

Communication Skills in English – I B Tech 2022

End Semester Question Paper Format

I.	Grammar (Multiple Choice Questions)	10 marks
II.	Textual Question	10 marks
III.	Textual Question	10 marks
IV.	Response to an article	10 marks
V.	Essay Writing	10 marks

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End Semester Examination- English- Sample Question Paper

I A Identify the grammatically correct sentence in the following: 10x1 = 10

1. a) The personality as well as the character of the candidate are judged by the interviewers.
b) The personality as well as the character of the candidate is judged by the interviewers.
c) The personality traits as well as the character of the candidate is judged by the interviewers.

2.

3.

4.

5.....

IB Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks

6. Two weeks ago, wethe information related to the event .

- a. received b. have received c. are receiving

7.....

8....

9.....

10.....

II. Answer the following question in about 350- 400 words:

10

- ‘Reinvention is the only way to succeed in future’. Do you approve of these views on progress by Yual Harari?

III Answer the following question in about 350- 400 words:

10

- According to Guha ‘the world is on threshold of a new phase of environmental ethics with a synthesis of all three contending environmental philosophies’ Do you agree with his views?

IV. Read the following passage and provide a response to the question in about 300-350 words. Your response is required to show a critical understanding of the ideas presented in the passage.

The concept of individual privacy is often questioned and deliberated upon in the current technologically advanced and internet-reliant world. The use of the internet in everyday life is almost inescapable these days. From watching a movie to booking a cab, from exercising to enjoying a meal, from personal security to enjoying bedtime, the internet is in every activity and all of us log on to it, increasingly through mobile phones, which provide cheap and easy access.

Thanks to our ‘smart’ devices and complex algorithms, the choices presented to us for any of the above actions are already influenced and also recorded by our likes, searches, location, spending habits, and any other data we may have given. Any act of choice on the internet is being observed, if not influenced. There can be little doubt that we cannot enjoy complete privacy. The question is, how much privacy are we willing to give up? As technology grows, with each passing day, there is further intrusion into individual privacy.

Initially, we had cameras in public places for surveillance. So each time you stepped out of your house and into a public place, your privacy was compromised. This was justified as a trade-off for the larger good i.e., the safety of everyone in society outweighs the compromise of individual privacy.

While surveillance in public seemed reasonable, the same “larger good” logic is now being weaponised to monitor the data in our phones. Apple, sometime in 2018, discussed introducing a feature that could check the photos sent on iMessage on the phone of any user to prevent the sexual abuse and exploitation of children. While child abuse should be prohibited and abusers

should be punished, the fact that a private company could legally and willingly admit openly and proudly that they now have the technology to scan the photos in your phone is a scary thought.

Until now at least, we knew we were being watched. However, with the rampant presence of virtual assistant devices, our privacy becomes non-existent as soon as we buy/use them. For no conversation around such a device goes unrecorded goes unrecorded. In 2018, a court in New Hampshire, during a murder trial, ordered Amazon to produce audio recorded in its smart speaker. Though not stated explicitly, the underlying principle is that for the larger good -- the safety of society -- it is important that alleged criminals are tried, though the trial may require comprising what is being spoken within the boundaries of one's home.

The need for surveillance is always wrapped up in the language of the "larger good" argument and the demonisation of those who speak against it. For example, when opposing voices were raised against allowing Amazon to present the audio recordings made by its device in the murder trial, they were termed "opponents of a safe society" and "supporters of crime". While the demonisation of dissent is a pattern, it is important to ask ourselves, how much of a "larger good" is too good? Where do we draw the line for privacy when it keeps shifting away from us?

As of now, we really have no choice over sharing our data: refuse and you might not get any access to technology and you may also be labelled a misanthrope, an anarchist, a Luddite. Our acquiescence is assumed, and that is where the problem lies.

(Source: Deccan Herald, Tejas Kishore Motwani, Percy Barucha, JAN 12 2022)

Question:

'The need for surveillance is always wrapped up in the language of the "larger good" argument and the demonisation of those who speak against it'.. Is the author justified in making this statement?

V. Write an essay on any **ONE** of the following topics in about 600 words 1x10= 10

- a. The digital revolution would lead to social and economic equality.
- b. The classrooms of the future in India