Indian Institute of Information Technology, Sri City, Chittoor

Name of the Exam: Communication Fundamentals

Duration: 90min **Set-A5** Max. Marks: 25

Instructions:

- Write your answers in the A4 sheets only.
- Write your name, roll number and question paper set number in the answer script
- Scanned copy of the answer booklet (PDF format only) should be sent to the invigilator at the end of the exam.
- Link to upload your answer script will be sent to you in the last 10 minutes of the exam.
- File name should be roll number - Short name of the course (Eg: S20200010101- CF)

Part-A (10 marks) **5X2=10**

1. How is a consonant sound different from a vowel sound?
2. Write the phonetic symbols and examples for any four diphthongs.
3. What is a topic sentence? Where should it feature in a short essay?
4. When should you begin a new short essay?
5. List out minimum four collocations from the below paragraph.

   When I left university I made a decision to take up a profession in which I could be creative. I could play the guitar, but I'd never written any songs. Nonetheless, I decided to become a singer-songwriter. I made some recordings but I had a rather heavy cold, so they didn't sound good. I made some more, and sent them to a record company and waited for them to reply. So, while I was waiting to become famous, I got a job in a fast- food restaurant. That was five years ago. I'm still doing the same job.

Part B (15 marks) **3X5=15**

1. Write a short essay on the topic "video games and youngsters"
2. Select suitable words (from the three words) to make time collocation for the following sentences.
   a. He worked on fixing the computer for two compact / solid / tight hours before giving up and calling tech support.
   b. He's always in a press / quick / rush; he never has time to chat.
   c. I have a consuming / grueling / ungodly schedule this semester - classes from Monday to Friday, 7 AM to 7 PM!

d. I left / spent / took the assignment to the last minute and then stayed up all night to write it.

e. In my rush / spare / stick time, I like to read.

f. Organizing all these files is very time- consuming / pressing / falling; I wish I had someone to help me.

g. Sarah cut back on / got ahead with / stuck to her hours as she entered her eighth month of pregnancy.

h. She's a fitness nut; she passes / runs / spends ten hours a week at the gym.

i. Leave / Take / Waste as much time as you need to review this information - we don't need a response right away.

j. The amount / quantity / portion of time my daughter spends on her cell phone is unbelievable.

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The theory of plate tectonics describes the motions of the lithosphere, the comparatively rigid outer layer of the Earth that includes all the crust and part of the underlying mantle. The lithosphere is divided into a few dozen plates of various sizes and shapes, in general the plates are in motion with respect to one another. A mid - ocean ridge is a boundary between plates where new lithospheric material is injected from below. As the plates diverge from a mid - ocean ridge they slide on a more yielding layer at the base of the lithosphere.

Since the size of the Earth is essentially constant, new lithosphere can be created at the mid - ocean ridges only if an equal amount of lithospheric material is consumed elsewhere. The site of this destruction is another kind of plate boundary: a subduction zone. There one plate dives under the edge of another and is reincorporated into the mantle. Both kinds of plate boundary are associated with fault systems, earthquakes and volcanism, but the kinds of geologic activity observed at the two boundaries are quite different.

The idea of sea-floor spreading actually preceded the theory of plate tectonics. In its original version, in the early 1960,s, it described the creation and destruction of the ocean floor, but it did not specify rigid lithospheric plates. The hypothesis was substantiated soon afterward by the discovery that periodic reversals of the Earth' $ magnetic field are recorded in the oceanic crust. As magma rises under the mid - ocean ridge. ferromagnetic minerals in the magma become magnetized in the direction of the geomagnetic field. When the magma

cooks and solidifies, the direction and the polarity of the field are preserved in the magnetized volcanic rock. Reversals of the field give rise to a series of magnetic stripes running parallel to the axis of the rift. The oceanic crust thus serves as a magnetic tape recording of the history of the geomagnetic field that can be dated independently the width of the stripes indicates the rate of the sea - floor spreading.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

(A) Magnetic field reversal (B) The formation of magma

(C) The location of mid - ocean ridges (D) Plate tectonic theory

2. Which of the following is true about tectonic plates?

(A) They are moving in relationship to one other

(B) They have unchanging borders

(C) They are located far beneath the lithosphere

(D) They have the same shape

3. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the lithosphere is LEAST likely to be true?

(A) It is a relatively inflexible layer of the Earth

(B) It is made up entirely of volcanic ash

(C) It includes the crust and some of the mantle of the Earth

(D) It is divided into plates of various shapes and sizes

4. What does the author imply about the periodic reversal of the Earth's magnetic field?

(A) It is inexplicable

(B) It supports the hypothesis of sea-floor spreading

(C) It was discovery before the 1960's

(D) It indicates the amount of magma present

5. The author states that the width of the stripes preserved in magnetized volcanic rock give information about the

(A) date of a volcanic eruption (B) speed of sea - floor spreading

(C) width of oceanic crust (D) future behavior of the geomagnetic field

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