

Roll No

32210331005

GAYATRI VIDYA PARISHAD COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Autonomous)Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to Andhra University, Visakhapatnam from 2022-23
(Affiliated to JNTUK, Kakinada upto 2021-22)Re-accredited by NAAC twice with 'A' Grade with a CGPA of 3.47/4.00
Madhuruwadu, Visakhapatnam - 530048

Course Title	Communicative English	MID-1	BRANCH	CSE all sections
Course Code	20HE1101		Academic Year	2022-23
Time	90 Minutes		Max. Marks	30

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

(3 X 10 = 30 M)

1. Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? (CO1)**10M**

- TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

Nature writing is nonfiction or fiction prose or poetry about the natural environment. Nature writing encompasses a wide variety of works, ranging from those that place primary emphasis on natural history facts (such as field guides) to those in which philosophical interpretation predominate. It includes natural history essays, poetry, essays of solitude or escape, as well as travel and adventure writing. Nature writing often draws heavily on scientific information and facts about the natural world; at the same time, it is frequently written in the first person and incorporates personal observations of and philosophical reflections upon nature. Modern nature writing traces its roots to the works of natural history that were popular in the second half of the 18th century and throughout the 19th. An important early figure was the "parson-naturalist" Gilbert White (1720 – 1793), a pioneering English naturalist and ornithologist. He is best known for his *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne* (1789).

- Nature writing emphasizes on Philosophical interpretations of the nature (T/F)
- Nature writing emphasizes on Historical facts about the nature (T/F)
- Based on the passage period 1850 till 1999 is traced to the modern nature writing (T/F)
- Based on the passage period 1750 till 1899 is traced to the modern nature writing (T/F)
- The passage talks about what nature writing is, the different types of nature writing, its style, and about the roots and pioneer of modern nature writing. (T/F)
- The passage talks about from where the writers draw inspiration for nature writing, and how its importance is diminishing in the modern era. (T/F)
- The word 'Images' aptly describes the word "reflections" as used in the passage (T/F)
- The word 'Opinion' aptly describes the word "reflections" as used in the passage (T/F)
- According to the passage, Poetry is written as part of nature writing (T/F)
- According to the passage, Travel and adventure is written as part of nature writing (T/F)

(OR)

2. Select suitable options in the cloze passage: (CO1)**10 M**

Freud's personality theory in 1923 1. _____ (seen/saw/see) the psyche structured into three parts (i.e., tripartite), the id, ego and superego, all developing 2. _____ (from/at/with) different stages in our lives.
3. _____ (Those/These/They) are systems, not parts of the brain, or in any way physical. According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the id is the primitive and instinctual 4. _____ (thing/part/way) of the mind that contains sexual and aggressive drives and hidden memories, the super-ego 5. _____ (operates/ worked / functioning) as a moral conscience, and the ego is the realistic part that 6. _____ (mediates/acts/bridges) between the desires of the id and the super-ego. 7. _____ (even-though/Although/ however) each part of the personality 8. _____ (holds/comprises/have) unique features, they interact to 9. _____ (form/make/create) a whole, and each part makes a relative contribution to 10. _____ (a/an/the) individual's behavior.

A. Fill in the blank with the right prepositions. (CO3)

1. These days everybody complains _____ (of/about/over) high prices of commodities.
2. We have to get down (down/off/of) the bus at the next stop.
3. Which magazine do you subscribe to (for/to/with)?
4. These shoes cost me about (over/up/about) 50 dollars.
5. They have set out for (on/to/for) a journey to a hill station.

10 M

B. Please supply the correct form of the verb: (CO3)

1. Please be quiet! The baby is sleeping (has slept/sleeps/is sleeping)
2. For dinner last night we _____ fish and chips. (have had/had/were having)
3. My brother _____ football in the same club as me. (played/plays/is playing)
4. She's shocked because she _____ a terrible accident. (saw/has seen/sees)
5. My friend _____ BBC every fortnight. (watch)

(OR)

4. A. Complete each sentence using the word shown in CAPITALS with the correct suffix. (CO3)

5 M

1. A secretary would be a welcome addition to our staff. (ADD)
2. Thank you for a delightful evening. (DELIGHT)
3. The walls are a greenish shade of yellow. (GREEN)
4. All children want the approval of their parents. (APPROVE)
5. The children were racing round and shouting in excitement. (EXCITE)

4. B. Choose the correct prefix to complete the word so that it matches the definition. (CO3)

5 M

1. (un/dis/non) -fiction: writing about things which are true
2. (il/~~ur~~/un/anti) -decent: not suitable or correct for a situation
3. (dis/~~un~~/counter/mis) -prepared: not prepared; not ready
4. (non/ill/in/un) -adequate: too low in quality or too small in amount; not good enough
5. (de/~~mis~~/ill/non) -mannered: not polite

5. A. Write a paragraph on "The influence of the internet on our lives" (CO4)

5M

5. B. Write a compare and contrast paragraph on "Book vs. movie". (CO 4)

5M

(OR)

6. Attempt a précis on the following passage: (CO4)

10 M

Love is divided into two kinds: selfish and unselfish. *Selfish love* is loving something for what we can get out of it. *Unselfish love* is loving something for its own sake. If the person loved is already contented, unselfish love takes the form of being glad for his sake; so it becomes *gratifying love*, the will entirely united with someone else's satisfaction. If the other person is not satisfied, we wish him to be; this love is called *desire*. Unselfish love, where there is no common ground with what we love, is called *benevolence*. Where there is common ground, such love is called *friendship*. This common ground demands three things: mutual love, mutual knowledge of that love, and mutual companionship or close acquaintance. If our love for a friend involves no preference to anyone else there is just *friendship*, nothing more. But if we prefer this person to others, then our friendship is called *affection* - a choice crept into our loves. If preference is not very great, such love is called *simple affection*; but there is a very special preference, then it is called *deep affection*. If, however, our preference for a friend is so great as to be unequalled, yet still comparable with other preferences, the friendship is called *eminent affection*. Only when the eminence of friendship exceeds comparison on a human level do we have sublime, unrivalled, *supreme affection*; the word for it then is '*charity*' (love of God) the affection due to the one true God. (250 words)

Prepared
A
Course Coordinator