

ADVANCE TECHNICAL COMMUNICATION Date

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1. (a)

A. to pay attention to everything that is happening around you and to what people are saying

B. to be extremely happy and excited

C. to use the worst people or things because that is all that is available

D. said to emphasize that very difficult or unpleasant situations has some advantage.

E. to be doing something that is dangerous or involve risks

F. harmful, Toxic

G. Analyze, Unfold

H. Develop, secure, stabilize

I. Able to do many different things

J. Viria

2(a) Social cognition

How people think about themselves and the social world more specially, how people select, interpret, remember, and use social information to make judgements and decisions.

- The assumption is that people are generally trying to form accurate impressions of the world and act so much of the time.
- Depending on the nature of social thinking, however, people, sometimes form erroneous impressions.

Social
Social events take place in the radius of 4 feet to 12 feet. In this zone, relationships are made formal and official. People are more cautious in their movements. The number of people decides whether it should be a sitting - sitting or sitting - standing positions. It is through experience that one decides which position to take. If the number of people is less and eye contact can be maintained, a sitting - standing positions can be used. To be authoritative with a large ~~audience~~ audience, a ~~sitting~~ sitting - standing position is used.

Public → This zone starts from 12 feet and may extend to 25 feet or to the range of sight and hearing. Events that take place in this zone, are formal. Here the audience views what is happening as an important observation. The degree of detachment is very high. The audience is free to do whatever it feels like.

Intimate → This zone starts with personal touch and extends just to 18 inches (one and half feet). Members of the family, lovers, spouses, relatives and parents fall under this zone. The best relationship that describes it is the mother-child relationship. This zone does not need active conversations. One can whisper or make unintelligent sounds but still be able to communicate.

Personal → This zone stretches from 18 inches to 4 feet. Close friends, colleagues, etc. fall in this zone; instead of whispering sounds or utter silence, there can be normal conversation. Though this zone is personal, it is a quiet, a relaxed and casual place.

3(b) Lata Mangeshkar was considered one of the greatest singer in India. Her contribution to the Indian music industry was immense. She was the eldest of her four siblings. While her songs had always been the highlight of her career, her camaraderie with her sister Asha Bhosale was also something that grabbed a lot of attention.

Lata Mangeshkar and Asha Bhosale had a very strong bond from early childhood. So much so that on her first day of school, Lata left the premises because they would not allow her to bring her sister Asha with her. Both sisters started singing to support their family.

Lata ji died of Covid-19 complications on 6 February. While she was in the hospital, Asha Bhosale moved often visit her. The singer had also revealed that she held a special puja for Lata ji at her home.

In an interview, with a leading daily Asha Bhosale had once opened up about rumours of a 'siblings rivalry' with her elder sister Lata Mangeshkar. Asha Bhosale dismissed the rumours and said, 'She is my sister and my favourite singer.'

People did carry kales and try to make
least trouble but blood is thicker
than water. I remember, sometimes
both of us would be at a function
and some industry types would ignore
me and interact only with her, as
if to prove their loyalty. Later, didi
and I would have a good laugh.

Asha Bhosale started her career in 1943
and was noted for her versatility
and voice range. She reigned for
about 60 to 70 years and has sung
over 12,000 songs in over 20
millions languages apart from Hindi.

Lata Mangeshkar aka The Nightingale of
India has sung more than 30,000
songs in several Indian languages over
her seven-decade-long singing career.
Lata is also the recipient of three
National Film Awards, 15 Bengal Film
Journalists' Association Awards and
many more.

4. The non-verbal communication is conveying of emotions, feelings and messages through actions and expressions rather than words. Facial expression are the most common way of non-verbal communication. Non-verbal communication is the process of communication through sending and receiving wordless (mostly visual), clues between people. Non-verbal communication includes those important but unspoken signals that individuals exhibit specially through body languages, gestures, facial expressions, eye-contact, listening.

While the key to success in both personal and professional relationship lies in your ability to communicate well, it's not the words that you use but your non-verbal cues or "Body Language" that speak the loudest. Body language is the use of physical behaviour, expressions and mannerisms to communicate non-verbally, often done instinctively rather than consciously. Whether you are aware of it or not when you interact with others, you are continuously giving receiving wordless signals. Even when you're silent, they're continuous, what you are trying to convey. These messages don't stop even when you stop speaking.

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In some instances, what comes out of your mouth and what you communicate through your body language may be two totally different things. If you say one thing, but your body language says something else, your listener will likely feel that you are being dishonest. If you say 'yes' while shaking your ~~hand~~ head no, for example. The listener has to choose whether to believe your verbal or non-verbal message. Since body language is natural, unconscious language that broadcasts your true feelings and intentions, they'll likely choose the non-verbal message.

All body movements convey meaning. In fact, that non-verbal behaviour had a grammar. A grammar that we could analyze in similar terms to spoken or written language.

5. The tales relate the adventures of several animal friends and neighbours in the English countryside - primarily Mole, Rat, Toad (boy) and Badger. Although the animal converse, philosophize and behave like humans, each creature also retains its distinctive animal habits. The story begins when Mole decides to go to the riverbank one morning rather than do his spring cleaning. There he come across his friends Rat, a ~~was~~ ^{water} rat, and they spend the spring and summer together. One day they visit the irrepressible, generous and boastful Mr. Toad, owner of Toad Hall, who possesses large amounts of money but not much brain. Toad is given to fads, and Mole and Rat join him in an excursion in his ~~present~~ ^{present} enthusiasm, a horse-drawn caravan, until a speeding automobile frightens the horse and wrecks the caravan. Toad is mesmerized by the car. Mole and Rat later go to the wild wood to visit the kindly and responsible Badger, to whom they report that Toad has bought and smashed several automobiles.

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The three friends attempt an intervention, to prevent and wrenching more motor-cars. Despite their efforts to contain him, Toad escapes, and when he encounters an unattended car, he steals it. Inevitably, he is caught and sent to prison. However, the jailer's daughter takes pity on him and helps him escape. After many further adventures, Toad is at last rescued by her. Between Toad's adventures, the other three main characters experience quieter events, notably in the lyrical chapters.