

Reg.No.:



VIVEKANANDHA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING FOR WOMEN
[AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION AFFILIATED TO ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI]
Elayampalayam – 637 205, Tiruchengode, Namakkal Dt., Tamil Nadu.



Question Paper Code: 10002

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE END-SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS – DECEMBER 2019

First Semester

Computer Science and Engineering

U19EN101 – ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION – I

(Common to Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Information Technology & Biotechnology)

(Regulation 2019)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer ALL the questions

PART – A

(10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

1. Add prefixes to the following words to form their antonyms:
(a) efficient (b) legal (c) like (d) responsible
2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate tense forms:
Rice husk ----- (obtain) from rice mill. It ----- (produce) in such a large quantity that its disposal becomes a problem. When it ----- (burn) under controlled temperature in a furnace it ----- (leave) a residue in the form of a highly reactive ash.
3. Check whether the following sentences have subject verb agreement and rewrite them:
a) The number of failures are high.
b) Even five thousand rupees were a lot of money in the 1950's.
4. Match the words in Column A with their collocations in Column B:

Column A	Column B
(a) Memo	an uncontrolled fire.
(b) Biotic	combination of atoms.
(c) Conflagration	of living beings.
(d) Fusion	brief written communication.

5. Change the following sentences into impersonal passive voice:
 - (a) They should have warned him.
 - (b) People have seen wolves in the forest.
6. Frame 'Wh' questions for the following answers:
 - (a) I am going to Mumbai tomorrow.
 - (b) The price of this book is \$50.
7. Fill in the blanks with modal verbs:
 - (a) We ----- not stop the technological development as our progress depends on it.
 - (b) Abuse of technology ----- certainly bring destruction to the entire planet.
8. Join the causes in column A with the effects in column B using cause and effect expressions:

A	B
a) Chemical pollution	green house effect and ozone depletion
b) Depletion of forests	increase in soil erosion
9. Write synonyms of the following words:
 - (a) tranquil (b) indispensable (c) target (d) instantly
10. Correct the following sentences:
 - (a) It is not allowed to smoke in the lecture hall.
 - (b) I am working too hardly this year.

PART – B

(5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

11. Classify different types of Listening with examples.
12. a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

The energy transmitted from one body to another in the form of rays or radiations is called radiant energy. Cosmic rays, gamma rays, X-rays, ultra-violet rays, visible rays, infrared rays, radio waves, and heat are examples of radiant energy. These waves are associated with electric as well as magnetic fields. Thus, these radiations are called electromagnetic radiation. The radiation important to us is that from the sun, the earth and the atmosphere lying within the ultraviolet, visible and infrared spectral regions.

There are five important characteristics associated with each wave. These include wavelength, frequency, velocity, wave number, and amplitude. Wavelength is the distance between two adjacent crests or troughs in a particular wave. It is denoted by Greek letter lambda. Frequency is defined as the number of waves or cycles that pass through a given point in one second. It is denoted by the Greek letter nu[ν]. Velocity is the distance traveled by a wave in one second. It is denoted by the letter 'c'. Wave number is the reciprocal of wavelength and is defined as the number of waves per centimeter. Finally, amplitude is the height of crest or trough of a wave.

A. Answer the following questions (5×2=10)

1. Differentiate radiant energy from electromagnetic radiation.
2. Why radiation is important to human beings?
3. Distinguish Wave length from Wave number.
4. Denote Greek letter nu[ν] and explain.
5. Write the main idea of the passage and give a suitable title.

B. Identify whether the following statements are True or False

(3×1=3)

- a. The energy transmitted from one body to another in the form of rays or radiations is called radiant energy.
- b. Frequency is denoted by Greek letter lambda.
- c. Cosmic rays, gamma rays, X-rays, ultra-violet rays, visible rays, infrared rays, radio waves, and heat are examples of radiant energy.

C. Give the contextual meanings of the following words (3×1=3)

- a. Transmitted b. associated c. visible

(OR)

- b) Read the passage given in Question No. 12.a carefully and make notes using outlining method or Whole sentence method.

13. a) Illustrate various etiquettes that should be followed in the face to face interviews and telephonic interviews.

(OR)

- b) i. As the Sales Manager of a company, draft an email to a customer who has complained about your product. Invent necessary details. (10)
- ii. Differentiate Intensive reading and Extensive reading. (6)
14. a) i. Transform the given information into a chart. (8)

Civilization, culture, progress depend on education. Education is provided by the government: It is also provided by private trusts and agencies. We can broadly categorize education into two levels: School education and education beyond school. School education can be subdivided into three categories: Elementary, secondary and higher secondary. This is where basic knowledge is provided in different disciplines like languages, maths, science, history, geography, sports is also an integral part of this education.

Education beyond school occurs at four different levels: Graduate (B.A, B.Sc), PG (M.A, M.Sc), M.Phil, Ph.D and Diploma. A student who goes through the first three stages gets a basic degree, a PG degree, an additional research degree M.Phil or Ph.D. A student can go straight to polytechnics and receive diplomas or he can obtain PG diplomas in specialized areas. A variety of courses are offered under the various degree levels. These courses can cover several disciplines: arts, science, law and professional. Under the last category come medical, paramedical, veterinary, agriculture, engineering and business-related programmes.

- ii. Assume that you are the General Manager of a company and prepare a memo informing all the staff members about the change in the working hours of the company. (8)

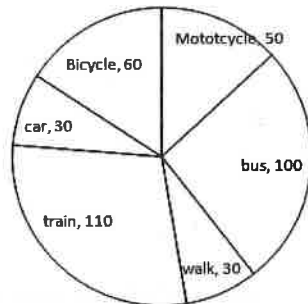
(OR)

- b) i. Write a letter to your friend asking suggestions about choosing the project work. (10)
- ii. Complete the following conditional sentences: (6)
- a) If you study well _____
- b) If he had driven the car slowly _____
- c) If you start early _____
- d) If you had known earlier _____
- e) If I were you _____
- f) If you work hard _____

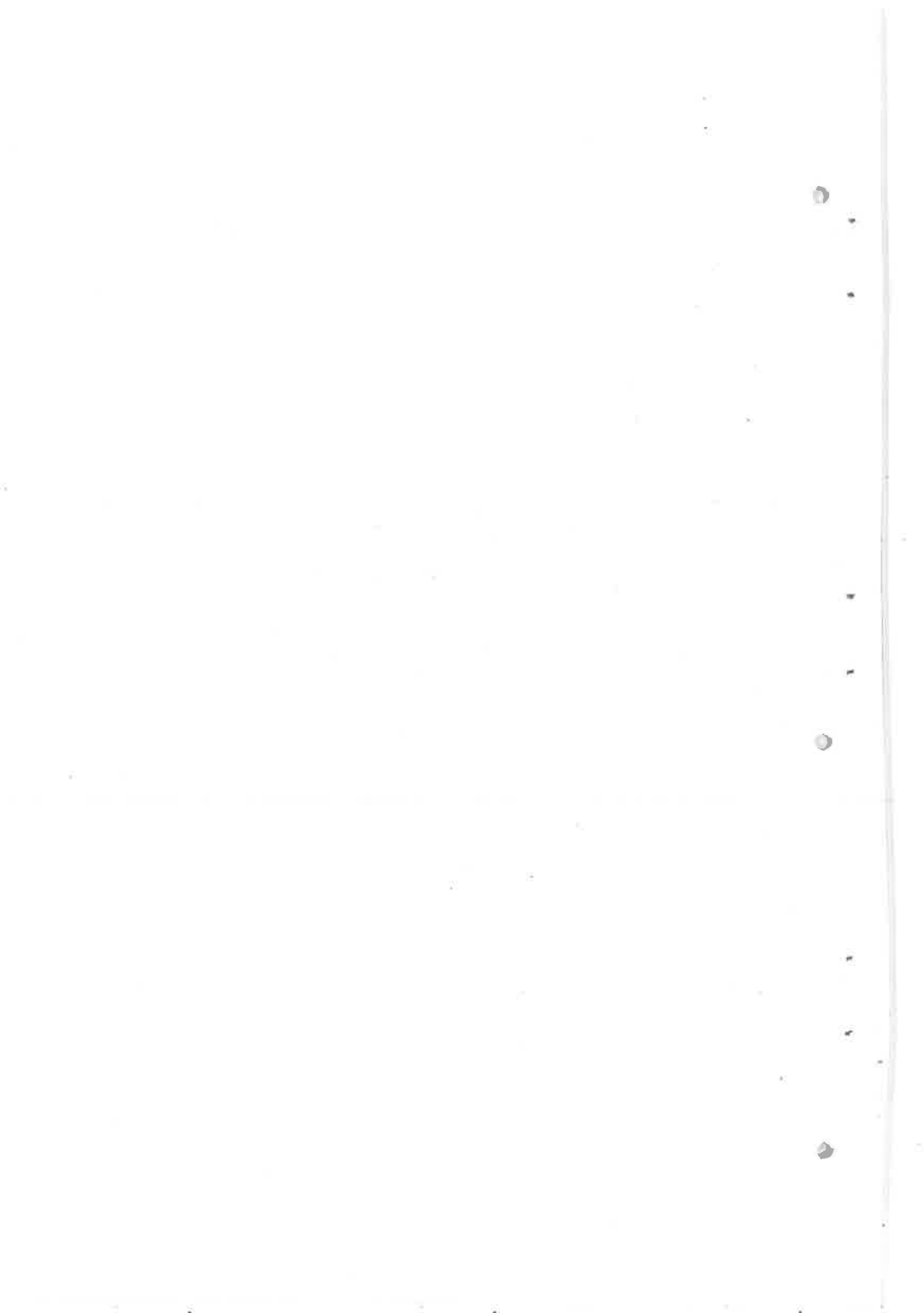
15. a) i. Assume that you are organizing a two day workshop on "Current trends in IT industry". You have invited the CEO of WIPRO for the inauguration. Prepare the welcome address to be delivered during inauguration. (10)
- ii. Mark the Stressed syllable in the following words. (6)
- i) Support
 - ii) Locate
 - iii) Justify
 - iv) Decision
 - v) Interpret
 - vi) Comment

(OR)

- b) i. Interpret the pie chart given below and write a coherent paragraph about the modes of transport used by the employees of SS oil and Co. (8)



- ii. Describe the process of applying to a Passport. (8)



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Question Paper Code: 10001

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE END-SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS – DECEMBER 2019

First Semester

Computer Science and Engineering

U15EN101 – ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION – I

(Common to Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Information Technology & Biotechnology)

(Regulation 2015)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Listening Test

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- **Write your registration number and other details on your answer sheet.**
- Listen to the instructions for each part of the paper carefully. Answer all the questions.
- While you are listening, write your answers on the question paper.
- You will have 10 minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. **Use a pencil.**
- Submit your answer sheets at the end of the Examination.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- There are four parts to the test.
- Each question carries one mark.
- You will hear each part twice.
- For each part of the test there will be time for you to look through the questions and time for you to check your answers.

Listening Test

(25 Marks)

SECTION 1. QUESTIONS 1-10

Questions 1-5 (5x1 = 5 Marks)

Complete the information below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

City Library	
<u>Head Librarian</u>	Example: <i>Mrs. Phillips</i>
<u>Hours</u>	(1) _____ to 4:30
<u>Books</u>	
Ground floor	(2) _____
Second floor	Adult collection
Third floor	(3) _____
<u>Book carts</u>	
Brown cart	books to re-shelve
Black cart	books to (4) _____
White cart	books to (5) _____

Questions 6-10 (5 x1 = 5 Marks)

Complete the library schedule below.

Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Activity	Location	Day and Time
Story Time	Children's Room	(6) _____ at 11:00
(7) _____	Reference Room	Saturday at (8) _____
Lecture Series	(9) _____ Room	Friday at (10) _____

SECTION 2. QUESTIONS 11-20

Questions 11-15 (5x 1 = 5 Marks)

Choose **FIVE** letters, A—I. Which **FIVE** activities are available at Golden Lake Resort?

- A swimming
- B boating
- C waterskiing
- D fishing
- E tennis
- F golf
- G horseback riding
- H hiking
- I arts and crafts

Questions 16-20 (5x 1 = 5 Marks)

Complete the schedule below. Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** for each answer.

<u>Night</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Sunday	(16) _____
Monday	Dessert night
Tuesday	(17) _____ night
Wednesday	(18) _____
Thursday	(19) _____
Friday	Talent show
Saturday	(20) _____

SECTION 3. QUESTIONS 21-30

Questions 21-23 (3 x ½ = 1 ½ Marks)

Choose **THREE** letters, A-F. Which **THREE** things are the students required to submit to their professor?

- A a written summary
- B maps
- C a case study
- D charts and graphs
- E a list of resources used
- F a video

Questions 24 and 25 (2 x ½ = 1 Mark)

Answer the questions by completing the gaps below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

24. What two sources of information will the students use when preparing their presentation?

_____ and _____

25. What will the students show during their presentation?

Questions 26-30 (5 x ½ = 2 ½ Marks)

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C** to complete the speakers' advice.

26. Only rescue birds that are

- A. all alone
- B. obviously hurt
- C. sitting on the ground

27. Protect yourself by wearing

- A. gloves
- B. a hat
- C. protective glasses

28. Put the bird in a

- A. cage
- B. box
- C. bag

29. Keep the bird calm by

- A. petting it
- B. talking to it
- C. leaving it alone

30. When transporting the bird,

- A. speak quietly
- B. play music
- C. drive very slowly

You now have 10 minutes to transfer your answers to your Answer Sheet.

Reading Test

(25 Marks)

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1–13**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

Aphantasia: A life without mental images

Close your eyes and imagine walking along a sandy beach and then gazing over the horizon as the Sun rises. How clear is the image that springs to mind?

Most people can readily conjure images inside their head - known as their mind's eye. But this year scientists have described a condition, aphantasia, in which some people are unable to visualise mental images.

Niel Kenmuir, from Lancaster, has always had a blind mind's eye. He knew he was different even in childhood. "My stepfather, when I couldn't sleep, told me to count sheep, and he explained what he meant, I tried to do it and I couldn't," he says. "I couldn't see any sheep jumping over fences, there was nothing to count."

Our memories are often tied up in images, think back to a wedding or first day at school. As a result, Niel admits, some aspects of his memory are "terrible", but he is very good at remembering facts. And, like others with aphantasia, he struggles to recognise faces. Yet he does not see aphantasia as a disability, but simply a different way of experiencing life.

Mind's eye blind

Ironically, Niel now works in a bookshop, although he largely sticks to the non-fiction aisles. His condition begs the question what is going on inside his picture-less mind. I asked him what happens when he tries to picture his fiancée. "This is the hardest thing to describe, what happens in my head when I think about things," he says. "When I think about my fiancée there is no image, but I am definitely thinking about her, I know today she has her hair up at the back, she's brunette. But I'm not describing an image I am looking at, I'm remembering features about her, that's the strangest thing and may be that is a source of some regret."

The response from his mates is a very sympathetic: "You're weird." But while Niel is very relaxed about his inability to picture things, it is often a cause of distress for others. One person who took part in a study into aphantasia said he had started to feel "isolated" and "alone" after discovering that other people could see images in their heads. Being unable to reminisce about his mother years after her death led to him being "extremely distraught".

The super-visualiser

At the other end of the spectrum is children's book illustrator, Lauren Beard, whose work on the Fairytale Hairdresser series will be familiar to many six-year-olds. Her career relies on the vivid images that leap into her mind's eye when she reads text from her author. When I met her in her box-room studio in Manchester, she was working on a dramatic scene in the next book. The text describes a baby perilously climbing onto a chandelier.

"Straightaway I can visualise this grand glass chandelier in some sort of French kind of ballroom, and the little baby just swinging off it and really heavy thick curtains," she says. "I think I have a strong imagination, so I can create the world and then keep adding to it so it gets sort of bigger and bigger in my mind and the characters too they sort of evolve. I couldn't really imagine what it's like to not imagine, I think it must be a bit of a shame really."

Not many people have mental imagery as vibrant as Lauren or as blank as Niel. They are the two extremes of visualisation. Adam Zeman, a professor of cognitive and behavioural neurology, wants to compare the lives and experiences of people with aphantasia and its polar-opposite hyperphantasia. His team, based at the University of Exeter, coined the term 'aphantasia' this year in a study in the journal *Cortex*.

Prof Zeman tells the BBC: "People who have contacted us say they are really delighted that this has been recognised and has been given a name, because they have been trying to explain to people for years that there is this oddity that they find hard to convey to others." How we imagine is clearly very subjective - one person's vivid scene could be another's grainy picture. But Prof Zeman is certain that aphantasia is real. People often report being able to dream in pictures, and there have been reported cases of people losing the ability to think in images after a brain injury.

He is adamant that aphantasia is "not a disorder" and says it may affect up to one in 50 people. But he adds: "I think it makes quite an important difference to their experience of life because many of us spend our lives with imagery hovering somewhere in the mind's eye which we inspect from time to time, it's a variability of human experience."

Questions 1–8 (8 x 1 = 8 Marks)

Do the following statements agree with the information?

In boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1. Aphantasia is a condition, which describes people, for whom it is hard to visualise mental images.
2. Niel Kenmuir was unable to count sheep in his head.
3. People with aphantasia struggle to remember personal traits and clothes of different people.
4. Niel regrets that he cannot portray an image of his fiancée in his mind.
5. Inability to picture things in someone's head is often a cause of distress for a person.
6. All people with aphantasia start to feel 'isolated' or 'alone' at some point of their lives.
7. Lauren Beard's career depends on her imagination.
8. The author met Lauren Beard when she was working on a comedy scene in her next book.

Questions 9–13 (5 x 1 = 5 Marks)

Complete the sentences given below:

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **9-13** on your answer sheet.

9. Only a small fraction of people have imagination as _____ as Lauren does.
10. Hyperphantasia is _____ to aphantasia.
11. There are a lot of subjectivity in comparing people's imagination - somebody's vivid scene could be another person's _____.
12. Prof Zeman is _____ that aphantasia is not an illness.
13. Many people spend their lives with _____ somewhere in the mind's eye.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–25**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

Life lessons from villains, crooks and gangsters

(A) A notorious Mexican drug baron's audacious escape from prison in July doesn't, at first, appear to have much to teach corporate boards. But some in the business world suggest otherwise. Beyond the morally reprehensible side of criminals' work, some business gurus say organised crime syndicates, computer hackers, pirates and others operating outside the law could teach legitimate corporations a thing or two about how to hustle and respond to rapid change.

(B) Far from encouraging illegality, these gurus argue that – in the same way big corporations sometimes emulate start-ups – business leaders could learn from the underworld about flexibility, innovation and the ability to pivot quickly. “There is a nimbleness to criminal organisations that legacy corporations [with large, complex layers of management] don't have,” said Marc Goodman, head of the Future Crimes Institute and global cyber-crime advisor. While traditional businesses focus on rules they have to follow, criminals look to circumvent them. “For criminals, the sky is the limit and that creates the opportunity to think much, much bigger.”

(C) Joaquin Guzman, the head of the Mexican Sinaloa drug cartel, for instance, slipped out of his prison cell through a tiny hole in his shower that led to a mile-long tunnel fitted with lights and ventilation. Making a break for it required creative thinking, long-term planning and perseverance – essential skills similar to those needed to achieve success in big business.

(D) While Devin Liddell, who heads brand strategy for Seattle-based design consultancy, Teague, condemns the violence and other illegal activities he became curious as to how criminal groups endure. Some cartels stay in business despite multiple efforts by law enforcement on both sides of the US border and millions of dollars from international agencies to shut them down. Liddell genuinely believes there's a lesson in longevity here. One strategy he underlined was how the bad guys respond to change. In order to bypass the border between Mexico and the US, for example, the Sinaloa cartel went to great lengths. It built a vast underground tunnel, hired family members as border agents and even used a catapult to circumvent a high-tech fence.

(E) By contrast, many legitimate businesses fail because they hesitate to adapt quickly to changing market winds. One high-profile example is movie and game rental company Blockbuster, which didn't keep up with the market and lost business to mail order video rentals and streaming technologies. The brand has all but faded from view. Liddell argues the difference between the two groups is that criminal organisations often have improvisation encoded into their daily behaviour, while larger companies think of innovation as a set process. "This is a leadership challenge," said Liddell. "How well companies innovate and organise is a reflection of leadership."

Left-field thinking

(F) Cash-strapped start-ups also use unorthodox strategies to problem solve and build their businesses up from scratch. This creativity and innovation is often borne out of necessity, such as tight budgets. Both criminals and start-up founders "question authority, act outside the system and see new and clever ways of doing things," said Goodman. "Either they become Elon Musk or El Chapo." And, some entrepreneurs aren't even afraid to operate in legal grey areas in their effort to disrupt the marketplace. The co-founders of music streaming service Napster, for example, knowingly broke music copyright rules with their first online file sharing service, but their technology paved the way for legal innovation as regulators caught up.

(G) Goodman and others believe thinking hard about problem solving before worrying about restrictions could prevent established companies falling victim to rivals less constrained by tradition. In their book “The Misfit Economy”, Alexa Clay and Kyra Maya Phillips examine how individuals can apply that mindset to become more innovative and entrepreneurial within corporate structures. They studied not just violent criminals like Somali pirates, but others who break the rules in order to find creative solutions to their business problems, such as people living in the slums of Mumbai or computer hackers. They picked out five common traits among this group: the ability to hustle, pivot, provoke, hack and copycat.

(H) Clay gives a Saudi entrepreneur named Walid Abdul-Wahab as a prime example. Abdul-Wahab worked with Amish farmers to bring camel milk to American consumers even before US regulators approved it. Through perseverance, he eventually found a network of Amish camel milk farmers and started selling the product via social media. Now his company, Desert Farms, sells to giant mainstream retailers like Whole Foods Market. Those on the fringe don't always have the option of traditional, corporate jobs and that forces them to think more creatively about how to make a living, Clay said. They must develop grit and resilience in order to last outside the cushy confines of cubicle life. “In many cases scarcity is the mother of invention,” Clay said.

Questions 14-21 (8 x 1 = 8 Marks)

Reading Passage 2 has eight paragraphs A-H. Match the headings below with the paragraphs. Write the correct letter, A-H, in boxes 14-21 on your answer sheet.

14. Jailbreak with creative thinking _____
15. Five common traits among rule-breakers _____
16. Comparison between criminals and traditional businessmen _____
17. Can drug baron's escape teach legitimate corporations? _____
18. Great entrepreneur _____
19. How criminal groups deceive the law _____
20. The difference between legal and illegal organisations _____
21. Similarity between criminals and start-up founders _____

Questions 22–25 (4 x 1 = 4 Marks)

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONLY ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **22–25** on your answer sheet.

22. To escape from a prison, Joaquin Guzman had to use such traits as creative thinking, long-term planning and _____.
23. The Sinaloa cartel built a grand underground tunnel and even used a _____ to avoid the fence.
24. The main difference between two groups is that criminals, unlike large corporations, often have _____ encoded into their daily life.
25. Due to being persuasive, Walid Abdul-Wahab found a _____ of Amish camel milk farmers.

WRITING

(25 Marks)

1. Write a report on a fire accident which happened in your college Chemistry laboratory and write suggestions to prevent it in future. (1x10=10)
 2. Write an E-mail to your friend about your summer vacation trip with your family. (1x10 =10)
 3. Evaluate a proverb through a real story. (1x5 = 5)
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