

**KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**  
**B.Tech (Food.Engg) 2015 Admission**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Semester Final Examination-February -2016**

**Cat. No: Basc.1101**

**Title: Communicative English (2+0)**

**Marks: 50.00**

**Time: 2 hours**

**I Answer the following in a sentence or two**

**(10 x 1=10)**

1. Expand I.P.A.
2. What are the functional words? Give two examples.
3. Write four expressions to express your agreement.
4. Write four expressions to give suggestions.
5. Mark stress on the following words.
  - i) rebel (n)
  - ii) rebel (v)
6. Write two differences between spoken and written forms of communication?
7. What is a covering letter?
8. Write the phonetic transcription of the following words
  - i) measure
  - ii) fire
9. Define decimal notation.
10. Define summary in technical writing

**II Answer any Five questions**

**(5 x 2=10)**

1. Explain the strategies of note making.
2. What is a computer adaptive test.
3. Expand and explain TOEFL and GRE.
4. Explain the communication process
5. In a class, 15% of the students got Distinction, 35% got First class, 48% got Second class and 2% failed in an exam. Represent these facts in a pie diagram.
6. Explain the qualities of a good power point presentation .
7. Write about the types of pronunciation.

**III Answer any Five questions**

**(5 x 4=20)**

1. Write a letter to the Vice Chancellor of Kerala University inviting him to inaugurate an International Conference on GM foods in your college.
2. Write in detail on Internet teleconferencing.
3. Explain the importance of graphs and tables in scientific technical writing.
4. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of mapping and sentence methods in note making?
5. What is stress? How is word stress different from sentence stress? Explain with examples.
6. How do you describe a tablet computer?
7. Record the method of describing an object

IV. Answer any One of the following

(1 x 10 = 10)

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits.

One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect.

Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work.

Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

1) Based on its use in paragraph 2, it can be inferred that mitigate belongs to which of the following word groups?

- A. exacerbate, aggravate, intensify
- B. obliterate, destroy, annihilate
- C. allay, alleviate, reduce
- D. absorb, intake, consume

2) Using information in paragraph 2 as a guide, it can be inferred that

- A. cities with rooftop gardens are cooler than those without
- B. some plants are not suitable for growth in rooftop gardens
- C. most people prefer parks to rooftop gardens
- D. most people prefer life in the country over life in the city

3) According to the passage, the Urban Heat Island Effect is caused by the fact(s) that

- I. cities are warmer than nearby rural areas
- II. building materials absorb more of the sun's heat than organic surfaces
- III. building materials release the sun's heat more quickly than organic surfaces

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

4) Based on information in paragraph 3, which of the following best describes the main difference between parks and rooftop gardens?

- A. Parks are expensive to create while rooftop gardens are not.
- B. Parks are public while rooftop gardens are private.
- C. Parks absorb heat while rooftop gardens do not.
- D. Parks require much space while rooftop gardens do not.

5) The author claims all of the following to be benefits of rooftop gardens except

- A. increased space for private relaxation
- B. savings on heating and cooling costs
- C. better food for city dwellers
- D. improved air quality

6) According to the author, one advantage that rooftop gardens have over parks is that they

- A. decrease the Urban Heat Island Effect
- B. replenish the air with nourishing oxygen
- C. do not require the use of valuable urban land
- D. are less expensive than traditional park spaces

7) Which of the following pieces of information would, if true, most weaken the author's claim that rooftop gardens are good for the environment?

- A. Parks have many benefits that rooftop gardens do not share.
- B. More pollution is produced during rooftop garden construction than rooftop plants can remove from the air.

- C. Extremely high winds atop tall city buildings can severely damage some plants.
- D. The overall environmental benefits that result from driving less exceed those of planting a rooftop garden.

8) Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. A hypothesis is stated and then analyzed.
- B. A proposal is evaluated and alternatives are explored.
- C. A viewpoint is established and then defended.
- D. A thesis is presented and then supported.

9) Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author would most likely endorse a program that

- A. permitted the construction of buildings in city park land provided they have rooftop gardens
- B. extended discounts on plants to customers who use them to create rooftop gardens
- C. offered free admission to schools willing to take their students on field trips to the city park
- D. promised vacation getaways to cooler destinations for those trapped in the city at the peak of summer

10) In this passage the author attempts to communicate the importance of parks and roof top gardens for

- A. entertainment
- B. enjoyment
- C. environment
- D. amusement

2. How do you prepare a lab report?