

B. A. I SEMESTER END EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 2018
ENGLISH COMMUNICATION (AECC)

Duration: 02 Hours

Total Marks: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

1] All the questions are Compulsory.

2] The sub-questions in QIII, IV and V are to be answered in 250 words each.

Q I] Answer the following questions:

- i. Explain the Communication process. (8)
- ii. Write short notes on *any two* of the following: (8)
 - a) The two modes of Communication
 - b) Mis-Communication
 - c) Social Communication
 - d) Types of communication

Q II] Answer the following questions.

- i. Explain Effective Communication and its three stages. (8)
- ii. Explain the barriers to communication. (8)

Q IIIA] Write a dialogue between two relatives who have met after two years. (6)

B] Write a monologue of a pencil. (6)

Q IV A] Your College has invited a well known journalist to be the guest in the chat-show hosted by you. Write down the questions and expected answers that you will ask and receive from him. (6)

B] You are the Principal of your college. Address the audience with a speech on Road-Safety on the Republic day. (6)

Q V A] Your College recently organized a freshers' party. As the cultural secretary of your college, draft a report on the same. (6)

B] You are Kapil/Kavita Dikshit. The locality that you live in have a serious issue of garbage. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner complaining about the issues faced by the people in your locality. (6)

Q VI] Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below: (12)

An earthquake comes like a thief in the night, without warning. It was necessary, therefore to invent instruments that neither slumbered nor slept. Some devices were quite simple. One, for instance, consisted of rods of various lengths and thickness which would stand up on the end like ninepins. When a shock came it shook the rigid table upon which these stood. If it were gentle, only the more unstable rods fell. If it were severe, they all fell. Thus, the rods by falling and by the direction in which they fell, recorded for the slumbering scientist, the strength of a shock that was too weak to wake him and the direction from which it came. But, instruments far more delicate than that were needed if any really serious advances were to be made.

The ideal to be aimed at was to devise an instrument that could record with a pen on paper the movements, of the ground or of the table, as the quake passed by. While I write, my pen moves but the paper keeps still. With practice, no doubt I could learn to write by holding the pen still while the paper moved. That sounds a silly suggestion, but that was precisely the idea adopted in some of the early instruments (seismometers) for recording earthquake waves. But when table, penholder and paper are all moving how is it possible to write legibly? The key to a solution of that problem lay in an everyday observation. Why does a person standing in a bus or train tend to fall when a sudden start is made? It is because his feet move on, but his head stays still.

A. Questions:

- i. Suggest a suitable title to the passage.
 - ii. This passage says that early instruments for measuring earthquakes were:
 - A) faulty in design
 - B) expensive
 - C) not sturdy
 - D) not sensitive enough
 - iii. Why was it necessary to invent instruments to observe an earthquake ?
 - A) Because an earthquake comes like a thief in the night
 - B) To make people alert about earthquake during their conscious as well as unconscious hours
 - C) To prove that we are technically advanced
 - D) To experiment with the control of man over nature
 - iv) A simple device which consisted of rods that stood up on end like ninepins was replaced by a more sophisticated one because it failed
 - A) to measure a gentle earthquake
 - B) to measure a severe earthquake
 - C) to record the direction of the earthquake
 - D) to record the facts with a pen on paper
 - v. The everyday observation referred to in the passage relates to
 - A) a moving bus or train
 - B) the sudden start of a bus
 - C) the tendency of a standing person to fall when a bus or train moves suddenly
 - D) people standing in a bus or train
 - vi. The early seismometers adopted the idea that in order to record the earthquake, it is
 - A) the pen that should move just as it moves when we write on paper
 - B) the pen that should stay still and the paper should move
 - C) both pen and paper that should move
 - D) neither pen nor paper that should move
- B. Find out the synonym of the following words from the passage above and make sentences using it.
- i) Readable
 - ii) Conceive
- A. Find out the antonym of the following words from the passage above and make sentences using the same:
- i) Flexible
 - ii) harsh
