

## End – Semester Examination – Model Question Paper

GE1352 Communications skills Laboratory

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### 3.1 English Lab (40 marks)

#### 3.1.1 Listening Comprehension:

- Gap Filling (10 words) – 5 marks

#### Question 1:

[**AUDIO TRANSCRIPT:** Game theory has found its applications in numerous fields such as Economics, Social Science, Political Science, and Evolutionary Biology. Game theory is now finding its applications in computer science. The nature of computing is changing because of success of Internet and the revolution in Information technology. The advancement in technologies has made it possible to commoditize the components such as network, computing, storage and software. In the new paradigm, there are multiple entities (hardware, software agents, protocols etc.) that work on behalf of different autonomous bodies (such as a user, a business etc.) and provide services to other similar entities. Internet has made it possible for many such geographically distributed autonomous entities to interact with each other and provide various services.]

**Listen to the passage and type the correct word in the blanks.**

**NOTE: Audio can be replayed twice.**

Game theory has found its applications in numerous fields such as Economics, Social Science, Political Science, and Evolutionary Biology. Game theory is now finding its applications in computer science. The nature of computing is changing because of success of Internet and the revolution in Information technology. The advancement in technologies has made it possible to commoditize the components such as network, computing, storage and software. In the new paradigm, there are multiple entities (hardware, software agents, protocols etc.) that work on behalf of different autonomous bodies (such as a user, a business etc.) and provide services to other similar entities. Internet has made it possible for many such geographically distributed autonomous entities to interact with each other and provide various services.

- True / False (10 statements) – 5 marks

[**AUDIO TRANSCRIPT:** Nano science is the science of the extremely small – objects smaller than 100 nano metres (0.00001 cm). At these scales, the properties of materials change dramatically. Factors such as Brownian motion, surface stickiness and quantum effects become important. Nanotechnologies are based on a range of new materials, including carbon C60, carbon nano tubes, nano particles, nano wires, and polymers based on nano-size subunits. A huge range of applications are possible, based on stronger, lighter or smaller materials, or compounds with unusual optical or electrical properties. Early applications are enhancing existing products – tennis racquets, golf clubs, sunscreens. Possible medical applications include better

implants, wound dressings, diagnostics and cancer treatments. Combining biological molecules with nano mechanical components is creating radically new materials; these are at an early stage of development. Environmental concerns focus mainly on nano particles but very little is known about their impact on living things.]

**Listen to the passage and indicate whether the given statement is True or False by clicking on the appropriate option.**

**NOTE: Audio can be replayed twice.**

1. Study on extremely small – objects smaller than 100 nano metres is called Nano Science (**True/False**)
2. Nano science can be used in medical applications (**True/False**)
3. Combining biological molecules with Nano mechanical components cannot create radically new materials. (True/**False**)
4. A huge range of applications are possible, based on stronger, lighter or smaller materials, or compounds with unusual optical or electrical properties. (**True/False**)
5. The properties of materials smaller than 100 nano metres will be not change dramatically. (True/**False**)

**Listen to the passage and indicate whether the given statement is True or False by clicking on the appropriate option.**

**NOTE: Audio can be replayed twice.**

[**AUDIO TRANSCRIPT:** The stratosphere the layer of our atmosphere just above the one we breathe -- includes a thin layer of ozone. This layer is thicker over the poles than the equator. Ozone protects us from the sun by interacting with light. When ultraviolet light hits oxygen molecules ( $O_2$ ) in the stratosphere, it splits the molecules into two atoms of oxygen (O). When this atom encounters another oxygen molecule, the two combine to make ozone ( $O_3$ ). Ultraviolet light also breaks ozone back down into an oxygen molecule and an oxygen atom. ]

6. This stratosphere layer is thicker over the poles than the equator. (**True/False**)
7. Thin layer between the air we breath and the stratosphere is called Ozone (**True/False**)
8. Stratosphere when interacts with ultraviolet light it produces Ozone (True/**False**)
9. UV light combines oxygen molecule and oxygen atom into Ozone. (True/**False**)
10. Oxygen protects us from direct sunlight (True/**False**)

- o Multiple Choice (10 statements - Choosing correct options) – 5 marks

[**AUDIO TRANSCRIPT: Incredible Insects**

All of us, at some time or the other, have paused to look at ants laboriously carrying burdens several times their size. In fact, some ants carry objects up to 50 times

their weight! What is more, they move these loads over long distances and even climb trees while carrying more than their fair share!

Imagine this: a slim woman weighing 50 kg lifting a small car, carrying it on her back for 15 km and then climbing a hill, still carrying the car! That is the kind of load ants carry. Small wonder, that we associate 'work' with ants.

The scientific study of these fascinating creatures is called myrmecology. Ants are social insects. They inhabit colonies called nests, and carry out complicated tasks. They clean, groom, and feed each other. Just like people — especially those who are in power — favor relatives and friends, ants are known to be nepotistic too.

As social creatures, ants need to identify their own nest mates from non-nest mates. They do this by recognizing the odor that emanates from their nest mates, which is different from that given off by non-nest mates.

Ants have hierarchies comprising forager ants, workers, and queens — each has a well-defined role to play in the colony. They strictly adhere to their social structure.]

**Listen to the passage and answer the question/s by clicking on the appropriate option:**

1. According to the passage, ants can carry objects up to
  - **50 times their weight.**
  - 100 times their weight.
  - 1,000 times their weight.
2. To emphasize the ant's capability of carrying loads, the writer of this passage gives an analogy of a
  - **slim woman weighing 50 kg, lifting a small car and climbing a hill with it.**
  - slim woman weighing about 50 kg who
  - drives about 15 kilometers and climbs a hill.
  - woman who climbs a hill to get a car.
3. The scientific study of ants is called
  - Myrmecotology.
  - **Myrmecology.**
  - Miermecology.
4. According to the passage, ants recognize their mates by
  - **their odor.**
  - their color.
  - their size.
5. Ants clean, groom, feed each other, and have been known to show
  - communism.
  - **nepotism.**
  - culturalism.
6. As social creatures, ants need to identify their own \_\_\_\_\_ from non-nest mates.

- **nest mates**
  - friends
  - neighbors
7. Ants have hierarchies comprising
- workers, nest mates, queens
  - **forager ants, workers, queens**
  - queens, servants, leaders
8. They strictly adhere to their
- social responsibility
  - **social structure**
  - social accountability
9. The odor of the same nest mates and non-nest mates is
- **unlike**
  - same
  - alike
10. Each ant has a \_\_\_\_\_ role to play in the colony
- equally important
  - **well defined**
  - ambiguous

3.1.2 Reading Comprehension :

Gap Filling (Choosing 10 correct words out of 15 words) – 5 marks

(Cloze test)

**Gap Filling (Choosing 10 correct words out of 15 words) – 5 mark**

**Fill in the blanks using the list of words given below:**

1. extremely	2. environmental
3. materials	4. metres
5. surface	6. stickiness
7. nano tubes	8. stage
9. subunits	10. nano
11. particles	12. treatments
13. cancer	14. implants
15. biological	

Nano science is the science of the **extremely** small – objects smaller than 100 nano metres (0.00001 cm). At these scales, the properties of **materials** change dramatically. Factors such as Brownian motion, **surface** stickiness and quantum effects become important. Nanotechnologies are based on a range of new materials, including carbon C60, carbon **nano tubes**, nano **particles**, nano wires, and polymers based on nano-size **subunits**. A huge range of applications are possible, based on stronger, lighter or smaller materials, or compounds with unusual optical or

electrical properties. Early applications are enhancing existing products – tennis racquets, golf clubs, sunscreens. Possible medical applications include better **implants**, wound dressings, diagnostics and **cancer** treatments. Combining **biological** molecules with nano mechanical components is creating radically new materials; these are at an early stage of development. **Environmental** concerns focus mainly on nano particles but very little is known about their impact on living things.

Sequencing of Jumbled Sentences (5 Sentences) – 5 marks

Arrange the following sentences in correct sequence (1-5)

Fiction is the term used to describe novels, short stories, classics and popular pleasure reading. <b>(2)</b>
Though they cannot be borrowed from the library, the readers can refer these books in a reading room set aside for this purpose. <b>(5)</b>
Non-fiction describes technical and factual works, and books which cover events and things that exist in reality. <b>(3)</b>
Most public and general libraries have three main areas – fiction, non-fiction and reference. <b>(1)</b>
Reference books are simply non-fiction books of a kind, which includes encyclopaedias and dictionaries. <b>(4)</b>

Multiple Choice (10 statements – choosing best options) – 5marks

The passage is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Since the Hawaiian Islands have never been connected to other land masses, the great variety of plants in Hawaii must be a result of the long-distance dispersal of seeds, a process that requires both a method of transport and an equivalence between the ecology of the source area and that of the recipient area.

There is some dispute about the method of transport involved. Some biologists argue that ocean and air currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii. Yet the results of flotation experiments and the low temperatures of air currents cast doubt on these hypotheses. More probable is bird transport, either externally, by accidental attachment of the seeds to feathers, or internally, by the swallowing of fruit and subsequent excretion of the seeds. While it is likely that fewer varieties of plant seeds have reached Hawaii externally than internally, more varieties are known to be adapted to external than to internal transport.

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
  - (a) Discussing different approaches biologists have taken to testing theories about the distribution of plants in Hawaii.
  - (b) Discussing different theories about the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii**
  - (c) Discussing the extent to which air currents are responsible for the dispersal of plant seeds to Hawaii
  - (d) Resolving a dispute about the adaptability of plant seeds to bird transport

2. The author mentions the results of flotation experiments on plant seeds most probably in order to

- (a) support the claim that the distribution of plants in Hawaii is the result of the long-distance dispersal of seeds.
- (b) Lend credibility to the thesis that air currents provide a method of transport for plant seeds to Hawaii
- (c) Suggest that the long-distance dispersal of seeds is a process that requires long periods of time
- (d) Challenge the claim that ocean currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii**

3. It can be inferred from information in the passage that the existence in alpine regions of Hawaii of a plant species that also grows in the southwestern United States would justify which of the following conclusions?

- (a) The ecology of the southwestern United States is similar in important respects to the ecology of alpine regions of Hawaii.**
- (b) There are ocean currents that flow from the southwestern United States to Hawaii.
- (c) The plant species discovered in Hawaii must have traveled from the southwestern United States only very recently.
- (d) The plant species discovered in Hawaii reached there by attaching to the feathers of birds migrating from the southwestern United States.

4. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?

- (a) Why does successful long-distance dispersal of plant seeds require an equivalence between the ecology of the source area and that of the recipient area?
- (b) Why are more varieties of plant seeds adapted to external rather than to internal bird transport?
- (c) What varieties of plant seeds are birds that fly long distances most likely to swallow?
- (d) What is a reason for accepting the long-distance dispersal of plant seeds as an explanation for the origin of Hawaiian flora?**

A long-held view of the history of the English colonies that became the United States has been that England's policy toward these colonies before 1763 was dictated by commercial interests and that a change to a more imperial policy, dominated by expansionist militarist objectives, generated the tensions that ultimately led to the American Revolution. In a recent study, Stephen Saunders Webb has presented a formidable challenge to this view. According to Webb, England already had a military imperial policy for more than a century before the American Revolution. He sees Charles II, the English monarch between 1660 and 1685, as the proper successor of the Tudor monarchs of the sixteenth century and of Oliver Cromwell, all of whom were bent on extending centralized executive power over England's possessions through the use of what Webb calls "garrison government". Garrison government allowed that colonists a legislative assembly, but real authority, in Webb's view, belonged to the colonial governor, who was appointed by the king and supported by the "garrison," that is, by the local contingent of English troops under the colonial governor's command.

According to Webb, the purpose of garrison government was to provide military support for a royal policy designed to limit the power of the upper classes in the American colonies. Webb argues that the colonial legislative assemblies represented the interests not of the common people but of the colonial upper classes, a coalition of merchants and nobility who favored self-rule and sought to elevate legislative authority at the expense of the executive. It was, according to Webb, the colonial governors who favored the small farmer, opposed the plantation system, and tried through taxation to break up large holdings of land. Backed by the military presence of the garrison, these governors tried to prevent the gentry and merchants, allied in the colonial assemblies, from transforming colonial America into a capitalistic oligarchy.

Webb's study illuminates the political alignments that existed in the colonies in the century prior to the American Revolution, but his view of the crown's use of the military as an instrument of colonial policy is not entirely convincing. England during the seventeenth century was not noted for its military achievements. Cromwell did mount England's most ambitious over seas military expedition in more than a century, but it proved to be an utter failure. Under Charles II, the English army was too small to be a major instrument of government. Not until the war with France in 1697 did William III persuade Parliament to create a professional standing army, and Parliament's price for doing so was to keep the army under tight legislative control. While it may be true that the crown attempted to curtail the power of the colonial upper classes, it is hard to imagine how the English army during the seventeenth century could have provided significant military support for such a policy.

5. The passage can best be described as a
- (a) Survey of the inadequacies of a conventional viewpoint.
  - (b) Reconciliation of opposing points of view
  - (c) Summary and evaluation of a recent study**
  - (d) Defense of a new thesis from anticipated objections.
6. It can be inferred from the passage that Webb would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding garrison government?
- (a) Garrison government gave legislative assemblies in the colonies relatively little authority, compared to the authority that it gave the colonial governors.**
  - (b) Garrison government proved relatively ineffective until it was used by Charles II to curb the power of colonial legislatures.
  - (c) Garrison government became a less viable colonial policy as the English Parliament began to exert tighter legislative control over the English military.
  - (d) Oliver Cromwell was the first English ruler to make use of garrison government on a large scale.
7. According to the passage, Webb views Charles II as the "proper successor" of the Tudor monarchs and Cromwell because Charles II.
- (a) used colonial tax revenues to fund overseas military expeditions
  - (b) used the military to extend executive power over the English colonies**
  - (c) wished to transform the American colonies into capitalistic oligarchies
  - (d) resisted the English Parliament's efforts to exert control over the military.

8. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the author's assertion?

- (a) because they were poorly administered, Cromwell's overseas military expeditions were doomed to failure.
- (b) Because it relied primarily on the symbolic presence of the military, garrison government could be effectively administered with a relatively small number of troops.**
- (c) Until early in the seventeenth century, no professional standing army in Europe had performed effectively in overseas military expeditions.
- (d) Many of the colonial governors appointed by the crown were also commissioned army officers.

9. According to Webb's view of colonial history, which of the following was true of the merchants and nobility mentioned?

- (a) They were opposed to policies formulated by Charles II that would have transformed the colonies into capitalistic oligarchies.
- (b) They were opposed to attempts by the English crown to limit the power of the legislative assemblies.**
- (c) They were united with small farmers in their opposition to the stationing of English troops in the colonies.
- (d) They were united to limit the power of the legislative assemblies.

10. The author suggests that if William III had wanted to make use of the standing army to administer garrison government in the American colonies, he would have had to

- (a) make peace with France
- (b) abolish the colonial legislative assemblies
- (c) seek approval from the English Parliament**
- (d) appoint colonial governors who were more sympathetic to royal policy

### 3.1.3 Common errors in English

Correcting the errors (grammar) in 10 sentences – 10 marks

**From the following pairs of sentences identify the grammatically correct sentence.**

- He is not only known for his wealth but also for his wisdom.
- He is known not only for his wealth but also for his wisdom.**
  
- She not only lost her ticket but also her suitcase.
- She lost not only her ticket but also her suitcase.**
  
- Please meet the concerned officer.
- Please meet the officer concerned.**
  
- The students of my college are better than your college.
- The students of my college are better than those of your college.**
  
- Last night, the criminal has been arrested.
- Last night, the criminal was arrested.**

- Students should avail the transport facility.
  - Students should avail themselves of the transport facility.**
  
  - Please excuse me being late.
  - Please excuse my being late.**
  
  - He removed his coat and hanged it on a nail.
  - He removed his coat and hung it on a nail.**
  
  - The computer monitor with its accessories have been received.
  - The computer monitor with its accessories has been received.**
  
  - The broken windows has repairs already.
  - The broken windows have been repaired already.**
-