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Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

Sixth Semester B.A. Degree Examination, March 2021

Career Related First Degree Programme Under CBCSS

Group 2(a) : English and Communicative English

Vocational Course : IX

CG 1671 : TECHNICAL ENGLISH

(2018 Admission Regular)

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

I. Answer all questions each in a word or a sentence.

1. Define ideation.

2. What is jargon?

3. Write two words with the prefix ‘un’.

4. Mention a synonym of the word “benevolent”.

5. What is encoding?

FiII in the bIanks with suitable technical words or words.

6. Gold is ———————— It can be beaten into any shape.

7. The corporate world is very ————————

P.T.O.

8. The engine of a vehicle is ——————

9. Robotics is an —————— field.

10. Agility is one of the —————— of physical fitness.

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

II. Answer **any eight** of the following questions in a short paragraph not exceeding **50** words:

11. Define decoding.

12. Define response.

13. What is kinesics?

14. Aspects of technical competence.

15. Mention a few differences between general and technical communication.

16. Identify the importance of technical communication.

17. Importance of listening in technical communication.

18. Write safety protocols to be followed during a pandemic.

19. Objectivity in technical communication.

20. You are witnessing an accident. Write an objective description of the event.

21. Write the procedure for installing batten in a toy.

22. You have prepared a You Tube video which is failing to upload. Explain the technical problem to your friend.

23. What are the procedures to be followed in writing a scientific report?

24. You are the project head of a hospitality sector. Write a description of your typical work day.

25. You are a salesperson in a textile showroom. Mention the qualities and features of the latest collection of Spring/Summer wear in your showroom.

26. Write a short note on emails.

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

III. Answer **any six**, each in a paragraph not exceeding 100 words :

27. Rewrite the following passage formally and objectively using impersonal passive and other devices:

Plastics are organic materials, which at some stage we can shape or mould according to our need or as we require them. They are synthetic, man-made materials, not natural materials, and are composed of long chain-like molecules which we call polymers. We can form each of these polymer molecules by joining together many thousands of small molecules we call monomers. The monomer molecule is an arrangement of atoms, which we can make to react with similar monomer molecules to form a chain. We call the reaction polymerisation.

28. Formal language in technical writing.

29. Style in technical communication.

30. Write a formal email to your Principal informing him/her about your decision to change courses within the same institution.

31. The following passage is full of wordy phrases, repetitions, trivial details, and vague words. Rewrite them making them clear and concise.

We all know the fact that matter exists in different forms, which include solid, liquid, and gas. In fact, the existence of matter in different forms, such as solid, liquid, or gas, may be explained in terms of its dependence on energy. Two of them share a common characteristic. These two are higher energy states of matter and they flow to take the shape and to occupy the total volume of any container. When the first of these two, i.e., gases and vapours, loses sufficient energy (in the form of heat or by doing work), it condenses to a liquid. The fact eminent here is that liquids are incompressible but they can flow. Liquid molecules are capable of moving and they flow past each other, but the point is that compared to that of gases, their motion is much slower.

32. Advantages of spatial organisation in technical communication.

33. Prepare a questionnaire on the efficiency of online classes.

34. Compose the minutes of a student body meeting chalking out the various measures discussed towards cleaning the campus.

35. Prepare a list of things to be done for the completion of a cleanliness drive in your locality.

36. Prepare a report on the increasing interest in terrace gardening in urban areas.

37. Expand the following statement in one paragraph :

    Reading is a complex communicative process of receiving and interpreting the written word.

38. Read the following passage and answer the question given below.

    Some materials, such as iron, cobalt, and nickel, are attracted by magnets even when they are not magnets themselves. This is known as induced magnetism. By themselves, if they are not magnetised. these materials do not attract each other (except by the weaker force of gravity). However, when they are attracted to a magnet, they also act as magnets. They then have the ability to attract other pieces of similar materials. We can, for example, suspend many paper clips end to end from a single magnet, The paper clips may not be magnetised permanently themselves, but they act as magnets to attract other objects.

    (a) Induced magnetism has industrial relevance. True/False

    (b) What are the uses of induced magnetism?

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

IV. Answer any two of the following :

39. Write an essay on the ABC of technical style.

40. Read the following paragraph and fill in the blanks with appropriate connectives:

1 — hydrogen gas escapes from a cylinder into the air, no change is visible. However, 2 — the escaping hydrogen is directed at finely divided platinum, it is observed 3 — the platinum glows 4 — soon ignites the hydrogen. In the absence of platinum the H_2 —O_2 reaction is too slow to observe. In contact with platinum, hydrogen reacts with oxygen from the air to form water. 5 — they react, they give off energy, 6 — heats the platinum. 7 — the platinum gets hotter, it heats the hydrogen and oxygen, 8 — their rate of reaction increases, 9 — eventually ignition occurs 10 — the reaction of hydrogen with oxygen becomes self-sustaining.

41. Read the following paragraph, and rewrite as two short paragraphs.

When we live in the environment and use the environmental resources, knowingly or unknowingly we put pressure on the environment. This pressure may lead to environmental problems if it exceeds a certain limit. The limit is of natural repair or replacement. For example, we use groundwater. If we use it with prudence, it will continue to serve us indefinitely as nature has an inherent capacity to replenish. If we exploit this resource beyond its limit of replenishment, we may lose it forever. The same is true of any other environmental resource. Environmental resources are those that are present in our environment and which we use in our day-to-day life. These resources are both renewable and non-renewable. Renewable resources are those that are automatically renewed through natural processes and, hence, they may be considered to be available indefinitely. Non-renewable resources are those that are present in limited quantities and, hence, if these are consumed injudiciously, we may not find them again. Obviously non-renewable resources are more prone to depletion.

42. Read the following paragraph, and rewrite it is a shorter formed in a single paragraph.

The molecules of a solid are closer together than those of a fluid. The attractive forces between the molecules of a solid are so large that a solid tends to retain its shape. This is not the case for a fluid, where the attractive forces between molecules are smaller. There are plastic solids that flow under proper circumstances, and even metals may flow under high pressure. On the other hand there are certain very viscous liquids that do not flow readily, or it is easy to confuse them with plastic solids. The distinction is that any fluid, no matter how viscous, will yield in time to the slightest stress. But a solid, no matter how plastic, requires a certain magnitude of stress to be exerted before it will flow. Also, when the shape of a solid is altered by external forces, the tangential stresses between adjacent particles tend to restore the body to its original configurations. With a fluid, these tangential stresses depend on the velocity of deformation and vanish as the velocity approaches zero. When motion ceases, the tangential stresses disappear and the fluid does not tend to regain its original shape.

43. Develop the following idea/theme into paragraph. Use the theme as topic sentence of the paragraph :

All matter occupies space

44. Write an essay on effective report writing.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

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