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: 10001

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS – FEB. / MAR. 2020
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. Fill in the blanks with the correct words taken from the list: (4×½=2)
(increased, listen , running, travelling)
a. Jack loves to _____ to music when he is_____ in the bus.
b. My doctor said that I need more exercise, so I _____ the time I spend.

2. Complete the dialogue framing suitable questions: (4×½=2)
A : Hi, _____ ?
B : I'm fine, _____ ?
A : I'm going to visit my grandfather in the village.
B : Great! _____ ?
A : He's completing 75 years next week.
B : Oh! _____ weekend?
A : I will be spending just a day in the village. The bus has come. Bye!

3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate preposition.: (4×½=2)
Artificial intelligence (AI) is the science _____ developing computers that learn and follow instructions_____ great accuracy and speed. An example _____ AI is the use_____ export system.

4. Complete the sentences using the given adjective in the correct degree: (4×½=2)

a) Rajan is ---------- than Karthi. (tall)

b) My radio works --------- than my brother's radio. (good)

c) Diesel costs --------- than petrol. (little)

d) Who is the ---------- woman on earth? (beautiful)

5. Rewrite the following into indirect speech: (2×1=2)

Doctor: How long are you suffering from stomach ache?

Patient: I've been suffering for the past three days.

6. Rewrite the sentences using Impersonal Passive voice:

(i) We can lubricate the machine once in every fifteen days.

(ii) The material scientist will cast the particular metal in 400°C.

7. Fill in the blanks with appropriate conditionals:

i. If the rescue team arrives at the right time, _____.

ii. If Café Day CEO had taken the decision appropriately, _____.

8. Complete the sentences using the correct modal verbs: (4×½=2)

a) _____ we meet tomorrow? (suggestion)

b) He _____ have sent this gift. (assumption)

c) _____ I use your calculator? (polite request)

d) You _____ not use your mobile phone while driving. (advice)

9. Give one word substitute for the following: (4×½=2)

a. The yearly return / celebration of a particular day.

b. A yellowish, metal alloy made from copper and zinc.

c. A period of time in which a sequence of events is repeated.

d. A place where milk and milk products are processed or sold.

10. Add suitable prefixes to the underlined words to form antonyms:

(In im dis ir non) (4×½=2)

a) The worker is very <u>honest</u> in his work. He was also <u>polite</u>.

b) The money I have is <u>sufficient</u> to buy the book. The book contains some <u>relevant</u> chapters.

PART – B

(5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

11. Complete any of the following dialogues adding eight exchanges:

Dialogue between a student in a college and the manager of a bank.

The student had approached the manager requesting for an educational loan.

Student: Excuse me sir, Can I speak to you for a few minutes?

Manager: Yes, How can I help you?

Student: _____

Manager: _____ (Write eight more exchanges)

12. a) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

African American civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his nonviolent resistance to racial prejudice in America. At 35 years of age, the Georgia-born minister was the youngest person ever to receive the award.

Martin Luther King, Jr., was born in Atlanta in 1929, the son of a Baptist minister. He received a doctorate degree in theology and in 1955 organized the first major protest of the civil rights movement: the successful Montgomery Bus Boycott. Influenced by Mohandas Gandhi, he advocated nonviolent civil disobedience to racial segregation. The peaceful protests he led throughout the American South were often met with violence, but King and his followers persisted, and their nonviolent movement gained momentum.

A powerful orator, he appealed to Christian and American ideals and won growing support from the federal government and northern whites. In1963, he led his massive March on Washington, in which he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" address. In 1964, the civil rights movement achieved two of its greatest successes: the ratification of the 24th Amendment, which abolished the poll tax, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibited racial discrimination in employment and education and outlawed racial segregation in public facilities. In October of that year, King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. He donated the prize money, valued at $ 54,600, to the civil rights movement.

In the late 1960s, King openly criticized U.S. involvement in Vietnam and turned his efforts to winning economic rights for poor Americans. By that time, the civil rights movement had begun to fracture, with activists such as Stokely Carmichael rejecting King's vision of nonviolent integration in favour of African American self-reliance and self-defence. In

1968, King intended to revive his movement through an interracial ''Poor People's March'' on Washington, but on April 4 he was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, by escaped white convict James Earl Ray, just a few weeks before the demonstration was scheduled to begin.

I. Choose the correct answer for the following questions: (10×1=10)

1) What did Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., win the Nobel Peace Prize for?

A) Nonviolent resistance to racial prejudice

B) African American self-reliance

C) Violent resistance to racial prejudice

D) African American self-defense

2) This article describes a sequence of events. What happened in the sequence of events before King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?

A) King donated $ 54,600 to the civil rights movement

B) King turned his efforts to winning economic rights for poor Americans

C) King planned an interracial ''Poor People's March'' on Washington.

D) King led a massive March on Washington, in which he delivered his ''I Have a Dream'' speech.

3) Martin Luther King, Jr., was committed to nonviolent resistance to rac prejudice, even when facing people who disagreed. What evidence fro the text best supports this conclusion?

A) ''The peaceful protests he led through out the American South we often met with violence, but King and his followers persisted, and the nonviolent movement gained momentum.''

B) ''A powerful orator, he appealed to Christian and America ideals and won growing support from the federal government a northern whites''.

C) ''By that time, the civil rights movement had begun to fracture, w activists such as Stokely Carmichael rejecting King's vision of nonviol integration in favor of African American self- reliance and s defense".

D) ''In the late 1960s, King openly criticized U.S. involvement Vietnam and turned his efforts to winning economic rights for p Americans.''

4) Based on the text, which of King's qualities probably helped him most in gaining support?

A) his Nobel Peace Prize, doctorate degree in Theology, and experience as a minister

B) his persistence, powerful speeches, and appeals to Christian and American ideals

C) his background as an African American from Georgia and his young age

D) his rejection of people who disagreed with his ideals or methods.

5) What is the main idea of this text?

A) A powerful orator, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., appealed to Christian and American ideals and won growing support from the federal government and northern whites.

B) The civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited racial discrimination in employment and education and outlawed racial segregation in public facilities.

C) African American civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. won the Nobel Peace Prize for his nonviolent resistance to racial prejudice in America.

D) On April 4, African American civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, by escaped white convict James Earl Ray.

6) Read these sentences from the text :

''Influenced by Mohandas Gandhi, he advocated nonviolent civil disobedience to racial segregation''. Based on this evidence, what is the meaning of the word ''advocated'' in this excerpt?

A) urged support of B) resisted C) acted against D) criticized

7) Which of the following statements according to the passage is FALSE ?

A) Martin Luther King awarded the prize money to civil rights movement.

B) Martin Luther King was the youngest one to receive the Nobel Prize.

C) Martin Luther King has a doctorate in Theology.

D) Martin Luther King supported the US in its war against Vietnam.

8) "A person who makes formal speeches in public" is called

A) A Speaker B) A Priest

C) An Orator D) A Lecturer

9) Which of the following words collocate with "meet with _____"

A) my friend B) violence

C) happiness D) freedom

10) Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

King intended to revive his movement with the "Poor People's March" on Washington. _____, he was assassinated in Memphis a few weeks before the demonstration was scheduled to begin.

A) Therefore B) Moreover

C) However D) Earlier

II. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences: (3×2=6)

11) What did king advocate as a response to racial segregation?

12) Identify two of King's achievements that contributed to his winning the Nobel Peace Prize.

13) Why might King's work and accomplishments have been considered especially prize worthy?

(OR)

b) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

A snowflake originates from countless water molecules that initially come together in small groups as a result of a weak attractive force between oxygen and hydrogen atoms. The same forces subsequently organize the groups into a frozen molecular crystal, a perfectly organized lattice of molecules. Finally several molecular crystals join to form a snowflake. Scientists have realized for some time that the forces that assemble molecules into natural crystals can be utilized to produce a variety of important materials. They have determined the structure of more than 90000 different molecular crystals, the most common examples of which are aspirin and mothballs.

In recent years, researchers have studied how molecules organize themselves to form crystals in the hope of better understanding what types of molecules and what conditions will produce molecular crystals with unusual and useful properties. Scientists are aware that the material properties of a crystal depend in large part on the organization of the molecules in the crystal, yet they know little about the factors controlling the assembly of such crystals.

Synthesizing a molecular crystal is similar to designing a building

Before construction can begin, the architect must specify the shapes and sizes of the girders and the number and placement of the rivets. Similarly, to produce new molecular crystals, chemists must choose molecules of the appropriate sizes and shapes and select the molecular forces that will hold the crystals together. A chemist can normally find many molecules of various shapes and sizes but the challenge is to find ones that assemble in a predictable manner.

(a) Choose the correct answer: (8)

i. According to the passage, a snowflake is formed by

(1) the attractive force between oxygen and hydrogen
(2) molecular crystals with new and useful properties
(3) the synthesizing of molecular crystals
(4) the joining of several molecular crystals

ii. According to the passage, water molecules join together as a result of

(1) an attraction between oxygen and hydrogen atoms
(2) the organisation of the molecules in a crystal
(3) a strong force that assembles crystal atoms
(4) the unusual and useful properties of molecular crystals

iii. By making use of forces that assemble molecules into natural crystals, scientists can

(1) find molecules of various shapes and sizes
(2) determine the structure of different molecular crystals
(3) organise molecules into a perfect lattice
(4) create new and useful materials

iv. According to the passage, what reason do researchers have for studying how molecules organize themselves to form crystals?

(1) To assemble molecules into natural crystals
(2) To learn how to synthesize molecular crystals
(3) To make aspirin and mothballs
(4) To change material properties of a crystal

v. According to the passage, what do scientists still need to learn about the organisation of molecules?

(1) What determines the material property of a crystal
(2) The molecular forces that hold molecules together
(3) The conditions that produce molecular crystals
(4) The factors controlling the way crystals are assembles

vi. To produce new molecular crystals, chemists must choose all of the following EXCEPT

(1) molecules of the right size

(2) molecules of the appropriate shape

(3) the right molecular organization

(4) the proper molecular forces

vii. The meaning of the word 'molecule' is

(1) a strong cotton cloth which is slightly furry on one side

(2) to make less angry or upset

(3) a small pile of earth pushed up to the surface of the ground by digging of a mole

(4) the simplest unit of a chemical substance

viii. The meaning of the word 'crystal' is

(1) clear transparent rock that looks like ice.

(2) a solid object with six square sides of equal size

(3) a very small division of a large room

(4) a transparent glass of poor quality

(b) Mention whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE: (4)

(1) A strong attractive force between oxygen and hydrogen results in the formulation of snowflakes

(2) Scientists have hardly realized the forces which assemble into natural crystals can be utilised to produce variety of important materials.

(3) The task of synthesizing a molecular crystal can be compared to designing a building

(4) To produce new molecular crystal, the chemists must choose molecules of appropriate size

(c) Read the passage given above and make notes. (4)

13. a) Write a letter to your father about the Independence Day celebration in your college.

(OR)

b) Write a letter to your friend about a cultural event that took place in your college campus.

14. a) Arrange the following jumbled sentences in proper order:

So I put the pot in a sunny spot by the window, and I added some water.

i. My grandfather loves to grow plants and last week, my Grandpa gave me some green bean seeds.

ii. I checked on my plant every day. When the soil felt dry, I added more water.

iii. I brought those seeds home and showed my mom who helped me get my green bean project ready.

iv. I now remembered that Grandpa told me that plants depend on water and sunlight to grow.

v. First, we put some soil in a pot and planted a few seeds.

vi. What am I most excited about? I cannot wait to eat the beans! I think they will taste even better because I grew them myself.

vii. Today, I saw a tiny stem. The plant is growing! Over the next few weeks, more stems and leaves will grow. Then flowers will grow, too.

(OR)

b) Write an e-mail to your friend about a book/film that you enjoyed much. In your e-mail, explain the reasons for your choice and discuss both the strengths and weaknesses of that book/film.

15. a) Prepare an essay describing the place you live in 200 words highlighting the historical background of the place and its special features, etc.

(OR)

b) Sketch a narrative essay on the following topic by using the hints in about 300 words:

A memorable experience with your favorite celebrity / sports star

Who –What it happened – What experience – where did it take place – how – it was good or bad – interesting and enjoyable or dull and boring – how and why is it memorable?
