Date: 04-3-2022

Register No.:

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**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU - 27**

**I SEMESTER B.A – COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH**

SEMESTER EXAMINATION: OCTOBER 2021

(Examination conducted in March 2022)

 **CE 121 - Communicative English**

**Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions:**

**1. This paper is for students of I semester Communicative English**

**2. This paper has THREE printed pages and FIVE sections.**

**3. Please DO NOT exceed the suggested word limit. Also indicate word count after each response.**

1. **Read this excerpt from an interview with Sarah Ogilvie in the Guardian and answer the questions that follow.**

But in other, quicker forms of messaging, tone is still a highly sensitive factor.

Gen Zers devise social codes for expressing tone when they are texting. Full stops are seen as expressing hostility and caps can be shouty. Just communicating “OK” can be a minefield. There are at least five different ways of writing it – “okay”, “ok”, “K”, “kk” and “k” – and each signals a different tone of voice. “K” is neutral, because you’ve accepted that default capitalisation of the letter. But if you text “k.”, that means “you’re in trouble”, for two reasons: the first letter is lower case, indicating that you took the time to undo that default capitalisation, and then there’s a full stop. If you took that extra time to personalise the response in such a way, it conveys that you’re not happy. Whereas “kk” is a very positive, cheerful way of saying OK – it’s a low-effort way of softening the curtness of a single letter.

**I.A. Answer the following questions in 100-150 words. (3x10=30)**

1. Looking at how the English language has evolved over centuries, would you say texting language is a part of this evolution? Explain.
2. If you were doing a synchronic linguistics perspective of language, how would you write about texting language?
3. Which of these expressions are you more comfortable using? ‘Ok.’ or ‘k’? And how do you respond when others you are texting use them

**B. Answer the following questions in 100-150 words. (2x10=20)**

1. Often “books with pictures” are considered childish. How would you use the example of ‘Chicken with Plums’ to show them that this is not always true?
2. The term “Künstlerroman” means a novel dealing with the formative years of an artist. Would you call Chicken with plums a Künstlerroman or the opposite of one?

**C**. **Read the following news article and answer the questions that follow.**

A cab driver-turned-travel agency operator is accused of illegally selling 70 rented cars outside Karnataka by creating fake documents.

Police say Shivakumar, a resident of Nagavara, initially drove a cab to make a living but later got into the poultry business in the Davangere district. The venture failed and he suffered losses. In order to make the loss good, he opened a travel agency called RS Travels in MES Layout, Bagalagunte, last March and employed two people — Krishnegowda and Srikanth, both from Hassan.  The firm leased about 70 cars by offering their owners attractive monthly or weekly rentals.

The rented vehicles were, in turn, leased to private companies and tour agents. The firm initially paid the car owners the promised rentals but defaulted soon after. When car owners demanded the payments, Shivakumar dilly-dallied. In November 2021, he disappeared along with his employees. The vehicles were gone too. The car owners filed complaints with Bagalagunte police. A police investigation found that the vehicles had been sold off in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and some other places with fake documents.

Asghar, a vehicle broker from Goripalya, acted as the go-between for Shivakumar and the buyers. Police recently caught Shivakumar in Mumbai based on technical evidence. Krishnegowda, Srikanth and Asghar were apprehended later. For his part, Kumar has told the police that he recently paid some vehicle owners and denied cheating anyone.

**I.C. Answer ANY THREE of the following questions in FIVE TO SIX lines each. (3x5=15)**

**6.** Write two appropriate headlines for this news article and explain why you’ve chosen them.

**7.** Examine the sentence ‘In November 2021, he disappeared along with his employees. The vehicles were gone too’ – what does the full stop in between these two sentences achieve? Comment.

**8**. Why are the accused’s former business ventures mentioned in the news story? What purpose do they serve?

**9**. Look up the expression dilly-dallied. What does it mean in this context? What regional translations for this word can you think of?

**D. Answer ANY one of the following questions in 150-200 words. (15 marks)**

**10**. How do you make the distinction between reporting and journaling? Use an online event you attended this semester as an example to demonstrate your understanding of the two terms.

**11**. How has your relationship with writing changed from what it was on day one of this course? Based on all the pieces read and discussed in classes, what would you say is good writing?

**E. Respond to ANY ONE of the following prompts in 200-250 words. (20 marks)**

**12**. Pretending to be in an online class at home

**13**. You are an Indian rain in the month of May. Write about how you fall on parched roofs, trees, and dogs and what sounds you will bring.

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