

AR16

CODE: 16HS1002

SET-2

**ADITYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, TEKKALI
(AUTONOMOUS)**

I B.Tech II Semester Regular & Supplementary Examinations, June-2018

English Communication Practice

(Common to all branches)

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 70

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. (simple past or present perfect). 4x1=4
- i. I (just / finish) ----- my homework.
 - ii. Mary (already / write) ----- five letters.
 - iii. Tom (move) ----- to his home town in 1994.
 - iv. My friend (be) ----- in Canada two years ago.
- b) Change the voice of the following sentences. 5x1=5
- i. The master punished the servant.
 - ii. May God bless you with happiness!
 - iii. Who wrote this letter?
 - iv. Surabi cooks meal every day.
 - v. They have informed him of his mother's death.
- c) Change the speech of the following sentences. 5x1=5
- i. He said, 'Let's wait for her return.'
 - ii. He asked her to give him a cup of water.
 - iii. 'Which way did she go?' asked the young man.
 - iv. "Hurry up," she said to us.
 - v. She said to me, "You are my only friend."

(OR)

2. a) Read the following sentences carefully and edit them for grammatical accuracy. 4x1=4
- i. He behaves as if he was a king.
 - ii. He absented from the class.
 - iii. My dog is better than Ramesh.
 - iv. He never acts like a gentleman, is he?
- b) Change the degree of comparison as directed. 5x1=5
- i. Air is lighter than water. (change into positive degree)
 - ii. Greenland is the largest island in the world. (change into positive degree)
 - iii. Very few countries in the world are as rich as America. (change into comparative degree)
 - iv. Dickens is one of the most popular English novelists. (change into positive degree)
 - v. Wheat is more nutritious than any other grain. (change into superlative degree)

c) Rewrite the following Simple Sentences as Compound Sentences.

5x1=5

- i. His father in spite of being poor is a contended man.
- ii. She must work hard to be successful in the examination.
- iii. Our teacher is popular among students for his diligence.
- iv. The old man being weak could not walk properly.
- v. The culprit ran away to escape his arrest.

UNIT-II

3. a) Write short notes on the following.

3X2=6m

- i. Features of a good debate.
- ii. Purpose of a debate.
- iii. Dos and Don'ts of a debate.

b) What is the importance of JAM at the time of facing interviews?

8m

(OR)

4. a) In delivering a speech, patterns of organization and modes of delivery play a very significant role. Highlight the importance and suitability of each of these patterns and methods generally employed in the speech-making process.

6m

b) Write down a conversation between two friends regarding the existence of God, as one believes in the existence of God where as the other one does not.

8m

UNIT-III

5. a) What are different methods of note making and how are they different from each other?

6m

b) Read the following passage and make notes. Use out line method of note making.

8m

The revolution in computer technology has been going on for about forty years. In the first generation, during the second world war, computers employed vacuum tubes and relays as switching devices. The collection of switches routed electrical currents in a manner that produced calculated results. As a matter of fact, all digital computers today still perform calculations using switching techniques.

In the second generation, which started in the late 1950's tubes and relays were replaced by transistors. Transistors were faster, cheaper, smaller, required less energy and produced less heat than tubes.

The third generation, born in 1964, replaced transistors with integrated circuits. An integrated circuit arranges thousands of switches on circuit boards small enough to be completely hidden by the tip of a finger. These became known as chips. Chips, too, were cheaper, cooler and faster than their transistor forbears.

Starting in early 1970 a fourth generation of computers saw the shrinkage of computer components to microscopic dimensions. Chips contained a very large number of components on a very small chip. Once again, computer switches became smaller, less expensive cooler and faster.

(OR)

6. a) Write short notes on the following.

3x2=

- i. Reduction devices for note making.
- ii. Essential features of note making.
- iii. Organizing techniques.

6m

COFFEE AND ITS PROCESSING

The coffee plant, an evergreen shrub or small tree of African origin, begins to produce fruit 3 or 4 years after being planted. The fruit is hand-gathered when it is fully ripe and a reddish purple in colour. The ripened fruits of the coffee shrubs are processed where they are produced to separate the coffee seeds from their covering and from the pulp. Two different techniques are in use: a wet process and a dry process.

The wet process First the fresh fruit is pulped by a pulping machine. Some pulp still clings to the coffee, however, and this residue is removed by fermentation in tanks. The few remaining traces of pulp are then removed by washing. The coffee seeds are then dried to a moisture content of about 12 per cent either by exposure to the sun or by hot-air driers. If dried in the sun, they must be turned by hand several times a day for even drying.

The dry process In the dry process the fruits are immediately placed to dry either in the sun or in hot-air driers. Considerably more time and equipment is needed for drying than in the wet process. When the fruits have been dried to a water content of about 12 per cent the seeds are mechanically freed from their coverings.

The characteristic aroma and taste of coffee only appear later and are developed by the high temperatures to which they are subjected during the course of the process known as roasting. Temperatures are raised progressively to about 220-230°C. This releases steam, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other volatiles from the beans, resulting in a loss of weight of between 14 and 23 per cent. Internal pressure of gas expands the volume of the coffee seeds from 30 to 100 per cent. The seeds become rich brown in colour; their texture becomes porous and crumbly under pressure. But the most important phenomenon of roasting is the appearance of the characteristic aroma of coffee, which arises from very complex chemical transformations within the beans. The coffee, on leaving the industrial roasters, is rapidly cooled in a vat where it is stirred and subjected to cold air propelled by a blower. Good quality coffees are then sorted by electronic sorters to eliminate the seeds that roasted badly. The presence of seeds which are either too light or too dark depreciates the quality.

UNIT-IV

7. a) Discuss skimming, scanning reading techniques with examples. 6m
b) Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end. 8m

The physical universe (which includes living organisms) is composed entirely of matter and energy, which together are the basis of all objective phenomena. Matter is usually defined as anything that has mass and occupies space. The term mass describes the tendency of an object to remain at rest if it is stationary or to continue in motion if it is already moving. (For example, a boulder is harder to move than a pebble, and harder to stop; it has more mass). The mass of an object can be determined, for example, by measuring its weight, the force by which it is attracted to the earth. Because the force of gravity is not the same at every point of the earth's surface, the weight of an object is not constant. Consequently, the mass of an object can be determined from a direct measurement of its weight. A familiar example of a natural law is the law of gravity. Less familiar examples of laws are those that describe the behaviour of gases. For example, all gases can be compressed, and Boyle's law states that their volume is inversely proportional to the pressure exerted on them. Boyle's law like the law of gravity gives no reason for natural behaviour but simply states what the behaviour is.

Having observed nature, and summarised the observations as laws, scientists

then further their understanding by asking: why are things the way they are? Why for example, are all gases compressible? At this point, scientists depart from observations and begin to make guesses. In accounting for the compressibility of gases, they postulate that all gases consist of sub-microscopic particles (called molecules) with relatively large spaces between them. When a gas is compressed, the molecules are pushed closer together. Such a model for a gas is an example of a 'theory'. In general any theory is an 'explanation of observed behaviour' in terms of a simple model that has familiar properties. The observed facts are thus explained, but only in the sense that they are made plausible by being related to simpler or more familiar phenomena. Since it is a product of the mind, theory is not infallible. It may have to be modified or even completely discarded in the light of further experiments.

Once a model has been proposed to account for some observations, it may be possible to predict from the model behaviour that has not been previously investigated. New experiments can be performed to test the validity of the model and incidentally uncover new facts. Thus, theories serve as a stimulus for the growth of science.

Which of the following statements are facts in the light of the above text:

1. Theories serve as a stimulus for the growth of science.
2. Matter has mass and occupies space.
3. The weight of an object is not constant.
4. Scientists sometimes depart from observations and begin to make guesses.
5. The force of gravity is not the same at every point of the earth's surface.
6. All gases can be compressed.
7. The mass of an object can be determined.
8. Scientists explore the natural world.

(OR)

8. a) Discuss the different types of reading skills that you need to master for reading different types of texts. 6m
- b) Skim the following passage and answer the questions given at the end. 8m

There is no dearth of fake patriotism in the world to camouflage one's weakness or failure in administration and planning. It rather becomes an instrument in the hands of dictators and selfish rulers to keep their position safe. One can hear the slogans of patriotism on both the sides of the line of demarcation in the Indian subcontinent. When there is dissatisfaction among the masses these slogans would be raised – 'danger is lurking on the borders', 'the enemy is making preparations to attack our country'. This is not patriotism but perverse thinking of selfish motives. Patriotism does not require a whip to rouse the sentiments of the people – if it is true patriotism. The unity achieved during war may be a result of apprehension of slavery, not necessarily true emotion generated by patriotism. It is in the blood of the people to mould their life according to the needs of the motherland. It is not expedient to create circumstances befitting one's own interests. It is rather regrettable that patriotism is the greatest causality in almost all the fields in our country. Political expediency and selfish motives have become supreme, to the extent that even to talk of patriotism is labelled as puerile or reactionary. Let us take inspiration from the young girl who wept and cried bitterly for she could not offer flowers on the war memorial on London, for none of her forefathers had laid his life for the cause of the nation. Let us inculcate this noble spirit among the people if we have to bring back the glory that was India.

- i. What is the effect of fake patriotism?
- ii. When are the slogans of patriotism raised?
- iii. Is this type of patriotism real patriotism? Whom does it benefit?
- iv. Is the unity during war real patriotism?

- v. What is the result of political expediency and selfish motives?
- vi. Does true patriotism require any instigation?
- vii. What does the author regret?
- viii. Why did the little girl cry bitterly? Do we learn anything from her?

UNIT-V

9. a) What is paraphrasing and summarising? Why is summarising better than paraphrasing? 6m
- b) Summarize the following passage. 8m

The 21st century is witnessing an information revolution in which information processing and retrieval are being reliably done at incredible speeds. Advances in information technology has provided us with a wide range of effective communication tools, which has made communication easier, faster, and more reliable than it used to be. The computer is the most effective communication tool. Today computers can be found everywhere, in offices, banks, universities, shops, and even in homes-to mention just a few of their uses. Infact, we live in a computer-oriented society, and we are constantly exposed to computers with its potential to change our lives.

There are several factors that have made computers so popular today. Firstly, computers are able to store a large amount of data due to their storing capacity. A computer has memory to store data and it is the ability of a computer to store a large amount of data that has made it popular in offices and universities. Secondly, computers can process data into meaningful information That means that computers can not only store data, they can process them too. Finally, computers have also the ability to perform fast and accurate calculations. Computers can always function are powerful calculating machines.

(OR)

10. a) Demonstrate points that Reviewers should keep in mind when specifically reviewing articles. 6m
- b) Paraphrase the following sentences. 8m
- i. There are now more mountain gorillas than there were in the year 2000.
 - ii. Before that, people still hunted and killed these big, beautiful mammals or destroyed forests where they live.
 - iii. Wildlife groups worked hard to help the gorillas and now nearly half of them live safely in a National park in Rwanda, Central Africa.
 - iv. Scientists and tourists can watch them and study them in the National park.
 - v. Keeping your house cool or warm, driving cars and making things in factories all pollute the atmosphere.
 - vi. This affects the world weather and makes it difficult for animals to find food and fresh water.
 - vii. Humans take away animal's homes and their food by farming, when they cut down trees for wood, and when they look for oil.
 - viii. Could you send the business registration form because I don't have it?

ENGLISH - II
(Common to All Branches)

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 70

PART-A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

[1 x 10 = 10 M]

1. a) What are the some signs of approaching winter described by O. Henry?
b) How can foreign trade improve the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country?
c) What is the main theme of the speech "I have a dream".
d) Why did Soapy fail to get arrested himself?
e) What is the central theme of "Telephone Conversation"?
f) On what grounds is globalization criticized?
g) What does the Black African tell the White woman about his colour?
h) Who seemed to be the partner of god, according to Kalam?
i) What was the influence of his science teacher, Siva Subramaniam Iyer on Kalam?
j) Write two synonyms for "optimism".

PART-B

Answer one question from each unit

[5x12=60M]

UNIT-I

2. a Explain the economic and the political factors that influence a country's development with examples. 1 x 8 =8M
b Give two synonyms for the following words: 1 x 4 = 4M
i) decline ii) mobility iii) callous iv) abrupt

(OR)

3. a What are the reasons behind Joseph Stiglitz's attack on international economic organisations? 1 x 8 =8M
b Give two antonyms for the following words: 1 x 4 = 4M
i)enormous ii) justice iii) wrath iv) degraded

UNIT-II

4. a Give an account of early influences on Abdul Kalam. 1 x 8 =8M
b Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions: 1 x 4 = 4M
i. The best way _____ celebrate your success is to throw a party.
ii. We travelled _____train yesterday.
iii. My father eats only fruits _____ Saturdays.
iv. Ravi does not agree _____my proposal.

(OR)

5. a What did Kalam learn from his father and how did it help him in shaping his character? 1 x 8 =8M
b Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions: 1 x 4 = 4M
i. I shall not talk to him _____he apologizes.
ii. He talks _____ if he is the most intelligent.
iii. I got involved_____ the problem was solved immediately.
iv. He believed _____ I could finish the project in time.

UNIT-III

6. a Describe the kind of America does King visualize where Negroes are treated equal to whites. 1 x 8 =8M
- b Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives given in brackets: 1 x 4 = 4M
- i. He is the _____(clever, cleverer, cleverest) of all the officers.
- ii. Sita is smart. Gita is _____(smart, smarter, smartest) than not only Sita, but the other girls also.
- iii. A horse runs _____(fast, faster, fastest) than a donkey.
- iv. Ram came _____(close, closer, closest) to the truth within no time.

(OR)

7. a Elucidate any three positive changes that were envisioned by King in his speech. 1 x 8 =8M
- b Write a paragraph on “Internet has more disadvantages than advantages”. 1 x 4 = 4M

UNIT-IV

8. a What are the factors that evoke emotions in the story “The Cop and the Anthem”? 1 x 8 =8M
- b Combine the following simple sentences to make a compound sentence. 1 x 4 = 4M
- i. You can go by bus. You can go by train.
- ii. He does not smoke. He does not drink.
- iii. Alice wrote the letter. She posted it.
- iv. He worked hard. He did not pass.

(OR)

9. a Describe any two attempts by Soapy to get arrested? 1 x 8 =8M
- b Correct the following sentences: 1 x 4 = 4M
- i. I suggest you meet the officer.
- ii. She is the youngest of the two sisters.
- iii. His problems are the same as me.
- iv. Keertana has been watching television since one hour.

UNIT-V

10. a Does the colour of a human make him different from other? Write a paragraph on Wole Soyinka’s “Telephone Conversation”. 1 x 6 =6M
- b You have been the witness to a horrible accident on the national highway. Describe the incident in two or three paragraphs with an appeal for road safety measures. 1 x 6 =6M

(OR)

11. a Comment on the use of satire to express the anger of Blacks in “Telephone Conversation”. 1 x 6 =6M
- b Write an essay on “The negative influence of video games on young children”. 1 x 6 =6M