

[Total No. of Questions - 9] [Total No. of Printed Pages - 3]
(2063)

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B. Tech 2nd Semester Examination

Communication and Professional Skills in English (O.S.)

HU-1003

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

The candidates shall limit their answers precisely within the answer-book (40 pages) issued to them and no supplementary/ continuation sheet will be issued.

Note : The question paper consists of five sections A, B, C, D and E. Section E is compulsory. Candidates are required to attempt five questions in all selecting one question from each of the section A, B, C and D of the question paper and all the subparts of the questions in section E.

SECTION - A

1. Write the phonetic transcription of the following words along with the primary and secondary stress:

Distribute, present (noun), knowledge, subtle, tree. **(4×5=20)**

OR

2. Do as directed:

1. bring him out here instructed the master (punctuate the sentence)
2. can anyone tell me if it is raining outside (punctuate the sentence)
3. He is Sharukh Khan of our college. (correct the sentence)
4. I will meet you _____ the department. (Use a suitable preposition).
5. She sat _____ the computer to complete her assignment. (use a suitable preposition)
6. What does the abbreviation UNESCO stand for?

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7. He is _____ honorable man. (use a suitable article)
8. Use the phrase 'make over' in your own sentence.
9. One who is all powerful. (one word substitute)
10. She asked him. "Are you coming for the movies?" (Change into indirect sentence) **(2×10=20)**

SECTION - B

3. (a) Read the comprehension passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

When a tree is cut down, one can see alternating bands of light and dark wood. These are called annual rings and are formed during the single growing season of a year. The age of a tree can be told by counting the annual rings. When a tree grows, the wood is not only thing that increases in size from the year to year. Additions are also made to the bark of the tree. The bands are lighter or darker due to the different seasons. In spring and early summer, the bands are lighter and in late summer, they are darker. Scientists study the rings of a tree to find out the prevailing weather conditions of the past.

- (i) What are the two bands on the tree trunk called?
 - (ii) How can the age of a tree be known?
 - (iii) What will be the age of a tree with 40 annual rings?
 - (iv) What will be the colour of the bands in spring?
 - (v) Give a suitable title to the passage. **(2×5=10)**
3. (b) Compose a report of the annual prize distribution function of your college. **(10)**

OR

4. (a) Write a letter to the editor of a daily newspaper about the growing menace of stray dogs in your locality.
- (b) Write a précis of the following passage and give a suitable title to the passage:

Man is forever changing the face of nature. He has been doing so since he first appeared on the earth. Yet, all that

man has done is not always to the ultimate advantage of the earth or himself. Man has, in fact destroyed more than necessary. In his struggle to live and extract the most out of life, man has destroyed many species of wildlife; directly by sheer physical destruction, and indirectly by the destruction or alteration of habitats. Some species may be able to withstand disruptions to their habitat while others may not be able to cope.

Take the simple act of farming. When a farmer tills a rough ground, he makes it unsuitable for the survival of certain species. Every change in land use brings about a change in the types of plant and animals found on that land. When man builds a new town, this means the total destruction of vast areas of farmland or woodland. Here, you have the complete destruction of entire habitats and it is inevitable.

It follows therefore, that every form of human activity unavoidably upsets or changes the wildlife complex of the area. Man has destroyed many forms of wildlife for no reasonable purpose. They have also made many great blunders in land use, habitat destruction and the extermination of many forms of wildlife. Man's attitude towards animals depends on the degree to which his own survival is affected. He sets aside protection for animals that he hunts for sport and wages a war on any other creature that may pose a danger or inconvenience to him. This creates many problems and man has made irreversible, serious errors in his destruction of predators. He has destroyed animals and birds which are useful to farmers as pest controllers. The tragedy that emerges is that all the killing of predators did not in any increase the number of game birds.

Broadly speaking, man wages war against the creatures which he considers harmful, even when his warfare makes little or no difference to the numbers of those he encourages. There is a delicate predator and prey

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equilibrium involving also the vegetation of any area, which man can upset by thoughtless intervention. Therefore, there is a need for the implementation of checks and balances. The continued existence of these animals depends entirely on man and his attitude towards his own future. **(10×2=20)**

SECTION - C

5. (a) What are the barriers to effective listening?
 (b) What techniques will you use to handle difficult calls?

OR

6. (a) What are the principles of effective listening?
 (b) What is the importance of feedback skills in effective listening? How can you get a feedback of listeners?
(10×2=20)

SECTION - D

7. (a) Write a detailed note on the skills required to participate in group discussion?
 (b) How can you deal with nervousness while speaking?

OR

8. (a) How important is voice modulation in communication?
 (b) What is the role of initiative in group discussion?
(10×2=20)

SECTION - E

9. Write short notes on the following :
1. What is a memo?
 2. Vowel sounds.
 3. Importance of feed back in communication.
 4. Dealing with nervousness while speaking in public.
 5. Role of initiative in group discussion.
 6. Define stress and intonation.
 7. Regression and visual wandering.
 8. Role of memory and retention in reading skills.
 9. Importance of body language in effective communication.
 10. Use of audio-visual aids in a presentation. **(10×2=20)**