



Year and Program: 2018-19 F.Y. B. Sc.

Course Code- AES 101

Day and Date-

Mondy 03 DEC 18

Instructions:

Course Title- English Communication

Examination: End Semester Exam

Department- English

Semester – I

Time: 10:40 to 1:40 pm

Max Marks: 100

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

Q.1	Answer any Three	Marks	Bloom's Level	CO
		12		
a)	Explain Barriers to Communication		L2	CO1
b)	Describe the Process of Communication		L2	CO1
c)	Report the elements of Communication		L2	CO1
d)	Explain ways to eradicate Barriers to Communication		L2	CO1
Q.2 Do as Directed		16		
a)	Change the voice: (any four)	04	L3	CO2
	1. He established a network of colleges.			
	2. Change the voice.			
	3. They are trained by the Airlines.			
	4. You can change the bad.			
	5. I called an auto.			
	6. She opened up the velvet gift box.			
b)	Identify the Synonyms of the following (any Two)	02	L3	CO2
	1. Audacious			
	2. Beautiful			
	3. Exceptional			
	4. Civil			
c)	Identify the Antonyms of the following (any Two)	02	L3	
	1. Ancient			
	2. Beautiful			
	3. Stationary			
	4. Liberty			

d)	Use the following words and prepare Sentences in Simple Present Tense (any four)	04	L3	CO2
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gravity 2. Ecology 3. Energy 4. Momentum 5. Radar 6. Active 			
e)	Identify the type of sentence as simple, complex or compound. (any four)	04	L3	CO2
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I had to spend a few days with my uncle whose son was of my age. 2. Bhaurao Patil realized that education was the key to the solution of many of the problem of the masses. 3. Dr. Kalam told people that dreams transforms into thoughts. 4. Mala left classroom without looking at me. 5. We reminded each other that we had to keep an engagement. 6. I dusted the ceramic figurines. 			
Q.3	Answer any one	12		
a)	Sona Water Purifiers, Janakpuri, New Delhi is looking for a dynamic Sales Manager to lead the company's sales force. The sales manager will be responsible for the organizing sales promotion, publicity, distribution centers and after sales services. Draft a suitable application and Resume for appointment.(write in Block Style)	12	L 2	CO4
b)	Explain the components of formal letter and layouts in detail.	12	L2	CO1
c)	Write a letter of enquiry to a manufacturer of Janki Electricals, Janakpuri, New Delhi electrical appliances asking for a catalogue, price list and terms and conditions. Invent the necessary details. (write in Block Style)	12	L2	CO4
Q.4	Answer any Three	24		
a)	You are in the office of a travel agency inquiring about the tours, packages and other details, prepare a draft of this situational conversation in dialogue form.	08	L2	CO4
b)	Wanted an Assistant Manager for a large business house. The candidate	08	L3	CO4

should be a graduate with minimum two years experience with necessary skills, prepare your Resume for the same.

Q.5	c) Explain Email writing.	08		CO3
	d) State the difference between Public Speaking and Presentation	08	L4	
	Answer any four	32		
	a) Explain 3SQR Reading Technique in detail	08	L2	CO3
	b) Read the following passage and answer the questions.	08	L2	CO5

On a cold, wintry morning in Kolkata, ABC was born. Today we know him as one of the richest entrepreneurs of the country. However, despite his very humble beginnings, ABC's tale is one filled with a lot of hard work. For life was not always kind to him. He took his steps, one by one, to achieve all that he has today.

ABC was born to very poor parents, who led a meager life, barely making do with whatever they earned. They sent their talented son to school and were delighted at their son's brilliance and smartness. A defining moment in his life came when he first attended a workshop organized by XYAZ, one of the leading companies working with artificial intelligence. There he met his business partner (and later real-life partner as well), PQR. Together, they started a company called LKJ Ltd., employing initially just four people.

Questions:

1. Finds words in the passage that mean the same as 'scanty'
 - a) Talented
 - b) Meager
 - c) Artificial
 - d) Humble
2. According to the passage, it was this that prompted ABC to achieve all that he has today:
 - a) His school education
 - b) His humble beginnings
 - c) His partner
 - d) The workshop that he attended

3. When a defining moment in ABC's life did come?

- a) when he first attended a workshop organized by XYAZ
- b) when he first attended a workshop organized by XYZ
- c) when he first attended a Seminar organized by XYAZ
- d) when he first attended a Seminar organized by XYZ

4. ABC met his business partner PQR who later become his real-life partner.

- a). True
- b). False

c) Translate the passage from English to Marathi

08

L2

CO3

The culture of India refers collectively to the thousands of distinct and unique cultures of all religions and communities present in India. India's languages, religions, dance, music, architecture, food, and customs differ from place to place within the country. Indian culture often labeled as an amalgamation of several cultures, spans across the Indian subcontinent and has been influenced by a history that is several millennia old. Many elements of India's diverse cultures, such as Indian religions, philosophy, cuisine, languages, martial arts, dance, music and movies have a profound impact across the Indosphere, Greater India and the world. India has 29 states with different culture and civilizations and one of the most populated countries in the world. India is the birthplace of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, and other religions. They are collectively known as Indian religions. India is one of the most religiously and ethnically diverse nations in the world.

d) Translate the passage from Marathi to English

08

L2

CO3

सूर्य हा तारा आपल्या सूर्यमालेच्या केंद्रस्थानी आहे. पृथ्वी व सूर्यमालेतील इतर पदार्थ (ग्रह, उल्का, लघुग्रह, धूमकेतू आणि धूळ) हे सर्व सूर्याभोवती प्रदक्षिणा घालत असतात. हा सूर्यमालेतील एक तप्त गोळा आहे. सूर्यमालेतील एकूण वस्तुमानापैकी ९९% पेक्षा जास्त वस्तुमान एकट्या सूर्यामध्ये आहे. सूर्यापासून उत्पन्न होणारी ऊर्जा सूर्यकिरणांच्या स्वरूपात बाहेर पडते व प्रकाश संश्लेषणाच्याद्वारे पृथ्वीवरील संपूर्ण जीवसृष्टीला आधार देते आणि पृथ्वीच्या वातावरणामध्ये व हवामानामध्ये बदल घडवते. सूर्य हा एक चुंबकीय सक्रिय तारा आहे. सूर्याला स्वतःचे प्रखर चुंबकीय क्षेत्र आहे. हे क्षेत्र दर वर्षी बदलते व दर अकरा वर्षांनी त्याची दिशा उलट होते. पृथ्वीच्या सर्वात जवळचा तारा या नात्याने शास्त्रज्ञांनी सूर्याचा खूप खोलवर अभ्यास केला असला तरी बरेच प्रश्न अजून अनुत्तरित आहेत.

e) Translate the passage from Marathi to English

08

L2

CO3

पृथ्वी हा सूर्यमालेतील सूर्यापासूनच्या अंतरानुक्रमे तिसरा तर आकारानुक्रमे पाचवा ग्रह आहे. सूर्यमालेतील खडकाळ ग्रहांमध्ये हा सर्वांत मोठा आहे. पृथ्वीला 'निळा ग्रह' असेही म्हणतात. जिथे जीवन आहे. पृथ्वीला स्वतःभोवती एक प्रदक्षिणा पूर्ण करण्यास २४ तास लागतात. तसेच सूर्याभोवती प्रदक्षिणा पूर्ण करण्यास ३६५ दिवस लागतात. या ३६५ दिवसांच्या कालावधीला आपण एक वर्ष म्हणतो. पृथ्वी तिच्या स्वतःभोवती फिरण्याच्या आसापासून २३.५ अंशांनी कललेली आहे आणि याच स्थितीत ती स्वतःभोवती व सूर्याभोवती प्रदक्षिणा पूर्ण करते म्हणूनच पृथ्वीवर उन्हाळा, पावसाळा आणि हिवाळा असे ऋतुचक्र सुरू असते.

Q.6 a) Write the summary of the following Extract.

04

L2

CO3

Indian philosophy comprises the philosophical traditions of the Indian subcontinent. There are six schools of orthodox Hindu philosophy—Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā and Vedānta—and four heterodox schools—Jain, Buddhist, Ājīvika and Cārvāka – last two are also schools of Hinduism. However, there are other methods of classification; Vidyananda for instance identifies sixteen schools of Indian philosophy by including those that belong to the Śaiva and Raseśvara traditions. Since medieval India (ca.1000–1500), schools of Indian philosophical thought have been classified by the Brahmanical tradition as either orthodox or non-orthodox – āstika or nāstika – depending on whether they regard the Vedas as an infallible source of knowledge.

The main schools of Indian philosophy were formalized chiefly between 1000 BCE to the early centuries of the Common Era. According to philosopher Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the earliest of these, which date back to the composition of the Upanishads in the later Vedic period (1000–500 BCE), constitute "the earliest philosophical compositions of the world." Competition and integration between the various schools was intense during their formative years, especially between 800 BCE and 200 CE. Some schools like Jainism, Buddhism, Śaiva and Advaita Vedānta survived, but others, like Samkhya and Ājīvika, did not; they were either assimilated or became extinct. Subsequent centuries produced commentaries and reformulations continuing up to as late as the 20th century. Authors who gave contemporary meaning to traditional philosophies include Shrimad Rajchandra, Swami Vivekananda, Ram Mohan Roy, and Swami Dayananda Saraswati.