

B. Tech I Year II Semester (R17) Regular Examinations, May/June - 2018

ENGLISH FOR PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

(Common to all branches)

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 70

PART – A

1. Answer any **TEN** questions (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)
- (a) Change Active voice into Passive voice:
 - i) The final year students did this project.
 - ii) The old man drove the car.
 - (b) Convert the sentence into Superlative Degree:
 - i) My son is younger than any other student in the class.
 - ii) No other hotel in Bangalore serves sambar as good as hotel MTR
 - (c) Change the sentence into Reported Speech:
 - i) The chairman said, "I will call for a meeting with all employees soon."
 - ii) She said to me, "What time does your college bus leave"?
 - (d) Convert the sentence into Compound/Complex Sentence:
 - i) It being a holiday, he did not go to school.
 - ii) On seeing the teacher, the students ran away.
 - (e) Provide a Sentence and meaning for the Phrasal Words:
 - i) to look after
 - ii) held over
 - (f) Provide a sentence and meaning for the Idioms:
 - i) to cry over the spilt milk.
 - ii) a blessing in disguise
 - (g) Correct the Errors in the sentences:
 - i) The minister will preside the meeting.
 - ii) If suppose I am late, you can go.
 - (h) Change the sentences into If-Conditional Clauses:
 - i) If you have good communication skills, _____.
 - ii) We will succeed, If_____.
 - (i) What does history mean according to David Crabtree?
 - (j) Explain the various sources of Energy.
 - (k) What is the significance of SWOT analysis in corporate companies?
 - (i) What are the lessons learnt by understanding the life of Gertrude Elion?

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PART - B

Answer all **FIVE** units (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

UNIT-I

2. “Our view of history shapes the way we view the present, and therefore it dictates what answers we offer for existing problems”. Justify the statement with reference to David Crabtree’s idea on history.

OR

3. Explain the role of East India Company in India and its adverse impact.

UNIT-II

4. What are the primary reasons for the Energy crisis in our country.

OR

5. What are the disadvantages of Nuclear Power Plants.

UNIT-III

6. Discuss the disadvantages of travel listed out by the author?

OR

7. Write a brief Report on the recent NSS activities in your college, to be submitted to the chairman of your college.

UNIT-IV

8. Explain SWOT analysis in detail.

OR

9. Prepare a Resume of yours with a covering letter to the H R Manager for the position of System Analyst in a reputed company.

UNIT-V

10. Consider Gertrude Elion’s life and achievements as a moral for young learners

OR

11. Read the following text and make notes.

Temple of Somnathpur

The small village of Somnathpur contains an extraordinary temple, built around 1268 A.D. by the Hoyasalas of Karnataka-one of the most prolific templebuilders. Belur and Helebid are among their-better-known works. While these suffered during the invasions of the 14th century, the Somnathpur temple stands more or less intact in near-original condition. This small temple captivates with the beauty and vitality of its detailed sculpture, covering almost every inch of the walls, pillars, and even ceilings. It has three shikharas and stands on a star-shaped, raised platform with 24 edges. The outer walls have a profusion of detailed carvings: the entire surface run over by carved plaques of stone. There were vertical panels covered by exquisite figures of gods and goddesses. With many incarnations being depicted. There were nymphs too, some

carrying an ear of maize (a symbol of plenty and prosperity). The elaborate ornamentation, very characteristic of Hoyasala sculptures, was a remarkable feature. On closer look - and it is worth it - the series of friezes on the outer walls revealed intricately carved caparisoned elephants, charging horsemen, stylized flowers, warriors, musicians, crocodiles, and swans.

The temple was actually commissioned by Soma Dandanayaka or Somnath (he named the village after himself), the minister of the Hoyasala king, Narasimha the Third. The temple was built to house three versions of Krishna. The inner center of the temple was the kalyana mandapa. Leading from here were three corridors, each ending in a shrine, one for each kind of Krishna-Venugopala, Janardana and Prasanna Keshava, though only two remain in their original form. In the darkness of the sanctumsanctorum, I tried to discern the different images. The temple's sculptural perfection is amazing and it includes the doors of the temple and the three elegantly carved towers.
