QUESTIONNAIRE

Sl.No. _______ Date: _______

Dear Student,

This questionnaire is designed to obtain information relating to beliefs, attitudes, motivations, and anxiety about learning English. Your sincere answers will contribute to an important piece of research in the area of AFFECTIVE FACTORS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING. All information will be treated in total confidence and only the researcher will know your identity. Thank you for your cooperation.

G. Amitha Ruth
Ph.D. Participant
Central Institute of
English and Foreign Languages
Hyderabad.
Personal Profile

Name: ________________________________________________________________

Age: _______  Sex: Male/Female  Mother tongue: ________________________

Residential address: __________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

Course of study: ______________________________________________________

Name of the college: __________________________________________________

College address: _____________________________________________________

Information about your parents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational Qualifications:</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation:</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income (Monthly):</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother Tongue:</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instructions

i) Please indicate your answers by putting a (✓) in the appropriate boxes.
ii) Please write clearly where necessary.
iii) Please answer all the questions.

1. Medium of instruction at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>TELUGU</th>
<th>Any</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Other(specify)</td>
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<tr>
<td>a) High school:</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Inter/Plus 2:</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Degree:</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
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2. Information about your educational institution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Intermediate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Type of Institution:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private □</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public □</td>
<td>Govt. □</td>
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<td>Govt. □</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Location:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>District:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Did your school have a library?  
Yes/No

Note 1: Specify the frequency of the following for you using the scale below (questions 4-15)

4. How often did you have opportunities to listen to, and speak English during your school/college days, through any of the following activities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Occasionally</th>
<th>Frequently</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Listening to the radio</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Watching TV programs</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Watching English films</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Interacting with others</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Participating in elocution</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. How often did you write the following in English?

   a) personal letters □ □ □
   b) essays, etc □ □ □

6. How often did you read English newspapers/magazines? □ □ □

7. How often did you read English novels/stories etc? □ □ □

8. How often do you browse/chat in English on the Internet? □ □ □
9. How often do you write letters on email?

10. How often have the following encouraged you to learn English well?
   a) Parents
   b) Teachers
   c) Friends
   d) Any others

11. How often do you use English in the following contexts?
   a) At home
   b) At college
   c) Among friends, etc.
   d) Any other (specify)

12. While speaking how often do you use English and your mother-tongue simultaneously?

13. How often did you find your English classes interesting/enjoyable?

14. Did you always like your English Teachers?

15. Was speaking English made mostly compulsory in your school?

16. List the Languages (Other than English and your Mother Tongue) known to you and specify whether you can do the following:

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<tr>
<th>Listen &amp; understand</th>
<th>speak</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Write</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) __________________</td>
<td>□</td>
<td></td>
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<td>b) __________________</td>
<td>□</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c) __________________</td>
<td>□</td>
<td></td>
<td>□</td>
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</table>
Questionnaire on Attitudes and Motivation in Language Learning

Note i: The terms ‘English’ and ‘a Language’ are used interchangeably in the following questionnaire.

Note ii: Specify to what extent you agree/disagree with the following statements using the scale below. (questions 1-35)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRONGLY AGREE</th>
<th>AGREE</th>
<th>NEITHER</th>
<th>DISAGREE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STRONGLY AGREE</td>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>NEITHER</td>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGREE</td>
<td>AGREE NOR</td>
<td>DISAGREE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. General Views/beliefs on Language Learning (1-16):

1. Knowing the relevant culture is necessary to learn a new language.

2. Language learning mostly means
   a. learning a lot of new words
   b. learning a lot of grammar
   c. learning to communicate/interact
   d. translating either from your mother-tongue into English or from English into your mother tongue

3. Learning English is different from learning the optional subjects.

4. Children learn a language faster than adults do.

5. Anyone can learn to speak an additional language.

6. Knowledge of the mother tongue helps learning another language.

7. People who are able to speak more than one language well are more intelligent than those who cannot.

8. It is important that one should speak English in the British/American accent.

9. It is important to repeat and practise a lot to learn a language.

10. One should make a guess if one doesn’t know a word in the language which one is learning.
11. If one is allowed to make mistakes in the beginning, it will be difficult to get rid of them later.

12. It is enough if one learns English well, even if he/she is not good at his/her mother tongue.

13. Some of the optional subjects should be taught in one’s mother tongue so that one could understand better.

14. English is an important part of having a well-balanced education.

15. Those who know English will get better jobs.

16. Primary schools should offer only mother-tongue education to children.

II. Personal views/beliefs on learning English (17-37):

17. If I learn English well, I will have many opportunities to use it.

18. If I learn English well, it will help me get a good job.

19. Indians think that it is important to speak in English. So, I must learn it.

20. I should learn English because I would feel ashamed if I could not speak to my friends who speak English well.

21. I would like to learn English so that I can get in touch with/or know more about native speakers of English.

22. I should learn English for my own personal development.

23. It will help me to gain much knowledge available only in English.

24. I learn English because I get a lot of enjoyment when I grasp a difficult construct or accomplish a difficult exercise in English.

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26. I don’t know how English will be really helpful for me later.
27. I find my English textbooks difficult to understand.
28. I am afraid that my English teacher will correct all my mistakes.
29. I feel my classmates will make fun of me if I make mistakes in the class.
30. I feel the English classes are difficult to follow.
31. I find the English tests/exams difficult.
32. I feel nervous and confused when I am speaking in English
33. When I am expected to write an English composition I know I am going to do it poorly.
34. I feel uneasy if English is not spoken very slowly.
35. I get upset when I read in English because I must read things again and again.

Note iii: Specify to what extent you find the following easy or difficult using the scale below (Questions 36-37).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Easy</th>
<th>Neither Easy</th>
<th>Difficult</th>
<th>Very Difficult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

36. a) Learning English is
   b) Listening and understanding English is
   c) Speaking English is
   d) Reading English is
   e) Writing English is

37. To use English for the following purposes/contexts
   a) To order a meal in a restaurant is
   b) To give a presentation on any topic before an audience is
   c) To understand newspaper headlines is
d) To read novels is

e) To understand news on the radio/television is

f) To follow dialogues in movies is

g) To write a letter to a friend is

h) To write an essay on a given topic is
QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Student,

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Central Institute of
English and Foreign Languages
Hyderabad

---

**Personal Profile**

Name: **D. SUSHMA**

Age: 18  Sex: Male/Female  Mother tongue: **TELANGA**

Residential address: **RLYERS RB-1-6/56, NORTH LALLAGUDA, SECUNDERABAD**

Course of study: **DEGREE SECOND YEAR (BSC II YEAR)**

Name of the college: **ST.-ANN'S**

College address: **MALKAHARTI, HYDERABAD-500 047**

Information about your parents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Father</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother Tongue</td>
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ii) Please write clearly where necessary.

iii) Please answer all the questions.

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<th>ENGLISH</th>
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<th>Any Other(specific)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) High school:</td>
<td></td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Inter/Plus 2:</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Degree:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Location:</td>
<td>High School</td>
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<td>State:</td>
<td>A.P HYDERABAD</td>
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3. Did your school have a library? Yes/No

Note 1: Specify the frequency of the following for you using the scale below.(questions 4-15)

4. How often did you have opportunities to listen to, and speak English during your school/college days, through any of the following activities?

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<td>☑</td>
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<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
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<td>☑</td>
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5. How often did you write the following in English?
   a) personal letters ☑ ☐
   b) essays, etc ☑ ☐

6. How often did you read English newspapers/magazines?
   ☑ ☐

7. How often did you read English novels/stories etc?
   ☑ ☐

8. How often do you browse/chat in English on the Internet?
   ☑ ☐

9. How often do you write letters on email?
   ☑ ☐

10. How often have the following encouraged you to learn English well?
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    b) Teachers ☑ ☐
    c) Friends ☑ ☐
    d) Any others ☑ ☐

11. How often do you use English in the following contexts?
    a) At home ☑ ☐
    b) At college ☑ ☐
    c) Among friends, etc. ☑ ☐
    d) Any other (specify) ☑ ☐

12. While speaking how often do you use English and your mother-tongue simultaneously?
    ☑ ☑

13. How often did you find your English classes interesting/enjoyable?
    ☑

14. Did you always like your English Teachers?
    ☑

15. Was speaking English made mostly compulsory in your school?
    ☑

16. List the Languages (Other than English and your Mother Tongue) known to you and specify whether you can do the following:

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>☑</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>c) Marathi</td>
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Questionnaire on Attitudes and Motivation in Language Learning

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Note ii: Specify to what extent you agree/disagree with the following statements using the scale below. (questions 1-35)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRONGLY DISAGREE</th>
<th>DISAGREE NOR AGREE</th>
<th>NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE</th>
<th>AGREE</th>
<th>STRONGLY AGREE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. General Views/beliefs on Language Learning (1-16):

1. Knowing the relevant culture is necessary to learn a new language.  
   - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
   - [ ] DISAGREE NOR AGREE  
   - [ ] NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE  
   - [ ] AGREE  
   - [ ] STRONGLY AGREE

2. Language learning mostly means
   a. learning a lot of new words  
      - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
      - [ ] DISAGREE NOR AGREE  
      - [ ] NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE  
      - [ ] AGREE  
      - [ ] STRONGLY AGREE
   b. learning a lot of grammar  
      - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
      - [ ] DISAGREE NOR AGREE  
      - [ ] NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE  
      - [ ] AGREE  
      - [ ] STRONGLY AGREE
   c. learning to communicate/interact  
      - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
      - [ ] DISAGREE NOR AGREE  
      - [ ] NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE  
      - [ ] AGREE  
      - [ ] STRONGLY AGREE
   d. translating either from your mother-tongue into English or from English into your mother tongue  
      - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
      - [ ] DISAGREE NOR AGREE  
      - [ ] NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE  
      - [ ] AGREE  
      - [ ] STRONGLY AGREE

3. Learning English is different from learning the optional subjects.
   - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
   - [ ] DISAGREE NOR AGREE  
   - [ ] NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE  
   - [ ] AGREE  
   - [ ] STRONGLY AGREE

4. Children learn a language faster than adults do.
   - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
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   - [ ] AGREE  
   - [ ] STRONGLY AGREE

5. Anyone can learn to speak an additional language.
   - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
   - [ ] DISAGREE NOR AGREE  
   - [ ] NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE  
   - [ ] AGREE  
   - [ ] STRONGLY AGREE

6. Knowledge of the mother tongue helps learning another language.
   - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
   - [ ] DISAGREE NOR AGREE  
   - [ ] NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE  
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7. People who are able to speak more than one language well are more intelligent than those who cannot.
   - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
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   - [ ] NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE  
   - [ ] AGREE  
   - [ ] STRONGLY AGREE

8. It is important that one should speak English in the British/American accent.
   - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
   - [ ] DISAGREE NOR AGREE  
   - [ ] NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE  
   - [ ] AGREE  
   - [ ] STRONGLY AGREE

9. It is important to repeat and practise a lot to learn a language.
   - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
   - [ ] DISAGREE NOR AGREE  
   - [ ] NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE  
   - [ ] AGREE  
   - [ ] STRONGLY AGREE

10. One should make a guess if one doesn’t know a word in the language which one is learning.
    - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
    - [ ] DISAGREE NOR AGREE  
    - [ ] NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE  
    - [ ] AGREE  
    - [ ] STRONGLY AGREE

11. If one is allowed to make mistakes in the beginning, it will be difficult to get rid of them later.
    - [ ] STRONGLY DISAGREE  
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26. I don’t know how English will be really helpful for me later.

27. I find my English textbooks difficult to understand.

28. I am afraid that my English teacher will correct all my mistakes.
29. I feel my classmates will make fun of me if I make mistakes in the class.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

30. I feel the English classes are difficult to follow.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

31. I find the English tests/exams difficult.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

32. I feel nervous and confused when I am speaking in English.

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33. When I am expected to write an English composition I know I am going to do it poorly.

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34. I feel uneasy if English is not spoken very slowly.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

35. I get upset when I read in English because I must read things again and again.

☑ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Note iii: Specify to what extent you find the following easy or difficult using the scale below (Questions 36-37).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Easy</th>
<th>Easy</th>
<th>Neither Easy Nor Difficult</th>
<th>Difficult</th>
<th>Very Difficult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

36. a) Learning English is

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

b) Listening and understanding English is

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

c) Speaking English is

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

d) Reading English is

☑ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

e) Writing English is

☑ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

37. To use English for the following purposes/contexts

a) To order a meal in a restaurant is

☑ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

b) To give a presentation on any topic before an audience is

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Si.No. __________________________ Date: __________________

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Ph.D. Participant
Central Institute of
English and Foreign Languages
Hyderabad.

---------------------------

Personal Profile

Name: B. BRAMAGAMRIKA
Age: 19  Sex: Male/Female  Mother tongue: Telugu
Residential address: B. AMRITA 9/6, BOMESWARA, 9/6 B. PADMACHANDRA,
D.NO.: 8-231/C/FL-14, KRISHNA NAGAR, VASAGUDA, HYD.400020
Course of study: B.A (E.P.P) 1st year
Name of the college: ANDHRA MAIDLO VAMITA MAHIMA VIDYALAYA
College address: ALANDUR, EXHIBITION GROUNDS, HYDERABAD

Information about your parents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational Qualifications</td>
<td>Degree, I st year</td>
<td>4 th class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income (Monthly):   1800/=-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother Tongue:      Telugu</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instructions

i) Please indicate your answers by putting a (✓) in the appropriate boxes.

ii) Please write clearly where necessary.

iii) Please answer all the questions.

1. Medium of instruction at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>TELUGU</th>
<th>Any Other (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) High school:</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Inter/Plus 2:</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Degree:</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Information about your educational institution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High School</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Junior College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Type of Institution:</td>
<td>Private ✓</td>
<td>Private ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public ☐</td>
<td>Govt. ✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Location:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District:</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Ranga Reddy(Nadarabad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town:</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Nampally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Did your school have a library? Yes/No ✓

Note 1: Specify the frequency of the following for you using the scale below (questions 4-15)

4. How often did you have opportunities to listen to, and speak English during your school/college days, through any of the following activities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Occasionally</th>
<th>Frequently</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Listening to the radio</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Watching TV programs</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Watching English films</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Interacting with others</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Participating in election</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. How often did you write the following in English?
   a) personal letters    ✓
   b) essays, etc         ✓

6. How often did you read English newspapers/magazines?
    ✓

7. How often did you read English novels/stories etc?
   ✓

8. How often do you browse/chat in English on the Internet?
   ✓

9. How often do you write letters on email?
   ✓

10. How often have the following encouraged you to learn English well?
    a) Parents             ✓
    b) Teachers            ✓
    c) Friends             ✓
    d) Any others          ✓

11. How often do you use English in the following contexts?
    a) At home             ✓
    b) At college          ✓
    c) Among friends, etc. ✓
    d) Any other (specify) ✓

12. While speaking how often do you use English and your mother-tongue simultaneously?
    ✓

13. How often did you find your English classes interesting/enjoyable?
    ✓

14. Did you always like your English Teachers?
    ✓

15. Was speaking English made mostly compulsory in your school?
    ✓

16. List the Languages (Other than English and your Mother Tongue) known to you and specify whether you can do the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listen &amp; understand</th>
<th>Speak</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Write</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) * Others*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) * ENGLISH*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) * HINDI*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3
Questionnaire on Attitudes and Motivation in Language Learning

Note i: The terms ‘English’ and ‘a Language’ are used interchangeably in the following questionnaire.

Note ii: Specify to what extent you agree/disagree with the following statements using the scale below (questions 1-35).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRONGLY AGREE</th>
<th>AGREE</th>
<th>NEITHER</th>
<th>DISAGREE</th>
<th>STRONGLY DISAGREE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. General Views/beliefs on Language Learning (1-16):

1. Knowing the relevant culture is necessary to learn a new language.

2. Language learning mostly means
   a. learning a lot of new words
   b. learning a lot of grammar
   c. learning to communicate/interact
   d. translating either from your mother-tongue into English or from English into your mother tongue

3. Learning English is different from learning the optional subjects.

4. Children learn a language faster than adults do.

5. Anyone can learn to speak an additional language.

6. Knowledge of the mother tongue helps learning another language.

7. People who are able to speak more than one language well are more intelligent than those who cannot.

8. It is important that one should speak English in the British/American accent.

9. It is important to repeat and practise a lot to learn a language.

10. One should make a guess if one doesn’t know a word in the language which one is learning.

11. If one is allowed to make mistakes in the beginning, it will be difficult to get rid of them later.
12. It is enough if one learns English well, even if he/she is not good at his/her mother tongue.

13. Some of the optional subjects should be taught in one's mother tongue so that one could understand better.

14. English is an important part of having a well-balanced education.

15. Those who know English will get better jobs.

16. Primary schools should offer only mother-tongue education to children.

11. Personal views/beliefs on learning English (17-37):

17. If I learn English well, I will have many opportunities to use it.

18. If I learn English well, it will help me get a good job.

19. Indians think that it is important to speak in English. So, I must learn it.

20. I should learn English because I would feel ashamed if I could not speak to my friends who speak English well.

21. I would like to learn English so that I can get in touch with/or know more about native speakers of English.

22. I should learn English for my own personal development.

23. It will help me to gain much knowledge available only in English.

24. I learn English because I get a lot of enjoyment when I grasp a difficult construct or accomplish a difficult exercise in English.

25. I learn English because I experience a good feeling while speaking or hearing English.

26. I don't know how English will be really helpful for me later.

27. I find my English textbooks difficult to understand.

28. I am afraid that my English teacher will correct all my mistakes.
29. I feel my classmates will make fun of me if I make mistakes in the class.

30. I feel the English classes are difficult to follow.

31. I find the English tests/exams difficult.

32. I feel nervous and confused when I am speaking in English.

33. When I am expected to write an English composition I know I am going to do it poorly.

34. I feel uneasy if English is not spoken very slowly.

35. I get upset when I read in English because I must read things again and again.

Note: Specify to what extent you find the following easy or difficult using the scale below (Questions 36-37).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Easy</th>
<th>Easy</th>
<th>Neither Easy Nor Difficult</th>
<th>Difficult</th>
<th>Very Difficult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36. a) Learning English is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Listening and understanding English is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Speaking English is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Reading English is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Writing English is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37. To use English for the following purposes/contexts:

a) To order a meal in a restaurant is

b) To give a presentation on any topic before an audience is

c) To understand newspaper headlines is

d) To read novels is

e) To understand news on the radio/television is

f) To follow dialogues in movies is

g) To write a letter to a friend is

h) To write an essay on a given topic is
QUESTIONNAIRE

Si No. ______________ Date: ______________

Dear Student,

This questionnaire is designed to obtain information relating to beliefs, attitudes, motivations, and anxiety about learning English. Your sincere answers will contribute to an important piece of research in the area of AFFECTIVE FACTORS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING. All information will be treated in total confidence and only the researcher will know your identity. Thank you for your cooperation.

G. Amitha Ruth
Ph.D. Participant
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages
Hyderabad

Personal Profile

Name: Nagaraj
Age: 21 Sex: Male/Female Mother tongue: Telugu
Residential address: 5, NO. 52-6, 2nd Floor
Risika Abdullah, Othar Campus, Hyd
Course of study: B Sc. IT year
Name of the college: St. Joseph Degree College
College address: King Koli, Hyd

Information about your parents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational Qualifications:</td>
<td>10th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation:</td>
<td>Businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income (Monthly):</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother Tongue:</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instructions

i) Please indicate your answers by putting a (✓) in the appropriate boxes.
ii) Please write clearly where necessary.
iii) Please answer all the questions.

1. Medium of instruction at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>TELUGU</th>
<th>Any Other (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) High school:</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>□</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Inter/Plus 2:</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>□</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Degree:</td>
<td></td>
<td>□</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Information about your educational institution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High School</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Type of Institution:</td>
<td>Private ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Location:</td>
<td>High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>A.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District:</td>
<td>Rajagiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town:</td>
<td>Palghar Colony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Did your school have a library? Yes/No

Note 1: Specify the frequency of the following for you using the scale below. (questions 4-15)

4. How often did you have opportunities to listen to, and speak English during your school/college days, through any of the following activities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Occasionally</th>
<th>Frequently</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Listening to the radio</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Watching TV programs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Watching English films</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Interacting with others</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Participating in election</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. How often did you write the following in English?
   a) personal letters  
   b) essays, etc

6. How often did you read English newspapers/magazines?

7. How often did you read English novels/stories etc?

8. How often do you browse/chat in English on the Internet?

9. How often do you write letters on email?

10. How often have the following encouraged you to learn English well?
    a) Parents
    b) Teachers
    c) Friends
    d) Any others

11. How often do you use English in the following contexts?
    a) At home
    b) At college
    c) Among friends, etc.
    d) Any other (specify)

12. While speaking how often do you use English and your mother-tongue simultaneously?

13. How often did you find your English classes interesting/enjoyable?

14. Did you always like your English Teachers?

15. Was speaking English made mostly compulsory in your school?

16. List the Languages (Other than English and your Mother Tongue) known to you and specify whether you can do the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Listen &amp; understand</th>
<th>speak</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Write</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Telugu</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Hindi</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Marathi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questionnaire on Attitudes and Motivation in Language Learning

Note i: The terms ‘English’ and ‘a Language’ are used interchangeably in the following questionnaire.

Note ii: Specify to what extent you agree/disagree with the following statements using the scale below.(questions1-35)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRONGLY AGREE</th>
<th>AGREE</th>
<th>NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE</th>
<th>DISAGREE</th>
<th>STRONGLY DISAGREE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. General Views/beliefs on Language Learning (1-16):

1. Knowing the relevant culture is necessary to learn a new language.

2. Language learning mostly means
   a. learning a lot of new words
   
   b. learning a lot of grammar
   
   c. learning to communicate/interact
   
   d. translating either from your mother-tongue into English or from English into your mother tongue

3. Learning English is different from learning the optional subjects.

4. Children learn a language faster than adults do.

5. Anyone can learn to speak an additional language.

6. Knowledge of the mother tongue helps learning another language.

7. People who are able to speak more than one language well are more intelligent than those who cannot.

8. It is important that one should speak English in the British/American accent.

9. It is important to repeat and practise a lot to learn a language.

10. One should make a guess if one doesn’t know a word in the language which one is learning.

11. If one is allowed to make mistakes in the beginning, it will be difficult to get rid of them later.
12. It is enough if one learns English well, even if he/she is not good at his/her mother tongue.

13. Some of the optional subjects should be taught in one's mother tongue so that one could understand better.

14. English is an important part of having a well-balanced education.

15. Those who know English will get better jobs.

16. Primary schools should offer only mother-tongue education to children.

II. Personal views/beliefs on learning English (17-37):

17. If I learn English well, I will have many opportunities to use it.

18. If I learn English well, it will help me get a good job.

19. Indians think that it is important to speak in English. So, I must learn it.

20. I should learn English because I would feel ashamed if I could not speak to my friends who speak English well.

21. I would like to learn English so that I can get in touch with/or know more about native speakers of English.

22. I should learn English for my own personal development.

23. It will help me to gain much knowledge available only in English.

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26. I don't know how English will be really helpful for me later.

27. I find my English textbooks difficult to understand.

28. I am afraid that my English teacher will correct all my mistakes.
29. I feel my classmates will make fun of me if I make mistakes in the class.

30. I feel the English classes are difficult to follow.

31. I find the English tests/exams difficult.

32. I feel nervous and confused when I am speaking in English.

33. When I am expected to write an English composition I know I am going to do it poorly.

34. I feel uneasy if English is not spoken very slowly.

35. I get upset when I read in English because I must read things again and again.

Note iii: Specify to what extent you find the following easy or difficult using the scale below (Questions 36-37).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Easy</th>
<th>Easy</th>
<th>Neither Easy Nor Difficult</th>
<th>Difficult</th>
<th>Very Difficult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Learning English is</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Listening and understanding English is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Speaking English is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Reading English is</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Writing English is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37. To use English for the following purposes/contexts

a) To order a meal in a restaurant is

b) To give a presentation on any topic before an audience is

c) To understand newspaper headlines is

d) To read novels is

e) To understand news on the radio/television is

f) To follow dialogues in movies is

g) To write a letter to a friend is

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G. Amitha Ruth
Ph.D. Participant
Central Institute of
English and Foreign Languages
Hyderabad

---

Personal Profile

Name: Ch. Granesh

Age: 21  Sex: Male/Female  Mother tongue: Telugu

Residential address: 11, NO: 12-1-1340, Shanti Nagar, North Basaguda, Secunderabad

Course of study: B.Sc., 3rd Year

Name of the college: Sardar Patel College

College address: Padmanabha Nagar, Secunderabad

Information about your parents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational Qualifications</td>
<td>X-class</td>
<td>VIII-class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income (Monthly)</td>
<td>8,000 - 19,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother Tongue</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instructions

i) Please indicate your answers by putting a (✓) in the appropriate boxes.

ii) Please write clearly where necessary.

iii) Please answer all the questions.

1. Medium of instruction at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>TELUGU</th>
<th>Any Other(specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) High school:</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Inter/Plus 2:</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Degree:</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Information about your educational institution:

High School Intermediate

a) Type of Institution:
   - Private ✓
   - Public
   - Govt.

b) Location:
   - State: Nizamabad, NRM college
   - District: Nizamabad
   - Town: Nizamabad

3. Did your school have a library? Yes/No

Note 1: Specify the frequency of the following for you using the scale below (questions 4-15)

4. How often did you have opportunities to listen to, and speak English during your school/college days, through any of the following activities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Occasionally</th>
<th>Frequently</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Listening to the radio</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Watching TV programs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Watching English films</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Interacting with others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Participating in election</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. How often did you write the following in English?
   a) personal letters ✓ □
   b) essays, etc ✓ □

6. How often did you read English newspapers/magazines?
   □ ✓ □

7. How often did you read English novels/stories etc?
   ✓ □

8. How often do you browse/chat in English on the Internet?
   □ ✓ □

9. How often do you write letters on email?
   □ ✓ □

10. How often have the following encouraged you to learn English well?
    a) Parents ✓
    b) Teachers ✓
    c) Friends ✓
    d) Any others ✓

11. How often do you use English in the following contexts?
    a) At home ✓
    b) At college □
    c) Among friends, etc. □
    d) Any other (specify) □

12. While speaking how often do you use English and your mother-tongue simultaneously?
    ✓ □

13. How often did you find your English classes interesting/enjoyable?
    ✓ □

14. Did you always like your English Teachers?
    ✓ □

15. Was speaking English made mostly compulsory in your school?
    □ ✓

16. List the Languages (Other than English and your Mother Tongue) known to you and specify whether you can do the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listen &amp; understand</th>
<th>speak</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Write</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
   a) Language 1   | □     | ✓     | □    |      |
   b) Language 2   | □     | ✓     | □    |      |
   c) Language 3   | □     | □     | □    | □    |
Questionnaire on Attitudes and Motivation in Language Learning

Note i: The terms ‘English’ and ‘a Language’ are used interchangeably in the following questionnaire.

Note ii: Specify to what extent you agree/disagree with the following statements using the scale below. (questions 1-35)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STRONGLY AGREE</th>
<th>AGREE</th>
<th>NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE</th>
<th>DISAGREE</th>
<th>STRONGLY DISAGREE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. General Views/beliefs on Language Learning (1-16):

1. Knowing the relevant culture is necessary to learn a new language.

2. Language learning mostly means
   a. learning a lot of new words
   b. learning a lot of grammar
   c. learning to communicate/interact
   d. translating either from your mother-tongue into English or from English into your mother tongue

3. Learning English is different from learning the optional subjects.

4. Children learn a language faster than adults do.

5. Anyone can learn to speak an additional language.

6. Knowledge of the mother tongue helps learning another language.

7. People who are able to speak more than one language well are more intelligent than those who cannot.

8. It is important that one should speak English in the British/American accent.

9. It is important to repeat and practise a lot to learn a language.

10. One should make a guess if one doesn’t know a word in the language which one is learning.

11. If one is allowed to make mistakes in the beginning, it will be difficult to get rid of them later.

4
12. It is enough if one learns English well, even if he/she is not good at his/her mother tongue.

13. Some of the optional subjects should be taught in one’s mother tongue so that one could understand better.

14. English is an important part of having a well-balanced education.

15. Those who know English will get better jobs.

16. Primary schools should offer only mother-tongue education to children.

II. Personal views/beliefs on learning English (17-37):
17. If I learn English well, I will have many opportunities to use it.

18. If I learn English well, it will help me get a good job.

19. Indians think that it is important to speak in English. So, I must learn it.

20. I should learn English because I would feel ashamed if I could not speak to my friends who speak English well.

21. I would like to learn English so that I can get in touch with/or know more about native speakers of English.

22. I should learn English for my own personal development.

23. It will help me to gain much knowledge available only in English.

24. I learn English because I get a lot of enjoyment when I grasp a difficult construct or accomplish a difficult exercise in English.

25. I learn English because I experience a good feeling while speaking or hearing English.

26. I don’t know how English will be really helpful for me later.

27. I find my English textbooks difficult to understand.

28. I am afraid that my English teacher will correct all my mistakes.
29. I feel my classmates will make fun of me if I make mistakes in the class.

30. I feel the English classes are difficult to follow.

31. I find the English tests/exams difficult.

32. I feel nervous and confused when I am speaking in English.

33. When I am expected to write an English composition I know I am going to do it poorly.

34. I feel uneasy if English is not spoken very slowly.

35. I get upset when I read in English because I must read things again and again.

Note iii: Specify to what extent you find the following easy or difficult using the scale below (Questions 36-37).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Difficult</th>
<th>Very Easy</th>
<th>Easy</th>
<th>Neither Easy Nor Difficult</th>
<th>Difficult</th>
<th>Very Difficult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

36. a) Learning English is

b) Listening and understanding English is

c) Speaking English is

d) Reading English is

e) Writing English is

37. To use English for the following purposes/contexts

a) To order a meal in a restaurant

b) To give a presentation on any topic before an audience

c) To understand newspaper headlines

d) To read novels

e) To understand news on the radio/television

f) To follow dialogues in movies

g) To write a letter to a friend

h) To write an essay on a given topic
Appendix: 2 Categories in the Questionnaire

Categories

- Nature of language learning
- Language Aptitude
- Learning and communication strategies
- Bilingualism
- Importance of English
- Instrumental Motivation
- Integrative Motivation
- Extrinsic Motivation
- Intrinsic motivation
- Amotivation
- General anxiety subscale
-Skill specific anxiety subscale
- General self assessment
- Context embedded activities
- Cognitively demanding activities
- Information oriented activities
- Entertainment oriented activities

Question No's

- qns1-3
- qns4-7
- qns8-11
- qns12, 13, 16
- qns14, 15
- qns17-18
- qn21
- qns19-20, 22
- qns23-25
- qn26
- qns27-31
- qns32-35
- qns36a-36e
- qns37 a, 37 g
- qns37 b, 37h
- qns37c, 37e
- qns36 d, 37f
Appendix-3  Proficiency Test

Proficiency test

I. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

E-Book Market Set for Explosion

Hold on to your hard covers, books are going digital. According to a new study, demand for E-books will grow slowly in 2001, then begin exploding in 2002. IDC predicts the market in the US alone will mushroom from $9 million in 2000 to $14 million in 2004.

Consumer acceptance of digital books will get a boost from technological advances in the devices people will use to read them said Malcolm Maclachlan, senior analyst for IDC’s eMedia program. E-books will be read on Palm Pilots and pocket PCs,” said Maclachlan.” The later versions of Palm Pilot PDAs have more functions and better screens. They are becoming entertainment devices. Pocket PCs are developed the same way: people are using them as music devices and for watching videos. They have good screen quality, which lends them to E-books.” Textbooks also lend themselves well to the electronic books because they change every year, Maclachlan said. “By 2002 or 2003, there will be a spillover from the people who are used to reading digital textbooks on portable devices. They will want to buy other books that they can take along with them.” Several factors will drive the growth of the digital book market Maclachlan predicted. Besides the fact that millions of consumers are buying books online already, the convenience of the Net means used books always will be available. “No book will ever go out of print,” he said. The addition of niche books that may previously not have been widely or easily available would mean more content to choose from, which could in turn attract nonreaders, Maclachlan said. “The main factor will be the standardisation of probably, two platforms: Adobe’s PDF and Microsoft Reader. The big thing that pushed online music introduced in the passage forward was the standardisation of MP3.

1. What is the opposite version of hardcover books?

2. By when does the author think E-books will become popular?

3. What will increase consumer acceptance of digital books according to the senior analyst for IDC’s eMedia program?

4. Why are pocket PCs more suitable for E-books?

5. “Textbooks lend themselves well to the electronic books because they change every year”, explain this.
6. Write the word from the passage which means
   i. To grow, or flourish rapidly: __________________
   ii. To foretell or forecast: __________________

7. ___________ is another example of a commodity/ item that became popular online.

8. Whose views does the passage mostly report?

II. Complete the following dialogue:

   **Smell the Computer**

   **Geetha**: Hello, are you fine now?
   **Radha**: __________
   **Geetha**: I was thinking of visiting you, if you were not going to come to college today.
   **Radha**: __________
   **Geetha**: Ah, Radha yesterday I could go to the State Library, along with Sunitha and the others.
   **Radha**: __________
   **Geetha**: I read a very interesting article “Smell the Computer”, in a magazine.
   **Radha**: __________
   **Geetha**: It seems they are going to put scents on the Web and Email.
   **Radha**: __________
   **Geetha**: It says that a device emits scents via PCs.
   **Radha**: __________
   **Geetha**: Well the ismell device, can blend about 128 basic smells into theoretically unlimited number of scents and waft them around using a fan.
   **Radha**: __________
   **Geetha**: Digiscents of California plans to market the device by next year, for about less than US$100.
   **Radha**: __________
   **Geetha**: Oh, sure let’s go there on Saturday because we’ll finish classes early, and our other classmates also plan to go on the same day.
   **Radha**: __________
   **Geetha**: Ah, would you like to jot down, what was taught in yesterday’s Physics class before the bell rings.
III. Cloze: Some words in the following passage are missing, use the words of your choice, and complete the blanks.

THE RAT RACE

Stress is the modern day illness. The pressures on _______ of us are very great _____ speed and competition have become ______ of everyday life. Social isolation, over-crowding, _______ competitiveness of our society and _______ other factors are responsible for _______. In English, we refer to competition _______ society as ‘the rat race’. All of us _______ to the rat race in _______ ways. Some of us get _______ easily; others get depressed; others _______ often irritable or worried, and so _______. The rat race affects everybody in _______, from teenagers to elderly people. _______ is always something that worries_______. Sometimes the stresses on us are _______ great. We fall out of the _______ and have a nervous breakdown. Extreme _______ of illness can _______ to suicide. There is hope because _______ some people crack while most _______ do not.

IV. Write about a tourist place you visited, in three paragraphs, relating a) how you planned for the visit; b) what the place is like; and c) What you feel about the place.
1. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

E-Book Market Set for Explosion

Hold on to your hard covers, books are going digital. According to a new study, demand for E-books will grow slowly in 2001, then begin exploding in 2002. IDC predicts the market in the US alone will mushroom from $9 million in 2000 to $14 million in 2004.

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1. What is the opposite version of hardcover books?
   - May be E-books

2. By when does the author think E-books will become popular?
   - 2004

3. What will increase consumer acceptance of digital books according to the senior analyst for IDC's eMedia program?
   - Technological advances

4. Why are pocket PCs more suitable for E-books?
   - "Textbooks lend themselves well to the electronic books because they change every year", explain this.

5. Write the word from the passage which means
   - i. To grow, or flourish rapidly: 
     - mushroom
   - ii. To foretell or forecast: 
     - analysis

6. Write the word from the passage which means
   - "MP3 on music devices" is another example of a commodity item that became popular online.

7. Whose views does the passage mostly report?
   - Malcolm Maclachlan
11. Complete the following dialogue:

**smell the computer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geetha</th>
<th>Radha</th>
<th>Geetha</th>
<th>Radha</th>
<th>Geetha</th>
<th>Radha</th>
<th>Geetha</th>
<th>Radha</th>
<th>Geetha</th>
<th>Radha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello, are you fine now?</td>
<td>I was thinking of visiting you, if you were not going to come to college today.</td>
<td>Ah, Radha yesterday I could go to the State Library, along with Sunitha and the others.</td>
<td>Fine, it's a good habit.</td>
<td>I read a very interesting article “Smell the Computer”, in a magazine.</td>
<td>It seems they are going to put scents on the Web and Email.</td>
<td>I could not understand word scents on the Web and email.</td>
<td>OK, I get it.</td>
<td>Well the smell device, can blend about 128 basic smells into theoretically unlimited number of scents and waft them around using a fan.</td>
<td>Digiscents of California plans to market the device by next year, for about less than US$100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geetha</td>
<td>Radha</td>
<td>Geetha</td>
<td>Radha</td>
<td>Geetha</td>
<td>Radha</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Cloze: Some words in the following passage are missing, use the words of your choice, and complete the blanks.

**THE RAT RACE**

Stress is the modern day illness. The pressures on all of us are very great through speed and competition have become part of everyday life. Social isolation, over-crowding, the competitiveness of our society and other factors are responsible for it. In English, we refer to competition in our society as ‘the rat race’. All of us respond to the rat race in many ways. Some of us get easily, others get depressed, others often irritable or worried, and so on. The rat race affects everybody in life, from teenagers to elderly people. Stress is always something that worries us. Sometimes the stresses on us are we may  severe, great. We fall out of the stress and have a nervous breakdown. Extreme thrill of illness can have people crack to suicide. There is hope because some people crack while most do not.

IV. Write about a tourist place you visited, in three paragraphs, relating a) how you planned for the visit; b) what the place is like; and c) What you feel about the place.

2
Last month I went to Delhi and the surrounding places. It was indeed a pleasure trip enjoyed by all of us my family members. We reserved the ticket to A.P Express and we planned to stay at Delhi for about one week.

We had visited Old Delhi with all its ancient glory, Red Fort, Vijay chawk, India Gate, Parliament Bhavan, Fathpur Sikri and other tourist places. We had also gone to Agra to see the great Taj Mahal and Agra fort, as famous as one of the wonders of the world. Taj Mahal was really a feast to the eye when the moon shone filled us with great bliss.

It was indeed a memorable occasion. Our trip to Delhi was a real trip of pleasure.
Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

E-Book Market Set for Explosion

Hold on to your hard covers, books are going digital. According to a new study, demand for E-books will grow slowly in 2001, then begin exploding in 2002. IDC predicts the market in the US alone will mushroom from $9 million in 2000 to $14 million in 2004.

Consumer acceptance of digital books will get a boost from technological advances in the devices people will use to read them, said Malcolm MacLachlan, senior analyst for IDC's eMedia program. E-books will be read on Palm Pilots and pocket PCs, said MacLachlan. "The latest versions of Palm Pilot PDAs have more functions and better screens. They are becoming entertainment devices. Pocket PCs are developed the same way: people are using them as music devices and for watching videos. They have good screen quality, which lends them to E-books." Textbooks also lend themselves well to the electronic books because they change every year, MacLachlan said. "By 2002 or 2003, there will be a spillover from the people who are used to reading digital textbooks on portable devices. They will want to buy other books that they can take along with them." Several factors will drive the growth of the digital book market, MacLachlan predicted. Besides the fact that millions of consumers are buying books online already, the convenience of the Net means used books always will be available. "No book will ever go out of print," he said. The addition of niche books that may previously not have been widely or easily available would mean more content to choose from, which could in turn attract nonreaders, MacLachlan said. "The main factor will be the standardisation of probably, two platforms: Adobe's PDF and Microsoft Reader. The big thing that pushed online music introduced in the passage forward was the standardisation of MP3.

1. What is the opposite version of hardcover books?
   - **Soft cover books & e-books**
2. By when does the author think E-books will become popular?
   - E-books became popular slowly in 2001...
3. What will increase consumer acceptance of digital books according to the senior analyst for IDC's eMedia program?
   - Consumer acceptance of digital books will get a boost from
4. Why are pocket PCs more suitable for E-books?
   - Because pocket PCs have dual use: using them as music devices/for watching videos
5. "Textbooks lend themselves well to the electronic books because they change every year," explain this.
   - Electronic books are very hard for a year's situations
6. Write the word from the passage which means
   - i. To grow, or flourish rapidly: ____________
   - ii. To foretell or forecast: ____________
7. ____________ is another example of a commodity/item that became popular online.
8. Whose views does the passage mostly report?
II. Complete the following dialogue:

smell the computer

Geetha: Hello, are you fine now?
Radha: Yes. I am time now.
Geetha: I was thinking of visiting you, if you were not going to come to college today. I am go to a
Radha: I was going to a shop to get a present.
Geetha: Ah, Radha yesterday I could go to the State Library, along with Sunitha and the others.
Radha: Which article I read.
Geetha: I read a very interesting article “Smell the Computer”, in a magazine.
Radha: In that library I go to which place.
Geetha: It seems they are going to put scents on the Web and Email.
Radha: It says that a device emits scents via PCs.
Geetha: Well the ismell device, can blend about 128 basic smells into theoretically unlimited number of scents and waft them around using a fan.
Radha: What about California.
Geetha: Digiscents of California plans to market the device by next year, for about less than US$100.
Radha: Along with we also Saturday is going.
Geetha: Oh, sure let’s go there on Saturday because we’ll finish classes early, and our other classmates also plan to go on the same day.
Radha: Yesterday I ‘which topic in Physics’ before done.
Geetha: Ah, would you like to jot down, what was taught in yesterday’s Physics class before the bell rings.

III. Cloze: Some words in the following passage are missing, use the words of your choice, and complete the blanks.

THE RAT RACE

Stress is the modern day illness. The pressures on rats of us are very great high speed and competition have become part of everyday life. Social isolation, over-crowding, competitiveness of our society and other factors are responsible for it. In English, we refer to competition in society as ‘the rat race’. All of us people to the rat race in many ways. Some of us get along easily; others get depressed; others are often irritable or worried, and so on. The rat race affects everybody in many activities. It is always something that worries people. Sometimes the stresses on us are great. We fall out of the race and have a nervous breakdown. Extreme of illness can to suicide. There is hope because some people crack while most do not.

IV. Write about a tourist place you visited, in three paragraphs, relating a) how you planned for the visit; b) what the place is like; and c) What you feel about the place.
About a tourist place

12 x 5 = 60

I am going to the Vishakapatnam. I have already planned Railway Reservation Tickets so I prepared my dresses also. One day Hyderabad to Vishakapatnam is during period. So Train Journey was very happy. In Vizag cities is very very beautiful.

In Vizag Ramakrishna Beach is very like, because Beach is very peaceful. That nature also.

Vizag is very big city also popular city. Nature is better than Hyderabad.
E-Book Market Set for Explosion

Hold on to your hard covers, books are going digital. According to a new study, demand for E-books will grow slowly in 2001, then begin exploding in 2002. IDC predicts the market in the US alone will mushroom from $9 million in 2000 to $14 million in 2004.

Consumer acceptance of digital books will get a boost from technological advances in the devices people will use to read them said Malcolm MacLachlan, senior analyst for IDC's eMedia program. "E-books will be read on Palm Pilots and pocket PCs," said MacLachlan. "The later versions of Palm Pilot PDAs have more functions and better screens. They are becoming entertainment devices. Pocket PCs are developed the same way: people are using them as music devices and for watching videos. They have good screen quality, which lends them to E-books." Textbooks also lend themselves well to the electronic books because they change every year, MacLachlan said. "By 2002 or 2003, there will be a spillover from the people who are used to reading digital textbooks on portable devices. They will want to buy other books that they can take along with them." Several factors will drive the growth of the digital book market MacLachlan predicted. Besides the fact that millions of consumers are buying books online already, the convenience of the Net means used books always will be available. "No book will ever go out of print," he said. The addition of niche books that may previously not have been widely or easily available would mean more content to choose from, which could in turn attract nonreaders, MacLachlan said. "The main factor will be the standardisation of probably, two platforms: Adobe's PDF and Microsoft Reader. The big thing that pushed online music introduced in the passage forward was the standardisation of MP3.

1. What is the opposite version of hardcover books?

2. By when does the author think E-books will become popular?

3. What will increase consumer acceptance of digital books according to the senior analyst for IDC's eMedia program?

4. Why are pocket PCs more suitable for E-books?

5. "Textbooks lend themselves well to the electronic books because they change every year", explain this.

6. Write the word from the passage which means
   i. To grow, or flourish rapidly: ____________
   ii. To foretell or forecast: ____________

7. ____________ is another example of a commodity/item that became popular online.

8. Whose views does the passage mostly report?
II. Complete the following dialogue:

**smell the computer**

Geetha: Hello, are you fine now?
Radha: Yes, I am fine now.
Geetha: I was thinking of visiting you if you were not going to come to college today.
Radha: Where were you yesterday?
Geetha: Ah, Radha yesterday I could go to the State Library, along with Sunitha and the others.
Radha: What did you do there?
Geetha: I read a very interesting article "Smell the Computer", in a magazine.
Radha: What was the article about?
Geetha: It seems they are going to put scents on the Web and Email.
Radha: Does the device blend different scents?
Geetha: Well the ismell device, can blend about 128 basic smells into theoretically unlimited number of scents and waft them around using a fan.
Radha: Which is the company which drowns the cost of it?
Geetha: Digiscents of California plans to market the device by next year, for about less than US$100.
Radha: Oh, sure let's go there on Saturday because we'll finish classes early, and our other classmates also plan to go on the same day.
Geetha: By the way, what was taught yesterday?
Radha: AH, would you like to jot down, what was taught in yesterday's Physics class before the bell rings.

III. Cloze: Some words in the following passage are missing, use the words of your choice, and complete the blanks.

**THE RAT RACE**

Stress is the modern day illness. The pressures on all of us are very great speed and competition have become part of everyday life. Social isolation, over-crowding, competitiveness of our society and other factors are responsible for high stress. In English, we refer to competition society as 'the rat race'. All of us belong to the rat race in different ways. Some of us get crazy easily, others get depressed; others often irritable or worried, and so on. The rat race affects everybody in from teenagers to elderly people. Stress is always something that worries a lot. Sometimes the stresses on us are great. We fall out of the work and have a nervous breakdown. Extreme stress illness can lead to suicide. There is hope because some people crack while most do not.

IV. Write about a tourist place you visited, in three paragraphs, relating a) how you planned for the visit; b) what the place is like; and c) What you feel about the place.
My family and I visited different places in Hyderabad, such as Secunderabad, Cradonda fort, and Charminar, which were built at a very long time. We planned to visit these places on a four-week itinerary. We were left to visit the places by 9.00 am and came back by 9.00 pm.

The places visited were Secunderabad, Charminar, Secunderabad fort, Charminar, Secunderabad fort, and Charminar, which were historical structures and were very beautiful to watch.

The places we visited were well situated at the different cultures of Hyderabad. And were not affected by the pollution situated at Hyderabad. But their monuments were very beautifully designed and gave joy on its visit.
Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

E-Book Market Set for Explosion

Hold on to your hard covers, books are going digital. According to a new study, demand for E-books will grow slowly in 2001, then begin exploding in 2002. IDC predicts the market in the US alone will mushroom from $9 million in 2000 to $14 million in 2004.

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1. What is the opposite version of hardcover books?

2. By when does the author think E-books will become popular?

3. What will increase consumer acceptance of digital books according to the senior analyst for IDC's eMedia program?

4. Why are pocket PCs more suitable for E-books?

5. "Textbooks lend themselves well to the electronic books because they change every year", explain this.

6. Write the word from the passage which means
   i. To grow, or flourish rapidly: ___
   ii. To foretell or forecast: ___

7. ___ is another example of a commodity/ item that became popular online.

8. Whose views does the passage mostly report?
ii. Complete the following dialogue:

Geetha: Hello, are you fine now?
Radha: Yes, I am fine. How are you?
Geetha: I was thinking of visiting you, if you were not going to come to college today.
Radha: Ah, Radha yesterday I could go to the state library, along with Sunitha and the others.
Geetha: I read a very interesting article “Smell the Computer”, in a magazine.
Radha: Oh, what seems to be the article about?
Geetha: It seems they are going to put scents on the Web and email.
Radha: So, we can create our email ids.
Geetha: It says that a device emits scents via PCs.
Radha: Well, the ismell device, can blend about 128 basic smells into theoretically unlimited number of scents and waft them around using a fan.
Geetha: Digiscents of California plans to market the device by next year, for about less than US$100.
Radha: Oh, sure let’s go there on Saturday because we’ll finish classes early, and our other classmates also plan to go on the same day.
Geetha: Ah, would you like to jot down, what was taught in yesterday’s Physics class before the bell rings.

III. Cloze: Some words in the following passage are missing, use the words of your choice, and complete the blanks.

THE RAT RACE

Stress is the modern day illness. The pressures on these of us are very great speed and competition have become usual of everyday life. Social isolation, over-crowding and competitiveness of our society and other factors are responsible for English. In English, we refer to competition of society as ‘the rat race’. All of us go to the rat race in many ways. Some of us get easily; others get depressed; others are often irritable or worried, and so on. The rat race affects everybody in from teenagers to elderly people. There is always something that worries old. Sometimes the stresses on us are great. We fall out of the and have a nervous breakdown. Extreme of illness can give to suicide. There is hope because some people crack while most do not.

IV. Write about a tourist place you visited, in three paragraphs, relating a) how you planned for the visit; b) what the place is like; and c) What you feel about the place.
The tourist I have visited is the Gandhપet and Salarpjng museum. And also one of the most beautiful place is Goa. In Goa beaches are very beautiful. I have taken seven thousand to visit Goa by flight. I planned it for three to four weeks.

It was very enjoyable movement in my life. There is a lot of fun and joy.
In Goa beaches the water is cool and calm. And the hotels are also well specially spacious and beautiful decorations floor with marbles and wall paintings.
Appendix 4 Description of Classes observed

Lesson 1
This lesson was a General English class observed in a Bachelor of Commerce class. This lesson dealt with prose lesson: The Heaven Lake by Vikram Seth, from the prescribed text. The Score on the high inference scale shows that this lesson was a Teacher centered class with no student participation at all. The teacher read the text aloud and explained the difficult words. It was monotonous and did not focus on the development of language skills among students.

Lesson 2
This lesson involved individual presentations by students, and was observed in a Bachelor of Computer Applications class. The students presented a small talk on some topic that was given to them the previous day in the class. It proceeded with one presentation after another with the teacher’s comments after each presentation. The teacher in fact asked the rest of the students in the class to respond to the presentation but there was little participation in general. The presentations ranged from good to not appropriate in terms of content and skill of presentation.

Lesson 3
This lesson was poetry class among the Bachelor of Commerce students in a Government college. The Poem was ‘The Cloud’ written by Shelly. The class had some differentiation of activity but the reinforcement and monitoring was difficult because of the largeness of the class strength. It included for a certain amount of time reading aloud and explanation by the teacher and later the students were asked to write a personal response to a part of the poem. The teacher moved around in the class but could not cater to many in the class.

Lesson 4
This class was a writing class meant to teach students the skill of essay writing. However, the class was teacher fronted with no writing exercise on the part of the students but was a lecture about essay writing dealing with different aspects of essay writing. The teacher finally announced a topic and tried to elicit students’ points on the topic but she herself provided most of it.

Lesson 5
This lesson was again a Bachelor of Computer Applications class dealing with Group discussion. The class proceeded at a very quick pace and involved a lot of participation among the group that was presenting. However the teacher commented upon the performance of the group, whereas the other students in the class remained silent mostly though they were asked to respond.
Appendix 5  Students Interviews  
TM: 5, 10; EM: 2, 4.

TM: 5

Name : Sushma  
College : St. Anne’s College  
Medium of Instruction: Schooling too (Telugu Medium), Inter (English Medium)

Questions for Student Interviews

I. Beliefs

a) Nature of Language learning
1. Is English a Foreign language to you? Do you think you should know British or American culture to learn English?
   Yes. A foreign language. British and American culture is important.
2. Is Language learning to do more with vocabulary and grammar or communication? Does it involve translation?
   Vocabulary also + communication, Communication is more important.
3. Is learning English different from learning Mathematics, Science or Commerce, Political Science?
   Yes. It’s like that.

b) Aptitude in language learning
4. Is it better to learn a new language during childhood itself?
   From childhood we learn so much.
5. Do you think learning a new language requires a special ability or is it a matter of intelligence?
A matter of Intelligence.

6. Does knowing one’s mother tongue well, help in learning another language?  
Yes.

c) Learning and communication strategies

7. In what ways do you think could you improve your English? 
talking with friends. Everyday reading newspaper.

8. How do you prepare for an English test or exam? 
I just read. Specially I don’t. but Yes, Madam I by heart.

9. What do you do when you come across a new word which you don’t understand? 
Try to guess the meaning.

10. Do you think it is alright to make mistakes while you are learning? 
At first we make mistakes.

d) Bilingualism

11. Should the English teacher use your mother tongue in the class? Would it help in learning English better? 
Teachers speak English. Only English.

12. Do you think it will be easier to learn and write exams of some optional subjects in your Mother tongue? 
Write in Mother Tongue. Yes. Understand and Write.

13. Do you think primary education should be only in the mother tongue medium? 
English medium is better. MT + English both are needed.

e) Importance of English

14. How is English important for India? 
For jobs. Other country people speaking and also colleagues + jobs.

15. For what purposes is using English important in India?
II. Motivation

16. Why are you motivated to learn English?

a) To get a good job
   Yes.

b) To do higher education
   Yes.

c) To develop personality
   Yes.

d) Because everyone considers it important
   Yes.

e) Because you will be ashamed if you can not use English
   Feel nervous outside classroom.

f) Because English is a beautiful language
   Yes.

g) To go abroad
   Yes.

III. Anxiety

17. Do you feel anxious while learning English? What do you feel anxious about-

a) not being able to follow teaching in the class
   Yes.

b) not being able to follow the text book
   Following textbook is difficult.

c) teacher Correction
   So afraid. Afraid of teacher corrections while speaking.

d) peers making fun of you
   Friends laugh. So afraid. Get angry sometimes.
e) tests and exams
Difficult. Less marks.

18. What is most difficult for you in using English (Reading, Writing, Speaking, Listening?
Speak first and Listening after that.

IV. Self Assessment

19. In your opinion are you a good user of English?
Grammar mistakes. So, difficult. No. 30% only.

20. For what purposes do you need English?

a) for academic or for real life?
Real life use purpose.

b) for attaining knowledge or for entertainment (movies, novels)?
Only knowledge purpose.

TM: 10

Name: Ambica College: Vanitha Maha Vidyalaya.
Medium of Instruction: Telugu medium

Questions for Student Interviews

I. Beliefs
a) Nature of Langue Learning

a) Is English a foreign language to you? Do you think you should know British or American culture to learn English?
Yes, Specified language, another language
Yes mam, Britishers are English. Britishers brought English.

b) Is language learning to do more with vocabulary and grammar or communication? Does it involve translation?

2-Vocab, 1-Grammar, 3-Communication, 4-Translation
Grammar is imp to know what to say in which tense.
It will help in comparing both the languages, what to use in which context

c) Is learning English different from learning mathematics, Science or Commerce, Political Science?

Ivi chadivite easy. Adi grammar, spoken English nerchukunnanu.
Telugu medium, English mediumki 10th daka English lessons vere untaii so inter
nunchi hard work cheyali.

b) Aptitude in language learning

d) Is it better to learn a new language during childhood itself?

Chinnappudu nerchukunte manchidi. Ma sisters English medium, so full
frequency untadi English, Hindilo

e) Do you think learning a new language requires a special ability or is it a
matter of intelligence?

Yah. Yes, any other language, most of it language English both are same.

f) Does knowing one’s mother tongue well, help in learning another language?

What does one word mean in our mother tongue mean in another language we
will know.

c) Learning and communication strategies

g) In what ways do you think could you improve you English?

English lo andaru mataladali. Inti daggara kuda English matladali. After 50 yrs
full English untadi.
h) How do you prepare for an English test or exam?

If is English I will do hard work, I write it for at least 2/3 times.

i) What do you do when you come across a new word which you don’t understand?

Suddenga, vere word anukuntanu lekpote dictionary chustanu, mamsni adugutanu.

j) Do you think it is alright to make mistakes while you are learning?

Ante, mam chepte, mistakes correctwaylo correct avutamu, lekapote ledu man.

d) **Bilingualism**

k) Should the English teacher use your mother tongue in the class? Would it help in learning English better?


l) Do you think it will be easier to learn and write exams of some optional subjects in your mother tongue?

Baguntadi, final yearlo telugu undadu, so future kuda chusukovali.

m) Do you think primary education should be only in the mother tongue medium?

Inka, mana mother tongue undali. English kuda kavali.

e) **Importance of English**

n) How is English important for India?

Communications, call centres ki avasaram.

o) For what purposes is using English important in India?

99% English undi, use avutadi.

f) **Motivation**

p) Why are motivated to learn English?
Andariki undede.

a) To get a good job
   yes
b) to do higher education
   yes
c) To develop personality
   yes
   b) Because everyone considers it important.

   Manam kuda matladi kada.
e) Because you will be ashamed if you can not use English.
   Yes
f) Because English is a beautiful language
   stylishga matladavachu.

g) To go abroad
   -
   Compulsory abroad ki.

III. Anxiety

q) Do you feel anxious while learning English? what do you feel anxious about – starting afraid ga, tarvata ok

a) not being able to follow teaching in the class – Ok. Mam.
b) Not being able to follow the textbook – konni words difficult.
c) Teacher correction – Yes bayam aitadi.
e) Tests and exams. – emladu mam parvaledu.

r) What is most difficult for you in using English (Reading, speaking, listening?).

Speaking, anni vishyalaku, slowantae idea chesi chappachu. Fastga radu.
IV. Self Assessment

s) In your opinion are you a good user of English?

Yes, 60%.

t) For what purposes do you need English?

a) for academic or for real life?

Real lifelo any situationki ayina English avasaram.

b) for attaining knowledge or for entertainment (movies, novels)?

English novels chaduvutanu, kani, artham kadu, English movies speed speed untadi. So artham kadu.

EM: 2

Name: Nagraj
College: St. Josephs Degree College

Medium of Instruction: English

Questions for Student Interviews

I. Beliefs

a) Nature of Language learning

16. Is English a Foreign language to you? Do you think you should know British or American culture to learn English?

Yes. Maam, because our national language is Hindi so we frequently use, so think English is a foreign language.It is not compulsory to learn English or American culture because English is a language which can be spoken by anyone. It is easy also to understand or write.
17. Is Language learning to do more with vocabulary and grammar or communication? Does it involve translation?
I think communication is most important because grammar can avoid by communicating to each other we can important our English but grammar plays an important role, we can avoid those mistakes by taking class. Translation I think yes.

18. Is learning English different from learning Mathematics, Science or Commerce, Political Science?
Yes. Yes it is totally different because English is language Maths, science, those are the subjects which we can map up. Yes, learning a subject is different from language.

b) Aptitude in language learning
19. Is it better to learn a new language during childhood itself?
It depends some of the students who are better at English they are learning from childhood.

20. Do you think learning a new language requires a special ability or is it a matter of intelligence?
Yes. It is a matter of intelligence. It depends up on the person. How he grasps. The power of grasping, how he grasps.

21. Does knowing one’s mother tongue well, help in learning another language?

c) Learning and communication strategies
22. In what ways do you think could you improve your English?
By communicating with others, and a little bit of work, grammar, vocabulary.

23. How do you prepare for an English test or exam?
Generally I don’t prepare, just I go exam and just I write
24. What do you do when you come across a new word which you don’t understand?
Generally I refer dictionary or otherwise I’ll ask to explain. Yes, just a guess.

25. Do you think it is alright to make mistakes while you are learning?
Yes maam. Nobody is perfect so while learning it is common to everybody that they do mistakes. Initially it will be difficult to avoid the mistakes.

d) Bilingualism

26. Should the English teacher use your mother tongue in the class? Would it help in learning English better?
But by time we can avoid should teacher use MT in class while teaching.
It is not compulsory. It depends on the student. If he doesn’t understand the English, then the teacher might help in understand in his language. It is better not compulsory.

27. Do you think it will be easier to learn and write exams of some optional subjects in your Mother tongue?
No. We cannot by heart optionals in MT so it is not compulsory

28. Do you think primary education should be only in the mother tongue medium?
Yes it is better to write in English, optionals because nowadays, the competition is very tough. So it is compulsory, English should be medium of instruction.

e) Importance of English

29. How is English important for India?
In India, it is very important, it is not compulsory, but for sake of their development, developing their, English is compulsory

30. For what purposes is using English important in India?
Academic, talk to neighbours. To communicate to everybody, those who know English.

II. Motivation
16. Why are you motivated to learn English?

a) To get a good job
   Yes maam.

b) To do higher education
   Yes maam it is important.

c) To develop personality
   Yes maam.

d) Because everyone considers it important
   Yes maam. Personally, for the benefit of myself and I like to learn English.

e) Because you will be ashamed if you can not use English
   No, I don’t bother about others.

f) Because English is a beautiful language
   No. It is the toughest. MT is beautiful easy to communicate.

g) To go abroad
   Yes maam.

V. Anxiety

17. Do you feel anxious while learning English? What do you feel anxious about?

a) not being able to follow teaching in the class
   while communicating. I think feel it is anxious. Yes maam.
b) not being able to follow the text book
No. Textbook consists of general stories. No. I don’t find difficult.

c) teacher Correction
No. Maam.

d) peers making fun of you
Yes maam.

e) tests and exams
No. I don’t find difficult.

18. What is most difficult for you in using English (Reading, Writing, Speaking, Listening?)
Yes. Good at reading and writing. I cannot understand complicated words spoken by any other person while communicating to others, it takes a lot of time to frame a sentence.

VI. Self Assessment
19. In your opinion are you a good user of English?
Yes maam.50%

20. For what purposes do you need English?

c) for academic or for real life?
According to me, it is compulsory just to communicate with others. For real life purpose it is important to learn English.

b) for attaining knowledge or for entertainment (movies, novels)?
For attaining knowledge. It depends upon the person. For self-benefit it is compulsory to learn English. I don’t read English novels or I don’t go for English movies.
Name: Ganesh  
College: SP College  
Medium of Instruction: English

Questions for Student Interviews

I. Beliefs
a) Nature of Language learning
31. Is English a Foreign language to you? Do you think you should know British or American culture to learn English?
   FL- Yes. It is a compulsory. one of the Indian languages -Yes.
32. Is Language learning to do more with vocabulary and grammar or communication? Does it involve translation?
33. Is learning English different from learning Mathematics, Science or Commerce, Political Science?
   English is easy. Yes different way of learning from other subjects.

b) Aptitude in language learning
34. Is it better to learn a new language during childhood itself?
   Yes. Very important to learn English from childhood.
35. Do you think learning a new language requires a special ability or is it a matter of intelligence?
   Intelligence. Any body can learn English.
36. Does knowing one’s mother tongue well, help in learning another language?
   Yes.

c) Learning and communication strategies
37. In what ways do you think could you improve your English?
Communicating with others in English.

38. How do you prepare for an English test or exam?
Yeah. Yes. By reading guides and textbooks. No. Only remember

39. What do you do when you come across a new word which you don’t understand?
Leave it. Yes.

40. Do you think it is alright to make mistakes while you are learning?
Yes. We should not make mistakes.

d) Bilingualism
41. Should the English teacher use your mother tongue in the class? Would it help in learning English better?
It will help

42. Do you think it will be easier to learn and write exams of some optional subjects in your Mother tongue?
In Telugu only. Everything is Telugu only.

It will be easy.

43. Do you think primary education should be only in the mother tongue medium?
All through English only. It will be easy. It is important. It is a global language.

e) Importance of English
44. How is English important for India?
To get a good job.

45. For what purposes is using English important in India?
Call centre job.

II. Motivation
16. Why are you motivated to learn English?
a) To get a good job
It is very important.
b) To do higher education
   It is very important.

c) To develop personality
   It is very important.

d) Because everyone considers it important
   Yes. I feel like that

e) Because you will be ashamed if you can not use English
   Yes. I feel like that. Ashamed.

f) Because English is a beautiful language
   I don’t like it.

g) To go abroad
   Yes. I think like that. To go abroad.

VII. Anxiety

17. Do you feel anxious while learning English? What do you feel anxious about-

a) not being able to follow teaching in the class
   I afraid.

b) not being able to follow the text book
   Textbook is easy.

c) teacher Correction
   Yes. For that reason.

d) peers making fun of you
   I feel like that, they will tease.

e) tests and exams
   I afraid.

18. What is most difficult for you in using English (Reading, Writing, Speaking, Listening?)
No. It is easy to write. Speaking is difficult. Listening is difficult.

VIII. Self Assessment

19. In your opinion are you a good user of English?
No. 60%

20. For what purposes do you need English?

d) for academic or for real life?
Speaking – communication. Academic life.

b) for attaining knowledge or for entertainment (movies, novels)?
For attaining knowledge.
Appendix 6  Teachers Interviews  
T: 1 and T:5

T: 1

Anuradha, Vanitha Mahavidyalaya

I. Beliefs  
a) Nature of Language learning  
1. Is English a Foreign language in India? Do you think you should know British or American culture to learn English?  
   - Yes, it is a foreign language in India.
   - To learn English, I don't think it is necessary to know about the culture, but English as a language we should learn I mean it is a new language and it is a foreign language which we have to get to know.

2. Is Language learning to do more with vocabulary and grammar or communication? Does it involve translation?  
   - Yes.

   - To know any long it is necessary that us would to know and learn vocabulary and grammar and put them to use is communication.

3. Is learning English different from learning Mathematics, Science or Commerce, Political Science?  
   - At times, no much I think.

   - To learn any of these other subjects you need to know English because all the other subjects are also taught in English I mean you can't do away English
whether it you are learning maths, you are going to the script i.e. the mathematics or problems and all would be written in English.

- as a language it involves the usage of the vocabulary the grammar and it tells you how to communicate.

- I think so it is a little different.

b) Aptitude in language learning

4. Is it better to learn a new language during childhood itself?
- Yes, I think it will be better if you learn the language from childhood itself.
- When you grow up a little you learn a new language you feel hesitant to learn certain things you feel nervous when you are talking you won’t communicate in the new language to communicate easily as you would have done when you were as child.

5. Do you think learning a new language requires a special ability or is it a matter of intelligence?
- It is a matter of intelligence as do how your able to use that language as a mode of communication.
- I don’t say that they lack in intelligence but they may not be able to use it as a mode of common or as mode of language

6. Does knowing one’s mother tongue well, help in learning another language?
- I don’t think so, because M.T. in any way will not help in any way in learning a language.
- Yes, it can start any time learning a any new language.

c) Learning and communication strategies
7. In what ways do you think could students improve their English?
   - They can improve their English by reading a lot and listening to people talking in English a lot.

8. How do students prepare for an English test or exam?
   - They would read the text before going to the exam, read the text, exercises, their questions and answers content before going to the exam.

9. What do you think students do when they come across a new word which they don’t understand?
   - They would find out the meaning of the new word while they don’t understand sometimes they try to guess it, but if they or not able get the meaning of the new word then they will look up the dictionary.

10. Do you think it is alright to make mistakes while one is learning?
    - Yes, I will definitely make mistakes when learning a new language as human beings are not perfect they have to make mistakes in learning any new language.
    - Yes they would get consolidated.
    - Yes I think it will be better not to make any mistakes as we all know that human beings tend to make mistake one or two they might make.

d) Bilingualism
11. Do you think you should use your mother tongue in the class? Would it help students in learning English better?
    - Yes we do sometimes revert to the M.T. when we are teaching English because the standard whom we teach and not well used in the English language so sometimes we revert back to the M.T. to help them to learn to new language.

12. Do you think it will be easier for students to learn and write exams of some optional subjects in their Mother tongue?
- If they write their exams in English then I think it is better for them to write in English the optional the subject why go back to the M.T. because M.T. they are using at home all the time so it could be better if they become good futures, if they learn the language thoroughly if they write the optional subject in English only.

13. **Do you think primary education should be only in the mother tongue medium?**
- No I don’t think so English should be taught from the school level primary level in school not from middle school or the high school.
- No I would not advise, because if they start learning their M.T. in their till the primary school is Ok and they learn language in the middle school, then they will be finding it difficult.

**e) Importance of English**

14. **How is English important for India?**
- It is important because in India we have many languages, in the north, south east and west and people from south, they may or may not be knowing their north Indian languages, so it would be the better if they learn English so that they can develop in English

15. **For what purposes is using English important in India?**
- I think you are abroad and all they will find it easier to communicate in English and to rethink to read, listen to the news and all in TV and all English is necessary.

**II. Motivation**

16. **Why are students motivated to learn English?**
a) To get a good job
- To a certain extent, yes they are being motivated now in the present days to learn English, because if they don’t have this communication, they won’t get a good job, for at least for job purpose, they do need to have a communicate for which English is necessary.

b) To do higher education
- Firstly it is to do their higher education then English is necessary to develop their personality because every one do consider it as an important language, it is a universal language.

c) Because English is a beautiful language

d) To go abroad
- Yes it is a beautiful language and then it also helps to go abroad because they can’t use M.T. they have to learn English. To certain extent, yes they pressurised to learn English because it is a communication language in M.T. always will not help them every where so they need to learn English and it is a little they are a little pressurised with learning English

III. Anxiety
17. Do students feel anxious while learning English? What do they feel anxious about-

a. not being able to follow teaching in the class
- Yes they do feel anxious about English they feel anxious because they wont be able to communicate with their teacher properly and sometimes they do they are unable to follow the textbook and sometimes yes the peers will make fun of them if they don’t know English
b) not being able to follow the textbook
- Not much they feel if they sit for 15 days and study English they can get there
  the texts and exams.
- Content yes

18. What is most difficult for students in using English (Reading, Writing, Speaking, Listening)?
- I think the difficult is, depending on the study for many of the speaking is
difficult some of them reading is difficult, many of them unity is difficult
listening is they do listen whatever they want to listen and but they should
remember all things are like a chain.

- Speaking

IV. Self Assessment

19. In your opinion are students good users of English?
- Yes, students are good users of English they do use English everywhere,
  wherever they go

20. For what purposes do they need English?
  e) for academic or for real life?
- They do need English for Academic and real life purposes
- In real life like communicating the others people once they soon they step out
  from their college they need to talk to peoples, get to know about the new
  things they do need the language. They need to communicate the other, i.e. if
  they are getting into a career they need.
- Presently they don't need it for the knowledge purposes but I think they may
  need it for the entertainment as well as movie or whatever extra curricular
  activities that they are into
b) for attaining knowledge or for entertainment (movies, novels)?

- They are good at using English for entertainment sake rather than the knowledge part of it i.e. the present trend.

- No now a days it is difficult to find standards who read English novels, its only they listen to

- The people talking or either they go to the movies, and sit there watch the movies, and listen to the dialogues they hardly ever , we hardly we find the standard who are into reading novels all etc.

T 5

Bhadraiah, AV College

- Its 10 years Maam hear
- It’s a 10th year is running
- Now 15 years Maam 15 years
- Yes, I am teaching only for UGs here
- I am senior lecturer in the ....of English.

I. Beliefs

a) Nature of Language learning

1. Is English a Foreign language in India? Do you think you should know British or American culture to learn English?
- Yea it is infact it is foreign language in India
- Yes, you should know more about British culture than American culture to learn English.

- English is one of the Indian language, But thing it is foreign language why it’s a foreign language you never consider it as our Indian language actually but since we are being ruled by the Britishers know and we are trained in English as our official language here it can be considered as only of the Indian language.

2. Is Language learning to do more with vocabulary and grammar or communication? Does it involve translation?
- No, Maa, it is more with the vocabulary and grammar and when you know vocabulary and grammar we automatically can communicate English very well.

3. Is learning English different from learning Mathematics, Science or Commerce, Political Science?
- Absolutely not a doubtlessly

- Yea, its true because English is a language other subjects if you don’t know English also we can learn the maths, science and commerce, political science because mathematician, mathematics lecturer does not know English but he can teach English only. Because he has no need to learn language that is why it’s a very different from learning English that’s maths and science and commerce and political science.

b) Aptitude in language learning

4. Is it better to learn a new language during childhood itself?
- Ah, yea naturally we should learn the new language like French, German, Hebrew, Latin, Italian English apart from that

5. Do you think learning a new language requires a special ability or is it a matter of intelligence?
- No maam it's a matter of intelligence curiosity, concentration, interest if you have these factors in mind we can easily learn any language anywhere.

6. Does knowing one’s mother tongue well, help in learning another language?
- Yea absolutely if you know one language, its easy to learn others language also
- Because we know first of language the signals, we know the how to communicate with these signals with this again figures and it's a very easy to learn other languages.

c) Learning and communication strategies

7. In what ways do you think could students improve their English?
- Yea because they should sit always in the classrooms and they should also write and read they should listen to lectures they should ask the doubts in the classrooms and in that way they can improve their language skills.

8. How do students prepare for an English test or exam?
- Yea, maam we conduct the exam for them, first of all we give them the syllabus and we give them the model of the examination and we conduct the exam for them to write like this, and to write like that and learn the again grammar from the beginning and learn the this is the again from when the teacher says the that know prime or lesson or the grammar and we prepare like that and make them write the exam very well never tell them to by heart we tell them to think and write.
- No they don’t by heart by heart is dangerous that itself is real education they should think logically they should think what is what because they know the first of language their mother tongue and with that tongue know they can learn this language if they want to learn the language they should sit in the class and listen to the and lecturers be lessons and all that
9. What do you think students do when they come across a new word which they don't understand?
   - Yea if they don't understand a new words and we write on the blackboard we tell them, we give the word how the, what is usual about the, how do we use the word in the sentences in what situations we use that word and all that we tell the students so that we repeat them three, four times or 10 times so they have forget they use that word in their spoken language.

10. Do you think it is alright to make mistakes while one is learning?
   - Maam committing mistakes is master in the world everybody does it till he dies sometimes unknowingly or knowingly we commit mistakes, unconsciously makes mistakes it doesn't mean that he don't the language. Its quite common for the human beings committing mistakes while we are speaking writing the English or any language not only English any language might be Telugu might be Urdu might be the Hindi, might be English might be or any of the literate languages. Its calm and quite far to the human beings committing mistakes while are speaking, learning languages.

d) Bilingualism

11. Do you think you should use your mother tongue in the class? Would it help students in learning English better?
   - Absolutely, because they suppose we want speaking in English which is the which they don’t do all it won't fetch them, fetch you at all they can’t understand, they can't follow when you teach when you translate English into their mother tongue, like Telugu or English and they easily understand that language they easily catch that language they can follows very much.
12. Do you think it will be easier for students to learn and write exams of some optional subjects in their Mother tongue?

- Yes its easy for them, absolutely because they know mother tongue and to their tell know they write their other exams in other languages like French, or English, or Germany you know like Hindi or we Urdu, all that its easy for them because they know their mother tongue they know how to write mother tongue and first of all when you are basically from mother tongue, people and we first, first all get it from the mother tongue then we change that mother tongue into another language, the first again it will be borne in the mother tongue then we translate the mother tongue into another language it could be any language.

13. Do you think primary education should be only in the mother tongue medium?

- No I don't I don't accept this my deal Mam it should be always in the English the primary education should be always in the not from the mother tongue it should be always in the English medium, I because to day many of students don't know English properly if you again provide the primary education for them in English Medium they can learn something become international by learning the English.

e) Importance of English

14. How is English important for India?

- Yea, India - today is very backward because of all these evil and like caste, creed, region, colour, religion due to lack of again culture lack of civilisation, lack of language which international language due to the how of the international language, how they got the industrial development in their countries where as India due to lack of English language we don't have any improvement we don't have any development at all, hence its very important for India to learn English
and to become the scientists, the engineers, doctors, scientist, agriculturist
scientist technicians, technocrats. It is essential for India, now for Indians English
to learn.

15. For what purposes is using English important in India?
- Yea if you know English language now you can learn many things, many books
are written in English many things are in English, we suppose we don’t English
you know the English you get more knowledge, more things, by reading English,
we can become the scientists and doctors suppose we don’t have again this
English, we cannot become engineers, scientists, technocrats hence we know
English then we can use that English for the purpose of becoming this candidates.
It’s a intellectual language link language hence use that English in many purposes
in India and for that purposes, for scientific purpose for technology for every
thing English is very useful.

II. Motivation
16. Why are students motivated to learn English?
- Yes, we can we can because see today we can use English who don’t know our
language we can share our views we can share our again things we can tract with
team we know their culture through this language. They know our culture
through our language. Suppose we don’t know this language there is no need,
there is no point to known about them, about us within India.
- Yes, its very much, its very much India if we don’t than this communication of
English India its very difficult because it’s a diversity but we have unity in the
diversity. We have different culture different solutions different people here.
Suppose I go for Hindi and some and here no somewhat north Indian people they
come to me I don't know they can't speak, after speak only English and through English I can know, I can know their aim and objection. They know about their opinions they know about their again things what they wanted from me, what they want, why they came here, we can share everything with their international language that is there is English.

a) To get a good job
- Its not only for job purpose but for any purpose not only for job but also for re-univate any where in the world. If you know English, we can live anywhere in the world and if we know that language we can be appointed we can be on our own legs, this English will support us many ways to live, to stand, in many other companies or to go abroad or to Europe, to live in Europe to go to Europe to be jobs there, to live with that again other people those who are nation speakers of English so like that will help.

b) To do higher education
- Yea, because students know they are studying now and they should be elivated to the highest positions and to get the highest position and to work in the international companies. All this no its compulsory to learn English. If they do not know English, they cannot be taken, they cannot be recruited in that international companies like what you can say what you called madam, this Ambani Ambani came in election, they see the language if they know the language very well, if you have acted very well be recreate you suppose if you want to become a get a expert in the communication expert you in, any market you should have the language communication skills, no when you have
communication skills know and we can be appointed in the high position by the officials by the industries.

c) **To develop their personality**
- No, I don’t think personality is better if you know English its better because small again what can I say in Telugu this saying “Pitta Koncham Kootha Ghanam” you should speak out that’s all there you should not we should have see the personality it is intellectual mind it is language action of language that communication skills these are important and stand and develop to live to work.

e) **Because they will be ashamed if they can not use English**
- Yes, absolutely no doubt at all in English without English there is no identification higher means it is great education and it is compulsory compulsion for there to learn English and go further studies.
- No, there is no pressure on them
- No they don’t feel, they they feel they learn they want to learn because they know the importance of language they don’t feel ashamed, no feeling of ashamed or shame or any this compulsion for them, if they want to go abroad, if they want to go for higher studies, if they want to become great official great position they should learn English.

f) **Because English is a beautiful language**
- Yes, it is a beautiful language according to them, according to me, according to everybody English is a beautiful language

**III. Anxiety**

17. Do students feel anxious while learning English? What do they feel anxious about-
They feel because they show interest M'am they want to learn English because rural people when they come from the rural area they sit in the classrooms, when you teach English they don't understand properly, all other people they native speakers of English and they speak English and other people they come from rural area they feel ashamed of themselves and they want to learn language they are lot of anxiety lot of curiosity to learn language they want to speak again in the first place, they want to share their views with classmates.

Hence there is lot of curiosity, concentration, interest, anxiety to learn the language in the classroom.

a) **not being able to follow teaching in the class**

No, no, they they are able to follow with the textbook, without textbooks we don't allow them to sit to the classroom at all, we always tell them, we can always tell them to get the textbooks coming to the classroom, because they should know what kind of word that is what is the meaning of the word and how we pronounce the word.

b) **not being able to follow the text book**

No, they don't feel any difficulty getting again in the teaching getting the book in the classroom and again to learn form the lecturer no thing as such they are very anxious to get the books, because you know many institution are there they are publishing, we can learn English in 1 month, with in 100 hrs, how it is possible suppose if it looks India would have learnt already many Indians should have learnt English many Indians they don't know English properly even today they speak in a broken English and buttler English. Yes of course the students are very much interested anxiety to get the textbooks in the class and they don't have any
because they don’t have any fear or afraid, they are lot of freedom, liberty, unity, fraternity, in the classroom.

c) teacher Correction
- No, no teacher knows everything again classmates don’t know much about, because teacher knows, teacher, corrects their mistakes know they are very anxious to know whatever mistakes they are committing in the classroom and all.

d) peers making fun of them
- Because we are friendly, we always tell them my dear friends we are not see this English is not mother tongue or father tongue, it’s a foreign tongue, why do you bother, come on tell it out, suppose your speak in own tongue, suppose you commit mistakes in your own tongue, it’s the shameful to your capital, its not your mother tongue or foreign tongue, we are learning see its got lot of important in this world we are learning in this language when you are in learning stage you should not feel at all, you should not feel ashamed which you commit, mistakes, the more mistakes you commit the more you learn that.

e) tests and exams
- No not all, they enjoy writing exam, enjoy learning English from the exams or tests all that

18. What is most difficult for students in using English (Reading, Writing, Speaking, Listening)?
- Yes speaking actually because they are not good speakers of English, they are learners now, they are earning from the basics from what we sentenced now what we subject and objectives also, they more, they, they feel difficulty in more in speaking where than writing, reading and listening.
- Speaking is very difficult, see they read very well, they listen very well, but they can’t write very well writing is also difficult from them, they listen, listening is good, everybody listens and reading they read but when they want to write they don’t write properly, grammatically they commit many mistakes lesson in their English.

IV Self Assessment

19. In your opinion are students good users of English?

- Yes they are, they are very good users of English nowadays because they know the importance of English suppose you know English how can you live in this world, where we can get top where you can get jobs how you can use in life’s, they know better, better than and about to days and good users of English.

- My class will be having exactly 84 students I don’t think all they come to my class I’ll get nearly 50 students 55, sometimes 60, 64 also I don’t get 84 students

- In the see, suppose I get the 64 students, then in the class they are first good users of English they know English very well, because they come from Hyderabad you know some English like buttleri broken they speak because, they are learning learning again what I say you never afraid them not to use this kind of language when they ask us the sentence, then we can correct the sentence otherwise we let them speak broken committing, but after learning broken buttler English they can get the better English

20. For what purposes do they need English?

a) for academic or for real life?

- No, it is for this life’s it is a academic, no I don’t think it is for academic, I think it is for life in many ways
- Yes, yes they attain knowledge by reading the much and by seeing the movies, by moving with the people by listening to the again professors those who know, those who teach English by reading, through novels, through more through professors and through the library they can attain more knowledge
- Yes, it is useful for both purposes, they can entertain, they can enjoy by reading novels by watching TV know, by going to the film they can enjoy they can attain knowledge they can really learn from novels, from the textbooks and from the teaching teachers, from the libraries and from the movies
- They are learning what is good, what is bad, they are learning
- They choose English, they choose their own mother tongue i.e. Telugu for entertainment purpose

b) for attaining knowledge or for entertainment (movies, novels)?
- Yes, Changes of textbooks is very good for student but they have stressed more on grammar 50% grammar its ok 1 part of it its ok. But the rural students they don’t know much grammar, hence they are getting failed in English because grammar should be taught well in the classroom, they will be given only 40 minutes in that 40 minutes they are not able to complete they should complete the whole grammar for them they are not able to learn from us, they are not coming to the classes hence they are getting failed its one of the defeats from the academic negligence
- Yes, we have the poetry replace we teach the poetry we have the ode to nightingale, ode to visit...all these and we enjoy while teaching and the London I the poem is London and the poet blake, blames the government, how the government is ruling the people we have some people because they are not able to
enjoy life, they don’t have liberty freedom, fraternity freedom they are being depressed, oppressed, suppressed, repressed, by the end hopeless lost, government is meant for the people, but this government is depressing the people, people you see wherever they go they don’t have faces they don’t joy at all, they are in the midst of fear display.

- Yes, it is very good, for them because in the poet we get different words different meanings, they are also learning the meaning, not only the subject and the poems, they are getting the real meanings of the poem

- No, we have been given high vocabulary we simplify that vocabulary for the students we teach them this is the meaning of each word suppose you feel difficulty you feel high vocabulary, we must know the small and end of the meaning that like that simplify that language for them so that its easy, for them, they don’t have to learn, from the highly language which is the

- Yea you should conduct more classes for them what you taught regarding in grammar because they don’t know much grammar and the people they don’t know English they don’t know speak art English properly they say, we don’t know, we don’t know, because teacher taught them like that, they listen to teacher like that hence they thought it’s the and they are right sentence speaking today, they don’t know, you don’t knowing but he doesn’t know that he …you have to add the word form to used form ESRS so hence no, we should conduct much grammar classes for them you must train them, all by them grammatically in the class by the experienced librarians.
Appendix 7  Parents’ Interviews  
P: 1 and P: 4

P 1

Interview with Aruna’s father: M. Narayana Murthy

1. Murthi garu, Meeru emi chestu untaru?
   (Mr. Murthy what is your occupation)
   Nenu Deccan – lo operatarunandi. Nenu akkade pani chestunnanandi.
   Nenu vachi kuda 12 years avuthundi. 12 years nundi guda akkade pani
   chestunnanandi.
   (I am working in Deccan as an Operator. Its been twelve years since I came here.
   For the past twelve years I am working in the same organisation.)

2. Educational background enti?
   (What is your educational background?)
   Maa fatheru (My Father....)

3. Meeru emi chaduvukunnaru?
   (What is your educational qualification?)
   Nenu emi chaduvukoledhandi. Nenu 5va class chadhuvukunnanandi.
   aa rojullo.
   (I did not study any thing. I completed fifth class in those days.)

4. Aithe meeru ikkada Indialo English foreign language ani antaara leka
   mana bhasha ani antara? Mana bhashalo oka bhasha antara?
   (Do you feel English is a foreign language? Or is it just another Indian
   language?)
   Mana bhashane antamandi. Foreign language ante?
   (It is our language. What is foreign language?)

5. Aa mana bhashalo okati antaru gadha?
(So you say it is one of our languages?)

Aa. (yes)

6. English nerchukovalanna leka edhaina oka bhasha nerchukovalanna emi emi nerchukovalantaru neeru? Bhasha raavalante emi emi nerchukovale bhashalo?

(If you want to learn English or any other language, what are the basics should learn? What do you feel we should do to master a language?)

Englisha kadhandi improtn mundhu. Manaku English important. Mana bhashalante motham world lo englishe ekkuva nadusthandi. Ante mana Indialone Hindi nadusthadandi. India dhatipothe Englishe nadusthadandi (English is an important language. Of all the languages of the world English is the only language which is a used extensively. In India we can get along with Hindi but once we leave India we have to depend on English only)

7. Ante anni bhashalallokella English important antaru kadha?

(So you say that English is important of all the languages?)

Ante English ani cheppalemandi. Mana Indialo aithe Telugu Nadusthadandi. Ippudu antha English medium kabatti English kavali compulsory. (We cannot say it is only English? Here we can get along with Telugu. Now-a-days because of English Medium schools- English is compulsory.

8. Ippudu papani Telugu medium lo vesaru kadha? Interlo English medium loki marchamani evaru encourage chesaru?

(Now your daughter is studying in a Telugu Medium school. Who has advised you to change her medium of study into English at the Intermediate level?)


Appudu ame chinnapilla, china pilla ante English medium school ekka untado ani, school dhaggaralo undadhi kabatti ikkade yepinchanandi.
(No one advised me, Madam. In 1994 when I came here people advised me to join her in English Medium school but I was not interested as this Telugu Medium school was closer to our residence, I joined her there.)

9. Dhaggara, govt.school lo. (In the nearest Government School?)
Aithe mari interlo maaralani evaru anukunnaru?
(Whose idea was it to change the medium of study in Intermediate?)
NM : Nene anukunnanandi. Ippudu English lekapothe emi nadusthundani.

Englishlo veyalani nenu anukunnanandi.
(It was my idea, as English is gaining importance.)

10. Babu emi chadhivindu? (What is your son’s qualification?)
10th class chadhivadandi, tharavatha ITI cheradandi. ITI fitter andi.
(He completed Tenth class. Later he joined ITI i.e ITI Fitter.

11. ITI lone job chestunnadu? (Is he working in ITI?)
Avunandi. (Yes)

12. Babu 10th varaku Telugu medium a, English medium a?
(Did your son study complete his tenth class in English or Telugu medium?)
Telugu mediumandi. (Through Telugu Medium)

13. Aithe veella bhavishyathuku English chala mukyam ani antara meeru?
(Do you think that English is important for their future?)

English chala mukyamandi. Ippudu language ni bhatti English undalandi compulsory.
(English is very important, especially in the present day languages English is compulsory)

14. Meeru manchiga chstunnaru English lo, machiga chadvuttaru ani anu kuntara?
(You are doing well. I think you can read English well)
Manchiga chadvuvuthaaru ane anukuntannandi nenu. Manchiga Chadvuvuthunnaru guda. (I think they are studying well. Yes, they are studying well)

15. Manchi markula thechukuntaru?
Are they scoring good marks?)
Avunandi.  (Yes)

16. Aiteh collegelallo bhaga cheputhunnaru, maa pillalaki manchiga Vachinnadhi
anukuntaara meeru?
(Do you think they are teaching well in the colleges? Is it the reason for the good
performance of your children?)
Adhi cheppina cheppaka poyina manaku interest undalandi mundhu.
manaku interest undalandi, mana interest tho chadhuvukunte adhe
vasthadhandi automaticga. (Whether they teach or do not teach is immaterial,
what is important is our interest. If we have interest we can learn automatically.)

17. Eppudaina, English exam undhi, antikanna idhe kastamu ani atta
chapputhada thanu? (Does she ever say that she has English Exam and it is
difficult?)
Cheppadhandi, nenu bhagane rostanu ani chepputhadandi.
(No, but she says she wrote well.)

18. English manchiga vasthadi ane cheputhadi.
* (Does she say that she knows English well?)
Aa cheputhadandi.  (Yes, she does.)

19. Chadhavadam English medium chadhuvuthundi, vere vallathoni
Mattaladalanna, chadhuvalogokunda vere panulaku guda English
avasaramane ani antaraa miru?
(Apart from studying in English Medium schools, do you think that for
communicating with other people and for other purposes—you need English?)
Ippu ekkadaina joblo cheralanna English undali madum English
lepothe kastamandi
(Now—a-days we need English for employment. Without English it is
difficult, Madam.)

20. Aithe ippudu English mediumloki shift chesinandhuku meeru happyga
unnara?
(Are you happy for shifting to the English Medium?)
Happy ye andi, naaku emi cheyalanna happy ye andi, machiga
chadhavali vallu.
(Yes, I am happy. I am always happy. I only want them to study.)

21. Aithe English, Englishlo novels chadhavalanna, news chadhavalanna ante English chadhavukovadanike kaakunda, vinodhaniki guda, avasaramu antaraa miru?

(Do you think that English is necessary for recreation- reading novels and news?)

English motham avasaramenandi. English A to Z raavalandi, English Motham raavali, English vasthene okavela manaku raani question avathali vaallu vesharanukondi, emi samadhanam chabhuthamandi. Cheppalemu kadha. English vasthenu cheppagalamandi

(Yes, we need English completely from A to Z. Suppose the person opposite us enquiries about something, we cannot answer them if we do not know English. So we should know English.)

22. Indialo inni bhashalu unnayi kadha, dheni kosam English kaavali antaru, Dheniki important English.

(In India there are so many languages. In your opinion what is the importance of English?)

Officialga kuda avasaramendandi. Officialga antae, chadhu vakovadam, mattaladukovadam, English meedha crage ekkuvaga undhandi. Ippudu antha Englishe gadhandi, English matlakakapothe veedu evado palleturodilaaga unnadani anukuntaru

(Officially also English is required. Officially means to learn and speak English. Now-a-days there is a craze for speaking in English. If we can’t speak English, people will assume that we are from villages and so illiterates.)

23. Meeru pani chese dhaggara, andharu pillalani English medium lo vesukunnaru, nenu guda vusukvali ani emaina anukunnara?

(Did you think that you have admit your children in English medium schools because everyone in your work place have done so?)

Modhatlo emi anukoledhandi. Raanu raanu inga (competition) compare problem ayipothundi kadhandi, compare problem ayipoyinappudu inka English elaagu undalani nene English mediumloki mararpinchanandi.
(In the beginning I did not worry about it. By and by because of the competition, I felt that English is required, so I changed them to English medium schools.)

24. Vellaku, papaku computer nerpincharu gadha, computer etla improtanto English attla important antaara meeru?
(You have taught them Computers- Do you think English is as important as Computers?)
Rendu, computer anna, English anna rendu okate gadha?
(Computer and English, both are same.)

25. evvaraina nerchuko vachu English antaara?
(Do you think anyone can learn English?)
Nerchukovachandi. Motham language nerchukunnolly sikapadipoyarandi. Ledha maarkula chadhuvula unte 5, 2 ala, maarkula kastapadaalangi.
(We have to learn the complete language as only those who learnt it completely are living comfortably. Otherwise the marks will be 5,2, and so on. We have to work hard.)

26. Aithe ippudu ame Telugu mediumlo chadhivindi kadha 10 th varaku. Telugu guda bhasa vasthadi ameku, English guda vasthadi, atla manchidi antava ledha chinnappadi nunchi English medium aiteh manchidi antara?
(She has studied in Telugu Medium till tenth class. So she is familiar with both English and Telugu. Which is better- Studying both or only in English?)
Telugu raavali madum compulsory. Ante mana bhasha Telugu gadha.
Telugu undalandi, English undalandi
(Telugu is compulsory, Madam as it is our own language. Both English and Telugu are required.).

27. Veelu English inka bhaga neerchukovalante, emi cheyalantaru? Ante ippudu unndhanikante improve chesukovalanate emi cheyalantaru?
(If these kids have to improve their language further- what should they do?)
Ippudu courseku pumpisthunnaru kadha dhanne continue cheyalandi.
Adeh 20 days kakunda 3, 4 months anna continue cheste English bhaga vasthadhi
(They are sent to a course for twenty days, it should continue for three or four months to learn better English.).

28. I course gurunchi meerekada chusaru? (Where did you learn about that course?)
Avunandi paperlo chusenandi. (Through the newspaper.)

29. e course ki povalani thane istapadhinadha, meeru?
   (Did she wanted to attend this course or did you suggest it?)
(She was very particular. She insisted that she will learn wherever they teach it.)

30. Ante itla courseolo cheste verga bhaga vasthadi antara meeru English?
   (Do you think she will learn English quickly –if she joins the course?)
Vasthadandi. Compulsory vasthadhandi, ante nanaku guda interest undalandi, interest unte compulsory vasthadhanidi.
(Yes, it will come compulsorily provided we have an interest for it.)

31. Ippudu collegelallo atla veellaku labhinchedi, emaina atla saripuda undhi ani anukuntara miru?
   (Do you feel that what they have learnt in the colleges is enough for them?)
Edhandi? (What..?)

32. Ippudu collegelo teacherlu cheppedhi, inka bayata entha nerchukuntannaro antha, chaalu anukuntara?
   (Now, what they have learnt in the colleges and outside – is it sufficient?)
Colleglo gani teacherlu maruthuntarugadhandi, ½ hr, 1 hr, attla.
Ante English madum untary, Telugu madum untaru andaru science, veellandaru untaru gadhandi. Allu course cheputharandi, bhagane cheputharandi.
(In the college, the English Madam is there only for 1/2hr, 1hr, followed by the other subject Teachers like Telugu and Science,etc. The subject matter is taught very well.)
33. When you changed their medium of instruction into English, did you find that they were scoring less marks?

(He is asking his daughter) In which subject did you get less marks?

(Daughter replies) Yes, there was a downslide from 80% to 60%. Afterwards, it will automatically improve.

34. Do we have to learn English just because others in our society are learning it or should we learn it to improve our personality?

We should learn English for our livelihood. We need not learn it only for spoken language, as we can get along well with Telugu itself.

35. So you feel that Spoken English is not needed...

Yes, we need it, at least to say Hello to friends.

36. Do you encourage them to speak in English at home?

We only encourage them to study well.
37. Veellaku, mi papaku entha vasthadi ani antaru English? Manchiga vasthadi ani anukuntara?
(Do you think that your daughter knows English well?)
Manchiga chadhuguknatadi ani anukuntandi. (I think that she is studying well.)

38. Anthe andi thank you. Telugu medium lo vesindru gadha, dhaggara undalani vesara ledha dabbula problem emaina undhani vesara?
(Have you joined them in Telugu medium due to financial crisis or because it was closer to your residence?)
(Money was not the problem, as the fees was only rupees 250 to 300. As we were new to the place, we joined them in the school which was near to our house.)

39. Andhra nunchi itu endhuku vachindru?
(Why did you shift from Andhra?)
(First I was working in Kakinada SRMT, where I was drawing 800 rupees. The Management promised to pay me 1200 and brought me here.)

40. Ippudu chesedhi same managementa?
(Are you working with the same management?)
(Yes, so far they are treating me well. I do not know about the future.)

(Was your shifting a blessing for you, especially from the point of view of your children’s education?) Akkada unte elaundedho cheppalemu gani, ikkadaithe
42. Andhralo ekkada undevaaru? (Where did you live in Andhra?)
Kakinadandi. (In Kakinada.)

43. Mari Kakinada manchi port. (Kakinada is a well developed port town.)
Ippude develop ayindandi. (It has developed recently.)

44. Akkad education aa time lo antha bhagaledhantara?
(Do you feel that Education of olden days was below the standard?)
Appudu antha bhagalendi, ippudu povalanna polemandi. Okkadiki –
Memu poyina maa pillalu ravandi ippudu. Vathavaramuku alvatu
padipoyaru kadhandi ikkada. Ihka akkadiki raarandi.
(Yes, previously it was not upto the mark. Now even if we want to go back we
cannot do it, as we are used to the weather conditions here.)

45. Dabbulu ekkuva vasthayi gadha ikkada. Adhegakunda, city gadha idhi, antha
bhagundi antaara?
(The salary and the city life is good, isn’t it?)

46. Living conditions chusukunte, akkada urilo undedhanikante, ikkada
antha development undhi kadha ala ani ikkada undalantara?
(Do you feel like living here - considering the living conditions and the
development at the city level?)
Developing gurinche ikkada undalandi, developing lekunte
endhukandi, waste gadhandi ikkada undi. Mana sontha urilo unte unnado ledho
edho thini andharitho untam gadhandi.
(Yes, only because of development we are here,otherwise it is a waste. We can
live in our own village with our own people, and be content.)

47. Akkada English medium schools, colleges appudu guda undevi gadha.
(Were English medium schools present there?)
Appudhu guda unnayandi. (Yes, they were there.)

48. Kakinada proper a leka konchem durama?
(Did you live in Kakinada town or a little far off?)
Interview with Praveen’s mother: Anusuya

1. Pillalu andaru English medium lo nay chaduvindru gada first nunchi?

(Did your children study in English medium from the beginning?)

modati nunchi English medium lo nay pillalu.

(From the beginning it’s English.)
2. Praveen chaduvindi private school a leda government school?

(Did Praveen study in private school or government?)

Private school ay Balaji

(Yes he studied in private school Balaji high school)

3. Tharuvatha Inter lo?

(Then afterwards in Inter)

Inter lo Railway College.

(In Inter he studied in Railway college.)

4. English bhasha mana deshmanulo unna bhashalalo oka bhasha antara lekha vidashula bhasha untara?

(Do you feel English is a foreign language? Or is it just another Indian language?)

English mana bhasha kadu adhi vidashula bhasha adhi maaku radu anduku pilalaku Chuduvi pistunamu.

(English is not our language it’s a foreign language, I don’t know how to speak. That’s why we are educating our children.)

5. Pillalu vala ishtamu toni chadutunara English medium leka first nunchi ala nay continue ayutunara?

(Are your children interested in studying in English medium or else are they continuing since they were placed there from the beginning)

vala nanagaru ishtamu toni chaduvutunaru nenu chaduvukoledu vala nanagaru ishtama a vala ishtamu.

(There were placed in the English medium because of their father choice. I did not study.)

6. vala nanaguru akada varaku chaduvinaru?

(Upto were did their father study)
ninth class varaku chaduvukunaru.

(He studied till the ninth class.)

7. (What do you work as?)

Maymu kummari valamu andi naku ma vari pension vastundi.

(We sell pottery and I get my husband’s pension.)

8. Me varu ekada pani chesavaru?

(Where was your husband working?)

varu railway lo pani chesa varu.

(He used to work for the Railways.)

9. Ayathey epudu meru English bhasha nerchu kovalante videshulu Nerchukovalasina avasaram antara valu matuladu natulu matuladalu antara?

(To learn English do you think it is necessary to learn foreigners way of living and their ascent.)

vala bhasha lo matuladuta adhi maku aruthamu kadu pillalaku telugu kuda vachi undali .Apudi adhi maku chaputharu .

(If they talk in that ascent we can’t understand so our children should also know Telugu as they can translate to us.)

10. Pillalu valu matuladi natulu matuladala antara?

(Do your children need to learn their ascent?)

Adhi valu ishtamu ledu akadiki vali nerchukoni matuladu thanu leda ekadina undi Telugu matuladu thamu unta adhi vala ishtamu.

(It’s there choice whether they want to go abroad any learn the ascent or they would like to stay here and continue the same.)

11. Ippudu meru English nerchukovali ante paddalu leda words nerchukovali antara leda matulada daniki vasta chalu antara?
(Do you consider to learn English from the words or is it enough if you can speak.)

mataladu thana baga untudhi.

(If we can speak its enough)

12. Ippudu varay bhasha laku mari Praveen ayathey Bcom ante commerce vatiki English nerchu kodaniki baydam untadi antara meru.

(Do you consider there is a difference in learning other subjects’ i.e. Praveen who is doing his Bcom, is commerce different from English.)

untandi undi mana telugu ki English ala beydam undho ala nay untandhi.

(Yes there is a difference between the subjects just like there is difference between Telugu and English.)

13. chinna apudu nunchi English medium lo chadvupista bhaga untadhi antara meru?

(Do you think children will be benefited if they are placed in the English medium from childhood onwards?)

ala vesthenay bhaga untundhi

(Yes they will be benefited.)

14. English bhasha nerchukovadaniki adhina special ability undalana?

(Do you think there should be some special ability to learn English?)

vala thalivi thetalu meedi adhara padi untindhi

(Depends upon their intelligence.)

15. Telugu ravadum vala English nerchukovadam suluvu ayatadhi antara?

(Do you think we can learn English well if we know Telugu from the beginning)
upayoga padutundhi
(Yes they will be benefited.)

16. pilalu English ela improve chaskovachu antaru meru.
(How do you think your children can improve English?)
valaki talivi undala
(Based on their intelligence.)
17. antay meru bayata spoken English courses ala attend kavalani antara
(Do you think they should join spoken English courses to improve their language?)
alanti vati loni ki veluthay bhavushatu bhaga paduthundhi.
(If they join such courses their future will get enlightened)
18. English test ku me pillalu ala prepare ayutaru uni meku idea unadha.
(Do you know how your children prepare for their English exam.)
naku ami idea ladhu.
(I have no idea.)
19. aviayana kotha padalu nerkhuvalanta vala dictionary upayogistara leda avurunani adigi nerkhu kuntara.
(if they come across new words will they learn them from the dictionary or seek the guidance of others.)
vala friends ni adigi anna nerkhuvali ledha sir ni adugali.
(They should seek the help from their friends or clarify from their lecturers.)
20. first lo bhasha nerkhusoni tapudu correct ga nerkhuvalani antara meru.
(Do you think when they learn a language first it should be learnt correctly)
correct ga nerkhukunta nay bhaga untundhi.
(If they learn it correctly only it is better.)
21. college lo lecturers konchamu telugu lochaputha velaki upayoga paduthundhi untara.

(Do you think it will be benefited if the lecturers speak in Telugu while teaching.)

English lo chaputha na bhaga untundhi.

(It is better if they speak in English.)

22. koni subjects English lo koni telugu lo nercu kunta bhaga untadhi antara meru.

(Is it better if the children learn some subjects in English and others in Telugu.)

rendu bhasha lu vastha munchidhi.

(If they know both the languages it is better.)

23. primary varku valani telugu medium lo vastha munchidhi antara meru.

(Is it better if they are placed in Telugu medium in primary?)

ala bhaga undadhu edhi ayana okati chadvuthena bhaga untundhi.

(It is better if they continue in a single stream from the beginning.)

24. Bharatha deshamuku English ela important antaru meru.

(How is English important in India?)

English bhasha lekunda manamu jeevincha lemu ekadi ki valina adhi avasaramu.

(English is important language. We cannot do without it in our life.)


(In how many fields can we use English?)
valaku chaduvu kodaniki, mataladukodaniki, panichayadaniki avasaramu.

(In different areas such as studying, speaking, working etc.)


(Why do you think your children are learning English?)

manchi job kosam vala bavishatu baga undadaniki avasaramu.

(To get a good job and get settled in life.)

27. pai chaduvulu chaduvu daniki mukyamu antara meru.

(Is it important for higher studies?)

chala mukyamu.

(It is very important.)

28. English beautiful language ane nerchukuntara valu.

(Do they learn English because it is a beautiful language.)

adhi vala bhavishatu kosam nerchu kovalisinda valu. Adhi chakati bhasha nay.

(It is beautiful language but they should learn it for their future.)

29. Vidashamulu povalanta avasaramu vastundani chaduvutara valu.

(Do they learn English to go abroad?)

ala ami ledu adhi vala meedha depend aya untadhi.

(They don’t learn with such intentions, but it depends on them.)

30. English nerchukovadaniki kastamu ani antara pillalu.

(Do your children consider it difficult to learn English?)

ala ami anukoru yepudu.

(They don’t consider it difficult.)

31. Classroom lo teacher chaputunta follow kavadum kastama valaku.

(Do they consider it difficult to follow in the classroom, when the teacher is explaining?)
modati nunchi chaduvutunaru kada valaku kastam anu pinchadu.

( Since they are in English medium from the beginning, it is not difficult for them.)

32. English text book lo chaduvukovadum easy antara valu?

(Is it easy for them to learn from the text.)

kastapadi chaduvukuntaru valu , alanti problems ami levu.

(Yes they learn easily from the text.)

33. pillalu tapulu pothey friends mundala ledha teacher mundhi anna mataladadamu manivastara.

(Do they stop talking English, if they are insulted in front of their friends and teachers?)

ala ami anukoru, thapulu sari chasukovadum nerchukontaru.

(They try to rectify their mistakes.

34. English lo reading , writing, listening , talking indulo adhi kastam unukuntaru meru valaku.

(Which of these four do you think it is difficult for them namely reading, writing, listening, speaking?)

vala ki rayatam a kastam antaru , chaduvukuntana valaku chalu unupistundhi.

(They feel it difficult to write and think it is easy to study.)

35. Me pillalaku English chala baga vastadhi ana anukuntara meru.

(Do you think your children are well versed in English?)

An :naku valaki chala baga vastundhi anukuntanu.

(I think they are well versed in English.)

English chaduvu kovadaniki vastha chalu antara meru ledha prathi denam mu jeevincha daniki avasaram antara meru.

(Do you English is important in our day to day lives.)

prathi daniki avasaramu.
(It is necessary for all our activities.)

36. English medium Chadulaku akuva karuchu ayandhi antara meru.

(Do you think it is expensive to educate them in English.)
akuva karashu ayatha avutundhi kani valu baga chaduvalani ma asha.

(Yes it is expensive but, our desire is to make them study well.)
besides its vowel sounds. Quite a few English consonant sounds are more or less similar to those in your mother-tongue, though there are subtle differences between them. At this stage, the subtleties may be overlooked. In the exercises that follow, practice is given in a few important consonant sounds with which you are likely to have some difficulty.

Ex. 1. Make sure you pronounce s and sh correctly as in sign and shine. After your teacher confirms that you pronounce them correctly, practise the pronunciation of the following pairs of words:
save : shave sigh : shy same : shame so : show
sip : ship see : she sock : shock ass : ash
sake : shake cell : shell sort : short Swiss : swish

Ex. 2. Make sure you pronounce s and z correctly, as in bus and buzz. After your teacher confirms that you pronounce them correctly, practise the pronunciation of the following pairs of words:
price : prize rice : rise seal : zeal peace : peas
sink : zinc place : plays sown : zone use (n.) : use (v.)
ice : eyes loose : lose

Ex. 3. Make sure you pronounce sh and z correctly as in shoe and zoo. After your teacher confirms that you pronounce them correctly, practise the pronunciation of the following pairs of words:
ash : as ship : zip was : wish whizz

Ex. 4. Make sure you do not pronounce j as in joy in place of z as in buzz. After your teacher confirms that you pronounce z correctly, practise the pronunciation of the following words:
is was zone zoo zeal zero does
has easy rise noise gaze eyes please
wise busy seize cause lazy because

Ex. 5. Make sure you do not pronounce z as in buzz in place of j as in joy. After your teacher confirms that you pronounce j correctly, practise the pronunciation of the following words:
judge magic age tragedy large wage agenda
ledger danger budget badge revenge image carriage
merge lodge edge major Jew

7. DOLLY AT THE DENTIST'S
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950), widely regarded as the greatest British dramatist after Shakespeare, was also a passionate socialist. Moved by a powerful urge to reform society, he wrote around fifty plays advocating revolutionary ideas. Man and Superman, Arms and the Man, St Joan and Candida are among his best known plays. In his plays Shaw combined acute comments on society, a delectable rhythm of prose and buoyant wit.

The following is the opening scene from You Never Can Tell
The duel of the sexes, a frequent theme in Shaw's plays, is the focus here. At the end of a long drawn out duel in this play Valentine settles for marriage not with Dolly, as the reader might expect, but with her sister Gloria. The scene is short, but the vitality of Shaw's characters and his characteristic wit and humour are evident throughout.

Shaw had his own ideas on how the English language should be written. We find a small example of this in the way in which words such as 'didn't', 'don't', 'haven't' and 'can't' are written in this lesson. These are contracted forms of 'do not', 'have not' and 'cannot' respectively, and would normally be written 'don't', 'haven't' and 'can't'. The apostrophe is used in the contracted form to show where a letter is left out.

Unit 13
In a dentist's operating room on a fine August morning in 1896 a very pretty woman in miniature, hardly eighteen, is seen holding a glass of water in her hand. The expression of tense patience under pain is rapidly clearing from her small firm-set mouth and quaintly squared eyebrows. The dentist, a handsome young man of thirty or thereabouts, watches her with the self-satisfaction of a successful operator.

The Young Lady (handing him the glass): Thank you. (In spite of the biscuit complexion she has not the slightest foreign accent.)
IV. GRAMMAR
A. Adjective +to-Infinitive
Study the following sentences from the lesson:
(a) It was difficult (enough) to write to you.
(b) I am not wise (enough) to advise others.

The pattern in the use of the to-infinitive construction in these sentences is Subject + Verb + Adjective + to-infinitive, etc. The to-infinitive, etc. in this pattern acts as an adjunct (i.e., word or phrase added to define or clarify another word) to the adjective. The verb is mostly a form of 'be' or 'seem'.

Ex. Form at least ten meaningful acceptable sentences with the help of the table given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>to-infinitive, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gautam</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>eager</td>
<td>to buy the scooter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>sad</td>
<td>to hear the news.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our team</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>able</td>
<td>to go home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td>foolish</td>
<td>to play there.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. The Auxiliaries 'may'/'might', 'can'/'could'
1. Study the following sentences from the lesson:
(a) Some of my letters may overcome these impediments.
(b) It may take an unconscionable time.
(c) I cannot help you much.

The auxiliary 'may' is used in (a) and (b) above to express possibility along with some uncertainty. The auxiliary 'can' is used in (c) to express ability. For the past time generally the auxiliaries 'might' and 'could' are used.

Ex. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with may/might or can/could:
(i) I .................. sing very well.
(ii) We .................. not have to wait so long next time.
(iii) .................. he come yesterday?
(iv) Take some money; you .................. need it at any time.
(v) He .................. speak English very well even when he was at school.
(vi) He took the raincoat because he thought it .................. rain.

2. 'May' is used as an auxiliary also to express or ask for permission or wish as in
(a) You may go now.
(b) May I come in?
(c) May you live long.

'Might' is also used to express permission or possibility. When used in this way it may not refer to past time, but to the present. The use of 'might' in place of 'may' makes the statement or question less assertive and more polite or uncertain. In informal or conversational style, the auxiliaries 'can' or 'could' also express permission. Thus we can replace 'may' by 'can' or 'could' in (a) and (b) above, when used in an informal way.

In brief, 'wish' is expressed by may/might only; 'ability' is expressed by can/could only; 'permission' can be expressed by may/might, as well as by can/could, depending on whether the style is formal or informal.

Ex. Study the use of the auxiliaries in the following sentences, and say whether the style is formal or informal:
(i) Can I borrow your pen?
(ii) It's six o'clock; father may be home.
(iii) May I sit here?
(iv) You may take one, if you like.
(v) Could you help me open this door?
(vi) Those who have finished writing may leave.
(vii) They could join us, if they want to.

V. COMPOSITION
A. Your friend is abroad. Write a letter to him about the changes taking place in your country.
B. You are staying in a hostel. For the first time you are away from your family. Write a letter to your father describing your feelings.

VI. SPEECH WORK
Consonants s, sh, z and j
To be able to speak English well, you need to learn its consonant sounds
(iv) The ....................... put up around my house prevented me from going out, so I had to remain .................. within four walls. I had plenty of books with me and they gave me ...................... in solitude.
(v) Though he said he was well, his ............... looks .............. his ill health.

D. Phrases
Ex. 1. Write down from the lesson sentences in which the following phrases have been used:
put on so far get into tune with in the slightest to a large extent put up with any way a great deal make friends with in spite of in touch with
Ex. 2. Use the phrases above in sentences of your own.

III. COMPREHENSION

A. Objective Questions
Complete the following statements by choosing the most suitable option from the four given below each:

Unit 11
(1) Nehru was writing the letter to Indu .................. .
   (a) after a lapse of five years. (b) when she was in Europe.
   (c) when he came out of prison. (d) after completing his normal routine.
(2) Nehru did not mind long imprisonment because he .................. .
   (a) liked jail life. (b) wanted rest.
   (c) had no other alternative. (d) was disinterested.
(3) According to Nehru, the human mind is .................. .
   (a) difficult to control. (b) a strange creature.
   (c) not difficult to control. (d) ever restful.
(4) Nehru is not worried about the hardships in life because he .................. .
   (a) is still young and strong. (b) is strong in mind and spirit.
   (c) has willingly chosen it. (d) has got the right training.

B. Short Answer Questions
(1) From where was the letter written?
(2) Why was Nehru sentenced?
(3) Why did Nehru consider the punishment acceptable?
(4) When did Nehru go to prison?
(5) Why did his four-year imprisonment not make any difference to Nehru?
(6) What would distress him greatly?
(7) What, according to Nehru, controls our lives today?
(8) What did Nehru learn from his experiences?
(9) Why could he not decide for others?
(10) Why did he feel that he was not lonely in the jail?
(11) What is wisdom according to Euripides?

C. Long Answer Questions
(1) What are Nehru's ideas about the relations between the old and the young generations?
(2) Describe briefly how Nehru spent his days in prison.
barriers (n.): things that control movement (here, walls)
confine (v.): keep within limits
put up with (idiom.): bear patiently
mishaps (n.): unlucky accidents
on the wane (idiom.): becoming smaller
unconscionable (adj.): excessive
generation (n.): group of persons born in roughly the same age
impose (v.): force
ceased (v.): stopped
solitude (n.): loneliness
solace (n.): consolation
was and wane (v.): become larger and smaller in size, respectively
pageant (n.): series of scenes (showing historical events)
knocks (n.): blows
grazious (adj.): kind
weary (adj.): tired
refuge (n.): shelter (from trouble)
the classics (n.): the literature of the ancient languages of Greece and Rome
Euripides (n.): great poet and playwright (c. 480-406 B.C.) of ancient Greece
endeavour (n.): great effort
betray (v.): show
Anand Bhawan: Nehru’s home in Allahabad
cable (v.): send a telegram
Bachhraj (n.): Bachhraj of Bachhraj and Co., Bombay, with whom the Nehru family maintained accounts
carissima: (Italian) most beloved one

II. WORD STUDY
A. Dictionary Use
Ex. Spell the following words correctly, adding the suffixes given against each:
write + ing    wrap + ed    arrive + ed    war + ing
worry + ed     lovely + ness  rejoice + ing  individual + ly
continue + ous  army + es     real + lly     occur + ence

B. Word-formation
Ex. Form compound words to express the meanings of the phrases given below, as illustrated:
(a) that changes fast: fast-changing  (b) that is boiled hard: hard-boiled
    that moves quickly       that is earned the hard way
    that moves slowly       that is written well
    that smells sweet       that is prepared well
    that fits tightly       that is publicized much
    that flows for ever      that is awaited long

C. Word-meaning
Ex. 1. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate words/phrases selected from the list given below:
just presently right now some time sometimes
the day after tomorrow the day before yesterday the other day
(i) If today is Friday, ............. was Wednesday and .............. will be Sunday.
(ii) .......... we get tired of the routine work and want a little change. That is why .......... though it was a working day, we played for .......... 
(iii) You are a little late, The manager has .............. gone out. He will ............ be back, but I don’t think it is possible to give you the cheque ..........

Ex. 2. Words of three types have been given below—nouns, adjectives and verbs. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the given lists:

Nouns          Adjectives          Verbs
barriers        kind                betrayed
counts          rigorous            confined
solace          weary              reverted

(i) People .............. to normal life two days after the curfew was lifted.
(ii) Life had not been .............. to her and she had to suffer a lot.
(iii) On one of the two .............. he was sentenced to a year’s .............. imprisonment.
1. On His Having Arrived at the Age of Twenty-Three

- John Milton

How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth,
Stolen on his wing my three and twentieth year!
My hasting days fly on with full career,
But my late spring no bud or blossom shew'th.
Perhaps my semblance might deceive the truth
That I to manhood am arrived so near;
And inward ripeness doth much less appear,
That some more timely-happy spirits endu'th.
Yet be it less or more, or soon or slow,
It shall be still in strictest measure even
To that same lot, however mean or high,
Toward which Time leads me, and the will of Heaven.
All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great Master's eye.
like. The pleasure they get out of it is worth a few shillings, your worship. And sometimes I'm right. 'Mrs. Myers,' said one lady to me, 'nobody's ever read the cards for me as well as you have and given me such good advice.' She lives in St. John's Wood and is getting a divorce from her husband."

"Look here," the magistrate cut her short. "We've got a witness against you. Mrs. MacLeary, tell the court what happened."

"Mrs. Myers told me from the cards," began Mrs. MacLeary glibly, "that before the year was out I'd be married, that my future husband would be a rich young man and that I'd go with him across the ocean...."

"Why across the ocean particularly?" inquired the magistrate.

"Because there was the nine of spades in the second heap!" Mrs. Myers said. "That means journeys."

"Rubbish!" growled the magistrate. "The nine of spades means hope. It's the jack of spades that means journeys and when it turns up with the seven of diamonds, that means long journeys that are likely to lead to something worthwhile. Mrs. Myers, you can't bamboozle me. You prophesied to the witness here that before the year was out she'd marry a rich young man. But Mrs. MacLeary has been married for the last three years to Detective Inspector MacLeary, and a fine fellow he is too. Mrs. Myers, how do you explain that absurdity?"

"My goodness me!" said the old lady placidly. "That does happen now and then. When this young person called on me she was all dressed up, but her left glove was torn. So that looked as if she wasn't too well off, but she wanted to make a good impression. Then she said she was twenty, but now it turns out she's twenty-five...."

"Twenty-four," Mrs. MacLeary burst forth.

"That's all the same. Well, she wanted to get married, what I mean to say, she made out to me she wasn't married. So I arranged a set of cards for her that'd mean a wedding and a rich husband. I thought that'd meet the case better than anything else."

"And, what about the obstacles, the elderly gentleman and the journey across the ocean?" asked Mrs. MacLeary.

"That was to give you plenty for your money," said Mrs. Myers artlessly. "There's quite a lot has to be told for a guinea."

"Well, that's enough," said the magistrate. "Mrs. Myers, it's no use. The way you tell fortunes by cards is a fraud. Cards take some understanding. Of course, there are various ideas about it, but if my memory serves me, the nine of spades never means journeys. You'll pay a fine of fifty pounds, just the same as people who adulterate food or sell worthless goods. There's suspicion, too, Mrs. Myers, that you're engaged in espionage as well. But I don't expect you'll admit that."
The weariness, the fever, and the fret
Here, where men sit and hear each other groan;
Where palsy shakes a few, sad, last gray hairs
Where youth grows pale, and spectre-thin, and dies;
Where but to think is to be full of sorrow
And leaden-eyed despairs.
Where Beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes,
Or new Love pine at them beyond tomorrow.

Away! away! for I will fly to thee,
Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards,
But on the veiwsless wings of Poesy,
Though the dull brain perplexes and retards:
Already with thee! tender is the night,
And haply the Queen-Moon is on her throne,
Clustered around by all her starry Fays;
But here there is no light,
Save what from heaven is with the breezes blown
Through verdurous glooms and winding mossy ways.

I cannot see what flowers are at my feet,
Nor what soft incense hangs upon the boughs,
But, in embalmed darkness, guess each sweet
Wherewith the seasonable month endows.

The silent song

6

Darkling I listen; and for many a time
I have been half in love with easeful Death,
Called him soft names in many a musèd rhyme,
To take into the air my quiet breath;
Now more than ever seems it rich to die,
To cease upon the midnight with no pain,
While thou art pouring forth thy soul abroad
In such an ecstasy!
Still wouldst thou sing, and I have ears in vain—
To thy high requiem become a sod.

Thou wast not born for death, immortal Bird!
No hungry generations tread thee down;
The voice I hear this passing night was heard
In ancient days by emperor and clown:
Perhaps the selfsame song that found a path
Through the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,
She stood in tears amid the alien corn—
The same that oft times hath
Charmed magic casements, opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn.

8

Forlorn! the very word is like a bell
To toll me back from thee to my sole self!
Adeiu! the fancy cannot cheat so well
As she is famed to do, deceiving elf.
Adeiu! adeiu! thy plaintive anthem fades
Past the near meadows, over the still stream,
Up the hill side, and now 'tis buried deep
Notes

Gieve Patel (b. 1942) works as a doctor in Bombay and has published two volumes of poetry. His early poems register his sympathies with the oppressed and the underdog in society.

His poetry is of a distinctive and individual character. Many of his poems reveal, with remarkable evocative power, the poet's anxiety and bitterness regarding human negligence. Patel's perception is influenced by his scientific (medical) career which is not only the source of his imagery and metaphor, but also enables him to portray details with clinical precision.

Gieve Patel deals with yet another aspect of modern man's existence. The conscience of the contemporary world is stifled by the guilt of destruction of the environment for selfish aggrandisement. Our society is paying a heavy price for the exploitation of Nature by man with his limitless desire for power and wealth.

The detailed description of the process of "killing" a tree shows that destroying any form of Nature is extremely difficult and it is also a reminder that no one has a right to destroy what he/she is not capable of creating.

The language used is powerful and reverberates with action-words that convey the 'sound and sense' in an impressive and interesting manner.

Glossary:

- jab: dig; punch; stab
- crust: outer rocky portion of the earth
- leprous: of leprosy a deforming disease that affects the skin and the nerves; disfigured
- bark: the tough protective outer sheath of the trunk of a tree
- boughs: branches

Comprehension:

1. Describe the growth of a tree as explained in the first stanza.
2. Why is it difficult to kill a tree?
3. Explain the meaning of the last six lines.

Composition:

1. Explain the contrast the poet makes between a tree in the process of growth and a tree in the process of death.
2. The poem is a plea for the protection of Nature. Discuss.

Language Work:

1. Pick out the "-ing" words functioning as adjectives in the poem. Example: "sprouting leaves".
2. Name the implements used to destroy a tree.
3. List out the words in the last stanza that link sound to meaning.
4. Write a few slogans/catchy phrases to campaign for the protection of trees.
Here are some examples of prefixes and their meanings. The prefixes in the words are underlined:

- semi-: half
- uni-, mono-: one
- bi-, di-: two
- cent-: hundred
- milli-, kilo-: thousand
- a-, il-, im-, in-, un-: not, absence
- non-, anti-, contra-: of, opposing, against
- counter-: opposite to
- de-, do-: do the opposite of, remove, reduce
- dis-: do the opposite of, deprive of
- mis-: wrongly, bad
- ante-, fore-: before
- pre-, pro-: after
- post-: again
- re-: above, over

Some of the prefixed words are given below. Use them to make new sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Prefixed Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ambi-</td>
<td>two/both/double</td>
<td>ambivalent, ambiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ante-</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>ante-room, ante-natal, ante-date, antecedent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anti-</td>
<td>opposite, against</td>
<td>antiseptic, antitheses, antibiotic, anti-clockwise, anti-climax, anti-social</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enrich your Communication in English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>micro-</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>microchip</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>microbiology</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>microscope</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>microorganism</td>
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<tr>
<td>mis-</td>
<td>wrongly</td>
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<tr>
<td>misinterpret</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>misunderstand</td>
<td></td>
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<td>misappropriate</td>
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<td>misuse</td>
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<td>misguide</td>
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<td>misleading</td>
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<td>misplace</td>
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<tr>
<td>mismanage</td>
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<tr>
<td>mono-</td>
<td>single/one</td>
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<tr>
<td>monologue</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>monolithic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-vegetarian</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>non-cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>non-local</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>non-aligned</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>out-</td>
<td>greater/better or further</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outstanding</td>
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<tr>
<td>outcome</td>
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<tr>
<td>outbreak</td>
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<tr>
<td>outnumber</td>
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<tr>
<td>over-</td>
<td>more than usual</td>
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<tr>
<td>oversell</td>
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<td>overdrawn</td>
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<td>overdue</td>
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<td>overestimate</td>
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<tr>
<td>overpopulated</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>post-</td>
<td>after</td>
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<tr>
<td>post-war</td>
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<tr>
<td>post-modern</td>
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<td>postpone</td>
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<tr>
<td>post-independence</td>
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<tr>
<td>pre-</td>
<td>before</td>
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<tr>
<td>premature</td>
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<td>preview</td>
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<tr>
<td>prefix</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>preplanned</td>
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<tr>
<td>pre-school</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pre-historic</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pro-</td>
<td>in favour of/supporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro-democracy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pro-Indian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro-government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-</td>
<td>again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reinstall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>review</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>retold</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>reaction</td>
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<tr>
<td>restore</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>remake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rehabilitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi-</td>
<td>partly/half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi-final</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi-circle</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>semi-colon</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>semi-precious</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sub-</td>
<td>below/less than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subordinate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>subcontinent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>subcommittee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub-editor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enrich your Communication in English

Exercies

Consult a good dictionary to find out the meanings of the following pairs of words and use them in your own sentences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advise/advise</td>
<td>(verb/pl/n)</td>
<td>E.g., advise to go to the doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advisable/adviseably</td>
<td>(adj/adverb)</td>
<td>E.g., advisable to wear sunscreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>except/exception</td>
<td>(v/n/adj)</td>
<td>E.g., except for a few exceptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>informal/informally</td>
<td>(adj/adv)</td>
<td>E.g., informally write a letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inform/information</td>
<td>(v/adj/n)</td>
<td>E.g., inform the public of the plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apprehend/apprehension/apprehensive/apprehensively</td>
<td>(v/n/adj/adverb)</td>
<td>E.g., apprehend the situation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise

Complete the table with as many derived words as possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collect</td>
<td>collector</td>
<td>collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comment</td>
<td>communicate</td>
<td>compare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultivate</td>
<td>favour</td>
<td>female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can derive several words from the basic words by analogy. Whenever you have a doubt, consult a good dictionary.

Look at the following sentences:

Scientists do not believe that the universe is the creation of God. (noun)

The government has created a panel to work on the 10th Plan. (verb)

The Director was given an award for creatively building the story of the film. (adverb)

It is possible to make new words in English by combining two or more words. For example, in the word 'main road' we have two words--

draught, drought
elusive, illusive
eminent, imminent
faint, feint
formerly, formally
imaginary, imaginative
imperial, imperious
negligent, negligible
judicious, judicial
memorable, memorial
proportional, proportionate
sensible, sensitive
virtual, virtuous
continuous, continual
official, officious
urban, urbane
gentle, genteel
human, humane

She is very creative and everyone appreciates her poetry. (adjective)
B. I am talking to my brother.
A. Who are you looking at?
B. I am looking at a girl sitting in the front row.
A. What is the passage about?
B. It is about the Himalayas.

Phrasal Verbs

Prepositions very frequently occur in combination with other words such that they practically become one unit. This combination usually occurs in three categories: nouns, adjectives and verbs. A combination of a verb and a preposition is called a Phrasal verb.

Here are some examples:

Some prepositions with the combination of verbs (phrasal verbs):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Combination</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>call off</td>
<td>make up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay for</td>
<td>call for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring up</td>
<td>think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trust in</td>
<td>find out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give up</td>
<td>grow up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look forward to</td>
<td>look up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look at</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The employees have *called off* their strike.
2. The passengers had *put up with* the inconvenience.
3. The officer *called for* an explanation.
4. Lata *takes after* her father.
5. The poor parents struggled to *bring up* the children after the famine hit the place.

Exercise

Fill in the following blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. One who cares ______ the poor is blessed by God.
2. The inspector investigated the witness to find ______ the truth.
3. He refused to give ______ the idea of going for the higher studies.
4. The blind man was looking ______ someone who could help him cross the road.
5. The young lady had done her interview well, and was looking forward ______ receiving a favourable reply from the Board.
6. He is planning to make ______ his loss with a new marketing venture.
7. As he finished his exams he started to think ______ his future.
8. Suresh is working ______ a software company in Delhi.
9. The time has come for Shiva to pay ______ his past mistakes.
10. You must have trust ______ yourself to achieve success.

Some prepositions in combination with nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>approval of</td>
<td>desire for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awareness of</td>
<td>fondness for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faith in</td>
<td>hope for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belief in</td>
<td>interest in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concern for</td>
<td>respect for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>understanding of</td>
<td>participation in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>need for</td>
<td>reason for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>success in</td>
<td>confusion about</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Write out an interview with your favourite sports person/film star/industrialist/or anyone you admire. Take turns and role play the interviews so produced in the class.

The English language is growing continuously and new words are constantly being absorbed. Science and technology are contributing a number of new words and phrases. In this essay Abdul Kalam has used some words and phrases which are interesting to study.

Examples:
- Bio-technology
- Tele-medicine
- Tele-education
- User-driven technology
- Industry-lab-academia-linkages
- Infotainment
- Roadmap

3. Refer to a dictionary of scientific terms and note down the meanings of the following words.
- Acid rain
- Biological warfare
- Bio-degradable waste
- Bio-organic chemistry
- Biopsy
- Bio-rhythms
- Biosphere
- Cybernetics
- Cyberspace
- Cytology
- Etiology
- Mechanotics
- Micro-electronics
- Micro-biology
- Robot
- Satellite dish

4. Check any computer manual and note down the meaning of the following terminology used specifically in computer communication the world over.
- Mouse
- CPU
- Monitor
- Hard disk
- Virus
- Hardware
- Software
- Compact disc
- Email
- Network
- Keyboard
- Website
- Junk mail
- Voice mail
- Snail mail
- Video-conference
- Virus
- Chat
- Surfing
- Internet