

THE KAVERY ENGINEERING COLLEGE
(An Autonomous Institution)

B.E/B.TECH DEGREE END SEMESTER THEORY EXAMINATIONS, APRIL-MAY 2025

First Semester

Agricultural Engineering

HS3152/UENT24101 – Professional English-I

(Common to all Branches)

Regulations – 2021/2024

Duration : 3 Hrs

Maximum : 100 Marks

PART – A (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS) (Marks 10*2=20)

Q.No	Questions	BLT	CO	Marks
1.	Relate with suitable question tag for the following: i) Shabana wouldn't say no, _____? ii) The story tries to relate history to science, _____?	L1	1	2
2.	Define the following abbreviations: i) UGC ii) ISRO	L1	1	2
3.	Extend the following paragraph with suitable prepositions: The thorium reserves can be used _____ fast breeder reactors. A very small quantity nuclear fuels produces energy that can otherwise be produced _____ vast quantities _____ conventional fuels such as coal.	L2	2	2
4.	Relate the sentence with suitable past form of the verb: i) The scientist _____ the fact. ii) The mechanic _____ to our house to repair out two wheelers.	L2	2	2
5.	Choose the suitable adjectives for the following: i) _____ car was bought by your neighbor?(What/Which) ii) _____ student should be ready to participate in the seminar.(Each/every)	L3	3	2
6.	Apply the correct homophones for the following: i) The _____ wants us studying Maths. (Principal/principle) ii) I expect bad _____ (weather/whether)	L3	3	2
7.	Assume with suitable articles: i) Mt.Everest is _____ highest mountain in _____ world. ii) There is _____ box of sweets on _____ table.	L4	4	2
8.	Analyze the suitable relative pronoun: i) This is the question _____ baffled the thinkers.(which/that) ii) _____ the cat is away, the mice will play. (where/when)	L4	4	2
9.	Edit the following sentences with suitable punctuations: i) Oh what a great victory is for our team ii) He asked me how I was studying	L3	5	2
10.	Choose the appropriate connectives: i) _____ eating rich starch, one can slow down the ageing process.(because/as a result of)	L3	5	2

- ii) Clay is used on face_____ due to its ability to absorb excess oil secretion. (due to/because of)

PART – B (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS) (Marks 5*16 = 80)

Q.No	Questions	BLT	CO	Marks
11.	a Read the following passage and answer the question below: The economic transformation of India is one of the great business stories of our time. As <i>stifling</i> government regulations have been lifted, entrepreneurship has flourished, and the country has become a high-powered centre for information technology and pharmaceuticals. Indian companies like Infosys and Wipro are powerful global players, while Western firms like G.E. and I.B.M. now have major research facilities in India employing thousands. India's seemingly endless flow of young, motivated engineers, scientists, and managers offering developed-world skills at developing-world wages is held to be putting American jobs at risk, and the country is frequently heralded as "the next economic superpower." But India has run into a surprising hitch on its way to superpower status: its inexhaustible supply of workers is becoming exhausted. Although India has one of the youngest workforces on the planet, the head of Infosys said recently that there was an "acute shortage of skilled manpower," and a study by Hewitt Associates projects that this year salaries for skilled workers will rise fourteen and a half per cent, a sure sign that demand for skilled labour is outstripping supply. How is this possible in a country that every year produces two and a half million college graduates and four hundred thousand engineers? Start with the fact that just ten per cent of Indians get any kind of post-secondary education, compared with some fifty per cent who do in the U.S. Moreover, of that ten per cent, the vast majority go to one of India's seventeen thousand colleges, many of which are closer to community colleges than to four-year institutions. India does have more than three hundred universities, but a recent survey by the London Times Higher Education Supplement put only two of them among the top hundred in the world. Many Indian graduates, therefore, enter the workforce with a low level of skills. A current study led by Vivek Wadhwa, of Duke University, has found that if you define "engineer" by U.S. standards, India produces just a hundred and seventy thousand engineers a year, not four hundred thousand. Infosys says that, of 1.3 million applicants for jobs last year, it found only two per cent acceptable. There was a time when many economists believed that post-secondary education didn't have much impact on economic growth. The really important educational gains, they thought, came from giving rudimentary skills to large numbers of people (which India still needs to do—at least thirty per cent of the population is illiterate). They believed that, in economic terms, society got a very	L2	1	16

low rate of return on its investment in higher education. But lately that assumption has been overturned, and the social rate of return on investment in university education in India has been calculated at an impressive nine or ten per cent.

In other words, every dollar India puts into higher education creates value for the economy as a whole. Yet India spends roughly three and a half per cent of its G.D.P. on education, significantly below the percentage spent by the U.S., even though India's population is much younger, and spending on education should be proportionately higher.

The irony of the current situation is that India was once considered to be overeducated. In the seventies, as its economy languished, it seemed to be a country with too many engineers and Ph.D.'s working as clerks in government offices. Once the Indian business climate loosened up, though, that meant companies could tap a backlog of hundreds of thousands of eager, skilled workers at their disposal. Unfortunately, the educational system did not adjust to the new realities. Between 1985 and 1997, the number of teachers in India actually fell, while the percentage of students enrolled in high school or college rose more slowly than it did in the rest of the world. Even as the need for skilled workers was increasing, India was devoting relatively fewer resources to producing them.

Since the Second World War, the countries that have made successful leaps from developing to developed status have all poured money, public and private, into education. South Korea now spends a higher percentage of its national income on education than nearly any other country in the world. Taiwan had a system of universal primary education before its phase of hyper growth began. And, more recently, Ireland's economic boom was spurred, in part, by an opening up and expansion of primary and secondary schools and increased funding for universities. Education will be all the more important for India's well-being; the earlier generation of so-called Asian Tigers depended heavily on manufacturing, but India's focus on services and technology will require a more skilled and educated workforce.

India has taken tentative steps to remedy its skills famine—the current government has made noises about doubling spending on education, and a host of new colleges and universities have sprung up since the mid-nineties. But India's impressive economic performance has made the problem seem less urgent than it actually is, and allowed the government to defer difficult choices. (In a country where more than three hundred million people live on a dollar a day, producing college graduates can seem like a low priority.) Ultimately, the Indian government has to pull off a very tough trick, making serious changes at a time when things seem to be going very well. It needs, in other words, a clear sense of everything that can still go wrong. The paradox of the Indian economy today is that the more certain its glowing future seems to

be, the less likely that future becomes.

I - Choose the best answers for the following questions. (8*1 = 8)

1. **Which of these could you infer according to the passage?**
 - a. Wages in the Developing countries are less as compared to wages in the developed countries.
 - b. Wages in the Developing countries are more as compared to wages in the developed countries.
 - c. Wages in the Developing countries are same as wages in the developed countries.
 - d. None of these.
2. **What does “*American jobs*” in the last line of the first paragraph of the passage imply?**
 - a. Jobs provided by American companies.
 - b. Jobs held (or to be held) by American people.
 - c. Jobs open to only American citizens.
 - d. Jobs provided by the American government.
3. **According to the passage, why India does not have enough skilled labour?**
 - a. The total amount of the young population is low.
 - b. The total number of colleges are insufficient.
 - c. Students do not want to study.
 - d. Maximum universities and colleges do not match global standards.
4. **What can you infer as the meaning of ‘*stifling*’ from the passage?**
 - a. Democratic.
 - b. Liberal.
 - c. Impeding.
 - d. Undemocratic.
5. **What is an appropriate title to the passage?**
 - a. Growing Indian Economy.
 - b. Higher education in India.
 - c. India’s Skill Shortage.
 - d. Entrepreneurship in India.
6. **In the third sentence of the third paragraph of the passage, the phrase “closer to community colleges ” is used. What does it imply?**
 - a. Near to community colleges.
 - b. Like community colleges.
 - c. Close association with community colleges.
 - d. None of these.
7. **According to the passage, what is the paradox of the Indian economy today?**
 - a. The economic progress is impressive, but the poor (earning one dollar per day) are not benefited.
 - b. The economic progress is impressive disallowing the government to take tough decisions.

- c. There is not enough skilled workforce and the government does not realize this.
- d. Government is not ready to invest in setting up new universities.

8. **Why are salaries for skilled workers rising?**

- a. Companies are paying hire to lure skilled people to jobs.
- b. American companies are ready to pay higher to skilled workers.
- c. Entrepreneurship is growing in India.
- d. There are not enough skilled workers, while the demand for them is high.

II - Say True or False (4*1 = 4)

- a. The entrepreneurship development is one of the major on Indian growth.
- b. In India only 5% of the people get post secondary education.
- c. The strength of the students is less than the strength of the teachers in the year 1996.
- d. India strongly focused on services and technology for its growth.

III - Answer the following questions briefly. (2* 2 = 4)

- a. What are major issues prevailed in India?
- b. Write one or two steps taken by the Indian Government for its development?

Or

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|-----|---|----|---|----|
| b | Write an email to your professor introducing your sister who has joined the college where you graduated from. | L2 | 1 | 16 |
| 12. | a i Illustrate a paragraph in about 200 words on the use of computers in modern life. | L2 | 2 | 8 |
| | ii Summarize a short paragraph on “online classes during pandemic”. | L2 | 2 | 8 |
| | Or | | | |
| b i | Explain a report on visit with your classmates to BMW car factory. | L2 | 2 | 8 |
| | ii Expand the paragraph on the benefits of ‘physical exercise’ in about 150 words. | L2 | 2 | 8 |
| 13. | a Write a set of instructions to be followed by the students in the examination hall. | L3 | 3 | 16 |
| | Or | | | |
| b i | Writing the definition of the following: | L3 | 3 | 8 |
| | a. Cell phone | | | |
| | b. Calculator | | | |
| | ii Describe the process of opening a savings bank account in bank. | L3 | 3 | 8 |
| 14. | a Write a set of recommendations to reduce unemployment problems. | L4 | 4 | 16 |

Or

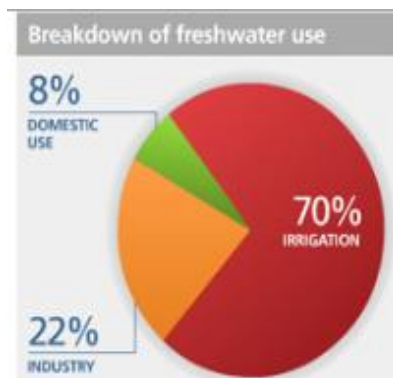
- b i Read the following passage and make notes: L4 4 8

Ostrich, the largest living bird of Africa cannot fly. Its small wings are used as balance when it is running at high speeds. The Ostrich may reach eight feet in height and often weighs 300 pounds. The head and neck of the Ostrich are nearly bare of feathers. Its legs are long with only two toes each.

The plumage of the male is dark brown or black with white tail and wing plumes. The female is much dull colored and smaller. The beautiful plumage of the ostrich was prized for decoration, especially for women's hats. The Ostrich is a greedy eater. Its food is mainly plants, berries and seeds. At times it will swallow large stones, bits of iron. Etc.

During mating season, the cock lives with three or four hens to save their eggs in one shallow hole scooped in sand. The hens sit on the eggs to keep them warm. The cock takes his turn at night. There may be 10-20 large white heavy shelled eggs in one nest. Each egg is equal to two dozens of chicken eggs and just as good to eat.

- ii The following chart and graph show the global usage of freshwater in the year 2012 and the projected increase of freshwater usage in the next decade. Write a paragraph based on the details found in the charts: L4 4 8



15. a Explain the Impact of 'social media' among the youngsters. L5 5 16
- Or**
- b Levels of youth crime are increasing rapidly in most cities around the world. Explain the reasons and suggest some solutions. L5 5 16

