APPENDIX A

1. EUROCALL, European Association for Computer-Assisted Language Learning
   http://www.eurocall-languages.org/
2. CALICO, The Computer Assisted Language Instruction Consortium,
   http://www.calico.org/
3. IALLT, International Association For Language Learning Technology,
   http://www.iallt.org/
4. IATEFL Computer SIG, The International Association of Teachers of English as a Foreign Language Computer Special Interest Group,
   http://itsig.org.uk/
6. JALET, The Japan Association for Language Education and Technology,
   http://www.j-let.org/
7. PacCALL, Pacific Computer Assisted Language Learning Association,
   http://paCALL.org/
9. TESOL CALL-IS, Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages Computer Assisted Language Learning Interest Section,
   http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~call
12. Asia-Pacific Association for Computer-Assisted Language Learning
    http://www.apacall.org
13. ISLLT, The International Association for Language Learning Technology
    http://www.iallt.org
APPENDIX B

CALL in Developing Communicative Skills: Survey Questionnaire
(For Teachers)

The following questionnaire consists of two parts (Part I & Part II). The questions for Part I is prepared on the basis of the prescribed syllabus of compulsory English Course for the students of Polytechnics of Assam whereas Part II is based on the basic uses of computer such as word processor, Internet, e-mail, etc. The main purpose of the survey is to know the teachers' attitude towards the need for developing communicative skills of the students through the use of computer. The teacher is given full assurance that the information given by him/her will be kept confidential and used for the purpose of research only.

NOTE: Please fill up your answer or tick mark (✓) where necessary

**PART-I**

1. Name:

2. Age:
   - ☐ Male
   - ☐ Female

3. Department:

4. Institute:

5. Mention the subject you teach:

6. You use English while interacting with students in...
   - A. Lecture
     - ☐ Always
     - ☐ Sometimes
     - ☐ Rarely
     - ☐ Never
   - B. Explaining difficult teaching points:
     - ☐ Always
     - ☐ Sometimes
     - ☐ Rarely
     - ☐ Never
   - C. Viva Voce/ Interview
     - ☐ Always
     - ☐ Sometimes
     - ☐ Rarely
     - ☐ Never
   - D. Seminar/ Project Sessions:
Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

E. Hostel/ Social Activities

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

7. Do you use Regional Language in Classroom/ Lab:

Always  Sometimes  Rarely  Never

8. Assess your students’ overall language skill:

a) Listening  Very Good  Good  Weak  Very Weak  Good  Weak  Very Weak
b) Speaking  Very Good  Good  Weak  Very Weak  Good  Weak  Very Weak
c) Reading  Very Good  Good  Weak  Very Weak  Good  Weak  Very Weak
d) Writing  Very Good  Good  Weak  Very Weak  Good  Weak  Very Weak

9. Do you think there is a need for developing communicative ability of the students in your institution?

Yes  No

10. What should be the medium of instruction at your institution?

English  Hindi  Regional language

11. Is English important for your students’ future career?

Yes  No

12. Are you aware of the contents of the existing syllabus?

Yes  No  To some extent

13. Do you think that for Technical Education lack of proficiency in English is a disadvantage?

Yes  No

14. Would you like your students to devote some extra-time to the learning of the English language?

Yes  No

15. Would you like your students to have a special intensive English language course?

Yes  No

16. At which level would you like to put English language course?
17. Do you find the current prescribed English programme beneficial for developing/improving communicative skills of the students?
   □ Yes □ No

18. Would you like to have some supplementary text in your language course?
   □ Yes □ No □ Not Applicable

19. Do you think students will understand your subject better if regional language is sometimes used in the class? □ Yes □ No

20. Do you think that the technical subjects can be taught more effectively through regional languages?
   □ Yes □ No

21. Do you think that English is learnt better through books & lectures in your technical subjects rather than through an English language course?
   □ Yes □ No

22. Which language skill do you think is more important than others for students' Engineering/Professional career?
   □ Listening □ Speaking □ Reading □ Writing

23. Tick (✓) the skill that you find most important according to the place of use:
   A. In classroom: □ Listening □ Speaking □ Reading □ Writing
   B. In study: □ Listening □ Speaking □ Reading □ Writing
   C. In workshop/Lab. □ Listening □ Speaking □ Reading □ Writing
   D. Outside the classroom: □ Listening □ Speaking □ Reading □ Writing

24. Do you feel that your students need to improve their English?
   □ Yes □ No

25. Indicate the skill you would like your students to improve for the purpose of Engg./Technical profession:
   □ Listening □ Speaking □ Reading □ Writing

26. Identify the area of your students' weakness in using the English language:
   □ Pronunciation □ Vocabulary □ Writing □ Reading □ Speaking □ Accent
27. Do you think that the time allotted for the English language class is sufficient to attend to students' specific problems and weaknesses in English?
   □ Yes   □ No

28. Would you like your students to have self-access learning aids like computers, video lessons & audio cassettes through which they can improve their English language proficiency?
   □ Yes   □ No

29. Would you like to record any other observations on English language teaching programme? Mention/give details.

PART-II

1. Do you know that computer can be used in teaching and learning the English language?
   □ Yes   □ No

2. Do you have a computer at home?
   □ Yes   □ No

3. Please rate your use of computer:
   □ Poor   □ Fair   □ Good   □ Very good   □ Excellent

4. How much do you use a computer to do the following things:
   a) Word Processing:  □ a lot   □ a little   □ never
   b) E-mail:          □ a lot   □ a little   □ never
   c) WWW:            □ a lot   □ a little   □ never

5. Assess your knowledge about/ of computer:
   i. Word Processing:
      □ Very Good   □ Good   □ Weak   □ Very Weak
   ii. Power Point:
      □ Very Good   □ Good   □ Weak   □ Very Weak
   iii. Internet Browsing:
      □ Very Good   □ Good   □ Weak   □ Very Weak
   iv. Communication through E-mail:
6. Please rate your typing ability:
   □ Poor □ Fair □ Good □ Very good □ Excellent

7. Do you like teaching English through computer?
   □ yes □ No

8. Do you have E-mail ID? □ Yes □ No

9. Have you ever sent E-mail to your student/ students:
   □ Yes □ No

10. Do you think E-mail helps people to learn from each other?
    □ Yes □ No

11. Communicating by e-mail is a good way to improve knowledge of English:
    □ Strongly agree □ Agree □ Disagree □ Strongly disagree

12. Do you enjoy using the computer to communicate with your classmates/ teachers?
    □ YES □ NO

13. Using a computer gives you/ your students more chances to practice English.
    □ Strongly agree □ Agree □ Disagree □ Strongly disagree

14. You can teach English faster when you use a computer.
    □ a lot □ a little □ never

15. Do you like to use computer as a tool in the traditional English classroom?
    □ Yes □ No □ Occasionally

Signature of the teacher

For any clarification, pl. contact
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Tezpur University, Tezpur
Cell: 9435502032: E-mail: mamun@tezu.ernet.in
APPENDIX C
CALL in Developing Communicative Skills: Students' Attitude Survey
Questionnaire

The following questionnaire consists of two parts (Part I & Part II). The questions for Part I is prepared on the basis of the prescribed syllabus of compulsory English Course for the students of Polytechnics of Assam whereas Part II is based on the basic uses of computer such as word processor, Internet, e-mail, etc. The main purpose of the survey is to know the students' attitude towards the need for developing communicative skills through the use of computer. The student is given full assurance that the information given by him/her will be kept confidential and used for the purpose of research only.

NOTE: Please fill up your answer or tick mark (✓) where necessary

**PART-I**

8. Name:

9. Age:
   □ Male □ Female

10. State:
    □ Urban □ Rural

11. Institute:

12. Class: Diploma
   6. (i) Branch: (ii) Semester:

8. You have completed your school in:
   □ English Medium □ Regional medium □ Mother Tongue

9. Medium of instruction at 10+2 (if necessary):

10. Name your School Board:

11. The percentage of marks you obtained in the last School Board Examination:
   (a) Science:............% (b) Mathematics........% (c) English.............%

12. Assess your English language skill yourself:
   a) Listening □ Very Good □ Good □ Weak □ Very Weak
b) Speaking □ Very Good □ Good □ Weak □ Very Weak  
c) Reading □ Very Good □ Good □ Weak □ Very Weak  
d) Writing □ Very Good □ Good □ Weak □ Very Weak

13. Do you think there is a need for the English language learning programme in your technical course?
□ Yes □ No

14. How would you like to learn English?
□ As Compulsory Course □ As Optional Course □ Self study

15. What should be the medium of instruction at your institution?
□ English □ Hindi □ Regional language

16. Do you want English to be retained as the medium of Technical Education?
□ Yes □ No

17. Is English important for your future career?
□ Yes □ No

18. Do you think that for Technical Education lack of proficiency in English is a disadvantage?
□ Yes □ No

19. Would you like to devote some extra-time to learning English?
□ Yes □ No

20. Do you find your language course specially designed for your technical studies?
□ Yes □ No

21. Indicate your opinion about the Text / Learning Materials provided for your language course?
□ Useful □ Not Useful □ Interesting □ Boring

PART-II

1. Do you know that computer can be used in teaching and learning the English language?
□ Yes □ No

2. Do you have a computer at home?
□ Yes □ No

3. Please rate your use of computer:
4. How much do you use a computer to do the following things:
   a) Word Processing: □ a lot □ a little □ never
   b) E-mail: □ a lot □ a little □ never
   c) WWW: □ a lot □ a little □ never

1. Assess your knowledge about/ of computer:
   a) Word Processing:
      □ Very Good □ Good □ Weak □ Very Weak
   b) Power Point:
      □ Very Good □ Good □ Weak □ Very Weak
   c) Internet Browsing:
      □ Very Good □ Good □ Weak □ Very Weak
   d) Communication through E-mail:
      □ Very Good □ Good □ Weak □ Very Weak

2. Please rate your typing ability:
   □ Poor □ Fair □ Good □ Very good □ Excellent

3. Do you like learning English through computer?
   □ yes □ No

4. Do you have E-mail ID? □ Yes □ No

5. Have you ever sent E-mail to your teacher:
   □ Yes □ No

6. Do you think E-mail helps people to learn from each other?
   □ Yes □ No

7. Communicating by e-mail is a good way to improve my English:
   □ Strongly agree □ Agree □ Disagree □ Strongly disagree

8. Do you enjoy using the computer to communicate with your classmate/teachers?
   □ YES □ NO

9. Using a computer gives you more chances to practice English.
   □ Strongly agree □ Agree □ Disagree □ Strongly disagree
10. You can learn English faster when you use a computer.
   □ a lot □ a little □ never

11. Do you like to use computer as a tool in the traditional English classroom?
   □ Yes □ No □ Occasionally

12. Do you want your English teacher to use computer for teaching you English?
   □ Yes □ No □ Not sure

Signature of the student

For any clarification, pl. contact
Mamun A Barbhuiya
Research Scholar
Tezpur University, Tezpur
Cell: 9435502032: E-mail: mamun@tezu.ernet.in
APPENDIX D

TASK 1

GROUP – A

Information Technology Vocabulary

Basic vocabulary related to Internet and computers

Some words/terms are specific to the subject or discipline. There are some words/terms/vocabularies which are used for information technology only. The following words/terms/vocabulary items are meant for/related to computers and Internet: Internet; World Wide Web; website; database; browser; search engine; online; home page; link; download; e-mail; word processing; hard drive; floppy drive; folder; document; URL; attach; graphic; bookmark;

Students are asked to write the meaning/definition of the vocabulary at the right side column of the work sheet.

Do not forget to save the document and then write answers/completed the task. Also write the personal code numbers which has been supplied to you at the very beginning of the experiment.

Name of the student (not mandatory):

Email:

Code No:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Words/ Vocabulary</th>
<th>Meaning / Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Internet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>World Wide Web (WWW)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Web site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Database</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Browser</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Search Engine</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Home page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Link</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GROUP – B

Elementary Grammar

Present Simple

1. We use the present simple to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general:

For example:

   Nurses look after patients at hospitals.
   I usually go away at weekends.

2. We use the present simple to say how often we do things:

   I get up at 8 o’clock every morning.
   Julie doesn’t drink tea very often.

3. We use present simple when we talk about timetables, programmes, etc. (for public transport, cinemas etc.):

   My train leaves at 11.30, so I need to be at the station by 11.15.
   What time does the film begin this evening?

4. We can use the present simple to talk about people if their plans are fixed like a timetable:

   I start my new job on Monday
   What time do you finish work tomorrow?

But the present continuous is more usual for personal arrangements:
* What time are you meeting Ann tomorrow? (not do you meet)

Answer the following questions as directed

PRESENT SIMPLE
Choose the correct answer for each question
1. ‘I get up at 7 every morning’ – why do we use the present simple?
   a. To talk about facts in the future
   b. To talk about something I do every day
   c. To talk about a fact
   d. To talk about something I feel right now

2. ‘I feel terrible. Can we go home?’ – why do we use the present simple?
   a. To talk about facts in the future
   b. To talk about something I do every day
   c. To talk about a fact
   d. To talk about something I feel or think right now

3. ‘Our train leaves at 6 o’clock tomorrow evening’ – why do we use the present simple?
   a. To talk about facts in the future
   b. To talk about something I do every day
   c. To talk about a fact
   d. To talk about something I feel or think right now

4. ‘He’s German’ – why do we use the present simple?
   a. To talk about facts in the future
   b. To talk about something I do every day
   c. To talk about a fact
d. To talk about something I feel or think right now

5. ‘What do you think?’ - why do we use the present simple?
   a. To talk about facts in the future
   b. To talk about something I do every day
   c. To talk about a fact
   d. To talk about something I feel or think right now

6. ‘The course finishes on Friday’ – why do we use the present simple?
   a. To talk about facts in the future
   b. To talk about something I do every day
   c. To talk about a fact
   d. To talk about something I feel or think right now

* In each group of four, there is one incorrect sentence. Which one is incorrect?

1. Present simple
   a. We play football every weekend
   b. Do you like fish?
   c. I feel sick.
   d. He works at home today.

2. Present continuous
   a. I am learning Arabic at the moment.
   b. Is she sleeping?
   c. Look! They’re painting their house red!
   d. I’m really liking this cake – it’s delicious.
3. Past simple
   a. We played tennis on Friday
   b. Where did you go yesterday?
   c. Did you like the film?
   d. I knew him all my life until now.

4. Questions
   a. Do you want some tea?
   b. Is he here?
   c. Who did break the window?
   d. How often do you have classes?

5. Word order
   a. It was a big green bird.
   b. She speaks well English
   c. Are you feeling OK?
   d. Who were you talking to?

6. Auxiliaries
   a. I really do not agree with you.
   b. Do you want to help me or not?
   c. Does he is leaving today?
   d. Will you finish this work or me?

* Choose appropriate words from the options given
1. She never ever tells a lie. She is...
   a. dishonest
   b. honest
   c. open
2. He is always happy and smiling. He is...
   a. cheerful
   b. optimistic
   c. bright
   d. nice

3. He doesn’t like to work hard. He is...
   a. hard-working
   b. relaxed
   c. tired
   d. lazy

4. He is never late. He is...
   a. unpunctual
   b. timely
   c. punctual
   d. quick

5. If you have a problem, she is always ready to listen. She is...
   a. sympathetic
   b. sensitive
   c. sensible
   d. generous

6. He is always very quiet when he meets new people. He is...
   a. nervous
   b. cold
   c. sensitive
   d. shy

* Fill up the blanks of the following with appropriate terms
1. I don’t.................. Can you explain again?
   know
think
understand
learn

2. At present, we are ........ page number 15.
on
by
in
at

3. Sir, I'm sorry. Could you........ that again, please?
a) say
b) talk
c) shout
d) tell

4. Can I ........ a question, please?
a) put
b) ask
c) do
d) make

5. I didn't have any time to........ my homework.
make
do
study
end

6. Can you............me your pen drive for two days?
borrow
lend
give
spare

Courtesy: BBC| British Council (www.teachingenglish.org.uk)
APPENDIX E

TASK 2
Paragraph Writing
Name of the student (not mandatory):
Email:
Code No.

Write a Paragraph on the following. The answer should be based on the hints given:

Topic: Internet and its popularity among students.
Hints:
Quick and easy access to knowledge and information — availability of different interpretations/versions/responses to an issue/problem — easy storage and retrieval of knowledge/information — sharing of ideas, opinions with others —

Instructions/ Guidelines:
Save the document (preferably beginning with your name: example, rajiv_task).
Send your responses/completed task to me as an attached file.
Check your mail to get the corrected version.
A comprehension exercise consists of a passage upon which questions are set to test the student’s ability to understand the content of the given text and to infer information and meaning from it.

Some hints are given below:

1. Read the passage carefully and quickly to get the general idea.
2. Read again, a little slowly, so as to know the details.
3. Study the questions (given at the end of the passage) thoroughly. Turn to the relevant portions of the passage, read them again, and then rewrite them in your own words, neatly and precisely.
4. Use complete sentences.
5. If you are asked to give the meaning of any words or phrases, you should express the idea as clearly as possible in your own words.
6. Write your name (not mandatory) at the top of the answer page.
7. Mention your code no and
8. Email:

Linking Languages

In an office in Los Angeles, a woman answers the phone. “What language can I help you with today?” she asks the caller. She listens for a moment, then types a few numbers into a computer. A minute later, a Japanese-language interpreter is helping the caller communicate with his English-speaking doctor—by telephone.

In the United States, an estimated 7 million people speak little or no English.
Interlink is the country’s largest provider of telephone interpretation. It works with over 150 different languages. For some languages, such as Chinese, there are even interpreters of different dialects. Many of their customers are individuals, like the Japanese man visiting his doctor. Others are government agencies, or large corporations such as insurance and credit card companies.

Interlink was founded ten years ago by Randall Petri, a former international banker. It has now 170 full-time employees and 2,500 interpreters. All customers’ calls go to the company’s main office in Los Angeles, and a computer sends the calls to interpreters around the world. Interpreters of the most common languages (including Spanish, Korean, Russian) work at the company’s two offices, in the U.S. and Peru. The others work at home.

“All of our interpreters work in their mother tongue, and we give them a test to make sure they are proficient in English too,” says Petri. “We also check to make sure that their accent is easy to understand, and that they know current slang expressions.”

About 70% of Interlink calls are in Spanish, and most calls are about simple, everyday matters. A Vietnamese man has a problem with his credit and company, or a woman from Colombia wants a telephone in her new apartment. But some calls are true emergencies. “We work with police departments in many cities,” says Petri. “And some of the calls are very stressful. For example, a woman called one night from her bedroom and said a burglar was walking around in her house.”

Sometimes there are cultural problems, too. “We had a call from a Korean man. His wife was having trouble breathing. But he wanted to do the correct formal introduction with our interpreter, saying, ‘My name is Mr. Kim., this is the
name of my village in Korea.' And he wanted to know about the interpreter too!”

the interpreter called an ambulance, and the caller’s wife recovered in the hospital.

Some interpreters specialize in medical or legal terminology, or uncommon languages. “Someone who speaks an African language may get only one call a week,” said Petri. “We pay them to stay home and wait for calls. If they receive a call, they are also paid per minute.”

Petri pointed to a computer that shows which interpreters are logged on. Speakers of Urdu, Italian, Russian, and Farsi were all at all work. “Now there are 34 Spanish interpreters logged on, but that could change in a minute. For example, if the electricity goes off in Texas, we might get 1000 calls in a second. Then we’ll go to our interpreters in New York and Puerto Rico.” Business is growing everyday, and Petri expects to hire 200 more part-time interpreters this year.

Source: English for the Humanities, by Kristin L. Johannsen

1. What is the difference between a translator and an interpreter?
2. What happens when a customer calls Interlink?
3. Find this information in the passage.
   a. How many new employees Interlink will have this year? ....................
   b. The number languages Interlink works with .......................  
   c. How many calls an interpreter of an African language gets per week.......  
   d. The location of Interlink’s offices ..................................................  
   e. The number of people in the U.S. who don’t speak English well  
      ..............................................................................
f. The number of calls Interlink can receive in one second

                         
g. Two kinds of businesses that use Interlink

                         
4. Match these words from the article with their meanings.
   a. proficient.......... 1. pronunciation that shows what country you’re from
   b. mother tongue........ 2. popular informal words
   c. dialect............ 3. technical words used in one subject
   d. accent............ 4. first language
   e. slang............ 5. form of a language spoken in only one place
   f. terminology 6. able to do something

5. If a tourist in your state has language problems, how can he or she get help?
6. Summarize the passage in one-third of its original length.
APPENDIX G

Task 4
Summery writing
Name of the student (not mandatory)
Email:
Code No.
Instruction/ guidelines
  Save the document preferably beginning with your name
  You must write your code no.
  Read the passage carefully
  Write down the summary of the passage given below
  Add a suitable title

Man has own his dominant position on this planet by his command of technology. Other animals have to take nature as they find her; they must fit into the environment that she provides as best they can. Man alone changes the shape of his world. He moves things about, he alters them in a constant effort to create an environment more hospitable then that which nature has thrust him into. Technology is the sum total of all different techniques by which man changes his environment.

Technology is characteristic of all human societies, and it exists even among less developed tribes and communities. Even an Eskimo uses a number of techniques to make life more comfortable for him. He makes clothes; he builds an igloo and a boat; he uses needles and knives; he gets food by means of fishing lines and harpoons. All these are techniques for changing his wild habitat into an environment that suits him better.

More advanced civilizations have more complex technologies, but the basic pattern is always the same. There must be means to get food; so the hunter invents the spear, or the bow and arrow, or the boomerang; and the farmer invents the hoe
or the plough. There must be means to move thing about, so the community domesticates the ox or the horse and invents the boat or the wheel. There must be means to ward off the weather, so the community makes clothes and huts and invents the tools that are needed to make them. These and other tools need to be strong and durable, so civilizations gradually move on from stone to bronze, from bronze to iron, and so on. And when we think of our present age as the age of light metals, we see ourselves in the tradition of progresses that began with stone, bronze and iron.

Our own technological progresses, then, has been a natural continuation of earlier trends. When today we breed new strains of corn, we are following the same aims as the first farmers. And when we send a rocket above the atmosphere, we are following the line begun by the invention of the wheel.

However, there is one respect in which our technology is markedly different. We transformed the simple tools of the past into complex machines. For example, man has used such a tool as hammer since long before historical records began. But it was only in historical times that he discovered that the hammer could be made into trip hammer— that is, could be made to deliver its blow again and again automatically. When a tool is made to repeat the same mechanical action, it becomes a machine. Modern civilization is built on the use of machines in this way. However, clever they may appear, all machines at bottom are as simple as the water wheel; they do nothing but save us from carrying out ourselves at fixed and repeated sequence of actions.

When machines repeat their actions, day in and day out, they need a constant source of power. Therefore, a great deal of human invention in the last three hundred years has been directed to taming the power hidden in the nature, and to channeling it into steady source of energy that can drive machines. Accordingly, inventions in the field of energy- all the way from the steam engine to the nuclear reactor- have an important place in the technological growth.
There is another aspect of the machine that will become more and more important in the century ahead of us. This is the discovery that machines are also good at adding up columns of figures or flying an airplane on a fixed beam. Until a few years ago, we used machines only to do heavy repetitive work. Now we realize that all repetition is best done by machines, even if the operation is as complex as controlling the sequence of processes in a chemical plant, or calculating the price of its products. With this discovery, we are on the threshold of a new age of industrial automation.

All progress in technology depends on a scientific understanding of the way in which nature works, in order that we may make her work for our ends. Pure science and technology are independent fields of study. Agriculture can not prosper without the study of genetics, light metals cannot be made without research in chemistry, and automation depends on electronic devices that need a detailed understanding of the physics of matter and of the logic of control systems.

Above all, though, we must understand that technology is the application of scientific knowledge to human problems. Like all knowledge, it can be applied for good or evil—and even when applied with the best of intentions, it can have evil results. In short, every human advance carries with it not only automatic benefits but also a new responsibility; and we must remain constantly aware of the dangers that lie in the possible misuse of our enormous skills. If properly used, however, those very skills could enable whole populations to lead the kind of good life—both material and spiritual—that was once the privilege of a lucky few.

APPENDIX H

For each of the five questions choose the one correct answer

1. Which one of the following is NOT possible? “My doctor suggested ______ some exercise.”
   a. that I get
   b. that I got
   c. me to get
   d. that we should get

2. John always insisted ______ paying the bill.
   a. in
   b. on
   c. to
   d. with

3. Fill the gap with the correct preposition. “After 3 years training, he succeeded ______ breaking the world record.”
   a. for
   b. to
   c. in
   d. at

4. I like ______ the night before an exam.
   a. relaxing
   b. relax
   c. to relax
   d. relaxed
5. I dreamt _______ you last night, you’d got a new job.
   a. about
   b. over
   c. to
   d. around

Courtesy: BBC | British Council

www.teachingenglish.org.uk
APPENDIX I

A screenshot of online exercise
Practice exercise 3

Click on any mistakes in the sentences. If there isn’t a mistake, tick the box.

1. □ Why you don’t you come with us? ✓

2. □ You’d better to get some petrol at the garage. ✗

3. □ The shop only sells the modern furniture. ✗

4. □ They warned her not to tell anyone about it. ✗

5. □ Jack will phone us the moment he gets there. ✗

6. □ One of the girls is really pretty – all the guys fancy her. ✗

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APPENDIX J

Women should be treated equally with men. The modern women strive hard together and support each other. In contrast to the traditional approach, the women today are well-educated and are equally talented as men. They have great skills at multitasking and are effective at managing both professional and personal life. Today, women are equally important as the bread winner of the home. Although, women are pleasant and pleasing, they also know the significance of confidence and convincing. They also have convincing skills, which can be revealed from the careers they take up today. Moreover, women had strong will apart from possessing a soft and sensitive nature. Today, women play a vital role in the crucial judgments and also part of the decision making. The women have paved their way in every field like politics, science, technology, education and have proven their ability. In olden days, women were expected to adhere to a rigidly defined domestic role and moral duties, restrictions. However, the modern women has protested against these social reforms and emphasized on the need for being more civilized and worked toward breaking the cultural, racial, economic, and religious barriers. And moreover, the women are experts at maintaining their delicacies and feminity along with focus on their advancement.

Women also prove to be very good at management; they plan every aspect of life, which in turn a great relief to the men. Moreover, they are familiar with ups and downs of life, they understand the taste of life and are empathetic. A woman gives a soothing company to others when compared to a man. They work for the family relentlessly. As we know, no matter what obstacles women face, their focus is always finding a security and comfortable future for their family. Women are proven to be sensible enough to bring their children and family and rarely think about themselves. They give the preference to the family first and they have the maturity to forgive anyone, so they are called angel of mercy. Although, women in
olden days was confined and limited to the social obligations, the modern women has crossed over and come out with her full colors. Today's women is well-educated, equipped with technology and talented to keep her future growing, and she also knows to face the challenges and protest against the ill-treatment.

Questions Based on the Passage in English

How are the modern women and traditional women differentiated?

Explain the different themes discussed in the paragraph?

Define the different barriers the women are trying to cross?

Why women are called angel of mercy?

What are the talents of the modern women?

Source: http://www.tutorvista.com
Electronic mail (e-mail) threatens to pervade every one's life -- whether you are living in the western world or in a third-world country. A look at today's business cards verifies this fact. Virtually every business card nowadays sports an e-mail address. Businesses prefer to communicate by e-mail, as it is easier, quicker and cheaper. Furthermore, the message goes direct from the desk of the sender to the desk of the recipient.

All that is needed to be an e-mail user is a PC, a modem, an Internet account and of course, a phone line. Ever since the Internet has been commercialized, Internet Service Providers (ISPs) have sprung up in almost all the countries in the world. Subscribers only need to pay a small yearly subscription fee to an ISP. What makes e-mail extremely popular is the negligible cost. Compared to faxes, e-mails are extremely cost effective. Sending an e-mail to the United States or Germany costs no more than sending it to your neighbor across the street.

It is also very easy to send an e-mail. When the message has been written, all one has to do is to click on the 'send' button on the screen. The mail gets transferred from the PC to the ISP, and is then automatically sent to the recipient. The sender does not have to worry about a busy line at the other end (as compared to sending a fax). The e-mail software can also be configured for the sender to receive a confirmation e-mail when the e-mail has been delivered and downloaded by the recipient. If the e-mail cannot be delivered, it is returned to the sender with a reason given.

One of the most important reasons supporting the use of e-mail is that it is eco-friendly, No papers are used which means no chopping down of trees! Another advantage of using the e-mail is that it is very fast. For example, an e-mail from Asia to the United States would normally arrive in less than two minutes and within the same country, in less than a minute. This means that e-mails and
attached documents, spreadsheets and database files can be routed to friends, family members or colleagues all over the world several times in a day.

Similar to roaming facilities offered on the mobile phone, ISPs offer global roaming for Internet access. A person can dial a local access number in the foreign country (at a small surcharge) and download and upload his e-mails the same way as he does at home, in school or in the office. All that one has to do is to get access to a computer. In short, this means that you can send and receive your mails anywhere and anytime -- e-mails are mobile!

These days, e-mail software provides advanced facilities allowing one to save incoming and outgoing e-mails onto different diskettes. Along with search facilities, this acts as a repository for future reference. This feature is very handy, especially when one is traveling, as a person can now literally carry all his incoming and outgoing communication with him all over the world. In conclusion, using the e-mail is very advantageous and it has become a necessary tool in all fields including education.

Source: http://www.englishdaily626.com
APPENDIX L
Survey questionnaire

Participants’ use of computer programmes/ Tool menu

This survey is required to find out the frequency of the use of computer programmes / different tool menu in word processor. You are requested to complete the questionnaire by using tick mark (✓). This survey is conducted for the purpose of research only. Read the following tips:

- Open the mail, download the questionnaire and save it in your computer.
- Read the questionnaire and try to understand it.
- Go to ‘Format’ menu, click on ‘Symbol’, copy ‘✓’ and paste according to your choice of preference i.e. very frequently, frequently, occasionally, and never.
- You can also take the print out of the questionnaire, complete the survey and send the scanned copy to the researcher.

Name (optional):
Email:
Code No.

You use the following computer programmes/ tool menu during Entry Level Test/or Exit Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Programmes/ Tool menu</th>
<th>Very Frequently</th>
<th>Frequently</th>
<th>Occasionally</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Edit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Spelling &amp; Grammar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Track change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thesaurus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Online Dictionary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Email Communication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Internet Browsing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For any clarification, pl. contact:
Mamun A. Barbhuiya
Research Scholar, Dept. of EFL, Tezpur University
Tezpur: Assam
Email: mamun@tezu.ernet.in Mobile No. 9435502032
APPENDIX M
Sample(s) of Students’ Writings

Answer
(Entry Test)
Task 2 Paragraph Writing
Name (not mandatory): Rajesh Malakar
Email: rajeshmalakar2009@yahoo.in
Code No- 03-C

Internet and Its Popularity among Students

Internet is very common today. We get Internet in mobile also. It is very easy to use Internet. It is popular and we get Internet in lab but not always. Sometime we go to Café for mail sending. We can send mail from anywhere to anybody. Life become very easy. Internet is popular among students because there is song and many things we can download. Most young man and woman download songs and videos, send photo to their friends and relatives. Any news, information and cricket match also available in internet. In our poly students talk about internet because students like it. Students like Internet for different kind of games. We play these games. Sometime we see photo of different actor/actress in Internet. We can get internet anywhere anytime. We can searched any topic in internet. We can browse internet from anywhere on any thing, for job also. We can apply for job online but we do not get job. For this we use search engines like google to find anything interesting. Many application forms for admission also found in internet. Thus many facilities are there in internet. We see our teachers use internet in lab. They read newspaper. Above all one can join any chat room for online chat but it take too much time. Internet is popular for ad. Also. We can see different models of bike, car, and camera. Now a days online shopping is also popular and some people like it.
Internet and its Popularity among Students

Internet is a connection of computers through network. Internet is gaining great popularity among students day by day. It is easy to get Internet service everywhere- computer lab, café, USB drives and even in mobile also. It provides access to the world of knowledge. Internet has made life easy. We can send mail or communicate to our friends, teachers and to anybody living in any corner of the world. Internet offers various popular means of entertainments for youngsters. We do not need to go to cinema halls for amusement. We enjoy by downloading movies sitting in home through internet. Anybody can download songs, video programmes and many more. We can also exchange our photo with our friends and relatives. The most important benefit of Internet for students is to get study materials of any subject and topic. We are able to get variety of news and information at the touch of a button and this information is generally reliable and up to date. This information can be stored easily for use at a later period. Because of these benefits of Internet, it is popular among students. Internet has become a very important source of information, education, entertainment and learning among students and its popularity is always on the rise.
**Evaluated Answer sheet**

**TASK 1 (Exit Test)**

Name of the student (not mandatory):

Code No: 05-E

Email: arindamborkakati@yahoo.in

**Group—A**

**Information Technology Vocabulary**

Basic vocabulary related to Internet and computers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Words/ Vocabulary</th>
<th>Meaning / Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>Internet is a network of computers. We can get any information on a computer with Internet connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>World Wide Web (WWW)</td>
<td>It’s a hypertext-based system for accessing various resources. Also referred to as the Web or WWW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Web site</td>
<td>Series of pages on the Internet connected by links. Particular site of an institution, organization etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Database</td>
<td>Electronic system that organizes information into different fields and files that can be viewed, sorted and organized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Browser</td>
<td>It’s a software used for looking at and accessing information on the World Wide Web or www.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Search Engine</td>
<td>A programme that searches a database for specific key words and returns result displayed on the screen. For example: Google</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Available on the Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Home page</td>
<td>First page when a web browser is opened. Main page of a web site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Link</td>
<td>Connecting of one page/site to another page/site in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
202

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Download</th>
<th>Copy computer files from remote computer to PC.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Electronic mail. One can send message through Email to one or many individuals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Word processing</td>
<td>Word processing is a software in which a document can be prepared, edited, saved etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Hard drive</td>
<td>Storage mechanism on a computer usually c:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Floppy drive</td>
<td>A place inside the computer that reads stored information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Folder</td>
<td>A structure in a computer where many files can be contained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>A single file that is created in word processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>URL</td>
<td>Particular address of an institution/organization used in the world wide web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Attach</td>
<td>File that is appended to an e-mail message for delivery over the Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Graphic</td>
<td>Picture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bookmark</td>
<td>Address of a web page can be saved for easy accessing future. In Microsoft Internet Explorer, bookmarks are referred to as Favourites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GROUP—B**

**Elementary Grammar**

**Present Simple**

* Choose the correct answer for each question

1. ‘I get up at 7 every morning’ – why do we use the present simple?

   a. To talk about facts in the future
   b. To talk about something I do every day—**correct**
   c. To talk about a fact
   d. To talk about something I feel right now
2. 'I feel terrible. Can we go home?' – why do we use the present simple?
   a. To talk about facts in the future—correct X
   b. To talk about something I do every day
   c. To talk about a fact
   d. To talk about something I feel or think right now

3. 'Our train leaves at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening' – why do we use the present simple?
   a. To talk about facts in the future—correct ✔
   b. To talk about something I do every day
   c. To talk about a fact
   d. To talk about something I feel or think right now

4. 'He's German' – why do we use the present simple?
   a. To talk about facts in the future
   b. To talk about something I do every day
   c. To talk about a fact
   d. To talk about something I feel or think right now—correct X

5. 'What do you think?' – why do we use the present simple?
   a. To talk about facts in the future
   b. To talk about something I do every day
   c. To talk about a fact
   d. To talk about something I feel or think right now—correct ✔

6. 'The course finishes on Friday' – why do we use the present simple?
   a. To talk about facts in the future
b. To talk about something I do every day

c. To talk about a fact—correct ✓

d. To talk about something I feel or think right now

* In each group of four, there is one incorrect sentence. Which one is incorrect?

1. Present simple
   a. We play football every weekend.
   b. Do you like fish?
   c. I feel sick.
   d. He works at home today. Incorrect ✓

2. Present continuous
   a. I am learning Arabic at the moment.
   b. Is she sleeping?
   c. Look! They’re painting their house red!
   d. I’m really liking this cake – it’s delicious. Incorrect ✓

3. Past simple
   a. We played tennis on Friday
   b. Where did you go yesterday?
   c. Did you like the film?
   d. I knew him all my life until now. Incorrect ✓

4. Questions
   a. Do you want some tea?
   b. Is he here?
   c. Who did break the window? Incorrect ✓
   d. How often do you have classes?
5. Word order
a. It was a big green bird.
b. She speaks well English. Incorrect ✓
c. Are you feeling OK?
d. Who were you talking to?

6. Auxiliaries
a. I really do not agree with you.
b. Do you want to help me or not?
c. Does he is leaving today?
d. Will you finish this work or me? Incorrect X

* Choose appropriate words from the options given

1. She never ever tells a lie. She is...
   a. dishonest
   b. honest – is correct ✓
   c. open
   d. direct

2. He is always happy and smiling. He is...
   a. cheerful – is correct ✓
   b. optimistic
   c. bright
   d. nice –

3. He doesn’t like to work hard. He is...
   a. hard-working
   b. relaxed
   c. tired
   d. lazy- is correct ✓

4. He is never late. He is...
a. unpunctual
b. timely
c. punctual— is correct ✓
d. quick

5. If you have a problem, she is always ready to listen. She is...
   a. sympathetic—is correct ✓
   b. sensitive
   c. sensible
   d. generous--

6. He is always very quiet when he meets new people. He is...
   a. nervous—is correct ✗
   b. cold
   c. sensitive
   d. shy

* Fill up the blanks of the following with appropriate terms

1. I don’t understand. Can you explain again? ✓
   a) know
   b) think
   c) understand
   d) learn

2. At present, we are on page number 15. ✓
   a) on
   b) by
   c) in
   d) at

3. Sir, I’m sorry. Could you tell that again, please? ✗
   e) say
f) talk
g) shout
h) tell

4. Can I **make** a question, please? X
e) put
f) ask
g) do
h) make

5. I didn’t have any time to **do** my homework. ✓
a) make
b) do
c) study
d) end

6. Can you **lend** me your pen drive for two days? ✓
a) borrow
b) lend
c) give
d) spare

Courtesy: BBC| British Council

www.teachingenglish.org.uk

- **Overall knowledge of IT vocabulary is good.**
- Knowledge of grammar should be improved
- Suggestion: you can modify your answer and can send to me.