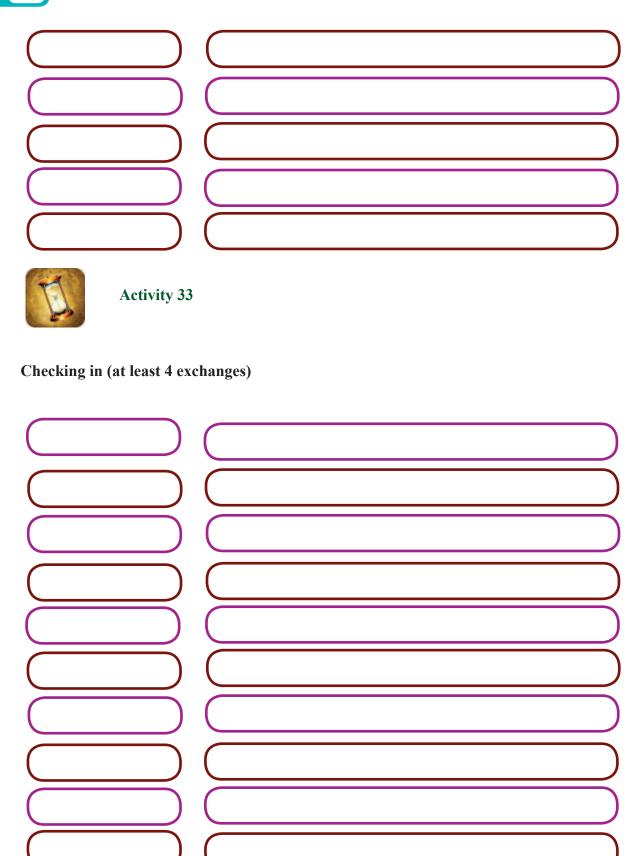
Guest: Sure, I had a really good stay here and I'll tell other people to come here.



#### **Activity 31**

Write a set of three conversations you are going to have with a receptionist of a hotel to book a room for three nights for the next month, checking in and checking out.

Booking a room (at least	5 exchanges)
Activity 32	
Checking out (at least 4 e	exchanges)



#### Making enquires during a telephone conversation



## **Activity 34**

Vijay Kumar is making a telephone call to find out more about the job. Notice how he starts off by introducing himself. Also make a note of phrases you think might be useful if you were making a similar enquiry.

Office Secretary: Good morning. Can I help you?

Vijay: Good morning. I'm phoning about your advertisement for a young trainee.

Office Secretary: Just a moment. I'll put you through to the concerned personnel, Mr.Das.

Vijay: Thank you

Office Secretary: Hold the line, please.

Das: Good morning, can I help you?

Vijay: Good morning. My name's Vijay Kumar, and I'm phoning about that job you advertised.

Das: Oh, yes! What did you want to know?

Vijay: Well, I just wanted to ask a couple of questions.

Das: Go ahead, please.

Das: Please do send. Best wishes.

Vijay: Well, first of all, I wondered if I'd need to speak any other languages.

Das: Well, we'd prefer someone who knows some Hindi.

Vijay: Oh, that's fine. And then I wondered if I'd need any knowledge of electronics.

Das: No, you wouldn't. We'd give you the necessary training.

Vijay: Oh, right. Thanks. I'll send in an application then. Goodbye.

## **Interpreting dates and schedules**



# **Activity 35**

Imagine you are the organizing secretary of a seminar to be held in your college three months from now. You are inviting your friend to help you. He has questions to ask you about organizing a seminar. Look at the following schedule and respond to your friend.

Schedule I : Organising a seminar			
ACTIVITIES	TASKS	WORKING HOURS / TOTAL TIME SPENT	PARTNERS & COSTS
BOOKING THE VENUE	<ul><li>Searching for possibilities</li><li>Making enquiries</li><li>Bids / tenders</li><li>Taking decision and booking</li></ul>	2 h 1 h 2 h 0.5 h Total: <b>5 days</b>	Who works or how it is done?  How much does it cost?
PLANNING PROGRAMME MARKETING	<ul><li>Agreeing on topics</li><li>Finding speakers</li><li>Finding catering</li><li>Bids / tenders</li></ul>	8 h 4 h 1 h 2 h Total: 3 weeks	
PRODUCING MARKETING MATERIAL & MARKETING	<ul><li>Concept</li><li>Layout and copy</li><li>Bids / tenders on printing</li><li>Marketing</li></ul>	2 h 5 h 2 h 5 h Total: <b>4 weeks</b>	
PREPARING THE PRESENTATIONS	<ul><li>Planning content</li><li>Composing presentation</li></ul>	10 h 4 h Total: <b>2 weeks</b>	

## Questions your friend asks:

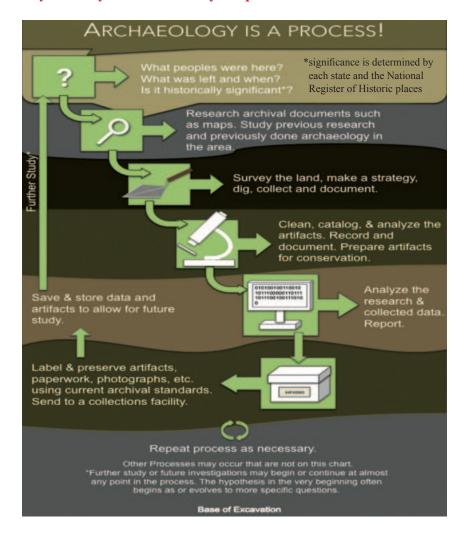
1.	What are the major activities involved in organising a seminar?
	Your answer :
2.	What are the initials tasks that have to be done?
	Your answer :
3.	How many days do we have to spare to work for the seminar?
	Your answer :
4.	Which is the most time-consuming task in organizing a seminar?
	Your answer :
5.	Do we have to work for more than fifty hours?
	Your answer:

# 9. Speaking Writing – Different functions in real life situations - 1



### **Activity 26**

Understand the connection between these different steps in an archaeological process. Interpret them to understand how an archaeologist conducts research and documents it for further study. Share your views with your partner.



Help!
Turn left
Turn right
Go straight ahead
Go past -----Cross ------

Help!

Excuse me,

Could you tell me how to get to \_\_\_\_

Do you know where the \_\_\_\_

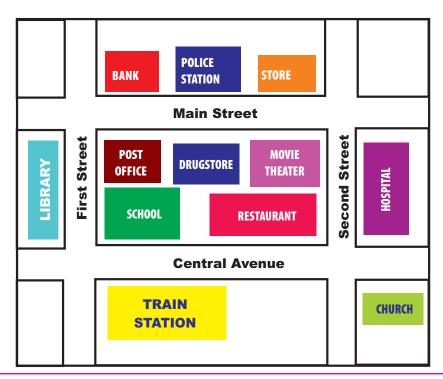
Is this the right way to \_\_\_\_

Can you please direct me to \_\_\_\_\_



**Activity 27** 

Look at the picture given and answer each of the following questions. You can use the suggested directions such as "turn right" given in the help box. Imagine that you are living in Central Avenue.



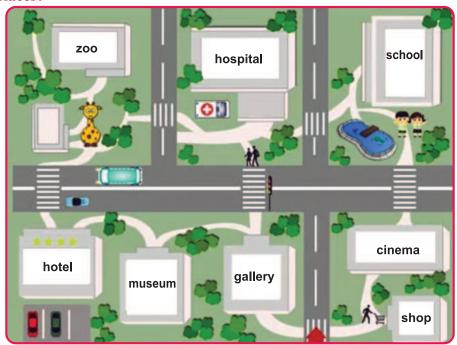
How will you ask for directions to go to the bank from your place?
How will you ask your friend to direct you to the church?
How will you go to the hospital from your place?

How will you ask your friend for the location of the library?
How will you go to the school from your place?
How will you request a stranger to direct you to the restaurant from your place?



# **Activity 28**

Look at the picture. Imagine that you are in the hotel. How would you reach each of the following places?

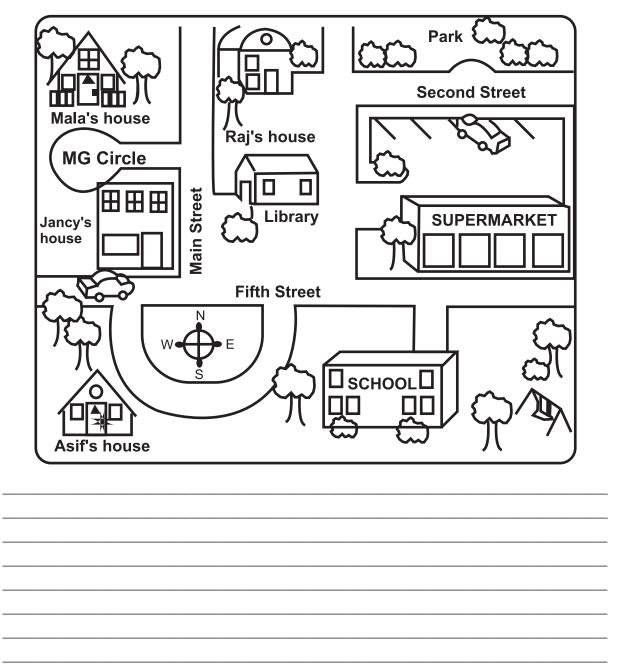


<b>Z</b> 00	:	
Hospital	:	
School	:	
Museum	:	
Gallery	:	
Cinema	:	
Shop		



## **Activity 29**

Write a paragraph describing the following picture using the directions, the names of streets, and other buildings. You can begin like this: "Jancy's house is located to the south of MG Circle."



C.Poraltiuba 21AUBO13 I.B.Sc. Bolany

## Language Lab Pre – test

211003	c the correct answer .	4
1.	What did Jess do last summer?  a. She went to Greece with her friends.  b. She spent time at a hospital in Greece.  c. She didn't go to Greece.	O
2.	How was John's family holiday?  a. Relaxing  b. Tiring	c. Fun
3.	When was the weather bad for John?  a. on both his family holiday and his walking holiday only  c. on his walking holiday only	oliday
4.	Which is true about Claire's family holiday?  a. Her family will go to the same place next year b. Her family always stayed together during the c. Her family spent some time watching animal	holiday.
5.	Who in Claire's family likes to go to bars in the ever a. Claire b. Her son	ning?
6.	What is true about Jaden's holiday?  a. The first week was better than the second.  b. The second week was better than the first.  e. Both weeks were great	
-	Which activity did Jaden NOT enjoy?	
7.	a. Fishing	
	b. Visiting bars	
	c. Having parties on the boat	
8.	The synonym of holiday is b. Term	c. Routine
9.	Claire: We went to South Africa last summer, it was a. Expressive b. Expensive	c. Exceptional
10	. My friends fun in the beach and I was I	ying in the bed.
10	Were having b. Having	c. Is having

# Language Lab Pre – test



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ics

Choose the correct answe	r :	
--------------------------	-----	--

	1. Wh	at did Jess do last summe	r?	
	a. She went to Greece with her friends.			
		b. She spent time at a ho		
		c. She didn't go to Gree		
		80 10 0.00	6.	
	2. How	v was John's family holida	ıv?	
		a. Relaxing	b. Tiring	c. Fun
3		en was the weather bad fo		
	а	on both his family hol	iday and his walking holiday	
	4	on both his family holi	iday only	
	С	<ul> <li>on his walking holiday</li> </ul>	only	
4	. Whic	ch is true about Claire's fa	mily holiday?	
	a	Her family will go to the	he same place next year.	
			ed together during the holiday.	
	C.	. Her family spent some	time watching animals.	
_			4	
5.			go to bars in the evening?	
	a.	Claire	b. Her son	e. Her daughter
_				
6.		is true about Jaden's holi		
	a.			
	ь.	, The become most mas c	etter than the first.	
	S.	Both weeks were great		8
7	Which	antivity did Indon NOT	ania2	
7.		activity did Jaden NOT	enjoy?	
	a.	Fishing		
	b.	Visiting bars		
	Ø.	Having parties on the bo	oat	
Q	The su	monum of haliday is		
٥.		nonym of holiday is Day off	b. Term	
	9.	Day on	b. Term	c. Routine
9	Claire	· We went to South Afric	a last summer, it was	
٠.	a	Expressive	b. Expensive	
	u.	- Aprossive	y. Expensive	c. Exceptional
10	My frie	ends fun in t	he beach and I was lying in the bea	
	1	Were having	b. Having	
			e	c. Is having

Regino: 21AUCHO7 1. BSc. chemistry.

## Language Lab Pre - test

Choos	e the correct answer:		
1.	What did Jess do last su a: She went to Gre b. She spent time a c. She didn't go to	ece with her friends. It a hospital in Greece.	
2.	How was John's family a. Relaxing	holiday? b. Tiring	c. Fun
3.	When was the weather be on both his fami be on both his fami ce on his walking h	ly holiday and his walking holiday ly holiday only	,
4.	b. Her family alway	ire's family holiday? go to the same place next year. ys stayed together during the holiday. t some time watching animals.	
5.	Who in Claire's family a. Claire	likes to go to bars in the evening? b. Her son	. Her daughter
6.		as better than the second.  k was better than the first.	
7.	Which activity did Jader  a. Fishing  b. Visiting bars  L. Having parties of		
8.	The synonym of holiday  a. Day off	b. Term	c. Routine
9.	Claire: We went to Sour	th Africa last summer, it was b. Expensive	 c. Exceptional
10.	My friends	fun in the beach and I was lying in th	
	a. were naving	b. Having	c. Is having

Mwugeshwari . P 21 AUCH 28 I - B.Sc Chemistry

## Language Lab Pre - test

Choose the c	correct answer:		$O\setminus$
b	t did Jess do last summer?  She went to Greece with he.  She spent time at a hospita  She didn't go to Greece.		
2. How	was John's family holiday? Relaxing	b. Tiring	c. Fun
a. Jo.	on both his family holiday on both his family holiday on both his family holiday on his walking holiday only	and his walking holiday only	
ea. b.	h is true about Claire's family Her family will go to the sa Her family always stayed to Her family spent some time	ame place next year. ogether during the holiday.	
	in Claire's family likes to go Claire	to bars in the evening? b. Her son	. Her daughter
a. b.	is true about Jaden's holiday The first week was better th The second week was better Both weeks were great	nan the second.	
a. b.	activity did Jaden NOT enjo Fishing Visiting bars Having parties on the boat	oy?	
	nonym of holiday is Day off	b. Term	c. Routine
	: We went to South Africa la Expressive	st summer, it was b. Expensive	c. Exceptional
	ends fun in the b	beach and I was lying in the be b. Having	d. c. Is having

## Language Lab Pre – test

		Language Lab Fre	- lest
Choos	e the correct answer:		9
1.	What did Jess do last s  a. She went to Gre  b. She spent time  c. She didn't go to	eece with her friends. at a hospital in Greece.	
2.	How was John's family a. Relaxing	holiday?	c. Fun
3.	When was the weather  a. on both his fam  b. on both his fam  c. on his walking	ily holiday and his walkin ily holiday only	ng holiday
4.	b Her family always	aire's family holiday? go to the same place next ays stayed together during at some time watching ani	the holiday.
5.	Who in Claire's family a. Claire	likes to go to bars in the e b. Her son	evening?
<ul> <li>6. What is true about Jaden's holiday?</li> <li>a. The first week was better than the second.</li> <li>b. The second week was better than the first.</li> <li>c. Both weeks were great</li> </ul>			
7.	Which activity did Jade a. Fishing b. Visiting bars Having parties of	200	
8.	The synonym of holida a Day off	y is b. Term	c. Routine
9.	Claire: We went to Sou a. Expressive	uth Africa last summer, it b. Expensiv	was e c. Exceptional
10.	My friends	fun in the beach and I wa	James 195
	a. Were having	b. Having	c. Is having

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#### Language Lab Pre - test

Language Lab Fre -	tes

Choos	e the correct answer:		$\bigcirc$
1.	What did Jess do last summer?		
	a. She went to Greece with her	r friends.	
	b. She spent time at a hospital	in Greece.	
	<ol> <li>She didn't go to Greece.</li> </ol>		
2.	How was John's family holiday?	2	
	A. Relaxing	b. Tiring	c. Fun
3	When was the weather bad for John	.0	
٥.	on both his family holiday a		
	b. on both his family holiday of	and his walking noriday	
	c. on his walking holiday only		
	or on me wanting nonday only		
4.	Which is true about Claire's family	holiday?	
	a. Her family will go to the sar		
	Her family always stayed to	gether during the holiday.	
	c. Her family spent some time	watching animals.	
_			
5.	Who in Claire's family likes to go to		
	a. Claire	b. Her son	c. Her daughter
6	What is true about Jaden's holiday?		
٠.	a. The first week was better the		
	b. The second week was better		
	e. Both weeks were great	than the first.	
	. Ve. Both works were groun		
7.	Which activity did Jaden NOT enjo	y?	
	a. Fishing		
	b. Visiting bars		
	c. Having parties on the boat		
Q	The synonym of holiday is		
0.	a. Day off	b. Term	D
	Ja. Day on	o. rem	c. Routine
9.	Claire: We went to South Africa las	st summer, it was	
	a. Expressive	b. Expensive	c. Exceptional
			Walker to be a control to the analysis of the control of the contr
10.	My friends fun in the b		i.
	a. Were having	b. Having	c. Is having
			12

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### Language Lab Pre – test

Choose	the correct answer:		$\bigcirc$
1.	What did Jess do last summa. She went to Greece b. She spent time at a l c. She didn't go to Gre	with her friends. hospital in Greece.	
2.	How was John's family hole	iday? b. Tiring	c. Fun
3.	When was the weather bad  a. on both his family h  b. on both his family h  c. on his walking holid	noliday and his walking holiday noliday only	
4.	b. Her family always s	s family holiday? to the same place next year. stayed together during the holiday me time watching animals.	y.
5.	Who in Claire's family like a. Claire	es to go to bars in the evening? b. Her son	. Her daughter
6.	What is true about Jaden's  a. The first week was  b. The second week w  Both weeks were gi	better than the second.  vas better than the first.	
7.	Which activity did Jaden N  a. Fishing b. Visiting bars  Having parties on the		
8.	The synonym of holiday is Day off	b. Term	c. Routine
9.	Claire: We went to South a. Expressive	Africa last summer, it was b. Expensive	c. Exceptional
10	. My friends fu	n in the beach and I was lying in b. Having	the bed. c. Is having

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### Language Lab Pre – test

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Choose	e the correct answer :		O
1.	He has a nervous a. Tradition	of scratching his head. b. habit	c. custom
2.	When you meet Amar a. marvel	nda, you will her beauty	c. focus
3.	You can't	working so hard for so many hour b. put on	rs. You'll exhaust yourself.
4.	exhausted.	hildren can be quite a ta	sk, which can leave you feeling
5.		person. She will never give away	See William St.
6.	This box is a. On the way	Will you move it please? b. In the way	c. By the way
	Unfortunately, I will	have a short holiday this summer	
0	a. In the least	b. Most of all that I stopped reading it after a	
8.	a dull	b. gripping	c. vivid
9.	This is the mana. who	car was stolen yesterday. b. whose	c. whom
10	). She is th	nan all her classmates at Science. b. best	c. good

### Reg. No. 20 AUPHOB

Il B. Sc., Physics

#### Language Lab Pre – test

R. Greethapriya

Choos	e the correct answer	:	$\bigcap$
1.	He has a nervous _ a. Tradition	of scratching his head.	c. custom
2.	When you meet An a. marvel	nanda, you will her beauty.	c. focus
3.	You can't a. turn on	working so hard for so many hours. b. put on	You'll exhaust yourself.
4.	exhausted.	l children can be quite a task	, which can leave you feeling
	a. stimulating	b. challenging	c. competitive
5.	Ann is aa. logical	person. She will never give away a	secret. c. punctual
6.	This box isOn the way	Will you move it please? b. In the way	c. By the way
7.	Unfortunately, I wi	ll have a short holiday this summer as	I can only take five days off
	a. In the least	b. Most of all	c. At least
8.	This book is so a. dull	that I stopped reading it after a b. gripping	couple of chapters. c. vivid
9.	This is the man a. who	car was stolen yesterday.  b. whose	c. whom
10.	She is Better	than all her classmates at Science. b. best	c. good

St. Evoungelin II B. Sc Physica 20 AUPH 40

#### Language Lab Pre - test

Choos	e the correct answer:		
1.	He has a nervous	of scratching his head.	
	a. Tradition	b. habit	c. custom
2.	When you meet Amar	nda, you will her beau	ty.
	a. marvel	b. admire	c. focus
3.	You can't	working so hard for so many ho	urs. You'll exhaust yourself.
	a. turn on	b. put on	c. keep on
4.	Looking after small clexhausted.	hildren can be quite a	task, which can leave you feeling
	a. stimulating	b. challenging	c. competitive
5.	Ann is aa. logical	person. She will never give awa	ay a secret. c. punctual
6.	This box is	Will you move it please?	
	a. On the way	b. In the way	c. By the way
7.			r as I can only take five days off
	a. In the least	b. Most of all	c. At least
	<u> </u>	that I stopped reading it afte b. gripping	r a couple of chapters. c. vivid
	a. wno	car was stolen yesterday.	c. whom
10	. She is th	an all her classmates at Science.	
	Deller	b. best	c. good

### Language Lab End – test

		and the control of the control
Choose	he correc	t answer:

,000	, in the second of the second	
1	The words he mentions at the beginning of the video belong to languages	\
• •	a. that might disappear soon.	\
	b. That he would like to speak.	
	c. that were spoken in the past.	
	C. that were species in the passes	
2	Which sentence is correct?	
۷.	a. One out of three languages in the world have fewer than 1,000 speakers.	
	b. 40% of languages have disappeared.	
	Over 17,000 languages are spoken in the world.	
3	According to the video, Latin	
٠.	a. Is still spoken today but in different forms	
	b. was the first important language to die.	
	c. died over 2,000 ago.	
	o. died o in april 19	
4.	In the Soviet Union,	
1.4.5	a voung people saw how necessary it was to speak Russian.	
	h some people refused to speak Kussian.	
	c. the government forced the people to speak only Russian.	
	377 (847) (447)	
5.	Hebrew	,-
	a. is the official language in more than one country.	
	b. is the only dead language that came to life again.	
	c. has four million speakers.	
6.	Cornish is	
	a. the second most spoken language in Wales.	
	b. a dead language.	
	e. a language spoken only by a few.	
-	language came back from the dead.	
7.	a. Latin	
	b. Hebrew	
	c. French	
	Jo. Holdin	
Q	Fortnight means a period of	
0.	a. One week b. two weeks c. three weeks	
9.	Jewish settlers to PalestineHebrew on their arrival as their common la	nguage.
	a. Bought b. got c. adopted	
	and the second of the second o	
10	0 language is a temple in which the soul of those who speak it is enshrined.	
	a. Each b. Every c. Any	
	**	

A. Nancy 21AUEN38

#### Language Lab End - test



10056	e the correct answer:		
1.	The words he mentions at the  a. that might disappear  b. That he would like to  c. that were spoken in t	soon. speak.	video belong to languages
2.	Which sentence is correct?  a. One out of three lang b. 40% of languages ha  Over 17,000 languages	ve disappeared.	have fewer than 1,000 speakers.
3.	According to the video, Lating. Is still spoken today b. was the first importance. died over 2,000 ago.	but in different for	ns
4.	In the Soviet Union, young people saw ho b. some people refused c. the government force	to speak Russian.	
5.	Hebrew  a. is the official language b. is the only dead language c. has four million spea	uage that came to li	
6.	Cornish is  a. the second most spok  b. a dead language.  a language spoken or		les.
7.	a. Latin b. Hebrew c. French	back from the dead	
8.	Fortnight means a period of _a. One week	b. two weeks	c. three weeks
9.	Jewish settlers to Palestine _ a. Bought	b. got Hebrew	on their arrival as their common language c. adopted
10.	language is a temple a. Each	in which the soul of bEvery	those who speak it is enshrined. c. Any

Murugeshwari. P 21 AUCH 28

c. Any

# Language Lab End – test Language Lab End – test

	*		
Choose	the correct answer:		O
1.	The words he mentions at the a. that might disappear b. That he would like to c. that were spoken in the control of the contro	soon. speak.	belong to languages
2.	b. 40% of languages ha		e fewer than 1,000 speakers.
3.	According to the video, Lating.  Is still spoken today b. was the first importa c. died over 2,000 ago.	but in different forms nt language to die.	
4.	In the Soviet Union,  young people saw ho b. some people refused c. the government force	to speak Russian.	
5.	Hebrew  a. is the official langua b. is the only dead lang c. has four million spea	uage that came to life a	
6.	a. the second most spol b. a dead language.		*
7.	a. Latin b. Hebrew c. French	back from the dead.	
8.	Fortnight means a period of one week	b. two weeks	c. three weeks
9.	Jewish settlers to Palestine _ a. Bought	b. got Hebrew on the	heir arrival as their common language. c. adopted
10.	a. Each	in which the soul of those b. Every	e who speak it is enshrined. c. Any

		Language Lab End –	test	
Choose	e the correct answer:		Q	
1.	The words he mentions at the  a. that might disappear s  th. That he would like to  c. that were spoken in the	soon. speak.	belong to languages	
2.	Which sentence is correct?  a. One out of three languages have over 17,000 languages.	ve disappeared.	e fewer than 1,000 speakers.	
3.	According to the video, Latin  a. Is still spoken today b  b. was the first importan  c. died over 2,000 ago.	out in different forms		
4.	In the Soviet Union, young people saw how b. some people refused t c. the government force	to speak Russian.		
5.	Hebrew  a. is the official languag  b. is the only dead langu  c. has four million speak	age that came to life ag		
6.	a. the second most spoke b. a dead language. c. a language spoken on			
7.	a. Latin b. Hebrew French	eack from the dead.		
8.	Fortnight means a period of One week	b. two weeks	c. three weeks	
9.	Jewish settlers to Palestine	Hebrew on the	neir arrival as their common langua	age.

b. got

\_\_ language is a temple in which the soul of those who speak it is enshrined.

Each b. Every c. Any

c. adopted

a. Bought

a. Each

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#### Language Lab End - test

~.			
Choose	the	correct	ancwer
CHOOSE	uic	COLLECT	allow CI.

1. The words he mentions at the beginning of the video belong to languages... a. that might disappear soon. b. That he would like to speak. c. that were spoken in the past. 2. Which sentence is correct? One out of three languages in the world have fewer than 1,000 speakers. b. 40% of languages have disappeared. Over 17,000 languages are spoken in the world. 3. According to the video, Latin... a. Is still spoken today but in different forms b. was the first important language to die. c. died over 2,000 ago. 4. In the Soviet Union, ... a. young people saw how necessary it was to speak Russian. b. some people refused to speak Russian. c. the government forced the people to speak only Russian. 5. Hebrew... a. is the official language in more than one country. 6. is the only dead language that came to life again. c. has four million speakers. 6. Cornish is ... a. the second most spoken language in Wales. b. a dead language. a language spoken only by a few. language came back from the dead. a. Latin b. Hebrew e. French 8. Fortnight means a period of \_\_\_\_\_\_
a. One week \_\_\_\_\_\_b. two weeks c. three weeks 9. Jewish settlers to Palestine \_\_\_\_\_ Hebrew on their arrival as their common language. b. got a. Bought c. adopted

language is a temple in which the soul of those who speak it is enshrined.

c. Any

b. Every

a. Each

HYSL

#### Language Lab - End Test

1. W	hich adjective does NO	OT describe the Scilly Isle	s?					
	c. safe							
2. W	2. Which island does Emily live on?							
	a. St Mary's b. Bryher c. Tresco							
3. En	nily works at a							
	a. pub	b. garden		c. hotel				
4. W	hich island is the bigge	st?						
	a. St Mary's	b. Bryher	8	c. Tresco				
5. Ho	w many people live or	Bryher?	10	/				
	a. over 1500	b. about 200	100	e. less than 100				
6. Wł	nere does Emily's son	go to school now?						
	a. St Mary's	b. Bryher		c Tresco				
7. Wł	nat does Emily say abo	ut tourists?						
	a. They are surprised	when they visit for the fi	rst tir	me.				
	b. They are rarely po	lite and they are often no	isy.					
	c. They rarely visit th	ne smaller islands.						
3. The	ere is a Secondary scho	ool at Brian.						
	A) True							
	B) False							
. Wh	at is the passage about	7						
	a. Holiday	b. Living on island		c. Travel				
0. Er	0. Emily's husband works as a gardener.							
	A) True	B) False						
	or o	The state of the s						

### Language Lab - End Test

P. Ushavion Gurarathy. 20 Augy 30 II. B. Sc. Physics

<ol> <li>Which adjective does</li> </ol>	NOT describe the Scilly Isl	es?
a. busy	b beautiful	c. safe
2. Which island does Em	nily live on?	ti e
a. St Mary's	b. Bryher	yc. Tresco
3. Emily works at a		
a. pub	b. garden	c. hotel
4. Which island is the bi	ggest?	
a. St Mary's	b. Bryher	c. Tresco
5. How many people live	e on Bryher?	
a. over 1500	b about 200	c. less than 100
6. Where does Emily's s	on go to school now?	
a. St Mary's	b. Bryher	c. Tresco
7. What does Emily say	about tourists?	
a. They are surpr	ised when they visit for the	first time.
b. They are rarely	y polite and they are often n	oisy.
c. They rarely vis	sit the smaller islands.	
8. There is a Secondary	school at Brian.	
ArTrue		
B) False	a a	
9. What is the passage al	bout?	
a. Holiday	b. Living on island	c Travel
10. Emily's husband wo		
15 - 5	B) False	**
A) True	( D) raise	

## A. Sheela Varsha

#### Language Lab - End Test

20AUPH31 ii B.SC physics

1. W	nich adjective does NC	T describe the Scilly Isles?			
	a. busy	b. beautiful	e. safe		
2. Which island does Emily live on?					
	a. St Mary's	b. Bryher	c. Tresco		
3. En	nily works at a				
	a. pub	b. garden	c. hotel		
4. Wł	nich island is the bigge	st?	*		
	a. St Mary's	b. Bryher	c. Tresco		
5. Ho	w many people live on	Bryher?			
	a. over 1500	b. about 200	c/less than 100		
6. Wh	ere does Emily's son g	go to school now?			
	a. St Mary's	b. Bryher	c. Tresco		
7. Wh	at does Emily say about	ut tourists?			
	a. They are surprised	when they visit for the first ti	me.		
	b. They are rarely po	lite and they are often noisy.			
	They rarely visit th	ne smaller islands.			
3. The	re is a Secondary scho	ool at Brian.			
	A) True				
	B) False				
. Wh	at is the passage about	?			
	a. Holiday	Living on island	c. Travel		
10. En	nily's husband works a	as a gardener.			
	A) True	B) False			
	50				

#### Language Lab - End Test

R. Greethapriya

1. Which adjective does NO	OT describe the Scilly Isles?		
a. busy	b. beautiful	c. safe	
2. Which island does Emily	live on?	700	X
a. St Mary's	b. Bryher	c. Tresco	
3. Emily works at a			
a. pub	b. garden	c. hotel	
4. Which island is the bigg	est?		
a. St Mary's	b. Bryher	c. Tresco	
5. How many people live of	on Bryher?		
a. over 1500	b. about 200	c. less than 100	
6. Where does Emily's sor	go to school now?		
a. St Mary's	b. Bryher	c/Tresco	
7. What does Emily say at	oout tourists?		
a. They are surpris	ed when they visit for the fi	rst time.	
b. They are rarely	polite and they are often no	isy.	
c. They rarely visit	the smaller islands.		
8. There is a Secondary so	hool at Brian.		
A)True			100
B) False			
9. What is the passage abo	out?		
a. Holiday	b. Living on island	c. Travel	
10. Emily's husband work	ks as a gardener.		
A) True	B) False		
•			

P. Infant Creacy Some Reg no: 20AUPH07

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. They rarely vis	sit the smaller islands.	
8. There is a Secondary	school at Brian.	
A) True		
B) False		e.
9. What is the passage a	bout?	· ·
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10. Emily's husband we	orks as a gardener.	
A) True	B) False	
	,	

7. Aucekia Emima



## Learn**English** Teens

**Grammar videos: Passive forms** 



Remember to watch the video first! Then read the conversation between Sophie and Jun, an English language student that Sophie met in China. Sophie's helping Jun understand how to use passive forms.



Grammar Snacks

We use the passive, rather than the active, to show that we are more interested in a certain part of the sentence. The passive is usually formed by the verb to be + past participle.



Can you give me some examples of the active and passive?

Jun

Yes, of course. Here's a passive sentence:

My room is being cleaned.

'My room' is the main focus of the sentence. The active form would be 'The cleaners are cleaning my room'. This sounds strange because it is obvious that, if you are in a hotel, cleaners would clean your room. So we sometimes use the passive to avoid stating the obvious.



Sophie



OK, that makes sense. Are there any other uses?

We also use the passive when we don't know who did something, or when it isn't important.

It's the biggest outdoor elevator in the world, so I've been informed.

It doesn't matter who told me.

I think loads of films have been made there.

The important thing is the films, not the film-makers.



Can you use a passive and also say who did the action?

Yes.

Avatar was made by James Cameron.





Grammar videos: Passive forms



Is the passive formal?

No, not necessarily. It can be formal or neutral or informal.

I hope to find everything clean and tidy ... you've been warned!

But we often avoid the passive in very informal spoken language, for example, by using they.

They based the scenery in Avatar on the landscape here.

We don't know exactly who they are, but we can guess that it's the people who made the film.



I think I've heard people use you a lot too when they don't refer to anyone in particular.

Yes, very good! That's another way of sounding more informal. You is a bit different; it means 'people in general'.

Parcels can be collected from the Post Office between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (more formal)

You can collect parcels between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (less formal)



One last question, what about the passive with get? Is that informal too?

Yes, when we're speaking informally we also often use get rather than the verb be.

He was sacked from his job. = He got sacked from his job.

But be careful, not all verbs can be used in the passive with get - only verbs for talking about an action or a change.

She was knocked off her bike by a bus. = She got knocked off her bike by a bus.

Charlie Chaplin was loved by millions. Charlie Chaplin got loved by millions.



Phew, OK. I think my brain has been fried by all this!

Ah, OK, we'll stop. But look - you're using the passive correctly already!



Watch the video on our website!



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Grammar videos: Passive forms - transcript



Watch the video on our website!



Sophie:

Hello? Hi? Can you hear me? I'm outside the hotel. My room is being cleaned. It's a bit

noisy.

Oliver:

Yeah, I can hear you, Mum. How's China?

Sophie:

Amazing. I'm in Zhangjiajie.

Oliver:

Where?

Sophie:

Zhangjiajie National Park. It's been used in a lot of films. I was told the scenery in Avatar

was based on the landscape here.

Oliver:

Really? Wow! Has it got mountains a bit like fingers?

Sophie:

Yeah, that's the place.

Oliver:

So, how do you get up the mountains? Can you?

Sophie:

One mountain has an enormous lift, the biggest outdoor elevator in the world, so I've been

informed. It takes you right to the top. It was fantastic!

Oliver:

What else have you seen?

Sophie:

Well, I met some local girls wearing regional costume. They were absolutely gorgeous.

They're decorated with bands of flowers and there's a lot of red.

Oliver:

Ah, nice, but don't even think about it as a Christmas present!

Sophie:

OK, got the message!

Oliver:

Good! What are you up to tomorrow?

Sophie:

Well, we're going to Baofeng Lake. I think loads of films have been made there too. It's

going to be fascinating.

Oliver:

Cool. What about the language? Have you learned any Mandarin?

Sophie:

Not much, to be honest. My guide translates for us. She's the best! Anyway! I'll call

tomorrow and I'm back on Saturday. I hope to find everything clean and tidy ... you've been

warned!!

Oliver:

Yeah, Mum. Have a great day tomorrow – look forward to seeing the photos. Bye.

Sophie:

Love you.

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Grammar videos: Passive forms - exercises



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1	Check	vour	grammar:	true	or	false
---	-------	------	----------	------	----	-------

Circle True or False for these sentences.

1.	We use the passive when we don't want or need to specify who did the action.	True	False
2.	We use the verb have and the past participle to form the passive.	True	False
3.	You can't say who did the action when you're using the passive.	True	False
4.	The passive is not always formal.	True	False
5.	In some contexts we can say they or you instead of using the passive.	True	False
6.	We also use get instead of be to form the passive sometimes.	True	False

#### 2. Check your grammar: word 2 word

Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1.	stolen!	My	wallet	been	has		
	My.	wall	et h	as b	eon St	olen!	
2.	repaired.	Our	being	televi	sion is		
	0.wx	tel	lewision	ai	being	нера	ired
3.	bags	made	are	These	by hand.		
	The	bo \	bags	are	made	by	hard
4.	made		one week			in	
	Th	<u>e</u>	film	was	made	on	one week
5.	not to	were	They	asked	do that.		
	Th	ery	were	abked	tan	to	do that

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backs.

### Grammar videos: Passive forms – exercises

6.	decided will be The winners next week.
	The winners will be decided next week
7.	The Hunger were books. based Games films on a series of
	The Hunger Grames films were based on a series of
8.	Over sold. three million have DVDs of Avatar been
	Over stree million 2025 of hoter fame been sold
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	= The opening date hash ban arrowced yet.
4.	A car hit my dog.
	= My dog was hit by a car
5.	Someone had burgled his house.
	= His house had been burgled:
6.	Students will organise the party themselves.
	= The party will be examined by students themselves.
7.	Clare didn't write that note.
	= That note with by Clare
8.	Someone is painting our classroom.
	= Our classroom is being painted.
9.	People saw a meteorite over the North Pole.
	= A meteorite over the North Pole.



Grammar videos: Passive forms - exercises

10. The organisers will divide the prize money between the two winners.

= The prize money will be divided, between the two winners.

#### Discussion

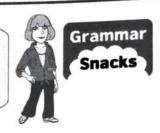
Think of a film that you like. When and where was it made? Was it based on a true story or a book?



Grammar videos: Passive forms



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Sophie



OK, that makes sense. Are there any other uses?

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It's the biggest outdoor elevator in the world, so I've been informed.

It doesn't matter who told me.

I think loads of films have been made there.

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Can you use a passive and also say who did the action?

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Grammar videos: Passive forms



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But we often avoid the passive in very informal spoken language, for example, by using *they*.

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We don't know exactly who they are, but we can guess that it's the people who made the film.



I think I've heard people use *you* a lot too when they don't refer to anyone in particular.

Yes, very good! That's another way of sounding more informal. You is a bit different; it means 'people in general'.

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Grammar videos: Passive forms - transcript



Watch the video on our website!



Sophie:

Hello? Hi? Can you hear me? I'm outside the hotel. My room is being cleaned. It's a bit

noisy.

Oliver:

Yeah, I can hear you, Mum. How's China?

Sophie:

Amazing. I'm in Zhangjiajie.

Oliver:

Where?

Sophie:

Zhangjiajie National Park. It's been used in a lot of films. I was told the scenery in Avatar

was based on the landscape here.

Oliver:

Really? Wow! Has it got mountains a bit like fingers?

Sophie:

Yeah, that's the place.

Oliver:

So, how do you get up the mountains? Can you?

Sophie:

One mountain has an enormous lift, the biggest outdoor elevator in the world, so I've been

informed. It takes you right to the top. It was fantastic!

Oliver:

What else have you seen?

Sophie:

Well, I met some local girls wearing regional costume. They were absolutely gorgeous.

They're decorated with bands of flowers and there's a lot of red.

Oliver:

Ah, nice, but don't even think about it as a Christmas present!

Sophie:

OK, got the message!

Oliver:

Good! What are you up to tomorrow?

Sophie:

Well, we're going to Baofeng Lake. I think loads of films have been made there too. It's

going to be fascinating.

Oliver:

Cool. What about the language? Have you learned any Mandarin?

Sophie:

Not much, to be honest. My guide translates for us. She's the best! Anyway! I'll call

tomorrow and I'm back on Saturday. I hope to find everything clean and tidy ... you've been

warned!!

Oliver:

Yeah, Mum. Have a great day tomorrow - look forward to seeing the photos. Bye.

Sophie:

Love you.

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### Grammar videos: Passive forms - exercises



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1	. Check your	grammar.	true	or	false
1	. Check your	grannina.	CIGO	٠.	

Circle True or False for these sentences.

- We use the passive when we don't want or need to specify who did the action.
- We use the verb have and the past participle to form the passive.
- You can't say who did the action when you're using the passive.
- The passive is not always formal.
- In some contexts we can say they or you instead of using the passive.
- We also use get instead of be to form the passive sometimes.

/		
1	rue)	

False

True

False

True

False

True

False

True

False

True False

### 2. Check your grammar: word 2 word

Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1.	stolen!	Му	wallet	been	IIdS	
	My	ua	llet !	has	been	stolen!
2.	repaired.	Our	being	televis		
		tele	vision	is	being	repaired
3.	bags	made	are	These	by hand.	
	These	k	ags	שופם	mad	e by hand
4.	made	The	one week	! film	was	in

The film was made in one week

They were asked not to do that

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## Grammar videos: Passive forms – exercises

6.	decided	will	be	The w	inners	next week.		
	The	ں	นน้ำทอ	<u> </u>	will	be do	inlod	next week.
7.	The Hunge			books.	based	Games films	on	a series of
	The	Hung	091	Gran	nos	films un	~n 1	scal on a se
8.			uncc	Tillion	nave	DVDs of Avatar	been	bo
	.DVDJ	three	·!	llion	. D.V.D.s.	of proton	hour	been sold.
						0		.Deen Soul.
3. C	heck your	gramm	ar: gar	o fill				
Com	plete the sen	itences us	ing the	passive.				
1.	The theat	re has car	ncelled t	he play.			4	
					cance	y the theatre.		
2.	Did some					,		
				studen		ut the trip?		
3.	They have	n't annou	nced the	e opening				
					it bee	announce yet	d	
4.	A car hit n	ny dog.				/		
		= My dog	g <u>Cua</u>	s hi	<u></u>	a car.		
5.	Someone	had burg						
		= His ho	use <u>h</u>	ad t	ocen l	ourgled		
6.	Students	will organ	ise the	party them	selves.	unised by students themse		
		= The pa	arty <u>w</u>	ill be	0 17	by students themse	elves.	
7.	Clare did	In't write th			en v			
		= That r	note	osn't	writte	by Clare		
8.	Someon	e is paintir			, ,			
			lassroor		being	painted. <		
9.	People s	saw a met					ala /	
		= A me	teorite _	was	Spen	_ over the North P	ole	
1								

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### Grammar videos: Passive forms – exercises

10. The organisers will divide the prize money between the two winners.

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#### Discussion

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Grammar videos: Passive forms - transcript



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Oliver: Yeah, I can hear you, Mum. How's China?

Sophie: Amazing. I'm in Zhangjiajie.

Oliver: Where?

Sophie: Zhangjiajie National Park. It's been used in a lot of films. I was told the scenery in Avatar

was based on the landscape here.

Oliver: Really? Wow! Has it got mountains a bit like fingers?

Sophie: Yeah, that's the place.

Oliver: So, how do you get up the mountains? Can you?

Sophie: One mountain has an enormous lift, the biggest outdoor elevator in the world, so I've been

informed. It takes you right to the top. It was fantastic!

Oliver: What else have you seen?

Sophie: Well, I met some local girls wearing regional costume. They were absolutely gorgeous.

They're decorated with bands of flowers and there's a lot of red.

Oliver: Ah, nice, but don't even think about it as a Christmas present!

Sophie: OK, got the message!

Oliver: Good! What are you up to tomorrow?

Sophie: Well, we're going to Baofeng Lake. I think loads of films have been made there too. It's

going to be fascinating.

Oliver: Cool. What about the language? Have you learned any Mandarin?

Sophie: Not much, to be honest. My guide translates for us. She's the best! Anyway! I'll call

tomorrow and I'm back on Saturday. I hope to find everything clean and tidy ... you've been

warned!!

Oliver: Yeah, Mum. Have a great day tomorrow – look forward to seeing the photos. Bye.

Sophie: Love you.

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Grammar videos: Passive forms - exercises



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1	Check	vour	grammar:	true	or	false
---	-------	------	----------	------	----	-------

Circle True or False for these sentences.

False We use the passive when we don't want or need to specify who did the action. True 1. False We use the verb have and the past participle to form the passive. True 2. False True You can't say who did the action when you're using the passive. 3. False True The passive is not always formal. 4. False In some contexts we can say they or you instead of using the passive. True 5. False True ) We also use get instead of be to form the passive sometimes. 6.

### 2. Check your grammar: word 2 word

Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1.	stolen!	My	wallet	been	lias			
	My 0	vallet.	hos	licen	ortole	n! /		
2.	repaired.	Our	being	televis	ion is			/
	Owe	televi	sion	is clea	ing	repair	eod V	
3.	bags	made	are	THESE	by name.			1
	These	lag	s are	o me	rde 1	ay ha	nd /	
4.	made	The	one week		was	in		
	The	film		mae	le in	one.	week	, 
5.	not to	were		asked	do that.			
	They	W93	o as	ked v	ot to	do	that.	········



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### Learn English Teens

### Grammar videos: Passive forms - exercises

6.	decided will be The winners next week.
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7.	The Hunger were books. based Games films on a series of
	The Hunger Grames films work based on a deries
8.	Over sold. three million have DVDs of Avatar been
	Over three million DVD3 of Avator have cheen &
	eck your grammar: gap fill
Comp	ete the sentences using the passive.
1.	The theatre has cancelled the play.
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2.	Did someone tell the students about the trip?
	= Were the votudents told about the trip?
3.	They haven't announced the opening date yet.
	= The opening date hasn't soon announced
4.	A car hit my dog.
	= My dog ugs hit by a car.
5.	Someone had burgled his house.
	= His house had theen threegled
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	= The party will the party students themselves.
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### Grammar videos: Passive forms - exercises

10. The organisers will divide the prize money between the two winners.

= The prize money will be divided between the two winners.

#### Discussion

Think of a film that you like. When and where was it made? Was it based on a true story or a book?

### St. Mary's College (Autonomous) - Thoothukudi

### Part II English – Spoken English Viva- 18UGEN41

### Semester IV - 18.05.2022

Group Room No.		Major	Total Students	Staff-in-charge	
A G28		English (SSC)	40	Dr. F. Mary Priya	
В	G10	Microbiology (SSC) Psychology (SSC)	29 19	Ms. Dorathy Catherine	
C	B16	English	69	Ms. Thiburtius	
D	B24	Economics	49	Ms. X.Amala Steffi	
Е	D03	History	44	Dr. D.Shunmugajothi	
F	B13	Mathematics	38	Dr. T.Mary Manonmani	
G	C12	Physics	34	Dr. S. Sudha Rani	
Н	B19	Chemistry	45	Ms. Viviliya	
Ι	C13	Botany	37	Ms. Sharmila	
J	J A08 Zoology		42	Ms. Bala Yoga Meena	



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### St. Mary's College (Autonomous), Thoothukudi

### Part II English – Spoken English Viva - 21UGEN21

### Semester II - 19.05.2022

Group	Room No.	Major	Total Students	Staff-in-charge	
A	B23	English	59	Ms. Melba Sharon	
В	C01	Economics B.Com.Corporate (SSC)	31 20	Ms. Anusia	
C	D02	History	38	Ms. Janish	
D	B15	Mathematics	44	Ms. Hermina	
Е	C08	Physics	36	Ms. Priyanka	
F	B26	Chemistry	44	Ms. Reeda	
G	A05	Zoology	41	Ms. Rufina	
Н.	D08	Computer Science	45	Dr. Betsy	
I	B18	Commerce	74	Ms. Shalom	
J	A10	Botany BBA (SSC)	16 19	Ms. M.Mangalaeswar	
K	G27	B.Com (SSC-A)	53	Ms. Abila	
L	G26	B.Com (SSC-B)	52	Dr. N.Sumathi	
M	H13	Psychology (SSC) Mathematics (SSC)	27 6	Dr. B.Serena Margaret	
N	G21	English (SSC) Microbiology (SSC)	27 21	Ms. A.Patricia Romila	



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