

**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION
SECOND SEMESTER (B.TECH)-FEB. 2014
COMMUNICATION SKILLS-[ETHS-112]**

Time : 1.30 hrs.

M.M. : 30

Note: All questions are compulsory:

Q.1. Correct the following sentence: (5)

(i) Her luggage are lying on the platform.

Ans. Her luggage is lying on the platform.

Q.1. (ii) She knew hardly how to solve that mystery.

Ans. She hardly knew how to solve that mystery.

Q.1. (iii) His entire collection of goods were sold for money was

Ans. His entire collection of goods was sold for money.

Q.1. (iv) This premises looks magnificent.

Ans. These premises look magnificent.

Q.1. (v) The lay is looking for her spectacles which are on the table.

Ans. The spectacles, which lady is looking for, are on the table.

Q.1. (vi) A tiger is on the verge of extinction.

Ans. The tiger is on the verge of extinction.

Q.1. (vii) Both of the mis not useful.

Ans. Both of them are not useful.

Q.1. (viii) All of the girls have been rejected.

Ans. All the girls have been rejected.

Q.1. (ix) Raj is the most intelligent of the two boys.

Ans. Raj is the more intelligent of the two boys.

Q.1. (x) Sachin Tendulkar is Bradman of India.

Ans. Sachin Tendulkar is the brodman of India.

Q.2. Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech. (2)

(i) She says, "I know where I was born."

Ans. She says that she knows where she was born.

(ii) Rajesh has said, "I will do my best to achieve the trophy".

Ans. Rajesh has promised committed/told that he will do his best to achieve the trophy.

Q.3. Change the following sentences into Direct Speech: (2)

(i) He told me that he would look after me.

Ans. He said, "I will look after you".

(ii) He exclaimed with joy that he had won the race.

Ans. He said, "Hurrah! I have won the race."

Q.4. Rewrite the following sentences in the Passive Voice: (2)

(i) Sit down

Ans. Be seated.

(ii) She had already cleaned the room.

Ans. The room had already been cleaned by her.

Q.5. Convert the following into Active Voice:

(i) Culprits are not allowed in the party.

Ans. [Can't be converted into Active Voice as it is already Active voice.]

(ii) I am known to her. She knows me. Ans. She knows me.

Q.6. Add suitable question tags to the following statements:

(i) She was not happy today. Ans. She was not happy today. Was she?

(ii) It is very hot today. Ans. It is very hot today. Isn't it?

Q.7. Answer the following questions in the affirmative and in negative: (2)

(i) Can you sing? Ans. (a) Yes, I can. (b) No, I can't.

(ii) Are you going with your uncle? Ans. Yes, I am. (b) No, I am not.

Q.8. Give the synonyms of the following words.

(i) Abundant Ans. Abundant–Plenty

(ii) Wealthy Ans. Wealthy–Prosperous/affluent.

Q.8. (b) Give the antonyms of the following words:

(i) Adequate Ans. Adequate–Inadequate

(ii) Urban Ans. Urban–Rural

Q.9. The United Kingdom is a large island located in Europe. It also includes part of the island of Ireland. It is made up of four nations: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Over 60 million people live in the United Kingdom. The vast majority of the population, however, lives in England. The government of the United Kingdom is considered a constitutional monarchy. A constitutional monarchy is a government in which the monarch (king or queen) is head of state. Queen Elizabeth II is monarch of the United Kingdom. In reality, however, she exercises very little political power. The history of the United Kingdom is full of wars, invasions, revolutions, and interesting rulers. Numerous castles, fortifications, old cathedrals, and ruins are evidence of the kingdom's past. The "UK", as it is often called, was once the world's most powerful nation. Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan, and even the United States are among nations that used to be controlled by the United Kingdom. It is also the birthplace of the English language. There are many remarkable landmarks to see in the United Kingdom such as the Tower of London, Big Ben, Oxford University and the mysterious Stonehenge. Oxford University, founded sometime in the 12th century, is the oldest university in the English speaking world.

Ans.

PRECIS

United Kingdom at a glance

UK is a large island located in Europe, includes four nations England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, with the population of over 60 million. The government of UK is constitutional monarchy where Queen Elizabeth II is the monarch. The history of UK is full of wars, invasions, revolutions and interesting rulers which is evident by its fortifications, cathedrals and ruins. It was once world's most powerful nation as it

controlled Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan and even US. There are many famous landmarks such as the Tower of London, Big Ben and the mysterious Stonehenge. It is also the birthplace of English language and founder of world's oldest university, the Oxford.

Q.9.1: Write a precis of the above paragraph in about 70 words and also give the title of the paragraph.

Ans. The accountable population of UK is over 60 million.

Q.9.3. What is constitutional monarchy? (1)

Ans. A constitutional monarchy is a government in which the monarch (king or queen) is head of the state.

Q.9.4 What all can be included in the United Kingdom's past? (1)

Ans. The past of United Kingdom includes several wars, invasions, revolutions, interesting rulers, numerous castles, fortifications, old cathedrals and ruins.

Q.9.5 Which all countries were controlled by the United Kingdom? (1)

Ans. Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan and even the United States are the countries which were once controlled by the United Kingdom.

Q.9.6: Why is Stonehenge mysterious? (1)

Ans. [This Answer is not given in the passage].

Q.10. (a) What is Expository writing? (1)

Ans. Refer to Q.No. 7 End Term 2014.

Q.10. (b) State two features of Descriptive writing? (1)

Ans. Refer to Q.No. 7 End Term 2014.

Q.10. (c) Write two steps involved in the writing of Argumentative writing. (1)

Ans. Steps involved in Argumentative writing.

Steps (1) Begin by introducing the debate topic in your own words.

(2) Then write if you agree or disagree with the argument.

(3) Then Explain why you hold that opinion and back up your point with ideas and examples.

(4) Mention the different opinion as well and then explain why that is not so strong or important.

(5) Conclude with a brief summary and an impressive statement.

OR

Write an Expository paragraph of your choice in about 100 words.

Ans. Expository Paragraph

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF CANADA

English is the language spoken throughout most of Canada but in Quebec, the most populated province, and in areas near Quebec, French is the first language. Because of this, Canadians recognize French and English as official languages that are used in business and government. Many people are bilingual and easily go from French to English and vice versa when speaking with tourists. The further west you go, the more English you'll hear, but it is common to meet people throughout the country who are familiar with both languages.

M.M.: 1.5

**SECOND TERM EXAMINATION
SECOND SEMESTER (B.TECH)-APRIL 2014
COMMUNICATION SKILLS-[ETHS-112]**

Time : 30 hrs.

Note: All questions are compulsory:

Q.1. Make appropriate word from the following prefixes and suffixes respectively. (5)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (i) logy | (ii) scope. |
| (iii) full | (iv) gamy, |
| (v) en, | (vi) ambi |
| (vii) cen | (viii) mono |
| (ix) tri | (x) ambi |

Ans.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) topology | (ii) horoscope, bioscope |
| (iii) carefull, helpful, powerful | (iv) polygamy (monogamy) |
| (v) enlighten | (vi) ambidextrous |
| (vii) centimetre, centrigrade | (viii) monochrome, monopoly |
| (ix) tricolour, triangle. | |

Q.2. Differentiate between the following pair of words.

- (i) very and vary, (ii) college and collage (iii) serial and cereal
(iv) cite and site.

Ans. (i) Very—to great extent/extremely

Vary: to change with time or similar parameter. (Not to remain constant)

(ii) College: An academic institution.

Collage: a composite picture made by sticking other pictures onto a surface.

(iii) Serial: in arranged order/sequential
cereal—edible grains.

(iv) Cite: to quote

site: a place where anything is fixed/local position/to situate or place a building.

Q.3. Write one word substitution for the following expressions:

- (i) A person who loves his country.

Ans. Patriot

- (ii) One who does not eat meat.

Ans. Vegetarian

- (iii) A woman whose husband is dead.

Ans. Widow

- (iv) Shortage of blood in a person.

Ans. anemia

Q.4. Give the meaning and use the following idioms in sentences of your own: (5)

- (i) look blank, (ii) to add fuel to fire, (iii) to die in harness, (iv) to go to the dogs, (v) at the eleventh hour.

Ans.

| | Meaning | Sentence |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---|
| (i) look blank | expressionless | When I asked her how to get the hospital she looked blank. |
| (ii) to add fuel to fire | to add to the argument | A good friend never add fuel to the fire. |
| (iii) to die in harness | to die working | Our former prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri died in harness |
| (iv) to go to the dogs | to get into trouble | A drunkard is bound to go to the dogs. |
| (v) at the eleventh hour | at the last moment | The ambulance arrived at the site of the accident at the eleventh hour. |

Q.5. Write the correct English of the following Indianism: (2)**(i) All his family members are arboard.****Ans.** All members of his family are abroad.**(ii) He never speak a lie****Ans.** He never tells a lie.**(iii) Mr. Gupta is very miser.****Ans.** Mr. Gupta is very miserly.**(iv) Mr. Mitra often cuts jokes.****Ans.** Mrs. Mitra often cracks jokes.**Q.6. Write short notes on any one of the following.** (2)**(i) Scientific attitude and impersonal style.**

Ans. Scientific Attitude is to remain objective in approach. One has to be impartial in the analysis of data. It is truthful in the presentation of facts. The language used in scientific attitude is terse, direct and informative. While literary figures of speech and emotive words have no place in it. It is an ability to make one's writing simple.

Impersonal Style: This style is aimed at factual presentation, rational explanation. It awakens the intellect instead of arousing emotions. Personal pronouns are rarely used. Even if personal pronouns are used, they do not refer to any particular persons rather used as mechanical tool to add on the clarity. Colourless words are used in Impersonal style.

(ii) Basic purpose of reading.

Ans. The basic purpose of reading is to make sense out of what we read. It requires concentration so that meaning can be grasped. Reading is the process of receiving and interpreting information encoded in language form via medium of print. It is decoding process. There are many reason for Reading. (1) Relaxation. (2) For getting information (3) For discussion.

(iii) Reading between the lines.

Ans. It refers to understanding the hidden meaning or intention behind written words. That is to understand what's not written. Prior knowledge of subject is required to understand what writer implies. One must be able to read author's mind from the text. Both specific and general details given in the text have to be considered for reading between lines. One must read with a critical eye to understand and interpret the written material.

Q.7. Explain Barriers in Communication. (2)**Ans. Refer Q.1(a) End Term 2013.**

Q.8. Write a paragraph of about 200 words on any one of the following topics:

(a) Telecommunications

Telecommunication is a general term for a vast array of technologies that sends information over distances mobile phones, land lines, satellite phones and voice over Internet protocol are all telephony technologies—just one field of telecommunications radio, televisions and networks are a few more examples of telecommunications. While most people associate telecommunication with modern technologies, the strict definition of the term encompasses primitive and even ancient forms of telecommunications like smoke signals, fire with a blanket etc. throughout the 19th century, telecommunication devices became more sophisticated with the advent of electricity, leading to the telegraph, morse code and signal lamps. In the 20th century, telecommunications reached beyond our planet. In June 1969 the world watched as astronauts walked on the moon. Strides in telecommunication have changed the world immeasurably. While pockets of humankind were once isolated from each other, people now have multiple ways to see and hear what is occurring on the other side of the world in real time. Satellite technology, television, the internet and telephony keep the globe connected in a humming buzz of interactive voices and pictures. In short, telecommunications has come a long way from smoke signals.

(b) Multinational corporations

Ans. An enterprise operating in several countries but managed from one country generally, any company or group that derives a quarter of its revenue from operations outside of its home country is considered a multinational corporation. There are four categories of multinational co-operations (1) a multinational, decentralized corporation with strong home country presence (2) a global, centralized corporation that acquires cost advantage through centralized production whenever cheaper resources are available. (3) an international company that builds on the parent corporation's technology or R and D or (4) a transnational enterprise that combines the previous three approaches. According to UN data, some, 35000 companies have direct investment in foreign countries and the largest 100 of them control about 40 percent of world trade.

(c) Unemployment.

Ans. Unemployment: Major problem, which many countries are facing in addition to poverty, is Unemployment. A person needs to be employed in order to satisfy his needs A person, who has the capacity to work but refuses or fails to obtain work, can be referred to as unemployed most urban unemployment in developing countries like India takes the form of underemployment, in which people are obliged to undertake any available economic activity however poorly paid and unproductive. This condition occurs mainly because there are no social safety nets, and no alternative in the form of unemployment insurance or job training for formal sector work in these countries. In India, finding employment in the urban setting can be extremely challenging and, whenever possible, network of relatives and friends are used to help seek jobs. Millions of Indians are unemployed or underemployed. Unemployment rates vary dramatically across the regions of India. In 1987, the daily status unemployment rate ranged between 22.4 percent in Kerala and 5.2 percent in Uttar Pradesh. Ingenuity and tenacity are the hallmarks of urban workers, who carry out a remarkable multitude of tasks and sell an incredible variety of foods, trinkets and services, all under difficult conditions

Q.9. Choose the best option in each of the following.

1. Think about a subject repeatedly, we should:

- (a) Read widely and carefully
- (b) Write repeatedly
- (c) Read newspapers, magazines and books.

Ans. Read widely and carefully.

2. To increase our vocabulary, we should:

- (a) Read widely and carefully
- (b) Think about a subject repeatedly
- (c) Write repeatedly
- (d) Read newspapers, magizines and books.

Ans. Read newspapers, magazines and books

Q.3. Wernher won Barun reminded Kalam on?

- (a) Dr. Brahm Prakash
- (b) Professor Vikram Saeabhai
- (c) Neil Armstrong
- (d) Dr. Homi J. Bhaba.

Ans. Professor Vikram Sarabha.

**END TERM EXAMINATION
SECOND SEMESTER (B.TECH)—MAY-JUNE 2014
COMMUNICATION SKILLS—[ETHS-112]**

Time : 3 hrs.

M.M. : 7

Note: Attempt all questions as directed.

Q.1. Study the following sentences carefully and rectify the mistakes, if any: (1 × 10 = 10)

(a) Every children need love and attention.

Ans. Every child needs love and affection.

Q.1. (b) My parents would not let me go out except if my brother went with me.

Ans. My parents would not let me go out except if my brother goes with me.

Q.1. (c) It took me an hour to fill the application form.

Ans. It took me an hour to complete the applications form.

Q.1. (d) My examination results were just like I expected.

Ans. My examination results were just like I had expected.

Q.1. (e) The thief escaped before I had opened the door.

Ans. The thief escaped before I had opened the door.

Q.1. (f) Will you kindly open this knot.

Ans. Will you kindly untie this knot.

Q.1. (g) Her autobiography is more interesting than any book I have read.

Ans. Her autobiography is more interesting than any other book I have read.

Q.1. (h) The committee are resolved upon this reform.

Ans. The committee is resolved upon this reform.

Q.1. (i) I have to give another examination next year.

Ans. I have to take another examination next year.

Q.1. (j) The principle disposed the application in no time.

Ans. The principal disposed the application in no time.

Q.2. Give one word substitution for the following statements: (1 × 5 = 5)

(a) To wander away from the main point.

Ans.

(a) Digress

Q.2. (b) The action of looking back on past time.

Ans. Reminiscence/Retrospection

Q.2. (c) One who is after money.

Ans. Greedy

Q.2. (d) Very talkative.

Ans. Locacious

Q.2. (e) Word or custom no longer in use.

Ans. Obsolete

Q.3. Give antonyms of the following words.

(a) Callous

Ans. Emotional

(b) Despair

Ans. Hope

(c) Diffident

Ans. Confident

(d) Humane

Ans. Inhuman

(e) Zenith

Ans. Nadir

Q.4. Make sentences using the following idioms: (1 × 5 = 5)

(a) Takes after

Ans. Shelly takes after her mother.

(b) Ran away

Ans. As the soldiers approached the town, many people ran away.

(c) See through

Ans. The police could easily see through the evasive tactics of dacoits.

(d) Stood by

Ans. She stood by her friend and defended her throughout the scandal.

(e) Turned against.

Ans. The peasants turned against the cruel ruler.

Q.5. Provide suitable tags for the following sentences: (1 × 5 = 5)

(a) Wait a minute.

Ans. Wait a minute Will you?

(b) I shouldn't laugh.

Ans. I shouldn't laugh. Should I?

(c) Don't make any noise.

Ans. Don't make any noise. Will you?

(d) Let's sit in the garden.

Ans. Let's sit in the garden. Shall we?

(e) There was a mistake.

Ans. There was a mistake. Wasn't there?

Q.6. Change the following into passive voice.

(a) I am not making a note.

Ans. A note is not being made by me.

(b) What are they singing?

Ans. What is being sung by them?

(c) He kept us waiting.

Ans. We were kept waiting by him.

Q.7. Write short notes on any two: (2 × 2 = 4)

(a) Expository writing.

Ans. Exposition is a type of oral or written discourse that is used to explain, describe, give information or inform. The creator of an expository text can not assume that the reader or listener has prior knowledge or prior understanding of the topic that is being discussed. One important point to keep in mind for the author is to try to use words that

clearly show what they are talking about rather than blatantly telling the reader what is being discussed. Since clarity requires strong organization, one of the most important mechanisms that can be used to improve our skills in exposition is to provide directions to improve the organization of the text.

In Expository writing the text is organized around one topic and developed according to a pattern or combination of patterns. The writer of an expository text cannot assume that the reader or listener has prior knowledge or prior understanding of the topic that is being discussed. Since clarity requires strong organization, one of the most important mechanisms to improve skills in exposition is to improve the organization of the text. The patterns shown below are frequently used to create an expository essay. Additionally, more than one pattern may be used within an expository essay.

(b) Argumentative writing

Ans. Argumentative writing is a type of writing in which the writer gives his/her own opinion and then tries to convince the reader with reasons and examples. In this writing, an established notion is challenged. This style of writing is used in editorial columns. This writing is also known as presuasive writing.

(c) Descriptive writing.

Ans. Expository essays are written by students to demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of a particular topic. For example, a student might use a descriptive pattern to emphasize the features and characteristics of a topic. Sequential writing emphasizes the order of events, listing items in numerical or chronological order. A writer might use a comparison or contrast pattern to emphasize the similarities or differences between two topics. A cause and/or effect pattern shows the relationship between events, while a problem/solution pattern shows a different kind of relationship that discusses a problem and suggests solutions. Variations of these patterns are sometimes used, as well as a combination of patterns to create an expository essay.

Patterns:

(1) Written and Graphic Example of the Pattern

Description

The author describes a topic by listing characteristics, features, and examples. It provides details about how something looks, feels, tastes, smells, makes one feel, or sounds

Cue words : the characteristics are...

(2) Sequence or Process: The author lists items or events in numerical or chronological order.

Cue words: first, second, third; next; then; finally

(3) Comparison: The author explains how two or more things are alike and/or how they are different. A comparison essay usually discusses the similarities between two things, while the contrast essay discusses the differences.

Cue Words different; in contrast; alike; same as; on the other hand

(4) Cause / Effect: The author focuses on the relationship between two or more events or experiences. The essay could discuss both causes and effects, or it could simply address one or the other. A cause essay usually discusses the reasons why something happened. An effect essay discusses what happens after a specific event or circumstance.

Cue Words

reasons why; if...then; as a result; therefore; because

(5) Problem / Solution: The author states a problem and lists one or more solutions for the problem. A variation of this pattern is the question-and-answer format in which the author poses a question and then answers it

Cue Words

the problem is; the dilemma is; puzzle is solved; question... answer

More Examples of expository writing include:

Reports

Scientific reports

Term papers

Encyclopedia articles

Features of expository writing

The main features include:

Informative

Expository text is meant to deposit information

Clarity.

Using words that clearly show what the author is talking about.

Organization of the text.

A well-written exposition remains focused on its topic and lists events in chronological order

Impersonal

Second-person instructions with "you." However, the use of first-person pronouns should be avoided.

Unbiased

Expository essays will not overtly reveal the opinion of the writer.

Q.8. Write about the use of charts, graphs, and tables in technical writing.

(5)

Ans. Use of charts, and tables makes technical writing effective:

The two primary goals of tables and graphs are to present quantitative, numerical information and to point out patterns, trends and exceptions. In his book Show Me the Numbers : Designing Tables and Graphs to Enlighten (Analytics Press, 2004), Stephen Few points out that "very few of us have been trained to design tables and graphs effectively" so they tend to be hard to read and don't provide sufficient information to help readers understand and make business decisions based on the numerical information.

Few insists that writers and designers must not only pass on the information but also help readers to interpret it: "The right numbers have an important story to tell. They have to rely on you to give them a clear and convincing voice." Show Me the Numbers is packed with information and examples to help us do just that.

Visual Perception:

Few points out that tables and graphs are forms of visual communication so it's important to understand how the human eye perceives and processes visual information.

Line length is easy to compare so bar graphs are very effective.

Pie charts are an extremely poor way to present quantitative information as our eye is unable to judge how much bigger one shape is than another.

There is a limit to how many different characteristics we can perceive and retain in short-term memory. Few recommends limiting the number of distinctions to four (e.g.

points on a graph as circles, squares, triangles and asterisks) and only using one distinguishing feature at a time (e.g. don't use various colours of triangles and circles).

Don't use three-dimensional shapes. They are hard to quantify and provide meaningless visual content making it harder for the reader to process the data.

Our eyes are drawn to contrasts, and we automatically assume that differences are meaningful.

Colour, hue and intensity are effective ways to draw the readers' attention to particular piece of information.

Objects that are close together or have similar characteristics will be perceived as a group. You can also visually group objects by putting a border (using line or colour) around them.

Don't centre columns of information if it will create a ragged left edge as it is hard for the eye to scan. Don't use vertical labels as they're hard to read—put them on a 45 degree angle if you need to save space.

Q.9. Give a technical description of any one of the following. (5)

(a) Pressure cooker

Ans. A pressure cooker is an enclosed cooking vessel, with a lid that seals to the pan with a rubber gasket that cooks at a pressure that is higher than the atmospheric pressure. They are usually made of thick walls stainless steel or thick aluminium.

The lid contains a small vent hole that contains a pressure-regulating mechanism. Water in the food being cooked will boil and cause a steam build-up in the vessel which will increase the pressure inside the vessel. The pressure regulating mechanism on the vent hole will vent some steam out if pressure exceeds certain limit causing a whistle sound.

After cooking is finished, it is important to release the steam slowly because a large amount of steam escaping can cause scalding.

(b) Computer

A computer is a system of many parts working together. It is made up of two main parts, hardware and software. Hardware is the physical part that you can touch and see. Software on the other hand, refers to the instructions or programs, that directs the hardware what to do. It includes several input devices, output devices, system unit and storage devices. Five widely used input devices are the keyboard mouse, microphone, scanner and web cam. A computer not only performs calculations more quickly than a person can, but also executes many complex tasks simultaneously. It is now a days an important tool to faster communications. The computer has significantly changed our world.

(c) Mobile Phone

Ans. Mobile Phones

A mobile phones is a wireless handheld device that allows users to make calls and send text messages among other features such as web browsers, games, cameras, video players and even navigational system. A mobile phone typically operates on a cellular network, which is composed of cell sites scattered throughout cities, countrysides and even mountain regions. It works on GSM and CDMA networks. As these devices evolved, they became smaller and more features were added such as multi media messaging service. A mobile phone with highly advanced features is called a smart phone, while a regular mobile phone is known as a feature phone.

Q.10. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The impact of western ideas on India had its effect on Hindu religion also to some extent. The masses were not affected and, as I have told you, the British government policy actually helped the orthodox people. But the new middle class that was arising, consisting of government servants and professional people, were affected. Early in the nineteenth century an attempt to reform Hinduism on western lines took place in Bengal. Of course Hinduism had innumerable reformers in the past, and some of these I have mentioned to you in the course of these letters. But the new attempt was definitely influenced by Christianity and western thought. The maker of this attempt was Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a great man and a great scholar, whose name we have come across already in connection with the abolition of sati. He knew Sanskrit and Arabic and many other languages well, and he carefully studied various religions. He was opposed to religious ceremonies and pujas and the like, and he pleaded for social reform and women education. The society he founded was called the Brahmo Samaj. It was and has remained, a small organization, so far as number was called the Brahmo Samaj. It was and has remained, a small organization, so far as numbers go, and it has been confined to the English-knowing people of Bengal. The Tagore family took to it, and for long the poet Rabindranath's father, known as Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagore, was the prop and pillar of the Samaj. Another leading member was Keshab Chandra Sen. ($1 \times 5 = 5$)

- (a) Who did the British Government's policy affect in India?
- (b) What was the name of the society formed by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?
- (c) What was the influence of Western culture on India?
- (d) What were the achievements of Raja Ram Mohan Roy?
- (e) Who were the leading members of Brahmo Samaj?

Q.10. (a) Ans. The British Government's policy affected the new middle class that was arising in nineteenth century, consisting of government servants and professional people.

Ans. 10. (b) The name of the society formed by Raja Ram Mohan Roy was Brahmo Samaj.

Ans. 10. (c) Hinduism had innumerable reforms in early nineteenth century as an influence of western culture on India.

Ans. 10. (d) The list of achievements of Raja Ram Mohan Roy is very long. He was a great scholar as he knew Sanskrit, Arabic and many other languages. He was a part of several reform like abolition of sati and women education. He also formed a society called Brahmo Samaj.

Ans. 10. (e) The leading members of Brahmo Samaj were Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagore, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen with other English knowing people of Bengal.

Q.11. Write the precis of the above passage.

(5)

Ans. Western Influence on India

Early in the Nineteenth century, the impact of western ideas and cultures was clearly seen on Hindu religion. It brought several reforms and helped orthodox people. Middle class was also influenced by Christianity and western thoughts. Raja Ram Mohan Roy a great man and a learned scholar who knew many languages. He was a maker of several reform attempts such as abolition of Sati, women education and opposed to religious ceremonies. A society called Brahmo Samaj was formed for this purpose whose leading members were Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagore, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen with other English knowing people of Bengal.

Q.12. Write the summary of the chapter—"Man and Nature in India. The Ecological Balance. (8)

Ans. In this essay Salim Ali has discussed the importance of human ecology which is an integral part of Nature's conservation. He was of the opinion that nature's resources should never be depleted and no one had the right to cause irreversible damage to any species of natural area.

However he feels that man's impact on environment has been largely disastrous. Ali expresses sorrow over man's incapability of not learning from the past as ancient civilisation like of Egypt, West Asia. Carthage and Indusvalley civilisation converted into desert owing to man's misuse of the land and the same sorry process continues even today.

He strengthens his point by quoting examples of extinction of the great Indian Rhinoceros, pinheaded duck and conversion of once luxuriant forest regions of Mathura into a semi desert due to decrease in rainfall. Even lion itself fell a victim of the rising population pressure, losing its habitat to cultivation. According to Ali the basic problem in every case is human population leading to a constant erosion of the natural resources.

He further adds that unless man is able to discipline himself there is no hope of avoiding the ecological disaster towards which he is rapidly heading. He demands that the human population be drastically controlled, not only for the wise use of the available natural resources but for the very existence of man himself.

He explains further that land is being used mostly to fulfill human's need for food and shelter. The cutting of the forests leads the wildlife to danger and rains are also restricted.

The extinction of many species of animals is an indication that human beings will also disappear if man goes on misusing the natural eco-system working under fixed natural laws.

At last Ali wish to warn human beings that time is running out.

OR

Q.13. Write the summary of the chapter—"Work brings Solace."

Ans. Summary of the Chapter "Work bring-Solace".

APJ Abdul Kalam, "the missile man of India" our former president of India was born in a humble family in Tamilnadu. He is a our, vegetarian bachelor, a poet and an avid lover of music. Dr. Kalam has tremendous faith in the youth of India. He thinks, dreams, lives and breathes science. Technology is a buzzword for him. It was Dr. Kalam who as the Director of Defence Research and Development Laboratory lined up Prithvi, Agni. Trishul, Akash and Nag. He was conferred numerous awards including Padma Bhushan and Bharat Ratna. All these laurets were earned by his unremitting toil and unflinching devotion and hard work. He enthused scientists and induced a fresh whiff of informality into the labroatory which had a military into the laboratory which had a military aura around it. He believed in the team spirit. His dream materialized, owing to the gruelling schedule of working for eighteen hours a day, for which he was oftenly refered as 'work a holic' that he really disliked.

The Former President of India who is popularly known as the missile man describes two things in "work brings solace". First is Werner Van Braun the great scientist who made the lethal V-2 missile that devastated london in world war II and who was given a top position in rocketay programme at NASA. Dr. Kalam was very much impressed by his humble, receptive and encouraging quality. Dr. Kalam has also quoted his remarks

about America, "America is a country of great possibilities but they look upon everything Un-American with suspicious and contempt."

The second thing that is stressed is the total surrender to work gives immense pleasure and satisfaction. It is a feeling to be in a flow. Generally professionals perform 40 hours a week job but when the work is exciting, rewarding and full of passion then even 100 hours a week job does not become strenuous but keep one relaxed energetic and fresh. Dr. Kalam has described his personal experiences how he kept himself away from badminton, holidays, family relations and friends outside SLV circle in order to achieve the desired goal of successful launching of SLV-3 missile.

Q.14. What are the principles of good writing discussed by Leslie A. Hill?

(10)

Ans. The principle of good writing.

In 'Principles of Good writing' L.A. Hill discusses the fundamental of writing well. He suggests that one of the prequisites of writing with clarity is the ability to think logically. Everyone may not possess this ability in equal measure. However mind can be taught to think logically by observing discipline. Written expression can also be improved with the help of a good vocabulary which in turn, can be increased by reading widely. Keeping a note book for recording new words and expressions is another useful habit. Ideas can occur to us at odd moments and unusual places slip out of our minds unless they are recorded immediately in a note book.

Hill insists that one learns to write only by practising writing. Good writing is achieved mainly through discipline and diligence rather than random bursts of inspiration. Another principle is that it is important to identify one's readers and to choose subjects which promise to be of interest to the selected readership. When writers have no personal experience. They cannot be convincing to their readers.

Another important principle is that Good writing also benefits from good presentation. An opening and concluding paragraphs should arrest the attention of the reader. Hill lays a lot of emphasis on a writing style which comes naturally to a writer. It should be simple, plain and conversational style rather than elaborate and decorative one. According to Hill, it is essential to keep our eyes ears open to write about the things around us.

One must not put personal preferences into writing. A writer must avoid jargons, officialese, hackneyed expressions, empty verbiage etc.

To make an effective and powerful writing. Plain, clean and simple English should be used.

By following the suggestions made in this essay. One can significantly improve the style and quality of one's writing.

Q.15. What are the instructions given by James Bryce on public speaking?

Ans. Instruction given by James Bryce on Public Speaking

James Bryce gives his readers some hints on public speaking. Here are some of his instructions.

• Always have something to say.

According to James, one should keep relevant matter in hand. No one pays attention to mere collection of words so when you are not sure to be listened, silence is the answer.

• Always know what you intend to say.

Before you begin to speak, make your own mind clear. If your own mind is confused it will make your hearers more confused.

Bring your thoughts to a point and reject irrelevant.

- **Always arrange your remarks in some sort to orders.**

The process of classifying facts and arguments and placing them in order adds strength to the speech. Always divide your speech into three or four section atleast. It please audience that they are being led to a path.

- **Whatever you do, be clear**

Try to explain your points in plain, clear and simple manner let the sentences be short so that list never follow easily.

- **Never despise those whom you address**

One should not under estimate the intellectual level of audience. Be solid, relevant, resonable and useful as a speaker.

- **Use only few superlatives**

Use of superlative be reserved for proper purpose. Overuse of metaphors and superlatives mar the beauty of language.

- **Never, if you can help it, be dull.**

As a speaker it is a worst fault to be boring. It may be because of several reasons like lack of good material or lack of variety in language.

- **Remember the importance of how you speak**

The cheif quality is public speaking is delivery. Pronunciation, modulation, articulation and expression may all be learned and perfected. One can be trained for better presentation.

- **Never read your speech if you can avoid it.**

One should carry notes for reference but don't be tottaly dependent on those. It better to refer to notes than to miss. use of notes be limited.

- **Always have ready two or three sentences with which to sit down.**

While summing up neither be elaborate nor be sublime. One should keep concluding remarks ready if required to finish early or in between.

- **Universal application: Never weary your audience**

A good speaker never tries to make audience tired. One should make them feel fresh and energetic. Let your hears wish for more food from you rather than feel they have had too much already.

These tips will add life to public speaking.

**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION [FEBRUARY-2015]
SECOND SEMESTER [B. TECH]
COMMUNICATION SKILLS [ETHS-212]**

Time. 1 Hour

MM: 30

Note: All questions are compulsory.

Q. 1. Correct the following sentences.

(10)

- (a) English are taller than the Chinese.
→ English are taller than chinese.
- (b) These women are speaking dreadful lies.
→ These women are telling dreadful lies.
- (c) My sister-in-laws are teachers.
→ My sisters-in-law are teachers
- (d) The cattle is grazing in the field.
→ The cattle are grazing in the field.
- (e) She has returned back from Washington.
→ She has returned from Washington.
- (f) Indian army attacked on the enemy with all its might.
→ Indian army attacked the enemy with all its might.
- (g) Unless you do not study, you will fail.
→ Unless you study, you will fail.
- (h) Over nine hundred fifty students study in this college.
→ Over nine hundred and fifty students study in this college.
- (i) I am going to cut my hair.
⇒ I am going to get a hair cut.
- (j) Are you coming for the Happy New year party?
→ Are you coming for the New year Party?

Q. 2. Add suitable question tags to the following.

(2)

- (a) The girls will vacate the hostel soon. Won't they?
- (b) None of us could speak French. Could we?
- (c) We should love our country. Shouldn't we?
- (d) He got his car painted. Hasn't he?

Q. 3. Write a short note an Indianism.

(2)

Ans. Since English is not our native language, it is not easy for us to attain the level of accuracy and comfort that comes with luxury of using a mother tongue. Indianism refers to large no. of expression, words, phrases and other linguistic structure commonly used by Indian speakers and writers of English, which are not in consonance with

standard English. We generally fail to differentiate the erroneous expressions from the correct ones. Such errors not only confuse the native users of English, but also bring into question our credibility as proficient users of English.

For example: It is customary for most of us to make our question polite in some such way. 'What is your good name? However, the correct expression is 'what is your name?

Q. 4. Write words using the given suffixes-

(2)

- (a) dom – kingdom, boredom, stardom
- (b) Ist – moralist, dentist, artist
- (c) Age – bondage, drainage, shortage
- (d) Ous – studious, dexterous, industrious

Q. 5. Write homophones/homonyms of the following words and give their meanings.

(2)

- (a) Stationary – not moving
Stationery – writing material
- (b) Gust – sudden blow of wind
Gust – taste
- (c) One – a numerical value
Won – Past tense of win
- (d) Race – a contest
Race – breed

Q. 6. Identity the words from the given options opposite in meaning to the words in italic

(2)

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| (A) He will not allow this <i>defiant</i> attitude. | | | |
| (a) encouraging (b) favourable (c) dull | | | (d) submissive |
| (B) Is computer an item for the elite? | | | |
| (a) privileged (b) experts (c) populace | | | (d) rustics |
| (C) I can hear this <i>discordant</i> note. | | | |
| (a) pleasant (b) agreeable (c) melodious | | | (d) harmonious |
| (D) Your poetry appears to be <i>effete</i> to me. | | | |
| (a) difficult (b) robust (c) familiar | | | (d) strange |
- Ans. (A) → (d) Submissive
 (B) → (c) Populace
 (C) → (d) Harmonious
 (D) → (b) Robust

Q. 7. Substitute one word for the part in *italic* in the sentences given below-

- Ans. (a) A lizard is *an animal that creeps on the ground*
 → A lizard is a reptile.

(3)

(b) You have brought nuts *that can not be eaten.*

→ You have brought inedible nuts.

(c) This country is rich in *plants, vegetation and animals* etc.

→ This country is rich in flora and fauna.

Q. 8. Attempt any two-

(7)

(a) How does reading news papers, books and magazines carefully help in good writing?

Ans. In the essay 'Principles of Good Writing' L.A. Hill emphasises the importance of reading news paper, books and magazines. In this essay tips for good writing are crystal clear and logical writing stems from logical thinking. Deep thinking on any subject brings clarity about the subject and the ideas put systematically with the help of apt vocabulary result in good writing. To achieve that improved level of vocabulary one should read profusely.

Regular and frequent reading is essential if you are to learn to write well. If you keep your eyes and ears open, you will find plenty of things to write about around you. One should read books, magazines and news papers carefully. Every day there are examples of human joy and human tragedy in it which can give you ideas for articles, essays or short stories.

You should keep a note book in which to put down things that you notice or ideas that come to you when you are walking, when you are reading a book or a magazine, or at any other time. Unless you write these ideas down at once, you often forget them.

By carefully reading magazines which are written for particular kinds of readers eg. women's magazines, magazines for teenagers, magazines for well-educated, you can find out the things that interest particular types of reader.

Q. 8. (b) What is the main reason for the disappearance or rarity of most of our wild life?

Ans. Habitat destruction is the primary reason for the disappearance or rarity of most of our wild life and under present conditions there seems every likelihood that the process of destructions will continue.

The loss in productivity of the land and the consequent degradation of the environment has endangered species of wild life.

There is not enough land for all the land hungry and much of the land that is now being cleared under population pressure.

The disappearance of the rhinoceros, the lion or the tiger are examples striking enough to attract wide attention even of the layman, but there is a considerable invisible loss which, by nature of its obscurity, seldom comes to notice.

The fact that the rhinoceros requires a swampy grass jungle to exist is a pointer to the conditions then obtaining in areas which are now practically desert.

The pinheaded duck, another resident of the same swampy forest habitat, became extinct in the thirties of the present century.

The distribution of the lion in this country is perhaps further evidence of the result of man-made environmental changes. The widespread extension in the range of the lion was the result of large-scale clearing of the forests as more and more land was brought under cultivation for an ever-increasing human population.

Our wild life eventually fell a victim to the rising population pressure losing its habitat to cultivation; another martyr to human irresponsibility.

Q. 8. (c) What are the requisites to be successful writer?

Ans. In 'principles of good writing' L.A. Hill discusses the fundamentals of writing well. Requisites are as follows—

(I) To write well, think clearly

(II) Practice will improve the ability to think clearly and logically.

(III) Writing is a 99 percent hard work and 1 percent inspiration.

(IV) Read news paper, books and magazines carefully and regularly.

(V) Keep a notebook for recording new words and expressions.

(VI) One learns to write only by practising writing.

(VII) It is also important to identify one's readers and to choose subjects which promise to be of interest to the selected readership.

(VIII) It is important for writers to be genuinely interested in what they are writing about.

(IX) Good writing also benefits from good presentation. An opening paragraph arrests the attention of the reader.

(X) A simple, plain and conversational style is preferable to an elaborate and decorative style, which can seem artificial.

(XI) One must avoid jargons and hackneyed expressions.

(XII) By following the suggestions made in this essay, one can significantly improve the style and quality of one's writing.

Q. 8. (d) "Time is running out for man" what did Dr. Salim Ali mean by this statement?

Ans. In the essay "Man and Nature in India: The ecological balance", Dr. Salim Ali has discussed importance of human ecology which is an integral part of nature's conservation. Man's life cannot be happy unless other insects, plants and animals lives are ensured. Ali expresses sorrow over man's incapability of not learning from the disasters of the past. The cutting of the forests leads the wild life to danger and rains are also restricted. The extinction of many species of animals is an indication that human being will also disappear if man goes on misusing the natural ecosystem working under fixed natural laws.

Unless man is able to discipline himself there is no hope of avoiding the ecological disaster towards which he is rapidly heading. In order to restore and regulate the ecological balance, conservation now demands that the human population be drastically

controlled, not only for the wise use of the available natural resources but also for the very existence of man himself.

Dr. Salim Ali, said 'time is running out for man' because he realised that this human body is like that of other animals, is subject to narrow physical and chemical constraints and that however intellectually versatile he may be, he could become a victim of ecological disaster.

**SECOND TERM EXAMINATION [APRIL 2015]
SECOND SEMESTER [B.TECH]
COMMUNICATION SKILLS [ETHS-112]**

Time. 1 Hour

MM:30

Note: All Questions are Compulsory.

Q. 1. Write the short notes on any two: (3)

(a) Topical sentence:

Ans. A sentence which states theme or main idea of a paragraph is known as Topical sentence. It is also known as key sentence because it unlocks the subject to be dealt with in the paragraph.

Beginning a paragraph with a topic sentence in the best way to achieve unity and clarity in writing.

It is always structural/Interpretive or forecasting in nature which prepares its reader for the next information, [how paragraph will develop now]

Q. 1. (b) Argumentative writing:

Ans. In this writing an established notion (idea) is challenged. The argument is reason based, not governed by our emotions or opinions. All the arguments are given against given idea. In introduction the debated topic with other argument is mentioned. Writer backs up the argument with logics and examples. This writing is concluded with a strong statement.

Q. 1. (c) Expository writing:

Ans. It is a writing which explains a topic without giving the author's opinion. It is essentially designed to convey a piece of information to the reader which is required to be known by him about a situation or topic. The tone of an expository writing is often detached, objective and professional. Text remain focused on its topic. In an expository writing, it is assumed that reader has no prior knowledge of the topic. This writing is generally used to explain processes, non fiction, instructions etc.

Q. 2. Change the voice of following sentences. (3)

(a) Did your uncle pay your school fee?

⇒ Was your school fee paid by your uncle?

Q. 2. (b) Give a banana to the bagger,

⇒ Let a banana be given to the bagger.

Q. 2. (c) This room is used by us only on special occasions.

⇒ We use this room only on special occasions.

Q. 3. (a) Convert the following sentences from direct to indirect speech. (3)

(a) "Are you coming with us"? He said.

⇒ He asked whether I was going with them.

Q. 3. (b) "I shall appreciate it" John said.

⇒ John said that he should appreciate that.

Q. 3. (c) My teacher said "Asia is the largest continent"

⇒ My teacher told that Asia is the largest continent.

Q. 4. Write technical description of any one.

(3)

(a) Electric Iron:

Ans. An electric iron is a general household appliance used to press the wrinkles out of the clothes. This works on the basis that the combination of heat and pressure removes wrinkles. The principle of the electric iron is that when current is passed through a coil, the coil gets red hot and transfers the heat to the base plate of the electric iron through conduction. Major parts of an electric iron are sole plate, pressure plate heating element, cover plate, Handle, Thermostat and a capacitor.

When the current is passed through the heating element, it transfers its heat to the sole plate through conduction and in turn the sole plate also gets heated up. Now to remove the wrinkles in clothing, we should apply heat and pressure. Heat is formed due to the coil and when we press the clothes with iron, the wrinkles are removed. For maintaining the optimum temperature a thermostat is used along with pilot lamp which serves as an indicator.

Q. 4. (b) Ceiling Fan:

A ceiling Fan is a mechanical fan, usually electrically powered suspended from the ceiling of a room, that uses hub mounted rotating paddles to circulate air. It cools people effectively by introducing slow movement into the otherwise still, hot air of a room inducing evaporative cooling. A ceiling fan can also be used to reduce the stratification of warm air in a room by forcing it down to affect both occupants sensations and thermostat readings thereby improving climate energy efficiency. Parts of a ceiling fan are as follows an electric motor, blades or metal arms, fly wheel, ball and socket system. J-hook and downrod.

Q. 5. What is the role of visual aids in technical writing?

(3)

Ans. A visual is a pictorial representation used to simplify or emphasize information. Any information can be processed for better understanding with the help of visuals.

Role of visuals in tech writing:

- (i) Provide emphasis
- (ii) Display abstract concept in concrete geometric shapes.
- (iii) Can compare large amount of data.
- (iv) Depict relationships.
- (v) Condense information.
- (vi) Serve as a universal language.

Q. 6. Attempt any two;

(6)

(a) What according to James Bryce, are the requisites of public speaking?

Ans. James Bryce, in his essay 'Some hints on public speaking' gives his readers some instruction and requisites of public speaking.

Here are the requisites of public speaking—

- (i) Always have something to say but never speak unless you are sure to be listened to.
 - (ii) Always know what you intend to say.
- If your own mind is confused, much more confused will your hearers be.

(iii) Always arrange your remarks in some sort of order. It is better if they have a proper beginning, a middle and an end.

(iv) What ever you say, be clear.

Make your meaning plain and simple to your audience, form simple sentences.

(v) Never despise those whom you address.

Be reasonable and relevant in your speech. Give your audience the best you have to give.

(vi) Never, if you can help it, be dull.

It is a fault to have too many flowers or too many fireworks, but it is worst to be boring.

(vii) Remember the importance of how you speak as it is the chief quality in public speaking. Pronunciation, modulation and expressions may all be cultivated.

(viii) Never read your speech.

Try to avoid reading your speech but it is better to refer to your notes than to miss the points altogether.

(ix) Always have two to three sentences ready with which to end your speech.

(x) never weary your audience. If they are tired before you rise to speak, cut your speech short unless you feel able to freshen them up.

Q. 6. (b) Why does Kalam questions the term 'Workaholics'? What does it imply to him.

Ans. The former president of India who is popularly known as 'the missile man' describes his feelings and passion about his work in the essay, 'work bring solace'. He stressed on the total surrender to work. It used to give him immense pleasure and satisfaction. He further says, generally professional personalities perform 40 hours a week, job but when the work is exciting, rewarding and full of passion, even 100 hours a week job does not become strenuous but keeps one relaxed, energetic and fresh. Dr. Kalam has described his personal experiences how he kept himself away from badminton, holidays, family relation and friends outside the SLV circle in order to achieve the desired goal.

He further adds that individuals like him are often called 'workaholics'. He questions this term because that implies an illness to him. He says, "If I work towards that which I desire more than anything else in the world and which also makes me happy, how can it be considered an aberration?"

According to Dr. Kalam, to succeed in your mission, you must have single minded devotion to your goal. Total commitment is the common denominator among all successful men and women. For Dr. Kalam, rocketry was not his profession or livelihood, it was his religion and mission of life.

Q. 6. (c) What are the merits and demerits of democracy as illustrated by E.M. Foster?

Ans. E.M. Forster, in his essay 'What I believe' expresses his humanist altitude. He explains several complexities of democracy.

Some of the merits suggested by the author are as follows-

(i) Every individual is important.

(ii) It does not divide its citizens into the bosses and the bossed.

- (iii) People get more chances to discover or create something under a democracy.
- (iv) It allows criticism, which keeps check on everyone.
- (v) It puts faith in parliament which is a talking shop.
- (vi) It admits variety.
- (vii) Society provides complete liberty to ordinary people.
- (viii) Here, ideas can be discussed freely.
- (ix) It may not be a best form but it is less harmful than other contemporary form of government.

E.M. Forester also suggested some demerits of democracy as well. These are as follows.

- (i) It provides power to man which changes a man altogether.
- (ii) All societies rest upon force which is a hindrance to innovation.
- (iii) 'Force and violence' is the ultimate reality of democracy.
- (iv) Hero worshiping becomes popular.
- (v) Power destroys us and all the lovely things which we have made.

Q. 7. Read the passage carefully and answers the questions mentioned below.

(6)

Srinivasa Ramanujan a poor uneducated Indian born a hundred years ago, was one of the greatest and most usual mathematical geniuses who ever lived. Although he died young at the age of 32 – Ramanujan left behind a collection of results that are now beginning to be appreciated. No one has ever been able to understand the working of Ramanujan's mind, how he came to think of his results or the sources of this incredible outpouring of mathematics. He is the example of inborn mathematical ability. Not only Ramanujan's work meaningful and stimulus to mathematicians today, he touched on some very fundamental problems in number theory and analysis but his results are also relevant to problems he could have known nothing about, such as string theory in physics and algorithms in computer science. C.G. Hardy of Cambridge University characterizes Ramanujan as a very great mathematician, full of paradoxes and contradictions, who defies all judgement.

Q. 7. (a) Identify the topic sentence.

Ans. Srinivasa Ramanujan, a mathematical genius who ever lived.

Q. 7. (b) Who was Ramanujan?

Ans. He was a poor uneducated Indian born a hundred years ago, and one of the greatest and most unusual mathematical geniuses who ever lived.

Q. 7. (c) What did he do in the field of physics and computer science?

Ans. String theory in physics and algorithms in computer science.

Q. 7. (d) What is the opinion of G.H. Hardy about Ramanujan?

Ans. G.H. Hardy of Cambridge university characterized Ramanujan as a very great mathematician, full of paradoxes and contradiction, who defines all judgments.

Q. 7. (e) Write a precise of the above passage.

Ans. Srinivasa Ramanujan one of the greatest mathematical geniuses was born a hundred years ago in a poor uneducated family in India. He died at the age of 32 but left

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behind an incredible work. He touched some fundamental problems in number theory and analysis. His results are also relevant to problems he could have known writing about such as string theory in physics and algorithms in computer science.

Q. 8. Referring to the prescribed essays state whether the following statements are true or false. (3)

- Ans.** (a) Democracy doesn't allow criticism (False)
(b) One doesn't just build on success but also on failure (True)
(c) If your own mind is confused you can still give clarity to other (False)

**END TERM EXAMINATION [MAY-JUNE 2015]
SECOND SEMESTER [B.TECH]
COMMUNICATION SKILLS [ETHS-112]**

Time. 3 Hours

MM: 75

Note: Attempt all questions as directed.

Q. 1. Correct the following sentences. (1 × 10 = 10)

(a) I set my watch with the office clock

→ I set my watch by the office clock.

Q. 1. (b) None of the boys have come.

→ None of the boys has come.

Q. 1. (c) They give him a chair to sit.

→ They give him a chair to sit in.

Q. 1 (d) The children get on well one another.

→ The children get on well with one another.

Q. 1. (e) Ten thousand rupees are a big sum.

→ Ten thousand rupees is a big sum.

Q. 1. (f) Everyone of his children are worthless.

→ Everyone of his children is worthless.

Q. 1. (g) One should do his duty honestly.

→ One should do one's duty honestly.

Q. 1. (h) He don't realize his mistake.

→ He doesn't realize his mistake

Q. 1. (i) My object is to improve my English as much as possible.

→ My objective is to improve my English as soon as possible.

Q. 1. (j) Sheena's hair are thick and black.

(1 × 5 = 5)

→ Sheena's hair is thick and black.

Q. 2. Add question tags.

(a) Alka has not done her work. Has she?

(b) She didn't like dress. Did she?

(c) Sohan is very clever. Isn't he?

(d) He made a kite for seema. Didn't he?

(e) They can easily finish the profect. Can't they?

Q. 3. Give one word substitution for the following statements: (1 × 5 = 5)

(a) One who believes in god- Theist.

(b) One who is present everywhere- Omnipresent.

(c) A woman who never gets married- Spinster.

(d) Someone who compiles a dictionary – Lexicographer

(e) Killing one's father – Patricide.

Q. 4. Use these idioms into sentences of our own.

(1 × 5 = 5)

(a) Fit as a fiddle → John's healthy diet and frequent exercising has made him fit as a fiddle.

(b) To die in harness → He doesn't want to retire he'd rather die in harness.

(c) A cog in the wheel → Frank knew he was just a cog in the wheel of this giant corporation.

(d) Apple pie order → Her desk is always in apple pie order.

(e) To pay in the same coin → Gandhiji didn't believe in paying people in the same coin.

Q. 5. Add conditional clauses (use if, whether, unless, until).

(1 × 5 = 5)

(a) Shekhar can help you if you want him to.

(b) I really wonder whether I should go or not.

(c) She can score 1st division if she works hard.

(d) We can become rich if we start a business.

(e) The exam will start on time whether you reach or not.

Q. 6. Add prefixes:

(1 × 5 = 5)

(a) Loyal–Disloyal

(b) Factor–Cofactor

(c) Room–Drawing room

(d) Natural–Unnatural

(e) Able–Unable

Q. 7. Write short notes on any one of the following .

(5 × 1 = 5)

(a) Analytical Writing.

Ans. Analytical writing is also known as critical analysis or review of book, topic, movie, situation or given text or data. This type of reading helps in bringing forward the actual shade of meaning. In this writing writer discusses all its merits and demerits and advantages and disadvantages.

In this type of writing, the writer has to adopt a judgemental attitude.

(b) Descriptive writing:

Ans. This type of writing is quite often a reflection of the authors personality.

Descriptive writing is written in such a manner where a reader can visualize, feel and enjoy a description. The tone of this type of writing is often vivid and colorful. The writer 'paints a picture' with words and presents a particular situation, This type of writing is generally used for narrations or to give an account of an event.

(c) Argumentative writing:

Ans. In this type of writing an established notion or idea is challenged. The argument is reason based and is not governed by our emotions or opinions. In this type of writing all the arguments are given against the given idea. While introducing the topic the debated topic is mentioned along with other argument. The writer backs up his argument with logic and examples and concludes the writing with a strong statement.

Q. 8. Give a technical description of the following.

(1 × 5 = 5)

(a) Volcano:

Ans. A volcano is a rupture on the crust of a planetary-mass object, such as earth that allows hot lava, volcanic ash and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface. Earth's volcanoes occur because its crust is broken into 17 major, rigid tectonic

plates that float on a hotter softer layer in its mantle. Therefore on earth, volcanoes are generally found where tectonic plates are diverging or converging. A volcano can also be defined as a vent in the earth's crust through which lava rock fragments, hot vapour and gases are ejected. In other words a volcano is the earth's way of letting off a little steam.

The superheated particles that eject out of a volcano come from deep below the earth's surface where temperatures can become so hot that rock actually melts. Magma is the term used to describe this hot molten rock from deep within the earth. This liquid rock collects in chambers called 'magma chambers' where pressure builds due to expanding steam and gases associated with the magma. As pressure reaches a peak within those chambers magma finds its way through a vent or fissure in earth's surface, resulting in volcanic eruption and the expulsion of the hot molten rock.

Q. 8. (b) Pendrive:

Ans. A pendrive is a portable universal serial bus (USB) flash memory device for storing and transferring audio, video and data files from a computer. As long as the desktop or laptop has a USB port and the pen drive is compatible with the operating system it should be easy to move the data from the hard drive to the device and to another computer in a matter of minutes. The drive gets its name from the fact that many have a retractable port connector like a ball point pen, and they are small enough to fit into a pocket. Other names include flash drive, jump drive and thumb drive. Using a pen drive is simple, the user inserts one end of the drive which is equipped with a USB connector, into the USB port on a desktop or laptop and activates it once the derive is active, files can be dragged and dropped or copied or pasted into the memory. The process is usually no more difficult than attaching files to an email or copying files into a disk, mp³ player or other storage device.

Q. 8. (c) Calculator:

Ans. A calculator is an electronic device used for performing mathematical calculations. A simple calculator works by pressing keys on a keyboard, where by it is told to add subtract, multiply, divide and clear the display. Complex calculator can perform many scientific calculation. It may be mechanical electromechanical or electronic. The early forms of calculator were the 'abacus' and then the 'slide rule'. Electronic calculators which became available in the early 1960's can perform trigonometric, statistical, logarithmic and other advanced calculations. Calculators operate on electrical power supplied by either batteries, solar cells or standard electrical current. They have digital displays usually using some kind of LCD (Liquid crystal display). A calculator is a device which is used in all aspects of work and all walks of life. They are common accessories in most personal computers and mobile phones. An electric calculator is small, portable electronic device used to perform both basic operations of arithmetic and complex mathematical operations.

Q. 8. (d) Solar cooker:

Ans. A solar cooker is a device which uses the energy of direct sunlight to heat, cook or pasteurize food or drink. Many solar cookers presently in use are relatively inexpensive, low tech devices, although some are as powerful or as expensive as traditional stoves, and advanced, large scale solar cookers can cook for hundreds of people. Because they use no fuel and cost nothing to operate, many non profit organizations are promoting their use worldwide in order to help reduce fuel costs (especially when monetary reciprocity is low) and air pollution, and to slow down the deforestation and desertification caused by gathering firewood for cooking. Solar cooking is a form of outdoor cooking and is often used in situations where minimal fuel consumption is important or the danger of accidental fires is high, and the health and environmental consequences of alternatives are severe.

Many types of solar cookers exist, including curved concentrator solar coolness, solar ovens and panel cookers among others.

Q. 9. Explain the importance of charts, graphs and tables in technical writing. (5)

Ans. Charts, graphs and tables are known as visual aids. A visual can be defined as a pictorial representation used to simplify or emphasize information. Any type of information can be processed for better understanding with the help of visuals. Visuals play an important role in technical writing and can help in:

- (a) Providing emphasis
- (b) displaying abstract concepts in concrete geometric shapes.
- (c) Comparing large amount of data
- (d) Depicting relationship
- (e) Condensing information.
- (f) Serving as a universal language.

Q. 10. Write a paragraph on any one of the following. (5)

(a) Can India leapfrog China?

Ans. Chinese economy at the moment is experiencing slowdown due to various economical factors while Indian economy has recovered from the period of recession and bad governance. Hence it could be optimistically expected that growth in India will overtake that of China. Of the large, Asian economies, India probably will be the fastest growing over the next decade. For the last ten years or so, China grew at about 9.9% followed by India at 7% to 7.4%. India will also top China as the world's most populated country by the middle of this century but Indian economy as a whole will only be able to surpass China if India continues to grow at a healthy growth rate while Chinese economy stagnates.

Q. 10. (b) Religion as a way of life-

Ans. A religion is a philosophy based on spiritual beliefs. It aims to dictate a canon that would help to heal the spiritual side of the individual and eventually it will permeate into the dynamics of life. Religion is commonly regarded as consisting of a person's relation to god or holy spirits. This being said a religion may only be important to those who believe in that there is such a thing as spiritual needs and those who need some form of moral or emotional support to enhance their lives. Religion may help us find ways to pray, meditate, practice our patience, strengthen our levels of tolerance to adversity and help us understand the nature of people. Therefore, being that having a religion is a choice perhaps, it is a good choice for those who need to learn ways to understand our lives and that of others.

Q. 10. (c) In year 2097 India would be-

Ans. India would be a super power by 2097. There will be no religious disputes by then. Human beings will live to the age of 150 using medical advancements, we will communicate with people around the world instantly and without using any aids rather we will use embedded chips that read our thoughts and transmit them. Machines would have become sentient, with a collective and individual intelligence of their own. Our diets will consist of man-made tablets, powders and juices. Natural fruits and vegetables will be more for the gazillionaires knowledge will be implanted or transferred to our brains. People will have multiple life-like holographic avatars that can perform tasks for them simultaneously. There will be one global currency, of which there will be no

physical variant. We will be completely and utterly self sufficient as energy food, water and population.

Q. 10. (d) After ten years from no. I-

Ans. Person like you, me and many others on this earth has many thoughts and wonders in our mind that what will be our future. After ten years from now, I see myself living a free and fun filled life that I have always dreamt of. You and I both know that money is essential to freedom in the world we live in. I am passionate about my work hard earn money and save a lot so that I become able to live my dream. My dream is to travel the world. I want to experience different cultures, want to taste different cuisines, want to meet new people, want to learn new languages and will make world my home. And yes, after ten years from now I am definitely going to live my dream.

Q. 11. Do you agree with the philosophy of APJ Abdul Kalam given in "work brings solace".

Ans. Yes, I totally agree with the philosophy of APJ Abdul kalam in the essay "work being solace"

The former president of India who is popularly known as 'the missile man' describes his feelings and passion about his work in the essay, 'work bring solace'. He stressed on the total surrender to work. It used to give him immense pleasure and satisfaction. He further says generally professional personalities perform 40 hours a week, job but when the work is exciting, rewarding and full of passion, even 100 hours a week jobs does not become strenuous but keeps one relaxed, energetic and fresh. Dr. Kalam has described his personal experiences how he kept himself away from badminton, holidays, family relation and friends out side the SLV circle inorder to achieve the desired goal.

He further adds that individuals like him are often called 'workaholics'. He questions this term because that implies an illness to him. He says, "If I work towards that which I desire more than anything else in the world and which also makes me happy, how can it be considered an aberration?"

According to Dr. Kalam, to succeed in your mission, you must have single minded devotion to your goal. Total commitment is the common denominator among all successful men and women. For Dr. Kalam. rocketry was not his profession or livelihood, it was his religion and mission of life.

OR

Q. 12. Why a professional should follow L.A. Hill's principles of good writing.

Ans. In 'principle of good writing' L.A. till discusses the fundamentals of writing well. By following the suggestion made in this essay once can significantly improve the style and quality of one's writing requisites are as follows.

In 'principles of good writing' L.A. Hill discusses the fundamentals of writing well. Requisites are as follows—

- (I) To write well, think clearly
- (II) Practice will improve the ability to think clearly and logically.
- (III) Writing is a 99 percent hard word and 1 percent inspiration.
- (IV) Read news paper, books and magazines carefully and regularly.
- (V) Keep a notebook for recording new words and expressions.
- (VI) One learns to write only by practising writing.
- (VII) It is also important identify one's readers and to choose subjects which promise to be of interest to the selected readership.

(VIII) It is important for writers to be genuinely interested in what they are writing about.

(IX) Good writing also benefits from good presentation. An opening paragraph arrests the attention of the reader.

(X) A simple, plain and conversational style is preferable to an elaborate and decorative style, which can seem artificial.

(XI) One must avoid jargons and hackneyed expressions.

(XII) By following the suggestions made in this essay, one can significantly improve the style and quality of one's writing.

Q. 13. How relevant are the hints on public speaking given by James Bryce?

Ans. James Bryce, in his essay 'Some hints on public speaking' gives his readers some instruction and requisites of public speaking.

Here are the requisites of public speaking—

(i) Always have something to say but never speak unless you are sure to be listened to.

(ii) Always know what you intend to say.

If your own mind is confused, much more confused will your hearers be.

(iii) Always arrange your remarks in some sort of order. It is better if they have a proper beginning, a middle and an end.

(iv) Whatever you say, be clear.

Make your meaning plain and simple to your audience, form simple sentences.

(v) Never despise those whom you address.

Be reasonable and relevant in your speech. Give your audience the best you have to give.

(vi) Never, if you can help it, be dull.

It is a fault to have too many flowers or too many fireworks, but it is worst to be boring.

(vii) Remember the importance of how you speak as it is the chief quality in public speaking. Pronunciation, modulation and expressions may all be cultivated.

(viii) Never read your speech.

Try to avoid reading your speech but it is better to refer to your notes than to miss the points altogether.

(ix) Always have two to three sentences ready with which to end your speech.

(x) never weary your audience. If they are tired before you rise to speak, cut your speech short unless you feel able to freshen them up.

**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION [FEB., 2016]
SECOND SEMESTER [B.TECH]
COMMUNICATION SKILLS [ETHS-112]**

Time : 1.5 Hrs.

M.M. : 30

Q.1. Correct the following sentences/ Do as directed (any 12) (6)

1. The Chief Minister as well as all the cabinet ministers _____ present in the meeting. (was, were)

Ans. was.

2. The boat is full of water. It _____ (is going to sink, will sink, is sinking).

Ans. It will sink.

3. Both I and you deserve to be applauded for the success of this project.

Ans. Both of us.

4. The poet and statesman _____ being honoured. (is, are)

Ans. are.

5. I find that the book's cover has been torn.

Ans. was

6. His luggage are at the station.

Ans. His luggage is at the station.

7. It is important to take pride of whatever we do on life.

Ans. It is important to take pride of whatever we do in life.

8. The jury were unanimous in their decision.

Ans. The jury was unanimous in their decision.

9. They as well as I _____ tired of this work. (is, am, are)

Ans. are.

10. If I _____ you, I would own the responsibility for our defeat and resign.

(be)

Ans. Become.

11. The plane _____ at 3:30 pm. (will arrive, arrives)

Ans. will arrive.

12. He is most perfect in the performance of his duties.

Ans. He is perfect in the performance of his duties.

13. The quality of these oranges are not good.

Ans. The quality of these oranges is not good.

14. He had attended the class yesterday.

Ans. He attended the class yesterday.

Q.2. Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech: (1)

1. He said, "I have passed the examination."

Ans. He announced that he has passed his examination.

2. She says, "I am unwell."

Ans. She informed that she was not well.

Q.3. Change the following sentences into Direct Speech: (1)

1. She says that she was glad to be there that evening.

Ans. She says, "I was glad to be there in the evening."

2. He requested him to wait there until he returned.

Ans. He said to him "Please wait until I return."

Q.4. Rewrite the following sentences in the Passive Voice:

1. Lock the room.

Ans. The room needs to be locked.

2. Who is writing an essay?

Ans. The essay is being written by whom?

3. I shall give you a gift.

Ans. You will be receiving a gift from me.

(1,5)

Q.5. Convert the following sentences into Active Voice:

1. It is said that honesty is the best policy.

(1,5)

Ans. Honest is the best policy.

2. She was alarmed at the news.

Ans. The news alarmed her.

3. A red alert has been sounded in the city.

Ans. The city was under red alert.

Q.6. Add suitable question tags to the following statements:

(1)

1. I am always right.

Ans. I always take right decisions. Don't I?

2. Let's go for a picnic this weekend.

Ans. Shall we go for the picnic this weekend?

Q.7. Answer the following questions in the affirmative and in the negative

(2)

1. Will you submit your assignment today?

Ans. I cannot submit my assignment today.

I will submit my assignment today.

2. Are you a trained dancer?

Ans. No, I am not a trained dancer.

Yes, I am a trained dancer.

Q. 8. (a) Give the synonym of the following words:

(2)

Ans. 1. Caricature: Lampoon

2. Illustrious: Eminent

Q.8. (b) Give the antonyms of the following words:

(2)

Ans. 1. Cautious: Careless

2. Generous: Greedy

Q.9. Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:

More than 66% of children under six years in Delhi slums are malnourished. It is more than the children in the sub-Saharan Africa where the figure stands at 38%. India's malnourishment stands at 40 %. This has been revealed by the survey report of situational analysis of young children in Delhi. This study was done in 22 slum clusters in Delhi. The study says that malnourishment is higher at the construction sites and among deprived, including Muslims and Scheduled Castes. The main reason is the poor health status of the mothers. Only 10% of poor women are accessing the basic health care services including nutrition services under integrated child development scheme.

The report says that the schemes cover just 10% of the poor women. Most of the women in the unorganized sector do not get maternity leave resulting in

poor health of the woman and the new born child. The birth registration rate in slums is less than 20% and large number of child births takes place at home. According to the study, vulnerable sections like street children, beggars, children of migrant labour and sex workers are not covered in any government schemes. The report also says that there is tremendous increase, almost double, in the number of people living below poverty line.

Q.9.(i) Write a precise of the above paragraph and also give the title of the paragraph.

Ans. Malnutrition in Delhi Slums: The major population in Delhi slum area has been identified as malnourished according to the situational analysis of young children survey conducted in 22 slums. The main cause identified has been the poor health conditions of the mother and the non-execution of health development schemes and maternity benefits to mothers living in slum areas and from vulnerable sections.

(ii) Why are children in Delhi slums malnourished?

Ans. The main reason is the poor health status of the mothers. Only 10% of poor women are accessing the basic health care services including nutrition services under integrated child development scheme. Most of the women in the unorganized sector do not get maternity leave resulting in poor health of the woman and the new born child.

(iii) Which are the vulnerable sections of the society?

Ans. Vulnerable sections of the society are- street children, beggars, children of migrant labour and sex workers who are not covered in any government schemes

Q.10.(a) Discuss the significance of 'Topic sentence' in paragraph writing.

Ans. A topic sentence is the most important sentence in a paragraph. Sometimes referred to as a focus sentence, the topic sentence helps organize the paragraph by summarizing the information in the paragraph. In formal writing, the topic sentence is usually the first sentence in a paragraph (although it doesn't always have to be).

Purpose of the Topic Sentence: A topic sentence essentially tells what the rest of the paragraph is about. All sentences after it have to give more information about the sentence, prove it by offering facts about it, or describe it. For example, if the topic sentence concerns the types of endangered species that live in the ocean, then every sentence after that needs to expound on that subject.

Topic sentences also need to relate back to the thesis of the essay. The thesis statement is like a road map that will tell the reader or listener where you are going with this information or how you are treating it.

Topic Sentences and Controlling Ideas: Every topic sentence will have a topic and a controlling idea. The controlling idea shows the direction the paragraph will take.

Here are some examples:

- Topic Sentence: There are many reasons why pollution in ABC Town is the worst in the world.
- The topic is "pollution in ABC Town is the worst in the world" and the controlling idea is "many reasons."
- Topic Sentence: To be an effective CEO requires certain characteristics.
- The topic is "To be an effective CEO" and the controlling idea is certain characteristics.
- Topic Sentence: There are many possible contributing factors to global warming.
- The topic is "contributing factors to global warming" and the controlling factor is "many reasons."
- Topic Sentence: Fortune hunters encounter many difficulties when exploring a shipwreck.
- The topic is "exploring a shipwreck" and the controlling idea is "many difficulties."

- Topic Sentence: Dogs make wonderful pets because they help you to live longer.
- The topic is "dogs make wonderful pets" and the controlling idea is "because they help you to live longer."
- Topic Sentence: Crime in poverty-stricken areas occurs as a result of a systemic discrimination.
- The topic is "crime in poverty stricken areas" and the controlling idea is "systemic discrimination."
- Topic Sentence: Teen pregnancy may be prevented by improved education.
- The topic is "teen pregnancy may be prevented" and the controlling idea is "improving education."
- Topic Sentence: Cooking requires a number of different skills.
- The topic is "cooking" and the controlling idea is "many different skills."
- Topic Sentence: It is important to be ready before buying a house.
- The topic is "before buying a house" and the controlling idea is the importance of being ready.
- Topic Sentence: Graduating from high school is important for many different reasons.
- The topic is "graduating from high school" and the controlling idea is "many different reasons."
- Topic Sentence: Having a first child is difficult because of the significant adjustments in your life.
- The topic is "having a first child" and the controlling idea is "significant adjustments in your life."
- Topic Sentence: Remodeling a kitchen successfully requires research and a good eye.
- The topic is "Remodelling a kitchen" and the controlling idea is "requires research and a good eye."

As you can see, the topic sentence provides a focus for the reader or listener. It tells what the paragraph is about. The controlling idea helps the audience understand what you are saying.

Topic sentences can be about almost anything, as long as they set the tone for the paragraph and relate back to the thesis or the main idea of the paper.

Q.10.(b) Write a paragraph on the topic, "Students and politics" in about 200-250 words. (3)

Ans. The most progressive, articulate, inspired and dynamic segment of the country's population is the student's community. The formative period of student's life should be utilized for an all round balanced development of his/her personality. Political experience constitutes an essential part of this learning experience. This period prepares one to face the challenges better and enables one to succeed in life. The much hyped dirty murky nature notwithstanding Politics has the potential to inculcate qualities like general awareness, keeping abreast with current happenings and above all leadership qualities in an individual. Student's who join politics are good orators. They become assertive by shedding their timidity and shyness. Tackling problems and solving disputes and handling crisis situations however small or big they may be, infuses confidence in them. It helps in developing skills to deal with people from all backgrounds and of all shades of opinion.

Moreover, politics cannot be divorced from a student's life as he continuously interacts with the Student's Union and various other student associations in college. Students also have a great deal of exposure to mediums like the press, television, cinema, etc. which are important agents of political expression. Political science is a vital part of the syllabi both at the school and college level. This underlines the role that politics plays in various stages of a person's life. Hence, it is futile to shut out students from politics.

History is replete with examples of students playing a vital role in over-throwing

**END TERM EXAMINATION [MAY-JUNE, 2016]
SECOND SEMESTER [B.TECH]
COMMUNICATION SKILL [ETHS-112]**

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 75

Note: Attempt all questions as directed. Internal choice Indicated.

Q.1. (a) Correct the following sentences: (any 10)

(i) Hamid assisted one to get at the point.

Ans. Hamid assisted one to get to the point.

(ii) His conduct admits no excuse.

Ans. His conduct admits of no excuses.

(iii) I have already read a few books that are on the shelf.

Ans. I have already read few books which are on the shelf.

(iv) You, my, son, is a good boy.

Ans. You my son are a good boy

(v) Madhu was leading a happy and leisurely life after her retirement from her service.

Ans. Madhu is leading a happy and leisurely life after her retirement from her service.

(vi) This is the best which we can do.

Ans. This is the best what we can do.

(vii) Our only guide in the forest were the streams of water.

Ans. Our only guide in the forest was the streams of water.

(viii) I congratulated my friend for his success.

Ans. I congratulated my friend on his success.

(ix) He neither offended him nor his brother.

Ans. He neither offended his brother nor him.

(x) Sunny told his father that he will be late.

Ans. Sunny told his father that he would be late.

(xi) Let us discuss about the topic.

Ans. Let us discuss about this topic.

(xii) They have returned back from Switzerland.

Ans. They have returned from Switzerland.

Q.1. (b) Describe the Theme: "What I Believe"

(7)

Ans. "What I Believe": E. M. Forster says that he does not believe in creeds; but there are so many around that one has to formulate a creed of one's own in self-defence. Three values are important to Forster: tolerance, good temper and sympathy. It was first published in *The Nation* on July 16, 1938.

Personal relationships and the state

Forster argues that one should invest in personal relationships: "one must be fond of people and trust them if one is not to make a mess of life". In order to do so, one must be reliable in one's relationships. Reliability, in turn, is impossible without natural warmth. Forster contrasts personal relationships with causes, which he hates. In an often quoted sentence he argues: "If I had to choose between betraying my country and betraying my friend I hope I should have the guts to betray my country". He goes on to explain:

Such a choice may scandalize the modern reader, and he may stretch out his patriotic hand to the telephone at once and ring up the police. It would not have shocked Dante, though. Dante places Brutus and Cassius in the lowest circle of Hell because they had chosen to betray their friend Julius Caesar rather than their country Rome.

Democracy

Forster cautiously welcomes democracy for two reasons:

- It places importance on the individual (at least more than authoritarian regimes).
- It allows criticism.

Thus, he calls for "two cheers for democracy" (also the title of the book which contains his essay) but argues that this is "quite enough" and that "there is no occasion to give three."

Forster goes on to argue that, although the state ultimately rests on force, the intervals between the uses of force are what makes life worth living. Some people may call the absence of force decadence; Forster prefers to call it civilization.

Great men, Forster's aristocracy and public life

The author also criticises hero-worship and profoundly distrusts so-called "great men". Heroes are necessary to run an authoritarian regime in order to make it seem less dull "much as plums have to be put into a bad pudding to make it palatable". As a contrast Forster believes in an "aristocracy", not based on rank or influence but an aristocracy of the sensitive, the considerate and the plucky. For Forster it is a tragedy that no way has been found to transmit private decencies into public life:

The more highly public life is organized the lower does its morality sink; the nations of today behave to each other worse than they ever did in the past, they cheat, rob, bully and bluff, make war without notice, and kill as many women and children as possible; whereas primitive tribes were at all events restrained by taboos. It is a humiliating outlook - though the greater the darkness, the brighter shine the little lights, reassuring one another, signalling: "Well, at all events, I'm still here. I don't like it very much, but how are you?"

Individualism

Forster concludes by stating that these "are the reflections of an individualist and a liberal" who has "found liberalism crumbling beneath him", taking comfort from the fact that people are born separately and die separately. Therefore, no dictator will be able to eradicate individualism.

OR

"Work Bring Solace"

Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam is an Indian scientist and administrator. He was born and raised in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu. Kalam is popularly known as the Missile Man of India for his work on the development of ballistic missile and launch vehicle technology. Kalam advocated plans to develop India into a developed nation by 2020 in his book India 2020. He has received several prestigious awards, including the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour. Kalam is known for his motivational speeches and interaction with the student community in India.

Kalam, a man of technology, has spent all his life learning rocketry. Wernher von Braun was a scientist, designer, product engineer, administrator and technology manager, all rolled into one. . Kalam was filled with awe at the personality of Von Braun. During the flight in the Avro aircraft from Chennai to Trivandrum, Kalam had occasion to observe the qualities of Von Braun. Von Braun asked many questions about the missile work of Kalam and listened to his replies with rapt attention like a student. As advised by Wernher Von Braun, Kalam made rocketry his religion Kalam never expected the

father of modern rocketry to be so humble, attentive and encouraging. Von Braun made Kalam feel comfortable throughout the ninety-minute flight from Chennai to Tumba.

Three deaths in the family depressed Kalam. He lost interest in life. To overcome all these tragedies he needed total commitment to his SLV work. He also stopped thinking of his family, relations and friends. Nothing outside the SLV circle ever came into his mind. He put a hold button on his life outside the circle of SLV. This shows Kalam's single-minded devotion towards his goal.

Individuals like Kalam are called workaholics. But Kalam did not like the term "workaholic" because it implies an illness. He says that to succeed in our life we must have single-minded devotion to our goal. Sometimes we work towards that which we desire more than anything else does in the world. There is no hurry and no distractions to the worker's attention. There would no more difference between the workers and work. In addition, The worker would flow into the work. Kalam and his team experienced his flow.

Kalam says that to succeed in our life we must have single-minded devotion to our goal. Sometimes we work towards that which we desire more than anything else does in the world. If we are charged with total commitment to our work, the next thing we require is good health coupled with boundless energy.

Q.1.(c) Give technical description of any one of the following: (8)

(i) A Pen Drive

Ans. A USB flash drive, also variously known as a USB drive, USB stick, thumb drive, pen drive, flash-disk, or USB memory, is a data storage device that includes flash memory with an integrated USB interface. USB flash drives are typically removable and rewritable, and physically much smaller than an optical disc. Most weigh less than 30 grams (1.1 oz). Since first appearing on the market in late 2000, as with virtually all computer memory devices, storage capacities have risen while prices have dropped. As of March 2016, flash drives with anywhere from 8 to 256 GB are frequently sold, and less frequently 512 GB and 1 TB units. Storage capacities as large as 2 TB are planned, with steady improvements in size and price per capacity expected. Some allow up to 100,000 write/erase cycles, depending on the exact type of memory chip used, and have a 10-year shelf storage time.

USB flash drives are often used for the same purposes for which floppy disks or CDs were once used, i.e., for storage, data back-up and transfer of computer files. They are smaller, faster, have thousands of times more capacity, and are more durable and reliable because they have no moving parts. Additionally, they are immune to electromagnetic interference (unlike floppy disks), and are unharmed by surface scratches (unlike CDs). Until about 2005, most desktop and laptop computers were supplied with floppy disk drives in addition to USB ports, but floppy disk drives have become obsolete after widespread adoption of USB ports and the larger USB drive capacity compared to the 1.44 MB 3.5-inch floppy disk.

USB flash drives use the USB mass storage device class standard, supported natively by modern operating systems such as Windows, Linux, OS X and other Unix-like systems, as well as many BIOS boot ROMs. USB drives with USB 2.0 support can store more data and transfer faster than much larger optical disc drives like CD-RW or DVD-RW drives and can be read by many other systems such as the Xbox 360, PlayStation 3, DVD players, automobile entertainment systems, and in a number of handheld devices such as smartphones and tablet computers, though the electronically similar SD card is better suited for those devices.

A flash drive consists of a small printed circuit board carrying the circuit elements and a USB connector, insulated electrically and protected inside a plastic, metal, or rubberized case which can be carried in a pocket or on a key chain, for example. The USB

connector may be protected by a removable cap or by retracting into the body of the drive, although it is not likely to be damaged if unprotected. Most flash drives use a standard type-A USB connection allowing connection with a port on a personal computer but drives for other interfaces also exist. USB flash drives draw power from the computer via the USB connection. Some devices combine the functionality of a portable media player with USB flash storage; they require a battery only when used to play music on the go.

(ii) A Solar Panel

Ans. Solar panel refers to a panel designed to absorb the sun's rays as a source of energy for generating electricity or heating.

A photovoltaic (PV) module is a packaged, connect assembly of typically 6×10 photovoltaic solar cells. Photovoltaic modules constitute the photovoltaic array of a photovoltaic system that generates and supplies solar electricity in commercial and residential applications. Each module is rated by its DC output power under standard test conditions (STC), and typically ranges from 100 to 365 watts. The efficiency of a module determines the area of a module given the same rated output – an 8% efficient 230 watt module will have twice the area of a 16% efficient 230 watt module. There are a few commercially available solar modules that exceed 22% efficiency¹ and reportedly also exceeding 24%. A single solar module can produce only a limited amount of power; most installations contain multiple modules. A photovoltaic system typically includes an array of photovoltaic modules, an inverter, a battery pack for storage, interconnection wiring, and optionally a solar tracking mechanism.

The price of solar power has continued to fall so that in many countries it is cheaper than ordinary fossil fuel electricity from the grid (there is "grid parity").

Theory and construction

Photovoltaic modules use light energy (photons) from the Sun to generate electricity through the photovoltaic effect. The majority of modules use wafer-based crystalline silicon cells or thin-film cells. The structural (load carrying) member of a module can either be the top layer or the back layer. Cells must also be protected from mechanical damage and moisture. Most modules are rigid, but semi-flexible ones are available, based on thin-film cells. The cells must be connected electrically in series, one to another. Externally, most of photovoltaic modules use MC4 connectors type to facilitate easy weatherproof connections to the rest of the system.

Modules electrical connections are made in series to achieve a desired output voltage and/or in parallel to provide a desired current capability. The conducting wires that take the current off the modules may contain silver, copper or other non-magnetic conductive [transition metals]. Bypass diodes may be incorporated or used externally, in case of partial module shading, to maximize the output of module sections still illuminated.

Some special solar PV modules include concentrators in which light is focused by lenses or mirrors onto smaller cells. This enables the use of cells with a high cost per unit area (such as gallium arsenide) in a cost-effective way.

(iii) Natural Geyser

Ans. A geyser is a hot spring that periodically erupts, throwing water into the air. Though that sounds simple, geysers are extremely rare. As of December 2005, the total number of active geysers on earth was approximately 1000.

Conditions must be just right for geysers to occur. Three components must be present for geysers to exist: an abundant supply of water, an intense source of heat, and unique plumbing. Water is common in nature, heat can come from volcanic activity, but the plumbing is critical. For water to be thrown into the air, geyser plumbing must be

water- and pressure-tight. Geyser scientists and observers have identified the volcanic rock rhyolite as being particularly effective at hosting geysers. Rhyolite is high in silica, which can deposit a water-tight seal along the walls of the geyser plumbing. Most of the geyser fields in the world are found in rhyolite or similar silica-laden rocks (like ignimbrite). The mixture of water, volcanic heat, and plumbing is exceptional at Yellowstone National Park. Over one-half of the world's geysers are located within the park's boundaries.

It is increasingly apparent that geysers must possess a fourth characteristic to exist: remoteness. Within the last fifty years, volcanic heat and abundant water have been increasingly harnessed to turn turbines for electricity production. Geothermal energy can be produced at any site where volcanic heat and water are readily available. Unfortunately, geyser fields are ideal for this type of energy production. Geothermal energy production steals the geysers' water, and destroys geyser activity (for example, Wairakei, New Zealand). A growing threat to geysers stems from mineral extraction. Hot groundwater may precipitate gold or other valuable minerals, and extraction may require removing the geyser plumbing itself. For example, in May 2003, mineral exploration at South America's second largest geyser field (Puchuldiza, Chile), caused cessation in the field's geysers. Few realize the actual rarity of geysers. As a result, many geyser fields have been destroyed and many others are being threatened.

How do geysers work?

The hot water, circulating up from great depth, flows into the plumbing system of a geyser. Because this water is many degrees above the boiling point, some of it turns to steam instead of forming liquid pools. Meanwhile, additional, cooler water is flowing into the geyser from the porous rocks nearer the surface. The two waters mix as the plumbing system fills.

The steam bubbles formed at depth rise and meet the cooler water. At first, they condense there, but as they do they gradually heat the water. Eventually, these steam bubbles rising from deep within the plumbing system manage to heat the surface water until it also reaches the boiling point. Now the geyser begins to function like a pressure cooker. The water within the plumbing system is hotter than boiling, but "stable" because of the pressure exerted by all the water lying above it. (Remember that the boiling point of a liquid is dependent upon the pressure. The boiling point of pure water 212 degrees Farenheit (100 degrees Celsius) at sea level. In Yellowstone the elevation is about 7,500 feet, the pressure is lower, and the boiling point of water is only about 199 degrees Farenheit (93 degrees Celsius).

The filling and heating process continues until the geyser is full or nearly full of water. A very small geyser may take but a few seconds to fill whereas some of the larger geysers take several days. Once the plumbing system is full the geyser is about ready for an eruption. Often forgotten but of extreme importance is the heating that must occur along with the filling. Only if there is an adequate store of heat within the rocks lining the plumbing system can an eruption last for more than a few seconds. Again, each geyser is different from every other. Some are hot enough to erupt before they are completely full and do so without any preliminary indications of an eruption. Others may be completely full well before they are hot enough to erupt and so may overflow quietly for some time before an eruption occurs. But, eventually, the eruption will take place.

Because the water of the entire plumbing system has been heated to boiling, the rising steam bubbles no longer collapse near the surface. Instead, as more very hot water enters the geyser at great depth, even more and larger steam bubbles form and rise toward the surface. At first, they are able to make it all the way to the top of the plumbing system. But a time will come when there are so many steam bubbles that they can no longer simply float upwards. Somewhere they encounter some sort of

constriction or bend in the plumbing. To get by they must squirt through the narrow spot. This forces some water ahead of them and up and out of the geyser. This initial loss of water reduces the pressure at depth, lowering the boiling point of water already hot enough to boil. More water boils, forming more steam. Soon there is a virtual explosion as the steam expands to over 1,500 times its original, liquid volume. The boiling rapidly becomes violent and water is ejected so rapidly that it is thrown into the air.

The eruption will continue until either the water is used up or the temperature drops below boiling. Once an eruption has ended. The entire process of filling, heating, and boiling will be repeated, leading to another eruption.

Q.2. (a) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions (any 5) (2.5)

- (i) The crowd pressed against the wall.
- (ii) He was wandering in the forest.
- (iii) He inquired about the matter.
- (iv) We should not quarrel over petty affairs.
- (v) I am angry at your going without leave.
- (vi) He lives in Mumbai.

Q.2. (b) Fill in the blanks with the correct tenses of the words given in the brackets: (4)

- (i) If he hadn't (be) ill, He (attend, meeting).

Ans. If he hadn't been ill, he would have attended the meeting.

- (ii) They (can, win) the competition if (work, hard).

Ans. They could have won the competition if they worked hard.

- (iv) What (he, do) when you reached there.

Ans. What was he doing when you reached there?

- (v) He (write) a letter to his grandfather yesterday.

Ans. He wrote a letter to his grandfather yesterday.

Q.2. (c) Change the following sentences as directed: (6)

- (i) You said to me, "I have been very ill." (Indirect Narration)

Ans. He told me that he was very ill.

- (ii) She said to him, "Shall I bring tea for you?" (Indirect Narration)

Ans. She asked him for tea.

- (iii) I said to him, "Never make a promise you can't keep." (Indirect Narration)

Ans. I told him not to make any promises which he cannot keep.

- (iv) You call him. (Passive Voice)

Ans. Let him be called by you.

- (v) He has read a number of books. (Passive Voice)

Ans. Many books have been read by him.

- (vi) One should keep one's promise. (Passive Voice)

Ans. Promises must be kept.

Q.3. (a) Make the sentences with the following phrasal verbs, idioms to clarify their meaning (any 4) (4)

- Ans. (i) **Back Up:** It is always good to have a backup plan.

(ii) Tell Upon: The incessant work in which Gray had been engaged was now beginning to tell upon him, and his anxieties were increased by domestic afflictions.

- (iii) **Pull together:** I will hardly have time to pull a snack together.
- (iv) **Gift of the gab:** Bev can speak to the parents. She has the gifts of the gab.
- (v) **Account for:** Everyone was accounted for after the floods.
- (vi) **Sit on the fence:** You can't sit on the fence any longer-you must choose whose side you are one.
- (vii) **Cut down:** I'm trying to cut down on the amount of coffee I drink during the day.

Q.3.(b) Give the Antonym of the following word using appropriate prefixes: (2)

- Ans.** (i) **Centralize:** Divide
 (ii) **Loyal:** Unfaithful
 (iii) **Violence:** Peace
 (iv) **Accurate:** General

Q.3.(c) Give the Synonyms of the following words: (2)

- Ans.** (i) **Amiable:** Amicable
 (ii) **Scanty:** Insufficient
 (iii) **Timid:** Shy
 (iv) **Crafty:** Clever

Q.3.(d) Use the following words in sentences: (any 5) (2.5)

- Ans.** (i) **Affect:** He was affected by cancer.
 (ii) **Effect:** Her statement had a surprising effect on Dean.
 (iii) **Complaint:** We complained to the waiter that our food wasn't cooked properly, so we got our meal for free.
 (iv) **Vein:** He lifted his head and again the thick vein in his thin neck filled with blood and the colour rapidly came and went in his face.

(v) **Vain:** The child tried in vain to keep up.

(vi) **Temper:** Her temper rose with her voice.
 (vii) **Tamper:** Their mission was specially to tamper with the troops.

Q.3.(e) Give one word substitution for the following: (2)

Ans. (i) **A lover of books:** Bibliophile

(ii) **Study of environment:** Ecology

(iii) **A person working only for money:** Money Grubber

(iv) **That has no equal:** As a pastor, it can be argued he has no equal.

Q.4. (a) Read the following passage and answer the following questions that follow:

Man has always dreamed of, but never actually lived in, a Garden of Eden. It is essence of human condition that man lives not in a complaint but in a resistant environment, an environment which he must constantly make an effort to control, if he cannot wholly master it. Man's physical and social situations are ever setting tasks for him in which he must somehow efficiently adapt means to ends. For if it is inherent in man's situation to have to expand 'efforts' to cope with the environment, it is also in his nature to have a limited amount of energy for this general effort. Man everywhere and at all time, therefore, has had to make at least some effort efficiently and economically.

(Bernard Barber)

(i) In what sort of atmosphere does a man live?

(2)

Ans. It is essence of human condition that man lives not in a complaint but in a resistant environment, an environment which he must constantly make an effort to control, if he cannot wholly master it.

(ii) What is inherent in man?

(2)

Ans. It is inherent in man's situation to have to expand 'efforts' to cope with the environment, it is also in his nature to have a limited amount of energy for this general effort.

(iii) Write a précis of the passage.

(3.5)

Ans. Man wishes to live an environment where he can use his free will but he cannot.

Q.4.(b) Describe the significance of visuals in technical writing with an example.

(5)

Ans. A visual is any pictorial representation that is used by the writer to clarify, explain, and support an idea. Visuals are integral part of every effective document. Correctly incorporated visuals can make a point or idea clearer and understandable which in turn make the author's message more effective. Choosing the right visual to support an idea is very important because instead of enhancing understanding they can make it more complex. For example using a line graph to represent the percentage of unemployed in a country will totally confuse the reader and will obscure the point. On contrary using a pie chart to represent the same data will be much better because with just a glance the reader will be able to get the message.

There is a wide variety of visual, which are effective for different purposes. They can be divided in two major categories, functional and motivational.

- **Functional:** Used to support or enhance an understanding of a topic. They can be subdivided into four categories.

- *Graphs* - used to show relationships and patterns over time
- *Charts* - used to represent parts of a whole or relationships
- *Tables* - used to display and organize large amount of data, usually numerical
- *Illustrations* - used to show how something looks or works

- **Motivational:** used only to get the reader's attention and motivate him/her to read the document by making it more visually attractive. They can be anything from text formatting to stunning images.

The incorporation of the visual is as important for its effectiveness as its using the correct type. When preparing a document you must plan in advance where to place and reference the visuals. Visuals must be incorporated and referenced into the text.

Visual checklist

- Determine if a visual is needed to clarify an idea
- Select the visual that best represents the information
- Clearly label the visual (title, figure number, units, labels, source of data)
- Introduce the visual before it appears in the document
- Give a complete and relevant explanation of the visual
- Place the visual close to where is referenced
- Adjust your visual to the specific audience

Or**Q.4.(b) Describe characteristics of good piece of technical writing.**

(5)

Ans. Technical writing is any written form of writing or drafting technical communication used in a variety of technical and occupational fields, such as computer

hardware and software, engineering, chemistry, aeronautics, robotics, finance, consumer electronics, and biotechnology. It encompasses the largest sub-field within technical communication.^[1]

The Society for Technical Communication defines technical communication as any form of communication that exhibits one or more of the following characteristics: "(1) communicating about technical or specialized topics, such as computer applications, technology, such as web pages, help files, or social media sites; or (2) providing instructions about how to do something, regardless of the task's technical nature".

Knowing the characteristics of technical writing is very important if you are a person that is interested in writing professionally. There are many different types of writing and each type has a purpose. Technical writing is different from other types of writing in that it is more informative. The purpose of this type of writing is to explain a variety of topics to other people. Technical writing is commonly seen in how to manuals and other pieces that provide direction. Learning the characteristics of technical writing is essential if you want to build a successful writing career.

Purpose of Technical Writing

Every type of writing has a goal. There are some forms of writing that are geared to telling a story and there are other forms of writing that are geared to expressing opinions.

The main purpose of technical writing is to provide sometimes complex information. This is the type of writing that will:

- Assist a person with understanding more about a particular item, such as a computer or a new drug or a new piece of technology.
- Explain how an object works or how to complete a project.

Technical writing is targeted to readers who are looking for information on a particular topic. The goal in targeting this group is to make sure that the information provided is clear, concise and easy for anyone to understand.

This type of writing is somewhat difficult for some people as it requires that you are able to translate information that is sometimes hard to comprehend into terms that anyone will be able to read and follow along with, without an issue. While there are different types of writing that are informative, technical writing is the type that most clearly focuses on presenting information in a specific way so that people can use the information for a variety of purposes.

Characteristics of Technical Writing

Technical writing, just as any other form of writing, has certain characteristics which distinguish it from other types of writing. It is very different from writing opinion pieces, essays, prose, non-fiction or fiction.

- It is clear and straight forward. If you are interested in technical writing for professional purposes, it is very important to know that this type of writing requires that the writer stick to the subject matter and relay information in a clear and concise manner.

• The language is very direct and straight to the point. The writing will avoid words that people do not understand and will avoid an eloquent writing style.

• It is very detailed and informative. The perfect example of technical writing is a textbook. The written content of most textbooks is geared to providing information by describing the subject matter as fully as possible.

• It is very structured. This type of writing has a very obvious composition that makes it easy for the reader to follow along. Solid structure is needed with technical writing as it allows the audience to easily access the information as needed.

Uses of Technical Writing

With understanding the characteristics of technical writing, you can better comprehend how this type of writing is used. Technical writing is found everywhere. There are a variety of different types of writing which use a technical style.

For example, instructions of all sorts are a perfect example of technical writing.

- When you open up an instruction manual, as the reader, the goal is to be informed about the product so that you can use it as efficiently as possible.

- Lab reports are another example of technical writing. The main purpose of a lab report is to explain the occurrences in a lab so that others will be able to gain information.

- Driving directions can be considered a type of technical writing as the goal is to clearly and efficiently provide instructions on how to go from point A to point B.

Overall, technical writing is a very useful form of writing that is encountered by everyone almost every day.

Q.5. (a) Answer the following in about 250-300 words:

Describe the guidelines given by L.A. Hill for writing in a systematic way.

(7.5)

Ans. Principles of Good Writing: L.A. Hill: In the essay, "Principles of Good Writing", L.A. Hill tells us the principles that we should follow if we want to write well - how to think clearly and logically, how to increase vocabulary and expression, how to find subjects for writing, how to make them interesting and what to avoid in writing. If we want to write well we must think clearly and logically. To develop it we should practice thinking about a subject and follow it step by step. We should practice it repeatedly. For example, if we think about the freedom of a man, we shall find that his freedom is limited first to what is possible, then to what is legal. His freedom is limited so because he cannot fly to Mars; that is impossible, and he must not kill his neighbour, as that is illegal. Repeated practice of this sort on various topics will improve our availability to think clearly and logically. To increase our vocabulary or stock of words and expressions, we should read widely and carefully. We should note down the interesting and useful expressions and know their meanings with the help of a dictionary.

One can learn writing by writing only. So, one should write without waiting for any inspiration. Good writing depends more upon hard labour and less upon inspiration. How to find subject matters to write on? If we carefully observe things around us we shall find many interesting things to write about. We should read our newspapers, books and magazines carefully, and note down the striking things and ideas that we come across. If we develop a warm understanding of human joys and sorrows we shall find a lot of interesting things to write about in every ordinary incidents of life. To be a good writer, it is not enough to find out interesting subjects. One has to write about them in an interesting way. To write interestingly, one has to select what kind of readers he wants to write for. Then one can find out what kind of subjects interests them. If we read woman's magazine we shall find what subject interests them, and we find subjects that interests young people from magazines meant for young people like sports magazines. Moreover we must remember that subjects that concern us at present interest us more. A writer should thus select subjects that are of present interest and that are interesting to the kind of readers that he aims at. The subjects that we choose must be ones that we know very well. Only then we can write on them with authority and conviction.

While writing on the chosen subject we should write in a systematic way. In the first paragraph, for example, we should state clearly what we are going to write about and why. In the middle, we should present the ideas and arguments in support of it. We should write only the relevant things and avoid the irrelevant. In the last paragraph we should summarize leading to a neat and clear end of what we have been talking about.

earlier. However the reader will not find interest in our writing unless we ourselves are intensely interested in it. In our writing we must try to convey the feeling that we ourselves are deeply interested in the subject, and our own interest will infect the reader as it were. However, while doing so, we must not force upon them our own personal problems, which have no importance to the readers in general.

The writer trying to write well must not try to tell the reader the obvious things. If a subject is of importance, it should be discussed seriously. The reader knows that. He does not need to be told so in many words. One should avoid abstract words and expressions as far as practicable. One should instead use the concrete words and expressions. So, one should avoid euphemism, which is used to hide unpleasant things in pleasant language, for example, special treatment to mean savage torture.

A writer must follow the same style consistently. We must not mix up the formal and the slang expressions in the same piece of writing. It is absurd if we write, "I have had no alternative but to give it the thumbs-down." The expression "I have had no alternative but to give" is a formal piece of expression, whereas the expression, "to give it the thumbs-down", is a very colloquial or slang expression. The mixture is very ridiculous. If we do not at times find the right word or expression, we should use the expression that comes to us for the time being or leave the space blank to be filled up later. Later we may think and find out a better expression otherwise our flow of thoughts may be interrupted. After the writing is over, we must read it over again critically. We can replace words and expressions that we find weak or vague with better one

Or

Q.5.(a) Describe the experience of flow as explained by A.P. J Kalam.

Ans. Flow While Working

Flow is an overwhelming and joyous experience while working. It is a sensation anyone experiences when he/she acts with total commitment.

The desire to work at optimum capacity leaves hardly any room for anything else. Kalam had people who would scoff at the 40 hours a week job they were paid for. He knew others who worked 60,80 and even 100 hours a week because they found their work exciting and rewarding. Total commitment is the common denominator among all successful men and women. Good health and boundless energy is required. Climbing to the top demands strength.

During flow, action follows action according to an internal logic, there seems to be no need of confusion intervention on the part of the worker. There is no hurry and there are no distracting demands on one's attention. The distinction between self and the activity disappears.

The team working on SLV was experiencing flow. Although they worked hard, they were very relaxed, energetic and fresh. There are two requirements to get into the flow. They are:

1. To work hard as you can at something that presents a challenge.
2. Availability of a significant span of uninterrupted time.

Kalam had experienced this state many times, almost every day of the SLV-3 mission. There have been days in the laboratory when he had looked up to find the laboratory empty and realized that it was way past his work hours. On other days, Kalam and his team members had been so caught up their work that the lunch hour slipped by without their conscious.

Q.5.(b) Write a para on 'informal communication' in an organization. (5)

Ans. Informal communication occurs outside an organization's established channels for conveying messages and transmitting information. While formal communication

follows practices shaped by hierarchy, technology systems, and official policy, informal communication faces fewer restrictions. Formal communication usually involves documentation, while informal communication usually leaves no recorded trace for others to find or share. Informal communication frequently crosses boundaries within an organization and is commonly separate from work flows. That is, it often occurs between people who do not work together directly but share an affiliation or a common interest in the organization's activities and/or a motivation to perform their jobs well.

In the past, many organizations considered informal communication (generally associated with interpersonal, horizontal communication) a hindrance to effective organizational performance and tried to stamp it out. This is no longer the case. The maintenance of personal networks and social relationships through information communication is understood to be a key factor in how people get work done.

Formal communications in traditional organizations are frequently "one-way": they are initiated by management and received by employees. Their content is perceived as authoritative because it originates from the highest levels of the company. Informal communication, on the other hand, can occur in any direction and take place between individuals of different status and roles.

While informal communication is important to an organization, it also may have disadvantages. When it takes the form of a "rumor mill" spreading misinformation, informal communication is harmful and difficult to shut down because its sources cannot be identified by management. Casual conversations are often spontaneous, and participants may make incorrect statements or promulgate inaccurate information. Less accountability is expected from informal communications, which can cause people to be careless in their choice of words, indiscreet, or disclosing sensitive information.

Or

Q.5.(b) Write a General Notice informing the employee the change in reporting time of the office. (5)

**Info Tech Pvt. Ltd
Cyber Hub, Gurgaon
NOTICE No. 345**

Ref No: 345/HR/IT

Date: 23rd October, 2016

TEMPORARY CHANGE IN EMPLOYEE SHIFT TIMINGS

All the employees are hereby informed that the shift timings have been temporarily changed from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm slot to 9am to 5pm with effect from 24th October, 2016 (Friday).

This is in view of the traffic problem near IFCO Chowk due to Metro construction. The timings will resume once the traffic problem gets sorted.

**Mr. Rakesh Sharma
HR Head**

**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION [FEB. 2017]
SECOND SEMESTER [B.TECH.]
COMMUNICATION SKILLS [ETHS-112]**

Time : 1½ hrs.

M.M. : 30

Note: All questions are compulsory.

Q.1. Correct the following sentences:

Q.1. (a) Either she or her friend is telling a lie. (5 × 1 = 5)

Ans. Either she or her friend are telling a lie.

Q.1. (b) A thermometer measured the temperature of the body.

Ans. A thermometer measures the temperature of the body.

Q.1. (c) Mohan wants to avail for two days leave to attend a marriage.

Ans. Mohan wants to avail two days leave to attend a marriage.

Q.1. (d) He has an appetite for learning everything.

Ans. He has an appetite of learning everything.

Q.1. (e) None of them are willing to go.

Ans: None of them is willing to go

Q.2. (a) Write the synonym of the following words:- (3)

Ans. a. Violation: Breach

b. Enforce: Mandatory

c. Inadvertent: Unintentional

Q.3. Give one word substitution for the following statements:- (2)

Ans. (a) One who collects stamps: Philatelist

(b) Art of drawing maps: Cartography

Q.4. Make sentences with the following idioms with meanings:- (3)

Ans. (a) Spick and span (Clean): Rama likes to keep the house spick and span.

(b) To call a spade a spade (refers to calling something "as it is"): Parents are often reluctant to see any faults in their children. It is always better to call a spade a spade rather than spoiling the children with this behaviour.

(c) To blow ones own trumpet (to boast): If you blow your own trumpet or blow your own horn, you tell people that you are very clever or successful.

Q.5. Write words using the given prefixes and suffixes: (4×.5=2)

a. In-sufficient

b. Im-possible

c. kind-ness

d. friend-ship

Q.6. Convert the following as directed:

Q.6. (a) The company marketed several new products every year (convert to passive voice)

Ans. Several products were marketed by the company every year.

Q.6. (b) I said to Harshit, "Please give me your book." (convert to indirect speech.)

Ans. I told Harshit to give me his book.

(2×1=2)

Q.7. Write a short note on Indianism with examples.

(3)

Ans. The influence of Indian culture and language on speaking and writing English is popularly termed as Indianism. A friendly clerk asking me for my name is apt to start a conversation with, "What is your good name?" As if I hold that sort of information close to my heart and only divulge my evil pseudonym. Bizarre is it not. This is typical Indianism. Here is a compilation of some common cases of Indianism in daily life.

1. 'Passing out'

When you complete your studies at an educational institution, you graduate from that institution. You do not "pass out" from that institution.

To "pass out" refers to losing consciousness, like after you get too drunk, though I'm not sure how we managed to connect graduating and intoxication.

Oh wait ... of course, poor grades throughout the year could lead to a sudden elation on hearing you've passed all of your exams, which could lead to you actually "passing out," but this is rare at best.

2. 'Kindly revert'

One common mistake we make is using the word revert to mean reply or respond. Revert means "to return to a former state."

I can't help thinking of a sarcastic answer every time this comes up.

"Please revert at the earliest."

"Sure, I'll set my biological clock to regress evolutionarily to my original primitive hydrocarbon state at 1 p.m. today."

3. 'Years back'

If it happened in the past, it happened years ago, not "years back."

Given how common this phrase is, I'm guessing the first person who switched "ago" for "back" probably did it years back. See what I mean?

And speaking of "back," asking someone to use the backside entrance sounds so wrong.

"So when did you buy this car?"

"Oh, years back."

"Cool, can you open the backside? I'd like to get a load in."

Q.8. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:-

Robot is the form of programmed automation to carry out the programmed task repetitively without complaints. It is a computer controlled machine set up at the fixed place to perform several tasks like machine loading, unloading, spot welding, spray painting etc. Outside the factory, robot finds its application in banks, restaurants and even homes.

Apart from performing some hard tasks, robots are also engaged in dangerous environments. In constructing building, a robot is employed to undergo risks. In coal mining it is employed for the drilling operation where there is danger of eruption of poisonous gases. In fire work factories, chemical factories and nuclear plants which are the danger prone zones, robots come to rescue to perform the hazardous tasks of assembling, packing etc. Robots are also used in the military operations like firefighting. A robot is also set for space research and undersea operations.

In the service industry a robot finds its utmost use. It may be employed in the task of teaching. In the company, robots can be employed for cleaning, straightening the merchandise, restocking, noting the check - out time of the labourers etc. In the 24 hours

fast food restaurants a robot may be of help to make up the order of the different customers. In the bank it can take care of the deposits and withdrawals. The routine task of adding, subtracting, counting money, entering customer's account status can be performed easily using a robot. In the place of a security guard a robot can be employed that can report to the head who is a human being. Household robots can perform dish washing, rug vacuuming, making beds, furniture dusting, food preparation etc. Lawn garden work can well have maintained by a robot. It is considered so special because of its useful application, easier installation, increasing production and market expansion.

Q.8.(a) Write a precis of the above paragraph and also give a suitable title.

(4)

Ans. Robots the scientific wonders(TITLE)

Robots are real scientific wonders that humans have created. The Robots if put to use can make our lives a lot easier. They can just about serve us in doing all those works that otherwise we would have found difficult to do. All the hazardous activities military operations like firefighting, space research and undersea operations can be well performed by the Robots in an impeccable manner and with great precision. In general, a Robot can be useful in doing everyday tasks like application in banks, restaurants and even homes. In the 24 hours fast food restaurants a robot may be of help to make up the order of the different customers. In the bank it can take care of the deposits and withdrawals.

Q.8.(b) What is a Robot? What are the different tasks performed by a robot?

(2)

Ans. Robot is the form of programmed automation to carry out the programmed task repetitively without complaints. It is a computer controlled machine set up at the fixed place to perform several tasks like machine loading, unloading, spot welding, spray painting etc. Outside the factory, robot finds its application in banks, restaurants and even homes.

Q.8.(c) Does the Robot operate in dangerous environments? Give example.

(2)

Ans: Yes, a Robot operates in dangerous environment. In constructing building, a robot is employed to undergo risks. In coal mining it is employed for the drilling operation where there is danger of eruption of poisonous gases. In fire work factories, chemical factories and nuclear plants which are the danger prone zones, robots come to rescue to perform the hazardous tasks of assembling, packing etc. Robots are also used in the military operations like firefighting. A robot is also set for space research and undersea operations.

Q.8.(d) Why is a robot very important?

Ans. It is considered so special because of its useful application, easier installation, increasing production and market expansion. Robots can be used to perform , dangerous, sensitive and complex tasks with ease. So they are very important.

**END TERM EXAMINATION [MAY-JUNE 2017]
SECOND SEMESTER [B.TECH.]
COMMUNICATION SKILLS [ETHS-112]**

Time : 3 hrs.

M.M. : 75

Note: Attempt all questions as directed.

Q.1. Correct the following sentences:-

(1×10=10)

(a) The movie is too good

Ans. The movie is so good.

(b) Walk fast, least you should not miss the train.

Ans. Walk fast, least you should miss the train.

(c) Mr Smith and the family generally go to the church on Sunday morning.

Ans. Mr Smith and the family go to the church on Sunday morning.

(d) We often deceive us.

Ans. We often deceive ourselves.

(e) I am searching my mobile.

Ans. I am searching for my mobile.

(f) I founded a mobile on the road while coming back from the college.

Ans. I found a mobile on the road while coming back from the college.

(g) On last Sunday, we went on a picnic.

Ans. Last Sunday we went on a picnic.

(h) India's economy is more stronger than Pakistan.

Ans. India's economy is stronger than Pakistan.

(i) The evidence prove that he is guilty.

Ans. The evidence proves that he is guilty.

(j) Sorry I am not recognizing you.

Ans. Sorry I do not recognize you.

Q.2. Convert the following direct speech into indirect speech:

(1×5=5)

(a) He said, "Lisa do you have an answer"?

Ans. He asked if Lisa had an answer.

(b) "I am not going to help you" he told me.

Ans. He told me that he would not help.

(c) He said, "I can speak four languages".

Ans. He said that he could speak four languages.

(d) "You shouldn't take my laptop."

Ans. He advised not to take his laptop.

(e) The boy said to his friend, "I am waiting for you here now".

Ans. The boy told his father that he was waiting for him there.

Q.3. Write the homophones of the given words:-

(10×.5=5)

Ans.

a. Maize: Gaze

b. Rain: Pain

- c. Pale: Stale
- d. Ring: Sing
- e. Hue: Rue
- f. Queue: Due
- g. Carrot: Parrot
- h. Allowed: Followed
- i. Break: take
- j. All: fall

Q.4. Complete the sentences with a suitable phrasal verb: (1x5=5)

Ans. Get down to, hit upon, snapped at, threw up, cast aside.

- a. The sick child _____ while waiting at the doctor's. (Threw up)
- b. Let's not waste any time now and _____ business straight away. (get down to)
- c. She _____ the report indignantly. (cast aside)
- d. After a series of failures, the scientist finally _____ an idea as to how to keep a room cool without using air conditioners. (hit upon)
- e. I felt a shiver down my spine as the bulldog suddenly _____ me. (got down to)

Q.5. Change the voice of the following sentences: (1x5=5)

a. Who taught you to ski?

Ans. Skiing has been taught to you by whom?

b. Instructions will be given to you by the director.

Ans. Director will give instructions to you.

c. The kangaroo carried her baby in her pouch.

Ans. The baby has been carried by the kangaroo in her pouch.

d. She faxed her application for a new job.

Ans. Application has been faxed by her for a new job.

e. A scathing review was written by the critic.

Ans. The critic wrote a scathing review.

Q.6. Use these idioms in sentences of your choice. (1x5=5)

a. Go Bananas: I'll end up going bananas if I have to work in this cubicle for one more day!

b. At sixes and sevens: Mrs. Smith is at sixes and sevens since the death of her husband.

c. Green eyed monster: My daughter often succumbs to the green-eyedmonster when she sees the toys that her friends have.

d. To lie dormant: After lying dormant for a year he has started working on his new book.

e. A far cry: Our modern clothes are a far cry from the animal skins worn by our ancestors.

Q.7. Read the passage carefully and attempt the questions:-

What distinguishes humans from animals? For some it is language, for others it is the altruistic willingness to help other members of the species. However, this kind of altruism seems to exist in the animal world as well. Researchers working with

Cristophe Boesch at the Max Plank Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig observed that West African Chimpanzees adopt the orphaned young, even though they are not related to them. Several animals lavished care on a juvenile for several years. Surprisingly, half of these adoptive parents were male.

This behaviour is thought to be encouraged by the pressure of leopards, with whom the West African Chimpanzees share their habitat. The constant threat from the big cats seems to have encouraged cohesion and solidarity within the group. Accordingly, the scientists observed more chimpanzee adoptions in West Africa's Tai National Park than in East Africa.

Wild Chimpanzees appear to be more prepared to help than those living in captivity. In zoos, chimpanzees cooperate with other members of the group to only a very limited extent. 'Our observations show that altruism in wild chimpanzees is much more widespread than studies of chimpanzees in zoos would suggest,' concludes Chrisophe Boesch.

(a) Give a suitable title for the passage.

(1)

Ans. Altruism in Animals

(b) What does the author want to establish by suggesting that animals are altruistic?

(2)

Ans. By saying that the animals are also altruistic by nature, the author wants to draw a similarity between animals and man. That the nature of helping those of the same species is not only there in humans but seen in the animals as well like in the case of Wild Chimpanzees.

(c) What surprises the author while discovering the adoptive streak in animals?

(2)

Ans. While observing the adoptive nature of animals the author is surprised to find that half of those adoptive animals are male.

(d) In the expression 'this behaviour is thought to be encouraged....' the word 'this' refers to which meaning?

(2)

Ans. In the expression 'this behaviour is thought to be encouraged....' the word 'this' refers to the nature of being adoptive.

(e) Write a precis of the above passage.

(3)

Ans. The passage talks about a unique nature of being supportive and adoptive to fellow Chimpanzees in western Africa, a nature said to hold the human race distinct than the animals. The researcher found that the inherent need to protect its fellow Chimpanzees from the leopards drove the Chimpanzees to take the weaker members of its species into protective fold.

Q.8. Write a paragraph on any one topic:

(5)

(a) An encounter that changed your life.

Ans. It was about ten o'clock on Saturday morning February 28, 1987, when I had an experience that changed the rest of my life! This day was different than any other because after I left my home, I would not be back for months.

As I waited outside for my ride to work to pick me up, I heard the sound of someone whistling in my backyard. I walked toward my backyard and found out that it was my good friend Russell in his backyard, walking around with his cockatiel on his shoulder. We sat on our adjacent fence, which divided our residential lots, and talked a while and played with his bird to pass time. After about fifteen minutes had passed, Buddy flew up into a nearby tree. We both knew that Buddy could not fly far because his wings were

clipped, but we had to get him down from the tree. Since Buddy was in a tree that hung in my yard, I first began to net him with a swimming pool pole. The harder I tried however, the higher up Buddy flew. When Buddy flew out of the pole's reach, I grabbed a ladder to boost me up higher. After climbing about 25 feet in the air while on a second story extension ladder, I again tried to get Buddy. But after one end of the pool pole got within 22 to 24 inches of a high tension power line, the electricity arced across the air, and used me as a common ground.

At first I did not know what was going on. Everywhere I looked was RED! I did not see scenery; it was like someone put a red wall in front of my eyes. And in one direction I could see a flash of light coming toward me at a tremendous speed. I tried to get out of its way but I was helpless. I clenched my teeth and tried to face this wall of light head on. And as it got closer, I could hear a 60 Hz hum increase in volume! Finally I screamed as it over took me, and then I watched it leave in the distance. Then I saw another flash! I needed help but I was doomed for its execution. The Flash of light approached closer and closer, the hum roared through my ears. I lost complete bodily control over my hands, legs, arms, and mouth. I prepared to accept the second flash. But once again I screamed in pain as it plowed over me like I was not there! I thought I was dead, but in the distance I saw a third Flash of light waiting to approach me. I frantically looked around for an escape route, but all I saw was a wall of red. There was nothing I could do and there was no where I could go? I had run out of options. I believed that I struggled for freedom as much this time as I did the first, but everything was happening too fast to remember. Than everything went black. There was no time...there was no sound...there was no light...time had just stopped!

I opened up my eyes and saw Russ over me, but he could not hear me. I could not move a muscle because it was like a plain of glass separated us and I was frozen in time! Then everything began to go black again. I was scared, I wanted so much to say, "Hey" but the situation progressed without me. My life faded to black and again I felt no pain...there was no time...there was no sound...and there was no light! Time had just stopped! I can't say how much time passed but later I opened my eyes again.

I remember seeing my eyes under that glass pane. I saw Russ hard at work trying to save my life. But when I looked up and around, I noticed that I was not on the ground anymore. I was sitting on the fence watching the accident from a bird's eye view. On the ground I was hurting, but I felt no pain, no pressure, heard no sound, and saw everything like it was ten minutes ago? And in the blink of an eye my environment changed.

I was in a large white room that had no walls. The white light in this room everywhere was so bright, that there were no shadows or darkness. In the distance I could see hundreds of human shaped figures walking towards me. I felt scared and began to run. And as I started running, a figure came out of the crowd, and like a javelin thrower, it threw a bolt of light that was about three feet long into the air. The light came down and struck me in my back as I was running away. After it hit me, I could not move a muscle. With all of my strength I struggled to move. The figures walked closer, I saw that the figures had no facial features,: it was almost like they were an outline of a solid transparent mass. But, then about seven to ten seconds later, I broke free!!! I can't explain what happened but I was free! I ran until I dropped. I ran as far as I could until I came upon something. The new surface that I saw was different than what I was on before. It moved! It was the same color as the ground I was on, (white) but this was almost like water! Of course the "water" was white in color, but it was different. The figures were continuing in my direction, so I had two choices. I could deal with them or run like a coward? I choose to run!!! When I took my first step onto this new ground, I fell in and

could not stay afloat. I was not worried about breathing, but once I fell in this water, I opened my eyes on the ground and saw my backyard as I left it.

To this day I'm not sure where I was? What had happened? Imagine going different places without your control? Being pulled, pushed, and afraid. The only thing I do know is the difference between something real and a dream, and this was real! I don't bring up the subject because it makes people uncomfortable, but I do try to answer any questions

Q.8. (b) Adults are merely obsolete children.

Ans. Adults are nothing more than the kids that died in the process of growing up

There are those, the few and many, they believe being an adult and growing up go hand-in-hand, but it is I, telling you that they don't. Okay, well, yes, definition confines them as synonyms, but the popular consensus does not. A word carries meaning brought about by the society in-which the word functions. I am not getting to an argument with the dictionary, rather, I am saying that there is this idea contrived that adults have to behave a certain way, have to dress a certain way, and work at a certain profession.

There is the selfish, pompous, oblivious, empowered, oh, and don't forget the stupid, let's pick our poison, all of these variations can be found as ingredients to conjure up an adult. I think that I should clarify that I am not calling every adult any of these things, but rather, I am talking about this idea that the next step after high-school and college is formal attires, quote un-quote "real jobs".

Nobody has the jurisdiction to define precisely what the world is supposed to amount to, and it can vary from person to person. I think that it has been said to the point of cliché, but life is yours to live. Life is meant to be lived in the real-world, but the twist in life is that the "real-world" isn't all that it's cracked up to be. There is hate, bigotry, rape, Justin Bieber, misogyny, and constant suffering throughout the "real world" and it's the product of adults that standby and let it happen. While I respect all religious beliefs and all conceptualization of life as long as it doesn't infringe on my own don't expect for me to accept them as law.

You don't follow footsteps; you blaze a path of your own, and let those that judge you catch flame in the crosshairs.

I romanticize and glamorize reality because I want for it to be better than what it really is, I don't want a "real job" because "real jobs" don't feed the kids in Africa, teach people to discard of prejudice, and they don't help kids deal with social-anxiety. (Ha. I bet you know why you're the one reading this out-loud?) Wanting to be a part of something larger than yourself doesn't mean you're not living in the real-world, it means that you want to change the real-world to a place worth living in. It doesn't make you a pessimist; it makes you an optimist in his prime. (Optimus Prime, get it?)

If there's a God then he probably has so much self-doubt that he questions his own existence.

I believe that the world should be treated as a joke, and the meaning is to strengthen the punch-line. What are the best jokes? Oh, well, they're the ones with wit, and quite frankly, I find this joke to be offensive. There are soldiers spilling blood and not a single-drop of selflessness or thoughtfulness is shown for their efforts. And then, there is this constant yearning for immediate self-gratification vindicated and justified by this intertwined web of bland and ordinary status-quo.

You have to be this way, or you have to behave this way, and if you don't then there has to be something wrong with you.

I once went to a seminar in Kaskaskia College, and I watched this Holocaust survivor tell me about all the bodies that he climbed over. I listened to this man about how he hid for over fifteen months from Nazis. He went into detail about how he witnessed an infant child being poisoned because they couldn't risk her cries leading to their discovery.

You can tell me that it was a long time ago, and albeit, yes, oh, God bless the eternal sunshine of a spotless mind, but the reality is that things like this continue to happen. Executive leaders will continuously throw their weight around for the sake of it, and you know what, maybe they mean well. However, before long, it becomes clear that more often than not, somewhere along the way, they become the ones behind the trigger.

Growing up is taking the frameworks of all the ideas and traits to your personality and then, tweaking them in such a way that you don't have to depend on others, and then applying them to whatever it is with your time spent on Earth. It isn't settling, and it isn't giving up what you believe because you want to be accepted.

In life, I may never be accepted, in-fact, I have come to welcome that reputation, but I may change the world, so that's something, I guess.

I believe that by changing the way that we take about things, we can truly begin to make the world a better place. I believe that if we could all work together to put aside our differences, not condemn people to Hell for different beliefs, and stop with the constant attempts at manipulation and back-handedness, we could really begin to accomplish something.

We may never be able to create heaven on Earth, but that doesn't seem like a good enough reason not to try. Being an adult shouldn't mean losing all innocence and hope for the betterment of humanity. It should be an endless pursuit of perfection, and a journey embarked that doesn't need to end. These kinds of ideas are ambitious, heartened, and sincere, but I didn't do it as an adult because they're obsolete children.

No, all that I had to do was grow up.

Q.9. Write a short note on any one of the following:

(5)

a. **Expository writing.**

Ans. Expository Writing

Expository writing is writing that has a purpose of explaining, informing, or describing. In other words, **expository writing** is about providing information to the reader about a particular topic or subject. The purpose of **expository writing** differs from creative writing or persuasive writing. The purpose is merely to inform—to provide information.

Examples of Expository Writing:

This morning at 9am, a school bus collided with a car at the intersection of Jones and Heard streets. There were no injuries on the school bus, but medical personnel performed checks on each student and the driver before those students were transported to their schools. The driver of the car sustained slight, non-life-threatening injuries. He was transported to the local hospital. The accident is still under investigation at this time.

Advances in science and technology have made the use of "green" energy possible. In places where climate conditions permit, people are able to use solar energy or wind energy for power. Solar energy is the use of sunlight for energy and power. Humans are able to harness the energy of the sun by installing solar panels on their homes or businesses. Humans have also found ways to harness the power of the wind by using wind turbines to capture wind energy. Both of these forms of "green" energy are being used more and more.

The school science fair was a success again this year! We had 15 teams participating, and they all had amazing projects. Each team consisted of two students who designed a science experiment to test a hypothesis, created a display of their experiment and results, and presented their display to the judges. The winners this year are Sarah Jones and Mark Gordon, who hypothesized that students get into less trouble in the classroom on days when it is sunny outside. The judges were very impressed with their data collection methods, which included asking teachers to share information on how many students earned stars at the end of each day. They correlated this information with their own data about the weather-sunny, cloudy, or rainy.

Q.8. (b) Narrative writing.

Ans. Often, the word *narrative* is synonymous with *story*. A narrative is the story (fiction or non-fiction) told and the order in which it is told. Sometimes, there is a narrator, a character or series of characters, who tell the story. Sometimes, as with most non-fiction, the author himself/herself in the narrator.

You are narrators of your own lives all the time. Something happens in class. You go to lunch; then, you tell the details that are important to you in the order that seems right to you. The story that you tell is a *narrative*. A reporter who tells a human interest story for the Olympics about an athlete that fought for years to get to the Olympics might emphasize his hardship, the time he had to sleep outside for a week, the eight hours a day that he worked out. The narrative is shaped by details. These details offer clues about the author's purpose. Clearly, the author who emphasizes the hardships of an Olympic athlete wants to show us that this person overcame adversity to succeed.

Why Write Narrative?

Narrative writing is very important in your day-to-day life. For the rest of your life, you will write texts, e-mails, cover letters, blogs, etc. about your beliefs, your ambitions, information you know, and feelings you have. What could be more important?

Narrative writing in fiction and non-fiction (and even poetry) tells others the stories of our personal experiences and allows us to gain empathy and sympathy about the world around us.

Q.10. Attempt any two:-

(10×2=20)

Q.10. (a) "A well-arranged speech is seldom a bad speech". Do you agree with this hint on public speaking as suggested by James Bryce? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans. "A well-organized speech is seldom a bad speech" as said by James Bryce. I agree with the given statement. The reasons for the same are as under:-

1. Have a point (but no more than a few).

How many times have you heard someone give a talk, and walked away asking yourself, "What was he or she even talking about?" This is the cardinal sin of speeches. Even if your audience hasn't had to pay money to attend your talk, they're giving you something potentially more valuable: their time. Respect them by having at least one main point, but also remember that having too many messages creates the same problem as having none.

2. Think about structure.

It's a basic but oft-forgotten rule: A good story needs a beginning, a middle, and an end. So does a good speech. You'll find that an audience reacts best if you tell them early on in your speech what you plan to tell them, and give them mileposts along the way.

Thus, don't just dive into your remarks. Tell the audience up front how you plan to arrange your talk, and even perhaps what your main points are. ("Today, I'm going to

(alk with you about three key things...") If all else is equal, also try to spend roughly the same amount of time on each section, and use verbal cues to let your audience know where you are in the talk ("That was the first point. The second point I want to share with you is....")

3. Connect, connect, connect.

Even though you're doing most of the talking, it's best to think of a speech as two-way conversation. Imagine that your relationship with the audience began before you arrived and will continue after you leave.

Add all of this up, and it means you need two things: confidence in your message, and a respectful understanding of your audience. Recognize that while you've ideally put hours into crafting your message, the folks in the folding chairs get a relatively short time to hear it. Don't talk down to them, but at the same time translate your words into language they're comfortable with.

4. Write poetry, not prose.

Written text works differently. Some things that look funny on the page work well when delivered orally, while other things that seem smart on paper fall flat when spoken aloud.

Therefore, model your text after poetry, lyrics, and of course, other great speeches. If nothing else, when you prepare your final draft, write it so that each new thought (and pause) begins on a new line. The final draft should look more like a poem than a page from a book.

5. Tell a story.

If you know anything about children, I can guarantee you one thing: Nobody has ever promised to go to bed if their parents agreed to give them a "bedtime lecture" first. We're simply wired to react better to stories than to recitations.

There are many great examples of this, but the one I always point clients to is the commencement address Steve Jobs gave in 2005 at Stanford. This was a masterful speech organized around three stories: how taking calligraphy courses later impacted the MacBook (a story about connecting the dots), being fired from and returning to Apple (a story about love and loss), and what he learned from his first diagnosis with pancreatic cancer (a story about death).

6. Rewrite and practice.

Those who give speeches often reuse the same material. That makes sense, as long as you accept that continual revision and practice is your responsibility as a speaker.

Personally, I enjoy giving updated versions of my "standard" speech about the five key things any entrepreneur must understand in order to be successful: mindset, urgency, resources, people, and happiness. I've rewritten it many times, however, and frankly I was a few dozen drafts deep into it before I realized that I could keep the audience on track by organizing the whole thing around an acronym: M-U-R-P-H. Not coincidentally, that also happens to be the nickname I've answered to since I was about 7 years old.

7. Leave them wanting more.

When my publisher contracts with me for a 100,000-word book, I give them a 100,000-word book. When someone asks me for a 30-minute speech, however, I usually prepare something that will take about 20 minutes to deliver.

This is for several reasons. First, most events run long, and schedules fall apart, so it's better to be prepared to squeeze your remarks into a shorter time frame than anticipated. Second, I often find that no matter how long I think it will take to deliver

remarks when I'm rehearsing, it usually takes longer when it's "for real." Finally, wrapping up a bit early forces you to involve the audience. And that's a great way to ensure that your speech is what it's supposed to be: a two-way conversation.

Q.10. (b) What did Kalam mean when he said that he had pushed a 'hold' button on his life?

Ans. Kalam's work required such intense commitment and hard work. He had to put a stop to all his leisure activities – whether it was badminton or weekends or holidays. He cut himself off from everyone – family friends; and relations. His only interaction was with colleagues working on the SLV project. When a person is totally and whole heartedly involved in his work he experiences a flow. In Kalam's definition flow is an overwhelming and joyous experience while working, or it is sensation we experience when we act with total involvement. When a flow results one action automatically follows another as if driven by some internal logic and the worker and work become inseparable. To get into the flow one requires to put in a lot of efforts and stretch his energy to the optimum level. Another pre-requisite for getting into the flow is that one should have availability of a significant duration of uninterrupted time and no distractions whatsoever.

Since SLV-3 was an indigenous design it might have its own draw backs but then one's success is also defined by one's failures. And sheer assiduous work would not bring anyone glory and honour. He then cited an example of people who build walls. They break their backs building walls and when they are dead, they leave behind miles of those walls. But others who place one rock on top of another work with a futuristic vision. They may build a terrace with roses climbing over them and where one could spend some leisure hours or may enclose an apple orchard within the wall. What ultimately is of importance is that these people leave behind more than a wall. And he urged Kalam to make rocketry neither his profession nor his livelihood, but a sacrosanct religion, a holy mission. Kalam had witnessed three tragic deaths in his family and to maintain his equanimity he threw himself into work. So intense was his commitment that everything else took a back seat – no badminton no leisure holidays, no family, not even any friends outside the SLV circle. To achieve success, says Kalam, one must have single-minded devotion and commitment to one's goals. But Kalam raises an objection to such individuals being termed 'workaholics' which, to him, sounds like some sort of an illness. If one works for something passionately, it cannot be an illness or abnormality. When one works at optimum capacity it leaves him no time for anything else. There are some who complain about 40 hours a week job, but on the other hand, there are some for whom even hundred hours a week are not tiring because they love their work. All successful men and women have an intense zeal and enthusiasm for their work regardless of the work time involved. But total involvement in work also requires good health and limitless energy. Climbing to the top whether it is one's career ladder or Mount Everest – requires a lot of energy. To a committed person work becomes a 'flow' where one action automatically follows another in logical precision without the conscious involvement of the worker. And the worker becomes one with the work he is involved with. All scientists working on SLV were working in that flow. Although the work was demanding, they all were very relaxed and energetic. 'What had made this possible?' says Kalam, it was perhaps that onerous targets seemed achievable. When the design of the SLV started emerging, Kalam felt a huge amount of confidence welling up inside it and he knew that the project was now attainable. The first requirement to get into that flow says Kalam is to put one's shoulder to the wheel when a task presents a challenge. The challenge may not be indomitable if it makes one work a little harder and one performs better every day. Another pre-requisite for getting into the flow is availability of uninterrupted

ly, to time. Distractions impede the flow. Kalam says that umpteen times he and his colleagues have been so engrossed in their work that hours would slip by and they would not even realize that lunch hour had come and gone. Their total commitment would not let them be conscious of their thirst or hunger.

Q.10. (c) What according to Dr Salim Ali, is the main reason for ecological imbalance?

Ans. The essay proposes the idea that an environmental consciousness is quite necessary for the balanced conservation of wild life and wild places on the face of earth. The interrelationship of man with other animals—fauna and flora should make him aware that his future cannot be separated from other beings' lives.

Unlike the past life of man tuned in nature's balance, the present is highly disastrous due to human interventions upon nature. This negative impact is visible in the aridity and desert formation in the ruined civilizations of Egypt, West Asia, Carthage and Indus valley. In the modern era the advanced technology and communication devices detrimental to natural resources have affected forests and wildlife so badly.

MS Randhawa in Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society gives historical evidence to argue that in the last 2000 years there has been progressive desiccation in northern India like that of Mathura region in Uttar Pradesh.

This drying up resulting in lesser rainfall and extinction of wild life brought about far reaching and irrevocable consequences. Deforestation directly affects the life of wild animals. For instance the absence of swampy grass jungle leads to the extinction of rhinoceros. In the first quarter of twentieth century the pinheaded duck disappeared due to the same reason. Similarly the withdrawal of moist conditions in the Indo-Gangetic Plain resulted in the lessening of the number of lions. Later on lions fell a victim to the rising population losing their habitat to cultivation. The disappearance of these animals is sufficient to attract the attention of mankind to nature, but much of the fact leaves unnoticed.

Salim Ali takes our grave concern to agricultural area. To refer to the natural balancing in agricultural economy he talks about the natural checks and balancing processes. As an example snakes and lizards are effective checks on rats and crop pests respectively. Man's superstitious beliefs too sometimes lead to the destruction of some animals which are necessary for ecological balancing. Human beings often tend to forget the damage they cause to nature.

Scientific and technological progress seems to be making mankind less controlled by natural environment. Pollution of air, water and soil has started boomeranging on man himself. Now-a-days we cannot consider nature self-balanced, self-controlled.

As a solution to this hazardous problem we should resort to knowledge so profound that educate us that we are no way different from animals physically and we should use our intellect for this knowledge. We cannot consider nature's resources inexhaustible.

- An environmental consciousness is quite necessary for the balanced conservation of life on earth.
- Man forgets to consider his dangerous activities on the composition of atmosphere and hydrosphere.
- In the past man lived in harmony with nature. When he got separated he got dangerously alienated.
- Shockingly this negative impact is visible in the aridity and desert formation in the ruined civilizations.

14-2017

Second Semester, Communication Skills

- Deforestation directly affects the life of wild animals.
- In agricultural economy natural checks and balancing processes are highly inevitable.
- With large-scale construction and technological progress we tend to forget huge burden we impose on earth.
- Pollution of natural resources boomerang on man himself with repercussions on the overall ecological imbalance.