

Y19A1S428

I/IV B.Tech (Regular) DEGREE EXAMINATION

Dec, 2019

First Semester

Time: Three Hours

Answer Question No.1 compulsorily.

Answer ONE question from each unit.

1. Correct and rewrite the following sentences

- He went to work despite of his illness.
- I have seen him yesterday.
- Neither of the boys have returned.
- They discussed about the whole matter.
- I don't know the English alphabets.
- You must attend your teacher's instructions.
- One of my friends were absent yesterday.
- She could not come tomorrow.
- You need not come unless you want to.
- The intruder stood quietly for few moments.

ECE / EEE / ME / CSE/ CE/ EEE& EIE

Communicative English

Maximum : 50 Marks

(1X10 = 10 Marks)

(4X10=40 Marks)

(1X10=10 Marks)

UNIT - I

2.a. Complete the paragraph using appropriate ~~prepositions~~ articles

5M

My mother is a English teacher. I am a student. When I get home from school, I watch a programs on TV. That's a best part of my day. The programs I watch are for a children.

b. Write the meaning of the root words given and write two examples using it

2M

- Auto
- Tele
- Omni
- Micro

c. Create a Mind Map on "Self Analysis".

3M

3.a. Fill in the blanks with right ~~prepositions~~ articles to make a meaningful paragraph

5M

Diwali a Hindu festival celebrated every year as a festival of lights. It is very significant festival for the people of Hindu religion. Everyone becomes very happy on the occurrence of this festival and celebrates in lots of preparations. Diwali is a five days long festival begins from Dhanteras and ends at Bhai dooj. It falls every year on fifteenth day of the Kartik month.

b. Punctuate the given paragraph to make it meaningful

2M

quite like old times the room says Yes No
there are two beds a big one for madame and a smaller one on the opposite side for monsieur the wash-basin is shut off by a curtain it is a large room the smell of cheap hotels faint almost imperceptible the street outside is narrow cobble-stoned going sharply uphill and ending in a flight of steps what they call an impasse

c. Write a Paragraph on "Statue of Unity".

3M

UNIT - II

4.a. Select the verb form that best fits in the blank

5M

- The club chose (chose/choßen) Mr. Sam as the treasurer.
- These books belong (belong/belongs) to me.
- My brother enjoy (enjoy/enjoys) playing cricket.
- We find (find/foünd) the house deserted.
- Krishna cannot (cannot/could not) decide what he should do next.

b. Choose the word closest in meaning to the underlined part from the given options

2M

i. The committee decided to expel the new member.

- detain
- remove
- preserve
- reserve

- ii. The teacher berated his students.
 a) praised b) advised c) reproached d) supervised
- iii. When the leadership changed, his position in the organization became precarious.
 a) secure b) exalted c) uncertain d) important
- iv. There was no doubt that the judgment was fair.
 a) Upright b) insincere c) biased d) inconsiderate

c. Develop the given hints and write a story based on them. Also suggest a title to the story 3M
 Priya 14 years old domestic help excellent singer natural singer would often sing while at work one day a visitor noticed her sing made a video of her song Uploaded it on you tube video become viral Priya becomes a singing sensation overnight.

(Or)

5. a. Write an essay on 'Abrogation of Article 370 and its impact on the people of Kashmir' 5M

b. Pick the closest antonym of the following words from the options given 2M

- | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| i. Enormous: | a. Soft | b. Average | c. Tiny | D. Weak |
| ii. Quiescent: | a. Dormant | b. Active | c. Unconcerned | D. Weak |
| iii. Fraudulent: | a. Candid | b. Fortnight | c. Direct | D. Genuine |
| iv. Belittle: | a. Criticize | b. Flatter | c. Exaggerate | D. Adore |

c. Fill in the blanks with the modal that suits the best 3M

- i. If you want to learn to speak English fluently, you _____ (must/need) to work hard.
 ii. I _____ (could/would) speak Arabic fluently when I was a child.
 iii. Take an umbrella. It _____ (will/might) rain later.

UNIT-III

6.a. Complete the sentences with suitable tense forms of the given verbs. 5M

- i. We use (watch) TV when it started to rain.
 ii. Since 2011 they have visited (visit) their son every year.
 iii. I waited (wait) for my girlfriend for two hours.
 iv. Wait a minute, I will take (carry) this box for you.
 v. Look! It was raining (rain), so we can't go to the beach.

b. Choose the best one word substitute that is appropriate from the given choices. 5M

- Ram speaks less in the forum. Ram is
 A. Unintelligible B. Reticent C. Garrulous D. Banal
- Savitri travels by foot. She is a
 A. traveler B. stickler C. disciplinarian D. pedestrian
- In Magadh there was the government by a king or queen
 A. Democratic B. Monarchy C. Plutocracy D. Autocracy
- A life history written by somebody else
 A. Biography B. Autobiography C. Anthropology D. Ornithology
- A thing no longer in use
 A. Redundant B. Obsolete C. Sick D. Obnoxious

(OR)

7.a. Rewrite the given sentences as directed 5M

- Does the police officer catch the thief? (Change voice of the sentence)
- She pays a lot of money. (Change voice of the sentence)
- She said that she had been waiting for him since last morning. (write the sentence in other speech)
- "Where do you live?" asked the girl. (write the sentence in other speech)
- Rafique said to Ahmed, "Go away." (write the sentence in other speech)

b. Read the given passage and write the summary of it suggesting a suitable title. 5M

The Supreme Court judgement on the Ayodhya case has brought a long-standing dispute to a leral end. Of course the right to demand a review is there, but whether any of the parties will exercise that right is not yet clear. The way the issue developed, it was obvious that the only way forward was through a judicial verdict. That verdict is now out. There is no alternative but to accept it. But acceptance does not necessarily mean closure.

Nations, communities, people, individuals in different contexts and times get closure when in the finale, there is no feeling of deprivation or injustice. It cannot be said that the Ayodhya judgement meets these standards. It will be accepted but it is unlikely to bring closure. There are certain premises, quite fundamental to the final verdict, which are questionable. But a caveat is required.

The reference to the "Hindu" side and the "Muslim" side should be seen as reference only to the parties in the suit and not referring to these parties as representing their respective communities. We know that there are substantial sections of Hindus who are appalled by the actions which have gone on in their name. Within the Muslim community too, there are different views. Therefore the reference is only in so far as the judgement refers to the parties in this manner.

The basic question which is troubling is that after the judgement accepts that the demolition of the mosque in 1992 and the placing of the idols in 1949 were "serious violations of the law", why does the court reward the serious violators of the law by handing over the entire land to them? Are there any overwhelming issues which would support such a decision? The judgement does not provide any convincing reasons.

The judgement acknowledged, though perhaps inadvertently, the political dimensions. One of the reasons given while rejecting the Allahabad High Court judgement mandating division of the disputed land into three equal parts was that it "will not restore a lasting sense of peace and tranquility." Therefore, one can assume that the Supreme Court believed one of the aims of its judgement must be to "restore a lasting sense of peace and tranquility." This would be based more on a political assessment rather than one based on legal issues.

Till just a few days before the judgement was made public, when the Prime Minister and others appealed for calm and stated that all should accept the judgement, top leaders of the ruling regime were aggressively campaigning for the Ram temple in the precise place where the Babri Masjid once stood. They made it clear enough that "lasting tranquility" would be elusive in a scenario other than what the judgement actually delivered. One cannot escape the reality that there is a political dimension as a premise of this judgement which influences everything else.

The judgement was at pains to distance itself from arguments in which "faith" trumps reason. It said "the court does not decide title on the basis of faith or belief but on the basis of evidence." It rejected the recognition of the Ram-Jannasthan as a legal entity. ~~It said if such a claim were to be accepted "the~~ extinguishing of competing claims on land would arise not by virtue of settled legal principles, but purely on the basis of the faith and belief of devotees."

But on this very issue the judgement appears self-contradictory. In deciding the critical aspect of adverse possession of the disputed land, the court applied differing standards in judging claims of the opposing sides. The mosque was built in 1528. Between 1528 and 1856 who was in possession? The judgement says, "The Muslims have offered no evidence to indicate that they were in exclusive possession of the inner structure prior to 1857, since the date of the construction in the sixteenth century."

This is a rather odd conclusion. Between 1528 and 1722, the entire area was under the Mughals, after which it was under the Nawabs of Awadh. In 1856 it was annexed by the British. The first dispute was registered subsequently.

It is self-evident that in the entire period under Muslim rule, when the land is in their possession, it is Muslims who would be praying at the mosque, what further evidence is required? The Hindu side could not provide any evidence of exclusive possession of the outer courtyard either but this was not taken as an issue. Thus, the issue of inequality in the standards used to judge the claims of both sides.

The judgement says "the physical structure of an Islamic mosque did not shake the faith and belief of Hindus that Lord Ram was born at the disputed site" - and this becomes the reason for a sleight of hand that since the Muslims could not prove exclusive possession, in the "preponderance of probability" the Hindus continued to pray there and this therefore establishes the right of Hindus to the disputed land.

UNIT-IV

8. a. The sentences in the given questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph.

Identify and write the sequence of both the questions.

2x2.5=5M

I.

- A. While their trappings and forms and authority are sought to be zealously protected, their spirit and substance have been steadily slipping

- 1. Perceived to be corrupt, arrogant, self serving and insensitive, the executive has become the butt of ridicule
- 2. Our parliamentary democracy has come under heavy stress and strain often leading us to wonder what is becoming of our hallowed institutions of governance.
- 3. The Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary have been part of the process of decay often competing with each other in destroying the spirit of parliamentary democracy.
- 4. The presence of alleged bandits and criminals besmirch our legislative bodies and erode their credibility.

II.

- A. As a result of this remarkable flexibility, English is today's international language.
- B. A mere fifteen hundred years ago, English was a fledgling language spoken by a few thousand people in Great Britain.
- C. The English language can be divided into three main periods—Old English, Middle English and Modern English.
- D. English has achieved its global status because of an unusual and amazing ability to respond and change according to the needs of its users.
- E. Today English is a thriving, vigorous language spoken by nearly one-fourth of the population of the world.

b. Read the given passage and make notes on it in points, using abbreviations, wherever necessary. Also suggest a suitable title. 5M

Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important thing is that you must talk about other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things that interest them, and you will get a reputation for good fellowship, charming wit, and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interest.

~~It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid and what subjects to select for good conversation. If~~
 you don't want to be set down as a wet blanket or a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant subjects. Avoid talking about yourself, unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their own problems not in yours. Sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets paid for it.

To be a good conversationalist you must know not only what to say, but how also to say it. Be mentally quick and witty. But don't hurt others with your wit. Finally try to avoid mannerism in your conversation. Don't bite your lips or click your tongue, or roll your eyes or use your hands excessively as you speak.

Don't be like that Frenchman who said, "How can I talk if you hold my hand?"

(OR)

9.a. Rewrite the sentences as directed.

5M

- i. Our teacher is popular among students for his diligence. (Change it into compound sentence)
- ii. Taking off their clothes the children jumped into the river. (Change it into compound sentence)
- iii. Nobody could find out the place where they stayed. (Change it into Simple sentence)
- iv. She is sure that he has stolen her purse. (Change it into compound sentence)
- v. The news is very good but it is not true. (Change it into complex sentence)

b. Differentiate the following confusing words and use them in your sentences.

5M

- i. Among-Between
- ii. Empathy-Sympathy
- iii. Stationary-Stationery
- iv. Principal-Principle
- v. Imply-infer