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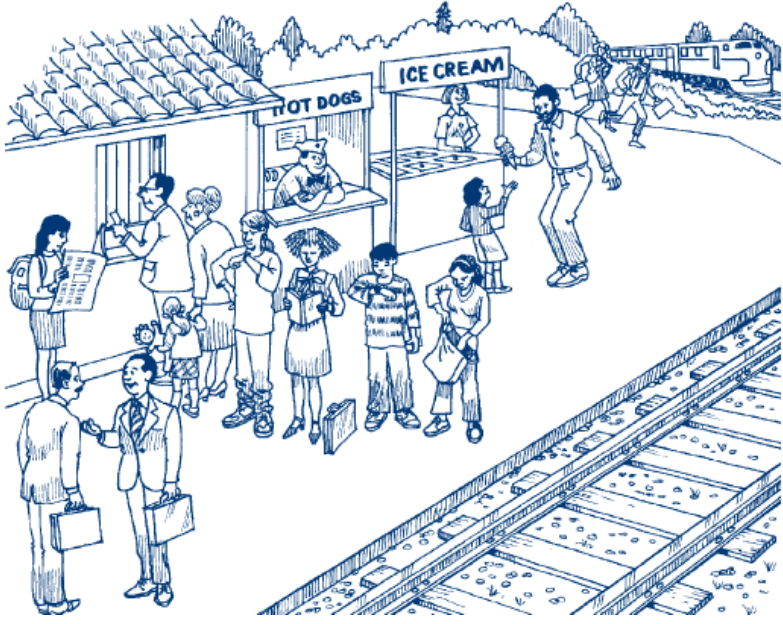
TERM END EXAMINATIONS (TEE) – December 2021- January 2022

Programme	: B.Tech. (Common to all)	Semester	: Fall 2021-22
Course Name	: Effective Technical Communication	Course Code	: ENG 1004
Faculty Name	: Dr. Soumya Sankar Ghosh	Slot / Class No	: B13/0689
Time	: 1½ hours	Max. Marks	: 50

Answer ALL the Questions

Q. No.	Question Description	Marks
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PART - A (30 Marks)

1	(a) Describe the following picture using Two Simple Present, Two Present Continuous, Two Present Perfect Continuous and Two Simple Past Tense	10
		
OR		
	(b) “Technical communication is essential in any setting, whether it's a firm, an entire industry, or an academic institution.” - Explain this utterance with your own understanding.	10
2	(a) “The technique of communication used in organisational management is known as a formal communication channel/flow.” - Elaborate the formal communication channel/flow in the light of above statement with a proper example.	10

	OR	
	(b) “Hearing and listening are not the same thing.”- Do you agree with this utterance? Justify your answer with suitable reasons.	10
3	(a) “While traditional crime is decreasing, cybercrime continues to develop on an irregular basis in worldwide communities.”- Keeping this theme in mind write a dialogue between two friends about cybercrime.	10
	OR	
	(b) Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow: It is like a horror movie without an end. Scenes of death and devastation brought on by the ‘worst ever quake to hit the country since independence’ are now etched permanently in our memory. On the morning of January 26, 2001, the unstable earth under the Rann of Kutch in Northern Gujarat heaved and collapsed causing an earthquake recorded 6.9 on the Richter scale (China recorded 7.4 and the U.S. measured 7.9 due to different methods of calculation). But no scale can possibly measure the magnitude of the desolation and sorrow that the killer quake left behind in the villages, towns, and cities of Gujarat. Places like Bhuj, Anjar Bachau, and Sukhpar have been completely flattened. Buildings collapsed trapping thousands of people in the rubble and left the survivors with nothing to live for. We saw the grief-stricken faces of those who had lost their families, distraught men, women, and children huddled in the open in the cold night, and terrified villagers on foot desperately looking for places that might be safe. What causes an earthquake? The surface of the earth is made of huge plates. They slowly move over, under, and past each other. Sometimes, the movement is gradual. At other times, the plates lock into one another unable to release the energy created by the movement. When this accumulated energy grows strong enough, the plates break free and snap into a new position. Vibrations make the structures around quiver and shake and fall. The fracture in the earth’s crust is called a ‘fault’. If all the stress has not been released, more tremors (aftershocks) can occur in the fault zone. The epicenter is the point on the earth’s surface directly above where the quake is focused. Earthquakes can occur beneath the ocean floor. Then immense waves (tsunamis) as high as 15 meters caused by the freed energy travel across the waters at great speed and reach the shores. They engulf the coastal areas and cause severe damage. India has a grim history of earthquakes. Calcutta (1737, 300,000 dead) and Assam (1897) saw the worst of them. A series of tremors ravaged Udaypur, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Latur, and Jabalpur in the last twelve years. The Rann of Kutch itself lost 2000 people in the 1819 quake and again in 2001 the death toll was close to 20,000. Dams built in the quake-prone areas, concentration of population, decrease in groundwater level can all be reasons for these disasters, say environmentalists. Dr R. Bilham of Colorado warns that because of the southward movement of the surface, 60 per cent of the Himalayas are overdue for a quake. (1) Say whether the following statements are true or false: (i) Rann of Kutch suffered earthquake in the year 1897. (ii) Earthquake in the ocean causes huge waves up to 15 metres. (iii) The Himalayas are prone to earthquake. (iv) Calcutta and Assam saw the worst earthquake in the last 12 years. (v) Dr R. Bilham of Colorado is an environmentalist.	10

	<p>(2) Choose the most appropriate answer:</p> <p>(i) Which one of the following is not a cause for earthquake? (a) Dams built in the quake-prone area (b) Concentration of population (c) Decrease in groundwater level (d) Himalayan mountains</p> <p>(ii) The exact intensity of 26 January earthquake in Kutch was (a) 6.9 in Richter scale (b) 7.4 in Richter scale (c) 7.9 in Richter scale (d) 6.7 in Richter scale</p> <p>(3) Complete the following sentences:</p> <p>(a) The worst earthquake that hit in dependent India is _____. (b) Tsunami is the name of _____.</p> <p>(4) Fill in the blanks with suitable words:</p> <p>(a) Because of the _____ movement, 60% of the Himalayan region is overdue for a quake. (b) Another name for an earthquake is _____.</p>	
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PART - B (20 Marks)

4	<p>Read the passage below and answer the given questions.</p> <p>One of the most used classroom tools for teaching history is timelines. They provide a succinct chronology, with dates and events listed in a linear narrative, providing a skeletal historical account. Despite the fact that they are effective in helping students to get a rudimentary understanding of many significant historical events, their bare-bones, fact-centered form is emblematic of curriculum that emphasise the What, When, and Who while ignoring the value of Why and How. The World Almanac for Kids US History Timeline—a banner set of 8 horizontal panels each with events, beginning with Columbus' trip in 1492 and ending with Clinton's election in 1993—is by far the most popular brand and format of timeline in the United States. Most of the dates in this timeline have images next to them—about 5–6 per panel—and below each date is a 1–2-line description of an event that occurred in that year. When glancing at this timeline, the dates themselves are what catch one's eye first. They appear to be the most significant aspect of the timeline, even more so than the event descriptions, because they are bolder and more prominently displayed than anything else. The way the dates line up in exact sequence creates a rigorous historical narrative with a beginning and an end for the viewer. It's crucial to understand what a timeline represents indirectly before you can analyse it. The World Almanac for Kids US History Timeline's first implicit message is that each event listed on the timeline's face must have some kind of historical significance to qualify as one of only 64 pieces of American history presented, despite the fact that no event's entry provides even a rudimentary explanation as to why it deserves this. The second message that the timeline sends merely by hanging in the classroom is that this is a "official" interpretation of history. Third, each</p>	10
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	<p>of these occurrences occurred completely independently of one another. Fourth, in every given year, only one big event occurred at most. Finally, that American history is made up solely of wars and minor fights, with the occasional presidential election and technological breakthrough thrown in for good measure. Certainly, the timeline creators are not actively promoting these assumptions, and instead expect that the spectator will instantly recognise that the timeline is not a comprehensive history but rather a short synopsis of selected events through time. Of course, that assumption is where the danger of using the chronology as a teaching tool resides.</p> <p>(i) Which of the following is implied by the author? (A) Dates are not important in history. (B) Historical events are not interconnected. (C) Implicit messages can be as important as explicit ones. (D) A study of American history that does not include women and minorities is incomplete. (E) American history is best thought of as a linear continuum of events.</p> <p>(ii) The author's perspective on timelines is best summarized as: (A) condescending and impertinent (B) tolerant and bemused (C) suspicious and resigned (D) wary and critical (E) negative and complacent</p> <p>(iii) The author would most likely agree with all of the following EXCEPT: (A) There are more than 64 important events in American history. (B) Some students ascribe importance to prominent graphic position. (C) Timelines have some positive uses. (D) Timelines have no subliminal effects. (E) Demonstrating how events interconnect has merit.</p> <p>(iv) A difficulty with timeframes, according to the passage is (A) their prominent placement in classrooms (B) their lack of context (C) their infinite nature (D) their factual inaccuracy (E) their inclusion of photos</p> <p>(v) Which of the following might be substituted for the term "myopic" in the passage without affecting the meaning? (A) ignorant (B) bigoted (C) purblind (D) astigmatic (E) mordant</p>	
5	Write an email to the editor of a newspaper expressing your views about the "Make in India" initiative.	10
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