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**B.Sc. (Hons.) IN OPTOMETRY AND
OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES****Term-End Examination****December, 2010****BOS-001 : COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH***Time : 3 hours**Maximum Marks : 70*

Note : Answer all the questions.

1. *Read the following passage and answer the five questions :* **5x2=10**

Heart disease is the enemy number one of the human body in our time. It accounts for the largest number of deaths in all affluent societies, outstripping cancer, accidents, etc. as the causes of death. In developing countries as well, this trend is apparent, now that fewer people die of infections, and more children survive the diseases of childhood. There are four different types of heart diseases. Firstly, congenital heart disease, which is present at birth; an example of this is 'blue baby'. It accounts for 2% of all heart diseases. The second type, rheumatic, is quite common in 30/40% of heart diseases. It is caused by an

infection of the throat which causes damage to the heart. The symptoms are a chronic sore throat, painful joints and high fever. This disease is widespread in many developing countries, due to poor living conditions and over crowding. High blood pressure is also an important cause of heart disease, of the third type, hypertensive, which accounts for 15 to 25% of all heart cases. Degenerative heart disease is the most important health problem among adults. It is due to blocking of two blood vessels which supply blood to the heart muscle.

- (i) Why is heart disease considered 'the Enemy one' of our times ?
- (ii) What are the four types of heart diseases ?
- (iii) What is rheumatic heart disease ?
- (iv) What is degenerative heart disease ?
- (v) Discuss how our social and environmental conditions can lead to heart disease ?

2. Write a paragraph on *any one* of the following topics (150 words) 10

- (a) Medical tourism
- (b) Widespread occurrence of infectious diseases and the role of doctors
- (c) Medical profession and moral values
- (d) Communication skills : Why are they important for you ?

3. Write a letter of acceptance for the job offer you have received for the post of optometrist in a rural hospital. 10
4. Note - making and note - taking are two important skills that you should acquire. Why ? 5
5. Write a short note about KWL Plus method. 5
6. Change the following into passive voice. 5
- (i) They have postponed the meeting.
 - (ii) Somebody is using the computer at the moment.
 - (iii) He has sent me a mail.
 - (iv) They have built a new hospital near the airport.
 - (v) You cannot park the car here.
7. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb 'be' : (is, am, are, was, were) 5
- (i) When I met Mohan last year, he _____ a student.
 - (ii) Ramesh _____ interested in Computer Science.
 - (iii) They got married when they _____ in Chicago.
 - (iv) He _____ not a Mayor get, but he hopes to be someday.
 - (v) What _____ you doing at present ?

8. Match the words in column A with their synonyms in column B : 5

| <u>Column A</u> | <u>Column B</u> |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Exile | (i) Arrogant |
| (b) Haughty | (ii) Banish |
| (c) Obstacle | (iii) Made impure |
| (d) Contaminated | (iv) Without control |
| (e) Anarchic | (v) Something which stands on the way |

9. Match the words in column A with their antonyms in column B : 5

| <u>Column A</u> | <u>Column B</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Ambiguous | (i) Temporary |
| (b) Amicable | (ii) Patronise |
| (c) Permanent | (iii) Praise |
| (d) Boycott | (iv) Clear |
| (e) Censure | (v) Unfriendly |

10. Make a summary of the passage and supply a suitable title : 10

If you think writing and speech are equal and alternative systems with little or no difference, think again! To find out for yourself, record the speech of a fluent speaker and transcribe it. See what you find !

The differences arise because they are products of very different kinds of communicative situation. Speech is time - bound, dynamic and transient (not permanent). The participants are present and the speaker has a specific person or persons in mind. Writing, on the other hand, is space-bound, static and permanent. In most cases, the producer is not present and may not be even aware of the addressee or reader. Several points of contrast arise out of these differences.

Most importantly, the permanence of writing allows repeated readings and analysis. It promotes the development of careful organization of thoughts and arguments and accurate selection of content, language and structures. The layout, punctuations, sentences and paragraphs indicate the organization clearly.

By contrast, the spontaneity and rapidity of speech reduces the chance of complex preplanning, and promotes features that assist speakers to 'think standing up': constructions are looser; repetitions are frequent; and filler phrases such as 'you know', 'let me see', 'well ... umm', etc., are used. Pauses and intonation (rise and fall of voice) are used to divide utterances into parts.

Written language displays several unique features such as punctuation, capitalization, spatial organization, colour, font size, typeface,

etc. Speech can use pause, stress, loudness and different intonation patterns. Writers can use innovative ways to indicate these too.

In elaborating and indicating context, speech is more economic because it allows pointing and other extra-linguistic methods such as 'This one', 'No, no, not that ... the next turn', 'over there', etc. In writing, the context has to be specified in detail to avoid confusion.
