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**F.E. Semester-I (Revised Course 2007-2008)**  
**EXAMINATION Nov/Dec 2019**  
**Communication Skills**

[Duration : Three Hours]

[Total Marks : 100]

**Instructions:**

1. Attempt any five questions in all
2. It is compulsory to answer at least one question from each module
3. Last question may be answered from any module
4. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**MODULE-I**

a) Do as directed:

12

- 1) She could have bought a new bike. (Add a Question Tag)
- 2) I have seen her yesterday. (Correct the sentence)
- 3) He has installed new computer software. (Change the voice)
- 4) I always -----my friend with proper----- . (advise, advice) (Use the right word from the bracket)
- 5) Some people work best in the mornings others do better in the evenings (Punctuate the given sentence)
- 6) Can you translate this document from Konkani-----English?  
(Insert a suitable preposition)
- 7) Shakespeare is the most famous of all writers in English.  
(Change to comparative degree)
- 8) Samson has -----terrible headache. (Insert suitable article)
- 9) Palatial (Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the key word from the words mentioned)
- 10) The farmer was too weak to walk. (Make negative)
- 11) The prices in our cafeteria are reasonable. (Make interrogative)
- 12) Narow or narrow (Choose the correct spelling)

Q.1 b) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

It is always amazing to hear that sport creates good will between the nations and that if only the common people could meet one another at football or cricket they would have no inclination to meet on the battlefield. Nearly all sports practised now are competitive. You play to win, and the game has little meaning unless you do your utmost to win. Anyone who has played football match in school knows this. At the international level, sport is frankly mimic warfare. However, the significant fact is not the behaviour of the players, but the attitude of the spectators, of the nations who work themselves very hard to touch the glory of success. As soon as strong feelings of rivalry are aroused, the notion of playing the game according to the rules vanishes. People want to see one side on top and the other side humiliated, and they forget that victory gained through cheating or through the intervention of the crowd is meaningless. Serious play has nothing to do with fair play. It is bound up with jealousy and hatred. In other words, it is war minus shooting. Most of the games we play now are of ancient origin, but sport does not seem to





have taken seriously between Roman times and the 19th century. The games were built up into a heavily financed activity, capable of attracting vast crowds and rousing savage passions and the infection spread from country to country. There cannot be much doubt that the whole thing is bound up with rise of nationalism that is- the modern habit of identifying oneself with large power units and seeing everything in terms of competitive prestige. In addition, organized games are more likely to flourish in urban communities where the average human being lives a confined life, and does not get many opportunities for creative labour. In a rustic community people, get a chance to use their surplus energy by climbing trees, riding horses and by various sports such as fishing, cock-fighting and ferreting for rats.

- 1) Explain the meaning of the following phrases: 4
  - a) Savage passion
  - b) Mimic warfare
  - c) War minus shooting
  - d) A confined life
- 2) What are the merits and demerits of international level sport? 2
- 3) Do you agree with the author's view? 1
- 4) What is the relation between sport and nationalism? 1

- Q.2** a) Read the sentences given below and as per reasoning and sentence meaning, Fill in the blank from the alternatives given below. Do rewrite the sentence. 5
- 1) Ruth had always impressed me as a very able woman, but it was not until she experienced personal difficulties that I realized how truly-----she is.
    - a) Capable    b) Apathetic    c) Self-absorbed
  - 2) Hundreds of books have been written on the Allied War effort during World War II, but Professor Gaughan has published what is considered to be the-----account.
    - a) Definitive    b) Lacklustre    c) Common
  - 3) Although they worked together harmoniously for years, many on the staff felt that Peter changed when he took a supervisory role and he came to have a -----relationship with many of his former co-workers.
    - a) Contemptible    b) Lucid    c) Contentious
  - 4) During the damaging drought of last year, many farmers found it difficult to make it, even with generous government-----.
    - a) Erosion    b) Subsidies    c) patents
  - 5) The increasing gap between the very rich and the desperately poor is one of the most----- economic trends of our time.
    - a) Disturbing    b) Pervasive    c) Unrecognized

- Q.2** b) Pick out the word opposite in meaning to the given word: 5
- 1) Strident
    - (a) Stable    (b) Pleasant    (c) Melodious
  - 2) Pacify
    - (a) Injure    (b) Offend    (c) Aggravate
  - 3) Sublime
    - (a) Strange    (b) Low    (c) Ridiculous
  - 4) Gradually
    - (a) Hastily    (b) Suddenly    (c) Thoughtlessly



- 5) Amalgamate  
(a) Generate (b) Repair (c) Separate
- Q.2 c) Substitute one word for many: 5
- 1) Fear of being in constricted , confined spaces
  - 2) Capable of being read clearly.
  - 3) To make anything appear larger
  - 4) A thing no longer in use
  - 5) Contradictory statement
- Q.2 d) The sentences given below have idioms/ phrases. Decipher and write the meaning of the underlined idioms/ phrases in the context given below. 5
- 1) He has been jobless for several months, and it is his wife who keeps the pot boiling
  - 2) In the end, he had to eat the humble pie.
  - 3) The officer took him to task.
  - 4) He has the gift of the gab.
  - 5) To be a good orator, you do not have to play to the galleries.

### MODULE-II

- Q.3 a) Read the following passage and draft a précis of about one-third of the original length. Give a suitable title. 10

Communication is part of our everyday life. We greet one another, smile or frown, depending on our moods. Animals too, communicate, much to our surprise. Just like us, interaction among animals can be both verbal and non-verbal. Singing is one way in which animals can interact with one another. Male blackbirds often use their melodious songs to catch the attention of the females. These songs are usually rich in notes variation, encoding various kinds of messages. Songs are also used to warn and keep off other blackbirds from their territory, usually a place where they dwell and reproduce. Large mammals in the oceans sing too, according to adventurous sailors. Enormous whales groan and grunt while smaller dolphins produce pings, whistles and clicks. Other mates as far as several hundred kilometers away surprisingly receive these sounds.

Besides singing, body language also forms a large part of animals' communication tactics. Dominant hyenas exhibit their power by raising the fur hackles on their necks and shoulders, while the submissive ones normally surrender to the powerful parties by crouching their heads low and curling their lips a little, revealing their teeth in friendly smiles. Colors, which are most conspicuously found on animals, are also important means of interaction among animals. Male bird of paradise, which have the gaudiest colored feathers often, hang themselves upside down from branches, among fluffing plumes, displaying proudly their feathers, attracting the opposite sex. The alternating black and white striped coats of zebras have their roles to play too. Each zebra is born with a unique set of stripes, which enables its mates to recognize them. When grazing safely, their strips are all lined up neatly so that none of them loses track of their friends. However, when danger such as a hungry lion approaches, the zebras would dart out in various directions, making it difficult for the lion to choose his target.

Insects such as the wasps, armed with poisonous bites or stings, normally have brightly painted bodies to remind other predators of their power. Hoverflies and other harmless insects also make use of this fact and color their bodies brightly in attempts to fool their predators into thinking that they are as dangerous and harmful as the wasps too.



- Q.3 b) As the Convener of the Literary Club of your college, write a report of the Debate Competition organized by your team and submit the same to the Principal. (Use letter format) 10
- Q.4 a) Describe the following: 8  
 1) Redwood viscometer  
 2) Mini Drafter
- Q.4 b) Describe the working of an electric ceiling fan 12

### MODULE-III

- Q.5 a) You are Alumni of the institution and invited as a Chief Guest to address the First Year Engineering Students at the Orientation Programme. Draft your speech highlighting the four-year plan for every engineering student. 12
- Q.5 b) Write a letter to the Head of Department you belong to requesting permission for leave of absence. 8
- Q.6 a) With BE in Mechanical Engineering, you are applying for an apprenticeship in a reputed firm- Bolts & Knots Manufacturing Company. Draft a cover letter and prepare a suitable resume. (5+7)
- Q.6 b) Prepare the minutes of the First Students Council Meeting held in the month of September 2019. Assuming you are the secretary of the Students Council, draft the minutes with the following points in the agenda. (4+4)  
 1) Installation of the Students Council  
 2) Plan for the Academic Year – 2018-2019  
 3) Responsibilities of the Students Council  
 4) Any other matter

### MODULE-IV

- Q.7 a) Explain the process of communication with the help of a diagram and give an example to explain the process. 10
- Q.7 b) What is grapevine type of communication? Explain with a relevant example. 10
- Q.8 a) Write short notes on the following: 12  
 1) Psychological barriers – Any two  
 2) Role of silence in communication
- Q.8 b) What are the dos and don'ts required in a Group Discussion? 8