Reg. No. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Question Paper Code : 51683

B.E/B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE 2016

First Semester

Civil Engineering

HS 2111/HS 11/080020001 – TECHNICAL ENGLISH – I

(Common to all branches)

(Regulations : 2008)

Time : Three Hours **Maximum : 100 Marks**

Answer ALL questions.

PART – A (10 × 2 = 20 Marks)

1. Fill in with appropriate suffixes or prefixes according to the meaning given : **(4 × ½ = 2)**

   (a) Flaw _____ : immaculate

   (b) Micro _____ : integrated computer circuit

   (c) _____ tension : abnormal blood pressure

   (d) _____ national : : above national limits

2. Match the words in column A with column B : **(4 × ½ = 2)**

	A		B
(a)	Innovative	(i)	objective
(b)	Stagnant	(ii)	unfit to eat
(c)	Inedible	(iii)	not moving
(d)	Target	(iv)	having the quality of introducing new things

3. Give the opposites of the following words, using appropriate prefixes : (4 × ½ = 2)

(a) _____ reparable.

(b) _____ ability

(c) _____ rermeable.

(d) _____ proportionate.

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable verb forms : (4 × ½ = 2)

Hindi film industry, popularly _____ (know) as bollywood set up Hindi cinema against Hollywood movies. Bollywood films _____ (juggle) several genres and _____ (contain) whole range of emotions, but as Amitabh says, "these films _____ (provide) poetic justice in just three hours, a feat that none of us can achieve in a lifetime !

5. Write a single sentence definition for each of the following terms : (2 × 1 = 2)

(a) Transformer

(b) Wrench

6. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the comparative forms of the adjectives given in brackets : (4 × ½ = 2)

(a) A day on Mars is slightly _____ (long) than a day on Earth.

(b) Hotels in London are _____ (expensive) than those in Vienna.

(c) Venezuela is _____ (close) to the equator than Bolivia.

(d) A wise enemy is _____ (good) than a foolish friend.

7. Edit the following : (2)

Cities founded around turn of eighteenth century such as Williamsburg, Annapolis and especially Philadelphia, are lay out in a regular grid with public square, while cities laid on in the mid seventeenth century, such as Boston, remain chaotic this day till.

8. Use **TWO** of the following cause and effect expressions in separate sentences of your own : (2 × 1 = 2)

(a) As a result of

(b) because of

(c) therefore

9. Complete the following using 'if' conditionals : (2 × 1 = 2)

(a) If the machinery operation had been carried out well, _____.

(b) _____, the production will go down.

10. Fill in the blanks with suitable tense forms of the verbs given in brackets (4 × ½ = 2)

Nuclear fuels _____ (give out) dangerous and very penetrative radiation. During fission even more radiation _____ (produce). This radiation _____ (be) harmful even in small quantities. It _____ (attack) living tissues.

PART – B (5 × 16 = 80 marks)

11. (a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end of it :

Some people always look at the negative side. Who is a pessimist ? Pessimists are unhappy, when they have no troubles to speak of, feel bad when they feel good, for fear they will feel worse when they feel better. They spend most of their life at complaint counters, always turn out the lights to see how dark it is and are always looking for cracks in the mirror of life. They stop sleeping in bed, when they hear that more people die in bed than anywhere else, cannot enjoy their health because they think they may be sick tomorrow, not only expect the worst but make the worst of whatever happens and don't see the doughnut, only the hole. Pessimists believe that the sun shines only to cast shadows, forget their blessings, count their troubles and know that hard work never hurts anyone but believe "why take a chance" ?

Be an optimist. How can one be an optimist ? It is well described by the following :

Be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind. Look at the sunny side of everything. Think only of the best, work only for the best, and expect only the best. Spend so much time improving yourself that you have no time left to criticize others. Be too big for worry and too noble for anger.

(i) Answer the following questions : **(6 × 1 = 6)**

(1) Who is a pessimist ?

(2) Who is an optimist ?

(3) State the necessity of being an optimist.

(4) What an optimist should do ?

(5) What is the central idea of the passage ?

(6) Who do not have time to criticize others and who expects the worst ?

(ii) Fill in the blanks : (4 × 1= 4)

(1) Pessimists forget their _____ and count their _____.

(2) One must be _____ so that nothing _____ them.

(iii) Say true or false : (3 × 1 = 3)

(1) Optimists always spend most of their life at complaint counters.

(2) To lead a happy life one has to be too big for worry and too noble for anger.

(3) Sun shines only to cast shadows.

(iv) Give the Contextual meanings of the following words : (3 × 1 = 3)

(1) cracks

(2) doughnut

(3) criticise

OR

(b) Describe the appearance, utility and function of a 'Video Camera'. (16)

12. (a) Write a set of instructions for operating a computer. (16)

OR

(b) Write a set of instructions for using your ATM card.

13. (a) Describe the use of human resources in two paragraph each in about 100 words. (16)

OR

(b) Describe how fossil fuels help in the conservation of energy in two paragraphs, each in about 100 words.

14. Write two paragraphs on the following topics. Each paragraph should not exceed **150** words. **(16)**

(a) Impact of Electronic Media on Society

OR

(b) Traffic problems in cities.

15. Given below are two passages. Convert one of them into a flowchart. **(16)**

(a) The process of Tattoo-making

The body art of tattooing mainly involves the procedure of injecting one or more pigments into the dermis, the layer of connective tissue that lies just below the epidermis. After the pigment is injected into the skin, the immune system's phagocytes get activated in the epidermis and upper dermis, swallowing up the pigment particles. The result is that the pigment goes down, throughout a homogenized damaged layer. As the particular body part undergoes healing process, the damaged epidermis starts flaking away.

With the flaking of epidermis, the pigment on the surface of the skin starts fading away. However, the deeper layers of skin experience the formation of granulation tissue. In time, owing to collagen growth, they get converted into connective tissues, mending the upper dermis. Since the upper dermis has pigment trapped within fibroblasts, its healing leads to the pigment in the layer just below the dermis/epidermis boundary. Soon, the pigment becomes stable and with the passing time, engrains pigment deeper into the dermis, forming the tattoo.

OR

(b) The cement manufacturing process begins when limestone, the basic raw material used to make cement, is transported by rail to the Edmonton plant from the Cadomin limestone quarry 220 kilometres west of Edmonton. The limestone is combined with clay, ground in a crusher and fed in to the additive soils, sand, iron and bottom ash are then combined with the limestone and clay in a carefully controlled mixture which is ground into a fine powder in a 2000 hp roller mill. Next, the fine powder is heated as it passes through the Pre-Heater Tower into a large kiln, which is over half the length of a football field and 4.2 metres in diameter. In the kiln, the powder is heated to 1500 degrees Celsius. This creates a new product, called clinker, which resembles pellets about the size of marbles. The clinker is combined with small amounts of gypsum and limestone and finely ground in a finishing mill. The mill is a large revolving cylinder containing 250 tonnes of steel balls that is driven by a 4000 hp motor. The finished cement is ground so fine that it can pass through a sieve that will hold water. The cement manufacturing process consists of many simultaneous and continuous operations using some of the largest moving machinery in manufacturing. Over 5000 sensors and 50 computers allow the entire operation to be controlled by a single operator from a central control room.