

**I/IV B. Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER - 2016****Second Semester****BT / CSE / ECE / EEE****ADVANCED ENGLISH FOR ENGINEERS**Time : **Three Hours**Maximum Marks : **60****Answer Question No. 1 Compulsory.****12x1=12 M****Answer ONE question from each Unit.****4x12=48 M****1. Correct and rewrite the following sentences.**

- a) In a mature democracy like India, the voters knows whom to vote.
- b) The army have be sieged the city and is poised to launch further attacks.
- c) The ones who is found guilty must be punished.
- d) If I knew the answers, I would have passed the examination.
- e) The elephants can swim very well.
- f) He has more sense than you have.
- g) We were walking on the road when we saw an accident.
- h) Give me an another pen.
- i) It's often raining here.
- j) Please explain me what you want.
- k) Would you follow me where I would go ?
- l) This is the first time I am here.

**UNIT - I****2. a) Read the following passage and answer the following questions.**

Think about it. When you're driving in a car, you may be going 60 MPH or faster. That car is zipping down the road. Then somebody ahead of you locks up his or her brakes. Your driver doesn't have time to stop. The car that you are in crashes. Your car was going 60 miles per hour. Now it has suddenly stopped. Your body, however, is still going 60 MPH. What's going to stop your body ? Will it be the windshield or your seat belt ? Every time that you get into a car you make that choice. I choose the seat belt. Some people think that seat belts are uncool. They think that seat belts cramp their style, or that seat belts are uncomfortable. To them I say, what's more uncomfortable? Wearing a seat belt or flying through a car windshield ? What's more uncool ? Being safely anchored to a car, or skidding across the road in your jean shorts ? Wearing a seat belt is both cooler and more comfortable than the alternatives. Let's just take a closer

**P.T.O.**

look at your choices. If you are not wearing your seat belt, you can hop around the car and slide in and out of your seat easily. That sounds like a lot of fun. But, you are also more likely to die or suffer serious injuries. If you are wearing a seat belt, you have to stay in your seat. That's no fun. But, you are much more likely to walk away unharmed from a car accident. Hmm... A small pleasure for a serious pain. That's a tough choice. I think that I'll avoid the serious pain. How about giving money away ? Do you like to give your money away ? Probably not. And when you don't wear your seat belt, you are begging to give your money away. That's because kids are required to wear seat belts in every state in America. If you're riding in a car, and you don't have a seat belt on, the police can give you or your driver a ticket. Then you will have to give money to the city. I'd rather keep my money, but you can spend yours how you want. Wearing a seat belt does not make you invincible. You can still get hurt or killed while wearing your seat belt. But wearing them has proven to be safer than driving without them. You are much less likely to be killed in a car wreck if you are wearing a seat belt. You are much less likely to get seriously injured if you are wearing one. So why not take the safer way ? Why not go the way that has been proven to result in fewer deaths ? You do want to live, don't you ?

- i) Which title best expresses the main idea of this text ?
  - a) Car Accidents : Ways That We Can Prevent Them.
  - b) Slow Down : Save Lives By Driving Slower.
  - c) Seat Belts : Wear Them to Survive Any Wreck.
  - d) Why Not ? Improve Your Odds with Seat Belts.
- ii) Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text ?
  - a) To inform readers about seat belt laws.
  - b) To persuade readers to wear seat belts.
  - c) To entertain readers with stories and jokes about seat belts.
  - d) To describe what car accidents are like without seat belts.
- iii) Which best describes the text structure in the fourth paragraph ?
  - a) Compare and contrast
  - b) Chronological order
  - c) Sequential order
  - d) Problem and solution
- iv) Which best defines the word alternatives as it is used in the third paragraph ?
  - a) Being safe
  - b) Being unsafe
  - c) Other choices
  - d) Driving fast
- v) Which best expresses the main idea of the fifth paragraph ?
  - a) Seat belts are a waste of money.
  - b) People don't like to give money away.
  - c) Not wearing a seat belt may cost you.
  - d) Seat belt laws save lives.
- vi) Which best defines the word invincible as it is used in the last paragraph ?
  - a) Uncool
  - b) Difficult or impossible to see
  - c) Glow-in-the-dark
  - d) Unable to be harmed

**b) Read the passage and prepare a NOTE.**

A drop of water fell out of the cloud into the sea, and finding itself lost in such an immensity of fluid matter, broke out into the following reflection : 'Alas! What an inconsiderable creature am I in this prodigious ocean of waters: My existence is of no concern in the universe; I am reduced to a kind of nothing, and am the least of the works of God'. It so happened that an oyster which lay in the neighborhood of this drop chanced to graze and swallow it up in the midst of this his soliloquy. The drop, say the fables, lay a great while hardening in the shell, until by degrees it was ripened into a pearl, falling into the hands of a diver, after a long series of adventures, is at present that famous pearl which is fixed on the top of the Persian diadem.

(OR)

**3. a) Read the following passage and answer the following questions.**

Did you know that angles are measured with circles ? An angle is a slice of a circle. Look at the two rays that are the arms of an angle. They come to a point where their endpoints meet. You can almost see it as a slice of pie. The whole pie, a full circle, has  $360^\circ$ . If we cut the circle up into 360 equal parts, each part would be one degree. We measure angles by how many of those tiny parts, or degrees, fit between the two arms of the angle. If an angle has exactly  $90^\circ$  it is called a right angle. Two perpendicular lines form a right angle. A right angle has a perfectly square corner, like we see on a square or a rectangle. If the angle has less than  $90^\circ$  it is called an acute angle. All acute angles are smaller than right angles. An acute angle fits inside the arms of a right angle if you placed the angles on top of each other. If the angle has more than  $90^\circ$  it is called an obtuse angle. All obtuse angles are bigger than right angles. A right angle could fit inside the arm of an obtuse angle. Did you know that even a straight line is an angle ? It's called a straight angle. It measures  $180^\circ$ , exactly half of a circle. An angle that is so large that it bends past the straight line, but is still smaller than a full circle, is called reflex angle. It's fun to work angles !

- i) What shape helps us measure angles ?
- ii) What kind of angles are a part of squares and rectangles ?
- iii) What unit do we use to measure angles ?
- iv) What is the difference between an acute angle and an obtuse angle ?
- v) Describe your favorite kind of angle.
- vi) Give meaning to the word 'slice' from the passage.

**b) Bring out the difference in meaning and its usage in sentences to the following words.**

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| i) assistance - assistants | ii) canvas - canvass       |
| iii) corps - corpse        | iv) discreet - discrete    |
| v) formally - formerly     | vi) lightning - lightening |

**UNIT - II**

4. a) Explain the role of interview skills in your life with reference to the lighthouse keeper of Aspin wall. (*English and Soft Skills*).  
b) Write a letter to a newspaper, on the evils of street-begging.

(OR)

5. a) What do we need to keep in mind in written communication especially when we are writing a Technical report ?  
b) Write a letter to the manager of a factory, asking permission for industrial tour.

**UNIT - III**

6. a) The poem compares the four seasons of a natural year with the several stages of human life, also a natural process. Discuss (From The Siren's Song).  
b) Give one word substitutes to the following.  
i) One who draws maps and charts.  
ii) Murdering of husband by his wife.  
iii) Language difficult to understand.  
iv) Fear of school.  
v) Cure for all disease.  
vi) A verse letter.

(OR)

7. a) How does the sonnet attempt to define love - by telling both what it is and is not. Elaborate (From The Siren's Song).  
b) Write a paragraph on any one of the following :  
i) Indian culture.  
ii) Global warming.

**UNIT - IV**

8. a) Write an essay on 'Importance of sports in Engineering level'.  
b) Explain the following IDIOMS and its USAGE.  
i) Take with a grain of salt                      ii) Make a long story short  
iii) Steal someone's thunder                      iv) Taking to a brick wall  
v) Through thick and thin                      vi) Paper over the cracks

(OR)

9. a) The poem is not about celebration of a birthday but a problem that the young gentleman faces as time passes by; and the need for young people to decide on a career. Discuss (From The Siren's Song).  
b) Explain the role of problem solving and adaptability skills in your day to day to life with reference to the text *English and Soft Skills*.



**I/IV B. Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, APRIL / MAY - 2016****SECOND SEMESTER****BT/CSE / ECE / EEE****ADVANCED ENGLISH FOR ENGINEERS**Time : **Three Hours**Maximum Marks : **60****Answer Question No. 1 Compulsory.****12x1=12 M****Answer ONE question from each Unit.****4x12=48 M****1. Correct and rewrite the following sentences.**

- a) A good teacher not only teach, but he is also a good guide.
- b) The police has arrived and are investigating the matter.
- c) You or she have to be blamed for the accident.
- d) If there will be a sudden rain, the city drowns under water-logging.
- e) She is very fond of the horses.
- f) There is not more scope in the conventional jobs these days.
- g) A crowd poured in the compartments of the train.
- h) You have better to see the doctor.
- i) I use to play tennis at weekends.
- j) It can rain this evening.
- k) I am boring in the class.
- l) I looked at me in the mirror.

**UNIT - I****2. a) Read the following passage and answer the following questions.**

Televisions show sounds and pictures. They get data from cables, discs, or over-the-air signals. They turn this data into sounds and images. People watch news and shows on them. You probably call them TVs. John Baird made the first TV in 1925. It had one colour. It could only show 30 lines. This was just enough room for a face. It didn't work well, but it was a start. The first TV station was set up in 1928. It was in New York. Few people had TVs. The broadcasts were not meant to be watched. They showed a Felix the Cat doll for two hours a day. The doll spun around on a record player. They were experimenting. It took many years to get it right. By the end of the 1930s, TVs were working well. America got its first taste at the 1939 World's Fair. This was one of the biggest events ever. There were 200 small, black and white TVs set up

**P.T.O.**

around the fair. The U.S. President gave a speech over the TVs. The TVs were only five inches big but the people loved it. They wanted TVs. But World War II was going on during this time. Factories were busy making guns and bombs. When the war was over, TV spread across the country. By 1948 there were 4 big TV networks in America. They aired their shows from 8 to 11 each night. Local shows were aired at other times. Most of the time, nothing was shown at all. TV was not "always on" like it is now. colour TVs came out in 1953. They cost too much money for most. Also, shows were aired in black and white. By 1965, colour TVs were cheaper. TV stations started airing shows in colour. People had to switch if they wanted to see the shows. Now most TVs are high-def. This means that they have many lines on them. This makes the image clear. TVs have come a long way since Baird's 30 line set. High-def. TVs have 1080 lines. There are state of the art sets called 4K TVs. These TVs have 3,840 lines. Some people watch TV in 3D. I wonder what they will come up with next. Smell-o-vision anyone ?

- i) When did color TVs come out ?
  - a) 1925
  - b) 1953
  - c) 1939
  - d) 1965
- ii) Which was not true about the first TV ?
  - a) It could only show one color
  - b) It only had 30 lines
  - c) It did not have sound
  - d) It did not work well
- iii) When did networks start showing programs in color ?
  - a) 1948
  - b) 1953
  - c) 1965
  - d) 1939
- iv) Why did the first TV station only show Felix the Cat for two hours a day ?
  - a) They were running tests.
  - b) Felix the Cat was really popular
  - c) Felix the Cat had been a big radio star
  - d) Felix the Cat was the only show that they had
- v) Which of these events slowed the spread of TVs ?
  - a) The World's Fair of 1939
  - b) The Civil War
  - c) The election of the U.S. President
  - d) World War II
- vi) What is the author's main purpose in writing this ?
  - a) He is trying to explain how a TV works.
  - b) He is telling readers how TVs became popular.
  - c) He is describing the history of the TV.
  - d) He is trying to get people to watch more TV.

**b) Read the passage and prepare a NOTE.**

Trees give shade for the benefit of others, and while they themselves stand in the sun and endure the scorching heat, they produce the fruit of which others profit. The

character of good men is like that of trees. What is the use of this perishable body if no use is made of it for the benefit of mankind ? Sandalwood, the more it is rubbed, the more scent does it yield. Sugarcane, the more it is peeled and cut up into pieces, the more juice does it produce. The men who are noble at heart do not lose their quantities even in losing their lives. What matters whether men praise them or not ? What difference does it make whether they die at this moment or whether lives are prolonged ? Happen what may, those who tread in the right path will not set foot in any other. Life itself is unprofitable to a man who does not live for others. To live for the mere sake of living one's life is to live the life of dog and crows. Those who lay down their lives for the sake of others will assuredly dwell forever in a world of bliss.

**OR**

**3. a) Read the following passage and answer the following questions.**

Have you noticed that sometimes the moon looks like a tiny silver of light in the night sky ? Other times it is a big, brilliant circle. The moon has many different looks during the month. Each look is called a lunar phase. Lunar means "of the moon". The moon has phases because it orbits Earth. The Earth revolves around the sun. The moon revolves separately around Earth. The moon itself does not actually change size. It appears to change size because different parts of it are in the shadow. In the new moon phase, none of the part of the moon that is facing Earth is lit by the sun. It appears as only a dark outline. During the waxing crescent phase, the moon looks small. Only a tiny silver of the moon's side that is facing Earth is lit by the sun. The next phase is the first quarter phase. In it, half of the moon's nearest side is lit by the sun. We see it as about one-fourth of a full moon. During the waxing gibbous phase, more of the moon is lit. Even so, it is not quite a full moon yet. In the full moon phase, all of the side of the moon that is facing Earth is lit by the sun. It appears as a large, bright circle. During the waning gibbous phase, some of the part that was lit as a full moon begins to fall into the shadows. In the last quarter phase, a different side of the moon is lit. Again, the moon appears as one-fourth full. During the waning crescent phase, the moon slips further into shadows. It is a thin crescent shape once more. After this phase, the entire lunar cycle begins again with a new moon.

- i) What is meant by a "phase" of the moon ?
- ii) Why does the moon appear to be different sizes ?
- iii) What are the two phases during which the moon appears almost full, but not quite ?
- iv) What are the two phases during which the moon appears as only a tiny silver ?
- v) What is your favourite phase of the moon ? Why ?
- vi) What is meant by 'waxing' ?

- b) Bring out the difference in meaning in the following pair of words and use them in sentences of your own.

- |                       |                      |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| i) Accept --- except  | ii) a part --- apart | iii) board --- bored |
| iv) break --- brake   | v) foul --- fowl     | vi) here --- hear    |
| vii) later --- latter |                      |                      |

**UNIT - II**

4. a) Explain the role of Learning Skills in your day to day life with reference to the three questions. (*English and Soft Skills*).

- b) Write a letter to a newspaper, appealing for funds to relieve the sufferers from a flood.

(OR)

5. a) What do we need to keep in mind in verbal communication especially when we are writing a report ?

- b) Write a letter to a store manager, enquiring about your academic books.

**UNIT - III**

6. a) The poem makes a contrast between youth and old age. For the young it is difficult to imagine old age and the sense of loss. Discuss (From *the Siren's Song*).

- b) Give one word substitutes to the following.

- i) murder of father.
- ii) one, who speaks many languages.
- iii) Language difficult to understand.
- iv) interested in and clever at many different things.
- v) incapable of being read.
- vi) one who eats everything.

(OR)

7. a) How does Coleridge's poem capture the imaginative powers about the joy of youth and the helplessness of old age ? (From *the Siren's Song*).

- b) Write a paragraph on any one of the following :

- i) Health and Hygiene.
- ii) Importance of Soft Skills.

**UNIT - IV**

8. a) Write an essay on 'Eco-System'.

- b) Explain the following IDIOMS and its USAGE.

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| i) not on your life          | ii) Brought to light       |
| iii) Steal someone's thunder | iv) Taking to a brick wall |
| v) Through thick and thin    | vi) to be over             |

(OR)

9. a) Explain the role of problem solving and adaptability skills in your day to day to life with reference to the text (*English and Soft Skills*).

- b) How do the metaphors of stars in the sonnet emphasize the constancy and dependability of true love ? Discuss (From *The Siren's Song*).