CERTIFICATE PROGRAMME IN FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH (CFE)

02051 Term-End Examination
December, 2018

BEG-006: JOINING THE WORKFORCE

Time: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 100

Note: There are seven questions. All questions are compulsory.

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Gossip or 'chit-chat', like group discussion, can take place between two or more persons in a reasonable group. But it differs from group discussion in many respects. First, chit-chat is a pastime. People often enter into a chit-chat just to 'kill time'. Next there are no hard and fast rules for participating in such talks. Moreover, it is not a very disciplined and concerted talk, and there is no fixed topic for discussion. Chit-chat may shift from topic to topic and no one particular topic may be focused upon, developed or closed properly; and no conclusions may be drawn. Finally, chit-chat comes to an end when

it is time to disperse or when interest of the participants wanes or their attention is distracted. (Para 1)

Debates also differ from group discussion in many respects. No doubt, there is a topic for debate but the participants come to take part with pre-formed positions, their views and opinions are pre-determined and they fiercely defend them. In fact, the participants are virtually divided into two parties or groups: one, those who are in favour of the subject, and the others who are against the topic. They have no intention to enter into a joint enquiry and there is no scope for a free and open discussion. The session may end in victory/defeat or in a stand-off where the two sides still maintain their original positions on the topic. (Para 2)

Students are trained to participate in debates in schools and colleges. You may be quite familiar with what these are and how they are organised and made orderly in a school environment. But in reality, these can be quite disorderly and disorganised in spite of best efforts, and can get quite acrimonious on some occasions. (Para 3)

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- (a) (i) Give an appropriate title to the passage.(ii) In what sense is 'chit-chat' not a
 - well-organized activity? 2

 (iii) Describe briefly, the difference between 'Debate' as organised in
 - between 'Debate' as organised in school and 'Debate' in real life situations.
- (b) Find the words/phrases/expressions in the passage that have similar meaning to those given below:

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 - (i) fixed rules
 - (ii) change
 - (iii) decreases
 - (iv) unable to concentrate
 - (v) in many ways
 - (vi) desire
 - (vii) failure
 - (viii) planned
 - (ix) full of hostility
 - (x) situations

Give opposites of the following words from (c) the passage: 5 (i) often (ii) disciplined in favour (iii) familiar (iv) end (\mathbf{v}) (d) Use following words/phrases the in sentences of your own: 5 (i) pastime (ii) focused upon (iii) differ (iv)in favour of orderly (v)

2. Answer the following questions:

(a) People often use non-text information such as graphs, pie-charts, etc. in their presentation. Describe how such visual aids add to the effectiveness of one's presentation.

(b) Write a message based on an understanding of the dialogue given :

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The telephone rings and you pick up the phone and say 'hello'.

Caller: Good morning. May I speak to Mohini, please?

You : I'm afraid she's not in at the moment. May I know who's calling?

Caller: I'm Shweta, a classmate of hers.

When is she expected back?

You : Sorry, I've no idea. Would you like to leave a message?

Caller: Please tell her to call me back.

She has my number.

You: I will. Anything else?

Caller: No, thank you. Bye.

(c) Write a short paragraph on the ability to work in a team. Describe why this skill is important at any modern workplace today.

J.	wna	t would you say in the following situations?		
	Use expr	appropriate and polite forms and other essions.		
	(a)	You are visiting IGNOU (Regional office) to enquire about non-receipt of some reading material of your course. (Write in dialogue form)	5	
	(b)	You are in a new area far from your place and need to buy a postal order to submit your application for a job. You meet a passer-by. Enquire about the way to the nearest post office. (Write in a dialogue form)		
	(c)	You have received an interview call from a company. Write an e-mail to the company confirming that you would attend the interview.	5	
4.	(a)	Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions: (i) We are proud our association with you. (ii) These children go to school foot everyday.	5	
		_		

	(iii)		nas just recovered	a		
		long i	llness.			
	(iv)		must make people awar this danger.	e		
	(v)	_	le don't have much fait	h		
(b)			blanks with the correct phrasa	al <i>5</i>		
	(i) The Union has decided to the strike.					
		(1)	call out			
		(2)	call off			
		(3)	call over			
		(4)	call in			
	(ii)	The	new teacher is trying t	zo n		
		any r	any new job.			
		(1)	get over			
		(2)	get up			
		(3)	get on			
		(4)	get round			
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	(111)	The	government	has	decided	to
			the gan	g lead	er.	
		(1)	go against			
		(2)	go through			
		(3)	go after			
		(4)	go up			
	(')	Ob. 1			1	
	(iv)		era usually _		dur	ıng
		this j	period.			
		(1)	breaks in			
		(2)	breaks up			
		(3)	breaks down	ı		
		(4)	breaks out			
	(v)	An A	merican mult	inatio	nal has n	ow
			our com	pany.		
		(1)	taken up			
		(2)	taken away			
		(3)	taken in			
		(4)	taken over			
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5. (a) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate words choosing from the ones given in the box. There is an extra word. You may change the form of the word.

purse boring ruin task differ big

Probably the most important piece of electrical equipment to become widely used in the last few decades is the dishwasher. Washing up by hand is not only a time consuming (i) , but also an extremely (ii) one, particularly when you are on your own, and it also (iii) your hands. Dishwashers come in a range of (iv) sizes and models to suit your (v), the size of your family, and the layout of your kitchen.

- (b) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences choosing the most appropriate words from the ones given in the brackets:
 - (i) We all _____ not be allowed to take the test unless we pay the dues.

 (should, would, must)
 - (ii) How _____ you expect to reach on time if you do not take the metro?

 (must, ought to, can)

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(111)	If you want us to work on Sunday,
	then you give us Monday
	off. (would, must, may)
(iv)	you close the door, please ? (Should, Might, Could)
(v)	The messenger met with an accident,
	otherwise he have reached
	us on time.
	(ought to, would, must)
(vi)	What you have done if you
	were in this situation?
	(may, would, must)
(vii)	I see that you repair the
	puncture. (can, might, should)
(viii)	Helen speak French when
	she was just 5-years old.
	(should, may, could)
(ix)	The farmers grow good
	crops in this area before the
	irrigation scheme was implemented.
	(cannot, might not, could not)
(x)	The little girl always wish
	us whenever we passed by her house.
	(should, can, would)

- 6. You are applying for a job and need someone to write a reference for you. Write a letter to your former teacher and request him/her to write a reference for you. In your letter,
 - (a) Remind him/her who you are;
 - (b) Describe the job you are applying for;
 - (c) Explain why you want him/her to write a reference for you.
- 7. You had recently booked a holiday package with a company. But you were not satisfied with some of the arrangements they made. Write a letter to the company. In your letter,
 - (a) Give details of the package you booked;
 - (b) Explain the part of the package you were not satisfied with;
 - (c) Suggest what you want the company to do. 10