

Code No: 131AJ

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JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

B.Tech I Year I Semester Examinations, May - 2018

PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH

(Common to EEE, ECE, CSE, IT)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 75

Note: This question paper contains two parts A and B.

Part A is compulsory which carries 25 marks. Answer all questions in Part A.

Part B consists of 5 Units. Answer any one full question from each unit. Each question carries 10 marks and may have a, b, c as sub questions.

PART- A

(25 Marks)

- 1.a) Use prefixes to find the opposite of these verbs: [2]
 - i) Wrap
 - ii) Understand
- b) What part of speech are the underlined words? [3]
 - i) She thought of a wise plan.
 - ii) I want to go now.
 - iii) Where are you going?
- c) Write Antonyms for the following words: [2]
 - i) expensive
 - ii) dangerous
- d) Supply suitable Prepositions for the following: [3]
 - i) Hemant is fond _____ sweets.
 - ii) The woman is looking _____ her daughter.
 - iii) She is holding a vase _____ her hand.
- e) Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice. [2]
 - i) He opens the door
 - ii) I will ask a question
- f) Complete the following sentences using the adjective given in the brackets and [3]
 - i) My brother's handwriting is (bad) mine.
 - ii) Health is wealth. (important)
 - iii) Blood is water. (thick)
- g) Combine the following sentences using an appropriate form of the verb given in the brackets: [2]
 - i) Man and woman _____ complementary to each other. (is/are)
 - ii) Cats and dogs _____ not get along. (do/does)
- h) Write one word substitution for the following words: [3]
 - i) That which cannot be corrected
 - ii) A person who knows many foreign languages
 - iii) A remedy for all diseases
- i) Supply suitable question tags for the following sentences [2]
 - i) He never acts like a gentleman, _____?
 - ii) I'm right, _____?
- j) Change the following into Indirect Speech [3]
 - i) "Are you coming with us?" he asked me.
 - ii) He said, "I have a toothache"
 - iii) She said, "The earth is round."

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PART-B

(50 Marks)

2.a) What are Abdul Kalam's opinion about the constitution?

b) What are reading strategies? Explain them.

[5+5]

OR

3.a) What according to Abdul Kalam are essential elements of a strong Nation?

b) What are the techniques for effective reading?

[5+5]

4.a) "We need to believe in the impossible and remove the improbable," says Satya Nadella. Discuss his views on the above statement.

b) Write a letter to the editor on the topic "Exam Stress"

[4+6]

OR

5.a) Satya Nadella is a family man who works hard like everyone and aims to be at the top-elucidate.

b) What is the significance of the sigh in the last stanza of the Road not taken by Robert Frost?

[5+5]

6.a) What are the methods to improve comprehension skills?

b) Write an email to your friend discussing on exam schedule

[5+5]

OR

7.a) Define the Non verbal communication? Explain non verbal signals in brief.

b) List out the differences between CV and Resume.

[5+5]

8.a) What are the values represented in the poem "If" by Rudyard Kipling?

b) What is a précis and explain the features of a good Précis?

[5+5]

OR

9.a) Draw a tree diagram to represent the following:

There are many different kinds of musical instruments. They are divided into three main classes according to the way that they are played. Some instruments are played by blowing air into them. These are called wind instruments. Some of these are said to be of the woodwind family. Examples of woodwind instruments are the flute, the clarinet and the horn. There are also various other wind instruments such as the mouth-organ and the bagpipes. Some instruments are played by banging or striking them. Instruments like this are called percussion instruments. The last big group of musical instruments have strings. There are two kinds of stringed instruments. Examples are the harp and the guitar, the violin and the cello.

b) Make notes from the following passage:

These are two considerations which deserve at least a word in any discussion of the future of the Indian theatre. The first is the rapid development of the cinema as a competitive for prophesied favor. At first, in the early flush of cinematic triumph people—some of whom might have been expected to know better—prophesied the extinction of the theatre. It is now clear that though here and there, temporarily, the theatre may be affected, the cinema cannot hope to replace the stage and elbow it out of existence. Experience in the West has shown that the stage will always be required as a federal studio. For the technique is different and great stage actors have, always, to their disgust, discovered that film acting is at least only second best to them; it cannot mean to them what the stage means. Something is lacking in the human touch. In the theatre heart responds to heart and mind acts on mind in a way unknown to the cinema. Thus there is no danger of extinction to the theatre. On the other hand, the rivalry of the screen ought to and will put theatre to a new test and give it a new stimulus that may well lead to still

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higher planes of artistic achievement. Finally, a word about a national language spoken, written and thought might do for the theatre in India. With the new awakening in social life the need of a common tongue is being increasingly felt. Much work is being done to bring out a common linguistic medium. The day when, it is accepted will be a great day for the Indian theatre, as it will be for all art in the country. But the theatre, because its life blood is spoken word, will gain most. With a common tongue, with a live national consciousness, the theatre will become to its own as definite instrument of national unity reflecting the national mind, interpreting the national heart and dreaming national dreams for the future

[5+5]

10.a) How does the writer think about his education? What would he really want to learn about?

b) Write a report on fire accident occurred in drug industry.

[5+5]

OR

11.a) What are the problems prevailing in the education system?

b) Make notes from the following passage:

Occasional self-medication has always been part of normal living. The making and selling of drugs has a long history and is closely linked, like medical practice itself, with belief in magic. Only during the last hundred years or so, as the development of scientific techniques made it possible diagnosis has become possible. The doctor is now able to follow up the correct diagnosis of many illnesses with specific treatment of their causes. In many other illnesses of which the causes remain unknown, he is still limited, like the unqualified prescriber, to the treatment of symptoms. The doctor is trained to decide when to treat symptoms only and when to attack the cause. This is the essential difference between medical prescribing and self-medication.

The advance of technology has brought about much progress in some fields of medicine, including the development of scientific drug therapy. In many countries public health organization is improving and people's nutritional standards have risen. Parallel with such beneficial trends are two which have an adverse effect. One is the use of high pressure advertising by the pharmaceutical industry which has tended to influence both patients and doctors and has led to the overuse of drugs generally. The other is emergence of eating, insufficient sleep, excessive smoking and drinking. People with disorders arising from faulty habits such as these, as well as well from unhappy human relationships, often resort to self-medication and so add the taking of pharmaceuticals to the list. Advertisers go to great lengths to catch this market. [5+5]

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