

Answer ONE Question from each Unit

All Questions Carry Equal Marks

All parts of the Question must be answered at one place

UNIT-I

1. a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate verb forms given in brackets. 4x1=4
- i. In the mornings we usually ----- (go) to gym
 - ii. Last year I ----- (spend) my holidays in Singapore.
 - iii. I (wear) ----- black dress tonight.
 - iv. When (you, be) ----- back?
- b) Change the voice of the following sentences. 5x1=5
- i. The workers were digging a canal.
 - ii. They took all the necessary precautions.
 - iii. I will finish the job by the end of this week.
 - iv. He sings a song.
 - v. Farmers sow maize in the rainy season.
- c) Change the speech of the following sentences. 5x1=5
- i. Manu said, "I am very busy now."
 - ii. Geetha says, "My father is an Engineer."
 - iii. She requested them to wait there till she returned.
 - iv. The girl said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening."
 - v. Alice exclaimed how clever she was.

(OR)

2. a) Read the following sentences carefully and edit them for grammatical accuracy. 4x1=4
- i. The doctor touched the pulse of the patient.
 - ii. The volunteers came to the meeting by foot.
 - iii. She is tallest girl in my class.
 - iv. The poet and dramatist are dead.
- b) Change the degree of comparison as directed. 5x1=5
- i. Iron is more useful than any other metal. (change into superlative degree)
 - ii. Shyam is the strongest boy in the class. (change into comparative degree)
 - iii. I earn as much money as Ram. (change into comparative degree)
 - iv. Shakespeare is the most famous of all writers in English. (change into comparative degree)
 - v. China is larger than India. (change into positive degree)
- c) Transform the following compound sentences into complex sentences. 5x1=5
- i. He tried his best, but he didn't succeed.
 - ii. The clown entered the circus ring and the children started clapping.
 - iii. You have to hurry or you will miss the bus.
 - iv. The battle has been won but the war isn't over yet.
 - v. You have to be 18 years old or you can't vote.

UNIT-II

3. a) Write short notes on the following. 2x3=6m
i. JAM
ii. Debate
b) Imagine that as the media relations officer of Mega Products Pvt. Ltd, Delhi, you are required to deliver a speech on the Role of Media in Corporate Sectors. Write the full text of your speech. Invent the necessary details. 8m
- (OR)**
4. a) 'Public speaking is as much about non-verbal communication as it is about its verbal aspects'. Elucidate the statement with proper examples. 6m
b) Write a dialogue between a father and son. Here the son seeks permission for going on a motorcycle excursion with his friends from Bombay to Goa and the father is not willing to allow him. 8m

UNIT-III

5. a) What is the difference between note taking and note making? How useful are these skills for you? Discuss. 6m
b) Reading the following text and prepare notes using the mapping method. 8m

The seed or matured ovule is made up of three parts. The embryo is a miniature plant in an arrested state of development. Most seeds contain a built in food supply called the endosperm (orchids are an exception). The endosperm can be made up of proteins, carbohydrates, or fats. The third part is a hard outer covering called a seed coat. It protects the seed from disease and insects, and prevents water from entering the seed which would initiate the germination process before the proper time.

Seedlings: Germination is the resumption of active embryo growth. Prior to any visual signs of growth the seed must absorb water through the seed coat and micropyle. In addition, the seed must be in the proper environmental conditions; that is, exposed to oxygen, favourable temperatures, and for some correct light. The radical is the first part of the seedling to emerge from the seed. It will develop into the primary root from which root hairs and lateral will develop. The portion of the seedling between the radicle and the first leaf like part (plumule) is attached to a structure called the hypocotyls which becomes the stem. The seed leaves and cotyledons encase the embryo and are usually different in shape from the leaves that the mature plant will produce. Plants producing one cotyledon fall into the group of monocotyledons or monocots. Plants producing two seed leaves are called dicotyledons or dicots.

(OR)

6. a) How is Outlining Method different from Sentence Method. Discuss those two methods elaborately. 6m
b) Read the following passage and make notes on it. Use a format you consider suitable. Supply an appropriate title to it. 8m

The work of the heart can never be interrupted The heart's job is to keep oxygen rich blood flowing through the body. All the body's cells need a constant supply of Oxygen, especially those in the brain. The brain cells like only four to five minutes after their oxygen is cut off, and death comes to the entire body.

The heart is a specialized muscle that serves as a pump. This pump is divided into four chambers connected by tiny doors called valves. The chambers work to keep the blood flowing round the body in a circle.

At the end of each circuit, veins carry the blood to the right atrium, the first of the four chambers 2/5 oxygen by then is used up and it is on its way back to the lung to pick up a fresh supply and to give up the carbon dioxide it has accumulated. From the right atrium the blood flows through the tricuspid valve into the second chamber, the right ventricle. The right ventricle contracts when it is filled, pushing the blood through the pulmonary artery, which leads to the lungs – in the lungs the blood gives up its carbon dioxide and picks up fresh oxygen. Then it travels to the third chamber the left atrium. When this chamber is filled it forces the blood through the valve to the left ventricle. From here it is pushed into a big blood vessel called aorta and sent round the body by way of arteries.

Heart disease can result from any damage to the heart muscle, the valves or the pacemaker. If the muscle is damaged, the heart is unable to pump properly. If the valves are damaged blood cannot flow normally and easily from one chamber to another, and if the pacemaker is defective, the contractions of the chambers will become un-coordinated.

Until the twentieth century, few doctors dared to touch the heart. In 1953 all this changed after twenty years of work, Dr. John Gibbon in the USA had developed a machine that could take over temporarily from the heart and lungs. Blood could be routed through the machine bypassing the heart so that surgeons could work inside it and see what they were doing. The era of open heart surgery had begun.

In the operating theatre, it gives surgeons the chance to repair or replace a defective heart. Many parties have had plastic valves inserted in their hearts when their own was faulty. Many people are being kept alive with tiny battery operated pacemakers; none of these repairs could have been made without the heart – lung machine. But valuable as it is to the surgeons, the heart lung machine has certain limitations. It can be used only for a few hours at a time because its pumping gradually damages the bloods cells.

UNIT-IV

7. a) Discuss four reading techniques with examples. **6m**

b) Skim the following passage and answer the questions given at the end. **8m**

The sun is the most direct source of energy. It powers the flow of wind and water cycles and sustains all life. Plants use the energy to synthesis carbohydrates from simple substances like carbon dioxide and water. All the food is derived from the process of photosynthesis. In fact, the energy by which all the animals including human beings live is generated by the oxidation of the food produced by the plants. The sun contains in its core hydrogen nuclei moving at very great speeds. Whenever these nuclei collide and fuse to form a nucleus of a heavier element, it results in nuclear reactions these reactions generate tremendous amount of energy. It is the energy that powers the sun.

The sun emits lights of different wavelengths. If sunlight is passed through a prism each of these wavelengths is refracted by a different amount. Violate has the shortest wavelength, and red has the longest. The wavelength of green is midway between that of violet and red. Light with wavelength shorter than that of violet is called ultraviolet light. About one third of the light from the sun is infrared.

We know that nuclear reactions that go on in the interior of the sun liberate a large amount of energy. Nuclei of deuterium, which is the heavier isotope of hydrogen,

collide in the sun's interior to produce helium. The energy liberated in these reaction fires the sun, which, in turn, emits lights of different wavelengths. Of these wavelengths it is the infrared wavelengths that heat up the earth. The reaction in which the hydrogen in the sun is converted into helium is called a fusion reaction.

1. What is ultraviolet light?
2. What is the central idea of the passage?
3. What is fusion reaction?
4. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
5. What is photosynthesis?
6. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
7. What is nuclear reaction?
8. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

(OR)

8. a) Differentiate intensive reading from extensive reading and suggest suitable examples? 6m

- b) Scan the following passage and answer the questions given at the end. 8m

Microscopes and telescopes are magnifying devices. The microscope is used to magnify the size of objects that are too small to be seen by the naked eye, such as bacteria and cells. A telescope, on the other hand, is used to “bring nearer” very distant objects, such as ships, the moon, the planets, and the stars.

Lens system: Microscopes and telescopes use two lens systems. The first one, called the objective, forms the image of the object; the second lens system, called the eyepiece, takes this image and forms its image in turn. It is the latter that we see through the instrument. The ‘objective’ is a lens or a system of lenses that acts as a converging lens. In a microscope, the object to be viewed is kept at a distance slightly larger than the focal length of the objective, which forms an inverted, magnified, and real image of the object.

The eyepiece is also a system of convex lenses. It is fixed in such a way that the image formed by the objective lens lies between the eyepiece and its focus. This image acts as the object for the eyepiece, which forms a further magnified but virtual image of the object. It is this image that we observe when we look into a slide through a microscope. The final image seen remains inverted with respect to the object.

The objective and the eyepiece of a microscope are mounted at the ends of a tube. The mounting is done in such a way that their axes are common. The power of magnification of the microscope is the ratio of the size of the image to that of the object. In a telescope, the objective and the eyepiece are similarly mounted. The focal length of the objective of the telescope is comparatively larger than that of a microscope. The objective forms a real, diminished-in-size, and inverted image of a distant object. The position of the eyepiece is so adjusted that this image is formed between the optical centre of the eyepiece and its focus. The eyepiece then forms the final image, which is virtual, enlarged and erect.

Mark the statements **True** or **False**

- i. The passage is about the significance of microscopes and telescopes in medical sciences.
- ii. In a telescope the objective and the eyepiece are dissimilarly mounted.
- iii. The objective and the eyepiece of a microscope are mounted at the ends of a tube.
- iv. The eyepiece is a system of concave lenses.
- v. In a microscope the object to be viewed is kept at a distance slightly smaller than the focal length of the objective.
- vi. Microscopes and telescopes are magnifying devices.
- vii. Telescopes use two lens systems but the microscope uses three lens systems.

viii. The final image seen remains inverted with respect to the object.

UNIT-V

9. a) Examine do's and don'ts of paraphrasing in detail. **6m**
b) Summarize the following passage. **8m**

The process of metamorphism which results in the formation of metamorphic rocks, may generate enough heat and pressure to alter existing mineral deposits of low-grade ores into comparatively more pure and valuable minerals. Some banded hematite formations have changed to banded magnetite-quartzite rocks in Salem and Tiruchirapalli districts by metamorphism. Another example of heat changing pre existing minerals is offered by the conversion of bituminous coal into anthracite in the vicinity of dykes and sills in some cases. Sillimanite in Assam and eastern Maharashtra (Bhandara district) and kyanite are formed by metamorphism. Talc, or hydrated magnesium silicate, is also a product of metamorphism of magnesium bearing rocks like dolomite, as seen Jaipur in Rajasthan.

Some mineral deposits are of sedimentary origin and the deposits of sediment may be formed organically as in the case of coal deposits, or chemically, as in the case of some limestone or chalk deposits. Such deposits are always bedded and stratified.

Alluvial, detrital, or placer deposits are formed by breaking up of the parent rock and subsequent transportation of mineral particles by stream or wave action. The minerals are formed in sizeable concentrations where the velocity, and hence the carrying power of the currents, is decreased. In such deposits, the minerals are concentrated into fractions according to their specific gravities and two or more minerals also of similar specific gravities may be found together. Examples of such placer deposits are gold placers with the gold being associated with magnetite, chromite, and so on. Alluvial, gem deposits, platinum, tin, and wolfram are some other examples of alluvial or placer deposits.

(OR)

10. a) Summarize the steps to be followed in reviewing an article. **6m**
b) Paraphrase the following sentences. **8m**

1. The student requested that the professor excuses her absence, but the professor refused.
2. There will be a music concert next to Vienna coffee shop. Would you like to go?
3. International Center is hosting English Conversation classes. They help non-native speakers of English practice their English speaking skills.
4. The office of International Students and Scholars at Purdue University is located in Schleman Hall.
5. The car that was pulled over by the police officer yesterday just had an accident. That driver is not careful.
6. About half of the world's oil is consumed by a fleet of 500 million plus vehicles.
7. As per a rough estimate a billion vehicles will ply the world's roads by the year 2030 if this increasing trend continues.
8. In order to computerise a factory, what is needed most is an effective time sharing system.

AR13

CODE: 13HS1002
ADITYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, TEKKALI
(AUTONOMOUS)

SET-2

I B.Tech II Semester Supplementary Examinations, August-2018

ENGLISH - II

(Common to CE, ME, CSE, IT, ECE & EEE)

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 70

PART-A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

[10 x 1 = 10 M]

1. a) Why did the critics of globalization accuse western countries of hypocrisy?
b) What does the term liberalization of capital market refer to?
c) What qualities does Abdul Kalam inherit from his parents?
d) What was the important lesson that Iyodurai Solomon taught the author?
e) Who is the Great American that the speaker is referring to in the lesson "I have a Dream"?
f) What is the meaning of the word 'emancipation'?
g) How do you think that the ending of the story "The Cop and the Anthem" is ironic?
h) What is the theme of the story "The Cop and the Anthem"?
i) What is the response of the narrator when the Landlady asked him what the colour of his skin was?
j) What does the word 'confession' mean?

PART-B

Answer one question from each unit

[5x12=60M]

UNIT-I

2. a) How does globalization affect the developing countries? 1x8=8M
b) Give two synonyms for the following words: 4x1=4M
i. deadly ii) sustainable iii) prevent iv) economic
- (OR)**
3. a) Is globalization a boon for all countries of the world and why? 1x8=8M
b) Give two antonyms for the following words: 4x1=4M
i. guilty ii) eliminate iii) depreciate iv) weaken

UNIT-II

4. a) Give an account of Abdul Kalam's impressions of his teachers? 1x8=8M
b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions: 4x1=4M
i. I have been living here _____ 1986.
ii. He is curious _____ many things.
iii. The train had left the station _____ we reached there.
iv. The river abounds _____ fish.
- (OR)**
5. a) Do you think that the early days of Abdul Kalam are an inspiration to us? Give some examples to substantiate your views. 1x8=8M
b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions. 4x1=4M
i. She is an excellent dancer _____ many people do not believe it.
ii. You can't proceed further _____ you clear this round.
iii. _____ coming late, please inform me in advance.
iv. _____ she is rich, she is sensible and generous.

UNIT-III

6. a) Comment on Martin Luther King's speech in terms of the following. 1x8=8M
i. The occasion of the speech
ii. The emotions and the needs of the audiences
iii. His message and his use of language
b) Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives given in brackets. 4x1=4M
i. No other man was as _____ (strong, stronger, strongest) as Hercules.
ii. Vivekananda was one of the _____ (popular, more popular, most popular) Indian saints.
iii. John is _____ (industrious, more industrious, most industrious) than most other boys.
iv. The cow is one of the _____ (useful, more useful, most useful) animals.

(OR)

7. a) Describe the series of dreams envisaged by Martin Luther King in his speech. 1x8=8M
b) Write a paragraph on "Violence on TV has a direct impact on children's behaviour". 1x4=4M

UNIT-IV

8. a) Justify the title The Cop and the Anthem. What and who do the anthem, the cop and Soapy represent? 1x8=8M
b) Change the following compound sentences into complex sentences. 4x1=4M
i. We finished our work and went home.
ii. The boy heard the noise and woke up.
iii. We heard the gunshot and rushed to the spot.
iv. She is rich, but she is not happy.

(OR)

9. a) Humour and irony pervades the story The Cop and the Anthem. Cite some examples 1x8=8M
b) Correct the following sentences: 4x1=4M
i. The committee debate these questions carefully.
ii. When i reached the station, the train started moving.
iii. Did you talk to him before you complained against him?
iv. The players, as well as the captain, wants to win.

UNIT-V

10. a) Wole Soyinka uses irony to depict the absurdity of racism in his poem "Telephone Conversation." Elucidate. 1x6=6M
b) Write an essay on "Social Networking Sites: Advantages and Disadvantages." 1x6=6M
(OR)
11. a) In "Telephone Conversation", Soyinka wraps racism in the garb of humour. Discuss how this seemingly simple poem expresses the anger of Negros. 1x6=6M
b) Write an essay on "British rule in India: Advantages and Disadvantages." 1x6=6M