

Internal Assessment English AECC History and Maths Hons. (Semester 2)

Assignment 1 (25 marks)

Your company has shifted your posting from North India to South India. What barriers of communication will you face as a North Indian upon this change?

Answer:

Beginning - Broad definition of communication

How communication is a seminal element of our everyday life

Referring to the context, limitations are stated along with explanation and examples.

- Language Barrier
- Semantic Noise
- Physical Barrier
- Psychological Barrier
- Cultural Barrier

Assignment 2 (25 marks)

Question: Prepare a summary of the following essay in about 50-60 words. Also, explain your process of summarizing the passage.

Acquiring New Knowledge

In all learning, advances tend to come irregularly and in bursts, as you gain fresh insights into the subject. In order to obtain these insights you must thoroughly understand what you are studying. If you really understand a subject not only do you remember it easily, but you can apply your knowledge in new situations. The important thing is not what you know, but what you can do with what you know. The extra effort involved in getting a firm grounding in the essentials of a subject is repaid many times in later study. How are you to achieve understanding? Understanding involves (1) linking new knowledge to the old and (2) organizing it and remembering it in a systematic fashion. To retain and make sense of any new concept or fact it must be linked in as many ways as possible to your existing body of knowledge. All good introductory textbooks are constantly giving familiar examples, or using analogies, or appealing to common experience. In setting out the differences between daylight vision and twilight vision, for example, most writers point out that as twilight falls in the garden, blue

flowers remain blue for some time after red blossoms appear black, illustrating, by appeal to common experience, that under dim illumination the colours of the blue end of the spectrum become relatively brighter than those of the red end. Or again, to illustrate that the movement of any particular electron during the passage of an electric current is only a few centimetres a second, although the velocity of the current is extremely great, the analogy is often used of a truck run into the end of a long line of trucks in a shunting yard, a corresponding truck being rapidly ejected from the far end. Linking new information to familiar experience in this fashion always helps understanding. In order to tie the new information to your stock of knowledge with as many links as possible, you must reflect on it, and try and relate it to what you already know. Thinking the matter over by yourself, writing out summaries of the main points, and talking to other students about it, are all valuable for fixing it more clearly in your mind.

Answer: In all learning, fresh insights can be gained by thoroughly understanding what you are reading. It helps you develop a practical understanding of situations. Understanding particularly involves gaining new perspectives, along with a relative applicability of your existing knowledge. Revisiting learnings help in reflecting, revising and using them in multiple situations.

For preparing summary:

- A thorough reading is required
- Comprehension of the main theme of the essay
- Avoiding examples or anecdotes in the essay
- Writing in one's own words
- Connecting clauses is essential for using minimum words
- Avoiding repetition is essential

Test (50 marks)

Ques. 1 Answer the questions from the following passage:

Bina had been going to school in her own village of Koli, on the other side of the mountain. But it had been a Primary School, finishing at class 5. Now, in order to study further, she would have to walk several miles everyday to Nauti, where there was a High School. It had been decided that Sonu, her younger brother, would also shift to the new school, to give Bina company. Prakash, their neighbour in Koli, was already a pupil at the Nauti school. The children spoke often about the fun they would have while walking to and fro. Prakash had mischievous nature, which sometimes got him into trouble, had resulted in his having to repeat a year. But this didn't seem to bother him. 'What's the hurry?' he shrugged as he spoke, his tone careless and carefree. He had told his

indignant parents. 'You're not sending me to a foreign land when I finish school. And our cows aren't running away, are they?' They were still angry about what he had said, but his voice rose in amusement as he told Bina about the conversation. 'You would prefer to look after the cows, wouldn't you?' asked Bina seriously, with concern in her eyes, as they got up to continue their walk. 'Oh, school's all right. But there's more to life...Hey! Do you know, there's a new teacher this year, Miss Ramola. She's very young, they say, just out of college. Everyone in school is talking about her – I wonder what she'll be like.'

Bina looked up, excited at this new piece of information. Her eyes shone as she thought about all the questions she wanted to ask, all the new things she might learn. Bina walked faster and Sonu had some trouble keeping up with them. She took his hand and helped him along, walking close to him, her hand on his shoulder often. She was thrilled about the new school and the prospect of different surroundings. She had seldom been outside her own village, with its small school and single ration shop. The day's routine never varied – helping her mother in the fields or with household tasks like fetching water from the spring or cutting grass and fodder for the cattle. Her father, who was a soldier was away for nine months in the year and Sonu was still too small for the heavier tasks.

As they neared Nauti village, they were joined by other children coming from different directions. Even where there were no major roads, the mountains were full of little lanes and short cuts. Like a game of snakes and ladders, these narrow paths zigzagged around the hills and villages.

A) Find examples of non-verbal communication in this passage.

Answer: - "What's the hurry?' he shrugged as he spoke, his tone careless and carefree."

- "concern in her eyes"

- "Bina looked up, excited at this new piece of information."

- "Her eyes shone as she thought about all the questions she wanted to ask"

- "Bina walked faster and Sonu had some trouble keeping up with them. She took his hand and helped him along, walking close to him, her hand on his shoulder often."

B) Provide instances of feedback from this passage? What is feedback?

Answer: - "He had told his indignant parents. 'You're not sending me to a foreign land when I finish school. And our cows aren't running away, are they?'"

- "You would prefer to look after the cows, wouldn't you?' asked Bina seriously"

- "Oh, school's all right. But there's more to life"

- "Bina looked up, excited at this new piece of information"

C) Listening is as important as speaking. List examples from the above passage to show that children are alert listeners.

Answer: Function of listening in communication and the importance of feedback.

- "Hey! Do you know, there's a new teacher this year, Miss Ramola. She's very young, they say, just out of college. Everyone in school is talking about her

- I wonder what she'll be like.'

Bina looked up, excited at this new piece of information. Her eyes shone as she thought about all the questions she wanted to ask, all the new things she might learn."

Ques. 2 Write a paragraph on barriers to communication with one example after analysing the above passage.

Answer: Beginning with a definition of communication, expatiate upon multiple barriers to communication.

Example: Semantic and Psychological Barrier operative in the case of Prakash as he is unable to understand the concern of both his parents and Bina.