



Sanjay Ghodawat University, Kolhapur  
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2019-20

EXM/P/09/00

Year and Program: 2019-20

Course Title- English  
Communication

Department- Common to All

F.Y. B. Sc

Course Code- AES 101

Examination: End  
Semester Exam

Semester – I

Day and Date- Monday  
9-12-2019

Time: 3 Hours, 10.30 am to

Max Marks: 100

1.30 pm.

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1	Answer any Three of the following questions.	Marks	Bloom's	CO
		15	Level	
a)	Explain in detail the seven C's of effective communication.	5	L2	CO1
b)	State the advantages and limitations of oral and written form of communication.	5	L2	CO1
c)	Describe the communication process/cycle (with diagram) and explain the essential elements.	5	L2	CO1
d)	Elucidate some important barriers to communication.	5	L2	CO1
Q.2	Do as Directed.	15		
		02	L3	CO2
a)	Rewrite the following sentences into indirect speech: (any two)	02	L3	CO2
	1. "Don't let anybody in" I said.			
	2. He said "congratulations"			
	3. "You are late" whispered Madhu.			
b)	Identify the Synonyms of the following words. (any Two)	02	L3	CO2
	1. Accomplish			
	2. Adequate			
	3. Bias			
c)	Identify the Antonyms of the following words. (any Two)	02	L3	
	1. Conceal			
	2. Defy			
	3. Desperate			
d)	Use the following words and prepare sentences in Simple Past Tense (any four)	04	L2	CO2

1. Clockwise
2. Beautiful
3. Hope
4. Earth
5. Mother
6. Available

- e) Identify the type of sentence as simple, complex or compound. (any two) 02 L2 CO2
1. Bhaurao Patil established a network of schools and colleges.
  2. Having installed his gun, Abdul Hamid knocked out the Pakistani tank.
  3. She was good looking but bad tempered.
- f) Rewrite the following sentences into passive voice. (any two) 02 L2 CO2
1. She has bolted the door.
  2. He sings pop songs.
  3. Shakespeare wrote 'Romeo and Juliet'.
- g) Write the Homonyms of the following words. (any one) 01 L2 CO2
1. Their
  2. Adept

Q.3 Answer the following questions. 20

- a) Write a letter of enquiry to Swayam Electrical Manufacturer Noida about electrical appliances asking for a product catalogue, price list, mode of transport, method of payment, terms and conditions. Invent the necessary details. ( write in Block Style) 10 L3 CO4
- b) Write a reply to the above letter on behalf of Swayam Electrical Manufacturer Noida. ( write in Indented format) 10 L3 CO1

Q.4 Answer any Three of the following. 15

- a) Enlist the components of formal letter in detail. 05 L2 CO4
- b) Explain how to write Email and its component in detail. 05 CO3
- c) Justify the importance of Planning Phase while preparing Presentations. 05 L4
- d) Comment on the techniques of making a Speech interesting and impressive. 05 L4



Q.5	Answer any two of the following.	14		
a)	Explain 3SQR Reading Technique and its importance in comprehension.	07	L2	CO3
b)	Read the following passage and answer the questions.	07	L2	CO5

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

1. Explain Marie's relationship with her Husband. 02
2. What difficulties Marie had a face for her education and how she overcame. 02
3. Explain Marie's contribution towards the science with the reference of the above passage. 02
4. Suggest a suitable title for the passage. 01

ESE



Q. 6 Answer any Three of the following questions.

21

a) Translate the passage from English to Hindi/Marathi

07

L2

CO3

Persia was ruled by one man. In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Eritrea and captured its people.

b) Translate the passage from Hindi to English

07

L2

CO3

पृथ्वी न केवल मानव का अपितु अन्य लाखों प्रजातियों का भी घर है और साथ ही ब्रह्मांड में एकमात्र वह स्थान है जहाँ जीवन का अस्तित्व पाया जाता है। इसकी सतह पर जीवन का प्रस्फुटन लगभग एक अरब वर्ष पहले प्रकट हुआ। पृथ्वी पर जीवन की उत्पत्ति के लिये आदर्श दशाएँ (जैसे सूर्य से सटीक दूरी इत्यादि) न केवल पहले से उपलब्ध थी बल्कि जीवन की उत्पत्ति के बाद से विकास क्रम में जीवधारियों ने इस ग्रह के वायुमंडल और अन्य अजैवकीय (abiotic) परिस्थितियों को भी बदला है और इसके पर्यावरण को वर्तमान रूप दिया है। पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में आक्सीजन की वर्तमान प्रचुरता वस्तुतः जीवन की उत्पत्ति का कारण नहीं बल्कि परिणाम भी है। जीवधारी और वायुमंडल दोनों अन्योन्याश्रय के संबंध द्वारा विकसित हुए हैं। पृथ्वी पर वायुजीवी जीवों के प्रसारण के साथ ओजोन परत का निर्माण हुआ जो पृथ्वी के चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र के साथ हानिकारक विकिरण को रोकने वाली दूसरी परत बनती है और इस प्रकार पृथ्वी पर जीवन की अनुमति देता है।

c) Translate the passage from Marathi to English

07

L2

CO3

कोल्हापूर हे महाराष्ट्राच्या दक्षिण भागातील मोठे शहर आहे. येथील मुख्य भाषा मराठी आहे. येथील महालक्ष्मी अंबाबाईचे मंदिर हे महाराष्ट्रातील देवीच्या साडेतीन शक्तिपीठांपैकी एक आहे. पंचगंगा इथली प्रमुख नदी आहे. शहराच्या आसपास पन्हाळा, गगनबावडा, नृसिंहवाडी, खिद्रापूर, विशाळगड, राधानगरी, दाजीपूर अभयारण्य आदी ठिकाणे आहेत. छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांच्या काळात म्हणजेच १८७४ ते १९२२ मध्ये शहराचा मोठा विकास झाला. कोल्हापूर हे प्रसिद्ध क्षेत्र आहे. कोल्हापूरच्या हवामानात सागरी हवामान आणि जमिनीवरील हवामान यांचे मिश्रण आहे. तापमान १०°से ते ३५° से दरम्यान असते. शेजारील शहरांच्या तुलनेत कोल्हापूरमधील उन्हाळा तुलनेने सौम्य आहे, परंतु हवामान जास्त दमट असते. उन्हाळ्यात शहराचे कमाल तापमान हे ३८°से असून सरासरी ३३°से ते ३६°से च्या दरम्यान असते. कोल्हापूर हे स्वतंत्र संस्थान असल्यामुळे या संस्थानयानासाठी स्वतःची एक वेगळ्या प्रकारची व पर्यावरण पूर्वक सिंचन व्यवस्था वापरात होती व आज हि सिंचन व्यवस्था शहराच्या जुन्या भागात चालू असून त्याचा वापर खूप कमी प्रमाणात चालू आहे. कोल्हापूर जिल्हा हा सह्याद्रीच्या घाटमाथ्यावर वसलेला असल्याने कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यात मुबलक पाऊस पडतो.

d) Write the summary of the following extract.

07

L2

CO3

Many great inventions are initially greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight on December 17, 1903 were excited and impressed, others reacted with peals of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was repulsive to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Impelled by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation. Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a compelling interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the death of Otto Lilienthal, the

brothers' interest in flight grew into a compulsion. Lilienthal, a pioneer in hang-gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1900 and 1901, the Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts.

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