

## Study Materials for Communicative English (AECC)

(along with syllabus and examination guidelines)

AECC1 – COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH: 2 CREDITS (SEMESTER 1)

Internal – 10 marks

Attendance – 10 marks

End Semester Questions – MCQ 80 marks

- Correction of sentences
- Transformation (Simple, Complex and Compound Sentences; Degrees of Comparison; Affirmative and Negative Sentences; Interrogative and Assertive Sentences; Exclamatory and Assertive Sentences)
- Identifying True/False Statements from Given Passages

End Semester Question Patterns: Correction of Sentences: 20 (2 x 10)

Transformation of Sentences: 20 (2 x 10) True/False Statements from Given

Passage One: 20 (4 x 5)

True/False Statements from Given Passage Two: 20 (4 x 5)

### **Use of A**

**Before a singular count noun beginning with a Consonant:**

A dog, A tiger etc.

### **Use of An**

**Before a singular countable noun beginning with a vowel:**

An ox, an angle, an umbrella, an urn, an ice-cream etc.

### **Use of The**

- **To denote a particular person or thing:**

I like the person.

Shut the window of the classroom.

- **Before the nouns that are unique or one in the world:**

The Sun, the Moon, the Earth etc.

## **Subject and Verb Agreement**

- 1. The singular subject agrees with the singular verb:**

Ghanta reads book.

I read book.

- 2. The plural verb agrees with the plural subject:**

They read book.

The police catch the thief. ('police' is plural in use, though singular in form)

## **Pronoun**

- 1. Be-verb takes both subject and object types of personal pronoun:**

It is they/them.

If I were they/them.

Note: If clause follows, personal pronoun takes subject type:

These are they who are responsible for the offence.

- 2. When the Pronouns become the Object of a verb or of a preposition they take objective forms.**

Let them and me (not, they and I) go to the spot.

Divide the banana between him and me.

They gave the money to her and me.

## Uses of Adjective and Adverb

Adjective says something about the Nouns.

Adverb says something about adjective, adverb and verb.

### Position of Adjective:

**Adjective comes either before the noun (Pre-modifier) or after the noun (post-modifier):**

**Positions of Adverb:** It is placed immediately after the Intransitive verb (verb not having Object), after the Object of Transitive verb (verb taking Object).

## Degrees of Comparison

Most adjectives of quality and some adverbs have degrees of comparison. They have three degrees of comparison- Positive degree, Comparative degree and Superlative degree.

## Simple, Complex and Compound Sentences

**Simple Sentence:** It contains only one Subject and one Finite verb. A Simple Sentence may have no or any number of Infinite verbs.

**Complex Sentence:** A Complex Sentence contains one principal clause and one or more than one subordinate clause (More than one Finite verb)

**Compound Sentence:** It contains two or more principal clauses with or without subordinate clause. In it the principal or independent or like clauses are loosely linked by linkers. These linkers called Co-ordinating Linkers or Conjunctions

## Clause

When a word or a group of words behaving like a sentence (That is, containing Subject, Verb and others) becomes a part of a sentence is called Clause.

## Transformation of sentences

To transform or convert a sentence into another sentence, we do not change the meaning of the sentence but we change the grammatical structure of the sentence. So the meanings of the two sentences will remain same but their structures or forms will be different. In the following ways we can transform the sentences.

Choose the correct option from the given erroneous sentences:

**1.**

- a. He did the sum quicklier tomorrow.
- b. He did the sum more quickly.
- c. He will do the sum quicklier tomorrow.
- d. He did the sum more quickly yesterday.

Ans: d

**2.**

- a. He is not accustomed with such a life.
- b. He is not accustomed about such a life.
- c. He is not accustomed to such a life.

Ans: c

**3.**

- A. Today a number of the students is in the class 57.
- B. Today the number of the students were in the class 57.
- C. Today the number of the students was in the class 57.
- D. Today the number of the students is in the class 57.

Ans: D

**4.**

- A. This girl is the intelligenest in the class.

- B. This girl is the most intelligent in the class.
- C. This girl is most intelligent in the class.
- D. This girl is not intelligent in the class.

Ans: B

5.

- A. Beside being attractive, the book is helpful.
- B. Besides being attractive the book is helpful.
- C. Besides attractive, the book is helpful.
- D. Besides attractive, the book is helpful also.

Ans: B

**Unseen Passage to be read carefully and questions below to be attempted:**

Experts say that people (adults) need at least 6 hours of sleep every night. If they do not get enough sleep they will feel sleepy the whole day. Younger kids need at least 9 hours of sleep every night. After school – activities can take away from sleep time for kids. Also parents with busy life styles stay up late and their kids do the same.

Kids with little sleep have hard time sleeping at night and this will affect their daily routine and make them less active and productive trough the day in school.

Most parents are not aware of what goes on when their kids go to sleep and how the brain works when we are asleep.

Many people think that the brain shuts down when we go to sleep but it is the opposite. Experts say that the brain is very active when we are asleep and could be even more active than when we are awake.

Experts recommended at least 6 hours of sleep for adults and 9 hours of sleep for young children. They say that sleep is an essential not a comfort and it can increase your life expectancy.

- 1) Choose the true statement:
  - A) Experts say that adults need at least 8 hours of sleep every night.
  - B) Experts say that adults need at least 6 hours of sleep every night.
  - C) Experts say that adults need more than six hours of sleep every night.
  - D) Experts say that adults need less than six hours of sleep every night.
  
- 2) Choose the true statement:
  - A) Younger kids need at least 9 hours of sleep.
  - B) Younger kids need less than 9 hours of sleep.
  - C) Older persons need at least 9 hours of sleep.
  - D) Younger kids need more than 9 hours of sleep.
  
- 3) Choose the true statement:
  - A) Brain is more active when we play.
  - B) Brain is more active when we eat.
  - C) Brain is more active when we are, asleep.
  - D) Brain is less active when we are asleep.
  
- 4) Choose the true statement:
  - A) Sleep is an essential, not a comfort.
  - B) Sleep is a comfort, not an essential.
  - C) Exercise is an essential, not a comfort.
  - D) Work is an essential, not a comfort.

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Reference Book:

Prof. Goutam Barman : Communicative English(AECC) published by Books Way