

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**BE - SEMESTER– I & II (NEW) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2019****Subject Code: 3110002****Date: 13/01/2020****Subject Name: English****Time: 10:30 AM TO 01:00 PM****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

		Marks
Q.1	(a) Explain Creative Respelling word formation process with examples.	03
	(b) Illustrate the word formation processes - Coining and Borrowing.	04
	(c) Do as directed: Convert the following Nouns into Adjectives using Suffix:	07
	1. Star	
	2. Wind	
	Give the antonyms of the following words:	
	3. Legal	
	4. Fiction	
	Identify the word formation process in the following words:	
	5. RADAR	
	6. Emoticon	
	7. Memo	
Q.2	(a) Correct the verb in the following sentences if required.	03
	1. Abhinandan has returned from the training two months back.	
	2. The building is facing the East.	
	3. He rang me up after he decided to go.	
	(b) Correct the error in the following sentences with reference to Redundancy.	04
	1. Would you please repeat again what you said?	
	2. The new innovations were astonishing.	
	3. Our lodging house is near to the college.	
	4. The flight will arrive at 7 Am in the morning.	

(c) **Fill in the blanks with the correct option given in the brackets.** **07**

1. The student, as well as the teachers, _____ happy. (is, are)
2. Each of these boys has _____ notebooks checked. (his, their)
3. Cheetahs can run 60 miles _____ hour. (a, an, the)
4. _____ Wright brothers invented the airplane. (a, an, the)
5. He is very arrogant because he comes _____ a rich family. (from, of, to)
6. Nothing can deter him _____ pursuing his goal. (for, from, in)
7. _____ you take care of my dog for a day? (will, shall, should)

OR

(c) **Fill in the blanks with the correct option given in the brackets.** **07**

1. The director and producer _____ arriving soon. (is, are)
2. If the board of directors controls the company, _____ may vote for a promotion. (it, they)
3. I like to play _____ piano. (a, an, the)
4. _____ dolphin is a very intelligent animal. (a, an, the)
5. He is born _____ an intelligent mother. (from, of, to)
6. This fellow is good _____ nothing. (for, at, in)
7. We _____ keep our surrounding clean. (could, would, should)

Q.3 (a) Identify the following sentences as simple, compound, and complex. **03**

1. I'm going to Camp Wonderful beside Lake Paradise across from Blissful Mountain in the Valley of the Nice.
2. Oaties stay oaty, and Wheat Chex stay floaty, and nothing can take the puff out of Puffed Rice.
3. While fishing in the blue lagoon, I caught a lovely silverfish.

(b) Rewrite the following sentences using correct punctuation marks. **04**

1. The men in question Harold Keene Jim Peterson and Gerald Greene deserve awards
2. Several countries participated in the airlift Italy Belgium France and Luxembourg
3. Yes Jim said I'll be home by ten
4. Montaigne wrote the following A wise man never loses anything if he has himself

(c) Demonstrate the importance of coherence in developing an effective paragraph. **07**

OR

Q.3 (a) Identify the underlined clauses as Independent or Dependent. 03

1. I thought that the offer was too good to be true.
2. Inspired and energized, Sean solved the case of the missing energy drink.
3. Students enrolled in bachelor's and associate's degree programs must pass the Exit Test as a graduation requirement.

(b) Illustrate the use of the following punctuation marks: 04

1. Colon
2. Hyphen

(c) Write a paragraph on 'Plastic Pollution' 07

Q.4 (a) Explain the term – Defining, as style of writing. 03

(b) Illustrate the ways of writing an effective conclusion of a paragraph. 04

(c) Write the phonetic transcription of the following words. (Any Seven) 07

1. Face
2. Heart
3. Hour
4. Sunday
5. Your
6. Education
7. Car
8. Air
9. Right
10. Tree

OR

Q.4 (a) Explain the term – Describing, as style of writing. 03

(b) Illustrate the ways of writing an effective introduction of a paragraph. 04

(c) Write the correct word of the following transcribed words. (Any Seven) 07

1. /'brɑ:nʃ/
2. /'lʌk/
3. /'dʒu:s/
4. /'meɜə/
5. /'peɪə/
6. /'ju:zəl/
7. /'zu:/

8. /'feə/
9. /'sʌbdʒɪkt/
10. /'restərɒŋ/

Q.5 (a) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow.

03

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions

reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

- (a) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
- (b) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
- (c) There was no difference
- (d) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

2. Why do educationalists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?

- (a) It is not practically applicable
- (b) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
- (c) It is irrelevant for education
- (d) None of the above

3. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?

- (a) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
- (b) Yes
- (c) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
- (d) He believed that all pupils are not talented.

- (b) You are the office manager and want to remind everyone to clean up after themselves in the lunchroom. There was recently an infestation of cockroaches. The building has since been fumigated but you still require the cooperation of staff to prevent a re-infestation. State the purpose of the memo, your reason(s) for sending it and what actions taken. **04**
- (c) Write a letter to a dealer of Laptops for asking the price and availability of the laptop of your desired features for bulk purchase. **07**

OR

Q.5 (a) Make a précis in about 1/3 of the following passage. **03**

It is physically impossible for a well-educated, intellectual, or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts just as it is for him to make his dinner the principal object of them. All healthy people like their dinners, but their dinner is not the main object of their lives. So all healthy minded people like making money ought to like it and enjoy the sensation of winning it; it is

something better than money. A good soldier, for instance, mainly wishes to do his fighting well. He is glad of his pay—very properly so and justly grumbles when you keep him ten years without it—till, his main mission of life is to win battles, not to be paid for winning them. So of clergymen. The clergyman's object is essentially baptize and preach not to be paid for preaching. So of doctors. They like fees no doubt—ought to like them; yet if they are brave and well-educated the entire object to their lives is not fees. They on the whole, desire to cure the sick; and if they are good doctors and the choice were fairly to them, would rather cure their patient and lose their fee than kill him and get it. And so with all the other brave and rightly trained men: their work is first, their fee second—very important always; but still second.

- (b) You are the Training Coordinator. You have been asked to make arrangements for a half-day seminar at the Conference Centre. The seminar is for 10 Departmental Heads from various departments. Write a memo to the director of the Conference Centre for making arrangements for space, tables, audio-visual equipment, and refreshments. **04**
- (c) Write an email to your prospective employer for accepting the job. **07**
