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| **TERM END EXAMINATIONS (TEE) – January 2021** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Programme** | | | **B.Tech** | | **Semester** | | **Fall 2020-2021** | | |
| **Course Name** | | | **Communication for Technical Professionals** | | **Course Code** | | **ENG1001** | | |
| **Faculty Name** | | | **Dr. Rajeev Saxena** | | **Slot / Class No** | | **B11+B12/1412** | | |
| **Time** | | | **1½ hours** | | **Max. Marks** | | **50** | | |
| **Answer ALL the Questions** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Q. No.** | **Question Description** | | | | | | | **Marks** |
| **PART - A – (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | (a) | Communication ,on the face, looks a simple process but it is a complex process. Ensuring a successful communication means to be sensitive to a variety of factors. Elucidate the statement with relevant examples. | | | | | | 10 |
| OR | | | | | | | | |
| (b) | Correct the given paragraph.  Online teaching offer many challenges. It is not allowed to monitor students the way they could be monitored in face to face teaching. students could not avail advantages that they avail in face to face teaching. Peered pressure and their cooperation help students in developing themeselve besides they learnt their personal lessons from one another. Classroom homogenized a variety of socio-economic factors whereas online teaching if camera on rather emphasizes on socio-economic differenced. | | | | | | 10 |
| 2 | (a) | Read the text and answer the given questions.  What if the language you spoke caused you to perceive time differently?  Does that sound like magic realism? Close: it’s economics. Some recent research papers published in economics journals – notably [a 2013 paper by Keith Chen of Yale](https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.103.2.690) and [a 2018 paper by three Australian economists](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0147596718300039) – have proposed that languages that grammatically distinguish future from present cause their speakers to plan less, save less, even care less for the environment.  That sound you just heard was thousands of linguists rolling their eyes and groaning “Whorf”.Bejamin Lee Whorf was an inspector for a fire insurance company, and he saw that language could cause safety problems. People were careless around empty gasoline drums because they were “empty” – except that, in fact, they were filled with gasoline vapour, which can explode. This spurred him to study and write about language.  Whorf spent time with the Hopi people of northeastern Arizona. He observed that they had no grammatical distinctions for future and past and no way to count periods of time. He looked at their cultural practices and concluded that the Hopi see time quite differently from us, and that concepts that seem obvious to us – such as “tomorrow is another day” – had no meaning for them.  His publication of these ideas in 1939 set the philosophy of language on fire. From Whorf’s proposals and those of his teacher, a Yale professor named Edward Sapir, came what Whorf called the Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis, commonly known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. Its mildest form is that language can affect how we think; its strongest form is that we can’t think about things our language doesn’t let us talk about.  Over time, these explosive ideas – and much of Whorf’s data – were found to be mostly… empty. In 1983, a researcher named Ekkehart Malotki published Hopi Time, a thick volume detailing his research on the Hopi and their language, which proceeded with a long, slow burn to incinerate Whorf’s edifice of data and theory about the Hopi. And with the demise of the strong version of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis came a mistrust of any ideas of linguistic relativity.  But Whorf was not wrong about the effect of names on how people treat things. Anyone in sales or marketing knows the difference you make by calling something “used,” “vintage,” “antique,” or “pre-loved”. In recent years, some linguistic researchers have shown how much our vocabulary can affect how we think about things. Experiments by the psychologist [Maria Sera](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Maria_Sera) found that people who speak a language where something (such as a fork) has feminine gender will tend to describe it with more female-associated terms, while those who speak one where it has masculine gender will use more male-associated descriptions.  Skim the topic sentence.  Pick broad arguments/ideas from the given text. | | | | | | 3  7 |
| OR | | | | | | | | |
| (b) | Critically reflective upon on the session you had with your instructor for-Communication for Technical Professionals. | | | | | | 10 |
| 3 | (a) | Reflect upon the give picture.  E:\Resouces and materials for teaching and students\images\image for paper 2.jpg | | | | | | 10 |
| OR | | | | | | | | |
| (b) | Mr.Sumit, a bank manager in a reputed private bank, served during lockdown. He was extremely afraid of contracting the virus as he was exposed to public dealing. He although took due precautions, yet he had a sinking feeling that he might be a danger to his young kids. He exercised a great caution in contacting his kids. For his kids it was normal to hug and caress him when he would return from the job. However, fear of virus changed Sumit’s natural response to his kids. He would not allow his kids to come close to him immediately when he would return. Kids would be asked to restrain themselves from physically contacting father. On persistent urge to suppress their instinctive emotional reaction, his kids began to repress their emotional urge of physically contacting their father that over time brought a noticeable change in their behaviour. They feel it is not normal to hug and caress father as they have been consciously taught otherwise. For Mr. Sumit, to spend time with kids was the best choice to de-stress himself, but his kids stay away from him. Mr.Sumit finds his kids’ newly developed behaviour distressful. However, for his kids this is new normal. Mr.Sumit case reveals that impacts of a medical problem have penetrated in social domain of human operation.  Succinctly, present a case study with reference to Covid-19 impacts that it has brought in different fileds of human operation. | | | | | | 10 |
| **Part - B – (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | Social cognition is a latent thing that affects process of communication. Explain this statement with right examples. | | | | | | 10 |
| 5 | | Interpret the given chart.  Image result for graphical representation of literacy level in india | | | | | | 10 |
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