



"Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture" -
Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Continuous Internal Evaluation

2021-22

Sr. no.	Evaluation Activity
1	Home assignment
2	Open book test
3	Surprise test
4	Unit test

Dr. Kavita Tiwade
Head

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

Home assignment

B.A. Part II

Date: 04/01/2022

Notice

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

All students of B.A. II (Optional English) are hereby informed that Home Assignments of subject **Language and linguistics** should be submitted on Tuesday, 18th January, 2022 at 11.00 a.m. Those who fail to submit assignment they will be responsible for their academic loss.

1. The assignments have to be written on full scape papers of your own.
2. Write your name, roll no., class and date on the top.
3. Solve all the questions given below.

Questions for Assignment:

Q. 1 Write on speech and writing and explain the difference between speech and writing. (10 m)

Q. 2 Define mass communication and explain the types of mass communication. (10 m)

Q. 3 Prepare the advertisement on the following. (10 m)

A. Principal, New Model English school, Kolhapur requires a receptionist for her school, draft a suitable advertisement in about 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a national giving all the necessary detail of qualification experience required in the receptionist.

B. You are Archiet /Saniya a graduate in history with specialization in medieval India. You are well acquainted with places of historical interest in Maharashtra. You are looking for the job of tourist guide. Indian Write an advertisement in about 58 words for the situations wanted column of a local newspaper. Your contact no. 9876543210.



Dr. Kavita Tiwde

Head, Department of English

Head

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLIS
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

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VIVEKANIAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR,
(AUTONOMOUS)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH 2021-22

INTERNAL EVALUATION

NAME : - Javeriya Asif Kudchikar.

ROLL NO. : - 5057

SUB : - optional English

PAPER : - DSE PAPER III : Language and Linguistics.

CLASS : - B.A. II Year

Q. 1) Write on speech and writing and explain the difference between speech and writing.

Language has two mediums. speech and writing. It manifests itself only in these two ways. For making a good career it is necessary to be able to make effective oral presentations, face interview, write applications and prepare reports. We usually speak to someone either face to face or on the telephone. When we write to someone the receiver usually reads it later and may respond to it.

We generally believe that speech and writing are one and the same. But there are subtle differences between them. We do not write exactly as we speak and we do not write exactly as we write. Some of the differences between speech and writing are given below:

Speech	Writing
1. speech is generally considered to be the primary medium of language.	Writing considered to be the secondary medium. It derives from speech and many people think that writing is an attempt to record speech.
2. speech is considered more spontaneous and uncensored.	writing is censored. It is possible to change whatever is written.
3. speech is considered less permanent, though nowadays it is possible	writing is relatively more permanent than speech. traditionally all important

on tape recorders, CDs, DVDs or in digital form

documents such as office records and legal documents are in writing.

4. Spoken language is considered dynamic it changes rapidly.

written language is relatively static there is a tendency to follow rules.

5. The rules of grammar may be slightly bent in spoken English.

The grammar that we usually study is based on formal written language.

6. Incomplete sentences are also permitted if used meaningfully.

complete sentences are considered more appropriate.

7. Tag questions are more common in speech.

Tag questions are rare in writing.

8. Shorter words are preferred.

Full words are preferred.

9. Immediate feedback.

No immediate feedback.

10. Depend on listening.

depend on writing skill.

11. Accent, intonation, emphasis, speed, pauses and changes in loudness are expressive features in spoken English.

Punctuation, underlining, italicizing and paragraphs are important in writing.

Q. 2) Define mass communication and explain the types of mass communication !

Mass communication plays an influential role in modern society. Mass communication is a process in which a person, group of people or an organization sends a message through a channel of communication to a large group of anonymous and heterogeneous people and organizations.

The simplest definition of mass communication is "public communication transmitted electronically or mechanically." In mechanically this way messages are transmitted or sent to large, perhaps millions or billions of people spread across the world.

Littlejohn and Fass define mass communications as "the process whereby media organizations produce and transmit messages to large publics and the process by which those messages are sought, used, understood and influenced by audience." Processes of communication operating at the society wide level readily identified by its institutional characteristics.

Mass media can be classified into three major groups on the basis of their physical nature.

They are !

1. Print media ! Newspapers, magazines and books etc.
2. Electronic media : Radio, cinema, television, video etc.
3. Digital media : CD Roms, DVDs and the internet facilities.

Different forms of mass media

1. Newspaper and journalism :

Newspapers are printed and published for providing information of public interest, advertisements and views. Newspapers were first published in countries like Germany, Italy and the Netherlands in the 11th century. Journalism involves the collection of information and communicating it. Journalism was started in India during the British days by Englishmen and later by national leaders and social reformers.

2. Wireless communication :

8 When we discussed the origin of mass communication two inventions were mentioned. The first was the efforts of Samuel Morse in sending messages using a code in 1835. Recently we had the electric telegraph of Morse to send messages could be sent without using any wires or cables. The cell phone that we use today is a fine example of wireless communication.

3. Photography :

In photography, images are produced using light. Photography was developed in the 19th century. Till a few years back we were taking black and white photographs. Later colour photographs could be taken using an emulsion. By the end of the digital technology, even cell phones today have such digital cameras.

B) You are Archil / saniya a graduate in history with specialization in medieval India. you are main aquinted with places of historical interest in maharashtra. you are looking for the job of tourist guide. write an advertisement in about 50 words for the situation wanted column of a local newspaper. your contact no. 2722 9817 32.

SITUATION WANTED

A well qualified and experienced tourist guide is looking for job, B.A. (Hons) - History topper. Age 24 years. fluent speaking in English and Hindi. Experienced in working as a tourist guide for more than 2 years. Expected salary 25000. Interested may contact : saniya, contact no. - 272298173

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“ Education for Knowledge, Science & Culture ”
- Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (Autonomous)

Home Assignment

Name :- Kamal Balaso khot

Roll No :- 5043

Class :- B. A. II

Subject :- Optional English

paper No :- III (Language & Linguistics)

Date :- 18/01/2022

Q. 1 Write on Speech & writing & explain the difference between Speech & writing

Ans:	Speech	Writing
	1) It is accompanied by non-verbal elements like facial expressions, gestures body movements.	1) It is more restricted & generally follows a standardized form of grammar, structure, organization & vocabulary.
	2) Tonal & articulatory differences are marked from region to region	2) Writing is free of variations.
	3) pace of communication is generally determined by the speaker.	3) Tendency to use larger words & more complex sentences to make the message more interesting.
	4) Speakers make use of pauses & intonations	4) Writing has punctuation marks & does not have any prosodic feature.
	5) More personal & involves a shared situation between speaker & listener	5) Writing can happen over a period of time with much consideration given to the message & its delivery.
	6) Often is less than & contains less structure	6) Most of the times writers use more complex sentences
	7) Speech tendency to use words with fewer syllables & less complex sentences.	7) Writing progresses more logically with fewer explanations & digressions.

Speech	Writing
8) The receiver of information must listen to the whole speech or presentation at once in order to get full meaning.	8) Less personable & can be very one sided (rarely do the writer & reader share in situation together.)
9) Speakers have immediate audiences who not interrupt, questions & comment. It means immediate feedback is possible.	9) Writer have a delay response from audiences or not at all.
10) Spoken language tends to be full of repetitions incomplete sentences, corrections & interruptions.	10) Written language tends to be more complex & intricate however some forms of written language, such as instant messages & emails are closer to spoken language.

Q.2 Define mass communication & explain the types of mass communication.

Ans: The simplest definition of mass communication is public communication transmitted electronically or mechanically. In this way messages are transmitted or sent to large perhaps millions or billions of people spread across the world. Littlejohn & Foss define mass communication as "The process where by media organization produce & transmit message to large public & the process by which those message are sought, used, understood, & influenced by audience" MC Quail states that mass

Communication is, 'only one of the process of communication operating at the society, wide level, readily identified by its institutional characteristics.

Mass communication plays an influential role in modern society.

Types of mass communication :

1) Newspaper & Journalism :-

Newspapers are printed & published for providing information of public interest, advertisements & views, newspapers were first published in countries like Germany, Italy, & the Netherland in the 17th century. Journalism involves the selection & editing of information & printing & presentation of events, ideas, information & controversies in their proper context. Journalism was started in India during the British day by Englishman & later by national leaders & social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Bal Gangadhar & later Mahatma Gandhi. They used journalism to fight the British during our freedom movement.

2) Wireless Communication :-

When we discussed the origin of mass communication, two inventions were mentioned. The first was the efforts of Samuel Morse in sending messages using a code in 1835, later on the intonation Morse Code was developed in 1851. In course of time message could be sent without using any wires or cables. The cell phone that we use today is a fine example of wireless communication.

3) Photography :-

Photography was developed in the 19th century by two people from France, Nicéphore Niepce & Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre. Till a

A few years back we were taking black & white photographs. Newspapers & advertisements used photography. By the end of 20th Century photographers began using the digital technology, making photography easier & the camera's user, friendly even cell phones today have such digital cameras.

4) Films :-

In this technology, a series of still photographs on film were projected in rapid succession on to a screen. The camera used for this was called 'movie camera'. The motion picture machines & talking pictures were developed by Thomas Alva Edison in the USA & Lumiere brothers in France. Today's films are an integral part of our lives.

5) Radio :-

08 From mere curiosity & technical experiments radio became a truly powerful medium of mass communication. The first radio was started in Bombay in India.

6) Television :-

TV invented in 1920 by Baird. In India television started in 1959. First television station was setup in Delhi. It became available in colour in 1982. Today Doordarshan has one of the largest television networks. From 1965 satellite television came to India.

7) New Media :-

Development & widespread use of computers & information technology have resulted in the emergence of what is called 'new media'. It includes computers, information technology communication networks & digital media. This has led to another process in mass communication called

SITUATION WANTED

Tourist guide available.

It is an Hon's graduate in history with specialfzation in Medieval India. Well acquainted with place of historical interests in Maharashtra. Can speak Marathi, Hindi, English fluently.

Excellent communication skills, possecces a friendly & pleasing personality.

For more information :

Contact : Ms. Saniya

ph. no : 9876543210

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TEJ TITL BRAND
DATE / /

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

Semester III Optional English Home Assignment
(B.A. II Year)

Name: Rucha Sandesh Gawande

Sub: Opt. English

Class: B.A. II year

Roll no: 4990

Q. 1 Write on Speech & writing & explain the difference between speech & writing

Speech	Writing
1) It is accompanied by non-verbal elements like facial expressions, gestures body movements.	1) It is more restricted & generally follows a standardized form of grammar, structure, organization & vocabulary.
2) Tonal & articulatory differences are marked from region to region.	2) Writing is free of variations.
3) Pace of communication is generally determined by the speaker.	3) Tendency to use larger words & more complex sentences to make the message more interesting.
4) Speakers make use of pauses & intonations.	4) Writing has punctuation marks & does not have any prosodic feature.
5) More personal & involves a shared situation between speaker & listener.	5) Writing can happen over a period of time with much consideration given to the message & its delivery.
6) Often is less than & contains less structure.	6) Most of the times writers use more complex sentences.
7) Speech tendency to use words with fewer syllables & less complex sentences.	7) Writing progress more logically with fewer explanations & digressions.

Speech	Writing
8) The receiver of information must listen to the whole speech or presentation at once in order to get full meaning	8) Less personable & can be very one-sided (Rarely do the writer & reader share in situation together)
9) Speakers have immediate audiences who nod, interrupt, question & comment. It means immediate feedback is possible	9) Writers have a delay response from audiences or not at all.
10) Spoken-language tends to be full of repetitions, incomplete sentences, corrections & interruptions.	10) Written language tends to be more complex & intricate however some forms of written language, such as instant messages & emails are closer to spoken language.

2) Wireless communication:

When we discussed the origin of mass communication, two inventions were mentioned. The first was the efforts of Samuel Morse in sending messages using a code in 1835. Later of the international Morse code was developed in 1851. In course of time messages could be sent without using any wires or cables. The cell phone that we use today is a fine example of wireless communication.

3) Photography:

Photography was developed in the 19th century by two people. From France, Nicéphore Niépce & Louis Jacques - Mande Daguerre. Till a few years back we were taking black & white photographs. Newspapers & advertisements used photography. By the end of 20th century photographers began using the digital technology, making photography easier & the cameras user friendly even cell phones today have such digital cameras.

4) Films:

In this technology, a series of still photographs on film were projected in rapid succession onto a screen. The camera used for this was called 'movie camera'. The motion picture machines & talking pictures were developed by Thomas Alva Edison in the USA & Lumiere brothers in France. Today's films are an integral part of our lives.

5) Radio:

From mere curiosity & technical experiments, radio became a truly powerful medium of mass communication. The first radio was started in Bombay in India.

3. Prepare the classified advertisement on:
 A] Principle, New Model English School, Kolhapur, requires a receptionist for her school. Draft a suitable advertisement in about 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a national newspaper giving all the necessary details of qualification & experience required in receptionist

SITUATION WANTED

REQUIRED a young, dynamic, smart, charismatic & friendly receptionist for New Model English School, Kolhapur
 Qualification - Fresh graduates.
 Having honours or equivalent degree in English with good communication skills age : 25-35 years
 Preference to those who have a 1-2 years of experience.
 Attractive salary with benefits.
 Apply by sending their cover letter & resume till March 30 on the below mentioned:
 abc123@gmail.com
 For queries, contact : 981002323

- B] You are Archiet / Saniya, a graduate in history with specialization in Medieval India. You are well acquainted with places of historical interest in Maharashtra. You are looking for the job of tourist guide. Write an advertisement in about 50 words, for the situations wanted column of a local newspaper. Your contact no. 9876543210.

SITUATION WANTED

Tourist guide available.
It is an Hon's graduate in history
with specialisation in Medieval
India. Well acquainted with places
of historical interests in Maharashtra.
Can speak Marathi, Hindi, English fluently.
Excellent communication skills.
Possesses a friendly & pleasing
personality.

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For more information,
Contact : Ms. Saniya ;
ph no: 9876543210

Name :- Aishwarya Shriram Kadgule.
Roll No. : _____
Subject : Optional English
Paper : DSE paper III : Language & linguistics
Class : B.A II

Q. 1. Write on speech & writing & explain the difference betⁿ speech & writing.

Language has two mediums - speech & writing. It manifests itself only in these two ways. For making a good career it is necessary to be able to make effective oral presentations. Face interviews, write applications & prepare reports. We usually speak to some one either face to face or on the telephone. When we write to someone, the receiver usually reads it later & may be respond to it.

We generally believe that speech & writing are one & the same but there are subtle difference between them we do not write exactly as we speak & we do not speak exactly as we write some of the differences betⁿ speech & writing are given below :

Speech	Writing
1. Speech is generally considered to be the primary medium of language.	Writing considered to be the secondary medium - speech & writing. It manifests itself only in these two ways. For makin. It derives from speech & many people think that writing is an attempt to record speech.

2.	Speech is considered more spontaneous & uncensored.	Writing is censored. It is possible to change whatever is written.
3.	Speech is considered less permanent, though nowadays it is possible on tape-recorders, CDs, DVDs or in digital form.	Writing is relatively more permanent than speech. Traditionally all important documents such as office records & legal documents are in writing.
4.	Spoken language is considered dynamic it changes rapidly.	Written language is relatively static there is a tendency to follow rules.
5.	The rules of grammar may be slightly bent in spoken English.	The grammar that we usually study is based on formal written language.
6.	Incomplete sentences are also permitted if used meaningfully.	Complete sentences are considered more appropriate.
7.	Tag questions are more common in speech.	Tag questions are rare in writing.
8.	Shorter words are preferred.	Full words are preferred.
9.	Immediate feedback.	No immediate feedback.
10.	Depend on listening.	Depend on writing skill.
11.	Accent, intonation, emphasis, speed, pauses & changes in loudness are expressive features in spoken English.	Punctuation, underlining, italicizing & paragraphs are important in writing skill.

Q. 2

Define Mass communication & explain the types of mass communication.

Mass communication plays an influential role in modern society. Mass communication is a process in which a person group of people or an organization sends a message through a channel of communication to a large group of anonymous & heterogeneous people & organization.

The simplest definition of mass communication is "public communication transmitted electronically or mechanically." In this way messages are transmitted or sent to large, perhaps millions or billions of people spread across the world.

Littlejohn & Pass define mass communication as "the process whereby media organization produce & transmit messages to large publics & the process by which those messages are sought used, understood & influenced by audience." process of communication operating at the society level reality identified by its institutional characteristics.

Mass media can be classified into three major groups on the basis of their physical nature.

They are :

1. Print media :

Newspaper, magazines & books etc.

2. Electronic media :

Radio, cinema, television, video etc.

3. Digital media :

CD ROMs, DVDs & the internet facility.

of mass communication. The first formal radio station was started in Bombay.

5° Films

The pictures or photographs because they are permanent still photographs are permanent & do not move. The logical development from still photography was what we call motion pictures or movies. In this technology a series of still photographs on films were projected in rapid succession on to a screen today films are an integral part of our lives. The camera used for this was called a movie camera.

6° Television :

One of the technological marvels of the 20th century was television invented in 1920 by Baird. In India TV started in 1959 on an experimental basis. The first TV station was set up in Delhi. Today Doodar has one of the largest television networks from early 1990s satellite television also came to India & later Direct to Home (DTH) Television.

7° New Media :

Development & despread use of computer & information technology have resulted in. The emergence of what is called 'new media'. It includes computers & information technology, communication networks & digital media. This has led to another process in mass communication called convergence.

Q. 3 →
→ A)

SITUATION WANTED

Required a young, dynamic, smart charismatic & friendly female receptionist for New Model English school, Kolhapur attractive salary with fringe benefits. Healthy work environment. Fresh graduates having honours or equivalent degree in English with good communication skill can apply by sending their cover letter & resume till Jan 30 on the below mentioned id : abc123@gmail.com For queries contact : 98100xxxx

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Q

→

SITUATION WANTED

A well qualified & experienced tourist guide is looking for job B.A (Hons) - History Topper. Age 24 years. Fluent in speaking English & Marathi. Experienced in working as a tourist guide for more than 2 years. Expected salary - 25000. Interested many contact : saniya, contact No: -

9876543210

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VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (Autonomous)

Department of English 2021-22

Internal Evaluation

Name - Sanika Vijay Nakil.

Roll no - 5095

Subject - Optional English

Paper - DSE paper III : Language and Linguistics

Class - B.A. II

Contact No - 8983832500

Q.1. Write on speech and writing and explain the difference between speech & writing.

→

Language has two mediums - speech and writing. It manifests itself only in these two ways. For making a good career it is necessary to be able to make effective oral presentations, face interviews, write applications and prepare reports. We usually speak to someone either face-to-face or on the telephone. When we write to someone, the receiver usually reads it later & may respond to it.

We generally believe that speech & writing are one & the same. But there are subtle differences between them. We do not write exactly as we speak & do not speak exactly as we write, some of the differences between speech & writing are given below:

Speech	Writing
1. Speech is generally considered to be the primary medium of language.	Writing considered to be the secondary medium. It derives from speech & many people think that writing is an attempt to record speech.
2. Speech is considered more spontaneous & uncensored	Writing is censored. It is possible to change whatever is written.
3. Speech is considered less permanent, though nowadays it is possible on tape-recorders, CDs, DVDs or in digital form.	Writing is relatively more permanent than speech. Traditionally all important documents such as office records & legal documents are in writing.
4. Spoken language is considered dynamic it changes rapidly.	Written language is relatively static there is a tendency to follow rules.
5. The rules of grammar may be slightly bent in spoken English.	The grammar that we usually study is based on formal written language.
6. Incomplete sentences are also permitted if used meaningfully.	Complete sentences are considered more appropriate.
7. Tag questions are more common in speech.	Tag questions are rare in writing.
8. Shorter words are preferred.	Full words are preferred.

9.	immediately feedback	No immediate feedback
10.	depend on listening	depend on writing skill
11.	Accent, intonation, emphasis, speech, pauses & changes in loudness are expressive features in spoken English.	Punctuation underlining italicizing and paragraphs are important in writing.

Q.2. Define Mass Communication and explain the types of mass communication.

Mass communication plays an influential role in modern society. Mass communication is a process in which a person, group of people or an organization sends a message through a channel of communication to a large group of anonymous and heterogeneous people and organizations.

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Littlejohn & Foss, define mass communication as "the process whereby media organizations produce and transmit messages to large publics & the process by which those messages are sought, used, understood & influenced by audience." process of communication operating at the society-wide level, reality identified by its institutional characteristics.

Mass media can be classified into three major groups on the basis of their physical nature:

They are :

- 1) Print media : newspaper, magazines & books etc.
- 2) Electronic media : radio, cinema, television, video, etc.
- 3) Digital media : CD, ROMs, DVDs & the internet facilities

Different forms of Mass Media

1. Newspapers and Journalism:

Newspapers are printed & published for providing information of public interest, advertisements & views. Newspapers were first published in countries like Germany, Italy & the Netherlands in the 17th century. Journalism involves the collection of information and communicating it. Journalism was started in India during the British days by Englishman & later by national leaders & social reformers.

2. Wireless communication:

When we discussed the origin of mass communication two inventions were mentioned. The first was the efforts of Samuel Morse in sending messages using a code in 1835. Recently we had the electric telegraph of Morse to send messages across the continents. In course of time messages could be sent without using any wires or cables. The cell phone that we use today is a fine example of wireless communication.

3. Radio :

From mere curiosity & technical experiments radio became a truly powerful & popular medium of mass communication. The first formal radio station was started in Bombay.

of media has affected Traditional media. However the performers the audience in traditional media are known to each other unlike in radio or television.

Q.3. Prepare the classified advertisement on:

a) Principal New Model English School, Kolhapur requires a receptionist for her school. Draft a suitable advertisement in about 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a national newspaper giving all the necessary details of qualifications & experience required in the receptionist.

SITUATION WANTED

Required a young, dynamic, smart, charismatic and friendly Female receptionist for New Model English School, Kolhapur. Attractive salary with fringe benefits. Healthy work environment. Fresh graduates having honours or equivalent degree in English with good communication skills can apply by sending their cover letter & resume till Jan 30 on the below mentioned id: abc123@gmail.com. For queries contact: 98100xxxx.

b) You are Archiet / Saniya a graduate in history with specialization in medieval India. You are well acquainted with places of historical interest in Maharashtra. You are looking for the job of tourist guide. Write an advertisement in about 50 words for the situations wanted column of a local newspaper. Your contact no. 9876543210

SITUATION WANTED

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A well qualified & experienced tourist guide is looking for job B.A. (Hons) - History topper. Age 24 years. Fluent in speaking English and Marathi. Experienced in working as a tourist guide for more than 2 years. Expected Salary 25,000. Interested may contact : Saniya Contact No : 9876543210

B.A. Part III

Date: 15/10/2021

Notice

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

All students of B.A. III (Special English) are informed that Home Assignments of subject **English linguistics** are to be submitted on Thursday, 28th October 2021 at 11.00 a.m. Attendance and submission is compulsory for all students.

1. The assignments have to be written on full scape papers of your own.
2. Write your name, roll no., class and date on the top.
3. Solve all the questions given below.

Questions for Assignment:

Q.1 What is Semantics? Comment on the importance of studying semantics.

(5 marks)

Q.2 What is mean by sense relation? Give two example of sense relation? (5 marks)

Q.3 What is Pragmatics And comment on the difference between semantics and Pragmatics. (5 marks)

Q.4 Explain the speech act theory. (5 marks)


Dr. Kavita Tiwade
Head

Head, Department of English
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)

Name :- Arati Rajendra Powar

class :- B.A. III

Roll No :- 5431

Subject :- Special English (Linguistics)

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Q 1) What is semantics? Comment on the importance of studying semantics.

→ Semantics :-

1) Semantics is the branch of linguistics which studies the systematic ways in which language structure meaning, especially in words and in sentences.

2) Semantics means the meaning and interpretation of words, signs and sentences structure.

Importance of studying Semantics :-

1) The study of semantics included the study of how meaning is constructed, interpreted, clarified, obscured, illustrated, simplified negotiated contradicted and paraphrased.

2) Semantics is concerned with words and what they denote and connote.

3) For example, the term 'book' denotes printed work but it can also connote knowledge this is called lexical semantics.

4) Further semantics studies the use of sign systems called semiotics.

5) Semantics also studies the meaning expression in sentences. for example :- "I like swimming."

6) It is moreover at the centre of the study of human mind - thought process and conceptualization. [Leech 1981]

7] Semantics goes beyond verbal language because one can also communicate or convey meaning without using spoken language. by using facial expressions, dressing codes, kinesics and haptic.

8] Additionally Semantics plays an important role in translation in order to accurately translate a message from one language to another, you need to understand what the words mean in both language.

Q2) What is mean by Sense relation? Give two examples of sense relation.

→ According to Cruse (2011) sense relation is a semantic relation between units of meaning.

The sense of an expression is the whole set of sense relations with other expressions of language.

Example of sense relation:-

Q3) Synonyms :-

A word that has the same meaning as another word.

Bad = Terrible, horrible, awful

Hot = Burning, fiery, boiling

Hard = difficult, challenging, tough

big = large, huge, giant.

2) Antonyms 1-

A word that means the opposite of another word.

toward x away

single x married

good x Bad

Hate x love

Sunny x cloudy

Q3) What is Pragmatics and comment on the difference between semantics and pragmatics.

→ The term 'Pragmatics' was first introduced by Charles Morris, a philosopher.

Pragmatics is the study of the meaning in context and it deals with implied meaning as opposed to the mere lexical meaning expressed.

Pragmatics studies how utterances are used. It's about interpreting what speaker mean. In other words, pragmatics means how people make sense of each other linguistically.

Linguistic pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate.



Semantics

Pragmatics

- | | |
|--|--|
| i) Study of words and their meanings in a language. | Study of words and their meaning in a language with concern to their context. |
| ii) Focuses mainly on the significance of the meaning of words in a literal sense. | Additionally focuses on the meaning of words according to the context and their inferred meanings as well. |
| a) Studies the literal meaning | studies the intended or the inferred meaning as well. |

Semantics

Pragmatics

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4) Semantics doesn't consider the context | Pragmatics considers the context |
| 5) Semantics is concerned with conceptual meaning, vocabulary and grammar. | Pragmatics is also concerned with speaker's intended meaning, contextual factors and listener's inferences in order to interpret the utterance. |
| 6) Semantics focus on the meaning of language. | Pragmatics focus on the language use. |
| 7) Semantics is a narrow compared to pragmatics. | Pragmatics is a broader field when compared to Semantics. |

Q4) Explain the speech act theory.

Speech act theory broadly explains these utterances as having three parts or aspects.

- 1) Locutionary Act
- 2) Illocutionary Act
- 3) Perlocutionary Act

1) Locutionary acts are simply the speech acts that have taken place. (speaker performance, utterances, impact)

2) Illocutionary acts are the real actions which are performed by the utterance, where saying welcoming and warning.

3) Perlocutionary acts are the effects of the utterance on the listener.

Q.1] What is semantics? Comment on the importance of studying semantics.

→ Semantics-

1] Semantics is the branch of linguistics which studies the systematic ways in which language structure meaning, especially in words and in sentence.

2] Semantics means the meaning and interpretation of words, signs and sentences structure.

Importance of studying Semantics-

- The study of semantics included the study of how meaning is constructed, interpreted, clarified, obscured, illustrated, simplified, negotiated, contradicted and paraphrased.

- Semantics is concerned with words and what they denote and connote.

- For example, the 'book' denotes printed work but it can also connote knowledge this is called lexical semantics.

- Further semantics studies the use of sign system called semiotics.

- Semantics also studies the meaning expression in sentences. For example - "I like swimming"

- It is moreover at the centre of the study of human mind-thought process and conceptualization. [Leech 1981]

- Semantics goes beyond verbal language because one can also communicate or convey meaning without using spoken language by using facial expressions, dressing codes, kinesics and haptic.

Additionally semantics plays an important role in translation in order to accurately translate a message from one language to another, you need to understand what the words mean in both language.

Q.2] What is mean by sense relation? Give two examples of

→ According to Cruse (2011)-

Sense relation is a semantic relation between units of meanings.

The sense of an expression is the whole set of sense relation with other expressions of language.

Example sense relation.

1] Synonyms-

A word that has the same meaning as another word.

Bad, - Terrific, horrible, awful.

Hot - Burning, fiery, boiling.

6] Big - large, huge, giant

2] Antonyms-

A word that means the opposite of another word.

towards x away

single x married

Good x Bad

Hate x Love

Sunny x Cloudy.

Q.3] What is pragmatics and comment on the difference between semantics and Pragmatics.

→ The term 'Pragmatics' was first introduced by Charles Morris, a philosopher.

Pragmatics is the study of the meaning in context and it deals with implied meaning as opposed to the mere lexical meaning expressed.

Pragmatics studies how utterances are used. It's about interpreting what speakers mean. In other words, pragmatics means how people make sense of each other linguistically.

Linguistic pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate.

Semantics

Pragmatics

i] Study of words and their ~~meaning~~ meaning in a language.

Study of words and their meaning in a language with concern to their context.

ii] Focuses mainly on the significance of the meaning of words in a literal sense.

Additionally focuses on the meaning of words according to the context and their inferred meanings as well.

iii] Studies the literal meaning.

Studies the intended or the inferred meaning as well.

iv] Semantics doesn't consider the context.

Pragmatics consider the context.

v) Semantics is concerned with conceptual meaning vocabulary and grammar.

Pragmatics is also concerned with speaker's intended meaning, contextual factors and listener's inferences in order to interpret the utterance.

vi) Semantics focus on the meaning of language

Pragmatics focus on the language use.

vii) Semantics is narrow compared pragmatics

Pragmatics is a broader field when compared to semantics.

Q.4] Explain the speech act theory

Speech act theory broadly explains these utterances as having three parts or aspects.

1) Illocutionary act :-

Illocutionary acts are the real actions which are performed by the utterance, where saying welcoming and warning.

2) Locutionary act :-

Locutionary acts are simply the speech acts that have taken place (speaker performances, utterance, impact)

3) Perlocutionary act :-

perlocutionary act are the effects of the utterance on the listener.



Name - Jeevan Bramhdev Mitake
Roll no - ~~5428~~ 5429
class - B.A.III
Subject - English Linguistics.

Q.1 What is semantics? Comment on the importance of studying semantics.

→ Semantics :-

1) Semantics is a branch of linguistic which studies the systematic ways in which language structure meaning, especially in words and in sentences.

2) Semantics means the meaning and interpretation of words, signs and sentences structure.

Importance of studying semantics :-

1) The study of semantics included the study of how meaning is constructed, interpreted, clarified, obscured, illustrated, simplified, negotiated, contradicted and paraphrased.

2) Semantics is concerned with words and what they denote and connote.

3) For example, the term 'book' denotes printed work but it can also connote knowledge this is called lexical semantics.

4) Further semantics studies the meaning expression in sentences for ex - "I like swimming."

5) Semantic studies the use of sign system called Semiotics.

6) It is moreover at the centre of the study of human mind thought process and conceptualization. [Leech 1981]

7) Semantics goes beyond verbal language because one can also communicate or convey meaning without using spoken language by using facial expression, dressing codes, kinesics and haptile.

Q.1) 8) Additionally, Semantics plays an important role in translation: in order to accurately translate a message from one language to another, you need to understand what the words mean in both language.

Q.2 What is mean by sense relation? Give two example of sense relation.

→ According to Cruse (2011)

Sense relation is a Semantics relation between units and meaning. The sense of an expression is the whole set of sense relation with other expression of language.

examples of sense relation -

1) synonyms -

A word that has same meaning as another word.

Bad - Terrible, horrible, awful

Hot - Burning, fiery, boiling.

Hard - Difficult, challenging, tough.

Big - large, huge, giant.

2) Antonyms -

A word that means the opposite of another word.

Forward X away

Single X married

good X Bad

Hate X love

Sunny X cloud

Q.3 What is Pragmatics and comment on the difference between semantics and pragmatics.

→ The term 'pragmatics' was first introduced by Charles Morris, a philosopher.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in context and it deals with implied meaning as opposed to the mere lexical meaning expressed.

Pragmatics studies how utterance are used. It's about interpreting what speaker mean. In other words, pragmatics means how people make sense of each other linguistically.

Linguistic pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate.

Semantics

Pragmatics

1) Study of words and their meaning in language.

Study of words and their meaning in language with concern to their context.

2) Focuses mainly on the significance of the meaning of words in a literal sense.

Additionally focuses on the meaning of words according to the context and their inferred meaning as well.

3) Studies the literal meaning.

Studies the intended or the inferred meaning as well.

4) Semantics doesn't consider the context.

Pragmatics consider the context.

Q.4 Explain the speech act theory.
 Speech act theory broadly explains these utterances as having three parts or aspects.

- 1) Locutionary act.
- 2) Illocutionary act.
- 3) Perlocutionary act.

1) Locutionary acts are simply the speech acts that have taken place. (Speaker performance, utterances, impact.)

2) Illocutionary act are the real actions which are performed by utterance, where saying welcoming and warning.

3) Perlocutionary act are the effects of the utterance on the listener.

* * *

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Rajdhani
DATE / /

'Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture.'
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR,
(AUTONOMOUS)

Department of English.

Name- Miss. Sonam Shivaji Ghate

B.A. III

Roll No - 5422

Assignment of Linguistic Paper-5

1. What is Semantics & Comment on the importance of studying Semantics

→ Defⁿ :- Semantics -

1) Semantics is the study of branch of linguistics which studies the systematic ways in which language structure meaning, especially in words and in sentences.

2) Semantics means the study meaning and interpretation of words, signs and sentences structure.

↳ Importance of studying Semantics :-

1) Study of semantics include the study of how meaning is constructed, interpreted, clarified, obscured, illustrated, simplified, negotiated contradicted and paraphrased.

2) Semantics is concerned with words and what they denote and connot.

3) For example, - the term 'book' denotes printed work but it can also connot knowledge this is called Lexical Semantics.

4) Further Semantics studies the meaning expression in use of signs systems called semantics.

5) Semantics also studies the meaning expressions in sentences. for example-

"I like swim swimming."

6)

6) It is more over at the center of the study of human mind-thought process and conceptualization. [Leech 1981]

7) Semantics goes beyond verbal language because one can also communicate or convey meaning without using spoken language by using facial expressions, drawing codes, kinesics and haptic.

8) Additionally semantics plays an important role in translation in order to another, you need to understand from one language to another. accurately translate a message from one language to another, you need to understand what the words mean in both language.

Q.2) What is mean by Sense Relation?
Give two examples of sense relation.

⇒ According to Cruse (2011) -

Sense relation is a semantic relation between units of meaning.

The sense of an expression is the whole set of sense relation with other expressions of language.

Examples of semantic sense relation-

1) Synonyms -

A word that has the same meaning as another word.

Bad - Terrible, horrible, awful

Hot - Burning, fiery, boiling

Hard - Difficult, challenging, tough

Big - Large, huge, giant

2) Antonyms -

A word that means the opposite of another word.

~~forward~~ X away

~~single~~ X married

~~good~~ X Bad

Hate X Love

Sunny X cloudy

Q.3. What is Pragmatics and comment on the difference between semantics & pragmatics.

⇒ The term 'Pragmatics' was first introduced by Charles Morris, a philosopher.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in context and it deals with implied meaning as apposes to the ~~as well~~ lexical meaning expressed.

Pragmatics studied how utterance are used. It's about interpreting what speaker mean. In other words, pragmatics means how people

make sense of each other linguistically.

Linguistic pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate.

Difference between Pragmatics & Semantics.

PRAGMATICS

SEMANTICS

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1) | Study of words and their meaning in a language with concern to their context. | Study of words and their meaning in a language. |
| 2) | Additionally focuses on the meaning of words according to the context and their inferred meanings as well. | focuses mainly on the significance of the meaning of words in a literal sense. |
| 3) | Studies the intended or the inferred meaning as well. | Studies the literal meaning. |
| 4) | Pragmatics considers the context. | Semantics doesn't consider the context. |
| 5) | Pragmatics is also concerned with speaker's intended meaning, contextual factors. | Semantics is concerned with conceptual meaning, vocabulary. |

and listener's inferences in order to interpret the utterance.

and grammar.

6) Pragmatics focus on the language use.

Semantics focuses on the meaning of language.

7) Pragmatics is a broader field when compared to semantics.

Semantics is a narrow compared to pragmatics.

Q.4. Explain the Speech act Theory.

⇒ Speech act theory broadly explains these utterances as having three parts of aspects

- 1) Locutionary Act
- 2) Illocutionary
- 3) Perlocutionary Act

1) Locutionary Act :-

Locutionary act are the simply the speech acts that have taken place (speaker, performance, utterances, impact)

2) Illocutionary Act :-

Illocutionary act are the real actions which performed by the utterance, when saying welcoming and warning.

3) Perlocutionary Act :-

Perlocutionary acts are the effect of the utterance on the listener.

Name:- Nitin Dinkar Kamble.

class:- B.A. 3rd

Roll No:- 5424

Sub:-

Vivekanand College Kolhapur.

Q1. What is Semantics? Comment on the important of studying semantics.

Semantics :-

① Semantics is the branch of the Linguistics which studies the semantics systematic ways in which language structure meaning especially words.

② Semantics means the meaning and interpretation of words, signs and sentences structure.

Importance of studying Semantics :-

① The study of semantics is included the study of how meaning is constructed interpreted clarified, obscured, illustrated, simplified, negotiated, contradicted and paraphrased.

② Semantics is concerned with words and what they denote and connote.

③ For example, the term 'book' denotes printed work but it can also connote knowledge. This is called Lexical Semantics.

④ Further Semantics studies the use of sign systems called Semantics.

⑤ Semantics also studies the use of meaning expressions in sentence. Ex:- I Like swimming.

⑥ It is more over at the centre of the study of human mind - thought process and conceptualization

Q2. What is meant by sense relation? Give two examples of Hierarchical Taxonomy.

According to Cruise (2011) Sense relation is semantic relation between units of meaning.

The sense of expression is the whole set of sense of an expression. is the whole set of sense relations with other expressions of language.

Q3. What is pragmatics and comment on the difference between semantics and the pragmatics. The term 'pragmatics' was first introduced by Charles Morris, a philosopher.

Pragmatics is the study of the meaning in context and it deals with implied meaning as opposed to the more lexical meaning expressed.

Pragmatics studies how utterances are used. It is about interpreting what speaker mean. In other words, pragmatics means how people make sense of each other linguistically.

Linguistics pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate.

Semantics	Pragmatics
I Study of words and their meaning in a language.	study of words and their meaning in a language. with concern to their context.
II Focuses mainly on the significance of the meaning of words in a literal sense.	Additionally focuses on the meaning of words according to the context and their inferred meaning as well.

(III) Studies the Literal meaning	Studies the intended or the inferred meaning as well.
(IV) Semantics doesn't consider the context	Pragmatics considers the context.
(V) Semantics focus on the meaning of the Language.	Pragmatics focus on the Language use.
(VI) Semantics is a narrow compared to pragmatics	Pragmatics is a broader field when compared to the semantics.

Q.4 Explain the Speech act theory.

Speech act theory broadly explains these utterance as having three parts or aspects.

- I) Locutionary Act.
- II) Illocutionary Act.
- III) Perlocutionary Act.

I) Locutionary Act :-

Locutionary acts are simply the speech act that have taken place (Speaker performance, utterance, impact).

II) Illocutionary Act:-

Illocutionary Act are
The real actions which are performed by the
utterance, where saying, welcoming and warning

III perlocutionary Act:-

perlocutionary Act are
The effects of the utterance on the listener.

Open Book Test

B.Sc. Part III

"Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture"
- Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)
Department of English

Date: 08/10/2021

Notice

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

All students of B.Sc. III are hereby informed that an Open Book Test will be held on Thursday, 18th October, 2021 for Semester V of subject **English for Communication** during 11.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. in the classroom. Those who fail to attend the Open Book Test, will be responsible for their academic loss.



Dr. Kavita Tiwade
Head,
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

08/10

Date _____
Page _____

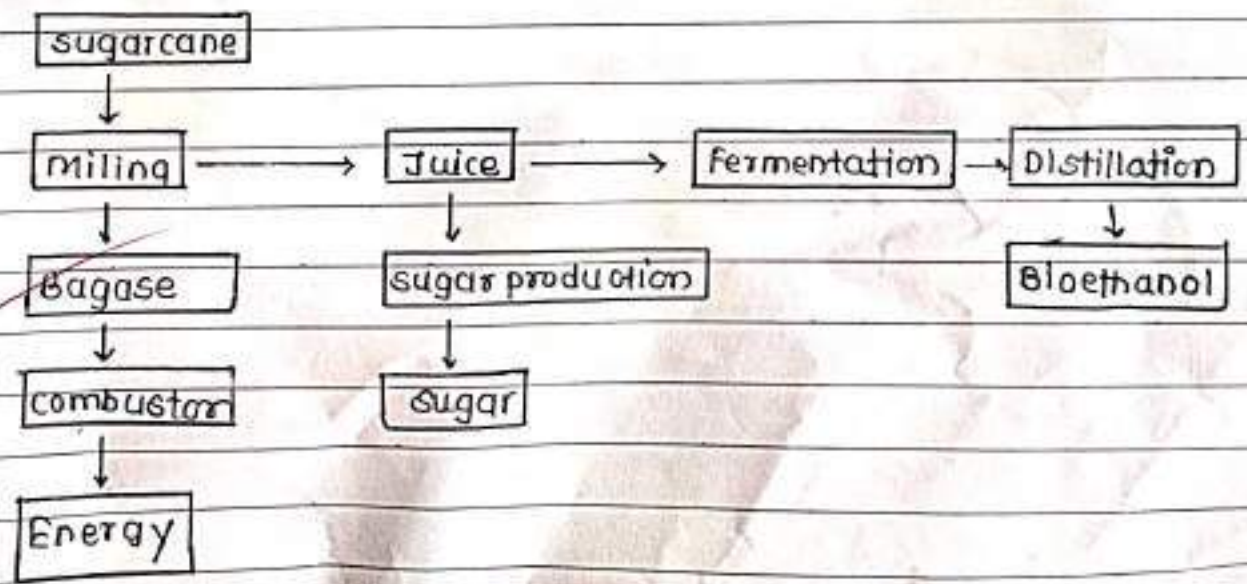
OPEN BOOK TEST

Que 1 Write a short Note on Exploitation of Native Americans

→ Evolution is a narrative poem that describes the exploitation of Native Americans at the hands of Buffalo Bill through his pawn shop.

Buffalo Bill opened his pawn shop in the city where liquor stores was at the border. And that pawn shop was open for 24 hours. Native Americans was identified by their skin colour, so therefore they are referred as Indians. Buffalo Bill introduced centuries ago by white settlers, Alcohol made it Black mark on the native American culture. Native Americans was coming with their Jewellery, television sets, outfit on Buffalo Bill's pawn shop. Buffalo Bill was taking everything endlessly from the skin and when the last Indian pawned everything that it's heart, once they have sold everything. Buffalo Bill opens a Museum after 12 years that was named as 'THE MUSEUM OF NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURES'. Buffalo Bill was applying charge for the entry of Indians in museum that Five Bucks.

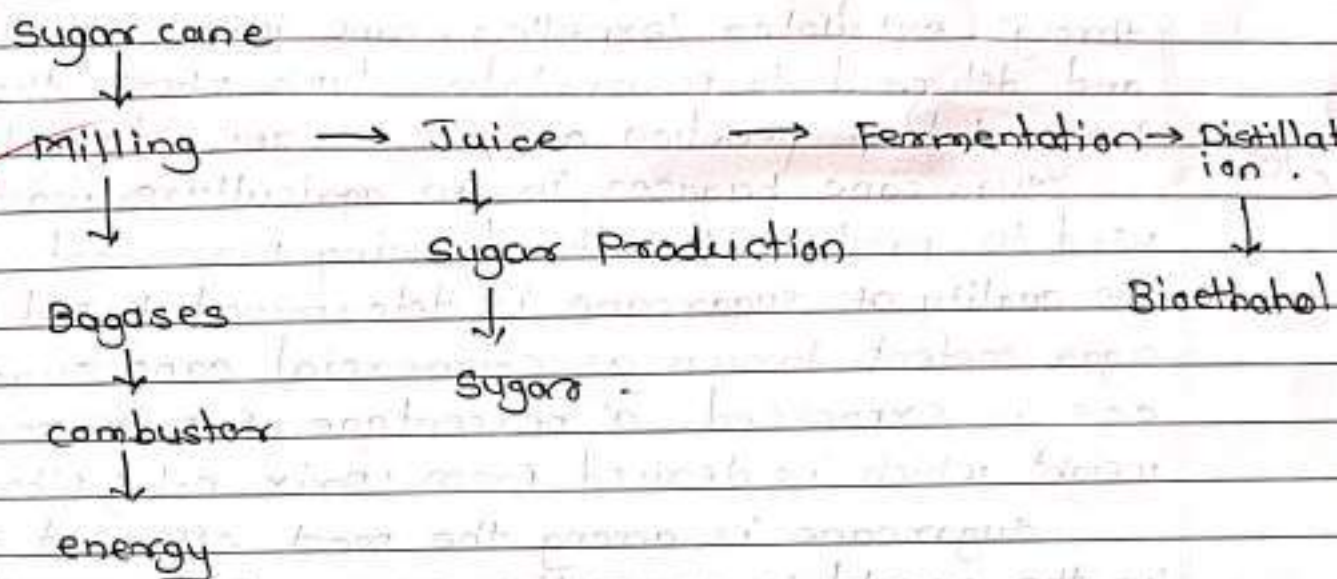
Que 2 Interpret the Data -



→ A sugarcane is crop that gives a sugar, Bioethanol, Bagasse etc. Byproducts. The sugarcane is shredded by large rollers and then processed again through a series of Additional crushing Mills, which will remove the majority of cane juice. For sugar cane milling is used to extract the juice. A series of five mills compresses the sugarcane fibers and separates the juice from the bagasse, which can be used later as a fuel source. The clarified juice is boiled until it become sticky, Nearly colorless sugar Syrup. A vacuum pan is used to evaporate the syrup until it is saturated with sugar crystals. The dried crystals are then separated into different sizes through vibrating screens and finally the sugar is packaged. The process of making ethanol from sugarcane start when cane stalks are crushed to extract a sugar-rich cane juice, when cane stalks passed through extractor, cane juice is collected and delivered to a fermentation tank where the fermentation reaction occurs to generate ethanol i.e Bioethanol.

1] Write a short Note on exploitation of Native Americans. - 5M

2] Interpret the Data.



1]

→ Evolution is a narrative poem that describes the exploit/exploitation of Native Americans at the hands of Buffalo Bill through his pawn shop.

↳ Writers introduced centuries ago by white settlers, alcohol made its damaging mark on the Native American culture. He illustrates the ~~synthetic~~ systematic degradation of the Native American people & their culture.

↳ Buffalo Bill opens a pawn shop on the reservation right across the border from the liquor store and the stay for open 24 hrs on 7 days a week.

Q.2 Interpret the Data:

→ The process of making ethanol from sugarcane starts when cane stalks are crushed to extract a sugar-rich cane juice. When cane stalks passed through extractor/expeller, cane juice is collected and delivered to fermentation tank where the yeast fermentation reaction occurs to generate ethanol.

^{OK} Sugarcane bagases is an agriculture waste which used to produce bioethanol using fermentation process. The quality of sugarcane is determined based on its sugar content known as commercial cane sugar (CCS). CCS is expressed a percentage of sugarcane fresh weight which is derived from 'Brix, pol & Fibre content'.

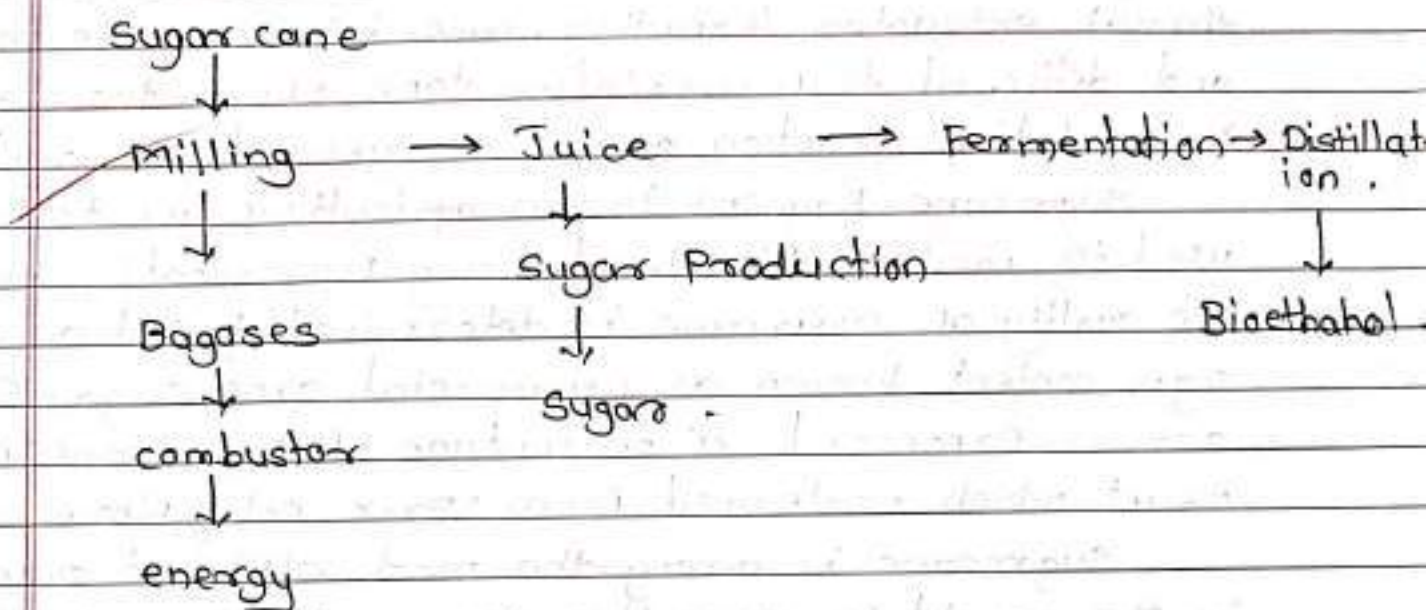
Sugarcane is among the most efficient crops in the world in converting energy from sunlight into chemical energy that is usable as a fuel source. Fermenting either sugarcane juice or molasses diluted with water involves yeast breaking down sugar & thus producing alcohol (ethanol).

The process making ethanol from sugarcane starts when cane stalks are crushed to extract a sugar-rich cane juice.

Sugarcane is the most economical source of bioethanol with 9.8% fermentable sugars in its juice whereas sweet sorghum has 11.8% fermentable sugars.

1] Write a short Note on exploitation of Native Americans. - 5M

2] Interpret the Data.



1]

→ Evolution is a narrative poem that describes the explicit exploitative of Native Americans at the hands of Buffalo Bill through his pawn shop.

↳ Writers introduced centuries ago by white settlers, alcohol made its damaging mark on the Native American culture. He illustrates the synthetic systematic degradation of the Native American people & their culture.

Buffalo Bill opens a pawn shop on the reservation right across the border from the liquor store and the stay for open 24 hrs on 7 days a week.

Q.2 Interpret the Data:

→ The process of making ethanol from sugarcane starts when cane stalks are crushed to extract a sugar-rich cane juice. When cane stalks passed through extractor/expeller, cane juice is collected and delivered to fermentation tank where the yeast fermentation reaction occurs to generate ethanol.

OK
Sugarcane bagasse is an agriculture waste which used to produce bioethanol using fermentation process. The quality of sugarcane is determined based on its sugar content known as commercial cane sugar (CCS). CCS is expressed a percentage of sugarcane fresh weight which is derived from 'Brix, pol & Fibre content

Sugarcane is among the most efficient crops in the world in converting energy from sunlight into chemical energy that is usable as a fuel source. Fermenting either sugarcane juice or molasses diluted with water involves yeast breaking down sugar & thus producing alcohol (ethanol).

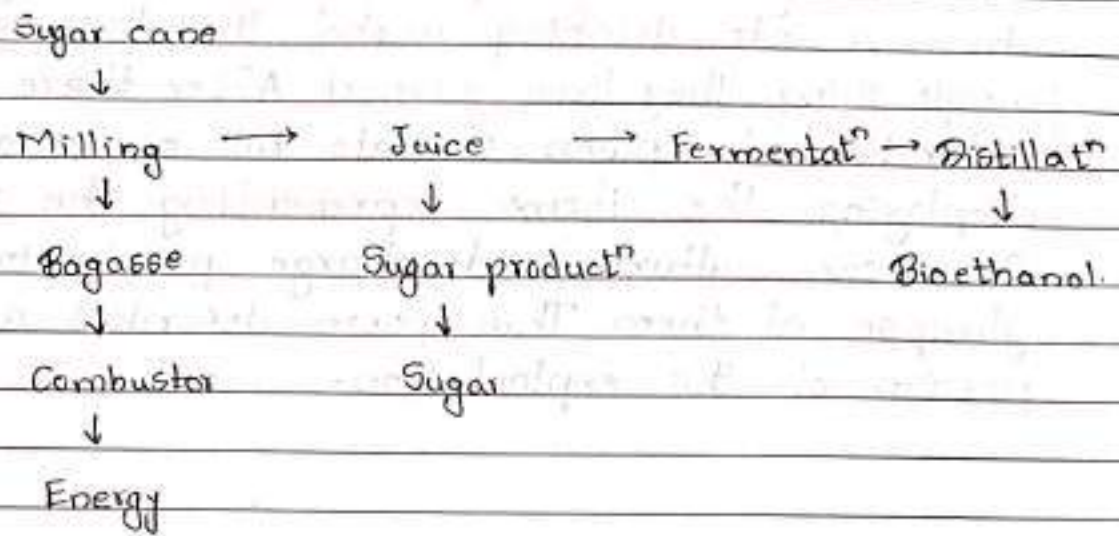
The process making ethanol from sugarcane starts when cane stalks are crushed to extract a sugar-rich cane juice.

Sugarcane is the most economical source of bioethanol with 9.8% fermentable sugars in its juice whereas sweet sorghum has 11.8% fermentable sugars.

OPEN BOOK TEST.

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- Q1] Write a short note on exploitation of native Americans - 5m
 Q2] Interpret the data:



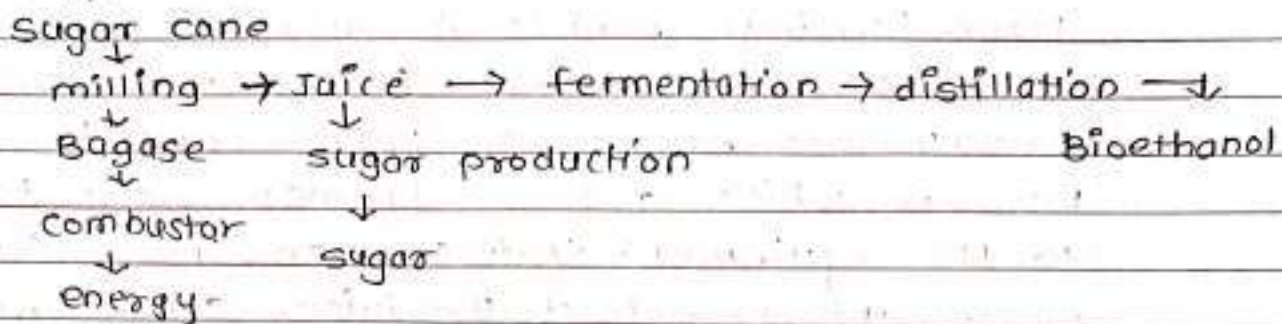
Ans-2 → Bioethanol is a clean energy source which is cheap and available in surplus amount. It is extracted from Sugarcane waste. Firstly the sugarcane is subjected for the extraction of its juice by milling. Then the milled waste i.e., Bagasse can be used as a fuel in a combustor to generate energy. The juice extracted is used for production of sugar, some of it is fermented and distilled for the production of Bioethanol.

Ans-1 → Native Americans or Red Indians are the most exploited community human race has ever witnessed. These people were tortured on their very land just because they were black. In the Poem "Evolution" written by Sherman Joseph Alexie the picture of this exploitation becomes crystal clear. Buffalo Bill a white guy opens a pawn shop right next to ~~the~~ a liquor store. In his pawn shop he pawns every thing that the red Indians have to offer

but at a very cheap rate. The Red Indians pawn these things to buy liquor next door. They are so drowned into drinking alcohol that they pawn every single thing they have owned. After there is no single red Indian to pawn; Buffalo Bill opens a museum displaying the items representing the Native American culture and charge people to have a glimpse of them. This poem describes a very minute portion of the exploitation.

⑤

- Q.1 Write a short note on exploitation of Native American.
2. Interpret the data



Q.1. Exploitation of Native Americans

"Evolution" explores the devastating cultural destruction & exploitation of American. The poem is kind of retelling story of Buffalo Bill, who popular 19th century roadshow "Buffalo Bill's wild west". A modernized Buffalo bill opens a pawn shop on a reservation, where the locals come to pawn their goods. once they've sold everything they have down to their own bodies, Bill opens a "Museum of Native American cultures" & charges his old customers an admission fee to see what used to be their.

Buffalo bill is not simply a loan service, but rather contributing to cultural erosion that, historical context implies, created this situation in first place. Exploitation, poverty & cultural destruction are linked in vicious cycle. The native peoples are living in reservation nods to the lasting effects settler colonialism. The darkly humorous ending depicts the extent to which white oppressors could go in order to advance their own selfish gains & harm native individual

Q.2.

Sugarcane is a stout tall perennial grass native to tropical southeast Asia that has a large terminal panicle & grows in warm regions as a source of sugar. A sugarcane mill is a factory that processes sugarcane to produce raw or white sugar. It also used to refer to the equipment that crushes the stick of sugarcane to extract the juice. Sugarcane bagasse is a dry pulpy fibrous material that remains after crushing sugarcane to extract their juice. It is used as a biofuel for production of heat, energy & manufacture of pulp & building materials. Sugarcane juice is liquid extracted from pressed sugarcane. It is consumed as a beverage in many places.

The uniqueness of sugarcane is that it is widely available in India & so easy to get fresh juice. Within fifteen min. of crushing sugarcane we will see the change in colour & flavour. The fermentation of sugarcane juice involves yeast breaking down sugar and thus producing alcohol, that means ethanol. The bioethanol is used as fuel energy; evaporation enthalpy & flame speed & wider range of flammability.

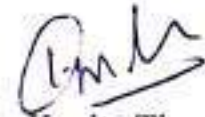
"Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture"
- Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)
Department of English

Date: 30/03/2022

Notice

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

All students of B.Sc. III are hereby informed that an Open Book Test will be held on Thursday, 7th April, 2022 for Semester VI of subject **English for Communication** during 11.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. in the classroom. Please take a note and be prepared for the test.



Dr. Kavita Tiwade

Head, Department of English,
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH,
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

Name:- Abhishek . R. Hawale , Subi:- English

Roll no:- ~~8386~~ 8386

OPEN BOOK TEST

10
10

O	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

Q Rewrite the following sentences by choosing the correct alternatives:

1. In the fable The Ant and the Grasshopper the ant stands for hard work.
2. According to the narrator every family has a black sheep.
3. The narrator suspected that the cause of George's deep gloom is his brother, Tom.
4. Once or twice George fell to Tom's promises of amendment and gave him considerable sums.
5. George was only a year older than his scapegrace brother, Tom.
6. George was honest industrious and worthy.
7. The woman that Tom engaged with left him half a million pounds a yacht a house in London and a house in the Country when she died.

Q The contrast Between George & Tom

Ans

The contrast is shown skillfully & employed in presenting different angles of two imp. characters.

It exhibits paradoxes of life of these two characters in the cosmopolitan world.

87 The writer has taken indirect title the story is about the Ant & the grasshopper, it is just a parallel that the author draws between the fable & the story of two character & Ramsay family.

One side George was honest, industrious & worthy whereas Tom was attractive, unscrupulous & charming. The main idea of the story is to show that the way a person spends his life & the writer gives moral message that only decision can take by the character himself you shouldn't interphase in other's lives to blame them otherwise you will become miserable. Don't be jealously, just live your life & be happy.

Name : Supriya Sanjay More
class : BSc III (Biotech optional)
Sub : English (Assignment)
Roll No : 8474

Q Rewrite the following sentences by choosing the correct alternative.

87

- 1] In the fable The Ant and the Grasshopper the ant stands Hard Work.
- 2] According to the narrator every family has a Black sheep.
- 3] The narrator suspected that the cause of George's deep gloom his brother, Tom.
- 4] Once or twice George fell to Tom's promises of Amendment and gave him considerable sums.
- 5] George was only a year older than his scapegrace brother, Tom.
- 6] George was honest, industrious and worthy.

7] The woman that Tom engaged with left him half a million pounds a yacht, a house in London and a house in the Country when she died.

Q Significance of the story

The writer has shown dramatic twist through Aesop's

It is the tale of individual tolerance and understanding the little is very significant to present story because is the representation on of 2 characters. George and Tom who look like and ant the grasshopper. The contrast is shown skillfully and employed in presenting different angles of two important characters.

It exhibits paradoxes of life of these two characters in the cosmopolitan world. Writer has taken indirect title. The story is not about the ant and Grasshopper. It is just a parallel that the another draws between the fable and the story of two characters of Ramsay Family.

Name - Soundarya Ganjay Vathare

class - B.sc III (Biotech optional)

sub - English

Roll No - 8483

Q Rewrite the following sentences by choosing the correct alternatives.

1 In the fable The Ant and the Grasshopper the ant stands for hard work.

2 According to the narrator every family has a black sheep.

3 The narrator suspected that the cause of Georg's deep gloom is his brother, Tom.

4 once or twice George fell to Tom's promises of amendment and gave him considerable sums.

5 George was only a year older than his scapegrace brother, Tom.

6 George was honest, industrious and worthy.

7 The woman that Tom engaged with left him half a million pounds, a yacht a house in London and a house in the country when she died.

Q. Significance of the story.

1. The writer has shown dramatic twist through Aesop's
2. It is the tale of individual tolerance and under standing, the little is very significant to present story because is the representation of 2 characters: George and Tom who look like and ant the grasshopper. The contrast is shown skillfully and employed in presenting different angles of two important characters.
3. It exhibits paradoxes of life of these two characters in the cosmopolitan world. writer has taken indirect title. The story is not about the ant and Grasshopper. It is just a parallel that the another draws between the fable and the story of two characters of Ramsay family.

Name - Renu Bharat Dhisal
Class - Bsc III (Biotech optional)
Sub - English
Roll No - 8466

Q Rewrite the following sentences by choosing the correct alternatives.

- 1 In the fable The Ant and the Grasshopper the ant stands for hard work.
- 2 According to the narrator every family has a black sheep.
- 3 The narrator suspected that the cause of George's deep gloom is his brother, Tom.
- 4 Once or twice George fell to Tom's promises of amendment and gave him considerable sums.
- 5 George was only a year older than his scapegrace brother, Tom.
- 6 George was honest, industrious and worthy.
- 7 The woman that Tom engaged with left him half a million pounds, a yacht a house in London and a house in the country when she died.

Q Significance of the story.

- 1] The writer has shown dramatic twist through aesop's.
- 2] It is the tale of individual tolerance and understanding the little is very significant to present story because is the representation of 2 characters. George and Tom who look like and ant the grasshopper. The contrast is shown skillfully and employed in presenting different angles of two important characters.
- 3] It exhibits paradoxes of life of these two characters in the cosmopolitan world.

Writer has taken indirect title. The story is not about the ant and Grasshopper. It is just a parallel that the another draws between the fable and the story of two characters of Ramsay family.

Name - Kishori Narayan Padwal

Std - B.Sc T.Y Microbiology.

Subject - English for Communication.

Roll No - 8498

Q.1 Rewrite the correct alternative sentence using following alternative.

1) In the fable The Ant and the Grasshopper the ant stand hard work

2) According to narrator every family has a black sheep

3) The narrator suspected that the cause of George's deep gloom his brother, Tom

4) Once or twice George fell to Tom's promises of amendment and gave him considerable sum.

5) George was only a year older than his scapgrace brother, Tom.

6) George was honest industrious and worthy

7) The women that Tom engaged with left him half a million pounds, a yacht, a house in London and a house in the country when she died.

Q.2 Short Note -

- The contrast between Tom and George.
- Tom and George were two brothers where George had done everything for him. George was a respectable, honest and serious man, while Tom Ramsay who had a useful and honorable carrier. career. He quitted his job and left family as he wanted to enjoy himself. But on other hand George was loyal and could do everything for his family. As Tom cheated a man Cronshaw, he used to behave wild, thoughtless and selfish. Tom spented most of his money for luxirous thing, he used to go on holiday and wasted money. George was only one year younger than him but was industrious and worthy. George was punctual and accurate for his work. He was a perfect family man for thier his wife and also for his four daughtee while Tom left his family for sake of enjoyment. He never wasted money and was happy to get old with his brother, but Tom was not so emotionally attached with his brother.

Surprise test

B.Sc. Part I

" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार "

-शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साबुंबे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Ishwari Pradeep Kachare.

Suppliment No. : 1

Roll No. : 7509

Class : B.Sc.Ist

Signature
of
Supervisor

Subject : English

Test / Tutorial No. :

Div. : C

08
10
12/10/20

Q1. Description of laptop.

Ans → A laptop is a small and portable personal computer (PC) with a screen and alphanumeric keyboard. Laptop typically have a clamshell form-factor with the screen mounted on the inside of the upper lid and although 2-in-1 PCs with a detachable keyboard are often marketed as laptops or as having a laptop mode. Laptops are folded shut for transportation, and thus are suitable for mobile use. They are so named because they can be practically placed on person's lap when being used. It is used for in education, for playing game, web browsing for personal multimedia and for general home computer use. A laptop computer is a small personal computer. They are designed to be more portable than traditional desktop computers, with many of the same abilities. Laptops are able to be folded flat for transportation and have a built in keyboard and touchpad. Laptop combine all the input/output components and some capabilities of a desktop computer. It is also available in different colours, it is wireless and made up of aluminium and rectangular in shape.

it usually come with displays that use thin screen technology. so it is very useful electronic device.

Q2. Describe the process of making chapati.

Ans → ① Ingredients :- 2 cups of wheat flour or durum wheat
atta, 1 cup lukewarm water, 1 tsp. salt
1-2 tsp. ghee (optional) and (optional)
Makes 10-12 chapatis

② Pour the wheat flour, salt, and ghee into a bowl and mix the ingredients together

③ Add $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup of water to the flour mixture and stir the mixture until it's soft.

④ Add the remaining water slowly, stirring until it's fully combined.

⑤ Place the dough into an oiled bowl and cover it for 25 min

⑥ Divide the dough into 10-12 small balls, and dip them into flour.

⑦ Roll the dough with a rolling pin until the balls resemble thin, round pancakes.

⑧ Heat a heavy frying pan, tawa or griddle over medium heat and cook each.

⑨ Remove the chapati from the heat, and wrap it in a towel until they are all ready.

⑩ serve.

Name: - Sahil Chetan Patnekar.

“ ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार ”

- शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Signature
of
Supervisor

Suppliment No. : 01

Roll No. : 7269

Class : Bsc. 1st Yr.

Subject : ~~SUPPL~~ SURPRISE TEST - I

Test / Tutorial No. :

Div. : A

06
10
M.B. Patnekar

Q1. Describe the object 'Laptop'.

→ Laptop is a modern age electronic device which is compact and has extreme processing capabilities. Laptops are the new generations machines/devices and successors of desktop computers. In this 21st century, laptops are lifeline of many people. Laptops consists of or has a big ^{display} screen, a keyboard, cursor pad, facecam and a no. of pcs.

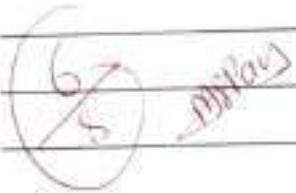
Laptops are used office work, gaming, crypto-currency mining, to store data, memories, photos, videos, for attending online lectures and even for entertainment. It has its heart or brain known as CPU [Central Processing Unit]. The CPU can do no. of operations simultaneously like addition & subtraction. The CPU is made up of pcs which require or is made from expensive elements such as gold, silver, copper, etc.

Due to this pcs, the prices of laptops are high. Laptops are available in a variety

Q2. Describe the process of making chapati.

→ Chapati is a daily consumption food of a non majority of Indian families. Chapati is made from wheat flour, water, salt, oil and a utensil for it, to mix all the contents mentioned above.

Mixing it well with our hands, a fluffy dough is obtained. The dough is then divided into small pieces for use.



Vedant Prashant Mangonkar.

" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार "

-शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साहूखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Signature
of
Supervisor

Suppliment No.: 01

Roll No. : 7208

Class : FY BSc.

Subject : English for communication
(Surprise test)

Test / Tutorial No. :

Div.: C

8/10

Q1 Describe the object Laptop

Laptop is a Electronic device which can be said as a portable computer. Laptops are compact in size with all the features of a desktop. Due to its compact size and portability it is beneficial for some of users who need to travel during their professional work as well as for students persuing professional courses.

There are different categories of Laptops which are based on the purpose for which laptop is going to use. for example office laptop which is for office workers and students and Gaming laptops, made for more heavy work.

Laptops mainly consist a display, a keyboard a trackpad as input device and speakers and display as an output devices. A display is one of the important parts of laptop which allows us to visual the information available on laptop. Displays of different laptops are of different kinds based on their pixel density and the refresh rate. also nowadays companies are introducing new displays which more colour crispy, more colour crisp, more refresh rate which will increase the entire ^{accurate} experience of using a laptop.

Q2. Process of making chapati

→ To make chapati first of all collect all the required ingredients which are wheat flour, water, salt, oil. Put required amount of flour in a big plate add some water and start kneading. make soft dough out of it by that time heat the pan on gas stove make small round pieces of dough make thin circular chapati of that dough using rolling pin now add some ~~water~~ oil on pan and cook the chapati well and chapati is ready.

8/10 ~~marks~~

" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार "
 -शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साबुंबे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Signature
of
Supervisor

Subject : English for Communication

Test / Tutorial No. :

Div. :

07
10 - Biflow

Suppliment No. :

Roll No. : 7245

Class : BSC - I

Q.1 Describe the object 'Laptop'

Ans- A laptop is a small computer with a battery backup. Generally it is smaller than a briefcase that can easily be transported. It can be conveniently used in temporary spaces such as in airplanes, in libraries, temporary offices and at meetings. It is available in various colours but the black colour is favourite at all.

The laptop have same to same features like computer. A modern laptop is self-contained with a screen, keyboard (like a touchpad), speakers and a camera.

Q.2 Write the process of making chapati.

Ans. To begin with, take a large-sized bowl. Put two cups of flour along with a cup of water, salt and ghee in it. Mix well and start kneading a dough. Make sure that the dough is not too thick nor too thin. It has to be a soft and pliable consistency. Now roll out few balls from the

dough. Place them on flat surface and flatten them with the rolling pin. Once the chapati,



Name - Vaushabh Rajendra Chougale.

" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार "

- शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Signature
of
Supervisor

Suppliment No. :

Roll No. : 7574

Class : BSC-FY

Subject : English for Communication

Test / Tutorial No. :

Div. : A

07
10

MBB.S

Q1) Describe the object 'Laptop'.

→ A Laptop Computer, sometimes called Notebook Computer by manufacturers, is a battery- or AC-powered personal computer generally smaller than briefcase that can easily be transported and conveniently used in temporary spaces such as on airplanes, libraries, temporary offices, and at meetings. A laptop typically weighs less than 5 pounds and is 3 inches or in less thickness.

Laptop computers are IBM, Apple, Compaq, Dell and Toshiba.

Laptop generally cost more than desktop computer with the same capabilities because they are known more difficult to design and manufacture.

4 A laptop can effectively be turned into a desktop computer with a docking station.

In a future, there is important for us. In world a world the technology will developed and their rate will be increased.

The laptops usually come with display that use thin-

22
* Write the Process of making Chapati.

Put two cups of flour along with a cup of water, salt and ghee in it. Mix well and start kneading a dough. Make sure that the dough is not too thick nor too thin. It has to be of a soft and pliable consistency.



B.A. Part II



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Date - 30/3/2022 Room No - 18

Class _____ Div _____ Time - 9.20 to 10.00 am Roll No. _____

Suppliment No. _____ Subject English

Test / Tutorial No. Surprise Test of Vocabulary - B.A. II (Comp)

Sr. No	Name of Student	Roll No	Sign
1.	Juveriya Asif kudchikar.	5057	<u>Asif</u>
2.	Priyadarshani Shivaji Sarnobat	5153	<u>Sarnobat</u>
3)	Samsruddhi Ramesh Mane.	5084	<u>Mane</u>
4)	Sanika Vijay Nakil.	5095	<u>s.v. Nakil</u>
5]	Samsruddhi Nandkumar chavan	4975	<u>S.N. Chavan</u>
6]	Sanika Ananda Patil	5122	<u>Patil</u>
7]	Komal Namdev Patil	5114	<u>Patil</u>
8)	Snehal Namdev Dalvi	4985	<u>Dalvi</u>
9)	Nikita Sunil Lohar	5069	<u>Lohar</u>
10]	Rasika Subhash Powar	5136	<u>R.S. Powar</u>
11]	Gunjan Santosh Saini	5149	<u>Saini</u>
12]	Pallavi Dagadu Arade	54953	<u>Arade</u>
13)	AKankasha Sardar Jadhav	5011	<u>ASJadhav</u>
14)	Sayali Sambhaji Mane	5085	<u>Mane</u>
15]	Vaibhavi Sanjay Patde	5128	<u>V.S. Patde</u>
16)	AVantika Madhav Kuber	5055	<u>A.M. Kuber</u>
17)	APUERA Gayanan Swami	5170	<u>Swami</u>
18)	Komal Balasa khot	5043	<u>Khot</u>
19]	Prachya Ramesh Patil.	5176	<u>Patil</u>
20)	Aishwarya Suresh Bagane	4956	<u>Bagane</u>
21]	Isha Vitthal Jadhav	5068	<u>Jadhav</u>
22]	Rdsika vishnu parit	5103	<u>Parit</u>
23)	Pratiksha Mohan Powar	5134	<u>Powar</u>
24)	Aishwarya Mohadev Gavase	4989	<u>Gavase</u>

Girls - 24 + Boys - 10 = 34

Sr. No	Name of Student	Roll No.	Sign
1	Rohan Rajaram Solokhe	5151	R.P. Solokhe
2	Avadhut Kiran Harshhe	5003	Harshhe
3	Aditya Manvendra Waskat	5173	Waskat
4	Tejas Dattatray Narake	5098	Narake
5	Sauraj Dilip Mali	5077	Mali
6	Shrivardhan Uttam Mohite	5090	Mohite
7	omkar mahadev Patil	5117	Patil
8	om P. Ghate	4992	Ghate
9	Vishwajeet. M. Ghate	4993	Ghate
10	satish. P. chavale	4971	chavale

Boys - 10.



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class S.Y.B.A Div _____ Roll No. 5098

Suppliment No. _____ Subject Com. English

Test / Tutorial No. surprise test

11/25

Q.1 write ten name of fruits ?

- Ans
- ① Bannana
 - ② Apple
 - ③ water-melon
 - ④ Graphs
 - ⑤ mango
 - ⑥ Stroberrry
 - ⑦ Pinaple
 - ⑧ cheery
 - ⑨ Pumpkin
 - ⑩ Gvava

2/2

Q.2 write ten name of vegetable ?

- Ans
- ① onion
 - ② Potato
 - ③ carrot
 - ④ bringle
 - ⑤ chilly
 - ⑥ Tomato
 - ⑦ flower
 - ⑧ ~~Pum~~raddish
 - ⑨ Gorlic
 - ⑩ Brocoli

2/2

Q.3 write ten name of school Article?

- Ans
- ① Book
 - ② Note-Book
 - ③ Pen
 - ④ Pencil
 - ⑤ Chalk
 - ⑥ Bag
 - ⑦ Blackboard
 - ⑧ Bench
 - ⑨ Uniform
 - ⑩ Compase Box

Q.4 write ten name of ~~utensense~~ kitchen Utensense?

- Ans
- ① Spoon
 - ② Pot
 - ③ knife
 - ④ Glas
 - ⑤ Glass
 - ⑥ Plet
 - ⑦ fork spoon
 - ⑧ Rolling
 - ⑨ kitchen stone
 - ⑩ Grater

Q.5 write ten name of Hills station

- Ans
- ① mount Everest
 - ② Kalsubai
 - ③ Mahabaleshwar
 - ④ Mount - Abu
 - ⑤ Pashala
 - ⑥ Amboli
 - ⑦ Kashmir
 - ⑧ Shimala
 - ⑨ uti



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class R.A.II Div _____ Roll No. 5077

Suppliment No. _____ Subject _____

Test / Tutorial No. Surprise Test

- Q.1) Write 10 words fruits
- Q.2) write 10 words of vegetables
- Q.3) ——— of school articles
- Q.4) ——— of kitchen utensils
- Q.5) ——— of Hill station
- Q.6) ——— of parts
- Q.7) ——— of novel with writers
- Q.8) ——— of poems with poets
- Q.9) ——— of Drama with Dramatist
- Q.10) ——— of furniture

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Q.1) Mango | Q.2) lady finger |
| Banana | chilly |
| Graps | potato |
| papaya | tomato |
| Apple | onion |
| pine apple | corn |
| Guava | carrot |
| Coconute | radish |
| Cherry | cabbage |
| strawberry | sweet potato |

Q.3) Note books

Chalk

Board

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pen

pencil

Penzile

laptop

Text book

Guides

Question paper

Q.4) Cup

Dish

spoon

cutter

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grinder

bowl

stove

cooker

glass

bucket

Q.5) pankhala

Mahabaleshwar

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sateri

sahyadri

Baba Bhuday gize

Madkeri

Nandi Hills

Jogimatti

Mudigere

Somwarpet

Q. 6) path parbala

Raigad

Rajgad

shivaneri

sindhudurga

Kijaydurga

Tanjira

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ~~Sinhagadh~~

Pratapgadh

Ajinkyatara.

Q7) The guide - R.K. Narayan

This is not your story - Sami Sharma

The girl of the Dreams - Durjoy Datta

A suitable boy - Utkram Seth

The sea of lost girls - Carlen Goodman

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ~~Jude the obscure~~ - T.S. Hardy

My man Jeeves - P.G. Wodehouse

Chaitali - R.N. Tagore

Das Capital - R.N. Tagore

Childhood - Maxym Gorky

Q8) A real good smile - Bill Naughton

| Mending wall - Robert Frost

/ Garden - Thomas Campion



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR
Sonika Vijoy Nakil.

Class B.A. II Div - Roll No. 5095

Suppliment No. - Subject English

Test / Tutorial No. Surprise Test

Q.1. Write 10 names of fruits.

-
- 1) Guava
 - 2) Strawberry
 - 3) Dragon Fruit
 - 4) Grapes
 - 5) Watermelon
 - 6) Lichi
 - 7) Mango
 - 8) Apple
 - 9) Kivi
 - 10) Orange

Q.2. Write 10 names of vegetables.

-
- 1) Potato
 - 2) Tomato
 - 3) Peas
 - 4) Beans
 - 5) Cauliflower
 - 6) Bringerjal
 - 7) Broccoli
 - 8) Corn
 - 9) Bell paper
 - 10) Lady finger

Q.3. Write 10 names of school articles.

-
- 1) Pen
 - 2) Pencil
 - 3) Notebook
 - 4) Book
 - 5) Scale
 - 6) Highlighter
 - 7) Sketchpen
 - 8) Black board
 - 9) Bag
 - 10) Crayons

Q.4. Write 10 names of kitchen utensences.

-
- 1) Pan
 - 2) Fork
 - 3) Spoon
 - 4) Bowl
 - 5) Plate
 - 6) Oven
 - 7) Gas
 - 8) Spices
 - 9) Glass
 - 10) Cup

Q.5. Write 10 names of Hill station.

-
- 1) Jammu & Kashmir
 - 2) Himachal Pradesh
 - 3) Mahabaleshwar
 - 4) Uti Ooty
 - 5) Manali
 - 6) Sikkim
 - 7) Meghalaya
 - 8) Orissa
 - 9) Mussoorie
 - 10) Munnar

Q.6. Write 10 names of forts.

-
- 1) Panhala
 - 2) Raigarh
 - 3) Rajgarh
 - 4) Tanjira
 - 5) Sindhudurg
 - 6) Sri Vijaydurg
 - 7) Pratapgarrh
 - 8) Kondhana
 - 9) Red fort
 - 10) Torna

Q.7. Write 10 names of Novel with writers.

-
- 1) The Guide : R.K. Narayan
 - 2) The Hunter of Malgudi : R.K. Narayan
 - 3) Panipat : Vishwas Patil
 - 4) David Copperfield : Charles Dickens
 - 5) Pride & Prejudice : Jane Austen
 - 6) Wuthering Heights : Emily Brontë
 - 7) The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling : Henry Fielding
 - 8) The Red & the Black : Stendhal
 - 9)
 - 10)

Q.8. Write 10 names of poems with poets.

→ 1) Father returning Home -

2) Mending Wall -

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)

Q.9. Write 10 names of drama with dramatist.

→ 1) Romeo & Juliet — William Shakespeare

2) Hamlet — "

3) Macbeth — "

4) The Tempest — "

5) Julius Caesar — "

Q.10. Write 10 names of furniture.

→ 1) Sofa 6) Dining table

2) Bed 7) Cupboard

3) Trolley 8) Lamp

4) Table 9) Showcase

5) Chair 10) Teapoy



" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांच्यातील शिक्षण प्रसार "
- शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साबुंबे

Signature of
Supervisor

16

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class Sanskrit Samrudhhi Ramesh Mane. Div. _____ Roll No. 85089

Suppliment No. _____ Subject _____

Test / Tutorial No. Surprise Test

Q. 1 Write Ten names of fruits

- i) Mango
- ii) Graps
- iii) Orange
- iv) Apple
- v) cheery
- vi) kivi
- vii) Banana
- viii) Bluebeery
- ix) Strawaberry
- x) Cuava

Q. 2 Write Ten name of Vegetable

- i) Bringle
- ii) Potato
- iii) Tomato
- iv) Corn
- v) Beans
- vi) -

Q. 3 write Ten name of articles

- 1/2
- i) Pen
 - ii) Book
 - iii) Notebook
 - iv) Blackboard
 - v) Table
 - vi) Scale
 - vii) eraser
 - viii) sharpener
 - ix) Pencils
 - x) room

Q. 4) Write Ten name of kitchen

- 1/2
- i) Oven
 - ii) Fridge
 - iii) Glass
 - iv) Spoon
 - v) Fork
 - vi) Bowl
 - vii) Cray
 - viii) Spices
 - ix) Cup
 - x) Jar

Q. 5) Write Ten Name of Fort

- 2/2
- i) ~~P~~ Raj Raigdarh
 - ii) Vijaydurg
 - iii) Kondhana
 - iv) Panhala
 - v) Bhagwatidurg
 - vi) Vishal durg
 - vii) ~~Ajinkya~~ Ajinkya taranga
 - viii) Nalburg
 - ix) Red fort
 - x) Rajgharh

Q. 5) Write Ten Name of Hill station

- 2/2
- i) ~~kt~~ Kulu
 - ii) Manali
 - iii) Ooty
 - iv) Mahabaleshwar
 - v) ~~ka~~ Keral
 - vi) Jammu
 - vii) Sikkim
 - viii) Meghalaya
 - ix) Orisa
 - x) Melghat

6) write Ten names ~~are~~ of novel with writer.

- i) The Guide : R. K. Narayan
- ii) Hunter of Malgudi :- R. K. Narayan
- iii) Panipat : Vishwas Patil
- iv) My Father's Dream :- Barack Obama
- v) The blue Umbrella - Rusken Bond
- vi) The magic of the lost temple - Subha Murdi
- vii) How to be a ~~write~~ writer - Rusken Bond
- viii)
- ix)
- x)

7) write Ten names of poem with poet

- i)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class BA II Div. _____ Roll No. 5173

Suppliment No. _____ Subject com. English.

Test / Tutorial No. Surprise test. Surprise test.

- Q1 Write 10 Name of fruits.
Q2 Write 10 Name of Vegetables.
Q3 write 10 Names of school articles.
Q4 write 10 Name of kitchen ma utensense.
Q5 write 10 Names of hills Stations.
Q6 write 10 Names of forts.
Q7 write 10 Names of Novels with writers.
Q8 write 10 Names of poem with poets
Q9 write 10 Names of Drama with Dramatists.
Q10 write 10 Names of. Names of fortunetichers.

Q 1. 10 Names of fruits.

1. mango

2. Graps

3. Apple

4. pinapal

5. chiku

6. watermelon.

7. Bannana

8. Strobery.

9. cheery.

10. pumkin.

Q2. 10 Vegetable.

1. Philly
2. potato
3. onion.
4. Bringle
5. Carrots.
6. Beet roots.
7. tomato
8. flower
9. pun radish.
10. Broccoli.

Q3. 10 School Apeicals.

1. pen
2. pencil
3. Rubber
4. Notebook
5. Uniform
6. Black board
7. Bench
8. Projecter
9. chalk
10. bag.

Q4. 10 kichen utensence.

1. Spoon
2. Glass
3. filter
4. pots
5. knife
6. fize
7. plate.
8. forke Spoon.
9. Rolling
10. kichen stone.

Q5. 10 hills stations.

1. Mahabaleshwar
2. Mount Abu.
3. Matheran.
4. Panhala.
5. Amboli.
6. Kalsubai.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7. Mount Everest.
8. Kashmir.
9. Shimla.
10. Uti.

Q6. 10 Names of forts.

1. Rajga Raigad.
2. Pratapgad.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3. Sindhudurg.
4. Janjira.
5. Panhala.
6. Vasota.
7. Rajgad.
8. Lohagad.
9. Haribhargad.
10. Vishalgad.

Q7. 10 Novels with writers.

1. Chawa - Shivaji Sawant.
2. Mrutunjay - Shivaji Sawant.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3. Zombi - Anand Yadav.
4. Raja Shiv Chhatrapati - Babasaheb Purandare.
5. Pavankhind - Ranjeet Desai.
6. Naji Bhasmasurachar Udyast - Kanitkar.

Unit test

BBA Part I

38

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (Autonomous)

Date : 24/05/2022

BBA- I (Sem- II) UNIT TEST

Time: 1 hours

Subject: Business Communication

Marks: 20 Marks

I. Answer the following questions. (Any 1)

10 Marks

1. Elaborate any 8 features of an effective speaker.
2. Write the difference between Prepared Speech and Extempore Speech.

II. Write short notes. (Any 2)

10 Marks

1. Seminars and Conferences
2. Advantages of Seminar
3. Tools of effective presentation

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-शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

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VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

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Supervisor

 20/20 

Name :- ABHISHER L BIRJE

Suppliment No. :

Subject : Business communication

Roll No. : 9510

Test / Tutorial No. : Unit test No. I

Class : BBA 1st year

Date :- 24/05/22

Div. :

Q 1)

2)

Prepared speech

Extempore speech

① This type of speech is refer the subject given to the speaker in advance. The speaker got time to research and Reherase about the topic.

① Extempore speech is also known as 'Impromptu' speech. The speaker not have time for preparation. The speaker is come from without preparation.

② Prepared speech is time consuming process for preparation.

② Extempore speech is not take a time for preparation so it is quick on the spot speech.

③ Prepared speech is contain more accuracy as compare extempore

③ It contain lack of Accuracy because not get time for preparation.

Speech.

④ Prepared speech is more effective because the speaker is decided in advance what to speak, who to speak, so it also contain short and useful information.

④ This type of speech not contain that much effectiveness, because the speaker not able to know about the audience, so it is less chance that the speaker is not familiar with the present audience.

⑤ It is familiar speech.

⑤ It is not that much familiar.

⑥ It is formal and purposeful speech because speaker is know about subject.

⑥ It is also formal and purposeful speech but the communication bond between speaker and audience is not that much better.

⑦ It is predetermine speech and easier to understand for audience.

⑦ It is not predetermine but speaker not have subject in advance.

⑧ prepared speech is time bond, topic bond and language bond.

⑧ This type of speech is not subject bond because the human is unable to keep in mind all information.

D	Seminars	Conferences
①	Seminars is aim to Improve knowledge and skills and give knowledge about update new technology	① conference is formal and structural communication where two or more people or group coming together for discussing a particular topic.
②	② seminar is form of giving instruction either at an particular institute by the professional and organization.	② conference is a aimful and purposeful communication between the groups and group of individuals.
③	③ seminar can help to improve skills abilities of the employees in the organization by giving training.	③ conference is help to improve the profitability by solving problems and sharing suggestion to decrease the problems.
④	④ seminars is academic instruction either at an academic institution by the professional and organization.	④ conference is focuser of particular topic and sharing the information & transmission idea, thought between groups.

② Advantages of seminars :-

① Improve the Accuracy of the work by taking purposeful seminars.

② IT helps to knowledge about updation and adaptation of New Technology.

③ seminars also helpful for good Relationship between employers and employees.

④ seminars also help to make employer in their work professional.

⑤ It is more effective for illiterate peoples because they attended seminars and improve their skills.

⑥ Giving Instructions to do work effectively and efficiently.

⑦ Optimum utilization of all type of Resources is happen when employees are attendes the seminars.

⑧ seminars are focus on improve productivity and profitability of the organisation.

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Suppliment No. : 1

Roll No. : 9501

Class : BBA - 1st year

Subject : Business Communication.

Test / Tutorial No. : Unit Test - I

Div. : -

Q1 Answer the following questions (Any 1)

1. Features of an effective speakers are as follows:

a. Confidence.

While delivering the speech, the speaker should be confident about the message he/she is delivering to the audience. An effective speaker is passionate about his topic and fascinates the audience in his enthusiasm.

b. Passion

Passion is having enthusiasm about something. If you are passionate about the subject they-then your speech will be effective. If the topic doesn't exhilarates you then it will not excite the listeners.

Without passion your speech is meaningless.

c. Keep it short and simple

An experienced speaker know how and when to finish his his speech on the agreed time. If the speech is lengthy and you ke just keep talking it will take the intrest of the audience away. So a effective speaker should keep his speech short, simple and to the point.

d. Connect with the audience.

A good public speaker creates a bond with the audience. He/She Make the environment comfortable so that the audience feel at ease. A speech is just like a conversation or giving information to ~~any~~ someone. A good speed speaker know how to take the attention of the audience to his speech without making them feel distracted.

e. Creativity

A good speaker knows how to make his speech lively and intresting. No one likes to hear or listen the same things again and again. So a good speaker should add something new or unique in his speech. Creativity as a speaker means involving all the elements which are required to make the speech effective and intresting for the audience.

7. Being Yourself

You don't need to be someone else on the stage, all you need to do is just be yourself. To deliver an effective speech you need to be yourself in front of everyone if you try to be someone else then the audience will think that the message is insincere.

9. Sense of Humor

It doesn't mean that you have to make everyone laugh but you should make the audience feel a sense of warmth and ease. When someone asked what are the main elements of the speech, Kennen's scriptwriter Ted Sorenson said, "brevity, levity and charity". I don't know that they are arranged in a proper order or not. But if you make someone laugh you will have an unfair advantage among the other speakers.

Q2 Write short notes (Any 2)

3. Tools of effective presentation.

Presentation is a formal way of communicating with or expressing your idea in front of your superior or audience. For an effective presentation some tools are as follows

1. Use visual aids
2. Focus on improving your curtain raiser
3. Rehearse
4. Tell stories
5. Video yourself
6. ~~Use~~ your bullet points. Don't put your speaker's notes on the screen.
7. Keep it short and simple
8. Know what slide is next
9. Check your presentation room.
10. Use the rule of three.

05

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Div. :

1 Seminars and Conferences.

Seminar is a formal meeting ~~arrange~~ arranged to give information ~~or~~ training to the employees. In seminar one ~~or~~ more experts ~~and~~ give information about the subject. Seminar is consultative in nature. Duration of seminar is one ~~or~~ two hours. Seminars are organized in a seminar hall ~~or~~ any institution of the organisation.

25 Conference is a formal meeting arranged to discuss about a topic. In conference ~~there~~ is active participation of members. It is interactive in nature. Duration of conference is one - two days. In conference all the members are gathered who have same ideas. Conference is organized in a conference room ~~or~~ any ~~the~~ place.

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Suppliment No. : 1

Subject : Business Communication

Roll No. : 9502

Test / Tutorial No. : 1

Class : BBA-I

Div. : -

1) Seminars and conferences

- Seminar is formal academic forum that brings together a small group of participants who are taught about specific subjects. In a seminar, experts provide knowledge

- 05
- To get an opinion or solution for an issue
 - It is consultative
 - limited participation involves in this
 - Seminars are less formal than conference

- A conference is formal meeting organized by member of organisation group or people to discuss a topic that member have a common interest.
- A conference is typically a consultant forum where participants give their opinion
- Active participation is involve here
- It is very interactive
- Demonstration of Subject matters here
- Conference is formal meeting

2) Advantages of Seminar

- Every student participate actively in library search or in learning
- Students learn scientific approach to problem solving through literature search
- It promotes analytical thinking and creativity among students.
- Students learn communication skills and become articulate
- Students get experience of organizing an event.

3) Features of effective Speaker

1) Confidence

A less confidence people (speaker) is likely to connect less with audience, because you can't convince about topic of yours seems hesitant yourself. A confidence speech is passionate about his topic and fascinates the audience into sharing in

2) Passion

It is strong feeling of enthusiasm for something. In order to effective communication your speech, you need to have passion for subject, if the subject cannot enthusiasm exhilarate you, chances are that it will not excite your audience without passion your speech is meaningless

3) Keep it Short and Simple

An experienced speaker know that he has to keep to agreed time limits. There is a saying amongst performance that is best to leave when applause is at its loudest. The same holds true for public speaker. one of the major

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Subject :

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Div. :

6. Sense of humour

You don't have to tell jokes, or it's nice if you can come across as having a sense of humour worth and ease. When asked what are most important element of speech, Kennedy's speech writer, Ted Sorenson, said "Brevity, elevity, and thovity". "I don't think he put in rank order, but if he you can make people laugh you have unfair advantage over Speakers.

→ Ability to speak with memorization

— If you speak with memorization audiend will remember you.

09

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Suppliment No. : 1

Subject : Business communication

Roll No. : 9503

Test / Tutorial No. : Unit test No. 1

Class : BBA - I

Div. : -

I

1)

→ There is 8 Features of an effective speakers.

1] Well planned

2] Confident

3] short and sweet things

4] attracts audience

5] logical sequence

6] Passion

7] keep it be your self

8] creativity.

9] sence of humor

1] well planned -

spe. effective speakers are already be with well planning. they are before whatever speak they ~~er~~ have logical words because of they are already good at planning. well planned speakers

are very confident with their points.

2] Confident -

Effective speakers are confident with their performance. Their confidence supports their skills. Confidence are going to reach to their goals.

3] short and sweet thing -

Effective speaker are already studious with all communication skills so they know how to speak and what are the limits to speak front of audience.

4] attracts audience -

A good speaker are very effective to attracts audience. because of their talks. they know very well how to attracts people so they use with their talks some jokes, some emotional talks

5] Logical sequence -

A effective speaker have logics about sequence. they know after first point word which points takes place of 2nd. logical sequence means

6] Passion -

for A effective speaker have to be passionate. because passion is strong

feeling for a good speaker. passion is very supportive to a good speaker for moving on. so passion is very important.

F) Creativity -

effective speakers have creative mind to attract people with their entertaining behaviour.

G) sense of humor

they have sense of humor and this is very important thing.

H) be yourself -

effective speakers in be real. they stay front of audience as they are.

II)

1) Seminar

Conference

1) Seminar means people join to many persons and give their knowledge of particular topic. specially some specialist give participants their knowledge of topic. seminar is a formal academic forum

Conference means some persons are come together as a group and give their opinion and solving problem on a particular topic.

2]	Conference is consultative
3] Seminar for a half day or a 1 day	Conference for several days.
4] To get an knowledge	To get an opinion.
5] Seminars are less journal than conference	Demonstration of subject matters here conference is journal meeting
6] every students are participate.	Active participate is involve here

2] Advantages of seminar. -

- 1] seminar is give us knowledge about particular topic, every students are participate
- 2] students learn specific approach to problem solving through search.
- 3] some interesting tours and visit to beautiful hotels for vacations
- 4] For people who not live in books, reading, a seminar are more effective to give them some knowledge.

5]

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Suppliment No. : 1

Roll No. : 9507

Class : BBA I

Subject : Business communication.

Test / Tutorial No. : Unit Test - I

Div. : -

Q.1

2.

Prepared speech

Extempore speech.

i] The speech that most commonly used is called prepared speech.

ii] The speech that occagially prepared is called extempore speech.

ii] In this the speaker have time to gable the topic before speech for prepration & do work on topic.

ii] In extempore speech the speaker cover the wide area of a topics.

iii] It is mainly used in presentation or business meetings.

iii] It is usefull for to educate, entertain, influence the listner.

iii] It is prepared or based on the knowledge that we gain before the at the time of preparation.

iv] In this the speech is prepared & presented extempore or manuscripted or combination of both.

v] In prepared speech we can elaborate our knowledge from case studies.

vi] In this we can type confidence is boosted.

vii]

viii] It helps to advocate the causes.

ix] It is helpful for research skills.

1. Seminars :

- ① The information that provide in academic stage with one is speaker & others are the listner that have not common not common goal but for create a common goal from information is called seminars.
- ② In seminars the one who have lot of knowledge about the subject he give information to others.
- ③ Seminars are arranged in schools, collages.
- ④ seminar is a conductive type process.

conferences :

- ① The information shared with persons who have same interest & have same common goal to achive it is called conferences.
- ② conferences are arranged at offices meetings, business meetings etc.
- ③ In conference is mainly held at the same levels of management.
- ④ conference is a consultive process.

2. Advantages of Seminar :

- ① To spread informations

Through seminar the person who have the well knowledge about the subject & through information the speaker is spread the right information to listner to educate the peoples.

② From seminars we can share innovative ideas through presentation, or of other IT related equipments.

③ These are mainly arranged in close doors that's why no other disturbance takes place.

④

3.