| Roll No. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

**BENGALURU**

## Mid - Term Examinations – October 2025

**Date:** 30-10-2025 **Time:** 11.00am to 12.30pm

| **School:** SOE/SOCSE/SOD | **Program:** B.Tech | |
|---|---|---|
| **Course Code:** ENG1900 | **Course Name:** English for Technical Communication | |
| **Semester**: I | **Max Marks**:50 | **Weightage**:25% |

| **CO - Levels** | **CO1** | **CO2** | **CO3** | **CO4** | **CO5** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Marks** | **26** | **24** | | | |

**Instructions:**

*(i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.*

*(ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.*

## Part A

**Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.** **5Q x 2M=10M**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | List any two main features of technical communication. | **2 Marks** | **L1** | **CO1** |
| **2** | Recall the difference between oral and written communication. | **2 Marks** | **L1** | **CO1** |
| **3** | State the meaning of clarity in technical communication. | **2 Marks** | **L1** | **CO1** |
| **4** | Define the purpose of technical reading. | **2 Marks** | **L1** | **CO2** |
| **5** | Name any two common methods of note-making. | **2 Marks** | **L1** | **CO2** |

## Part B

**Answer the Questions.** **Total Marks 40M**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **6.** | Discuss the elements and process of communication, illustrating your answer with a diagram. | **10 Marks** | **L2** | **CO1** |
| | **Or** | | | |
| **7.** | Extrapolate how non-verbal communication supports verbal communication. | **10 Marks** | **L2** | **CO1** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **8.** | Describe the key features of Technical English with ample examples. | **10 Marks** | **L2** | **CO1** |
| | **Or** | | | |
| **9.** | Interpolate the importance of clarity, precision, and objectivity in technical communication. | **10 Marks** | **L2** | **CO1** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **10.** | Summarize the Strategies for understanding technical texts with suitable examples. | **10 Marks** | **L2** | **CO2** |
| | **Or** | | | |
| **11.** | Elaborate on the significance of skimming and scanning in technical reading with relevant examples. | **10 Marks** | **L2** | **CO2** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **12.** | **Read the following passage carefully and make suitable notes, using headings, sub-headings, and abbreviations wherever necessary:**<br><br>Out of the staggering amount of money that the state and central government spend on higher education, fifty percent is wasted due to fifty percent failures in the university examinations all over the country. There is a single strong reason why a university degree should be paid for in full by the student himself. This thinking has been gathering momentum since January 1986, when the pay scales of college and university teachers were revised and which put an additional burden of more than a hundred crores on the University Grants Commission and the state governments. Arrears to the tune of ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 22,000 were given to all teachers in most of the 150 universities and 5,000 colleges of the country. Because of the enhanced salary and dearness allowance, which is revised every January and July, the government expenditure on higher education has almost doubled during the last five years. As against this, the tuition fees have remained static since Independence (with minimal revisions last year). Not that the governments did not consider the question of raising them, but the threat of student agitation and political unpopularity proved a hurdle too strong to surmount. Consequently, there is now a yawning gap between what a college student pays and what the state spends on him. According to UGC sources, a student pays rupees 200, 250 and 325 per annum for education in arts, commerce and science respectively, whereas the government subsidy amounts to Rupees 2800, 3400 and 4200 annually. This includes the expenditure incurred by some trust managed colleges which, according to the rules of the states in which they function, comes to 5 per cent to 3 per cent. But as most of the colleges have found ways to evade even this responsibility, the ultimate burden falls on the governments themselves. A way out of the imbroglio was thought out in recent years. The Human Resources | **10 Marks** | **L3** | **CO2** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Development Ministry floated the concept of autonomous colleges. After much public debate it was decided that some hundred colleges should be granted autonomy to begin with. Now about 90 colleges are autonomous. They are making appointments, framing their own syllabi and conducting examinations, but have not yet been able to muster up courage to enhance fees. They continue to give maintenance grants from the state coffers. 6. Under the circumstances, the concept of self-financing higher education seems to be a remote dream. Secondly, as most of the university campuses are politically alive and financially bankrupt, the government will have to continue paying them their annual grants. Suddenly, converting them into self-financing institutions has become impossible. It is a different matter if the states start a new set of educational institutions as totally self-financed. But who will bear the huge initial expenditure—the parents or the government? | | | |
| | Or | | | |
| **13.** | **Read the following comprehension passage and answer the questions given below:**<br><br>**The Rise of Electric Vehicles (EVs)**<br><br>The automobile industry is undergoing a major transformation with the rise of electric vehicles (EVs). Unlike conventional vehicles that run on petrol or diesel, EVs are powered by rechargeable batteries and electric motors. Governments across the world are encouraging the adoption of EVs to reduce air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and dependence on fossil fuels. For instance, countries like Norway and China have invested heavily in charging infrastructure and incentives for EV buyers.<br><br>One of the biggest advantages of EVs is their environmental friendliness. They produce zero tailpipe emissions, which helps in improving urban air quality. Additionally, EVs are quieter, reducing noise pollution in cities. From an economic perspective, running an EV is often cheaper in the long run because electricity costs less than petrol or diesel, and maintenance expenses are lower since EVs have fewer moving parts compared to traditional vehicles.<br><br>Despite these advantages, EVs face certain challenges. The initial purchase cost of electric cars is still higher than that of conventional cars. Charging stations, though increasing in number, are not as widespread as fuel stations, creating “range anxiety” among users who fear running out of charge during long trips. Battery disposal and recycling also pose environmental concerns.<br><br>The future of EVs looks promising as technology continues to improve. Companies are developing fast-charging batteries, increasing driving ranges, and exploring renewable energy sources | **10 Marks** | **L3** | **CO2** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | for charging. With advancements in battery technology and government support, experts predict that EVs will dominate the automobile market within the next few decades, leading to a cleaner and more sustainable future.<br><br>**Questions:**<br><br>**a.** How do electric vehicles differ from conventional vehicles?<br>**b.** Why are governments encouraging the adoption of EVs?<br>**c.** Mention two environmental benefits of EVs.<br>**d.** What economic advantage do EVs offer in the long run?<br>**e.** Explain the term “range anxiety” as used in the passage.<br>**f.** List two challenges faced by EVs.<br>**g.** What environmental problem is associated with EV batteries?<br>**h.** What developments are expected to make EVs more popular in the future?<br>**i.** Find synonyms from the passage for:<br>a) Adoption<br>b) Promising<br>**j.** Do you think EVs can completely replace petrol/diesel vehicles in the next 20 years? Justify your answer briefly. | | | |