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**Sub. Code : JCSB 5 B/
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U.G. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2021.

Fifth Semester

Part IV — Common Skill Based Subject

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

(For those who joined in July 2016 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — ($10 \times 1 = 10$ marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. _____ involves identifying the sounds of speech and processing them into words and sentences.
 - (a) Listening
 - (b) Speaking
 - (c) Reading
 - (d) Writing

2. _____ Listening is listening without reacting.
- (a) Passive (b) Active
(c) Direct (d) Indirect
3. _____ is a great way to get the maximum benefit from a conversation with a native speaker.
- (a) Decoding (b) Recording
(c) Encoding (d) Messaging
4. _____ is a *verbal* skill that involves words and sounds.
- (a) Listening (b) Speaking
(c) Reading (d) Writing
5. _____ speeds up the rate at which one can read and understand text.
- (a) Recording (b) Decoding
(c) Fluency (d) Listening
6. _____ every day helps improve vocabulary.
- (a) Listening (b) Speaking
(c) Reading (d) Writing

7. _____ skills filter your knowledge and brain to the point of value.
(a) Listening (b) Speaking
(c) Reading (d) Writing
8. Having a wide vocabulary is an asset of a successful _____.
(a) Listener (b) Speaker
(c) Reader (d) Writer
9. The apt synonym for the word **Tedious** is _____.
(a) Dull (b) Energetic
(c) Active (d) Bouncy
10. The apt antonym for the word **Hazy** is _____.
(a) Clear (b) Active
(c) Honest (d) Innocent

PART B — ($5 \times 5 = 25$ marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the factors that affect listening?
Or
(b) What makes a good listener?

12. (a) Propose Vote of Thanks in your Department Association Meeting.

Or

- (b) Mention the important elements of Public Speaking.

13. (a) What is the main purpose of extensive reading?

Or

- (b) Read the following passage and answer the questions below :

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be

useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in “The Republic” (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods : removing children from their mothers’ care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533-1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

- (i) What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?
 - (1) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
 - (2) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
 - (3) There was no difference
 - (4) Aristotle, emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

- (ii) Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?
- (1) It is not practically applicable
 - (2) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
 - (3) It is irrelevant for education
 - (4) None of the above
- (iii) What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?
- (1) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance
 - (2) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
 - (3) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
 - (4) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now
- (iv) Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?
- (1) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
 - (2) Yes
 - (3) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
 - (4) He believed that all pupils are not talented

(v) Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

(1) Facts are not important

(2) Facts do not lead to holistic education

(3) Facts change with the changing times

(4) Facts are frozen in time

14. (a) Write a note on effective use of SMS.

Or

(b) What are the four basic principles of effective writing?

15. (a) Complete the following sentences.

(i) I can't _____ this pain anymore.
(bear / bare)

(ii) Ten miles _____ a long way to walk. (is / are)

(iii) You must not _____ any important information from your doctor. (conceal / console)

- (iv) One of the passengers _____
injured in the accident. (was / were)
- (v) Some passengers _____ injured in
the accident. (was / were)

Or

(b) Fill in the blanks from the suitable options
given below :

- (i) Meera was extremely angry but I
_____ her by promising to leave
her house and never return.
- (1) coerced (2) assuaged
- (3) persuaded
- (ii) More research needs to be done in how to
_____ conservation needs with
growing demand for natural resources.
- (1) align (2) reconcile
- (3) oblige
- (iii) _____ by her friends, she lost all
hope.
- (1) Forbidden (4) Forsaken
- (3) Forlorn

(iv) A _____ study found the site suitable for building the airport.

(1) viability (2) feasibility

(3) economic

(v) His party should be blamed for the political _____ in the country.

(1) stalemate

(2) revival

(3) devaluation

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explicate the different types of listening.

Or

(b) How do you assess active listening skills?
Explain.

17. (a) Discuss the following topic in Group discussion.

Work for money, not passion! True or false?

Or

- (b) As a Head of the Institution, introduce the Chief Guest of the day for Intercollegiate Meet.
18. (a) Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions below :

Four seasons fill the measure of the year;
There are four seasons in the mind of man:
He has his lusty Spring when fancy clear
Takes in all beauty with an easy span;
He has his Summer, when luxuriously
Spring's honey cud of youthful thought he
loves
To ruminate, and by such dreaming high
Is nearest unto heaven: quite coves
His soul has in its Autumn, when his wings
He furleth close; contended so to look

On mist in idleness- to let fair things
Pass by unheeded as a threshold brook.
He has his winter too of pale misfeature,
Or else he would forgo his mortal nature.

– John Keats

Questions :

(i) In this poem man's mind is compared to :

- (1) seasons (2) nature
- (3) spring (4) winter

(ii) How many seasons are there in the mind of man?

- (1) four (2) three
- (3) five (4) two

(iii) 'Ruminate' means :

- (1) to think seriously
- (2) to chew slowly as cow do
- (3) to depend on
- (4) to be melancholy

(iv) Winter, in this poem symbolizes :

- (1) misfortune
- (2) weakness/debility
- (3) death
- (4) darkness

(v) Line three in the poem describes :

- (1) lust
- (2) youthfulness/zest/energy
- (3) spring of one's life
- (4) flowering

Or

(b) What are the five benefits of reading?

19. (a) Apply for the post of Assistant Professor in a Private Institution. Invent necessary details.

Or

(b) Bring out your views on the following topic :

Contribution and growth of Women in sports in India.

20. (a) Spot the errors in the following sentences and make necessary corrections :

- (i) He gave away smoking.
- (ii) They reached London in train.

- (iii) Cow is a useful animal.
- (iv) We are unable to identify the error.
- (v) He is a man of letter.
- (vi) Please have your meals here.
- (vii) Variety is spice for life.
- (viii) Mark was elected as a captain of the team.

Or

- (b) Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.
 - (i) of mankind / the habit / reading is / one of / resources / of / the greatest/
 - (ii) are / we enjoy/ that / belong to us / than if/ much more / they/ borrowed / reading books/
 - (iii) book / formality / a certain considerate / must be treated / with / a borrowed /
 - (iv) no book / that/ afraid to / you should / mark up / own / you are/

- (v) should begin / everyone/ a private library/
youth / collecting/ in/
- (vi) converse with / in/ you/ at any moment/ a
private library/ Socrates or Shakespeare /
can /
- (vii) the hand / your library / should be / as
well as / free / accessible / to / to the eye /
and /
- (viii) one of / that of reading / known to / is /
greatest / the / pleasures / man
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