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Question Paper Code : 51281

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, APRIL/MAY 2024.

First Semester

Civil Engineering

HS 3152 – PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH — I

(Common to All Branches (Except Marine Engineering)

(Regulations 2021)

Time : Three hours   Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL the questions.

PART A — (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

1. Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense form of the verbs given in brackets.   (4 × ½ = 2)

    (a)   The Principal ———————— to speak to Raj. (want)

    (b)   The Earth ———————— around the Sun. (revolve)

    (c)   The baby ———————— all day. (cry)

    (d)   The flight ———————— at 8 o'clock in the morning. (leave)

2. Put in the correct question tags.   (4 × ½ = 2)

    (a)   John and Max don't like maths, ————————?

    (b)   Peter played handball yesterday, ————————?

    (c)   They are going home from school, ————————?

    (d)   Mary didn't do her homework last Monday, ————————?

3. Supply suitable prepositions for the following.   (4 × ½ = 2)

    (a)   My mum studied ———————— a university.

    (b)   There is a spider ———————— the corner of my room.

    (c)   Death Valley is 56 metres ———————— sea level.

    (d)   The train to London stopped ———————— the station.

4. Complete the following with phrasal verbs choosing from the list given below :

$(4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2)$

fill up, switch on, get into, look for

(a) Quick! —————— the bus. It's ready to leave.

(b) I don't know where my book is. I have to —————— it.

(c) It's dark inside. Can you —————— the light, please?

(d) —————— the form, please.

5. Choose the best imperative for each sentence. $(4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2)$

(a) —————— careful! You almost spilled your coffee.
   (i) Don't be
   (ii) You be
   (iii) Be

(b) Wife : —————— me when I am speaking.

   Husband : Sorry, honey.
   (i) Interrupt
   (ii) Please don't interrupt
   (iii) You don't interrupt

(c) Boss : Always —————— your documents as soon as you finish writing them.

   Employee : OK, I will.
   (i) you save
   (ii) save
   (iii) don't save

(d) —————— in warm clothes so you don't get cold outside, It's snowing!
   (i) Don't dress
   (ii) Dress
   (iii) Dressing

6. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the correct connectives. Choosing from the list given. $(4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2)$

   finally, before, because, after, first

(a) The online class was disrupted —————— there was a power cut.

(b) The interview was scheduled —————— the group discussion.

(c) The candidate waited for almost three hours —————— she was called for the speaking test.

(d) All the invitees addressed the audience and —————— the chief guest was invited to speak.

7. Fill in the blanks with the correct words choosing from the options given in brackets which forms an accepted collocation with the word given in capitals.

$(4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2)$

(a) My grandfather told me not to waste my —————— (hardworked/ hard-earned) MONEY on the new gadget.

(b) The new recruit went to GREAT —————— (breadths/lengths) to impress the supervisor.

(c) —————— (Fast/Rapid) FOOD has become very popular these days.

(d) She was very confused and could not —————— (make/do) A DECISION about which college to choose.

8. Read the given sentences and use the right relative pronouns. $(4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2)$

(a) We always like people ——— speak the truth.

(b) Can you tell ——— pen this is?

(c) This is the house in ——— John Keats lived.

(d) These are the saplings ——— my mother and I planted together.

9. Rewrite the following as directed. $(2 \times 1 = 2)$

(a) These books were stolen in my absence. (Change into Complex sentence)

(b) Kripa will stay in a hotel. Kripa will stay with friends in the city. (combine the simple sentences into a compound sentence)

10. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with cause and effect expressions.

$(4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2)$

(a) The murder case could not be solved —————— lack of evidence.

(b) The roads were empty —————— the transport workers had gone on strike.

(c) —————— both Friday and Monday were holidays, most students went home for the long weekend and did not attend classes on Thursday.

(d) There was a fire accident —————— of a short circuit in the electrical connections.

PART B — (5 × 16 = 80 marks)

Question No. 11 is Compulsory.

11. Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.

To get a chocolate out of a box requires a considerable amount of unpacking: the box has to taken out of the paper bag in which it has arrived; the cellophane* wrapper has to be torn off, the lid opened and the paper removed; the chocolate itself then has to be unwrapped from its own piece of paper. But this insane amount of wrapping is not confined to luxuries, It is now becoming increasingly difficult to buy anything that is not done up in cellophane, polythene, or paper.

The package itself is of no interest to the shopper, who usually throws it away immediately. Useless wrapping accounts for much of the refuse put out by the average London household each week. So why is it done? Some of it, like the cellophane on meat is necessary, but most of the rest is simply competitive selling. This is absurd. Packaging is using up scarce energy and resources and messing up the environment. Little research is being carried out on the costs of alternative types of packaging. Just how possible is it, for instance, for local authorities to salvage paper, pulp it, and recycle it as egg-boxes? Would it be cheaper to plant another forest? Paper is the material most used for packaging — 20 million paper bags are apparently used in Great Britain each day — but very little is salvaged.

A machine has been developed that pulps paper then processes it into packaging, eg. Egg-boxes and cartons. This could be easily adapted for local authority use. It would mean that people would have to separate their refuse into paper and non-paper, with a different dustbin for each. Paper is, in fact, probably the material that can be most easily recycled; and now, with massive increases in paper prices, the time has come at which collection by local authorities could be profitable.

Recycling of this kind is already happening with milk bottles, which are returned to the dairies, washed out, and refilled. But both glass and paper are being threatened by the growing use of plastic. More and more dairies are experimenting with plastic bottles, and it has been estimated that if all the milk bottles necessary were made of plastic, then British dairies would be producing the equivalent of enough plastic tubing to encircle the earth every five or six days!

The trouble with plastic is that it does not rot. Some environmentalists argue that the only solution to the problem of ever growing mounds of plastic containers is to do away with plastic altogether in the shops, a suggestion unacceptable to many manufacturers who say there is no alternative to their handy plastic packs.

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It is evident that more research is needed into the recovery and re-use of various materials and into the cost of collecting and recycling containers as opposed to producing new ones. Unnecessary packaging, intended to be used just once, and making things look better so more people will buy them, is clearly becoming increasingly absurd. But it is not so much a question of doing away with packaging as using it sensibly. What is needed now is a more sophisticated approach to using scarce resources for what is, after all, a relatively unimportant function.

A. Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the text.

(6 × 1 = 6)

(i) 'This insane amount of wrapping is not confined to luxuries' means

    (1) not enough wrapping is used for luxuries.

    (2) more wrapping is used for luxuries than for ordinary products.

    (3) it is not only for luxury products that too much wrapping is used.

    (4) the wrapping used for luxury products is unnecessary.

(ii) The 'local authorities' are

    (1) the Town Council.

    (2) the police.

    (3) the paper manufacturers.

    (4) the most influential citizens.

(iii) If paper is to be recycled

    (1) more forests will have to be planted.

    (2) the use of paper bags will have to be restricted.

    (3) people will have to use different dustbins for their rubbish.

    (4) the local authorities will have to reduce the price of paper.

(iv) British dairies are

    (1) producing enough plastic tubing to go round the world in less than a week.

    (2) giving up the use of glass bottles.

    (3) increasing the production of plastic bottles.

    (4) re-using their old glass bottles.

(v) The environmentalists think that

    (1) more plastic packaging should be used.

    (2) plastic is the most convenient form of packaging.

    (3) too much plastic is wasted.

    (4) shops should stop using plastic containers.

(vi) The author thinks that

    (1)   the function of packaging is not important.

    (2)   people will soon stop using packaging altogether.

    (3)   not enough research has been done into the possibilities if recycling.

    (4)   the cost of recycling is so great that it is better to produce new materials than use old ones.

B.   Decide whether the following statements are true or false.   (6 × 1 = 6)

    (i)   Too many products nowadays are wrapped in unnecessary packaging.

    (ii)   The countryside is being spoilt by the overproduction of packaging.

    (iii)   It is possible to use paper again.

    (iv)   Most of the 20 million paper bags used each day are recovered and re-used.

    (v)   There is no danger that plastic will ever replace glass and paper.

    (vi)   Plastic is difficult to destroy.

C.   Choose the definition which best fits these words or phrases as they are used in the text.   (4 × 1 = 4)

    (i)   *confined*

        (1)   used for

        (2)   restricted to

        (3)   needed for

        (4)   suited to

    (ii)   *apparently*

        (1)   obviously

        (2)   regularly

        (3)   undoubtedly

        (4)   supposedly

    (iii)   *recycled*

        (1)   reduced

        (2)   reproduced

        (3)   retailed

        (4)   reused

    (iv)   *handy*

        (1)   attractive

        (2)   easy to hold

        (3)   convenient

        (4)   easy to destroy

12. (a) Write a short report on a field trip that you went on. (16)

Or

(b) Write a short report on a two day cultural event that you organised. (16)

13. (a) Write a set of 8 instructions for students to follow while preparing for the end semester examinations. (16)

Or

(b) Write a set of 8 instructions for students for avoiding accidents in the chemistry laboratory. (16)

14. (a) Write a set of 8 recommendations for students to avoid falling sick. (16)

Or

(b) Write a set of 8 recommendations for students to improve their communication skills. (16)

15. (a) Write a descriptive essay on the topic - The first house on the Moon. (16)

Or

(b) Write a narrative essay on the topic - A difficult decision that you had to make. (16)

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