

B.E. 1st Sem. Examination, Dec- 2008

Paper : HUM-10IE

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note : There are six questions. Do all.

1. (a) Give one word substitutes and use those in sentences. (Do any five)
- (i) One who knows everything
 - (ii) One who is out to destroy everything
 - (iii) One who does not drink wine
 - (iv) A record of one's life written by oneself
 - (v) One who is chivalrous, idealistic and practical
 - (vi) A lover of books
 - (vii) The art of beautiful handwriting.
- (b) Give synonyms of any five :
- (i) Endure (ii) Glimpse (iii) Ordeal (iv) Zenith (v) Utopian (vi) Counsel
 - (vii) Exile

OR

Give meanings and make sentences using any five of the given homophones

- (i) Canvas : Canvass (ii) Temple : Tempel
 - (iii) Reign : Rein (iv) Heir : Air
 - (v) Desert : Dessert (vi) Licence : License
 - (vii) Historic : Historical
2. (a) Make sentences based on any five of the given patterns :
- (i) Subject + verb + Subject complement
 - (ii) Subject + verb
 - (iii) Subject + verb + direct object
 - (iv) Subject + verb + gerund
 - (v) Subject + verb to infinitive
 - (vi) Subject + verb + indirect object + direct object
 - (vii) Subject + verb/noun/pronoun + adjective
- (b) Join any five the following to make simple, complex or compound sentences:
- (i) He was sick. He did not feel hungry. (use absolute participle)
 - (ii) Five men robbed a banker. The judge punished all the five men.
(use a relative pronoun.)
 - (iii) She dyed her hair. She wanted to look younger. (use an infinitive.)
 - (iv) I am very tired. I can't stay awake. (use too/enough)
 - (v) I am learning Russian. I want to read Russian authors in their own language.
(use infinitive)
 - (vi) They won the match. They entered the finals. (use participle)
3. (a) Define any two of the following phonetic terms :
- (i) Phonemes (ii) Consonants in phonetics (iii) Vowels in Phonetics
 - (iv) Bilabial Sounds (v) Glottal Sounds
- (b) Transcribe any ten of the following :

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- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| (i) tube | (ii) hot | (iii) palm | (iv) gate | (v) calf |
| (vi) women | (vii) cheer | (viii) jar | (ix) shirt | (x) yes |
| (xi) rich | (xii) school | (xiii) pleasure | (xiv) day | (xv) call |

4. Read this excerpt from the book ideas that have worked compiled by the department of administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (Ministry of Personnel, Public grievances and Pensions, published by Penguins Viking 2004.

Controlling a mammoth crowd like the Kumbh's call for much innovation. There are no set drills or equations and all you can depend on is presence of kind and resourcefulness. The pilgrims come in haste but have the bath in peace and want to pray in peace. After praying, they feel hungry so they want to stay in the core area. After they are fed, they want to relax and hang around in the core area for as long as possible. You cannot use force to civil them; it can cause a stampede. You cannot push them out because you cannot hurt their feelings. How then do you make them move? After much deliberation we arrive at two solutions. One was the lead group theory : groups of twenty five to thirty policemen, dressed as pilgrims were positioned at vantage places, mostly on the pontoon bridges, which we had to close to alleviate pressure on the Sangam. When we wanted to close the bridge, this group would take the lead in moving away and the rest would follow. The crowd was innocent; it just wanted a leader. We achieved what we wanted.

- (a) Give the theme of the passage and suggest a possible title. Who could be the writer?
 - (b) What kind of behaviour characterizes the pilgrims?
 - (c) What is the specific problem outlined by the writer in the passage?
 - (d) What is the solution given?
 - (e) What are the two qualities on which one has to depend in sensitive situation like the Kumbh?
5. (a) Long answer questions :
- (i) Evaluate the leadership and managerial skills of Columbus. Is he able to handle the mutiny on the deck of Santa Maria?
 - or
 - (ii) What are the effects of air - burst of a nuclear explosion?
 - or
 - (iii) What kind of energy picture will emerge by 2050 AD?
- (b) Use the given prefixes and make five words :
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (i) Super - | (ii) Sub - | (iii) Bene - | (iv) Amphi - |
| (v) Arch - | (vi) Extra - | (vii) Post - | (viii) Mis - |
| (ix) Over - | (x) under - | | |
- (c) Make five words using given suffixes :
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| (i) - hood | (b) -ship | (iii) - ish | (iv) - long |
| (v) -merit | (vi) -wise | (vii) -age | |
6. (a) Write a paragraph on any one of the topics :
- (i) Mob mentality characterizes the contemporary Indian mind set.
 - (ii) IPL interferes with spirit of national cricket.
 - (iii) Express your views on the Right to Information.
 - (iv) Consumerism creates need where there is none.
 - (v) Sectarian politics diverts people from issues of public interest.
- or
- (b) Describe an RO system or a vernier caliper.

1. (a) (i) Omniscient (ii) Destructor (iii) Teetotaller (iv) Biography
(v) Extrovert (vi) Bibliophile (vii) Calligraphy

1. (b) (i) **Endure** : Tolerate
(ii) **Glimpse** : Glance, (quick) look
(iii) **Ordeal** ; Difficult experience
(iv) **Zenith** : maximum, highest point
(v) **Utopian** : Perfect state
(vi) **Counsel** : Advice, suggestions
(vii) **Exile** : Expulsion

OR

1. (b) (i) **Canvas** : Rough cloth : I need a canvas for my painting.
Casvass : Propagate : Rahul Gandhi spent the whole month canvass for votes to Congress.
(ii) **Temple** : Building dedicated to worship : India has maximum number of temples.
Tempel : Emotional State of Mind : One must not lose one's tempel.
(iii) **Reign** : Rule : The universities are known for the reign.
Rein : Bridle of losses : He reined the horse and escaped a fall.
(iv) **Heir** : Person entitled to inherit a property or a rent.
Air : Mixture of gases surrounding the earth.
(v) **Desert** : Sandy land : Rajasthan is big desert in India.
Dessert : Sweet' dish : Dessert was served after dinner.
(vi) **Licence** : Permission : One should hold licence while driving.
License : Grant a licence He licensed in transport authority.
(vii) **Historic** : Likely to be famous in history : Kapil Dev scored historic victory by winning world up.
Historical : at History : I visited many historical buildings.

2. (a) (i) He is a soldier.
(ii) Radha is dancing.
(iii) They postponed the meeting.
(iv) She enjoys dancing.
(v) She forgot to post the letter.
(vi) The teacher gave the student a book.
(vii) The book made him popular.

2. (b) (i) He did not feel hungry since he was sick.
(ii) The judge punished all five men who robbed a banker.
(iii) She dyed her hair to look younger.
(iv) I am too tired to stay awake.
(v) I am learning Russian to read Russian authors in their own language.
(vi) Having won the match they entered the finals.

3. (a) (i) **Phonemes** : Please see answer, 3. (a) (i), Paper May 2009.
3. (a) (ii) **Consonants** : Please see answer, 3. (a) (ii), Paper May 2009.
3. (a) (iii) **Vowels in Phonetics** : Please see answer, 3. (a) (iii), Paper May 2009.
3. (a) (iv) **Bilabial sounds** : Bilabial consonants are those in the production of which both the lips are involved. Lower lip is active articulator while upper lip is passive articulator. For example in the articulation of the following initial sound lower lip is brought closure to the upper lip.

Pin /p/ , bin /b/ , mine /m/ , wine /w/ (4 sounds)

3. (a) (v) **Glottal sounds** : The glottal sound is produced at the glottis. The articulators for glottal sounds are vocal cords. The initial sound of the word hat /h/ is a glottal sound. (1 sound)

3. (b) (i) tube /tju:b/
(ii) hot /hɒt/
(iii) palm /pa:m/
(iv) gate /geɪt/
(v) calf /kɑ:f/
(vi) women /wɪmɪn/
(vii) jar /dʒɑ:/
(viii) cheer /tʃiə/
(ix) shirt /ʃɜ:t/
(x) yes /jes/
(xi) rich /rɪtʃ/
(xii) school /sku:l/

4. (a) (i) **Title of the Paragraph** : ~~Time~~ ^{Place} ~~call~~ ^{day}

For many years, the crowd living in the Sangam area has been calling for much innovation. The pilgrims come in haste but have the bath and want to pray in peace, we cannot use force to evil them. We cannot push them out because we cannot hurt their feelings. One of the solution is 'Head Group Theory.' The crowd was innocent and it just wanted a leader and groups of twenty five to thirty policemen, dressed as pilgrims and this group would take the lead in moving away the rest would follow.

Title : Sangam

- (b) The pilgrims come in haste but have the bath in peace and want to pray in peace., After praying, they feel hungry, so they want to stay in the core area. After they fed, they want to relax and hang around in the core area for a long as possible.
- (c) Since, the pilgrims come in haste but have bath and pray in peace. The writer cannot use force to evil them, it can cause a stampede. He cannot push them out because he cannot hurt their feelings.
- (d) The solution to this is the lead group theory; groups at twenty five to thirty policemen, dressed as pilgrims, were positioned at vantage place, mostly on the pantoon bridges, which we had to close to alleviate pressure on the Sangam. When the

bridge is to be closed, this group would take the lead in moving away and rest would follow.

- (e) The qualities on which one has to depend in sensitive situations like the Kumbh are- we cannot use force to evil the pilgrims; it can cause a stampede and one cannot push them out because one can't hurt their, feelings.

5. (a) (i) Out of new Syllabus

OR

(ii) In his essay 'The Mushroom of Death' A. Bandhopadhyay explains that the effect of an airburst of a nuclear explosion will be deadly. The energy released from the explosion produces a strong shockware. It propagotes, make the air luminous, and creates a fireball. If the explosion is close to the surface, a crater is dug in the ground. Enormous heat accompanies an explosion that causes burns on the skin. Gamma rays and neutrons are the most harmful of radiations which increase with the height of the explosion decreasing.

OR

(iii) In the present essay the author, Theodore J. Gordon is not full sure about the energy picture which ultimately will evolve by 2050, but according to him the probability is an electricity scenario. As by 2050 conventional petroleum reserves will have been substantially exhausted. The price of what remains will be so high that it will be impractical to burn it.

The author further says that before nondepletable alternatives are commercially developed, new synthetic fuel industries for the conversion of coal to gaseous and liquid fuels and the extraction of petroleum liquids from oil shale will be a good solution. A search for a never ending source of energy will take time. In the intervening period, the indications are that electricity in all probability will become the fuel of the future and it will be produced through all of the advanced energy producing techniques such as solar, geothermal, wind power and fusion. In nutshell solar electric and nuclear fusion will become inexhaustible sources of power in the 21st century.

5. (b) (i) Amphibian (ii) Archeology (iii) Extra inings (iv) Posture
(v) Misunderstanding (vi) Over confidence (vii) Under Estimate

5. (c) (i) brotherhood (ii) friendship (iii) bookish (iv) lifelong
(v) enjoyment (vi) moneywise (vii) teenage

6. (a) (i) **Mob Mentality**

The term mob mentality' is used to refer to unique behavioural characteristics which emerge from people are in large groups. It is sometimes used dispragingly, as the term 'mob' typically conjures up an image at a disorganized, aggressive, pinicked group at people, Social psychologists who study groups behaviour tend to prefer terms like "head behaviour" or "crowd hysteria." The study of mob mentality is quite fascinating and it is used to analyze situations which range from evacuations gone away to the moment when demonstrators turn violent. The larger study of behaviour considers groups at all animals, not just humans.

6. (a) (ii) **IPL**

The Indian Premium League (IPL) had an electrifying atmosphere but it interferes with national spirit. People from all over India got mad about domestic cricket for the first time and just loved their leaves during tournament. But unlike the world cup, this tournament had huge scores and big centuries from individuals throughout the one and a half months. The pitches were dead flat and the boundaries were brought in to such an extent that many misuse went all the way? Personally I liked both the tournaments and enjoyed the fun thoroughly. Thus, we believe that T20 world cup was the better tournament. It did not interfere with the international calendar too much like IPL and got over in two weeks not in two months.

6. (a) (iii) **The Right to Information Act, 2005 :**

The Right to Information Bill, 2005 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 11th May, 2005 and by the Rajya Sabha on 12th May, 2005 and it received the assent on 15th June, 2005. It came on the Statute Book as THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005 (22 of 2005).

An act to provide for setting out the practical regime of Right to Information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Highlights of the RTI Act, 2005 :

- Statutory provisions made for right to information.
- All citizens possess the right to information.
- Information includes any mode of information in any form of record, document, e-mail, circular, press release, contract, sample or electronic data etc.
- Right to information covers inspection of work, document record and its certified copy and information in form of diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes in any electronic mode or stored-informations in computers etc.
- Information can be obtained within 30 days from the date of request in a normal case.
- If information is a matter of life or liberty of a person, it can be obtained within 48 hours from time of request.
- Every public authority is under obligation to provide information on written request or request by electronic means.
- Certain informations are prohibited.
- Restrictions made for third party information.
- Appeal against the decision of the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission can be made to an officer who is senior in rank.
- Penalty for refusal to receive an application for information or for not providing

information is Rs. 250/- per day but the total amount of penalty should not exceed Rs. 25,000.

- No Court can entertain any suit, application or other proceedings in respect of any order made under the Act.

Therefore Right to Information Act give us new right in which it lays down the process on how to apply for information, where to apply, how much fees etc.

6. (a) (iv) Consumerism

Consumerism is economically manifested in the chronic purchasing at new goods and services with little attention to their true need, durability, product origin or the environment consequences at manufacture and disposal. Consumerism is driven by huge sums spent on advertising designed to create both a desire to follow trends and the resultant personal self-reward system based on acquisition.

Materialism is one of the end results at consumerism.

Consumerism interferes with the working at society by replacing the normal common-sense desire for an adequate supply of life's necessities, community life and healthy relationships and money to buy things with little regard for true utility of what is brought.

6. (a) (v) Sectarian Politics

It arises from attaching importance to perceived differences between subdivisions within a group, such as between different denominations at a religion or the factions at a political movement.

The ideological underlying of attitudes and behaviours labelled as sectarian are extraordinarily varied. Members of a religious or political group may feel that their own salvation, or success at their particular objectives, requires aggressively seeking converts from other groups, adherents at a given faction may believe that for the achievement at their own political or religious project their internal opponents must be purged. Sometimes a group feeling itself to be under economic or political pressure will attack members at another group though to be responsible for its own decline.

OR

6. (b) RO System

When two solutions having different concentrations are separated by a semipermeable membrane then flow of solvent takes place from lower concentration to the higher concentration until the concentration becomes equal on the both sides. This phenomenon is called osmosis and the driving force is called the osmotic pressure. If a hydrostatic pressure is applied in excess of osmotic pressure, on the highly concentrated side then the flow of solvent gets reverse. It is called reverse osmosis. Thus, the pure water is separated from its contaminates by reverse osmosis. The membrane filtration is also known as super-filtration or hyper-filtration. This technique is very useful in sea-coast areas.

Advantages of RO System : (i) In this system, ionic, non ionic, colloidal and high molecular weight organic matters are easily removed.

(ii) The water obtained by this process may be used in high pressure boilers.

- (iii) The process involves a very low capital and operating cost,
- (iv) The maintenance cost is also economical and depends upon membrane.

Due to these advantages reverse osmosis is successful for converting sea water into drinking water.

OR

Vernier Calliper :

A vernier caliper is a device used to measure the distance between two symmetrically opposing sides. It can be as simple as a compass with inward or outward-facing points. The tips of the caliper are adjusted to fit across the points to be measured, the caliper is then removed and the distance read by measuring between the tips with a measuring tool, such as a ruler. It is used in many fields such as metalworking, mechanical engineering, gunsmithing, hand loading, woodworking, woodturning and in medicine.

Parts of a vernier caliper:

Outside jaws: used to measure external diameter or width of an object

Inside jaws: used to measure internal diameter of an object

Depth probe: used to measure depths of an object or a hole

Main scale: gives measurements of up to one decimal place(in cm).

Main scale: gives measurements in fraction(in inch)

Vernier : gives measurements up to two decimal places(in cm)

Vernier : gives measurements in fraction(in inch)

Retainer: used to block movable part to allow the easy transferring a measurement

Vernier calipers can measure internal dimensions, external dimensions using the pictured lower jaws, and depending on the manufacturer, depth measurements by the use of a probe that is attached to the movable head and slides along the centre of the body. This probe is slender and can get into deep grooves that may prove difficult for other measuring tools. The vernier scales may include both metric and inch measurements on the upper and lower part of the scale. Vernier calipers commonly used in industry provide a precision to a hundredth of a millimeter (10 micrometers), or one thousandth of an inch. A more precise instrument used for the same purpose is the micrometer.