



**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
BENGALURU**

SET A

**SCHOOL OF INFORMATION SCIENCE
END TERM EXAMINATION - JAN 2024**

Semester : Semester I - 2023

Course Code : ENG5001

Course Name : English for Employability

Program : MCA

Date : 12-JAN-2024

Time : 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM

Max Marks : 100

Weightage : 50%

Instructions:

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Question paper consists of 3 parts.
- (iii) Scientific and non-programmable calculator are permitted.
- (iv) Do not write any information on the question paper other than Roll Number.

PART A

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

5X2M=10M

1. Identify and underline the compound words in the sentences given below:
 - a) The lighthouse guided ships safely through the treacherous waters.
 - b) His handshake was firm and confident during the job interview.
 - c) The homework assignment was challenging, but we worked on it together.
 - d) She showed remarkable teamwork during the group project.

(CO1) [Knowledge]
2. Enumerate any four formal greeting responses.

(CO2) [Knowledge]
3. Define skimming and scanning.

(CO4) [Knowledge]
4. Identify and write the full form of the common academic abbreviations given below:
 - a. Anon.
 - b. vol.
 - c. ibid.
 - d. UP

(CO4) [Knowledge]
5. State the two essential presentation skills required for an effective presentation.

(CO5) [Knowledge]

PART B

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

5X10M=50M

6. Discuss any five of the public speaking components.

(CO1) [Comprehension]
7. Distinguish between Active Listening and Passive Listening.

(CO2) [Comprehension]
8. Express seven common types of workplace communication.

(CO3) [Comprehension]

9. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Reading is a fundamental skill that plays a vital role in our lives. It's not just about deciphering words on a page but about the doors it opens, the knowledge it imparts, and the worlds it allows us to explore. Reading is an essential tool for learning, expanding our horizons, and fostering imagination.

When we read, we acquire knowledge. Whether it's reading textbooks, newspapers, or online articles, we gain information that helps us understand the world. Books, in particular, are a treasure trove of knowledge. They contain the wisdom of generations, the discoveries of great minds, and the stories of diverse cultures. Reading books can educate us on history, science, literature, and countless other subjects. It's like having a mentor, guiding us through the complexities of life.

Reading also broadens our horizons. It exposes us to different viewpoints, perspectives, and experiences. When we read about characters from various backgrounds or explore far-off lands through the pages of a novel, we step into their shoes and see the world from a different angle. This broadening of perspective fosters empathy and understanding, making us more tolerant and open-minded individuals.

Furthermore, reading fuels our imagination. Whether it's a fantasy novel, a science fiction story, or a compelling mystery, books transport us to other worlds and challenge us to envision the unimaginable. Our minds become the canvas, and words paint the pictures. It's a magical experience that ignites creativity and inspiration.

Moreover, reading is a skill that transcends academic boundaries. It's not just about scoring well on tests; it's about developing critical thinking, analytical skills, and the ability to communicate effectively. A person who reads regularly is likely to have a broader vocabulary, better writing skills, and an improved ability to express their thoughts and ideas.

In our modern digital age, reading has taken on new forms. E-books and audiobooks have made it more accessible and convenient. With just a few clicks or taps, we can access a vast library of literature. However, there's something timeless and intimate about holding a physical book, flipping its pages, and smelling the scent of paper and ink.

In conclusion, reading is not just a hobby; it's a cornerstone of education, personal growth, and cultural enrichment. It empowers us with knowledge, broadens our perspectives, ignites our imagination, and equips us with essential skills. Whether we're reading for pleasure, information, or self-improvement, reading is a journey that enriches our lives and shapes us into more informed, empathetic, and creative individuals.

1. What are some of the benefits of reading mentioned in the passage?

- A) Acquiring knowledge
- B) Physical exercise
- C) Developing cooking skills
- D) Enhancing video game proficiency

2. How does reading broaden our horizons and foster empathy?

- A) By encouraging isolation
- B) By exposing us to different viewpoints and experiences
- C) By promoting narrow-mindedness
- D) By making us less tolerant

3. What role does reading play in developing critical thinking and communication skills?

- A) It has no impact on critical thinking or communication skills
- B) It broadens horizons but does not impact skills
- C) It expands vocabulary, improves writing skills, and enhances communication abilities
- D) It only helps with imagination but not critical thinking or communication

4. What are the advantages of reading physical books compared to digital formats?

- A) Physical books are more expensive
- B) Digital formats are more environmentally friendly

- C) Physical books offer a timeless and intimate experience
- D) Digital formats are easier to access

5. How does reading enrich our lives and shape us as individuals, according to the passage?

- A) Reading has no impact on personal growth
 - B) Reading makes us less informed and less creative
 - C) Reading empowers us with knowledge, broadens our perspectives, and equips us with essential skills, making us more informed, empathetic, and creative individuals
 - D) Reading only fosters creativity but not empathy
- (CO4) [Comprehension]

10. Explain the similarities between Reference and Bibliography.

(CO5) [Comprehension]

PART C

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

2X20M=40M

11. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

(1) For centuries, time was measured by the position of the sun with the use of sundials. Noon was recognized when the sun was the highest in the sky, and cities would set their clock by this apparent solar time, even though some cities would often be on a slightly different time. Daylight Saving Time (DST), sometimes called summer time, was instituted to make better use of daylight. Thus, clocks are set forward one hour in the spring to move an hour of daylight from the morning to the evening and then set back one hour in the fall to return to normal daylight.

(2) Benjamin Franklin first conceived the idea of daylight saving during his tenure as an American delegate in Paris in 1784 and wrote about it extensively in his essay, "An Economical Project." It is said that Franklin awoke early one morning and was surprised to see the sunlight at such an hour. Always the economist, Franklin believed the practice of moving the time could save on the use of candlelight, as candles were expensive at the time.

(3) In England, builder William Willett (1857–1915) became a strong supporter for Daylight Saving Time upon noticing blinds of many houses were closed on an early sunny morning. Willett believed everyone, including himself, would appreciate longer hours of light in the evenings. In 1909, Sir Robert Pearce introduced a bill in the House of Commons to make it obligatory to adjust the clocks. A bill was drafted and introduced into Parliament several times but met with great opposition, mostly from farmers. Eventually, in 1925, it was decided that summer time should begin on the day following the third Saturday in April and close after the first Saturday in October.

(4) The U.S. Congress passed the Standard Time Act of 1918 to establish standard time and preserve and set Daylight Saving Time across the continent. This act also devised five time zones throughout the United States: Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, and Alaska. The first time zone was set on "the mean astronomical time of the seventy-fifth degree of longitude west from Greenwich" (England). In 1919, this act was repealed.

(5) President Roosevelt established year-round Daylight-Saving Time (also called War Time) from 1942–1945. However, after this period, each state adopted its own DST, which proved to be disconcerting to television and radio broadcasting and transportation. In 1966, President Lyndon Johnson created the Department of Transportation and signed the Uniform Time Act. As a result, the Department of Transportation was given the responsibility for the time laws. During the oil embargo and energy crisis of the 1970s, President Richard Nixon extended DST through the Daylight-Saving Time Energy Act of 1973 to conserve energy further. This law was modified in 1986, and Daylight-Saving Time was reset to begin on the first Sunday in April (to spring ahead) and end on the last Sunday in October (to fall back).

1. Daylight Saving Time (DST), sometimes called-----, was instituted to make better use of daylight.

- a. summer time
- b. winter time
- c. spring time
- d. autumn time

2. As it is used in paragraph 3, the word obligatory most nearly means
- a. approved.
 - b. sparse.
 - c. aberrant.
 - d. requisite.

3. Who first established the idea of DST?

- a. President Richard Nixon
- b. Benjamin Franklin
- c. Sir Robert Pearce
- d. President Lyndon Johnson

4. Who opposed the bill that was introduced in the House of Commons in the early 1900s?

- a. Sir Robert Pearce
- b. farmers

- c. television and radio broadcasting companies
- d. the U.S. Congress

5. Which of the following statements is true of the U.S. Department of Transportation?

- a. It was created by President Richard Nixon
- b. It set standards for DST throughout the world.
- c. It constructed the Uniform Time Act.
- d. It oversees all time laws in the United States

6. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- a. The History and Rationale of Daylight-Saving Time
- b. Lyndon Johnson and the Uniform Time Act
- c. The U.S. Department of Transportation and Daylight-Saving Time
- d. Daylight Saving Time in the United States

7. The Daylight-Saving Time Energy Act of 1973 was responsible for

- a. preserving and setting Daylight Saving Time across the continent.
- b. instituting five time zones in the United States
- c. extending Daylight Saving Time in the interest of energy conservation.
- d. conserving energy by giving the Department of Transportation authority over time laws.

8. How many time zones are devised throughout the United States of America?

9. The first time zone was set on _____.

10. Who created the Department of Transportation and signed the Uniform Time Act?

(CO4) [Application]

12. Write and explain the strategies that presenters should use to connect with diverse audiences effectively.

(CO5) [Application]