

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, BENGALURU
 (Autonomous College affiliated to VTU, accredited by NAAC with A grade,
 Accredited by NBA)
 (AY: 2021-22)

CIE- II (Chemistry Cycle Answer Scheme)

Department: CLSLL

Course: Professional Writing Skills in English

Date: 22nd July 2023

Answer any 5 out of the given 6s questions.

Course Code: 22ENG26

Duration: 1 Hour

Max. Marks: 25

Sl. nos.	Questions	Marks	COs	RBT Level
1.	<p>Write 5 important points to remember while writing a precis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the precis 1/3rd of the original passage in size. • Try to retain statistical data, facts or figures mentioned in the passage. • Always use indirect speech in your precis. • Keep the text well connected. • Do not elaborate too much on one single point. • Do not use your personal views or interpretation or criticism about the text. • Do not copy sentences from the original text. • Do not break the structure and flow of events. • Give an original title of your own. 	5	CO3 CO4	L 1
2.	<p>Write a precis for the following paragraph within 50-80 words and give an appropriate title for the same.</p> <p>Nelson, as a child, was not of a strong body. Yet he gave proof of that resolute heart and nobleness of mind which during the whole of his glorious career so eminently distinguished him. One day he strayed from his grandmother's house in the company of a cowboy. The dinner hour passed; he was absent and could not be found. The alarm of the family became very great, for they feared that he might have been carried off by the gypsies. At length after a long search, he was discovered sitting composedly by the side of a brook which he could not get over. "I wonder, child," said the old lady, when she saw him, "That hunger and fear did not drive you home", Fear! grandma," replied the future hero," I never saw fear; what is it?"</p> <p>Students will write a precis and add a title based on their own reading and writing skills. For example: Nelson - the fearless boy Nelson had given proof of his fearlessness even in his childhood. One day he strayed away from his grandmother's house and did not return even at dinner time. At last, he was found sitting by a brook. To his grandmother's wonder how even hunger and fear could not drive him home, he said that he had never seen fear and did not either know what it was.</p>	5	CO3 CO4	L 3

3.	<p>Fill in the blanks with appropriate linkers from the brackets.</p> <p>Smoking, which may be pleasure for some people, is a source of discomfort for their fellows. Furthermore, medical authorities express their concern about the effect of smoking on the health of not only those who smoke, but also those who must involuntarily inhale the contribution of smokers to the atmosphere. Therefore, smoking should be banned in public places.</p>	5	CO3 CO4	L 3
4.	<p>Choose the correct option of the proper arrangement of the jumbled paragraph.</p> <p>C. The monsoon failed, and water tanks became almost empty. D. So, no grain could be sown by the farmers in the fields. A. People started fearing a famine. E. Farmers waited anxiously for the next monsoon. B. Monsoon turned out to be unusually abundant and the danger was averted. Answer: (ii) CDAEB</p>	5	CO3 CO4	L 3
5.	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the following questions by choosing the correct options.</p> <p>Nehru was a leader with many-sided personalities. He was fond of reading and writing books as much as he was interested in fighting political and social issues. His personality was a perfect blend of scientist and the humanist. Whenever he looked at problems from a scientific point of view, he never forgot to consider the wholistic growth of man. As a scientist, he did not believe in a benevolent power interested in men's affairs, but as a self-proclaimed non-believer, he had strong faith in life and beauty of nature. He adored children; he saw them as blossoms of promise and renewal, the only hope for mankind.</p> <p>(i) What Nehru thought about children? A. they held promise for a better future B. they need better food and education C. they were like flowers to be loved D. they were very innocent and naughty</p> <p>(ii) Nehru was fond of A. reading and writing books B. political and social issue C. Both A & B D. None of the above</p> <p>(iii) According to Nehru A. science is equally as important as humanism B. science is more important than humanism C. humanism is more important than science D. Both science and humanism do not matter</p> <p>(iv) In this passage, 'a benevolent power interested in men's affair' refers to A. the advancement in science B. supernatural power of God C. innocence of children D. the wholistic growth of man</p> <p>(v) In this passage the phrase 'many-sided personality' means A. an honest person B. a complex personality C. a person with varied interests D. a multitalented person</p>	5	CO2 CO3 CO4	L 4

6.	<p>Fill in the blanks as directed.</p> <div><p>Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty</p><table><tr><th>Household Type</th><th>Proportion</th></tr><tr><td>Single aged persons</td><td>7%</td></tr><tr><td>Aged Couple</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>Single without children</td><td>24%</td></tr><tr><td>Couple without children</td><td>9%</td></tr><tr><td>Sole Parents</td><td>26%</td></tr><tr><td>Couple with children</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>All households</td><td>14%</td></tr></table></div> <p>The given pie diagram <u>illustrates</u> (synonym of ‘describes’) seven different categories of households living in poverty in the UK in 2022. It is clearly <u>evident</u> (synonym of ‘proved’) from the pie chart that 26% of the total poverty-stricken households are those of sole parents. Single people without children account for the second highest proportion with 24%. <u>In contrast</u> (use a cohesive devise for exception) couples without children that accounts for just 9%, couples with children account for 15% of the poor households. Single aged persons and aged couples’ proportion for 12% together for poor households. <u>On the whole</u> (use a cohesive devise synonym to ‘overall’), 14% of all households in the UK are living below poverty. The younger generation has a greater poor percentage than their aged counterparts. Couples without children have better economic (synonym of ‘financial’) conditions than those with children.</p>	Household Type	Proportion	Single aged persons	7%	Aged Couple	5%	Single without children	24%	Couple without children	9%	Sole Parents	26%	Couple with children	15%	All households	14%	5	CO2 CO3 CO4	L 4
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