VASAVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Autonomous), HYDERABAD
B.E. (CBCS) III Semester Main Examinations, December-2017
FS-I: Communication Skills in English
(Common to all branches)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Note: Answer ALL questions in Part-A and any FIVE questions from Part-B

Part-A (10 × 2 = 20 Marks)

1. Write something pleasant you could say in one sentence about each of the following small talk topics
   The Weather
   Sports:

2. Use appropriate follow-up questions: One is done for you.
   _____Joy_____ enjoys cooking. What...?
   E.g. Do you enjoy cooking? What do you like to cook?
   _____ doesn't enjoy cooking. How often...?
   _____ likes to listen to music. What kind...?
   In formal conversations you use SHARE and FOCUS. Expand these two acronyms.

3. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate paraphrasing word
   i) I prefer listening to music than watching television.
      I like listening to music _____ ___ watching television.
   ii) Television today has too much advertising.
      Today there are too many TV _____.
   iii) I haven't watched television for ages.
      It has been a long time _____ the last time I watched TV.
   iv) There are only a few programs on television that I like watching.
      I don't find _____ TV programs worth watching.

4. Complete the Dialogue

   Speaker: (Original statement) "I don't believe that love is the key to effective relationships. After all, what is love anyway? I think the key is negotiation and compromise."
   Listener: (Paraphrase of Content)
   Speaker: (Clarify, modify) "That's not exactly what I mean. I think it's important for people to care about each other, but how can we know what love is, apart from a willingness to negotiate and sometimes give in?"

5. Give this picture a title .If you were to write an essay on that, what structure would you use?
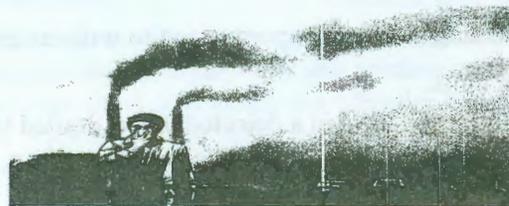
6. Fill in each blank with a transition from the box. Use each transition only once. Then tell what pattern of organization is used.

after	finally	first	second	third

Steps to Stop Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is defined as any form of unwanted sexual attention. Most companies now have sexually harassment policies in place. If you feel you are being sexually harassed, there are several steps you can take. (1)_____, ask the harasser to stop. Be clear and direct. This may be the first time the person has ever been told such behavior is wrong. (2)_____, record the event. Having a record of exactly what occurred (and when and where) will be helpful in making your case. (3)_____, complain to a higher authority. Talk to your manager about what happened. (4)_____, remember that you have not done anything wrong. You will likely feel awful (5)_____ being harassed. However, you should feel proud that you are not keeping silent.

7. Write your opinion on this statement. "Youngsters spend too much time on whatsapp, Facebook and Instagram". Do not give more than 3 points and use appropriate sequence words.

8. Being a clown isn't all fun and games. Rodeo clowns expose themselves to great danger every time they perform. When cowboys dismount or are bucked off of bulls at riding competitions, rodeo clowns jump in front of the bulls and motion wildly to get their attention. In this way rodeo clowns provide an alternate target, and in doing so protect the rider. So you see, sometimes clowning around can be serious business.
Write down the structure of this passage.

9. Write down the problem statements and its solutions after reading the passage.

The term "machine gun" is commonly applied to any gun that is designed to fire repeatedly and in rapid succession for as long as the trigger is held down. During the course of warfare, the trigger of some machine guns may be held down almost continuously for hours to create suppressant fire (rounds fired not necessarily to kill an enemy, but to prevent them from attacking). All of this firing can generate a lot of heat, which may cause the weapon to overheat and malfunction. But this situation has been addressed in a number of ways. For one, practically all machine guns fire from an open bolt, which allows air to cool the breach between bursts of fire. Additionally, some machine guns have removable barrels, which allow hot barrels to be replaced. And some advanced machine guns even have sophisticated barrel cooling systems, which maintain a functional heat level within the weapon. As you might have concluded, a lot of brain power has gone into keeping those guns firing.

10. Write a positive effect for each cause. Use your imagination and write a complete sentence.
   i) Cause: The cat crossed the street.
      Positive Effect:
   ii) Cause: Revathy mixed red paint with blue paint.
      Positive Effect:

Part-B (5 × 10 = 50 Marks)

11. a) Write a conversation with your friend who is placed in a big MNC. Convey your happiness and ask him/her on his/her experience.   [6]

    b) Write a letter to your HOD asking him/her for permission to write an exam you missed.   [4]

12. a) Complete the story using the hints.   [6]

    Robert Bruce - King - lying on the ground in a dejected mood - failed to defeat his enemies – was thinking of giving up the attempt - saw a spider falling down from the ceiling - the ceiling far away - wondered how it would get there - the spider fell back again - again it tried - again it fell - it made nine such attempts - no success - climbed up once more - at last succeeded in reaching the roof - Bruce imitated its example - he too tried once again - was successful.

    b) Write a paragraph about your daily activities.   [4]

13. a) Understand and resolve the '*IP Address Conflicts*' using appropriate graphic organizer.   [6]
    You're sitting at the computer minding your own business. Then, all of a sudden, Windows presents you with a warning: "There is an IP address conflict with another system on the network." You then quickly realize that you no longer have internet access, or your connection becomes so intermittent it becomes unusable. This probably happens to many of us every so often, and as is typical, the cryptic Windows error message doesn't give you much to go on to

help identify and fix the problem. Fortunately, IP address conflicts are usually temporary and often eventually resolve themselves. But you can't count that to always happen. Even when it does, the resolution is not always immediate, causing many to resort to time-consuming reboots that may or may not remedy the problem. This week, we'll examine likely causes of IP address conflicts and some ways to address them (forgive the pun).

Let's start by briefly defining exactly what an IP address conflict is. In order for a system to communicate on a network it must have an IP address, and by definition that IP addresses must be unique — unique, at least, to your own network. When two devices somehow wind up with the same IP address, this is detected and the network interface on both of them gets disabled, causing each system to lose its connectivity until the conflict is resolved.

So what are some possible causes of IP address conflicts?

A classic one is when two systems are given an identical static (manually assigned) address. This scenario isn't as common as it once was, however, because on a typical home or small business network DHCP is used to automatically manage and assign IP addresses.

DHCP servers — which are built into most routers — use a defined pool of IP addresses (called a scope) from which it doles out addresses in response to system requests. But since the default DHCP scope for most routers includes every available network address, even a single device with a static address assignment can cause a conflict if that address has already been given out by DHCP. You can minimize the chance of this happening by reducing the number of addresses in the DHCP pool to slightly more than you need (most routers let you do this), which allows you to have some free and available when you need static addresses.

But even avoiding the use of static addresses and relying entirely on DHCP doesn't eliminate the potential for address conflicts. For example, in some cases you may (often unknowingly) have more than one similarly configured DHCP server handing out overlapping addresses, especially if you have multiple wireless access points or other network devices with an embedded DHCP server (which is usually turned on by default). In this case, too many cooks spoil the broth, so you should only have one DHCP server running and make sure all others are turned off.

Another common cause of address conflicts is when a system comes back online after an extended period in stand-by or hibernate mode, especially if the system was previously part of another network (e.g. a work notebook brought home). A conflict will promptly occur if the address the system was previously configured with is the same as one that's already in use on the network.

Absent any of the above causes, conflicts can also be caused by internal DHCP server malfunctions, which cause them to lose track of which systems are using which addresses. This can be surprisingly common with some routers.

Finding and Fixing the Culprit: As we mentioned above, IP conflicts tend to eventually work themselves out in DHCP environments because systems issue repeated requests for valid addresses. But since the process can take a while and doesn't always work as planned, one way to hasten a fix is by manually entering IPCONFIG /RELEASE and IPCONFIG /RENEW from a command prompt (restarting a system accomplishes the same thing but takes a lot longer).

If the conflict persists even after renewing the IP address, it may be because your system's been re-issued the same address it already had and another system on your network is the source of the problem. You can get a clue about the offender by checking the System Log within the Windows Event Viewer (which you can get to via Start|Control Panel| Administrative Tools|Event Viewer) and looking for a DHCP error entry. The entry will list a network address (actually a MAC address) which you can use to identify the conflicting device, either by running IPCONFIG / ALL on a Windows system or checking the label on the back or underside of a non-PC device. Performing an IPCONFIG release and renew or restarting the other device should set things right. If not, restarting your router should do the trick as it will reset the DHCP server and force all systems to request new IP addresses.

If you experience chronic IP conflicts with no apparent cause, you may want to consider updating your router with its most recent firmware. If you're already running the latest firmware, re-flashing the router with the same firmware, in rare cases, can make its DHCP server more reliable.

Key Terms To Understanding IP Addresses:

IP Address: An identifier for a computer or device on a TCP/IP network. Networks using the TCP/IP protocol route messages based on the IP address of the destination. The format of an IP address is a 32-bit numeric address written as four numbers separated by periods.

DHCP:Short for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, a protocol for assigning dynamic IP addresses to devices on a network.

IPConfig: Also written as IPCONFIG, it is a command line tool used to control the network connections on Windows NT/2000/XP machines.

A frequent contributor to Internet.com sites, Joe Moran spent six years as an editor and analyst with Ziff-Davis Publishing and several more as a freelance product reviewer. He's also worked in technology public relations and as a corporate IT manager, and he's currently principal of Neighborhood Techs, a technology service firm in St. Petersburg, FL. He holds several industry certifications, including Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer (MCSE) and Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA).

Use the following format to picture the above paragraph:

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                          ┌─────────────┐
                          │   Problem   │
                          └─────────────┘
                                 │
        ┌────────────┬───────────┴──────────┬────────────┐
        ▼            ▼                       ▼            ▼
  ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐          ┌──────────┐  ┌──────────┐
  │ Reason 1 │ │ Reason 2 │          │ Reason 3 │  │ Reason n │
  └──────────┘ └──────────┘          └──────────┘  └──────────┘

        ┌────────────┐
        │ Solution 1 │
        └────────────┘

        ┌────────────┐
        │ Solution n │
        └────────────┘

  ┌──────────────────────────────────────────┐
  │ **You can add as many blocks as you want. │
  └──────────────────────────────────────────┘
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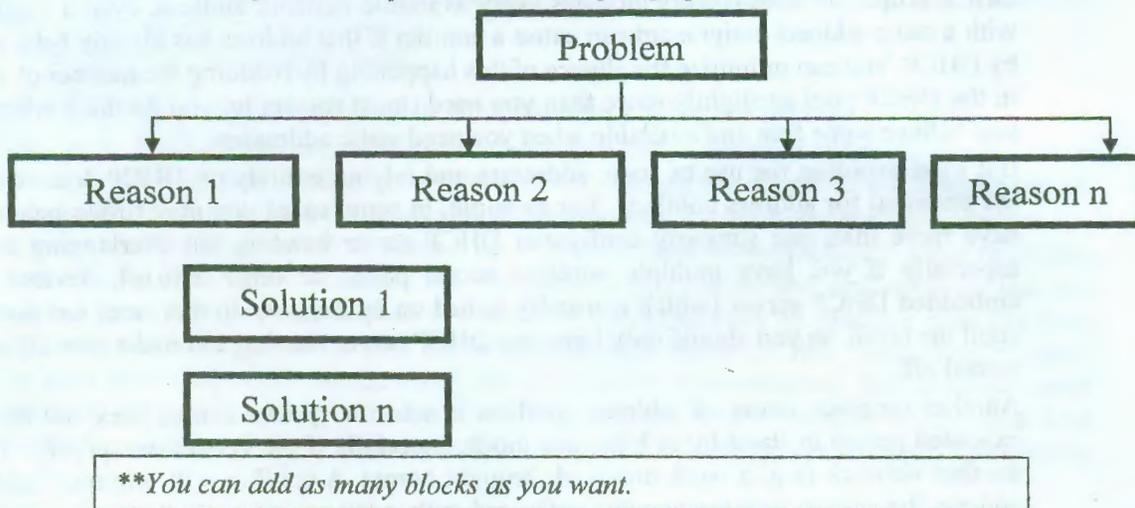
b) Paraphrase any three of the following: [4]

i) Today, people are worried about internet security.

ii) Advocates of internet tracking believe that it helps marketers to understand what people want.

iii) People who oppose internet tracking believe that it is an invasion of privacy.
This information age will cause more and more people to become concerned with the level of personal detail that can be found from the internet.

14. a) Determine the pattern of organization used for each sentence. Then fill in the blanks within the   [6]
sentence with transition words from the box. Use each choice once.

Transition Words

for example	furthermore	just as	so
type	even though	when	between

Patterns of Organization

definition and example	cause and effect	spatial time order	classification addition	contrast and comparison

i) _____ Chloe is afraid of heights, she went bungee jumping to celebrate her birthday.
Pattern of Organization: _____

   Distance education is learning that takes place when the student is in a location apart from the classroom, building, or site; _____, online courses and telecourses are distance learning courses.
   Pattern of Organization: _____

iii) Isabella wanted to become a professional actress, _____ she moved to New York City.
   Pattern of Organization: _____

iv) Jealousy destroys a friendship _____ thoroughly as a wildfire consumes a forest.
   Pattern of Organization: _____

v) The best course of action to take _____ one has made a mistake is to admit it, learn from it, and avoid making it again.
   Pattern of Organization: _____

vi) Pilates develops a strong and supple spine by extending the space _____ each vertebra.
   Pattern of Organization: _____

vii) Research has shown that cancers of the lip, tongue, mouth, throat, larynx, lung, and esophagus are connected to cigar smoking. _____, facts strongly suggest a link between cigar smoking and cancer of the pancreas.
   Pattern of Organization: _____

viii) During an episode of activity, a volcano commonly displays a distinctive pattern or_____ of behaviour.
   Pattern of Organization: _____

b) Write down a set of instructions or a recipe using appropriate sequence words. [4]

15. a) Mind map the content based on the picture. You can use either cause and effect or problem and solution. [5]

b) Write an essay of about 350-400 words on the above given picture. [5]

16. a) Write a conversation with your friend on the movies that you watched over the weekend. [6]

b) What are your plans for the next ten years. Write an account of that in about 150 - 200 words. [4]

17. Answer any *two* of the following:

a) **Read the paragraph and fill in the** Problem Solution Paragraph Rubric **given below:** [5]

In most part, energy is created by burning fossil fuels -coal, natural gas and oil. The problem with this is that these resources are finite. At the current rate of use, it is expected that the world will run out of fossil fuels in thirty to forty years to come. As a result, it will no longer be possible to generate power to operate factories and vehicles or to light and heat houses. This world-wide problem can be resolved through the implementation of two possible solutions.

The first solution is to improve conservation efforts. In order to do this, governments can try to raise public awareness, discourage over-consumption and encourage recycling. For example, they can encourage the installation of high-efficiency light bulbs in homes and offices. They can inform the public of the amount of energy saved by simply turning off lights that are not being used or by using public transport more and cars less. They can also pass laws mandating the recycling of whatever possible. Improvements in conservation will surely extend the life of

current fuels but they are not complete answers to what will happen when fossil fuels eventually run out.

The second and better solution, therefore, is to use alternative sources of energy to meet future needs. The current leading alternatives to fossil fuels are solar energy and fusion, which is the union of atomic nuclei to form heavier nuclei. Solar energy is directly obtained from the sun so it is easily accessible and pollution-free. It can be used both to heat water and to generate electricity but mostly in countries that have ample sunlight. Fusion, on the other hand, will make it possible for nuclear power plants to generate enormous amounts of energy in order to meet the energy needs of the planet indefinitely. In addition, despite public concern about safety and risk of contamination, fusion is a safe and clean source of energy as modern power plants take strict safety measures to prevent potential nuclear disasters and leaks. In conclusion, in order to have sufficient energy for the next century, it will be necessary to develop and encourage the use of alternative energy sources worldwide.

The Problem Solution Paragraph Rubric

Identifies the problem

Analyzes causes and effect of the problem

Presents facts to support the presence of the problem

Suggests a logical solution

Gives details of the solution

Lists benefits of solution

b) **Read the paragraph and write down the cause and effects of computer hacking:**   [5]

Computer hacking is the act of modifying computer hardware or software, in order to cause damage to sensitive data on a computer or to simply steal confidential information. Computer hackers often target home and office computers that are connected to the Internet. The Internet is a gateway for a computer to connect to the world, which also makes it vulnerable to attacks from hackers from across the globe. Computer hacking is a breach of computer security. It can expose sensitive user data and risk user privacy. Hacking activities expose confidential user information like personal details, social security numbers, credit card numbers, bank account data and personal photographs. User information, in the hands of computer hackers, makes it vulnerable to illegitimate use and manipulation.

Hackers may even delete sensitive information on gaining access to it. Deletion or manipulation of sensitive data with intent to achieve personal gain is another effect of computer hacking. A user whose computer has been hacked is at the risk of losing all the data stored on his/her computer. Manipulation of sensitive user data is a grave consequence of hacking.

Identity theft is another important consequence of computer hacking. Identity theft is a fraud that involves pretension to be someone else, with the intent to gain unauthorized access to information or property. It refers to an illegal use of someone else's identity for personal interest or gain.

The advances in technology have led to the evolution of key-logging software, which is capable of tracking and recording every keystroke by the user, thereby stealing passwords and account details. Another serious effect of computer hacking is the denial of service attack. The DOS attack, as it is called, refers to the attempt of making computer resources unavailable to authorized users. Often, websites fall prey to denial-of-service attacks, whereby they are made unavailable for long periods of time, causing inconvenience to users while also hampering website business.

Computer hacking can lead to theft of critical business information. Important information about business clients and customers can be lost or manipulated through computer hacking. Hacking can expose email addresses to hackers, which they might use for spamming and hampering email privacy.

Information critical to national security, confidential government data, information related to national defense, security and crime, if exposed by means of hacking, can have grave consequences on the welfare of the nation. Hacking of highly sensitive data can potentially risk the national security and stake the overall well-being of the country's citizens.

Hacking can be used to convert computers into zombies i.e. Internet-enabled computers that are compromised by hackers or computer viruses. Zombie computers are used for fraudulent activities like spamming and Phishing.

How can you find out whether your computer has been hacked? An unexplained decline in computer performance, an unexpected increase in file size, unexplained modifications to files, sudden changes in the network settings of the computer and frequent disk crashes are some of the warning signs of a hacked computer. Installing reliable antivirus software, enabling a firewall before connecting to the Internet and installing operating system updates on a regular basis, can help you combat hackers.

What could happen to you in case you hack a computer? Well, computer users have a right to secure personal information under the data protection act. Not abiding by this act can have serious consequences like heavy fines or imprisonment. The degree of punishment depends on the severity of the damage resulting from computer hacking. Hacking is a computer crime.

If only one could 'hack the brains' of hackers and 'delete' such destructive thoughts of hacking from their minds.

Cause	Effect

c) Summarise the following: [5]

Should be a complete sentence or two
Should cover main point and key ideas
Should be in your own words
Shouldn't just be a word or two

Screech! When a driver pushes on the brake pedal, it starts a process that causes the vehicle to stop. You literally trust braking systems with your life every time you get into a vehicle or cross a busy intersection, but how does this process work? It begins when the pedal is pushed. At this moment brake fluid is released into the area where the braking mechanisms are located. As the fluid collects, leverage is created, which causes a friction to be applied. If the braking system is functioning properly, this friction will create a force that will cause the wheels to stop and allow you to reach your destination safely.

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