Sanjay Ghodawat University, Kolhapur

2020-21

Established as State Private University under Govt. of Maharashtra. Act No XL, 2017

EXM/P/09/00

Year and Program:	**School of Science**	**Department: B.Sc.**
Course Code: AES101	**Course Title: English Communication**	**Semester : I**
Day and Date:	**End Semester Examination**	**Time : 2 Hrs.** **Max Marks : 50**

QUESTION PAPER

Instructions: 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2)

Q.1		**Answer the following (any Two)**–	**Marks**	Bloom's Level	CO
	a)	'Communication is a cyclic process" Justify.	8	3	1
	b)	Explain in detail the types of communication.	8	2	1
	c)	Define barrier to communication and illustrate with suitable examples the types of barriers.	8	1	1
Q.2		**Answer the following (any two) –**			
	a)	**Do as directed.** **1. In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase italicized and underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of idiom/phrase.** **a)** The teacher warned the student *once for all* that no mischief shall be tolerated in the class. A. authoritatively B. finally C. angrily D. coldly **b)** Don't lose patience; things will improve *by and by*.	8 2	2	2

		A. soon B. finally C. gradually D. unexpectedly **2. Identify the part of the speech of the following words:** 1. and 2. under 3. wow! 4. write **3. Read each sentence and fill in the blank, choosing the correct homophones.** 1. ----- going to the fair tomorrow morning. (Their, They're) 2. You will ……your deposit if you cancel the order.(lose, loose) **4. Write antonyms of the following words:** 1. Cheap 2. Open 3. Rational 4. After	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
	b)	1. Construct four grammatically correct and meaningful sentences in Past tense (Simple past, continuous past, past perfect and past perfect continuous) by using key words given in the bracket (Key words-play, cricket, boys) 2. The father explained them the exercise. (Change the Voice) 3. The peon said, "The principal is calling you". (Convert the sentence into Indirect speech)	4 2 2	4 3 3	2 2 2
	c)	Explain in detail the elements and layouts of business letter.	8	3	4
Q.3		**Answer the following (any two) –**			
	a)	**Respond to the following advertisement:**	9	4	4

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1 STIPENDIARY TRAINEES CATEGORY-I :

Total No. of Posts	26 SC–3, ST-1 , OBC-6 and UR-16
Stipend during training	Rs.18000/- per month for the 1st year & Rs.18000/- for the 2nd year

Post Code	Trade	No. of Posts	Educational / Technical Qualification
I:1	Chemistry	02	B. Sc Chemistry with a minimum of 60% marks
I:2	Physics	01	B. Sc Physics with a minimum of 60% marks
I:3	Chemical	10	Diploma in Engineering - 3 Years after SSC or 2 years after HSC/BSc. in the relevant trades with a minimum of 60% marks in Diploma
I:4	Mechanical	03	
I:5	Electronics & Communication	02	
I:6	Instrumentation	01	
I:7	Electrical	03	
I:8	Civil	04	

b) **Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.** 9 5 3

"A principal fruit of friendship," Francis Bacon wrote in his timeless meditation on the subject, "is the ease and discharge of the fulness and swellings of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce." For Thoreau, friendship was one of life's great rewards. But in today's cultural landscape of muddled relationships scattered across various platforms for connecting, amidst constant debates about whether our Facebook "friendships" are making us more or less happy, it pays to consider what friendship actually is. That's precisely what CUNY philosophy professor Massimo Pigliucci explores in Answers for Aristotle: How Science and Philosophy Can Lead Us to A More Meaningful Life (public library), which also gave us this provocative read on the science of what we call "intuition." Philosophers and cognitive scientists agree that friendship is an essential ingredient of human happiness. But beyond the dry academic definitions — like, say, "voluntary interdependence between two persons over time, which is intended to facilitate socio-emotional goals of the participants, and may involve varying types and degrees of companionship, intimacy, affection and mutual

		assistance" — lies a body of compelling research that sheds light on how, precisely, friendship augments happiness. The way friendship enhances well-being, it turns out, has nothing to do with quantity and everything to do with quality — researchers confirm that it isn't the number of friends (or, in the case of Facebook, "friends") **Q1. Name one change effected in the present situation which hassled to a re-thinking of the concept of friendship** 1) Bacon and Thoreau's theories are no longer available to read 2) The arrival of social media on the scene 3) There is more interest in the sciences 4) Friendships are not possible in the real world anymore, due to over-competition **Q2.Friendship leads to happiness. Is it true?** 1. Yes, researches have proven that friendship does lead to happiness 2. No, there is no relationship between friendship and happiness 3. Friends cannot make each other happy 4. One needs to find one's happiness alone, with peace of mind **Q3.Did Pigluicci's book discuss intuition too?** 1. No, it only discussed friendship 2. It explained science and philosophy 3. It discusses Aristotle's theories 4. Yes **Q4.Is the quality of friends important?** 1. No, it is important to have more number of friends, quality does not matter 2. No, number of comments on social networking sites is important, not the quality of friends 3. Yes, it matter 4. No, quality comes automatically with quantity **Q5.As per the first, paragraph what are the debates about?** 1. They are centered around whether our Facebook friends are helping us become more or less happy 2. There are no debates around friendship 3. The quality of comments of social media is debatable 4. Thoreau and Aristotle's thinking is at loggerheads	02 02 02 01 02		
	c)	**Translate the following passage in Hindi or Marathi.** The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO, /ˈɪsroʊ/) is the space agency of the Government of India headquartered in the city of	9	5	4

		Bangalore. Its vision is to "harness space technology for national development while pursuing space science research and planetary exploration." Formed in 1969, ISRO superseded the erstwhile Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) established in 1962 by the efforts of independent India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his close aide and scientist Vikram Sarabhai. The establishment of ISRO thus institutionalized space activities in India. It is managed by the Department of Space, which reports to the Prime Minister of India. ISRO built India's first satellite, Aryabhata, which was launched by the Soviet Union on 19 April 1975. It was named after the Mathematician Aryabhata. In 1980, Rohini became the first satellite to be placed in orbit by an Indian-made launch vehicle, SLV-3. ISRO subsequently developed two other rockets: the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) for launching satellites into polar orbits and the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) for placing satellites into geostationary orbits. These rockets have launched numerous communications satellites and earth observation satellites. Satellite navigation systems like GAGAN and IRNSS have been deployed. In January 2014, ISRO successfully used an indigenous cryogenic engine in a GSLV-D5 launch of the GSAT-14.			

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