



KINGS

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING



Department of Humanities and Science

Technical English-1

(Common to all branches)

PART-A

(Each question carries 2 marks- 10x2=20)

I. Match the words in column 'A' with their meanings in column 'B':

A	B
1. Perpetual	- the make up of a page, a book newspaper etc.
2. Deforestation	- never ends or change
3. Layout	- suitable
4. Appropriate	- clearing of forests
5. Renowned	- pollution
6. Tranquility	- calm
7. Diversity	- famous
8. Contamination	- difference
9. Brittle	- relating to towns and cities
10. Sanctuary	- easily broken
11. Urban	- electronic device producing awareness of surroundings
12. Sensor	- an area for wild birds and animals

II. Add prefixes, suffixes to the following words in accordance with the meanings given against them:

1. _____national
2. _____developed
3. Deforest_____
4. Submerge_____
5. _____national
6. _____lateral
7. _____marine
8. _____pollution
9. Simple_____
10. Weight_____
11. Micro_____
12. Speed_____
13. Geo_____
14. Construct_____
15. Advantage_____

III Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in brackets:

1. Kolkata_____ (stand) on the banks of Hoogly.
2. He_____ (buy) some new clothes yesterday.
3. Russia_____ (launch) the first man made satellite on 4th October, 19.
4. They_____ (be) in London, last summer.
5. Rehman_____ (buy) some clothes yesterday.
6. I was reading the novel when Ram_____ (come)
7. Magnet _____ (attract) iron.
8. I _____ (watch) a movie now.
9. We_____ (spend) a great deal on phone calls due to postal strike.
10. Man_____ (learn) from past experience.

IV Rewrite the following infinitive forms in the sentences as gerunds.

1. It has become easy to send and receive messages today.
2. He stated to collect his belongings.
3. To plan our future in very essential.
4. To modernize sick industries is difficult.
5. It requires patience to look after the sick.
6. He found it difficult to park the vehicle.
7. I like to read novels.
8. It was difficult to collect addresses.
9. To read book everyday enhances one's knowledge.
10. To smile energize all.

V Write American usage for the following words:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1.center | 2.traveler |
| 3.high way, | 4. silencer, |
| 5.autumn | 5. barrister, |
| 7.bonnet | 8.dustbin, |
| 9.film, | 10. petrol |

VI Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with comparative forms.

1. Diesel is_____ (heavy) than petrol.
2. Diesel costs_____ (little) than petrol.
3. Gold is _____ (expensive) than silver.
4. Nylon is_____ (hard) than rubber.
5. In mountain regions, day travel is_____ (good) than night travel.
6. The ant is _____ (industrious) than the bee.
7. Mini computers are _____ (small) than main frames.
8. A wise enemy is _____ (good) than a foolish friend.
9. Petrol is _____ (costly) than kerosene.
10. Liberty is _____ (important) than food.

VII Change the following into Passive Voice.

1. They constructed this house forty years ago.
2. We call these supports bearings.
3. We boil a little water in a tin can until the steam fills the can.
4. I took 20 ml. of the solution in a test tube.
5. The lorry carries the load to the factory.
6. He lubricated the ball-bearing.
7. Doctors use a clinical thermometer to measure body temperature.
8. They pass the gas through a water container.
9. We keep the cash in the box.
10. We clamp the two metal plates together.

VIII Complete the following conditional sentences.

1. If he communicates effectively,-----.
2. If he had performed well,-----.
3. If I got up earlier,-----.
4. If the new material had come in time,-----.
5. If the motor is operated regularly,-----.
6. If you planned well,-----.
7. If I had a net connection,-----.
8. If I were you,-----.
9. If you went for a walk everyday,-----.
10. If you eat more,-----.

IX Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form

1. So many employees (is, are) working in this office.
2. The shop (was, were) open all day yesterday.
3. The print on the wrapper (is, are) not clear.
4. Ramesh and Aravind (has, have) arrived just now.
5. My friend (drive, drives) his car fast.
6. Seenu and his friends (is, are) at college.
7. Either my books or your bag (is, are) on the table.
8. One of my friends (is, are) writing an examination.
9. Nivetha(does not , do not) know the way.
- 10.The meeting, including all the formalities (take, takes) about two hours.

X Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of words:

Verb	adjective	noun
1. Apply	-- -----	-----
2. Conclude	-----	-----
3. -----	Vibratory	-----
4. -----	-----	Speculation
5. Operate	-----	-----
6. Intensify	-----	-----
7. -----	Disposal	-----
8. -----	-----	Extractable
9. Signify	-----	-----
10. -----	Experiment	-----

XI Expand the following compound words.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Animal Behaviour | : the behaviour of an animal |
| 2. Aluminium extraction | : The extraction of aluminium |
| 3. Gas jar | : jar containing gas |
| 4. Gear mechanism | : mechanism for operation the gear |
| 5. Leaf protein | : protein contained in a leaf |
| 6. Lock nut | : nut of the kind which locks |
| 7. Steel bar | : bar made of steel |
| 8. Temperature drop | : drop in temperature |
| 9. Power transmission problems | : problems in the transmission of power |
| 10. Radio telescope | : telescope using radio waves |

XII Correct the errors in the following sentences

1. I am liking the new arrangement.
2. I am hearing the Government is going to increase the excise duty on colour.T.V.
3. We are paying bonus in October every year.
4. The new colour .T.V. is looking beautiful.
5. The managing director is meeting the customers on the 15th of every month.
6. We is now using a new machinery.
7. I like to smoke when I travel.
8. I am forgetting his name.
9. This packet is containing a dozen oranges.
10. Can you explain why this carton is weighing three kilograms less?

XIII Use two of the following expressions showing cause and effect relationship in sentences of your own

1. Safety precautions were not observed .There were many accidents in the factory.
2. Training is given to the employees. They update their technical knowledge.
3. All data was lost. The power supply was interrupted.
4. The temperature reached very high. Some method of cooling must be adopted.
5. This type turbine is very widely used. It has a much greater efficiency.
6. The steam from the boiler is wet. It has to be passed through a super heater.
7. Atomic power is not available in sufficient quantity. Coal is still a very valuable source of power.
8. The carburetor may become choked with dirt. An air filter is fitted.
9. Vertical boilers were installed in the factory. Only a limited floors space was available.
10. The Neutron is an unchanged particle. No repulsive forces are exerted on it by the nucleus.

XIV Edit the following passage by correcting the mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation:

Science fiction are one of the most popular form of literature. It has a very wide reeding public its writers all over the world is trying to poduse it

PART- B

COMPREHENSION

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:

Some 40 million years ago, the plate bearing India began colliding with the one carrying Eurasia. The mighty collision Himalayas rose as a result of this ongoing collision and the Tibetan plateau is thought to have been pushed up by as many as three kilometers over the last 10 million years. The rise of this majestic mountain range and the adjacent plateau led to the onset of the Asian monsoon some eight million years ago. As the India plate continues to push into Eurasia, fearful stresses accumulate at the faults marking the boundaries between the two plates. For long periods, the two plates remain locked together rather like Sumo wrestlers trying to get the better of each other. Then suddenly, when the strain becomes too great one or more of the faults rupture, setting off an earthquake and allowing a bit of the Indian plate to slip beneath Eurasia. When the rupture happens under the sea, as it did on that fateful morning on December 26, 2004, it can set off a tsunami.

Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers that actually monitor the position of places on either side of the plate boundary provide an indication of the strain that is building up. This, combined with estimates of the strain released by past earthquakes, gives researchers an indication of which faults are most likely to rupture again. A leading geologist has estimated that sufficient strain had accumulated at about a dozen places across the Himalayas to drive a 'great earthquake' (one with a magnitude greater than 8). However, no one can predict when or precisely where such an earthquake redistributing stresses and causing another nearby fault to act up. There are active fears that December's earthquake might also push faults in the Himalayas, already teetering on the edge, into rupturing. A great earthquake in the Himalayas could claim tens of thousands of lives.

It is not as though dangers to India from earthquakes are restricted to the plate boundaries. Faults marking weak zones within the Indian plate can also fail, as happened at Bhuj in Gujarat on the Republic Day in 2001 when about 20,000 people died. Over 60 percent of the Indian land mass is liable to be affected by earthquakes of various intensities. Many of India's populous cities, including Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai, are located in zones with considerable seismic risk. A government document remarks grimly; 'some of the most intense earthquakes of the world have occurred in India, but fortunately none of these have occurred in any of the major cities. Typically, the majority of the constructions in these cities are not earthquake resistant. Thus any earthquake striking in one of these cities would turn into a major disaster.' It will be prudent not to push that sort of luck too far. Considering how much of the country and its people are vulnerable to earthquakes, a serene awareness in the face of these risks is deeply disturbing. Creating the necessary awareness at all levels in vulnerable cities, towns, and villages must be the top priority. Only then can measures to make buildings and other types of construction better able to withstand earthquakes really take root.

(a) Choose the correct answer:-

(i) The Asian monsoon was the result of _____

- (1) Severe earthquakes in the Himalayan region
- (2) Frequent earthquakes in the Himalayan region
- (3) Rise of the Himalayan range and the nearby plateau
- (4) Fall of the Himalayan range and the nearby plateau

(ii) Major Indian Cities are prone to _____

- (1) Danger
- (2) Destruction
- (3) Tsunami
- (4) Earthquake

(iii) A great earthquake in the Himalayas means _____

- (i) Loss of lives
- (ii) Loss of cattle
- (iii) Loss of natural resources
- (iv) Loss of tens of thousands of lives

(iv) The earthquake at Bhuj occurred on

- (i) December 26th 2004
- (ii) January 26th 2001
- (iii) December 26th 2001
- (iv) January 26th 2004

(b) Mention whether the following statements are True or False:

- (i) The Tibetan plateau moved up due to a collision between two plates.
- (ii) The colliding plates are Sumo wrestlers
- (iii) Scientists cannot exactly predict when earthquakes will occur
- (iv) Earthquakes will occur near plate boundaries only.
- (v) Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai can also be affected by earthquakes anytime.
- (vi) Awareness alone will save the people from earthquakes completely.

(c) Choose the appropriate definition for the given words or phrases used in the text.

(i) Accumulate

- (1) Gather fast
- (2) Collect gradually
- (3) Put together
- (4) Count

(ii) Faults

- (1) Cracks
- (2) Mistakes
- (3) Wrongs
- (4) Errors

(iii) Set off

- (1) Close
- (2) Rise
- (3) Push
- (4) Begin

(iv) Building up

- (1) Construct
- (3) Make

- (2) Develop
- (4) Create

(v) Act up

- (1) Behave badly
- (3) Perform well

- (2) Behave nicely
- (4) Show up

(vi) Teering

- (1) Fall down heavily
- (3) Move steadily

- (2) Stand straight
- (4) Move unsteadily

(OR)

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

As you read this, your eyes should be doing three things: Focusing from distance to near, converging inward to a single point and angling downward. But with electronic screens fast supplanting print, this law of nature is turning upside down: We are focusing too long, too close, too high and too often. As India fast-tracks to the digital era and people work or play the day away on LCD screens, vision problems are spiraling, Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS) is the newly-minted catch-all term now doing the rounds.

If humans spend a third of their lives asleep and a third awake, most of the final third is spent staring at computer screens today. And computers make the eye shift and focus between the screen, document, and keyboard 25,000 times a day – equivalent to 60 push-ups a minute – says a 2004 report by the Industrial Design Centre of IIT, Mumbai, If an office worker spends 80,000 hours sitting at a desk through out his career on an average, and more than 50 percent use computers on the job-as estimated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US. It is hardly a surprise that 88 percent develop CVS.

In the present context of an IT revolution, the nation's computer population stands between 15 and 20 million. People work long hours too- 60 hours a week compared to 43 globally (ASSOCHM Survey, 2007). (Nearly 40 Million Indians surf the Net every day and 180 million gab away on cell phones. About 90 percent computer-users stare at the small screen over four hours a day. Three out of five of the 1.1 million IT workforce spend over 10 hours every day squinting at screen(Cyber Media Dice-TNS Report, 2007).

Ten years back, CVS was unheard of. Today out of 12 patients a day, two to three would show computer-related eye strain. The latest issue of the Indian Journal of Ophthalmology surveys 300 ophthalmologists and reports that they average 16 CVS patients a month. Nearly 98 percent patients show eye strain, 82 percent headache, 79 percent burring eye, 66 percent watering, 61 percent redness, 44 percent shoulder pain and 36 percent neck pain.

Working on a computer is really different than if you were reading a book or a newspaper. We are used to looking down to read, but focusing on a vertical computer system puts strain on the eye. Position your monitor 16 to 30 inches away from your eyes. The screen should be four to eight inches lower than eye-level, so you are looking slightly down towards it. A real option is wearing special occupational or computer glasses during work. The new-millennium disorder is churning out trendy slogans. One is, “Blink, Breathe and Break” (blinking 20 times a minutes of non-stop computer work). There is also “the 20-20-20 rule”. Every 20 minutes, take a 20 second break and focus on something 20 feet away. CVS is a bit like a spam. We may get the suffering we invite, but that does not stop it from being a pain. Yet preventing CVS is just as simple as deleting spam from an e-mail inbox. Blink on it.

a) Say whether the following statements are True or False :

- (i) Most of the humans spend one-third of their lives in staring at computer screens today.
- (ii) 15 to 20 million IT professionals work 60 hours a week.
- (iii) 1.1 million IT workforce spend over 10 hours every day squinting at screen
- (iv) Reading a book or a newspaper is like working on a computer.
- (v) Take a 20 second break and focus on something 20 feet away for every 20 minutes.

b) Answer the following in a sentence or two:

- (vi) State the main cause or the increase in vision problems??
- (vii) What is the estimation given by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US?
- (viii) Mention the Cyber Media Dice-TNS Report, 2007.
- (ix) Indicate the details of survey conducted by the Indian Journal of ophthalmology.
- (x) What is “the 20-20-20 rule”?
- (xi) As you read this, your eyes should be doing three things.

c) Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the text

- (i) Squinting
- (ii) Winking
- (iii) Angling downward
- (iv) Ogling

d) If humans spend a third lives asleep and a third awake, most of the final third is

- (xii) Conveying inward to a single point today
- (xiii) Focusing from distance to near
- (xiv) Spent staring at computer screens today
- (xv) Angling downward.

2. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the loudspeaker nuisance in your locality.

(OR)

Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper highlighting any four problems faced by commuters in city buses.

2..Write a letter to the Personnel Manager of Lucas TVS Limited for getting permission to undergo training.

(OR)

Imagine that you are a student in second year, Mechanical engineering. You like to go for in-plant training for 2 weeks in Ford India Ltd. Write a letter to Human Resources Department seeking permission for practical training.

2. Assume yourself as Inspector General, North Zone, Chennai and express your acceptance to be the chief guest for the Sports Day Celebration to be held at XYZ College of Engineering and Technology, Chennai.

(OR)

Assume yourself as Dr. V. Ramachandran, Vice-Chancellor, Anna University, Trichy and decline the request to be the Chief Guest on the occasion of the Convocation Day at XYZ College of Engineering & Technology, Trichy.

3. Arrange the following Jumbled Sentences.

1. The viewers can manipulate the surrounding that he or she sees during a virtual reality simulation.
2. Super computers are used to create virtual reality.
3. Though virtual reality is considered to be an industry still in its infancy, its applications seem limited only by our imagination.
4. Virtual reality is the simulation of a three-dimensional environment that appears real to the viewer.
5. Thus virtual reality experience needs to be credible in order to enhance human creativity and productivity.
6. A virtual reality simulation happens in real time or as the viewer watches.

(OR)

1. They are better at sports than right-handed people.
2. However, they are not as good at mathematics and languages.
3. Left-handed people can do certain things better than right-handed people.
4. The reason for this lies in the construction of the brain.
5. Therefore, left-handed people are better at music, sports and dance.
6. The left controls reasoning or logical thinking.
7. In left-handed people, the right hemisphere of the brain is highly developed.
8. They are better at music and dance too.
9. But right-handed people are better at mathematics and languages.

(OR)

1. Both had a city-state type of government.
2. Athens and Sparta were the two most-advanced Greek cities of Hellenic period.
3. For example, Sparta was hostile, war like and military.
4. However the differences outweigh the similarities.
5. Whereas, Athens catered more towards the democratic and cultural way of life.
6. Also both took slaves from the people they conquered.
7. The latter city left its mark in the fields of art, literature, philosophy and science.
8. Also, the former passed on its totalitarianism and superior military traditions to the latter.

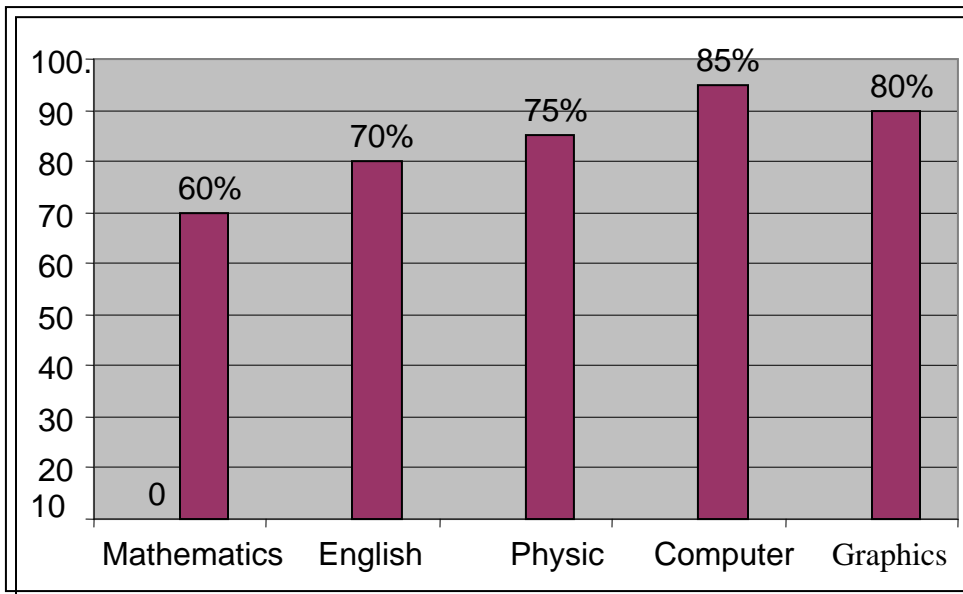
4. Write important instructions to be followed in the chemistry laboratory to avoid unforeseen accidents.

(OR)

Write eight instructions that can be followed by the public to preserve the environment and keep it free from pollution (air, water and land)

5. Convert the following bar diagram into a meaningful paragraph.

Mathematics	English	Physics	Computer	Graphics
60%	70%	75%	80%	85%



(OR)

Convert the following Flow Chart into a meaningful paragraph:

Water Supply Scheme

