

STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI 600 086
(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2008 – 09 & thereafter)

SUBJECT CODE: VC/FC/LS13

B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2009
FIRST SEMESTER

COURSE : VOCATIONAL COURSE - FOUNDATION CORE
PAPER : LANGUAGE AND STUDY SKILLS
TIME : 2 HOURS **MAX. MARKS: 50**

1. Expand the idea into a coherent paragraph: 10 marks

- a. Man does not live by bread alone
- OR
- b. Where there is a will, there is a way

11. Look at the map below and give instructions to your friend to reach Discover World- a book store: 5 marks

OR

Define a brochure and give instructions for making a brochure

111. Using the information given below prepare a bibliography: 5 marks

John Bowlby Basic Books 1969 New York Attachment and Losses

Woolf Children and the Problem of Human Nature Lucien Malson 1972
New York Monthly Review Press

Proven, S., and Lipton, R.C 1962 Infants in Institutions International Universities Press
New York

The Qualities of Mothering: Maternal Deprivation Reassessed Aronson Press New York
by Michael Rutter 1974

James Ross and Mary M McLaughlin(eds) 1949 The Portable Medieval Reader
New York Viking Publishers

IV Write short notes on any five of the following:

10 marks

- a. Foot notes
- b. Blurp
- c. Glossary
- d. Appendix
- e. Preface
- f. Index
- g. Contents

V. a. Read the following passage and make notes:

10 marks

b. Making use of the notes you have made, attempt a short summary of the same passage and give a suitable title to the passage:

5 marks

The need for money originates from the fact that different people in society produce different things. This means that people depend on each other for goods and services. Let us take the case of a farmer who produces more food than he requires and a carpenter who lives by selling tables and chairs that he has made. It will be obvious that unless some means of exchange is found, the farmer will not be able to get rid of his surplus food and the carpenter will starve! Clearly, the simplest means of exchange will be for them to use barter- in other words, to exchange a certain amount of one kind of goods (let's say flour) for a certain amount of another (tables or chairs, in this case).

Obviously, barter can work only in a very simple society. In an advanced society one cannot go around carrying things in the hope that we can exchange them for the things we need.

So we need something which will stand for the goods and services that we want to exchange. Hence the origin of money. It follows that anything can act as money or currency, provided that all the people using it agree on its value. We are not surprised to find, therefore, the use of very many different kinds of money at one time or another.

Example of 'currencies' that have been used in the past are cowrie shells, coconuts, whales' teeth and salt. As one might expect, things used as money have certain qualities, namely that they should be firstly convenient, secondly durable (that is, long lasting) and lastly of some rarity value. Thus we would *not* expect large stones to be used as money (because they are too inconvenient), fruit or plants (because they go bad eventually), nor pebbles (because they are too common). Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that these rules do not work all the time. To take one good example, there is an island in the Pacific Ocean where the natives used large stone wheels as currency; sometimes these wheels were as big as twelve feet across! They were sometimes stored outside a man's house as a sign of his wealth.

V1 a. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verb:**3 marks**

The socialization of children who are raised in orphanages and similar institutions..... (differ) from that of other children in one very important respect. Institutionalized children rarely..... (have) the chance to develop close emotional ties with adults. Owing to the large numbers, the attendants simply.....(not have) the time to devote much personal attention to any one individual. The standard of nutrition and other physical care in institutions..... (be) good and comparable to that in private homes, but relationships between child and adult (be) usually minimal. The infants in the orphanages (suffer) from physical and emotional retardation.

b. Use any two of the following idioms and phrases in sentences of your own:**2 marks**

- i. to wear one's heart on one's sleeve
- ii to set one's heart at rest
- iii. to keep one's head above water
- iv. out of one's head

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