

# ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE VAMBAN, PUDUKKOTTAI-622 303,

(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO THE INAUGURAL FUNCTION OF CERTIFICATE COURSE

ON

### DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS

Date:13.02.2019

Time: 3.00 PM



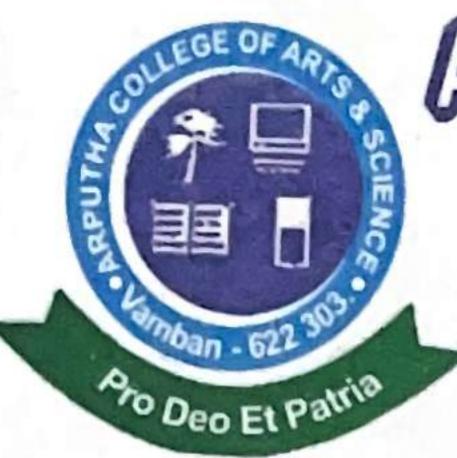
Venue: Auditorium

Programme Co-Ordinator: Mrs. G. Suvetha

Members of the Programme Sr. Mary Dency

Mr. R. Sathiyamoorthy

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# ARPUTHACOLLEGEOFARTS&SCIENCE

## (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)

Arputha Nagar, Vamban - 622 303. Alangudi (T.k), Pudukkottai (Dt)

www.arputhacollege.in

Date:

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE – (2018-2019) DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS SYLLABUS

Total Hrs.: 40 Hrs.

Objectives:

Upon completion of the Developing Language Skills course, participants will be able to:

- Enhance Proficiency in Language Usage
- Expand Vocabulary and Expressive Abilities
- Develop Critical Thinking and Analysis
- Communicate Cross-Culturally and Multilingually
- Boost Language Learning Strategies

UNIT 1: FOUNDATIONS OF LANGUAGE LEARNING

Introduction to language learning and its importance - Understanding language acquisition theories - Setting language learning goals.

UNIT 2: VOCABULARY BUILDING AND USAGE

Strategies for expanding vocabulary - Contextual usage of words and phrases - Idioms and expressions in everyday language.

UNIT 3: GRAMMAR AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Review of essential grammar concepts - Sentence construction and syntax - Common grammatical errors and how to avoid them.

UNIT 4: LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS

Enhancing listening comprehension - Developing effective speaking skills - Practicing conversational techniques and pronunciation.

UNIT 5: READING AND WRITING PROFICIENCY

Improving reading comprehension - Developing writing skills for different purposes (e.g., essays, emails, reports) - Editing and proofreading techniques

References:

 Lightbown, Patsy M., and Nina Spada. "How Languages are Learned." Oxford University Press, 2013

 McCarthy, Michael, and Felicity O'Dell. "English Vocabulary in Use: Advanced." Cambridge University Press, 2013.

3. Murphy, Raymond. "English Grammar in Use." Cambridge University Press, 2019.

 Richards, Jack C., and Jonathan Hull. "Interchange Intro Student's Book." Cambridge University Press, 2017.

5. Williams, Joseph M., and Joseph Bizur Syle: Lessons in Clarity and Grace."
Pearson,

2016.



### ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE - VAMBAN (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University - Tiruchirappalli) ARPUTHA NAGAR, VAMBAN - 622 303.

# DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE – (2018-2019) DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS STUDENTS NAME LIST

Time: 3.00 PM to 4.00 PM

Duration: 40 Hrs.

s.no	STUDENT NAME	DEPARTMENT	REG. NO.	SIGNATURE
1	K. BHARATHI	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133382	k. Bharathi
2	V. DEVADHARSHINI	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133383	V. Donadhanh
3	M. JERONCIYA	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133386	M. Teronerya
4	M. MARAGATHAM	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133389	Man Buthay.
5	R. RAMYA	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133391	R. Ramya.
6	M. SHALINI	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133392	M. Shalini
7	M. SUVITHA	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133394	M. Suvitha
8	M. ANITHA	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126682	C. chutte
9	T. BOWSIYA	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126685	T. BOWRiga.
10	C. GAYATHRI	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126688	C. Gayas.
11	D. JEYA	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126691	LA
12	C. POTHUMPONNU	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126695	C. Rethe
13	V. RENUGADEVI	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126703	V. Ruya Raj.
14	G. SOBIKA	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126706	Gr. Sobiko
15	N. DEEPA	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119721	N. Dupa.
16	P. GUNASEELAN	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119724	P. Culy
(17)	B. KOKILA	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119726	B. Kokila
18	C. MANOJKUMAR	III - DE-ENGLISH	CB16A 119729	C. Marrol kin
19	M. NANTHINI	I A ENGLISH	CB16A 119731	Nay Thing, N
20	K. RAJESHKAVI	E A CHUS	CB16A 119736	PATECHMENT

S.NO	STUDENT NAME	DEPARTMENT	REG. NO.	SIGNATURE
21	P. RAMAN	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119737	P. Raman
22	G. SATHYA	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119742	Sathya. a
23	R. SIVAPRIYA	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119745	Siva priya. R
24	S. SUGANYA	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119746	Sugarya. S
25	R. THIRISHA	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119748	Thirtisha R.
26	S. VELLIMALAR	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119750	Vellimalar. 8
27	V. AROCKIA KAMALI	I - B. COM	CB18C 58301	Arrockia Devi. V
28	S. SANTHIYA DEVI	I - B. COM	CB18C 58308	1- that high ears
29	V. SARANYA DEVI	I - B. COM	CB18C 58311	Farania devi.
30	R. MUTHULAKSHMI	II - B. COM	CB17C 46517	e muthulaketin
31	M. DHARANI	II - B. COM	CB17C 46513	Dharani . M
32	T. NIVETHA	II - B. COM	CB17C 46519	T. Nivetha
33	M. RAMYA	II - B. COM	CB17C 46521	M. RAMYA
34	V. SARANYA	II - B. COM	CB17C 46522	Dananus.1
35	C. SUBHASHINI	II - B. COM	CB17C 46525	C. Subh
36	M. YOGA	II - B. COM	CB17C 46526	M. Yoga
37	A. ANANDHI	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439512	Anarchica
38	M. DIVYA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439514	M. Divya.
39	R. ISHWARYA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439515	Pahwanila R
40	R. KARTHIKA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439516	Karthika. R.
41	A. NADIYAMMAI	1 - PHYSICS	CB18S 439518	NADIYAMMAT
42	R. PRADEEPA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439519	R. proverka
43	R. PRAVEENA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439520	R. Pras
44	R. PRIYADHARSHINI	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439521	RIPRIVADHARGHI
45	V. PRIYADHARSHINI	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439522	J. Priye Drue
46	G. RUBIKA	120 HOSPOS	CB18S 439524	GI. Rupika
47	S. SARUBALA	F PHARCE IN	CB18S 439526	S. Sagerala

S.NO	STUDENT NAME	DEPARTMENT	REG. NO.	SIGNATURE
48	S. SELVAPRIYA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439527	Solvaroung. 8
49	A. SENTHAMIL	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439528	A. Septhani
50	M. SNEHA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439529	Snehon. M
51	S. SNEHA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439530	SNEHA.S
52	S. TAMILVANI	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439532	S. Tamil vani
53	K. TAMILMATHI SARATHA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439533	Tamilmathy Scratte
54	S. USHARANI	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439534	S. usharan
55	K. VINOTHA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439535	K. VINOTHA
56	R. VINOTHA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439536	R. Vinotha

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
ARPUTHA NAGAR, VAMBAN - 622 303.
PUDUKKOTTAI - (DT).



PRINCIPAL

ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE

VAMBAN - 622 303.



# ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE - VAMBAN (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University - Tiruchirappalli)

# CERTIFICATE COURSE-(2018-2019) DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS STUDENTS' ATTENDANCE SHEET

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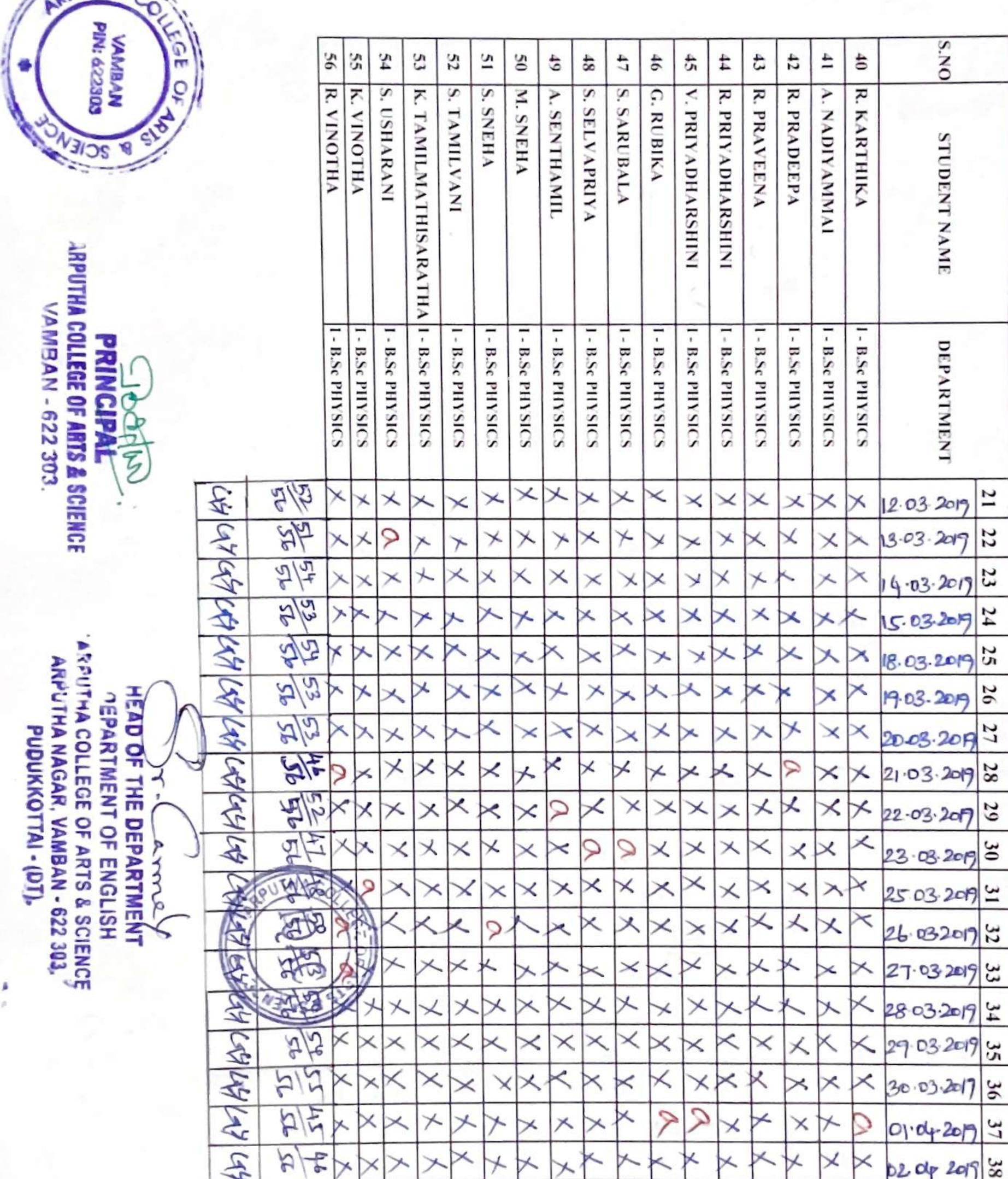


# ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE - VAMBAN (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University - Tiruchirappalli)

# CERTIFICATE COURSE-(2018-2019) DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS STUDENTS' ATTENDANCE SHEET

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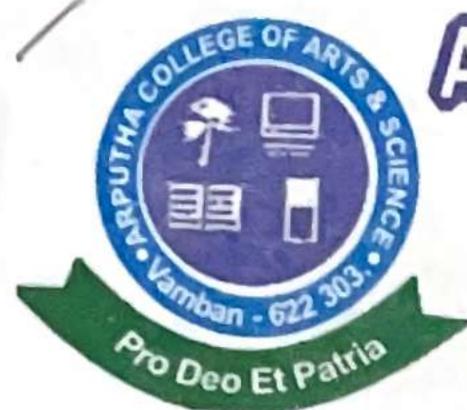
03.042019

TOTAL NO OF

REMARKS

HOURS ATTENDED





## (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)

Arputha Nagar, Vamban - 622 303. Alangudi (T.k), Pudukkottai (Dt)

www.arputhacollege.in

Date: 13.04.2019

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE (2018-2019) DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS COURSE REPORT WITH PHOTO

This report presents an overview of the Developing Language Skills Certificate

Course conducted by the Department of English at Arputha College of Arts and Science

during the academic year 2018-2019. The course aimed to enhance students' language

proficiency by focusing on various language skills, including reading, writing, listening, and
speaking. The report includes details about the course duration, enrollment statistics, and the
number of students who successfully completed the program and received their certificates.

### Course Overview

The Developing Language Skills Certificate Course at Arputha College of Arts and Science was designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the key language skills required for effective communication. The course aimed to improve students' language abilities, both academically and professionally, fostering better comprehension and expression.

### Course Duration

The course was conducted over a total of 40 hours, which were distributed across multiple sessions during the academic year 2018-2019. The course was started on 13.02.2019 and ended on 04.04.2019. The duration of the course allowed for in-depth coverage of each language skill, giving students ample time to practice and refine their abilities.

### Course Coordinator

The Academic Council members appointed Mrs. G. Suvetha as the course coordinator for the "Developing Language Skills" Certificate Course.

### **Enrollment Statistics**

A total of 56 students enrolled in the Developing Language Skills Certificate Course. The substantial enrollment demonstrated the students' recognition of the course's significance in strengthening their language competence and overall communication prowess.

### Course Curriculum

The curriculum was thoughtfully crafted by the Department of English to encompass various language skills. It included modules on reading comprehension strategies, academic and creative writing techniques, active listening and note-taking skills, and exercises to enhance spoken language proficiency.

### Teaching Methodology

The course adopted a student-centered teaching approach to actively engage participants in the learning process. The faculty utilized a combination of lectures, group activities, interactive discussions, language games, and multimedia resources to make the learning experience enjoyable and effective.

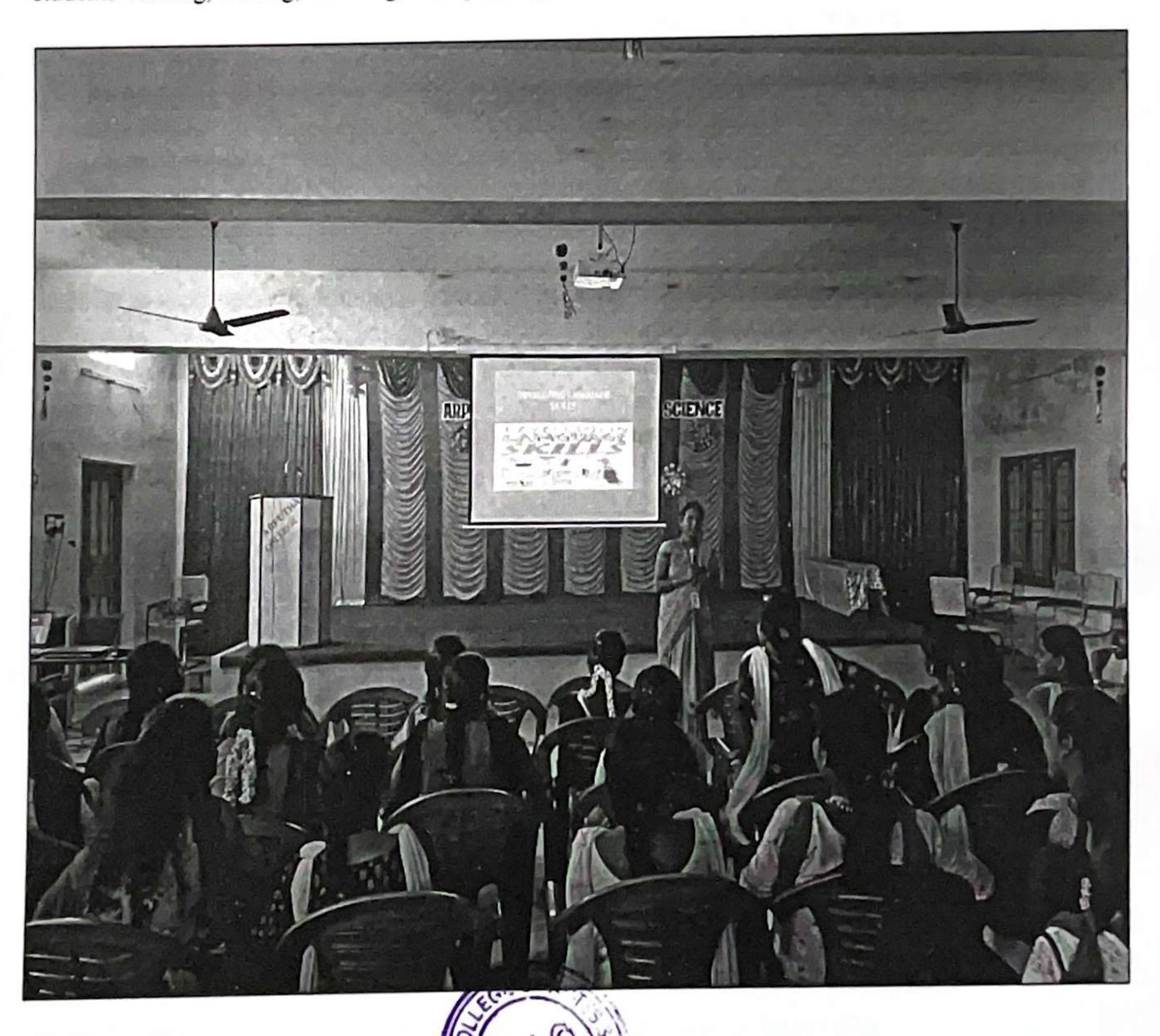
### Certificate Criteria

The course required students to attend a total of 40 hours of instruction. Notably, students who attended more than or equal to 32 hours of the course were eligible to receive a certificate of completion.

### Certificate Distribution

At the end of the Developing Language Skills Certificate Course, 51 students demonstrated significant improvement in their language abilities and successfully fulfilled the course requirements. These students were awarded certificates of completion, recognizing their dedication and achievement in developing their language skills.

With 51 out of 56 students successfully completing the course, the program achieved its goal of enhancing students' reading, writing, listening, and speaking abilities.





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Arputha Nagar, Vamban, Pudukkottai - 622 303

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE ASSESSMENT DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS (2018-2019)

Subject Code:18ENCCDLS

Class:

Name:

Semester: Even

Duration: 1 hr.

Reg. No:

### **Answer ALL Questions:**

25x2=50

- 1. Why is understanding language acquisition theories important?
  - a) To teach grammar effectively
  - b) To set language learning goals
  - c) To improve listening skills
  - d) To gain insights into how people learn languages
- 2. What is the purpose of setting language learning goals?
  - a) To memorize, vocabulary
  - b) To make learning more challenging
  - c) To measure progress and motivation
  - d) To skip grammar lessons
- 3. Which language acquisition theory emphasizes the role of imitation and reinforcement?
  - a) Behaviorist theory
  - b) Innatist theory -
  - c) Cognitive theory
  - d) Social interactionist theory
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a common language learning goal?
  - a) Improving pronunciation
  - b) Mastering advanced idioms
  - c) Achieving fluency
  - d) Memorizing a dictionary
- 5. What does the term "interlanguage" refer to in language learning?
  - a) A person's native language
  - b) The language used in international communication
  - c) The transitional language stage a learner goes through when acquiring a new language
  - d) A variety of slang used by teenagers
- 6. Why is contextual usage of words and phrases important?
  - a) It helps with pronunciation



- b) It ensures proper spelling
- c) It enhances understanding and communication
- d) It simplifies grammar rules
- 7. What are idioms in language?
  - a) Formal and structured phrases
  - b) Cultural expressions that don't follow typical grammar rules
  - c) Simplified vocabulary for beginners
  - d) Foreign words used in everyday conversation
- 8. Which of the following is NOT an example of an idiom?
  - a) "Break a leg!"
  - b) "Piece of cake!"
  - c) "Apple of my eye"
  - d) "Table of contents"
- 9. Which of the following is an effective vocabulary-building technique?
  - a) Memorizing random words from a dictionary
  - b) Reading extensively in the target language
  - c) Avoiding speaking with native speakers
  - d) Writing without using any new words
- 10. Which of the following is an example of a compound word?
  - a) "Run"
  - b) "Jumping"
  - c) "Schoolbag"
  - d) "Quickly"
- 11. What does syntax refer to in language?
  - a) The arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences
  - b) The pronunciation of words
  - c) The study of idiomatic expressions
  - d) The meaning of individual words
- 12. Which of these sentences has correct syntax?
  - a) "Cat the on sat roof the."
  - b) "The cat sat on the roof."
  - c) "Roof cat on the sat the."
  - d) "Sat roof on cat the."
- 13. Which of the following is a fragment sentence?
  - a) "She went to the store."
  - b) "Eating ice cream on a hot day."
  - c) "They played in the park."
  - d) "Running quickly to catch the bus."
- 14. What is the purpose of learning about verb tenses in grammar?
  - a) To make writing more complex
  - b) To confuse the reader
  - c) To indicate the timing of actions or events
  - d) To avoid using verbs altogether



- 15. What is a dangling modifier in grammar?
  - a) A word that modifies another word correctly
  - b) A phrase that confuses the reader
  - c) A modifier that does not logically or grammatically relate to the sentence
  - d) A modifier that is too short
- 16. How can active listening skills be improved?
  - a) Interrupting the speaker to ask questions
  - b) Avoiding eye contact
  - c) Providing feedback and asking clarifying questions
  - d) Thinking about unrelated topics
- 17. What is a key element of effective speaking skills?
  - a) Speaking as quickly as possible
  - b) Using complex vocabulary to impress the audience
  - c) Speaking clearly and with good pronunciation
  - d) Avoiding eye contact with the audience
- 18. What is pronunciation?
  - a) The way words are spelled
  - b) The study of grammar rules
  - c) The way words are spoken or pronounced
  - d) The use of idiomatic expressions
- 19. Which of the following is an example of a nonverbal element of communication?
  - a) Words and sentences
  - b) Grammar and syntax
  - c) Facial expressions and body language
  - d) Pronunciation and intonation
- 20. Why is feedback important in improving speaking skills?
  - a) It can be ignored for effective learning.
  - b) It helps learners understand their strengths and weaknesses.
  - c) It discourages learners from practicing.
  - d) It should only come from teachers, not peers.
- 21. What is the purpose of developing writing skills for different purposes?

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- a) To confuse the reader
- b) To sound more academic
- c) To communicate effectively in various contexts
- d) To eliminate creativity in writing
- 22. How can writers enhance the clarity of their writing?
  - a) By using long, complex sentences
  - b) By avoiding transitions between paragraphs
  - c) By using clear and concise language
  - d) By omitting punctuation marks
- 23. What does the term "plagiarism" refer to in writing?
  - a) Using one's own ideas and words in a text

- b) Properly citing sources in a research paper .
- c) Copying someone else's work or ideas without giving credit
- d) Writing a paper without any external references
- 24. What is the role of transitions in writing?
  - a) To confuse the reader
  - b) To make the writing longer
  - c) To connect ideas and improve the flow of the text
  - d) To emphasize spelling errors
- 25. What is the purpose of a conclusion in an essay?
  - a) To introduce the main topic
  - b) To present the thesis statement
  - c) To summarize key points and provide closure
  - d) To confuse the reader





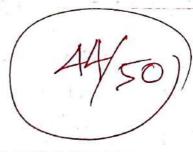
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Arputha Nagar, Vamban, Pudukkottai - 622 303

# DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE ASSESSMENT DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS (2018-2019) ANSWER KEY Subject Code: 18ENCCDLS

- 1. d) To gain insights into how people learn languages
- 2. e) To measure progress and motivation
- 3. a) Behaviorist theory
- 4. d) Memorizing a dictionary
- c) The transitional language stage a learner goes through when acquiring a new language
- 6. c) It enhances understanding and communication
- 7. b) Cultural expressions that don't follow typical grammar rules
- 8. d) "Table of contents"
- 9. b) Reading extensively in the target language
- 10. c) "Schoolbag"
- 11. a) The arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences
- 12. b) "The cat sat on the roof."
- 13. c) "Eating ice cream on a hot day."
- 14. d) To indicate the timing of actions or events
- 15, c) A modifier that does not logically or grammatically relate to the sentence
- 16, c) Providing feedback and asking clarifying questions
- 17. c) Speaking clearly and with good pronunciation
- 18. c) The way words are spoken or pronounced
- 19. c) Facial expressions and body language
- 20. b) It helps learners understand their strengths and weaknesses.
- 21, c) To communicate effectively in various contexts
- 22. c) By using clear and concise language
- 23. c) Copying someone else's work or ideas without giving credit
- 24, c) To connect ideas and improve the flow of the text
- 25. c) To summarize key points and provide closure







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### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE ASSESSMENT DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS (2018-2019)

Subject Code:18ENCCDLS
Class: I - PHYSICS
Name: DDA

Name: PRAVEENAIR

Semester: Even Duration: 1 hr.

Reg. No: CB185 439520

### Answer ALL Questions:

25x2=50

- 1. Why is understanding language acquisition theories important?
  - a) To teach grammar effectively
  - b) To set language learning goals
  - c) To improve listening skills
  - d) To gain insights into how people learn languages
- 2. What is the purpose of setting language learning goals?
  - a) To memorize vocabulary
  - b) To make learning more challenging
  - c) To measure progress and motivation
  - d) To skip grammar lessons
- 3. Which language acquisition theory emphasizes the role of imitation and reinforcement?
  - a) Behaviorist theory
  - b) Innatist theory
  - c) Cognitive theory
  - d) Social interactionist theory
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a common language learning goal?
  - a) Improving pronunciation
  - b) Mastering advanced idioms
  - c) Achieving fluency
  - d) Memorizing a dictionary
- 5. What does the term "interlanguage" refer to in language learning?
  - a) A person's native language
  - b) The language used in international communication
  - c) The transitional language stage a learner goes through when acquiring a new language
  - d) A variety of slang used by teenagers
- 6. Why is contextual usage of word and blass important?

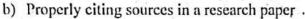
a) It helps with pronuncial



		b'	It ensures proper spelling
		c)	
	(20) m	ď	It simplifies grammar rules
	7.	What	are idioms in language?
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		c)	Cultural expressions that don't follow typical grammar rules Simplified vocabulary for beginners
		d)	Foreign words used in everyday conversation
	8.		h of the following is NOT an example of an idiom?
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			"Piece of cake!"
		c)	
			"Table of contents"
	9.	Which	of the following in a second
		a)	of the following is an effective vocabulary-building technique?
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		c)	Reading extensively in the target language
		d)	Avoiding speaking with native speakers  Writing without with
	10.		
		a)	of the following is an example of a compound word? "Run"
		b)	
		c)	"Schoolbag"
		d)	
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		a)	The arrangement of west 1
		b)	The arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences  The pronunciation of words
		c)	The study of idiomatic expressions
		d)	The meaning of individual words
1	12		of these sentences has correct syntax?
/	)	a)	"Cat the on sat roof the."
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, 3		c)	"Roof cat on the sat the."
		d)	"Sat roof on cat the."
1	3.	Which	of the following is a fragment sentence?
		a)	"She went to the store."
		b)	"Eating ice cream on a hot day."
		c)	"They played in the park."
	. 2	(d)	"Running quickly to catch the bus."
1	4.	What i	s the purpose of learning about verb tenses in grammar?
8		a)	To make writing more complex
1		- b)	To confuse the reader
		c)	To indicate the timing of actions or events
		d)	To avoid using verbs altogether
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c) Facial expressions and body language d) Pronunciation and intonation
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21. What is the purpose of developing writing skills for different purposes?
a) To confuse the reader
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c) To communicate effectively in various contexts
d) To eliminate creativity in writing
22. How can writers enhance the clarity of their writing?
a) By using long, complex sentences
b) By avoiding transitions between paragraphs
c) By using clear and concise language
d) By omitting punctuation marks
23. What does the term "plagiarism" refer to in writing?
a) Using one's own ideas and structing text

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- c) Copying someone else's work or ideas without giving credity
- d) Writing a paper without any external references

### 24. What is the role of transitions in writing?

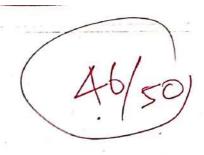
- a) To confuse the reader
- b) To make the writing longer
- c) To connect ideas and improve the flow of the text y
- d) To emphasize spelling errors

### 25. What is the purpose of a conclusion in an essay?

- a) To introduce the main topic
- b) To present the thesis statement
- c) To summarize key points and provide closure
- d) To confuse the reader



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ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
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### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE ASSESSMENT **DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS (2018-2019)**

Subject Code: 18ENCCDLS

Class: I -B.COM

Name: MUTHULAKSHMI. R

Semester: Even Duration: 1 hr.

Reg. No: CBITC46517

### Answer ALL Questions:

25x2=50

- 1. Why is understanding language acquisition theories important?
  - a) To teach grammar effectively
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  - c) Cognitive theory
  - d) Social interactionist theory
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a common language learning goal?
  - a) Improving pronunciation
  - b) Mastering advanced idioms
  - c) Achieving fluency
  - d) Memorizing a dictionary
- 5. What does the term "interlanguage" refer to in language learning?
  - a) A person's native language
  - b) The language used in international communication
  - The transitional language stage a learner goes through when acquiring a new language

d) A variety of slang used by teenagers

6. Why is contextual usage of words and sales a) It helps with pronunciation



b) It ensures proper spelling
c) It enhances understanding and communication
d) It simplifies grammar rules
7. What are idioms in language?
a) Formal and structured phrases
b) Cultural expressions that don't follow typical grammar rules
Simplified vocabulary for beginners
d) Foreign words used in everyday conversation
8. Which of the following is NOT an example of an idiom?
a) "Break a leg!" b) "Piece of cake!"
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c) "Apple of my eye" d) "Table of contents"
9. Which of the following:
9. Which of the following is an effective vocabulary-building technique?
a) Memorizing random words from a dictionary
b) Reading extensively in the target language c) Avoiding speaking with native speakers
d) Writing without using any new words
10. Which of the following is an example of a compound word?
a) "Run"
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<ul><li>13. Which of the following is a fragment sentence?</li><li>a) "She went to the store."</li></ul>
Eating ice cream on a hot day."
b) "Eating ice cream on a hot day." c) "They played in the park."
d) "Running quickly to catch the bus."
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15. What is a dangling modifier in grammar? a) A word that modifies another word correctly b) A phrase that confuses the reader c) A modifier that does not logically or grammatically relate to the sentence d) A modifier that is too short 16. How can active listening skills be improved? a) Interrupting the speaker to ask questions b) Avoiding eye contact c) Providing feedback and asking clarifying questions d) Thinking about unrelated topics 17. What is a key element of effective speaking skills? a) Speaking as quickly as possible b) Using complex vocabulary to impress the audience c) Speaking clearly and with good pronunciation d) Avoiding eye contact with the audience 18. What is pronunciation? a) The way words are spelled b) The study of grammar rules c) The way words are spoken or pronounced d) The use of idiomatic expressions 19. Which of the following is an example of a nonverbal element of communication? a) Words and sentences b) Grammar and syntax c) Facial expressions and body language d) Pronunciation and intonation 20. Why is feedback important in improving speaking skills? a) It can be ignored for effective learning. b) It helps learners understand their strengths and weaknesses. c) It discourages learners from practicing. d) It should only come from teachers, not peers. 21. What is the purpose of developing writing skills for different purposes? a) To confuse the reader b) To sound more academic c) To communicate effectively in various contexts d) To eliminate creativity in writing 22. How can writers enhance the clarity of their writing? a) By using long, complex sentences b) By avoiding transitions between paragraphs c) By using clear and concise language d) By omitting punctuation marks 23. What does the term "plagiarism rie to writing? a) Using one's dwn ide PSN: 622303



- c) Copying someone else's work or ideas without giving credit
- d) Writing a paper without any external references
- 24. What is the role of transitions in writing?
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  - d) To emphasize spelling errors
- 25. What is the purpose of a conclusion in an essay?
  - a) To introduce the main topic
  - b) To present the thesis statement
  - e) To summarize key points and provide closure
  - d) To confuse the reader







Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli - 24.

Arputha Nagar, Vamban, Pudukkottai - 622 303

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE ASSESSMENT DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS (2018-2019)

Subject Code: 18ENCCDLS

Class: III - B.A. ENOUSH

Name: RAMAN.P

Semester: Even Duration: 1 hr.

Reg. No: CB16A119737

### Answer ALL Questions:

25x2=50

- 1. Why is understanding language acquisition theories important?
  - a) To teach grammar effectively
  - b) To set language learning goals
  - c) To improve listening skills
  - d) To gain insights into how people learn languages
- 2. What is the purpose of setting language learning goals?
  - a) To memorize vocabulary
  - b) To make learning more challenging
  - c) To measure progress and motivation
  - d) To skip grammar lessons
- 3. Which language acquisition theory emphasizes the role of imitation and reinforcement?
  - a) Behaviorist theory
  - b) Innatist theory
  - c) Cognitive theory
  - d) Social interactionist theory
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a common language learning goal?
  - a) Improving pronunciation
  - b) Mastering advanced idioms
  - c) Achieving fluency
  - d) Memorizing a dictionary
- 5. What does the term "interlanguage" refer to in language learning?
  - a) A person's native language
  - b) The language used in international communication
  - c) The transitional language stage a learner goes through when acquiring a new language

d) A variety of slang used by teenagers

6. Why is contextual usage of words

a) It helps with pronunciation



b) It ensures proper spelling	
c) It enhances understanding and communication	
d) It simplifies grammar rules	
7. What are idioms in language?	
a) Formal and structured phrases	
b) Cultural expressions that don't follow typical grammar rules	
c) Simplified vocabulary for beginners	
d) Foreign words used in everyday conversation	
8. Which of the following is NOT an example of an idiom?	
a) "Break a leg!"	
b) "Piece of cake!"	
c) "Apple of my eye"	
d) "Table of contents"	
9. Which of the following is an effective vocabulary-building technique?	
a) Memorizing random words from a dictionary	
b) Reading extensively in the target language	
c) Avoiding speaking with native speakers	
d) Writing without using any new words	
10. Which of the following is an example of a compound word?	
a) "Run"	
b) "Jumping"	
c) "Schoolbag" /	
d) "Quickly"	1
11. What does syntax refer to in language?	
a) The arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences	
b) The pronunciation of words	
c) The study of idiomatic expressions	
d) The meaning of individual words	
12. Which of these sentences has correct syntax?	
a) "Cat the on sat roof the."	
b) "The cat sat on the roof."	
c) "Roof cat on the sat the."	
d) "Sat roof on cat the."	
13. Which of the following is a fragment sentence?	
a) "She went to the store."	
b) "Eating ice cream on a hot day."	
c) "They played in the park."	
d) "Running quickly to catch the bus."	
14. What is the purpose of learning about verb tenses in grammar?	
a) To make writing more complex	
b) To confuse the reader	
c) To indicate the timing of actions or events	
d) To avoid using verbs altogether	
The state of the s	

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15. What is a dangling modifier in grammar? a) A word that modifies another word correctly b) A phrase that confuses the reader c) A modifier that does not logically or grammatically relate to the sentence d) A modifier that is too short 16. How can active listening skills be improved? a) Interrupting the speaker to ask questions b) Avoiding eye contact c) Providing feedback and asking clarifying questions d) Thinking about unrelated topics 17. What is a key element of effective speaking skills? a) Speaking as quickly as possible b) Using complex vocabulary to impress the audience c) Speaking clearly and with good pronunciation d) Avoiding eye contact with the audience 18. What is pronunciation? a) The way words are spelled b) The study of grammar rules c). The way words are spoken or pronounced ~ d) The use of idiomatic expressions 19. Which of the following is an example of a nonverbal element of communication? a) Words and sentences b) Grammar and syntax c) Facial expressions and body language d) Pronunciation and intonation 20. Why is feedback important in improving speaking skills? a) It can be ignored for effective learning. b) It helps learners understand their strengths and weaknesses. c) It discourages learners from practicing. d) It should only come from teachers, not peers. 21. What is the purpose of developing writing skills for different purposes? a) To confuse the reader b) To sound more academic c) To communicate effectively in various contexts d) To eliminate creativity in writing 22. How can writers enhance the clarity of their writing? a) By using long, complex sentences b) By avoiding transitions between paragraphs c) By using clear and concise language. d) By omitting punctuation marks 23. What does the term "plagiarism" refer to more ring

a) Using one's dwn ideas and words in a ring.

- b) Properly citing sources in a research paper .
- c) Copying someone else's work or ideas without giving credit
- d) Writing a paper without any external references
- 24. What is the role of transitions in writing?
  - a) To confuse the reader
  - b) To make the writing longer
  - c) To connect ideas and improve the flow of the text .
  - d) To emphasize spelling errors
- 25. What is the purpose of a conclusion in an essay?
  - a) To introduce the main topic
  - b) To present the thesis statement
  - c) To summarize key points and provide closure.
  - d) To confuse the reader







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Arputha Nagar, Vamban, Pudukkottai - 622 303

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE ASSESSMENT DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS (2018-2019)

Subject Code:18ENCCDLS

Class: I -B.A. ENOILISH

Name: SHALIAI M

Semester: Even Duration: 1 hr.

Reg. No: CBISA 133392

### Answer ALL Questions:

25x2=50

- 1. Why is understanding language acquisition theories important?
  - a) To teach grammar effectively
  - b) To set language learning goals
  - c) To improve listening skills
  - To gain insights into how people learn languages
- 2. What is the purpose of setting language learning goals?
  - a) To memorize vocabulary
  - b) To make learning more challenging
  - To measure progress and motivation
    - d) To skip grammar lessons
- 3. Which language acquisition theory emphasizes the role of imitation and reinforcement?
  - a) Behaviorist theory
  - b) Innatist theory
  - c) Cognitive theory
  - d) Social interactionist theory
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a common language learning goal?
  - a) Improving pronunciation
  - b) Mastering advanced idioms
  - c) Achieving fluency
  - Memorizing a dictionary
- 5. What does the term "interlanguage" refer to in language learning?
  - a) A person's native language
    - b) The language used in international communication
  - The transitional language stage a learner goes through when acquiring a new language
  - d) A variety of slang used by teenagers
- 6. Why is contextual usage of words and phrases important?
  - a) It helps with pronunciation



b) alt ensures proper spelling	
It enhances understanding and communication	
d) It simplifies grammar rules	
7. What are idioms in language?	
a) Formal and structured phrases	
b) Cultural expressions that don't follow typical grammar rules	
Simplified vocabulary for beginners	
d) Foreign words used in everyday conversation	
8. Which of the following is NOT an example of an idiom?	
a) "Break a leg!"	
b) "Piece of cake!"	
c) "Apple of my eye"	
"Table of contents"	
9 Which of the following is an effective and the state of the	
9. Which of the following is an effective vocabulary-building technique?	
a) Memorizing random words from a dictionary	1.0
b) Reading extensively in the target language	M 5
Avoiding speaking with native speakers	
d) Writing without using any new words	
<ul><li>10. Which of the following is an example of a compound word?</li><li>a) "Run"</li></ul>	
b) "Jumping"	
"Schoolbag"	
d) "Quickly"	
11. What does syntax refer to in language?	
The arrangement of words and phrases to greate well-formed sen	tences
b) The pronunciation of words	
c) The study of idiomatic expressions	
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12. Which of these sentences has correct syntax?  a) "Cat the on sat roof the."	
"The cat sat on the roof."	
c) "Roof cat on the sat the."	
d) "Sat roof on cat the."	
13. Which of the following is a fragment sentence?	2
a) "She went to the store."	(*)
"Eating ice cream on a hot day."	4
c) "They played in the park."	
d) "Running quickly to catch the bus "	
The state of the s	
14. What is the purpose of learning about verb tenses in grammar?	
a) To make writing more complex b) To confuse the reader	
To indicate the timing of actions or asset	
- / Actions of actions of evente	
d) To avoid using verbs altogether	

15. What is a dangling modifier in grammar? a) A word that modifies another word correctly b) A phrase that confuses the reader A modifier that does not logically or grammatically relate to the sentence d) A modifier that is too short 16. How can active listening skills be improved? a) Interrupting the speaker to ask questions b) Avoiding eye contact Providing feedback and asking clarifying questions d) Thinking about unrelated topics 17. What is a key element of effective speaking skills? a) Speaking as quickly as possible by Using complex vocabulary to impress the audience c) Speaking clearly and with good pronunciation d) Avoiding eye contact with the audience 18. What is pronunciation? a) The way words are spelled b) The study of grammar rules The way words are spoken or pronounced d) The use of idiomatic expressions 19. Which of the following is an example of a nonverbal element of communication? a) Words and sentences b) Grammar and syntax Facial expressions and body language d) Pronunciation and intonation 20. Why is feedback important in improving speaking skills? a) It can be ignored for effective learning. by It helps learners understand their strengths and weaknesses. c) It discourages learners from practicing. d) It should only come from teachers, not peers. 21. What is the purpose of developing writing skills for different purposes? a) To confuse the reader b) To sound more academic To communicate effectively in various contexts d) To eliminate creativity in writing 22. How can writers enhance the clarity of their writing? a) By using long, complex sentences b) By avoiding transitions between paragraphs By using clear and concise language d) By omitting punctuation marks 23. What does the term "plagiaring were writing?

a) Using one's own in a word in a text

b) Properly citing sources in a research paper.

Copying someone else's work or ideas without giving credit

d) Writing a paper without any external references

24. What is the role of transitions in writing?

a) To confuse the reader

b) To make the writing longer

To connect ideas and improve the flow of the text

d) To emphasize spelling errors

25. What is the purpose of a conclusion in an essay?

a) To introduce the main topic

b) To present the thesis statement

To summarize key points and provide closure

d) To confuse the reader





### ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE - VAMBAN (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University - Tiruchirappalli) ARPUTHA NAGAR, VAMBAN - 622 303.

# DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE – (2018-2019) DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS STUDENTS MARK LIST

s.No	STUDENT NAME	DEPARTMENT	REG. NO.	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINEI
1	K. BHARATHI	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133382	50	38
2	V. DEVADHARSHINI	I - B.A ENGLISII	CB18A 133383	50	40
3	M. JERONCIYA	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133386	50	36
4	M. MARAGATHAM	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133389	50	36
5	R. RAMYA	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133391	50	40
6	M. SHALINI	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133392	50	42
7	M. SUVITHA	I - B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133394	50	34
8	M. ANITHA	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126682	50	34
. 9	T. BOWSIYA	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126685	50	32
10	C. GAYATHRI	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126688	50	38
11	D. JEYA	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126691	50	AAA
12	C. POTHUMPONNU .	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126695	50	34
13	V. RENUGADEVI	II - B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126703	50 .	40
14	G. SOBIKA	II - B.A ENGLISII	CB17A 126706	50	36
15	N. DEEPA	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119721	50	32
16	P. GUNASEELAN '	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119724	50	32
17	B. KOKILA	III - B.A ENGLISII	CB16A 119726	50	40
18	C. MANOJKUMAR	III - B.A ENGLISII	CB16A 119729	50	32
19	M. NANTIIINI	III - B.A ENGLISII	CB16A 119731	50	36
20	K. RAJESIIKAVI	III - B.A F.	CB16A 119736	50	32

0/.2	STUDENT NAME	DEPARTMENT	REG. NO.	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED
21	P. RAMAN	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119737	50	48
22	G. SATHYA	III - BA ENGLISH	CB16A 119742	50	44
23	R. SIVAPRIYA	III - BA ENGLISH	CB16A 119745	50	42
24	S. SUGANYA	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119746	50	40
25	R. THIRISHA	III - B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119748	50	36
26	S VELLIMALAR	III - BA ENGLISH	CB16A 119750	50	34
27	V. AROCKIA KAMALI	I-B. COM	CB18C 58301	50	38
28	S. SANTHIYA DEVI	I - B. COM	CB18C 58308	50	40
29	V. SARANYA DEVI	I-B.COM	CB18C 58311	50	44
30	R. MUTHULAKSHMİ	II - B. COM	CB17C 46517	50	46
31	M. DHARANI	11 - В. СОМ	CB17C 46513	.50	36
32	T. NIVETHA	II - B. COM	CB17C 46519	50	38
33	M. RAMYA	II - B. COM	CB17C 46521	50	34
34	V. SARANYA	II - B. COM	CB17C 46522	50	40
35	C. SUBHASHINI	II - B. COM	CB17C 46525	50	34
36	ML YOGA	II - B. COM	CB17C 46526	50	38
37	A. ANANDHI	I-PHYSICS	CB18S 439512	50	42
38	M. DIVYA	I-PHYSICS	CB18S 439514	50	36
39	R. ISHWARYA	I-PHYSICS	CB18S 439515	50	40
40	R. KARTHIKA	I-PHYSICS	CB18S 439516	50	34
41	A. NADIYAMMAI	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439518	50	38
42	R. PRADEEPA	I-PHYSICS	CB18S 439519	50	38
43	R. PRAVEENA	I-PHYSICS	CB18S 439520	50	44
44	R. PRIYADHARSHINI	I-PHYSICS	CB18S 439521	50	36
45	V. PRIYADHARSHINI	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439522	50	38
46	G. RUBIKA	I-PHYSICS	CB18S 439524		
47	S. SARUBALA	I-PHYSICS	CB103 439524	50	34

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS 8 CONTENCE
ARPUTHA NAGAR, VAMBAN - 622 583.
PUDUKKOTTAI - (DT).



S.NO	STUDENT NAME	DEPARTMENT	REG. NO.	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED
48	S. SELVAPRIYA	I - PHYSICS	Control		ODIMINE.
49	A. SENTHAMIL		CB18S 439527	50	40
	1-2	1 - PHYSICS	CB18S 439528	50	34
50	M. SNEHA	I-PHYSICS	CB18S 439529		
51	S. SNEHA	I - PHYSICS		50	34
52	S. TAMILVANI	I-PHYSICS	CB18S 439530	50	34
	Land to the contract of the co	1-Filisics	CB18S 439532	50	38
53	K. TAMILMATIII SARATHA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439533	50	40
54	S. USHARANI	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439534	50	32
55	K. VINOTHA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439535	50	
56	R. VINOTHA		CB103 439535	50	36
50 .	K. VINOTHA	I - PHYSICS	CB18S 439536	50	36

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

-EPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

THA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE

THA NAGAR, VAMBAN - 622, 203.

PUDUKKOTTAI - (DT).



PRINCIPAL
ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
VAMBAN - 622 303.



(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)
Arputha Nagar, Vamban - 622 303, Alangudi (TK), Pudukkottai (DT).

### SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Certificate - Course

### Certificate

SUB CODE : 18 ENCCOLS

This is to certify that	PRAVEENAIR
	has completed certificate Course on
	ducted by the Department of .Englesh
during_ 2.018-2	oig/.Even Semester.

Course Co-Ordinator

COURES CO-ORDINATOR Arputha College of Arts and Science Arputha Nagar, Vamban, Pudukkottai (Dt) - 622 303. Head of the Department

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
ARPUTHA NAGAR, VAMBAN - 624 193
PUDUKKOTTAI - (DT).

Principal

PRINCIPAL
ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
VAMBAN - 622 303



(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)

Arputha Nagar, Vamban - 622 303, Alangudi (TK), Pudukkottai (DT).

### SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Certificate - Course

### Certificate

SUB CODE! ISENCEDLS

	This is to certify that	MUTHULAKSHMI·R
of.		has completed certificate Course on
DE	VELOPING LANGUAGESKILGO	nducted by the Department of ENGUSH
	during 2018-	2.919. / Even Semester.

Course Co-Ordinator

COURES CO-ORDINATOR
Arputha College of Arts and Scienc
Arputha Nagar, Vamban,
Pudukkottai (Dt) - 622 393.

Head of the Department

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
ARPUTHA NAGAR, VAMBAN - 622 303,
PUDUKKOTTAI - (DT).

Principal

PRINCIPAL
PITHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE



(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)
Arputha Nagar, Vamban - 622 303, Alangudi(TK), Pudukkottai(DT).

### SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Certificate - Course

### Certificate

SUB CODE! ISENCODLS
This is to certify that RAMAN.P
ofIII-B.A. ENGLISH has completed certificate Course on
DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILL Conducted by the Department of ENGLISH

Course Course

COURES CO-ORDINATOR
Arputha College of Arts and Science
Arputha Nagar, Vamban,
Pudukkottai (Dt) - 622 303

Head of the Department

during 2018-2019 /EVEN Semester.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLIS
ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
ARPUTHA NAGAR, VAMBAN - 622 303,
PUDUKKOTTAI - (DT).

Principal Principal

AHPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENC VAMBAN - 622 303



(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)

Arputha Nagar, Vamban - 622 303, Alangudi (TK), Pudukkottai (DT).

### SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Certificate - Course

### Certificate

SUB CODE: ISENCEDLS

Course Co-Ordinator

COURES CO-ORDINATOR Arputha College of Arts and Science Arputha Nagar, Vamban, Pudukkottai (Dt) - 622 303 Head of the Department

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
APPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCHOOLEGE
ARPUTHA NAGAR, VAMBAN - 62. 303.
PUDUKKOTTAI - (DT).

Principal Principal

PRINCIPAL

RPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENC

VAMBAN - 622 303



### ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE VAMBAN, PUDUKKOTTAI-622 303,

(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)

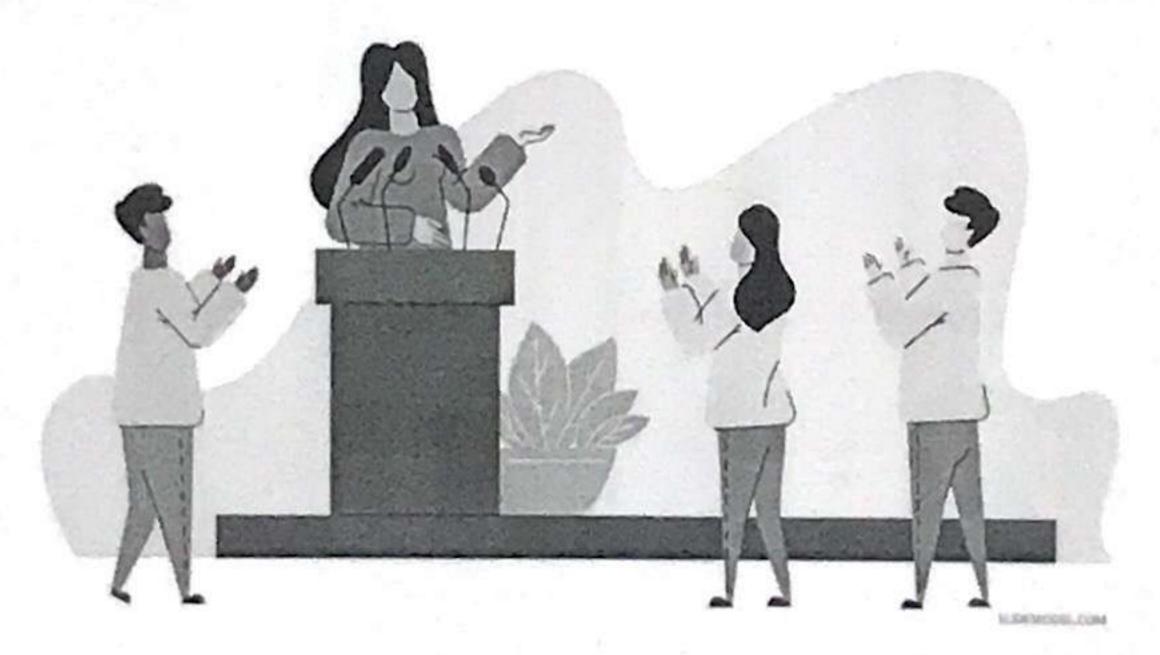
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

### Cordially invites you to the Inaugural function of Certificate Course

On PUBLIC SPEAKING

Date:23.08.2018

Time: 3.00 PM



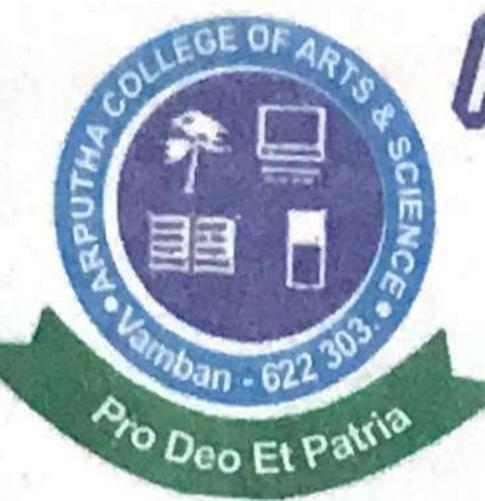
Venue: Auditorium

Programme Coordinator: Dr. P. Kumaresan

Members of the Programmes Sr. A. Carmel

Sr. Mary Dency

R. Sathiyamoorthy



### (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)

Arputha Nagar, Vamban - 622 303. Alangudi (T.k), Pudukkottai (Dt)

www.arputhacollege.in

Date:

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE-(2018-2019) PUBLIC SPEAKING SYLLABUS

Objectives:

Total Hrs.: 38 Hrs.

Upon completion of the Public Speaking course, participants will be able to:

- Deliver confident presentations.
- Engage and influence audiences.
- Organize and structure presentations with clarity.
- Utilize body language and voice effectively.
- Manage public speaking anxiety.

### Unit I: Introduction to Public Speaking

Understanding the importance of effective public speaking - Identifying common fears and barriers - Overcoming stage fright and anxiety.

### Unit II: Speech Preparation and Structure

Identifying the purpose and audience of a speech - Developing a clear and compelling central message - Structuring speeches. (e.g., introduction, body, conclusion)

### Unit III: Delivery Techniques

Practicing vocal variety, pace, and intonation - Non-verbal communication (gestures, body language, eye contact) - Using visual aids effectively.

### Unit IV: Persuasive Speaking and Storytelling

Techniques for engaging and persuading an audience - Incorporating storytelling to make a lasting impact - Crafting compelling arguments and supporting evidence.

### Unit V: Impromptu Speaking and Q&A Sessions

Thinking on your feet and delivering impromptu speeches - Handling Q&A sessions confidently - Dealing with difficult questions and feedback.

### References:

- Carnegie, Dale. "The Quick and Easy Way to Effective Speaking." Simon & Schuster, 1962.
- Gallo, Carmine. "Talk Like TED: The 9 Public-Speaking Secrets of the World's Top Minds." St. Martin's Press, 2014.
- 3. Berkun, Scott. "Confessions of a Public Speaker." O'Reilly Media, 2009.
- Heath, Chip, and Dan Heath. "Made to Stick: Why Some Ideas Survive and Others Die." Random House, 2007.
- 5. Naistadt, Ivy. "Speak Without Feet A Total System for Becoming a Natural, Confident Communicator." St. Martin's Griffier, 1004.



### ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE - VAMBAN

### (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University - Tiruchirappalli) ARPUTHA NAGAR, VAMBAN - 622 303.

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE-(2018-2019) PUBLIC SPEAKING STUDENTS NAME LIST

Time: 3.00 PM to 4.00 PM

Duration: 38 Hrs.

S.NO	STUDENT NAME	DEPARTMENT	REG. NO	SIGNATURE
1	M. BANU	I – B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133381	M. Baut.
2	S. JONE	I – B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133387	S. Jon
3	V. SANGEETHA	I – B.A ENGLISH	CB18A 133392	V. Sargertha.
4	P. ABIRAMI	II – B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126681	P. Abirami
5	D. MADHUBALA	II – B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126694	D. Machubalo
6	P. BALAMEENA	III – B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119719	PBalameum
7	K. NIVETHA	III- B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119732	k. Wingto
8	M. PADMINI	III – B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119733	M. Yadund
9	K. RATHIKA	III – B.A ENGLISH	CB16A 119740	K. Rathike
10	B. ANITHA	II - TAMIL	CB17A 173901	B. AnIIHA
11	R. ANITHA	II - TAMIL	CB17A 173902	R. AnTTHO
12	A. ARUL VINCIYA RANI	II - TAMIL	CB17A 173903	A. doul vincipo
13	T. DHARSANIYA	II - TAMIL	CB17A 173904	T. Dharsaniyo
14	R. MATHUMATHI	II - TAMIL	CB17A 173906	R. meethronat
15	A. PUNITHA	II - TAMIL	CB17A 173909	A - PUNITHA
16	D. ROSY	II - TAMIL	CB17A 173911	D. Rosy
17	V. PIRNITHA	II - TAMIL	CB17A 173908	V. Pirnitho
18	G. SARANYA	II - TAMIL	CB17A 173912	G. Saranyo
19	G. SEETHA	II - TAMIL	CB17A 173914	Gr. Sootha
20	P. ABIRAMI	III - TAMIL	CB16A 172127	P. Abiram
21	K. AARTHI	I – MICROBIOLOGY	CB18S 379691	R. AARA.
22	R. ANITHA	I – MICROBIOLOGY	CB18S 379692	8

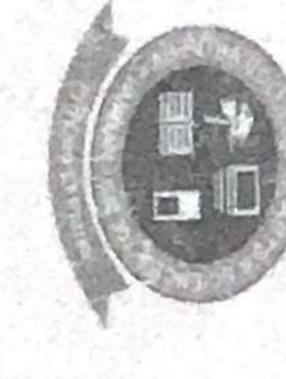


S.NO	STUDENT NAME	DEPARTMENT	REG. NO	SIGNATURE
23	A. AROKIYA ABILA	I – MICROBIOLOGY	CB18S 379695	A. Arokiya Abela
24	N. BUVANESHWARI	I-MICROBIOLOGY	CB18S 379697	NBUVanlesHwari
25	R. BHUHVANESHWARI	II - MICROBIOLOGY	CB17S 378398	p Bhuha
26	M. GAYATHIRI	II - MICROBIOLOGY	CB17S 378400	M. Grayathal.
27	J. KALAIVANI	II - MICROBIOLOGY	CB17S 378402	J. Kalatari
28	R. AISHWARYA	III - MICROBIOLOGY	CB16S 377061	R. Aishuf
29	A. ANUSIYA	III – MICROBIOLOGY	CB16S 377063	A. Anuiya
30	P. CHITHRA	III – MICROBIOLOGY	CB16S 377068	P. Chiffbra
31	A. DIVYA	III – MICROBIOLOGY	CB16S 377070	A. Dhuyey
32	K. KALAITHASAN	III – MICROBIOLOGY	CB16S 377072	K. Kalaithasary
33	A. KARUNAKARAN	III - MICROBIOLOGY	CB16S 377074	A . KARUNA KARAN
34	S. KIRUBAKARAN	III - MICROBIOLOGY	CB16S 377076	S. Kirubabaye
35	S. ATHITHYA SWATHIKA	I - COMPUTER SCIENCE	CB18S 187847	S. Athity augs
36	S. KARTHIKA	I - COMPUTER SCIENCE	CB18S 187852	S. Farthitea
37	N. MAHALAKSHMI	1-COMPUTER SCIENCE	CB18S 187854	N. Mahalakshmi
38	R. NANTHINI	I - COMPUTER SCIENCE	CB18S 187858	R. Wanstrini
39	S.A. PARIMALA	I - COMPUTER SCIENCE	CB18S 187860	8.A Pasine
40	C. VENNILA	I - COMPUTER SCIENCE	CB18S 187869	C. vennila
41	R. DEEPIKA	II - COMPUTER SCIENCE	CB17S 182518	R. Deepika
42	M. GOWSALYA	II - COMPUTER SCIENCE	CB17S 182520	M. Abusalya
43	D. MATHIROOPA	II - COMPUTER SCIENCE	CB17S 182525	1/2 mathekumak
44	K. MUTHUKUMARI	II - COMPUTER SCIENCE	CB17S 182527	k. Musherkun
45	A. AROCKIYA GRACY	III - COMPUTER SCIENCE	CB16S 177132	A-Arocken
46	A. MARIYA BELCIYA	III - COMPUTER SCIENCE	CB16S 177138	A. M. Boll
47	M. ABITHA	III - PHYSICS	CB16S 432571	M- Ainst
48	K. ARUN KUMAR	III - PHYSICS	CB16S 432574	K. Frunkis
49	D. DEVA	III - PHYSICS	CB16S 432578	D. Deva
50	P. JEYALAKSHMI	III - PHYSICS	CB16S 432584	
51	M. NITHYA	III - PHYSICS	CB16S 432593	
52	T. RAJALAKSHMI	III - PHYSICS	CB16S 432598	
53	A. SUSMITHA	III - PHYSICS	CB16S 432607	A- Susm

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
ARPUTHA NAGAR, VAMBAN - 622 303.
PUDUKKOTTAI - (DT).



PRINCIPAL
ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
VAMBAN - 622 303.



## ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE - VAMI (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University - Tiruchirappall

## DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE-(2018-2019) PUBLIC SPEAKING STUDENTS' ATTENDANCE SHEET

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V. PIRNITHA	D. ROSY	A. PUNITHA	R. MATHUMATHI	T. DHARSANIYA	A. ARUL VINCIYA RANI	R. ANITHA	B. ANITHA	R. RATHIKA	M. PADMINI	K. NIVETHA	P. BALAMEENA	D. MADHUBALA	P. ABIRAMI	V. SANGEETHA	S. JONE	M. BANU	STUDENT NAME	
II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	П-BA TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	III – B.A ENGLISH	III – B.A ENGLISH	III- B.A ENGLISH	III – B.A ENGLISH	II – B.A ENGLISH	II – B.A ENGLISH	I – B.A ENGLISH	I – B.A ENGLISH	I – B.A ENGLISH	DEPARTMENT	
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D. MATHIROOPA	M. GOWSALYA	R. DEEPIKA	C. VENNILA	S.A. PARIMALA	R. NANTHINI	N. MAHALAKSHMI	S. KARTHIKA	S. ATHITHYA SWATHIKA	S. KIRUBAKARAN	A. KARUNAKARAN	K. KALAITHASAN	A. DIVYA	P. CHITHRA	A. ANUSIYA	R. AISHWARYA	J. KALAIVANI	M. GAYATHIRI	R. BHUHVANESHWARI	N. BUVANESHWARI	A. AROKIYA ABILA	R. ANITHA	K. AARTHI	P. ABIRAMI	G. SEETHA	G. SARANYA	STUDENT NAME	
II - B.Sc COMPUTER SCIENCE	II - B.Sc COMPUTER SCIENCE	II - B.Sc COMPUTER SCIENCE	I - B.Sc COMPUTER SCIENCE	I - B.Sc COMPUTER SCIENCE .	I - B.Sc COMPUTER SCIENCE	III - B.Sc MICROBIOLOGY	III - B.Sc MICROBIOLOGY	III - B.Sc MICROBIOLOGY	II - B.Sc MICROBIOLOGY	II - B.Sc MICROBIOLOGY	II - B.Sc MICROBIOLOGY	I I - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	DEPARTMENT												
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# ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE - VAMBAN (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University - Tiruchirappalli)

## CERTIFICATE COURSE-(2018-2019) PUBLIC SPEAKING STUDENTS' ATTENDANCE SHEET

17	16	15	14	13	12	п	10	9	00	7	6	u	4	3	2	1	S.NO	
V. PIRNITHA	D. ROSY	A. PUNITHA	R. MATHUMATHI	T. DHARSANIYA	A. ARUL VINCIYA RANI	R. ANITHA	B. ANITHA	R. RATHIKA	M. PADMINI	K. NIVETHA	P. BALAMEENA	D. MADHUBALA	P. ABIRAMI	V. SANGEETHA	S. JONE	M. BANU	STUDENT NAME	
II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	II - B.A TAMIL	III - B.A ENGLISH	III - B.A ENGLISH	III- B.A ENGLISH	III - B.A ENGLISH	II - B.A ENGLISH	II - B.A ENGLISH	I - B.A ENGLISH	1 - B.A ENGLISH	I - B.A ENGLISH	DEPARTMENT	
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K. ARUN KUMAR P. JEYALAKSHMI RAJALAKSHMI MUTHUKUMARI STUDENT NAME BELCIYA **III**-= Ξ-III - B.Sc PHYSICS Ξ. Ξ-III - B.Sc PHYSICS B.S **B.Sc PHYSICS** B.Sc PHYSICS B.Sc PHYSICS B.Sc PHYSICS B.Sc PHYSICS B.Sc COMPUTER SCIENCE B.: SS c COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENT COMPUTER SCIENCE 19.9.2018 2 64 RIGO (2) 50 9.2018 20 B 12 24.9.2018 25.9.2018 D 26.9.2018  $\times$ 26 1 01.10.2018 03.10.2018 12 48 04.10-2018 3 5.10.2016 218 6-10-2018 3 义 8.10.2018 9:10-2011 3 21/2 10-10-2018 15 53 11:10.2018 15 12:10:2018 TOTAL NO . OF in w 37 22 36 34 HOURS MITEN DE REMARKS

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### (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)

Arputha Nagar, Vamban - 622 303. Alangudi (T.k), Pudukkottai (Dt)

www.arputhacollege.in

Date: 31.10-2018

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE (2018-2019) PUBLIC SPEAKING COURSE REPORT WITH PHOTO

This report provides an overview of the Public Speaking Certificate Course conducted by the Department of English at Arputha College of Arts and Science during the academic year 2018-2019. The course focused on developing students' public speaking and presentation skills, aiming to equip them with the confidence and ability to communicate effectively in various professional and social settings. The report includes information about the course duration, enrollment statistics, and the number of students who successfully completed the program and received their certificates.

### Course Overview

The Public Speaking Certificate Course at Arputha College of Arts and Science was designed to nurture students' public speaking prowess and enhance their ability to articulate thoughts and ideas with clarity and confidence. The course emphasized the significance of effective communication and provided students with essential techniques to engage and influence their audience through compelling speeches and presentations.

### **Course Duration**

The course spanned a total of 38 hours, which were distributed across multiple sessions throughout the academic year 2018-2019. The course was started on 23.08.2018 and ended on 12.10.2018. The course duration was optimized to cover a comprehensive range of public speaking skills while accommodating students' academic commitments.

### Course Coordinator

The Academic Council members appointed Dr. P. Kumaresan as the course coordinator for the "Public Speaking" Certificate Course.

### **Enrollment Statistics**

A total of 53 students enrolled in the Public Speaking Certificate Course, indicating a strong interest among the student community in honing their public speaking abilities. The course's popularity reflected its relevance in personal development and career advancement.

### Course Curriculum

The curriculum was thoughtfully structured by the Department of English to cover various aspects of public speaking. It included topics such as speech organization, voice modulation, body language, overcoming stage fright, persuasive techniques, and handling Q&A sessions. Practical exercises and mock presentations were also integrated to provide students with hands-on experience.

### Teaching Methodology

The faculty utilized interactive teaching methods to engage students actively. The course delivery comprised lectures, demonstrations, group discussions, role-playing activities, and video analysis of prominent public speakers. Students were encouraged to deliver speeches regularly, allowing them to receive constructive feedback for continuous improvement.

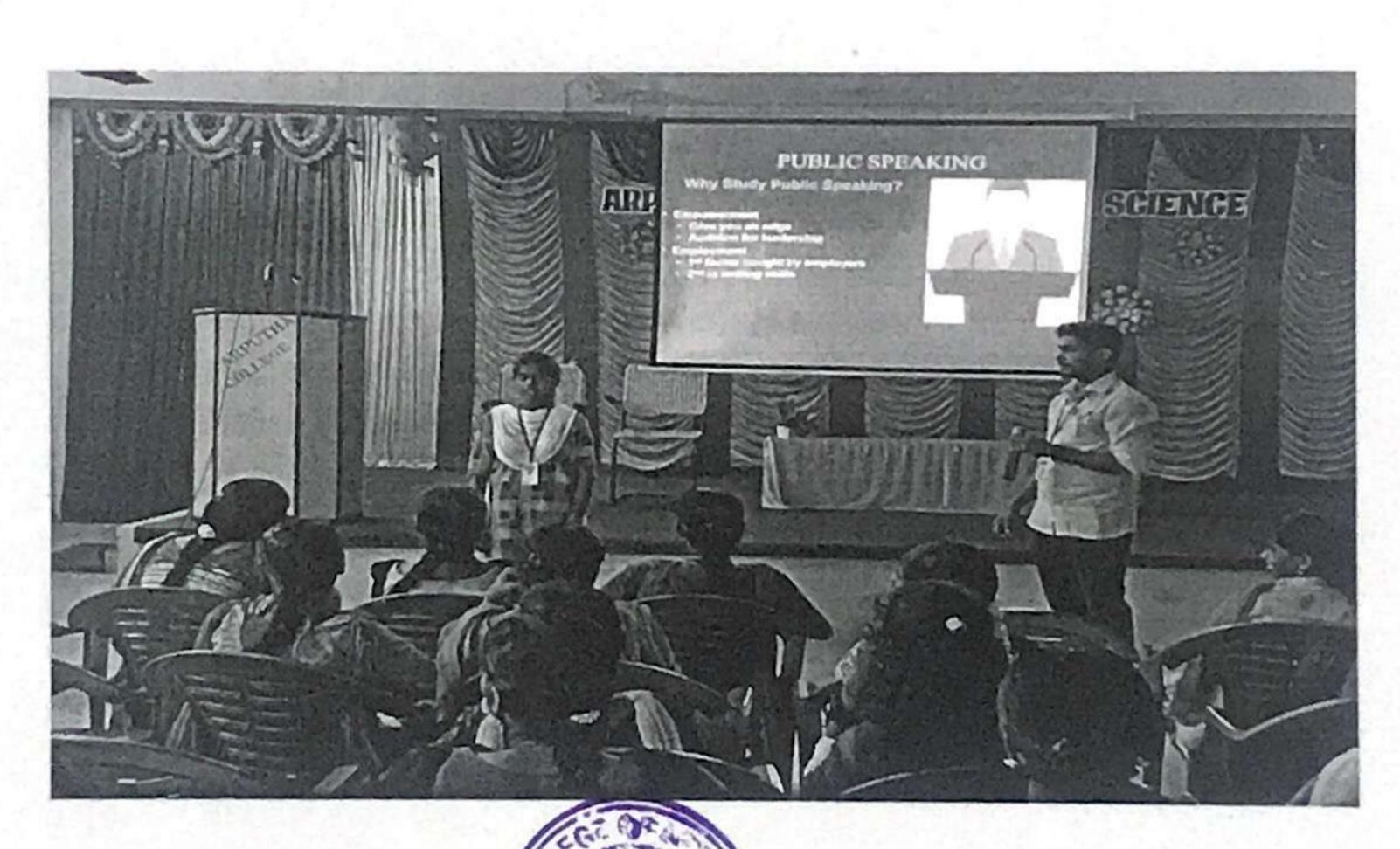
### Certificate Criteria

The course required students to attend a total of 38 hours of instruction. Notably, students who attended more than or equal to 30 hours of the course were eligible to receive a certificate of completion.

### Certificate Distribution

At the conclusion of the Public Speaking Certificate Course, 51 students demonstrated remarkable progress in their public speaking skills and successfully completed the course requirements. These students were awarded certificates of completion, acknowledging their dedication and competence in the domain of public speaking.

Eventually, Public Speaking Certificate Course proved to be an invaluable opportunity for students to develop their public speaking and presentation skills. With 51 out of 53 students successfully completing the program, the course demonstrated its effectiveness in enhancing students' confidence and communicative abilities.





Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli - 24.

Arputha Nagar, Vamban, Pudukkottai - 622 303

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE ASSESSMENT PUBLIC SPEAKING (2018-2019)

Subject Code: 18ENCCPS

Class:

Name:

Semester: Odd

Duration: 1 hr.

Reg. No:

### **Answer ALL Questions:**

25x2=50

- 1. How can public speaking skills benefit individuals in their careers?
  - a) They are irrelevant to career success.
  - b) They can lead to better communication, leadership, and job opportunities.
  - c) They only benefit actors and performers.
  - d) They are primarily used for entertainment.
- 2. What is one common fear associated with public speaking?
  - a) Fear of heights
  - b) Fear of water
  - c) Fear of spiders
  - d) Fear of speaking in front of an audience
- 3. What is stage fright?
  - a) A fear of stages
  - b) Anxiety about attending a play
  - c) Nervousness or anxiety before or during public speaking
  - d) A type of performance art
- 4. How can individuals overcome stage fright and anxiety?
  - a) By avoiding public speaking situations
  - b) By pretending the audience isn't there
  - c) By practicing and preparing thoroughly
  - d) By speaking as quickly as possible
- 5. Why is effective public speaking important?
  - a) It's a fun hobby.
  - b) It helps build stage fright.
  - c) It's essential for communication, persuasion, and leadership.
  - d) It's only necessary for professional actors.
- 6. Why is it important to identify the purpose and audience of a speech?
  - a) It helps you avoid public speaking altogether.
  - b) It ensures your speech is entertaining.



- It tailors your message to your audience and objectives.
- d) It eliminates the need for a clear central message.
- 7. What is the central message of a speech?
  - a) A brief introduction
  - b) A summary of the audience's opinions
  - c) The main idea or key point you want to convey
  - d) A concluding statement
- 8. In a well-structured speech, where is the most detailed information typically presented?
  - a) In the conclusion
  - b) In the introduction
  - c) In the body
  - d) In the central message
- 9. What are the typical sections of a well-structured speech?
  - a) Introduction, body, and conclusion
  - b) Opening joke, personal anecdote, and conclusion
  - c) Visual aids, vocal variety, and hand gestures
  - d) Statistics, quotes, and testimonials
- 10. What is the purpose of the introduction in a speech?
  - a) To summarize the main points
  - b) To entertain the audience.
  - c) To grab the audience's attention and provide an overview
  - d) To conclude the speech
- 11. What does "intonation" refer to in public speaking?
  - a) The use of hand gestures
  - b) The speed of speech
  - c) The rise and fall in pitch while speaking
  - d) The use of visual aids
- 12. What is vocal variety in public speaking?
  - a) Speaking in a monotone voice
  - b) Using a wide range of gestures
  - c) Varying pitch, pace, and intonation for emphasis and engagement
  - d) Using visual aids effectively
- 13. What does non-verbal communication encompass in public speaking?
  - a) The use of elaborate vocabulary
  - b) The use of visual aids only
  - c) The use of gestures, body language, and eye contact
  - d) The use of complex sentence structures
- 14. How can speakers use visual aids effectively?
  - a) By using as many visual aids as possible to keep the audience engaged
  - b) By reading directly from the visual aids
  - c) By ensuring visual aids enhance, rather than detract from, the message
  - d) By avoiding eye contact with the audience



- 15. Why is maintaining eye contact important in public speaking?
  - a) It helps speakers memorize their speeches.
  - b) It allows speakers to avoid looking at the audience.
  - c) It fosters audience engagement and trust.
  - d) It distracts the audience.
- 16. What is ethos in persuasive speaking?
  - a) The use of humor in speeches
  - b) The credibility and trustworthiness of the speaker
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  - a) The use of humor in speeches
  - b) The credibility and trustworthiness of the speaker
  - c) The volume and pitch of speech
  - d) The use of visual aids
- 18. How can storytelling make a lasting impact on an audience?
  - a) It confuses the audience.
  - b) It provides unnecessary details.
  - c) It makes the message relatable, memorable, and emotional.
  - d) It lengthens the speech unnecessarily.
- 19. What are compelling arguments in persuasive speaking?
  - a) Arguments that are difficult to understand
  - b) Arguments that are irrelevant to the topic
  - c) Arguments that are clear, logical, and well-supported
  - d) Arguments that are emotionally charged
- 20. Why is supporting evidence important in persuasive speaking?
  - a) It is unnecessary and should be avoided.
  - b) It adds complexity to the speech.
  - c) It enhances the credibility of the speaker's arguments.
  - d) It confuses the audience.
- 21. In impromptu speaking, what does it mean to "think on your feet"?
  - a) To memorize a prepared speech in advance
  - b) To have no physical movement while speaking
  - c) To respond spontaneously and adapt to unexpected situations
  - d) To remain seated during the speech
- 22. What is impromptu speaking?
  - a) Prepared speeches delivered with no prior notice
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  - c) Speeches delivered by professional actors
  - d) Speeches delivered with visual aids
- 23. How can speakers handle Q&A sessions confidently?
  - a) By ignoring audience questions
  - b) By avoiding eye contact during Q&A



- c) By responding to questions honestly and confidently
- d) By providing vague answers
- 24. How can speakers deal with difficult questions and feedback effectively?
  - a) By getting defensive and arguing with the audience
  - b) By ignoring difficult questions
  - c) By acknowledging the question and responding calmly and professionally
  - d) By avoiding eye contact with the audience.
- 25. Why is thinking on your feet important in impromptu speaking?
  - a) It's not important; prepared speeches are always better.
  - b) It allows speakers to read from a script.
  - c) It enables speakers to respond quickly and adapt to unexpected situations.
  - d) It helps speakers avoid eye contact with the audience.





Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli - 24,

Arputha Nagar, Vamban, Pudukkottai - 622 303

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE ASSESSMENT PUBLIC SPEAKING (2018-2019)

Subject Code: 18ENCCPS

### ANSWER KEY

- 1. b) They can lead to better communication, leadership, and job opportunities.
- 2. d) Fear of speaking in front of an audience
- 3. c) Nervousness or anxiety before or during public speaking
- 4. c) By practicing and preparing thoroughly
- 5. c) It's essential for communication, persuasion, and leadership.
- 6. c) It tailors your message to your audience and objectives.
- 7. c) The main idea or key point you want to convey
- 8. c) In the body
- 9. a) Introduction, body, and conclusion
- 10. c) To grab the audience's attention and provide an overview
- 11. c) The rise and fall in pitch while speaking
- 12. c) Varying pitch, pace, and intonation for emphasis and engagement
- 13. c) The use of gestures, body language, and eye contact
- 14. c) By ensuring visual aids enhance, rather than detract from, the message
- 15. c) It fosters audience engagement and trust.
- 16. b) The credibility and trustworthiness of the speaker
- 17. b) The credibility and trustworthiness of the speaker
- 18. c) It makes the message relatable, memorable, and emotional.
- 19. c) Arguments that are clear, logical, and well-supported
- 20. c) It enhances the credibility of the speaker's arguments.
- 21. c) To respond spontaneously and adapt to unexpected situations
- 22. b) Spontaneous speeches delivered without preparation
- 23. c) By responding to questions honestly and confidently
- 24. c) By acknowledging the question and responding calmly and professionally
- c) It enables speakers to respond quickly and adapt to unexpected situations.

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### ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli - 24.

Arputha Nagar, Vamban, Pudukkottai - 622 303

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE ASSESSMENT PUBLIC SPEAKING (2018-2019)

Subject Code: 18ENCCPS

Class: I- B.S. Microbiology

Name: R. Anitha

Semester: Odd Duration: 1 hr.

Reg. No: LB185 379692

### **Answer ALL Questions:**

25x2=50

- 1. How can public speaking skills benefit individuals in their careers?
  - a) They are irrelevant to career success.
  - They can lead to better communication, leadership, and job opportunities.
  - c) They only benefit actors and performers.
  - d) They are primarily used for entertainment.
- 2. What is one common fear associated with public speaking?
  - a) Fear of heights
  - b) Fear of water
  - c) Fear of spiders
  - d) Fear of speaking in front of an audience
- 3. What is stage fright?
  - a) A fear of stages
  - b) Anxiety about attending a play
  - Nervousness or anxiety before or during public speaking
  - d) A type of performance art
- 4. How can individuals overcome stage fright and anxiety?
  - a) By avoiding public speaking situations
  - b) By pretending the audience isn't there
  - By practicing and preparing thoroughly
  - d) By speaking as quickly as possible
- 5. Why is effective public speaking important?
  - a) It's a fun hobby.
  - b) It helps build stage fright.
  - c) It's essential for communication, persuasion, and leadership.
  - d) It's only necessary for professional actors.
- 6. Why is it important to identify the purpose and audience of a speech?
  - a) It helps you avoid public speaking altogether.
  - b) It ensures your speech is entertaining.

c) It tailors your message to your audience and objectives.
d) It eliminates the need for a clear central message.
7. What is the central message of a speech?
a) A brief introduction
b) A summary of the audience's opinions
e) The main idea or key point you want to convey
d) A concluding statement
8. In a well-structured speech, where is the most detailed information typically presented?
a) In the conclusion
b) In the introduction
e) In the body
d) In the central message
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b) The speed of speech
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d) The use of visual aids
12. What is vocal variety in public speaking?
a) Speaking in a monotone voice
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a) The use of elaborate vocabulary
b) The use of visual aids only
The use of gestures, body language, and eye contact
d) The use of complex sentence structures
14. How can speakers use visual aids effectively?
a) By using as many visual aids as possible to keep the audience engaged
b) By reading directly from the visual aids
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d) By avoiding eye contact with the audience
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15. Why is maintaining eye contact important in public speaking? a) It helps speakers memorize their speeches. b) It allows speakers to avoid looking at the audience. c) It fosters audience engagement and trust. d) It distracts the audience. 16. What is ethos in persuasive speaking? a) The use of humor in speeches The credibility and trustworthiness of the speaker c) The volume and pitch of speech d) The use of visual aids 17. What is ethos in persuasive speaking? a) The use of humor in speeches b) The credibility and trustworthiness of the speaker c) The volume and pitch of speech d) The use of visual aids 18. How can storytelling make a lasting impact on an audience? a) It confuses the audience. b) It provides unnecessary details. c) It makes the message relatable, memorable, and emotional. d) It lengthens the speech unnecessarily. 19. What are compelling arguments in persuasive speaking? a) Arguments that are difficult to understand b) Arguments that are irrelevant to the topic Arguments that are clear, logical, and well-supported d) Arguments that are emotionally charged 20. Why is supporting evidence important in persuasive speaking? a) It is unnecessary and should be avoided. b) It adds complexity to the speech. e) It enhances the credibility of the speaker's arguments. d) It confuses the audience. 21. In impromptu speaking, what does it mean to "think on your feet"? a) To memorize a prepared speech in advance b) To have no physical movement while speaking To respond spontaneously and adapt to unexpected situations d) To remain seated during the speech 22. What is impromptu speaking? a) Prepared speeches delivered with no prior notice Spontaneous speeches delivered without preparation c) Speeches delivered by professional actors d) Speeches delivered with visual aids 23. How can speakers handle Q&A sessions confidently?

a) By ignoring audience questionsb) By avoiding eye contact during Q&A

e) By responding to questions honestly and confidently

d) By providing vague answers

- 24. How can speakers deal with difficult questions and feedback effectively?
  - a) By getting defensive and arguing with the audience

b) By ignoring difficult questions

e) By acknowledging the question and responding calmly and professionally

d) By avoiding eye contact with the audience

- 25. Why is thinking on your feet important in impromptu speaking?
  - a) It's not important; prepared speeches are always better.

b) It allows speakers to read from a script.

- e) It enables speakers to respond quickly and adapt to unexpected situations.
- d) It helps speakers avoid eye contact with the audience.

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### ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

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### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE ASSESSMENT PUBLIC SPEAKING (2018-2019)

Subject Code: 18ENCCPS

Class: I - B.A - ENVILLSH

Name: M. BANU

Semester: Odd Duration: 1 hr.

Reg. No: CBI8A 133381

### **Answer ALL Questions:**

25x2=50

- 1. How can public speaking skills benefit individuals in their careers?
  - a) They are irrelevant to career success.
  - They can lead to better communication, leadership, and job opportunities.
  - c) They only benefit actors and performers.
  - d) They are primarily used for entertainment.
- 2. What is one common fear associated with public speaking?
  - a) Fear of heights
  - b) Fear of water
  - c) Fear of spiders
  - Fear of speaking in front of an audience
- 3. What is stage fright?
  - a) A fear of stages
  - b) Anxiety about attending a play
  - Nervousness or anxiety before or during public speaking
    - d) A type of performance art
- 4. How can individuals overcome stage fright and anxiety?
  - a) By avoiding public speaking situations
  - b) By pretending the audience isn't there
  - By practicing and preparing thoroughly
    - d) By speaking as quickly as possible
- 5. Why is effective public speaking important?
  - a) It's a fun hobby.
  - b) It helps build stage fright.
  - It's essential for communication, persuasion, and leadership.
    - d) It's only necessary for professional actors.
- 6. Why is it important to identify the purpose and audience of a speech?
  - a) It helps you avoid public speaking altogether.
  - b) It ensures your speech is entertaining.

	It tailors your message to your audience and objectives.
	d) It eliminates the need for a clear central message.
7	7. What is the central message of a speech?
	a) A brief introduction
	b) A summary of the audience's opinions
2	The main idea or key point you want to convey
50	d) A concluding statement
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	a) Speaking in a monotone voice
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	d) The use of complex sentence structures
38	14. How can speakers use visual aids effectively?
	a) By using as many visual aids as possible to keep the audience engaged
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  - 23. How can speakers handle Q&A sessions confidently?
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- 24. How can speakers deal with difficult questions and fiveless effectively?
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  - enitemp theistib spinorej (6 (6
  - e) By acknowledging the question and responding calmly and professionally
    - d) By avoiding eye country with the matience
- 25. Why is thinking on your feet important in impromptu speaking?
  - a) his not improveme; prepared greenhes are always better.
  - b) It allows speakers to read from a script.
  - -e) It enables speakers to respond quickly and adapt to unexpected situations.
    - d) It helps speakers avoid eye contact with the audience.

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### ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

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Arputha Nagar, Vamban, Pudukkottai - 622 303

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH CERTIFICATE COURSE ASSESSMENT PUBLIC SPEAKING (2018-2019)

Subject Code: 18ENCCPS
Class: III - B.A Tamil

Semester: Odd Duration: 1 hr.

Reg. No: (BIGA 172127

Name: P. Abirami

**Answer ALL Questions:** 

25x2=50

- 1. How can public speaking skills benefit individuals in their careers?
  - a) They are irrelevant to career success.
  - b) They can lead to better communication, leadership, and job opportunities.
  - c) They only benefit actors and performers.
  - d) They are primarily used for entertainment.
- 2. What is one common fear associated with public speaking?
  - a) Fear of heights
  - b) Fear of water
  - c) Fear of spiders
  - d) Fear of speaking in front of an audience
- 3. What is stage fright?
  - a) A fear of stages
  - b) Anxiety about attending a play
  - c) Nervousness or anxiety before or during public speaking
  - d) A type of performance art
- 4. How can individuals overcome stage fright and anxiety?
  - a) By avoiding public speaking situations
  - b) By pretending the audience isn't there
  - c) By practicing and preparing thoroughly-
  - d) By speaking as quickly as possible
- 5. Why is effective public speaking important?
  - a) It's a fun hobby.
  - b) It helps build stage fright.
    - c) It's essential for communication, persuasion, and leadership.
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- 6. Why is it important to identify the purpose and audience of a speech?
  - a) It helps you avoid public speaking altogether.
  - b) It ensures your speech is entertaining.

c) It tailors your message to your audience and objectives, d) It eliminates the need for a clear central message. 7. What is the central message of a speech? a) A brief introduction b) A summary of the audience's opinions c) The main idea or key point you want to convey d) A concluding statement 8. In a well-structured speech, where is the most detailed information typically presented? a) In the conclusion b) In the introduction c) In the body d) In the central message 9. What are the typical sections of a well-structured speech? a) Introduction, body, and conclusion b) Opening joke, personal anecdote, and conclusion c) Visual aids, vocal variety, and hand gestures d) Statistics, quotes, and testimonials 10. What is the purpose of the introduction in a speech? a) To summarize the main points b) To entertain the audience c) To grab the audience's attention and provide an overview d) To conclude the speech 11. What does "intonation" refer to in public speaking? a) The use of hand gestures b) The speed of speech c) The rise and fall in pitch while speaking. d) The use of visual aids 12. What is vocal variety in public speaking? a) Speaking in a monotone voice b) Using a wide range of gestures c) Varying pitch, pace, and intonation for emphasis and engagement d) Using visual aids effectively 13. What does non-verbal communication encompass in public speaking? a) The use of elaborate vocabulary b) The use of visual aids only c) The use of gestures, body language, and eye contact d) The use of complex sentence structures 14. How can speakers use visual aids effectively? a) By using as many visual aids as possible to keep the audience engaged b) By reading directly from the visual aids c) By ensuring visual aids enhance, rather than detract from, the message d) By avoiding eye contact with the audience

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- c) By responding to questions honestly and confidently
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### ARPUTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Affiliated to Bharathidasan University Thrushirappolity 24.
Arguetha Nagan, Vandan, Pudukkerani - 622 303

### LA RETAL SARETY DAG (SARESSARE). CRICIALICATA CAA IRRA PROSERVEAL. DELARIMINATAR ENCURER.

Subject Croke: 1855 CCTS

Clare II - Buse completer science

Name: N. 600292142

Somewor Will

Dunation: 1 hr.

May No CE 1 25 16 2520

### Answer ALL Questions:

Vielle

- 1. Here can public speaking skills benefit individuals in their careres?
  - शिष्य कर केरलेयकार ए दक्का कारास्त्र
  - Better can lead to better communication, leadership, and job opportunities
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  - d) They are primarily used the enterminment.
- 2. What is one common that assertance with public speaking?
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    - anna lawindson of reserves the parties of the
- 6. Why is it improvement to identify the progress was avoided to be progressed in the second of the
  - a) It helps you avoid public speaking alteresher.
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c)	It tailors your message to your audience and objectives.
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7 What is	the central message of a speech?
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12 MAN. 9	s maditability eve contact hysoram in public speaking?
(1)	y popu dengese memories spor demper
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3)	The use of human in secretar
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	The use of visual aids
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(2)	The use of humar in speeches
44	The credibility and trustworthiness of the speaker
8	The volume and paid of great to
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31)	To memorize a prepared speech in advance
-b)	To have no physical movement while speaking
()	To respond spontaneously and adapt to unexpected situations
d)	To remain seated during the speech
22. What is	impromptu speaking?
a) 1	Prepared speeches delivered with no prior notice
· c (0) :	Spontaneous speeches delivered without preparation
c) :	Speeches delivered by professional actors
d) :	Speeches delivered with visual aids
23. How can	a speakers handle QCA sessions confidently?
a) 1	By ignoring audience questions
b) 1	By avoiding eye contact during (Vp.)
	The state of the s

- By responding to questions honestly and confidently
- d) By providing vague answers
- 24. How can speakers deal with difficult questions and feedback effectively?
  - a) By getting defensive and arguing with the audience
  - b) By ignoring difficult questions
  - By acknowledging the question and responding calmly and professionally
    - d) By avoiding eye contact with the audience
- 25. Why is thinking on your feet important in impromptu speaking?
  - a) It's not important; prepared speeches are always better.
  - b) It allows speakers to read from a script.
  - It enables speakers to respond quickly and adapt to unexpected situations.
    - d) It helps speakers avoid eye contact with the audience.



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4	P. ABIRAMI	II – B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126681	50	42
5	D. MADHUBALA	II – B.A ENGLISH	CB17A 126694	50	34
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22	K. AARTHI	I-MICROBIOLOGY	CB18S 379691	50	44
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