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I/IV B.Tech (Regular/Supplementary) DEGREE EXAMINATION

February, 2024

Common to CE, CB, DS, CM, CS & EE

First Semester

Communicative English

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 70 Marks

Answer question 1 compulsory.

(14X1 = 14Marks)

Answer one question from each unit.

(4X14=56 Marks)

- Correct and rewrite the following sentences**
- | | | | |
|--|----|----|---|
| | CO | BL | M |
|--|----|----|---|
- 1 a) Rahul went to school despite of having a fever. CO1 L2 1M
 - b) I haven't seen Susan since six years. CO1 L2 1M
 - c) Lisa is busy at the work, so she can't make it on time. CO1 L2 1M
 - d) Our mathematics teacher is giving us too much tasks. CO2 L2 1M
 - e) Do not advice her, she won't listen. CO2 L2 1M
 - f) My mother cooks rice yesterday. CO2 L2 1M
 - g) He or Raju are guilty. CO3 L2 1M
 - h) Sheldon is brave than his friends. CO3 L2 1M
 - i) The mans purse was lost in the bus. CO4 L2 1M
 - j) The boy studied when his father came home from work. CO4 L2 1M
 - k) Do he have any idea where he is going? CO1 L2 1M
 - l) Have you ever being to Kerala? CO1 L2 1M
 - m) Please borrow me your badge so I can get into the storage closet. CO1 L2 1M
 - n) The Old Man and the Sea was written for Ernest Hemingway. CO1 L2 1M
- Unit-I**
- 2 a) **Fill in the blanks with suitable articles the, a, an or x(Zero article)** CO1 L2 5M
 - i)village chief has startedutensil shop.
 - ii) Joya's father isprincipal of our college.
 - iii)Ganges flows fromHimalayas.
 - b) **Write the meaning of the root words given and write two examples using it.** CO1 L1 4M
 - i) Phobia ii) Mania iii) Fin iv) Phil
 - c) Create a mind map on "Impacts of Social Media - Pros and Cons" CO1 L3 5M
- (OR)**
- 3 a) **Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions** CO1 L2 5M
 - i) She has no taste.....music
 - ii) He hinted.....some lost treasure.
 - iii) Here is the watch.....you asked.....
 - iv) He is.....the phone right now
 - v) We were surprised.....his behaviour
 - b) **Add necessary punctuation to the following passage.** CO1 L3 4M
 Sancho ran as fast as his ass could go to help his master whom he found lying and not able to stir such a blow he and Rozinante had received mercy on me cried Sancho did I not give you worship fair warning did I not tell they were windmills and that nobody could think otherwise unless he had also windmills in his head
 - c) Write an expository paragraph on the topic: "Problems, Reasons And Results Of Urbanization In India." CO1 L3 5M
- Unit-II**
- 4 a) **Complete the following sentences using an appropriate verb form.** CO2 L2 5M
 - i) Prativa is the only one of those students who _____ (has/ have) lived up to the potential described in the yearbook.
 - ii) The International Club, as well as the Royal Society and the Rowing Club, _____ to submit a new constitution. (need/ needs)
 - iii) Not only the students but also their instructor _____ (have/has) been called to the principal's office.
 - iv) Most of the milk _____ (has/ have)gone bad. Six gallons of milk _____ (is/ are)still in the refrigerator.
 - v) We _____ (find/found) the house deserted.
 - b) **Choose the word closest in meaning to the underlined part from the given options** CO2 L3 4M
 - i) Grouping stars by their constellations is a handy way of mapping the sky.
 - a) funny b) nice c) convenient d) simple
 - ii) Centuries ago, a nomadic tribe besieged the temple to loot its treasure.
 - a) wild b) barbarous c) brave d) roving
 - iii) It was a momentous moment in the history of the nation.
 - a) insignificant b) important c) sudden d) transient
 - iv) This is not an exhaustive list of collocations.
 - a) complete b) tiring c) useful d) adequate

- c) **Develop the following hints into a meaningful paragraph (200 words) and provide a suitable title.** CO2 L2 5M
 The giant - lovely garden - went to see friend - children played - giant returned - built a high wall - nowhere to play - no spring - only winter - children entered - through a hole - became friends - spring came - saw a small boy - helped to climb the tree - giant became old - longed to see the boy - one day boy came - took him to paradise.
- (OR)**
- 5 a) **The sentences in the given questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Identify and write the sequence of both the questions.** CO2 L3 5M
- i. As a result of this remarkable flexibility, English is today's international language.
 - ii. A mere fifteen hundred years ago, English was a fledging language spoken by a few thousand people in Great Britain.
 - iii. The English language can be divided into three main periods—Old English, Middle English and Modern English.
 - iv. English has achieved its global status because of an unusual and amazing ability to respond and change according to the needs of its users.
 - v. Today English is a thriving, vigorous language spoken by nearly one-fourth of the population of the world.
- b) **Pick the closest antonym of the following words from the options given.** CO2 L2 4M
- i) Entrance: a) portal b) mouth c) outlet d) open
 - ii) Enormous : a) soft b) average c) tiny d) weak
 - iii) Commissioned: a) Started b) closed c) finished d) terminated
 - iv) Artificial: a) Red b) Natural c) Truthful d) Solid
- c) **Fill in the blanks with the modal that suits the best** CO2 L2 5M
- i) The daughter asked her mother if shego out. (would/might)
 - ii) Theyto play cricket every day when they were in the college. (Used/ Ought)
 - iii)you please help me lift this box ? (Can/ Could)
 - iv) It's a hospital. You----- smoke. (don't have to/must not)
 - v) ----- (will/May) I ask question. Yes, of course.
- Unit-III**
- 6 a) **Complete the sentences with suitable tense forms of the given verbs.** CO1 L2 7M
- i) I _____ the Taj Mahal last month. (visit).
 - ii) The criminal _____ the victim with a blunt object. (attack).
 - iii) His company is greatly ___ after.(seek)
 - iv) His courage _____ him (forsake).
 - v) The terrified people ___ to the mountains. (flee).
 - vi) The police _____ no stone unturned to trace the culprits. (leave).
 - vii) The robber ___ him a blow on the head. (strike).
- b) **Choose the best one word substitute that is appropriate from the given choices:** CO3 L3 7M
- i) One who does not express himself freely.
a. Ambivert b. Extrovert c. Introvert d. Vertebrate
 - ii) A person who hates and avoids human society
a. Misogynist b. Misanthrope c. Anthropologist d. Archaeologist
 - iii) A person who shows a great or excessive fondness for one's wife
a. Henpeck b. Virtuoso c. Uxorious d. Impregnable
 - iv) A self-governing country or region
a. Autonomy b. Autocracy c. Anarchy d. Ethnology
 - v) One who is unable to pay his debts
a. Insolvent b. Lunatic c. Amateur d. Arbitrator
 - vi) A person who speaks two languages fluently
a. Monolingual b. Bilingual c. Trilingual d. Multilingual
 - vii) A person who is extremely knowledgeable about a particular subject
a. Expert b. Novice c. Specialist d. Rookie
- (OR)**
- 7 a) **Rewrite the given sentences as directed** CO3 L2 7M
- i) Lola remarked that Sally and Susan had eaten all the biscuits. (change into direct speech)
 - ii) My grandfather said, "Honesty is the best policy." (change into indirect speech)
 - iii) Harry informed Josh that Mike had been made the captain. (change into direct speech)
 - iv) They use telephone to take nice pictures.(Change into passive voice)
 - v) TV have made information more accessible.(Change into passive voice)
 - vi) The cat was being looked for. (Change into active voice)
 - vii) It is known that she was poor. (Change into active voice)
- b) **Read the given passage and write the summary of it, suggest a suitable title.** CO3 L2 7M
 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?"

Unit-IV

- 8 a) **Construct an essay on the following topic:** CO4 L3 7M
 'Nowadays we have become a throwaway society where it is common to throw away devices and gadgets instead of repairing them. Why is this happening and what are the effects of this?'
- b) **Read the given passage and make notes. Suggest a suitable title.** CO4 L3 7M
 A good business letter is one that gets results. The best way to get results is to develop a letter that, in its appearance, style and content, conveys information efficiently. To perform this function, a business letter should be concise, clear and courteous. The business letter must be concise: don't waste words. Little introduction or preliminary chat is necessary. Get to the point, make the point, and leave it. It is safe to assume that your letter is being read by a very busy person with all kinds of papers to deal with. Re-read and revise your message until the words and sentences you have used are precise. This takes time, but is a necessary part of a good business letter. A short business letter that makes its point quickly has much more impact on a reader than a long-winded, rambling exercise in creative writing. This does not mean that there is no place for style and even, on occasion, humour in the business letter. While it conveys a message in its contents, the letter also provides the reader with an impression of you, its author: the medium is part of the message. The business letter must be clear. You should have a very firm idea of what you want to say, and you should let the reader know it. Use the structure of the letter—the paragraphs, topic sentences, introduction and conclusion—to guide the reader point by point from your thesis, through your reasoning, to your conclusion. Paragraph often, to break up the page and to lend an air of organisation to the letter. Use an accepted business-letter format. Re-read what you have written from the point of view of someone who is seeing it for the first time, and be sure that all explanations are adequate, all information provided (including reference numbers, dates, and other identification). A clear message, clearly delivered, is the essence of business communication. The business letter must be courteous. Sarcasm and insults are ineffective and can often work against you. If you are sure you are right, point that out as politely as possible, explain why you are right, and outline what the reader is expected to do about it. Another form of courtesy is taking care in your writing and typing of the business letter. Grammatical and spelling errors (even if you call them typing errors) tell a reader that you don't think enough of him or can lower the reader's opinion of your personality faster than anything you say, no matter how idiotic. There are excuses for ignorance; there are no excuses for sloppiness. The business letter is your custom-made representative. It speaks for you and is a permanent record of your message. It can pay big dividends on the time you invest in giving it a concise message, a clear structure, and a courteous tone.
- (OR)**
- 9 a) **Rewrite the given sentences as directed.** CO4 L3 7M
 i) He is poor. He is honest. (change into compound sentence)
 ii) He failed in spite of hard work. (change into complex sentence)
 iii) I told him the news, (change into complex sentence)
 iv) Cinema is the form of commercial art (change into complex sentence)
 v) It seemed a risky operation. (change into complex sentence)
 vi) If you search his pocket, you will find the watch. (change into compound sentence)
 vii) He jumped up. He ran away. (change into simple sentence)
- b) **Differentiate the following confusing words and use them in your sentence** CO4 L2 7M
 i) Quite/ Quiet
 ii) Right/Write
 iii) Affect/Effect
 iv) Emigrate/Immigrate
 v) Raise/Rise
 vi) Lose /Loose
 vii) Ensure/Insure

