

B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER/ DECEMBER 2011

First Semester

HS 171 ENGLISH

(Common to all branches)

(Regulations 2005)

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer All Questions.

Part – A (10x2=20 marks)

1. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B: (4x½=2)

A	B
i) innovative	a) to stick together
ii) cohere	b) new
iii) preservation	c) collect
iv) gather	d) protection

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions: (4x½=2)

To construct a building, we buy a plot ----- a good locality. Then we choose a builder known ---- us. We sign a contract ----- the company. The builder finally hands ----- the key to us.

3. Expand the following compound nouns: (4x½=2)

- i) machine language
- ii) table fan
- iii) honey bee
- iv) power source

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable tense form of the verbs given in brackets: (4x½=2)

There ----- (be) dearth of fake patriotism in the world ----- (cover) one's weakness or failure in administration and planning. It rather ----- (become) an instrument in the hands of dictators and selfish rulers ----- (keep) their position safe.

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words: (4x½=2)

Sl No	verb	noun	adjective
Example	produce	production	productive
i	-----	organization	-----
ii	modify	-----	-----
iii	-----	-----	healthy
iv	-----	construction	-----

6. Use negative prefixes to get the opposites of the following words: (4x½=2)

e.g. possible – impossible

- i) compose
- ii) cooperation
- iii) regular
- iv) legal

7. Change the voice of the following sentences: (2x1=2)

- i). A fair price shop sells goods at a reasonable rate.
- ii) The price of cement has been increased by the producers.

8. Define two of the following words: (2x1=2)

- i) a lap top
- ii) a wall clock
- iii) a pen stand

9. Use two of the following cause and effect expressions in a sentence of your own: (2x1=2)

- i) because of , ii) due to , ii) lead to

10. Correct the mistakes in spelling and grammar in the following passage: (4x½=2)

Heat pumps circulates a fluid reffridgerant that cycle alternately from its liquid phase to its vapour phase in a closed loop.

Part – B (5x16=80)

11. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end of it: (1x16=16)

The dry cell battery has long been a familiar object in our homes. Its main use was to supply power for torch lights. The demand was stagnant for many years and it was only with the introduction of portable radios and tape recorders that the manufacture of dry cell batteries became a profitable industry. Today dry cells of different sizes are used in transistor radios, calculators, portable tape recorders, quartz clocks and torches. The international sports events like Wimbledon and the World Cup series in cricket have increased the demand for dry cell batteries.

Indian industrialists have been quick to foresee the increase in the demand for dry cell batteries and today the market for dry cell batteries in India has reached an astounding Rs. 300 crore mark. The market leader is *Eveready*, which commands nearly 50 percent of the sales. *Nippo* and *Novino* each commands a little less than a quarter of the market. These three together with *Toshiba* and *Geep* constitute the major brands in the industry.

Though the promise held by the dry cell industry seems to be bright, there are problems. The most serious of these is the fact that the installed capacity in the industry

is far in excess of the demand. When the transistor was introduced in the 1960s the increase in demand for dry cells was so sudden and so exciting that entrepreneurs enthusiastically set up units small and big, for the manufacture of dry cells. Beside the five major manufacturers there are a dozen small industrialists. Some of the manufacturers have obtained technology from advanced countries and invested heavy amounts as capital. As against a demand for about 1200 million cells, the installed capacity is about 200 million cells. This is the problem facing the industry.

What are the prospects for the future? The major units are engaged in severe competition spending large amounts of money in the promotion of their products through advertisements in the media. The smaller units find it hard to face up to such high-pressure promotional strategies. They may find it difficult to survive, unless there is some technological development that leads to a repetition of the boom that witnessed the 1960s.

i) Answer the following in a sentence or two: (4x1=4)

- 1) What was the major use of dry cells?
- 2) What did the Indian industrialists do?
- 3) What gadgets depended on dry cells?
- 4) Why does the author desire another boom for the dry cell industry?

ii) Identify the effects for the given causes: (4x1=4)

Causes	Effects
1) introduction of portable radios	-----
2) international sports events	-----
3) sudden increase in demand for dry cells	-----
4) severe competition	-----

iii) Fill in the blanks with suitable words or phrases: (4x1=4)

- 1) The author mentions ----- major brands in dry cell industry.
- 2) The installed capacity is ----- than the demand.
- 3) Small units are ----- to compete with big units.
- 4) The consumer stands to benefit from -----

iv) Give the appropriate meaning of the following words: (4x1=4)

- 1) foresee
- 2) astounding
- 3) obtained
- 4) prospects

12. a) Write a letter to your mother about a road accident you witnessed recently: (1x16=16)

OR

b) Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about water pollution in your area. Also suggest measures to maintain pure water in your area: (1x16=16)

13. Write a coherent paragraph of 200 words on ONE of the following: (1x16=16)

a) The impact of global warming

OR

- b) The importance of employability skills today
14. a) Write a set of recommendations for protecting the tiger and other wild animals:
(1x16=16)

OR

- b). Write a set of eight recommendations for installing fire, water and theft-proof ATMs
in your locality: (1x16=16)
15. Draw a suitable flow chart for one of the following passages: (1x16=16)
- a) The process of making cement

The cement manufacturing process starts from the mining of limestone, which is the main raw material for making cement. Limestone is excavated from open cast mines after drilling and blasting and loaded on to dumpers which transport the material and unload into hoppers of the limestone crushers.

The LS Crushers crush the limestone to minus 80 mm size and discharge the material onto a belt conveyor which takes it to the stacker via the Bulk material analyser. The material is stacked in longitudinal stockpiles. Limestone is extracted transversely from the stockpiles by the reclaimers and conveyed to the Raw Mill hoppers for grinding of raw meal.

The process of making cement clinker requires heat. Coal is used as the fuel for providing heat. Raw Coal received from the collieries is stored in a coal yard. Raw Coal is dropped on a belt conveyor from a hopper and is taken to and crushed in a crusher. Crushed coal discharged from the Coal Crusher is stored in a longitudinal stockpile from where it is reclaimed by a reclaimer and taken to the coal mill hoppers for grinding of fine coal.

Reclaimed limestone along with some laterite stored in their respective hoppers is fed to the Raw Mill for fine grinding. The hot gasses coming from the clinkerisation section are used in the raw mill for drying and transport of the ground raw meal to the Electrostatic Precipitator / Bag House, where it is collected and then stored and homogenised in the concrete silo. Raw Meal extracted from the silo (now called Kiln feed) is fed to the top of the Preheater for Pyroprocessing.

Cement Clinker is made by pyroprocessing of Kiln feed in the preheater and the rotary kiln. Fine coal is fired as fuel to provide the necessary heat in the kiln and the Precalciner located at the bottom of the 5/6 stage preheater. Hot clinker discharged from the Kiln drops on the grate cooler and gets cooled. The cooler discharges the clinker onto the pan / bucket conveyor and it is transported to the clinker stockpiles / silos. The clinker is taken from the stockpile / silo to the ball mill hoppers for cement grinding.

Clinker and Gypsum (for OPC) and also Pozzolana (for PPC) are extracted from their respective hoppers and fed to the Cement Mills. These Ball Mills grind the feed to a fine powder and the Mill discharge is fed to an elevator, which takes the material to a separator, which separates fine product and the coarse. The latter is sent to the mill inlet for regrinding and the fine product is stored in concrete silos.

Cement extracted from silos is conveyed to the automatic electronic packers where it is packed in 50 Kg Polythene bags and dispatched in trucks.

OR

b)The process of making paper

People make paper from trees. First, they cut down trees that make good paper, and then they transport the logs to the factory. At the factory, they wash the logs to rinse away dirt and other impurities. After that, the logs are put into machines to make small wood chips and then process these chips into pulp.

This pulping process is to separate wood fibers. This is important, because different kinds of paper need different kinds of fibers. So, that is why they have different techniques of pulping too. The pulp looks like a mushy and watery solution, but if you look at it with a microscope you can see the individual fibers. All have been separated.

When you get this, you are ready to make paper. You do it by removing the water because 99% of the solution is water. To remove the water, they spray the soup on a long wide screen. They call this wire. And then the water runs to the bottom of the wire, and fibers are caught on the top side of the wire. Here, the fibers bonds together and then make a thin mat, the fiber mat. Then people squeeze this mat with rollers to remove more water. After this pressing, the mat still contains water. It is about 60% of it. Now the mat is ready to go to the drying process. This mat, then, has to go through some rollers, sometimes a dozen of them. These hot rollers seal the fibers closer and closer and eventually turn the mat into paper.

To make paper with the same thickness, people use paper machine. It is called the calendar. This machine has big iron rollers that press and dry paper smooth with the same thickness. From here, you can do everything else. You can coat it with fine clay to make it glossier or easier to print on, and so on. That is why paper comes in different sizes, thickness, and appearance.
