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| **SESSION** | **JULY-AUGUST 2024** |
| **PROGRAM** | **BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (B.COM)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **I** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DCM1101 GENERAL ENGLISH** |
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**Set – 1**

**1. Illustrate Homonyms and Idioms. Give five examples each of both. Use pictures.**

**Ans 1.**

**Homonyms: Understanding and Explanation**

Homonyms are fascinating components of the English language that share the same spelling or pronunciation but differ in meaning. This dual or multiple interpretation of a single word enhances the richness of the language. Homonyms fall into two main categories: **homophones** (words that sound alike but have different meanings, such as "flower" and "flour") and **homographs** (words that are spelled the same but differ in meaning, such as "lead" as in metal and "lead" as in guiding someone).

Understanding homonyms relies heavily on context. Without proper context, interpreting a

**2. Illustrate the steps of making a flash card choosing any word of your choice. You may use diagrams.**

**Ans 2.**

**Steps for Making a Flash Card**

Flashcards are simple yet effective learning tools designed to improve vocabulary, memory, and language understanding. They combine visual and textual information to enhance cognitive retention. Below are the detailed steps to create a flashcard using the word **"Ambitious"** as an example:

**Step 1: Choosing the Word**

Select a word that you want to learn or teach. The chosen word should be relevant, challenging, or essential for the learner’s goal. For this illustration, the word "Ambitious" is used because it represents an important concept.

**Step 2: Designing the Front Side**

**3. Write a note on :**

1. **Jargons**
2. **Cliches**
3. **Metaphors**
4. **Redundancies**
5. **Parallelism**

**Ans 3.**

**Jargons: Specialized Language for Specific Groups**

Jargons are technical terms or expressions specific to a particular profession, field, or group. They enable professionals to communicate complex ideas efficiently within their field. However, when used outside their intended audience, jargons can alienate or confuse the listener. For example, in the medical field, terms like “myocardial infarction” (heart attack) or “intubation” (inserting a tube for breathing) are standard but may be incomprehensible to

**Set – 2**

**4. What are the different types of Sentences? Explain in detail using examples.**

**Ans 4.**

**Types of Sentences: Detailed Explanation**

Sentences can be categorized based on their purpose and structure. Each type serves a unique function in communication and contributes to conveying meaning effectively.

**Declarative Sentences: Making Statements**

Declarative sentences provide information, make observations, or state facts. They are the most common type of sentences in both spoken and written language. For example, “The sun rises in the east” is a declarative sentence that states a fact. Declarative sentences end with a period

**5. Define the following and also give examples for each:**

1. **Noun**
2. **Pronoun**
3. **Conjunction**
4. **Preposition**
5. **Interjection**

**Ans 5.**

**Noun: Definition and Examples**

A noun is a word that represents a person, place, thing, idea, or quality. Nouns are one of the fundamental building blocks of sentences and are often the subject or object of a verb. They are categorized into various types, including proper nouns (specific names), common nouns (general names), abstract nouns (ideas or qualities), and concrete nouns (tangible objects).

For example:

* **Person**: “Marie is an excellent teacher.”

**6. What are the three theories of English Language evolution? Discuss.**

**Ans 6.**

**Theories of English Language Evolution**

The English language has a rich history that has evolved over centuries. Its development has been influenced by social, political, and cultural factors, as well as interactions with other languages. Three prominent theories explain the evolution of the English language: the Substratum Theory, the Wave Theory, and the Theory of Grammaticalization.

**Substratum Theory**

The Substratum Theory posits that languages evolve due to the influence of other languages s