J– 1975

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

Sixth Semester B.A. Degree Examination, March 2020

Career Related First Degree Programme under CBCSS 2(a)

English And Communicative English

Vocational Course IX

CG 1671 – TECHNICAL ENGLISH

(2013 Admission Onwards)

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

I. Answer **all** questions. Each in a word or sentence.

1. What is meant by a `descriptive adjective'? Give an example.

2. What does `Ad hoc' mean?

3. What is meant by Conciseness?

4. Define`slang'.

5. Write two words with the suffix `ness'.

II. Fill in the blanks with a suitable technical word or words.

6. In computer parlance USB stands for _____

7. _____ is a document that outlines the contents of a forthcoming meeting.

8. The temperature at which water boils is called its _____

9. Full form of WAN is _____

10. A vector quantity has both magnitude and _____ while a scalar quantity has only magnitude.

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

II. Answer **any eight** of the following in about **50** words each.

11. What is an appositive?

12. Explain clichés.

13. What is content management?

14. Explain copyright.

15. Write in detail the steps involved in creating a brochure.

16. Write down the safety instructions to be followed in an ICU.

17. Write down the procedure for installing a computer in a computer lab.

18. You are an architect. Write about the estimated cost and duration of work for the construction of a commercial complex.

19. Why it is important to use technical communication in the business workplace?

20. You are witnessing the countdown procedure for a rocket launching mission. Describe the sequence of events.

21. You are starting your car but the ignition is not working. Explain the technical problem to your friend.

22. You are the manager of a mobile shop. Explain the technical features of a new model of Samsung mobile to your customer.

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

III. Answer any **six** of the following in about **100** words each.

23. Write a technical description of a television.

24. Write a brief note on audience and writing style.

25. Write a coherent paragraph based on the outline given below.

Environment issues ---- cutting trees----erosion of soil---earthquakes---smog ---- harmful to the environment ----plant trees-----protect environment.

26. Describe a scientific experiment to prove that air supports burning.

27. Write a letter to your friend informing him that you are about to start a new start up company and explaining the various aspects about it.

28. Your company is organising a two day national seminar. Prepare a brochure for it.

29. You are Mr. Chopra and you recently bought a car from Smart Automotive Company. Write an email to Mr. Ahmed, the manager of Smart Automotive Company, explaining about the poor quality of vehicle service offered to you in the city.

30. Write a report on the recently concluded State Youth Festival in Kerala.

31. You are conducting a survey on the impact of social media on consumer purchase behaviour. Prepare a questionnaire for the same.

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

IV. Answer any **two** of the following in about **300** words each.

32. Write an essay on the basic elements of technical communication.

33. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Marriage

Marriage is one of the oldest human institutions and this is as true in Indian culture as anywhere else. In India, marriage called "Kanyadana" or "donating a virgin", is thought of as the greatest sacrifice that a father can make and for the groom as an obligation to perpetuate his bloodline. Many people believe that a marriage is still binding after death.

In early times girls were thought to be ready for marriage after puberty and later even children could be married. Divorce and remarriage were not always possible. By Medieval times Marriage was compulsory for girls, who very often married between the ages of eight and nine. Among those able to afford it, polygamy was common and rulers would often have one wife from their own region and other minor wives from other areas. Now, divorce and remarriage is possible and non-Muslim Indian men can only have one wife.

Although are many regional variations, some features of the Indian wedding ceremony are similar throughout the country. In general weddings are very complicated events and involve long negotiations about dowry payments prior to the event. After this has been decided a day is chosen by asking an astrologer to find a lucky day. Preparations begin early because a marriage is not only one which highlights a person's life, but is rather a large and complex social gathering to organise.

The night before, the bride, her friends and female relatives gather together for a party called a "mehendi", where they paint each other's hands and feet with Henna and dance and listen to music. Her guests often give the bride advice about married life and tease her about her future husband. Weddings are traditionally held at the bride's home or in a temple, but parks, hotels and marriage halls are becoming increasingly popular. On the day a wedding altar or"mandapa" is built and covered in flowers. All of the wedding ceremony will be held in the altar. The clothing a couple wear on their wedding day varies between regions and ethnic groups. Women most commonly wear a sari. The bride wears a lot of jewelry as this symbolizes the prosperity she will bring to her new family. In the South wearing flowers is common. The groom wears traditional costume or a suit. Turbans are also popular headgear. The ceremony begins with a mixture of tumeric, sandlewood paste and oils being applied to the couples face and arms. In the past this was done to the whole body, but now it is only symbolic, with only a little being rubbed on. Then they are showered in flowers. After this they perform the rituals that will make them man and wife. First they garland each other and then take seven symbolic steps together representing seven gifts and seven promises.

Finally they say the vows and then they are legally married. The bride's father or guardian takes her hands and puts them in her husband's giving her to him. Now she is no longer a member of her father's family, but a member of her husband's. They then touch the feet of their elders for good luck and blessings.

After the wedding ceremony, the couple go to the groom's house. The bride should be careful to enter the house right foot first for luck. In the evening and late into the night the families and their guests celebrate with dancing, music and food.

a. In Indian culture, what is the greatest sacrifice a father can make?

b. Why do marriage preparations begin early?

c. What is a "mandapa"?

d. Briefly describe the clothing which the couple wear on their wedding day.

e. What is the significance of the bride's father or guardian taking her hands and putting them in her husband's?

34. Number of Candidates Appeared and Qualified in a Competitive Examination from Different States Over the Years.

State	Year									
	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.
M	5200	720	8500	980	7400	850	6800	775	9500	1125
N	7500	840	9200	1050	8450	920	9200	980	8800	1020
P	6400	780	8800	1020	7800	890	8750	1010	9750	1250
Q	8100	950	9500	1240	8700	980	9700	1200	8950	995
R	7800	870	7600	940	9800	1350	7600	945	7990	885

Analyze the above data and write a report.

35. Your college has decided to install a solar panel in the college hostel. As the hostel warden, draft a proposal including all the details according to your needs.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)
