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MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
 Manipal University, Manipal – 576 104



I SEM. B.TECH. DEGREE MAKEUP EXAMINATIONS – JANUARY 2016

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN ENGLISH (HUM 1001)

Time: 3 Hours.

Max. Marks: 50

IA Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Much of the information we have today about chimpanzees comes from the roundbreaking, long-term research of the great conservationist, Jane Goodall. Jane Goodall was born in London, England, on April 3, 1934. On her second birthday, her father gave her a toy chimpanzee named Jubilee. Jubilee was named after a baby chimp in the London Zoo, and seemed to foretell the course Jane's life would take. To this day, Jubilee sits in a chair in Jane's London home. From an early age, Jane was fascinated by animals and animal stories. By the age of 10, she was talking about going to Africa to live among the animals there. At the time, in the early 1940s, this was a radical idea because women did not go to Africa by themselves.

As a young woman, Jane finished school in London, attended secretarial school, and then worked for a documentary filmmaker for a while. When a school friend invited her to visit Kenya, she worked as a waitress until she had earned the fare to travel there by boat. She was 23 years old.

Once in Kenya, she met Dr. Louis Leakey, a famous paleontologist and anthropologist. He was impressed with her thorough knowledge of Africa and its wildlife, and hired her to assist him and his wife on a fossil-hunting expedition to Olduvai Gorge. Dr. Leakey soon realized that Jane was the perfect person to complete a study he had been planning for some time. She expressed her interest in the idea of studying animals by living in the wild with them, rather than studying dead animals through paleontology.

Dr. Leakey and Jane began planning a study of a group of chimpanzees who were living on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Kenya. At first, the British authorities would not approve their plan. At the time, they thought it was too dangerous for a woman to live in the wilds of Africa alone. But Jane's mother, Vanne, agreed to join her so that she would not be alone. Finally, the authorities gave Jane the clearance she needed in order to go to Africa and begin her study.

In July of 1960, Jane and her mother arrived at Gombe National Park in what was then called Tanganyika and is now called Tanzania. Jane faced many challenges as she began her work. The chimpanzees did not accept her right away, and it took months for them to get used to her presence in their territory. But she was very patient and remained focused on her goal. Little by little, she was able to enter their world.

At first, she was able to watch the chimpanzees only from a great distance, using binoculars. As time passed, she was able to move her observation point closer to them while still using camouflage. Eventually, she was able to sit among them, touching, patting, and even feeding them. It was an amazing accomplishment for Jane, and a breakthrough in the study

of animals in the wild. Jane named all of the chimpanzees that she studied, stating in her journals that she felt they each had a unique personality.

One of the first significant observations that Jane made during the study was that chimpanzees make and use tools, much like humans do, to help them get food. It was previously thought that humans alone used tools. Also thanks to Jane's research, we now know that chimps eat meat as well as plants and fruits. In many ways, she has helped us to see how chimpanzees and humans are similar. In doing so, she has made us more sympathetic toward these creatures, while helping us to better understand ourselves.

The study started by Jane Goodall in 1960 is now the longest field study of any animal species in their natural habitat. Research continues to this day in Gombe and is conducted by a team of trained Tanzanians.

Jane's life has included much more than just her study of the chimps in Tanzania. She pursued a graduate degree while still conducting her study, receiving her Ph.D. from Cambridge University in 1965. In 1984, she received the J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize for "helping millions of people understand the importance of wildlife conservation to life on this planet." She has been married twice: first to a photographer and then to the director of National Parks. She has one son.

Dr. Jane Goodall is now the world's most renowned authority on chimpanzees, having studied their behavior for nearly 40 years. She has published many scientific articles, has written two books, and has won numerous awards for her groundbreaking work. The Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education, and Conservation was founded in 1977 in California but moved to the Washington, D.C., area in 1998. Its goal is to take the actions necessary to improve the environment for all living things.

Dr. Goodall now travels extensively, giving lectures, visiting zoos and chimp sanctuaries, and talking to young people involved in environmental education. She is truly a great conservationist and an amazing human being.

Source: "Jane Goodall" by Milada Broukal, from *What A Life! Stories of Amazing People*. Copyright© 2000 by Addison Wesley Longman, Inc

(1x8=08 Marks)

1. Read this sentence from the article.

‘But she was very patient and remained **focused** on her goal.’

What is an antonym for the word focused?

- a) bothered
 - b) tired
 - c) disinterested
 - d) concerned
-
2. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?
 - a) to entertain the reader with stories about chimpanzees
 - b) to inform the reader of the importance of wildlife conservation
 - c) to warn the reader about the challenges of working in Africa
 - d) to describe the work and life of Jane Goodall.

3. Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons Dr. Leakey chose Jane to work with him?
- a) She knew a lot about Africa.
 - b) She knew a lot about African wildlife.
 - c) She earned the money to travel to Africa on her own.
 - d) She was interested in studying animals in the wild.

4. Which of the following is NOT true of chimpanzees?

- a) Chimpanzees are often comfortable with strangers right away.
- b) Chimpanzees eat meat as well as plants and fruit.
- c) Chimpanzees use tools to help them get food.

5. Read this sentence from the article.

‘Jane Goodall is now the world’s most renowned authority on chimpanzees, having studied their behavior for nearly forty years.’

What does authority mean?

- a) an intelligent person
- b) one who studies animals
- c) a scientist
- d) an expert

6. Jane Goodall’s life involved only on her study of the chimps in Tanzania- **True/ False**

7. The Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education, and Conservation is in Africa – **True / False**

8. What is the main idea of this article?

- a) Chimpanzees are amazing creatures with unique personalities.
- b) Jane Goodall has taught us a great deal about animal behavior and wildlife conservation.
- c) Africa is full of wildlife that must be both preserved and studied.

9. List out any four contributions of Jane Goodall **(2 Marks)**

IB Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (10 Marks)

Without regular supplies of some hormones our capacity to behave would be seriously impaired; without others we would soon die. Tiny amounts of some hormones can modify our moods and our actions, our inclination to eat or drink, our aggressiveness or submissiveness and our reproduction and parental behavior. And hormones do more than influence adult behavior; early in life they help to determine the development of bodily form and may even determine an individual's behavior capacities. Later in life the changing outputs of some endocrine glands and the body's changing sensitivity to some hormones are essential aspects of the phenomena of aging.

Communication within the body and the consequent integration of behavior were considered the exclusive province of the nervous system up to the beginning of the present century. The emergence of endocrinology as a separate discipline can probably be traced to the experiments of Bayliss and Starling on the hormone secreting. This substance is secreted from cells in the intestinal walls when food enters the stomach: it travels through the bloodstream and stimulates the pancreas to **liberate** pancreatic juice, which aids in digestion. By showing that special cells secrete chemical agents that are conveyed by the bloodstream and regulate distant target organs or tissues, Bayliss and Starling demonstrated that chemical integration can occur without participation of the nervous system.

The term "hormone" was first used with reference to secreting. Starling derived the term from the Greek "hormon", meaning "to excite or set in motion." The term "endocrine" was introduced shortly thereafter. "Endocrine" is used to refer to glands that secrete products into the bloodstream. The term "endocrine" **contrasts** with "exocrine," which is applied to glands that secrete their products through ducts to the site of action. Examples of exocrine glands are the tear glands, the sweat glands, and the pancreas, which secretes pancreatic juice through a duct into the intestine. Exocrine glands are also called duct glands, while endocrine glands are called ductless.

1. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
 - (A) To explain the specific functions of various hormones
 - (B) To provide general information about hormones
 - (C) To explain how the term "hormone" evolved
 - (D) To report on experiments in endocrinology
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of hormones?
 - (A) Modification of behavior
 - (B) Sensitivity to hunger and thirst
 - (C) Aggressive feelings
 - (D) Maintenance of blood pressure

3. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
 - (A) The human body requires large amounts of most hormones.
 - (B) Synthetic hormones can replace a person's natural supply of hormones if necessary.
 - (C) The quantity of hormones produced and their effects on the body are related to a person's age.
 - (D) The short child of tall parents very likely had a hormone deficiency early in life.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that, before the Bayliss and Starling experiments, most people believed that chemical integration occurred only
 - (A) during sleep
 - (B) in the endocrine glands
 - (C) under control of the nervous system
 - (D) during strenuous exercise
5. In the paragraph 2, the word "liberate" could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - (A) Emancipate
 - (B) Discharge
 - (C) Surrender
 - (D) Save
6. According to the passage, another term for exocrine glands is
 - (A) duct glands
 - (B) endocrine glands
 - (C) ductless glands
 - (D) intestinal glands
7. The term 'endocrine' came into existence before the term 'hormone'. – **True / False**
8. Which of the following is not an example of exocrine glands:
 - a. tear glands
 - b. the sweat glands
 - c. the stomach
 - d. the pancreas
9. Which of the following is an antonym to the word '**contrast**'?
 - a. distinction
 - b. resemblance
 - c. variation
 - d. peculiar
10. Endocrine refers to the glands that secrete their products through ducts to the site of action – **True / False**

II Identify the sentence that is grammatically correct:

(05 Marks)

1.
 - a. The leaders and political class exist to serve people and not the other way around.
 - b. The leaders and political class exists to serve people and not the other way around.
 - c. The leaders and political class are existing to serve people and not the other way around.
2.
 - a. Mobile apps are a boon, but users' dependency on them is a concern.
 - b. Mobile apps are a boon, but users' dependency on it is a concern.
 - c. Mobile apps is a boon, but users' dependency on them is a concern.
3.
 - a. The team as well as its cheerleaders was on the field.
 - b. The team as well as the cheerleaders was on the field.
 - c. The team as well as their cheerleaders were on the field

4. a. Neither the students nor the teacher is informed about the change.
b. Neither the students nor the teacher are informed about the change.
c. Neither the students nor the teacher has been informed about it.
5. a. The results did not really make any difference in the end.
b. The results did not really made any difference in the end.
c. The results had not really make no difference in the end.
6. a. We are recognizing the change within us.
b. We recognize the change within us.
c. We recognizing the change within us
7. a. We were informed that we will have an examination next week
b. We were informed that we would have an examination next week
c. We were informed that we would have a examination next week
8. a. Sony and I went to the beach last weekend.
b. Sony and me went to the beach last weekend.
c. Sony and myself went to the beach last weekend.
9. a. When I last went to Moscow, they had renovated St Basil's Cathedral.
b. When I last went to Moscow, they have renovated St Basil's Cathedral.
c. When I last went to Moscow, they renovate St Basil's Cathedral.
10. a) One of the reasons for his failure is his carelessness.
b) One of the reasons for his failure are his carelessness
c.) One of the reason for his failure is his carelessness

III Read the following passage.

In these machine age, most bussiness correspondence and school written work is legible because it is typed; but a great deal of private correspondence, classroom testing and exams is still handwritten, and it should be wrote legibly, purely and simply out of courtsey to the reader.

School childrens, more especially boys, tends to forget this basic reason why his writing should be reasonably neat. It is not a matter of producing something beautiful for beauty's sake, a practise which some boys is likely to regard as effeminate. It is not an question of obliging Mr. Smith, who is happens to be a fussy type of teachers. The situation is much more important than many people realizes: if you write, you write for someone to read; and you owes your readers the courtesy of offering him with something that they can read rapidly, unhesitatingly, and without mistaking what you had been wanted to say.

Nor is it a excuse for handwritten rudeness for you to state plaintively, as so many people does, that you have always been the bad writer and that there's nothing you can do about it.

There are something you can do about it: you can agree that bad, untidy, illegible writing is the form of rudeness for your reader, and you can begins now to eliminate it. You can practise to five or ten minutes a day, making one peace of work as neat as possible. You can, if neccesary, begin to changing your handwriting to a simpler style or you may even decide to change to printing. All this you will do for the reason that an poorly scribbled letter is a impolite letter, that say plainly to client, employer, friend or relation, 'I doesn't care whether you find this difficult to read or not; I am too lazy to bother writing well enough to make meself readily understood.' (313 words)

A. Rewrite the passage correcting the errors and underline the corrections made.
(There are no punctuation errors.) (5 Marks)

B. Write a summary of the given passage (5 Marks)

IV

Read the following speech by Kailash Satyarthi's (recipient of Nobel Peace Prize-2014). Kailash Satyarthi won the Nobel Peace Prize along with Pakistan's Malala Yousafzai on December 10, 2014. He is known to work for the welfare of children and this speech was delivered during his acceptance of the prize.

Write a response (your impressions) of about 150-200 words (05 Marks)

Your Majesties, Your Royal Highnesses, Excellencies, distinguished members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, dear brother Tom Harkin, brothers and sisters, and my dear daughter Malala.

My journey from the great land of Lord Buddha, Guru Nanak and Mahatma Gandhi; India to Norway is a connect between the two centres of global peace and brotherhood, ancient and modern.

Friends, the Nobel Committee generously invited me to deliver a "lecture." Respectfully, I am unable to do that.

I represent here the sound of silence. The cry of innocence. And, the face of invisibility. I have come here to share the voices and dreams of our children, our children, because they are all our children.

I have looked into their frightened and exhausted eyes. And I have heard their urgent questions:

Twenty years ago, in the foothills of the Himalayas, I met a small, skinny boy. He asked me: "Is the world so poor that it cannot give me a toy and a book, instead of forcing me to take a tool or gun?"

Twelve years ago, a child-mother from the streets of Colombia - trafficked, raped, enslaved - asked me this: "I have never had a dream. Can my child have one?"

There is no greater violence than to deny the dreams of our children.

The single aim of my life is that every child is: free to be a child, free to grow and develop, free to eat, sleep, see day light, free to laugh and cry, free to play, free to learn, free to go to school, and above all, free to dream.

All the great religions tell us to care for children. Jesus said: "Let the children come to me; do not hinder them, for the kingdom of God belongs to them." The Holy Quran says: "Kill not your children because of poverty."

I refuse to accept that all the temples and mosques and churches and prayer houses have no place for the dreams of our children. I refuse to accept that the world is so poor, when just one week of global spending on armies is enough to bring all of our children into classrooms. I refuse to accept that all the laws and constitutions, and the judges and the police are not able to protect our children. I refuse to accept that the shackles of slavery can ever be stronger than the quest for freedom.

I REFUSE TO ACCEPT.

I am privileged to work with many courageous souls who also refuse to accept. We have never given up against any threat and attack, and we will never. Undoubtedly, progress has been made in the last couple of decades. The number of out of school children has been halved. Child mortality and malnutrition has been reduced, and millions of child deaths have been prevented. The number of child labourers in the world has been reduced by a third. Make no mistake, great challenges still remain.

Friends, the biggest crisis knocking on the doors of humanity today is intolerance.

We have utterly failed in imparting an education to our children. An education that gives the meaning and objective of life and a secure future. An education that builds a sense of global citizenship among the young people. I am afraid that the day is not far when the cumulative result of this failure will culminate in unprecedented violence that will be suicidal for humankind.

Yet, young people like Malala, are rising up everywhere and choosing peace over violence, tolerance over extremism, and courage over fear.

Solutions are not found only in the deliberations in conferences and prescriptions from a distance. They lie in small groups and local organisations and individuals, who confront the

problem every day, even if they remain unrecognised and unknown to the world.

Eighteen years ago, millions of my brothers and sisters in 103 countries marched across 80,000 kilometres. And, a new international law against child labour was born. We have done this.

You may ask: what can one person do? Let me tell you a story I remember from my childhood: A terrible fire had broken out in the forest. All the animals were running away, including the lion, king of the forest. Suddenly, the lion saw a tiny bird rushing towards the fire. He asked the bird, "what are you doing?" To the lion's surprise, the bird replied "I am on my way to extinguish the fire." He laughed and said, "how can you kill the fire with just one drop of water, in your beak?" The bird was adamant, and said, "But I am doing my bit."

You and I live in the age of rapid globalisation. We are connected through high-speed Internet. We exchange goods and services in a single global market. Each day, thousands of flights connect us to every corner of the globe. But there is one serious disconnect. It is the lack of compassion. Let us inculcate and transform the individuals' compassion into a global movement. Let us globalise compassion. Not passive compassion, but transformative compassion that leads to justice, equality, and freedom.

Mahatma Gandhi said, "If we are to teach real peace in this world... we shall have to begin with the children." I humbly add, let us unite the world through the compassion for our children..."

V Write an Essay (500-600 words) on any ONE of the following: (10 Marks)

- A. Is technology driving us away from humanity?**
- B. The End Justifies the Means.**
