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Code No. : 238 S

VASAVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Autonomous), HYDERABAD
M.C.A. II Year I-Semester Supplementary Examinations, May-2017

Finishing School - I

Time: 1 ½ hours

Max. Marks: 35

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

Part-A (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

1. Read the dialogues and choose the most appropriate options to complete the dialogue:
Doctor : Take this medicine for a week and you'll start to feel better.
Patient : _____
Doctor : Are you sure? It's the best on the market.
Patient : Yes I am. Can you please prescribe another one?
(1) What shall i do if unexpected side effects arise?
(2) What is the ideal dosage for my weight?
(3) No, it's too early to prescribe another medicine.
(4) But I've used it before and it did not help at all.
(5) It looks as if the illness has already been cured.
2. Read the following short article and answer the comprehension questions corresponding to the letter.
Dear Daniel,
If you'd like to improve your English, one thing you can do is to build up your vocabulary. In order to do this, you have to practice a lot. I'm afraid there is not a short cut for this. But there are many effective ways. First of all, you should read a lot. You can read short stories, comics, newspapers, magazines etc. depending on your English level. As you read, you can try to guess the meanings of unknown words from the context of the sentence. If you cannot, then look up the definition in a dictionary. English to English dictionary should be your first choice and keep the translator as last. Another way of building vocabulary is to watch movies in English which will also help with pronunciation. Try to be involved with the language as much as you can. Keep a vocabulary notebook and write down a few words each day. Keep in mind that you have to revise them regularly. In my opinion, to communicate with people all you need is words. Even if you just say the words one after another, people most likely will understand what you mean regardless of the order of the words and grammar.
i) What is the main point of this e-mail?
(1) What can we do to improve our English
(2) Difficulties of learning English
(3) Problems of learning a second language alone
(4) What's the best way of learning English
ii) Which of the following is incorrect?
(1) We should use a translator for all the unknown words.
(2) We should read a lot.
(3) We should take notes when we learn new words.
(4) We should practice as much as we can.
3. How much do you know about making effective presentations? If you had to make the most important presentation of your career, would you be prepared? Answer these two questions
i) You should have specific objectives when giving a presentation and stick to them.
(1) True (2) False
ii) Making certain the content of your presentation is logically organized is more important than analyzing and knowing your audience.
(1) True (2) False

4. Complete the sentences with the most appropriate phrasal verbs.
- i) As I have just had a tooth ---, I am not allowed to eat or drink anything for three hours.
 (1) run out (2) tried on (3) crossed out (4) taken out (5) broken off
- ii) You need to ---- your essay for spell-check before you hand in your exam paper.
 (1) hang out (2) point out (3) cut off (4) go over (5) give away
5. i) The best way to make several points in an email is:
 (1) Include all the points in one paragraph.
 (2) Include all the points in the last paragraph.
 (3) Use lists with bullets or numbers.
 (4) Hire an airplane pulling a banner with the information to fly over the office.
- ii) When writing a Subject Line:
 (1) Use something general, such as "Greetings" or "Hello."
 (2) Be specific, but brief.
 (3) Use several sentences.
 (4) Say, "If you don't respond, I'll send Uncle Guido to break your knee caps."

Part-B (5 × 5 = 25 Marks)

6. a) Choose the correct answers to complete the following short passage. [2]

Lucas

Hi, my name is Lucas and I (1) _____ from the United States. I am 24 years old and I (2) _____ in a small town near Vancouver called Branton. I don't have a job now, but normally I (3) _____ as a salesman. I am not married. I live with my family (4) _____ a nice house in Branton. My sister is an actress, (5) _____ she isn't very famous. She acts in a local theater in (6) _____ town. On the weekends, we like to go camping in the small (7) _____ near our house. I normally (8) _____ up at eight o'clock, but (9) _____ Thursdays I get up at six o'clock because that is the day I (10) _____ running at the park.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) come/ go/ is/live | (2) bring/ take/ read/ live |
| (3) write/ work/ buy/ sing | (4) in/ out/ from/ over |
| (5) because/ but/ so/ then | (6) she/ they/ our/ we |
| (7) forest/ sea/ bridge/ palace | (8) get/ read/ eat/ study |
| (9) at/ under/ in/ on | (10) swim/ climb/ buy/ go |

- b) Create a story using the clues given. Write it using the past tense. [3]

Outline.

A pool of clear water---a stag sees his reflection---admires his horns---dislikes his legs--hounds running towards him---runs for his life---horns caught in a bush---overtaken by the hounds---dying thoughts---Moral..

7. a) Directions : The sentences given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. [2]

- A. But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians' only preoccupation.
 B. Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.
 C. Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich like pyramids and tombs.
 D. Houses in which ordinary Egyptians lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves.
 E. We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were made for the rich.

- (1) CDBEA (2) ECDAB (3) EDCBA (4) DECAB

b) Read the passages and answer the questions given below:

[3]

- i) After thousands of miles of use, the tread on many bike tyres wears down. One common theory about why tyres wear down contends that the perpetual friction and heat generated by the contact between the tire and pavement erode the material on the surface of the tyre. However, a local scientist who is also an avid cyclist proposed a new theory for why bike tyres wear down. This scientist contended that chemicals from the road's composition and chemicals from rain residue wore down the surface of the tyres.

Which of the following would best evaluate the veracity of the scientist's proposed theory?

- (1) Ride a road bike aggressively through spring rain storms.
- (2) Place chemicals from rain water and pavement on a bike's idle tires.
- (3) Ascertain whether chemicals from the road's composition also reside within the bike's frame.
- (4) Ascertain whether the bike's frame is made of rust-resistant components.
- (5) Determine the number of miles that a bike tire can be used on a wet road before wearing down.

- ii) Automation, the trademark of a modern economy, is essential to maximizing a country's economic production while minimizing its costs. Health care executives want to increase revenues while reducing costs. Consequently, they propose significantly greater automation of health care. Yet, this should be rejected. Radical automation of health care would cause patients to lose trust in the system as the health care they would receive would lack the in-person care that studies show patients desire.

Which of the following expresses the main point of the argument?

- (1) Health care should not be heavily automated
- (2) Patients desire customized in-person care
- (3) Trends in the general economy do not apply to the health care industry
- (4) Health care executives are becoming too greedy
- (5) Due to economic forces, automation of health care is eventually inevitable

8. a) Put these sentences in the best order. Put a number, 1-4.

[2]

- i) (A) Very well, thanks. Let's get down to business, shall we?
(B) I'm fine, thanks. How are you?
(C) Hello again! How are you getting on?
(D) Yes, all right.
- ii) (A) Miss Smith, I'd like you to meet Mrs Jones.
(B) Oh, please call me Liz.
(C) How do you do, Mrs Jones?
(D) And I'm Claire.
- iii) (A) Oh, yes. I've heard of you.
(B) The name's Alex White.
(C) I'd like to introduce myself.
(D) Pleased to meet you.
- iv) (A) I wondered if I might take Friday off.
(B) Yes. Tony, of course.
(C) Oh, Friday's rather difficult.
(D) Mrs Lang, could I have a word please?

b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and get an awesome recipe. [3]

Mulligatawny Soup

This is a recipe that would have been i) _____ to all Britons living and working in the Imperial Raj. Indeed the ii) _____ of Indian cooks, British tastes and exotic foods have made a lasting iii) _____ on British cuisine right down to the present day. New, strange and exciting ingredients would be used to iv) _____ and recreate familiar, edible and nutritious meals befitting the v) _____ class that they had become. Lack of refrigeration, a hot and humid climate and unfamiliar cooking facilities would all vi) _____ to make cooking an even more vii) _____ prospect than it already would have been. However, the results of these intrepid culinary explorers could often be an interesting viii) _____ of East meets West.

Two and half pints of stock

7 oz coconut cream, cut into chunks

1 heaped teaspoon each ground cumin and coriander

1 teaspoon chilli powder (flat or heaped)

1 small tin tomato puree

Flavouring Ingredients

1-2 onions, chopped and fried in butter until brown

2 tablespoons chutney juice

a few cardamom seeds, lightly crushed

salt and freshly ground pepper

Simmer all the basic soup ingredients ix) _____ for 15 minutes, then add all of any of the flavouring ingredients to make the soup exactly as you like it. x) _____ hot with bread.

- | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| i) | (1) familiar | (2) recognized | (3) renowned | (4) noted |
| ii) | (1) merger | (2) unite | (3) combination | (4) coalition |
| iii) | (1) impression | (2) perception | (3) verdict | (4) opinion |
| iv) | (1) attempt | (2) try | (3) seek | (4) trial |
| v) | (1) general | (2) widespread | (3) ruling | (4) dominate |
| vi) | (1) colluded | (2) accessory | (3) conspire | (4) plan |
| vii) | (1) exhausted | (2) mysterious | (3) enigmatic | (4) difficult |
| viii) | (1) add | (2) combine | (3) addition | (4) mix |
| ix) | (1) together | (2) cooperation | (3) unison | (4) concurrent |
| x) | (1) serve | (2) give | (3) accept | (4) spoon |

9. a) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verbs. [2]

Uncle Henry worked for a computer company. He was trying to _____ - a new invention, but it was difficult. Then his company was _____ by a big multinational and as a result he was forced to take on more work. Then he _____ a brilliant idea. An amazing labour saving device. The idea _____ the management. Unfortunately, it saved too much labour. A month later they _____ half the workforce, including Uncle Henry! So he decided to steal the plans for his invention. I said he would never _____. But he was adamant. So the next day he went down to the factory and waited in the car park. He saw 4 guards and 3 dogs. Too many. So he waited, and waited. The day slowly _____, and finally as he was about to give up, 3 of the guards went home, leaving 1 guard and the three dogs. He climbed over the wall and got out a bone which he had drugged. He looked for the dogs but could only find 2, so he gave it to them. They immediately fell asleep. Then he _____ the building. He found the plans and escaped. Suddenly he heard a noise, dogs! The effect of the drugs had _____! The 2 dogs chased him round the building... for an hour! He was _____. Then he saw a helicopter. He jumped in and was just about to _____ when he heard a strange noise behind him. It was the third dog.

- (1) Come up with
- (2) Take over
- (3) Take on
- (4) Go down well
- (5) Lay off
- (6) Get away with something
- (7) Wear on
- (8) Break into
- (9) Wear off
- (10) Wear out
- (11) Take off

- b) Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositions. [3]
- i) Earthquakes cause a great deal _____ damage _____ life and property.
 - ii) Earthquakes occur when plates _____ the crust of the earth move.
 - iii) When these plates get stuck, there is a buildup _____ pressure.
 - iv) Natural disasters are caused _____ nature.
 - v) Flood warnings will not prevent the floods _____ occurring.
 - vi) Edison had become totally deaf _____ the time he turned fifteen.
 - vii) Sun's heat and lightning are the two natural causes _____ wildfires.
 - viii) The huge popularity _____ the twenty-20 cricket can be attributed _____ the establishment _____ the Indian Premier League.
 - ix) Many players have been accused _____ fixing matches.
 - x) Many environmentalists have raised concerns _____ the excessive consumption _____ electricity during day/night cricket matches.

10. a) **Directions:** [2]

1. Use all the phrases given
2. Minimum words should be 50 otherwise your email cannot be validated
3. Addressing and signing should be done as in the question given.
4. Common grammatical rules, punctuation should be according to standard English.
5. You can use your own phrases along with the phrases given.

Using the following phrases, write an email with a minimum of 70 words and a maximum of 100 words to your parents describing the experience related to your first campus interview.

80 minutes – tensed – formal shirt – negative marking – polish – write a program – early in the morning – written test – four member panel – explain – offer – very happy

- b) Write an essay based on the picture. Use the key words provided and write an essay in about 150-200 words on the topic. [3]

Because	Since	Therefore	Consequently
In order that	As a consequence	As a result	Then
If...then	Thus	Due to	



11. a) Your college has organized an industrial tour seek permission from your father in a 5 line dialogue (excluding opening and ending lines) [2]

- b) Read the passages and answer the follow up questions according to the readings. [3]

Summer Rain

The worst days of any summer are the rainy ones. We spend all year looking forward to nice weather and long, hot days. All of winter, with its dreary gray days and bitter cold, we dream of those endless days at the beach, laying on the sand and soaking in the bright and burning sun. And then, summer comes, and it rains. As a child, I would wake up to rainy summer days and come close to crying. It wasn't fair. We suffered through months of school and miserable weather for those scant ten weeks of freedom and balmy weather. Any day that I could not spend at the beach or playing ball with my friends seemed like a punishment for something I didn't even do.

On those rainy summer days, I had nothing fun to do and could only sit inside, staring out at the rain like a Dickensian orphan. I was an only child, so there was no one else to play with. My father worked from home, so I was not truly alone, but he could not actively play with me since he was technically at work. It was those days that I would resign myself to whatever was on television or any books that I could find lying around. I'd crawl through the day and pray each night that the rain would not be there the next day. As an adult, though, my opinion of summer rain has changed. When you have to work every day, summer is not as eagerly anticipated. Mostly, the days run together, bleeding into each other so that they no longer seem like separate entities and instead feel like continuations of the same long day. Everything seems monotonous and dull, and an ennui or listlessness kicks in. Such a mindset makes you cheer for anything new or different. I spend the winter dreaming of summer and the summer dreaming of winter. When summer comes, I complain about how hot it is. And then I look forward to the rain, because the rain brings with it a cold front, which offers a reprieve—admittedly one that is all too short—from the torture of 100° and humid days. Rainy days are still the worst days of the summer, but summer rain today means positively beautiful—and considerably cooler—weather tomorrow.

- i) The passage makes use of language that is
 - (1) metaphorical
 - (2) rhetorical
 - (3) formal
 - (4) ambiguous
- ii) According to the passage, summer is different for adults because
 - (1) rain brings with it cold temperatures for the following days
 - (2) the weather is much warmer than it is for children
 - (3) they do not get a long time off from work for the season
 - (4) they better know how to occupy their downtime
- iii) According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the narrator as a child?
 - (1) He or she was often bored on summer days.
 - (2) He or she had no siblings
 - (3) He or she preferred cooler weather.
 - (4) He or she liked staying indoors.

12. Answer any *two* of the following:

- a) List out three things that you would need to do before an important speech? [2.5]
- b) Tammy wanted to yell at John for leaving the toilet seat up again, but after their last fight she decided to let sleeping dogs lie. [2.5]
 What is the meaning of this idiom? _____
 Jude was on pins and needles waiting for the results of the test.
 What is the meaning of this idiom? _____
- c) You are a part of corporate communication team in your company. The working time period is revised as 8:30 am to 5:00 pm. Using the following phrases, write an email with a minimum of 70 words and a maximum of 100 words to the employees in your company informing the same. By 30 minutes to avoid traffic – effect from next week – lunch duration-revised working time – reduced by 10 minutes-free breakfast-office will start earlier-till the end of rainy season-will be in effect. [2.5]
