

Reg. No. :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Question Paper Code : 71994

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2017.

Second Semester

Civil Engineering

HS 6251 — TECHNICAL ENGLISH — II

(Common to all branches except Marine Engineering)

(Regulations 2013)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

PART A — (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

1. Rewrite the sentences as directed : (2 × 1 = 2)
 - (a) The operator operated the machine in the workshop carefully. (Change into Passive)
 - (b) Students are working on the project sincerely. (Change into Passive)
2. Fill in the blanks with the correct homophones from the word given : (4 × $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2)
 - (a) _____ (were/where) did you go yesterday?
 - (b) Telling my friend she is beautiful is the _____ (complement/compliment) she loves best.
 - (c) The water supply is tested to be sure it contains no _____ (lead/led).
 - (d) We felt honoured by the chief guest's _____ (presence/present) at our graduation ceremony.
3. Make sentences expressing purpose using the hints given below : (2 × 1 = 2)
 - (a) He heated the rod expand it.
 - (b) They went to the Gym build body.

4. Frame the sentences using any TWO of the phrasal verb : (2)
- (a) Back up
 - (b) Put on
 - (c) Set in
 - (d) Go after.
5. Complete the 'If clause' using correct tense form : (2 × 1 = 2)
- (a) If I were a rich man, _____.
 - (b) If you listen to your parents, _____.
6. Join these two statements using suitable expression to show the cause and effect relationship : (2 × 1 = 2)
- (a) He ran fast. He won the first prize.
 - (b) It was very dark. He could not see anything clearly.
7. Rewrite the following as numerical expression : (4 × $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2)
- (a) A monitor with a size of 32 inches.
 - (b) A seminar lasting for 3 hours.
 - (c) A bottle with a capacity of 2 litres.
 - (d) An investment of rupees seven lakhs.
8. Use the following Idiomatic expressions in your own sentences : (2 × 1 = 2)
- (a) Once in a blue moon
 - (b) Beat around the bush.
9. Combine the two sentences by using an appropriate clause : (2 × 1 = 2)
- (a) This is my school. I studied here.
 - (b) I'm poor. I'm happy.
10. Complete the collocation in the sentence by choosing the correct words : (4 × $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2)
- (a) She assured me she was _____ (Bit/Quite) sure where the shop was.
 - (b) She had to go to the hospital because it was a _____ (Deep/Heavy) cut.
 - (c) I don't think we should _____ (make/take) decision yet; we should wait.
 - (d) Few people can _____ (Have/keep) a secret.

PART B — (5 × 16 = 80 marks)

11. (a) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

Governments looking for easy popularity have frequently been tempted into announcing give-a-ways of all sorts: free electricity, virtually free water, subsidized food, cloth at half price, and so on. The subsidy culture has gone to extremes. The richest farmers in the country get subsidized fertilizers. University education, typically accessed by the wealthier sections, is charged at a fraction of cost. Postal services are subsidized, and so are railway services. Bus fares cannot be raised to economical levels because there will be violent protest, so bus travel is subsidized too. In the past, price control on a variety of items, from steel to cement, meant that industrial consumer of these items got them at less than actual cost, while the losses of the public sector companies that produced them were borne by the taxpayer! A study done a few years ago, came to the conclusion that subsidies in the Indian economy total as much as 14.5 per cent of gross domestic product. At today's level, that would work out to about Rs. 1,50,000 crore.

And who pay the bill? The theory-and the political fiction on the basis of which it is sold to unsuspecting voters-is that subsidies go the poor, and are paid for by the rich. The fact is that most subsidies go the 'rich' (defined in the Indian context as those who are above the poverty line), and much of the tab goes indirectly to the poor. Because the hefty subsidy bill results in fiscal deficits, which in turn push up rates of inflation-which, as everyone knows, hits the poor the hardest of all. That is why taxmen call inflation the most regressive form of taxation.

The entire subsidy system is built on the thesis that people cannot help themselves, therefore governments must do so. That people cannot afford to pay for variety of goods and services, and therefore the government must step in. This thesis has been applied not just in the poor countries but in the rich ones as well; hence the birth of the welfare state in the west, and an almost Utopian social security system; free medical care, food aid, old age security, et.al. But with the passage of time, most of the wealthy nations have discovered that their economies cannot sustain this social safety net, which in fact reduces the desire among people to pay their own way, and takes away some of the incentive to work, in short,

the bill was unaffordable and their societies were simply not willing to pay. To the regret of many, but because of the laws of economics are harsh, most Western societies have been busy pruning the welfare bill.

In India, the lessons of this experience over several decades, and in many countries-do not seem to have been learnt. Or they are simply ignored in the pursuit of immediate votes. People who are promised cheap food or clothing do not in most cases look beyond the gift horses-to the question of who picks up the tab. The uproar over higher petrol, diesel and cooking gas prices ignored this basic question; if the user of cooking gas does not want to pay for its cost, who should pay? Diesel in the country is subsidised, and if the user of cooking gas does not want to pay for its full cost, who does he or she think should pay the balance of the cost? It is a simple question, nevertheless if remains unasked.

The Deve Gowda government has shown some courage in biting the bullet when it comes to the price of petroleum products. But it has been bitten by much bigger subsidy bug. It wants to offer food at half its cost to everyone below the poverty line, supposedly estimated at some 380 million people. What will be the cost? And of course, who will pick up the tab? The Andhara Pradesh Government has been bankrupted by selling rice as Rs. 2 per Kg. Should the Central Government be bankrupted too, before facing up to the question of what is affordable and what is not? Already, India is perennially short of power because the subsidy on electricity has bankrupted most electricity boards, and made private investment wary unless it gets all manner of state guarantees. Delhi's subsidised bus fares have bankrupted the Delhi Transport Corporation, whose buses have slowly disappeared from the capital's streets. It is easy to be soft and sentimental, by looking at programmes that will be popular. After all, who does not like a free lunch? But the evidence is surely mounting that the lunch isn't free at all. Somebody is paying the bill. And if you want to know who, take at the country's poor economic performance over the years

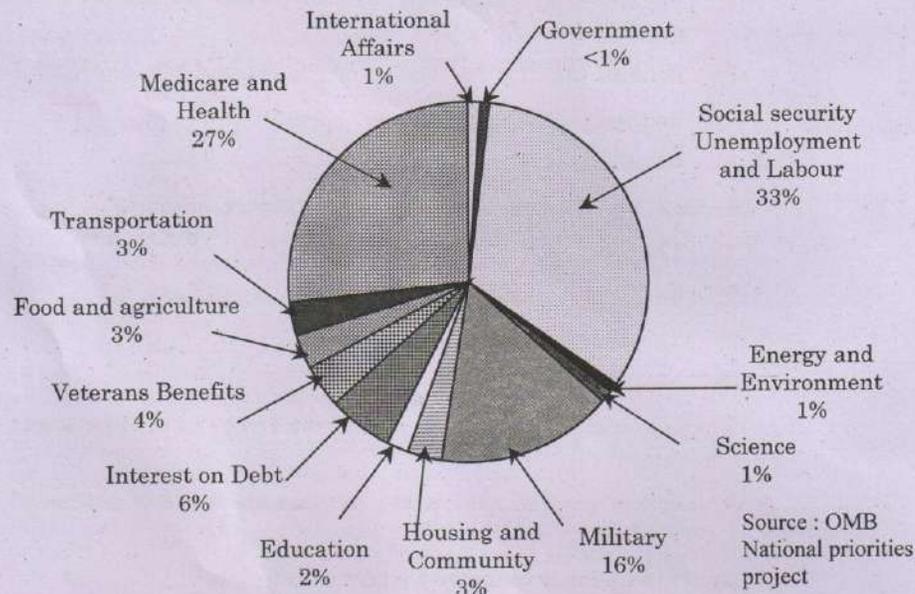
- (i) Which of the following should not be subsidised now, according to the passage?
- (1) University Education
 - (2) Postal services
 - (3) Steel
 - (4) All of the above

- (ii) The statement that subsidies are paid for by the rich and go the poor is
- (1) Fiction
 - (2) Fact
 - (3) Fact, according to the author
 - (4) Fiction, according to the author.
- (iii) Why do you think that the author calls the Western social security system Utopian?
- (1) The countries' belief in the efficacy of the system was bound to turn out to be false
 - (2) The system followed by these countries is the best available in the present context
 - (3) Everything under this system was supposed to be free but people were charging money from them
 - (4) The theory of system followed by these countries was devised by Dr. Utopia
- (iv) It can be inferred from the passage that the author
- (1) Believes that people can themselves and do not need the government
 - (2) Believes that the theory of helping with subsidy is destructive
 - (3) Believes in democracy and free speech
 - (4) Is not a successful politician
- (v) Which of the following is not a victim of extreme subsidies?
- (1) The poor
 - (2) The Delhi-transport corporation
 - (3) The Andhra Pradesh government
 - (4) None of these
- (vi) What according to the author, is a saving grace of the Deve Gowda Government?
- (1) It has realised that it has to raise the price of petroleum products
 - (2) I has already bitten by a bigger subsidy bug
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) Neither (1) nor (2)

- (vii) A suitable title to the passage would be
- (1) There's no such thing as a free lunch
 - (2) The Economic overview
 - (3) Deve Gowda Government and its follies
 - (4) It takes two to Tango
- (viii) Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
- (1) Where subsidies are concerned, the poor ultimately pay the tab
 - (2) Inflation is caused by too much of subsidies
 - (3) Experts call subsidies the most regressive form of taxation
 - (4) Fiscal deficits are caused due to heavy subsidy bills. (8)
- (b) Write a summary of the above passages. (8)

12. (a) (i) The Pie chart below shows President's proposed Total Spending. Interpret the information given in the chart by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparison where relevant. Write at least 150 words. (8)

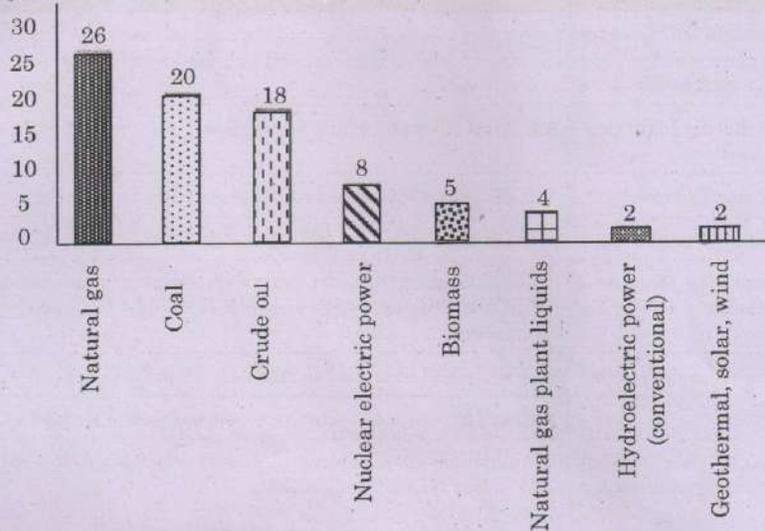
PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED TOTAL SPENDING
(Fiscal Year 2015)



- (ii) Your younger brother has got an admission in a Medical College and he is going to stay in the hostel. Write a set of eight items that he should check before he goes to the hostel. (8)
- Or

- (b) (i) The following chart of the United States' energy production is given in quadrillion btu. Read and interpret the data given in 150 words : (8)

U.S. PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION BY MAJOR SOURCE, 2015
Quadrillion Btu



Sources : U.S. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (April 2016), preliminary data.

- (ii) Imagine that you have to go to Pune to appear for an interview. Make an eight item check list with a proper title for your reference. (8)
13. (a) Write a Job application for the following advertisement published in 'The Times of India' dated 15th May, 2016 (16)

SSAP project Inc. is currently recruiting talented Project Managers to join our growing

Project Management team within our centrally located Chennai office. To apply for a Project Management position, you must meet the following requirements :

- A relevant undergraduate degree in engineering or equivalent.
- A master or other relevant post graduate qualification in either Project Management or Engineering would be highly beneficial; all other skills required for a managerial position.

Right from day one you will be given the opportunity to work in some important and challenging projects. Working at SSAP means everyday is different, and you will be required to use your skills and knowledge to solve problems and provide key input to our projects. You will work in a team to support the delivery of projects to time, cost and quality; and produce project programmes. As we expect a dynamic and in vogue personality, it is unlikely therefore that candidates above 30 years of age will be suitable.

Apply to SSAP projects Inc. PO. Bag # 1, Chennai, - 600 001, Tamilnadu India.

Or

- (b) Prepare a detailed CV with Cover Letter to be uploaded in the website. (16)

STAFF REQUIRED

A Leading an ISO Certified Power Engineering Company engaged in sales, Installation, commissioning and maintenance/overhauling of Diesel and Gas Generating sets need following staff for Karachi/Lahore Region.

1	Marketing Manager, Executive	B.E, MBA, 05 to 07 years experience.
2	Service Engineers	B.E. (Electrical/Mechanical), 02 to 05 years experience.
3	Service Technicians	F.Sc/Diploma (Electrical/Mechanical), 02 to 05 years experience.
4	Front desk telephone operator	Inter/graduation, 02 to 04 years experience who can handle PABX and computer with pleasant personality and good communication skills.
5	Generator operators	Matric/DAE (Electrical/Mechanical), 02 to 03 years experience.
6	Drivers	Matric/F.Sc. 03 to 05 years experience (License Required).

Please email CVs along with documents, experience certificates and recent photographs at powergenkhi@gmail.com or send to Box No 863 C/o. JANG

14. (a) Imagine that you are working in a Motor cycle company and your company wants to go in a new model motor cycle to be launched in the next year. Before the decision is taken, a feasibility study has to be done. As a manager, you are asked to prepare a report to the General Manager regarding the practicality and difficulties in launching the new model and also your recommendation for the possible time for launching. (16)

Or

- (b) Write a proposal to the Principal of your College to start a day-care centre for faculty members' kids. By interviewing or surveying faculty, staff, and administration, mention the need / importance and also provide the facilities needed and requirements etc., to start. (16)
15. (a) Imagine that you are going to organize a National Level Science Exhibition in your college. As a secretary of the organizing committee, write a notice, an agenda and minutes of the meeting recorded by you. Make your own point for agenda. (16)

Or

- (b) Write a letter to your friend about a book that you have read recently and also suggest this book for your friend to read in his summer vacation by reviewing the book in your letter. (16)