

**Certificate in Communication Skills**  
**Term End Examination**  
**June 2018**

**CCS-02: Reading Skills**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Figures on the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**Group-A**

**1. Tick the right response in the following questions.**

**1X10=10**

- (a) I want to visit the place where an accident \_\_\_\_\_ place yesterday.  
(i) has taken (ii) took (iii) will take (iv) takes
- (b) I \_\_\_\_\_ say why my friends did not attend the class yesterday.  
(i) May not (ii) must not (iii) cannot (iv) should not
- (c) There are dark clouds in the sky. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ rain.  
(i) Will (ii) may (iii) is going to (iv) will be
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ you seen the girl who won a prize in a national competition?  
(i) do (ii) has (iii) have (iv) had
- (e) One of our favourite teacher \_\_\_\_\_ been transferred.  
(i) has (ii) have (iii) will (iv) is
- (f) Prices \_\_\_\_\_ when there is excess of production and demands increase.  
(i) will fall (ii) fall (iii) have fallen (iv) will be falling
- (g) \_\_\_\_\_ you mind closing the doors?  
(i) would (ii) should (iii) must (iv) ought
- (h) When \_\_\_\_\_ the time for the next meeting?  
(i) is (ii) will be (iii) be (iv) shall
- (i) I \_\_\_\_\_ I should buy this book.  
(i) will think (ii) thought (iii) think (iv) have thought
- (j) I \_\_\_\_\_ your problem but I cannot help you.  
(i) am understanding (ii) understand (iii) will understand (iv) will have understood

## Group-B

2. Write short notes on any four in about 50 words.

5X4=20

- (a) Reading and distance learning
- (b) Elevation of Style
- (c) Grammatical analysis of texts
- (d) Phrasal verbs
- (e) Finite and non-finite auxiliaries
- (f) Prescriptive and descriptive dictionaries

## Group-C

3. Answer any four of the following questions in about 200 words.

10X4=40

- (a) How is reading an integrative process? Explain with examples.
- (b) Explain the readers factors in readability.
- (c) What do you mean by rhetoric? Describe with examples.
- (d) What is grammatical parallelism? Explain with examples.
- (e) What are the different types of bilingual dictionaries? How do they help in learning a new language?
- (f) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

It is observed that half of the world's 6,800 languages are likely to vanish within two generation-that's one language lost every ten days. Never ever in the history of language this has happened before. 'At the moment we are heading for about three or four languages dominating the world,' says Mark Pagel, an evolutionary biologist at the University of Reading, UK. 'it's a mass extinction, and whether they will ever rebound from the loss is difficult to know.'

Although there are thousands of languages spoken by people, only 250 languages have more than a million speakers, and at least 3,000 fewer than 2,5000. What makes a language endangered is not just the speakers, but how old they are. If it is spoken by children, it is relatively safe. Decision made by the governments and various agencies plays a vital role in preserving a language. Ignoring a minority language for public use (street signs, supermarket goods labels, newspapers, advertisements, for instance) brings an end to it. The deadliest weapon is the economic globalization. Even if the speakers of minority language love to communicate in their mother tongue, they are bound by the circumstances to adapt to the 'other language' because of the socio-economic pressures to conduct their activities. Language is also intimately linked with culture, therefore, it is difficult to preserve one without the other. Linguists have been highlighting this fact but despite their efforts many

languages will disappear over the next century. ” The key to fostering diversity is for people to learn their ancestral tongue as well as the dominant language. Most of the languages will not survive without a large degree of bilingualism,” says an expert.

There is a need to rekindle interest in the dying languages. Efforts are being made at various levels to give a boost to the endangered languages . For example, in some countries volunteers or regular teachers join hands with the adult speakers of the language to teach the native language to people for a short period. But that is not enough. It is observed that preventing a language from dying out is not the same as giving it a new life by using it every day because preserving a language is more like preserving fruits in a jar. However, there are examples of languages that have survived in written form and then been revived by later generations.

- I. What does Mark Pagel say about the endangered languages?
- II. How many languages have more than one million speakers?
- III. What brings an end to the use of a language?
- IV. What is the key to fostering diversity?
- V. What kinds of efforts are being made at various levels to give a boost to the endangered languages?

### **Group-D**

4. Answer any two of the following questions in about 250 words. 15X2=30

- (a) Elucidate Barrett’s Taxonomy of Reading Comprehension with examples.
- (b) What are the tools for narrative analysis? Explain with examples.
- (c) What are the different uses of dictionaries? Describe with suitable examples.

(d) Read the following passage and do as directed.

- i. State the main idea. [5]
- ii. State the supporting details. [5]
- iii. Give a suitable title. [5]

In a very short period of time the internet has had a profound impact on the way we live. Since the Internet was made operational in 1983, it has lowered both the costs of communication and the barriers to creative expression. It has challenged old business models and enabled new ones. It has provided access to information on a scale never before achievable. It succeeded because we designed it to be flexible and open. These two features have allowed it to accommodate innovation without massive changes to its infrastructure. An open, borderless and standardized platform means that barriers to entry are low, competition is high, interoperability is assured and innovation is rapid. The beauty of an open platform is that there are no gatekeepers. For centuries, access to and creation of information was controlled by the few. The internet has changed that --and is rapidly becoming the platform for everyone, by everyone. Of course, it still has a way to go. Today there are only about 2.3 billion internet users, representing roughly 30% of the world's population. Much of the information that they can access online is in English, but this is changing rapidly. The technological progress of the internet has also set social

change in motion. As with other enabling inventions before it, from the telegraph to television, some will worry about the effects of broader access to information -- the printing press and the rise in literacy that it effected were, after all, long seen as destabilising. Similar concerns about the internet are occasionally raised, but if we take a long view, I am confident that its benefits far outweigh the discomforts of learning to integrate it into our lives. The internet and the world wide web are what they are because literally millions of people have made it so. It is a grand collaboration. It would be foolish not to acknowledge that the openness of the internet has had a price. Security is an increasingly important issue and cannot be ignored. If there is an area of vital research and development for the internet, this is one of them. I am increasingly confident, however, that techniques and practices exist to make the internet safer and more secure while retaining its essentially open quality. After working on the internet and its predecessors for over four decades, I'm more optimistic about its promise than I have ever been. We are all free to innovate on the net every day. The internet is a tool of the people, built by the people for the people and it must stay that way.