

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**BE - SEMESTER-I & II(NEW) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2022****Subject Code:3110002****Date:06-03-2023****Subject Name:English****Time:10:30 AM TO 01:00 PM****Total Marks:70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.

Marks

- Q.1**
- (a) Explain the term 'compounding' with suitable examples. **03**
- (b) Differentiate between types of 'clipping' with examples. **04**
- (c) Tabulate the following terms/words in the four relevant columns of Compounding, Clipping, Blending, Suffix, Prefix, Abbreviations and Acronyms. **07**

1. Kindness
2. Blueberry
3. Gas
4. Mocktail
5. Flu
6. ISRO
7. Vs.

- Q.2** (a) Select appropriate article from a, an, the. **03**

1. Are you coming to ____ party next Saturday?
2. She is ____ nice girl.
3. He is ____ engineer.

- (b) 'Effective Writing' is an art. Justify the answer with your reasons. **04**

- (c) Write the English word for given phonetic transcriptions. **07**

1. /ɪnfəˈmeɪʃən/
2. /hed/
3. /dɪˈveləpmənt/
4. /ɪntəˈnæʃənəl/
5. /lɔː/
6. /aɪˈdiːə/
7. /vjuː/

OR

- (c) Give the phonetic transcriptions of following words. **07**

1. Go
2. Slow
3. Read
4. Car
5. Hand
6. Notice
7. First

- Q.3** (a) Use appropriate prepositions from about – at – by – for – from – in – of – on – to – with. **03**

1. She learned Gujarati ____ the age of 45.
 2. The book was written ____ Mark Twain.
 3. I'll show you the picture ____ the palace.
- (b)** Use correct modal auxiliary. **04**
1. You ____ listen to the teacher. (should, can, would)
 2. You ____ park here. (can't, won't)
 3. People ____ waste food. (shouldn't, wouldn't)
 4. You ____ do more exercise. (should, would)
- (c)** Use appropriate verb form. **07**
1. I _____ English for seven years now. (learn)
 2. At the moment I _____ English grammar. (revise)
 3. When I was buying the stamps, somebody _____ my name. (call)
 4. Where _____ you yesterday? (be)
 5. When we finally _____ at the camp it _____ heavily. (arrive, rain)
 6. Dad _____ a walk with the dog every afternoon. (take)
 7. I can't reach my manager. He _____ at the moment. (travel)
- OR**
- Q.3 (a)** What is redundancy? **03**
- (b)** Choose the appropriate prepositions from about – at – by – for – from – in – of – on – to – with. **04**
1. The new factory is expected to go online ____ May.
 2. Many of us eat ____ fork and spoon.
 3. We have been searching ____ a web designer for a few weeks now.
 4. The TV is ____ the corner of the room.
- (c)** What is the use of grammar in LSRW? Explain with suitable examples. **07**
- Q.4 (a)** Use proper punctuation marks in the following sentences and rewrite. **03**
1. What are you doing next weekend
 2. The girls father sat in a corner.
 3. In the words of Murphys Law Anything that can go wrong will go wrong
- (b)** Explain the types of sentences with examples. **04**
- (c)** Write dialogues between the recruiter and the candidate which occurred during the campus placement. **07**
- OR**
- Q.4 (a)** Discuss about the tips for writing a good paragraph. **03**
- (b)** Differentiate between 'describing' and 'classifying'. **04**
- (c)** Write a paragraph on 'India in 2022' in about 300 words. **07**
- Q.5 (a)** What are the email etiquettes? **03**
- (b)** Make the precis one-third of the original passage and give a suitable title to it. **04**

On 28 July, Mountbatten held a reception at which he, Patel and V.P. Menon joined forces to bully the princes. The Maharajas stood around nervously to watch this daunting triumvirate at work. Mountbatten would not be able to provide Patel with a completely full basket of apples, but it is striking that he managed to secure as many as he did. Most of the princes would disappear quietly into estate management or gin

palaces, as they pleased. But an impressive number of exceptions ran for office in the new democratic India. Whatever may be said about Mountbatten's tactics or the machinations of Patel, their achievement remains remarkable. Between them, and in less than a year, it may be argued that these two men achieved a larger India, more closely integrated, than had 90 years of the British raj, 180 years of the Mughal Empire, or 130 years of Ashoka and the Maurya rulers.

(c) Read the paragraph and answer the following questions.

07

Secularism is the very soul of Indian society and the democracy. India has a tradition of co-existence, tolerance, cooperation, and mutual respect between all its social and religious groups. Islam came to India with Muslim conquerors. A large number of natives turned Muslims over the period and presently they make up the second-largest community of our nation. The contribution of Islam to Indian culture and civilization has been spectacular. It added variety, colour and richness to native heritage. Islam enriched India with architectural wonders, the most precious being 'Tajmahal', the symbol of aesthetic India. Christianity had preceded Islam to India. St. Thomas, the twelve disciples of Christ arrived in India to preach his message when St. Peter was in Rome. Parsis came to India in the 8th century to escape from religious persecution in Iran. They brought Zoroastrianism. Jews sailed to India 2000 years ago to settle down in Mumbai, Pune, Kochi, and Delhi. Hinduism itself was a religious conglomeration of thousands of sects having distinct beliefs, rituals, customs, and practices. Three nearly different religions branched out of it, namely, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism having separate places of worship and holy books. In all, India remained a shining example of unity in diversity, nowhere else found in the world.

Honouring this eternal spirit of India, our constitution makers declared our nation to be a secular state without any discrimination. Although the people of our country are deeply religious yet they don't harbour any ill will or intolerance against other faiths. Even during the freedom struggle, the leaders who led it made secularism a basic policy to rally all the people against the British. The secular polity was fiercely strengthened by Mahatma Gandhi. Himself a deeply religious Hindu, he had great respect for all other religions and faiths.

To divide the Indians, the colonial rulers tried to destroy the file spirit of secularism by aiding and abetting communal forces. Some of our people forgot that sacred tradition and played in the hands of the British. Our country paid a terrible price for that lapse. India got divided into two nations and we lost the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi to the bullets of a degenerated fanatic who had no use for our secular legacy. It should teach us a lesson that only a secular spirit will keep India going.

Questions:-

1. What has been the tradition of India?
2. Which religions came to India from abroad?
3. What is the most precious gift of Islam to our country?
4. What has India been the shining example of?
5. What price India paid for its lapse in secularism?
6. Give suitable title to the paragraph.
7. Define the term 'secularism' in your words.

OR

Q.5 (a) Write an introduction on "The Major Issues of the Youth in India".

03

- (b)** Write an email on behalf of the Principal regarding invitation of Hackathon to be organized by your institute. **04**
- (c)** Write a letter to the director, National Institute of Choreography, Noida, seeking information about the course, admission procedure, eligibility criteria and other necessary details. **07**