P P SAVANI UNIVERSITY

First Semester of B.P.T.
End Semester Examination March 2019
SEPD1010 Academic English & Technical Writing

07.03.2019, Thursday **Time: 09:00 am To 11:30 am** **Maximum Marks: 60**

Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises of two sections.
2. Section I and II must be attempted in separate answer sheets.
3. Write full sentences for Fill In the Blanks.

SECTION - 1

Q-1 Fill in the blanks with Proper Tenses. (Any 10) **[10]**

1. The weather ..... very hot last Saturday. (Past)
2. Mansi often ..... (read) in bed, but today she is very tired and she ..... (not / read). (Present)
3. She said that she .....(spend) her new free time learning about her subject. (Future)
4. Nazim usually .....(drink) coffee, but he ..... (drink) tea now. (Present)
5. What will you be making for dessert? I ..... make a cake. (Future)
6. Paresh fell asleep while he ..... (study). (Past)
7. He ..... (not/sleep). He was looking at the ceiling. (Past)
8. She usually ..... (read) the newspaper in the morning. (Present)
9. Who ..... (write) the play "**Hamlet**"? (Past)
10. I ..... (not / like) spaghetti. (Present)
11. Mr. Patel ..... (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up. (Past)
12. Sahil ..... (visit) his grandmother at the weekend. (Future)
13. Life ..... (become) more automated by 2050. (Future)
14. What..... (you / learn) since you ..... (come) here? (Past)
15. They were having a rest. They ..... (not / work). (Past)

Q-2 Answer the following. (Any 5) **[10]**

I) Define Academic English & General English.
II) What are the various Parts of Speech?
III) What are Verbs? State their types.
IV) What are the features of Academic English?
V) What is Critical Listening?
VI) What is Reading? What are its types?
VII) What are the Types of Listening?

Q-3 Answer the following.

A) Why is Critical Listening important? Explain with the help of Ethos, Logos, and Pathos. **[05]**

OR

A) State the importance of Reading and describe Skimming & Scanning.

B) What are Letters? Discuss in detail on the importance of writing Letters. **[05]**

OR

B) What is Summarizing? How can you write a good summary?

SECTION – 2

Q-1 **Attempt following answers. (Any 5)** [10]

1. Mention the function of Verbs.
2. What is a Tense? Explain any two in brief.
3. Define Summarizing.
4. What is Coherence in Technical writing?
5. Write down the kinds of Report writing.
6. Why E-mail etiquette is Significant in the Modern era?
7. Explain Critical Listening.

Q-2 (a) **Write a Summary of any one of the topics:** [05]

1) The Preamble to the Constitution asserted that India is a secular nation. However, neither India's constitution nor its laws define the relationship between religion and state. The laws implicitly require the state and its institutions to recognise and accept all religions, enforce parliamentary laws instead of religious laws, and respect pluralism. India does not have an official state religion. In matters of law in modern India, however, the applicable code of law is unequal, and India's personal laws - on matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, alimony - varies with an individual's religion. Muslim Indians have Sharia-based Muslim Personal Law, while Hindu, Christian and Sikh Indians live under common law. The attempt to respect unequal, religious law has created a number of issues in India such as acceptability of child marriage, polygamy, unequal inheritance rights and extra judicial unilateral divorce rights favourable to some males, and conflicting interpretations of religious books.

Secularism as practiced in India, with its marked differences with Western practice of secularism, is a controversial topic in India. See also pseudo-secularism Supporters of the Indian concept of secularism claim it respects. Supporters of this form of secularism claim that any attempt to introduce a uniform civil code, that is equal laws for every citizen irrespective of his or her religion, would impose majoritarian Hindu sensibilities and ideals. Opponents argue that India's acceptance of Sharia and religious laws violates the principle of Equality before the law.

Secularism is a divisive, politically charged topic in India.

OR

2) Soft skills are a combination of people skills, social skills, communication skills, character or personality traits, attitudes, career attributes, social intelligence and emotional intelligence quotients, among others, that enable people to navigate their environment, work well with others, perform well, and achieve their goals with complementing hard skills. The Collins English Dictionary defines the term "soft skills" as desirable qualities for certain forms of employment that do not depend on acquired knowledge: they include common sense, the ability to deal with people, and a positive flexible attitude.
Soft skills are a cluster of productive personality traits that characterize one's relationships in a milieu. These skills can include social graces, communication abilities, language skills, personal habits, cognitive or emotional empathy, time management, and teamwork and leadership traits. A definition based on review literature explains soft skills as an umbrella term for skills under three key functional elements: people skills, social skills, and personal career attributes. National Business Education Association deems soft skills as critical for being industrious in today's workplace. Soft skills complement hard skills also known as technical skills, for productive workplace performance and everyday life competencies. Hard skills were the only skills necessary for career employment and were generally quantifiable and measurable from educational background, work experience or through interview. A study conducted by Harvard University noted that 80% of achievements in career are determined by soft skills and only 20% by hard skills. Experts say soft skills training should begin for a person when they are students, to perform efficiently in their academic environment as well as in their future workplace. A public interest study conducted by McDonald's in UK predicted over half a million people will be held

back from job sectors by 2020 due to lack of soft skills.

Q- 2 (b) Read the following paragraph to answer the following questions: **[05]**

Einstein published three major scientific papers. One of these put forward a new way of calculating the size of molecules. Another explained Brownian motion — the random dance performed by specks of dust trapped in a fluid. Einstein suggested that the tiny particles making up the fluid — its atoms or molecules — were bouncing against the specks of dust and causing the motion. These papers helped to establish the reality of atoms and molecules. Another of Einstein's 1905 papers explained the photoelectric effect — the way that metals could emit electrons (tiny charged particles) from their surface when light was shone on them. Most scientists believed that light travelled in waves — like sound or water waves. But Einstein suggested that the photoelectric effect could be explained if light could also behave as a stream of tiny packets of energy. Einstein's paper on the photoelectric effect helped give birth to quantum theory, and it was for this paper that Einstein received the Nobel Prize in 1922. Quantum theory led, in the 1920s and 1930s, to another revolution in physics. Physicists showed that, as well as light waves behaving like particles, particles could sometimes act as waves. This theory established "objective probability" in physics. This was the idea that completely unpredictable chance events can take place at the subatomic level. Einstein never fully accepted the prevalent interpretation of quantum theory. But, while many of these interpretations involve wild metaphysical flights of fancy, the physical results are, like those of relativity, very well established. Marrying together the two pillars of 20th century physics — relativity and quantum theory is a central problem for physics even today. Successfully doing this may require a revolution in science similar to those begun by Newton and Einstein. There are three main interconnected driving forces for such changes in science. The first is the development of technology. Changes in technology can make new experiments possible and they also influence the problems that scientists develop an interest in. Newton was fascinated by the new machines of the 17th century. Similarly, Einstein was fascinated by electricity and magnetism. This influence also works in a negative way. The governments and multinationals that control technology are often able to dictate what is researched. The second factor driving scientific progress is the way that the dominant ideas in society change. Ideas from the broader culture can impinge upon science. Newton's ideas were part of a revolutionary new attempt at a rational explanation of both nature and society. On the other hand, the dominant ideas in society can also limit the development of science. This is most obvious in the social sciences, where delving too deeply into how society organized might raise difficult questions for our rulers. Less is at stake in the natural sciences. Indeed, improvements in natural sciences are vital to our rulers if they want to compete effectively with each other. But the distorted worldview of capitalism still impacts on science. Extremely narrow and specialized bodies of knowledge develop— creating problems for scientists trying to bring about the kind of sweeping revolution heralded by Einstein. Finally, science moves forward because scientists seek to develop logically consistent theories. This can push them beyond the dominant or common sense ideas of their time. Einstein's breakthrough cannot be reduced simply to changes in technology or wider cultural and ideological shifts. Science is not simply the gathering and ordering of data about the outside world. It also requires abstraction—developing theories about the underlying laws of nature that are usually not immediately apparent. This crucial role of theory is not just a feature of the natural sciences. Einstein argued that "common sense is the prejudices acquired by age 18". Marxist theory, which is a social science topic, challenges "common sense" political ideas. If we, according to this theory, want to change the world, we need to combine our actions with theory that digs below the surface appearance of society to understand how the system works.

1. In what ways do the changes in technology affect science? Name three.

2. According to the writer, how do the attitudes of the authority figures differ towards the developments in social sciences and natural sciences?
3. In the writer's view, how does capitalism affect science negatively?
4. Why can Einstein's breakthrough not be "reduced simply to changes in technology or wider cultural and ideological shifts"?
5. Find out Synonyms:

i>. Find a word or an expression in paragraph 1 which means "to propose":

ii>. Find a word or an expression in paragraph 2 which means "dominant":

3 (A) Write down various kinds of letter? Illustrate the Structure of a Letter in Detail. [05]

OR

3 (A) Illustrate the Structure of a Report to be used for Paramedical Domain (SBAR Report).

3 (B) State the strategies for Critical Reading. [05]

OR

3 (B) Write a short note on Email etiquettes.