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Reg. No.:					

## Question Paper Code: 40049

	B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2018	
	Second Semester	
	Marine Engineering	
I	HS 8201 – TECHNICAL ENGLISH FOR MARINE ENGINEERING – I	I
	(Regulations 2017)	
l'im	ne: Three Hours . Maximum: 10	0 Marks
	Answer ALL questions	
	$PART - A  (10 \times 2 = 20$	Marks)
1,	Match the words in column A with their collocations in column B:  A B a) Terrible i) welcome b) Fine ii) opportunity c) Good iii) choice d) Warm iv) disaster	(4×½=2)
2.	Rewrite the following sentences into impersonal passive form:  a) The workers are repairing the bridge.  b) People have seen wolves in the forest.	(2×1=2)
3.	Give two examples for Homophones.	(2×1=2)
4.	Fill in the blanks with modal verbs:  a) We not stop the technological development as our progress depends on it.  b) Abuse of technology certainly bring destruction to the entire planet.	(2×1=2)
5.	Frame sentences using the following phrasal verbs:  a) make out	(2×1=2)
	b) put up.	•

-2-6. Write sentences using the word 'object' as noun and verb. Join the causes in column A with the effects in column B using cause and effect expressions: B green house effect and ozone depletion a) Chemical pollution increase in soil erosion b) Depletion of forests (2×1=2) 8. Complete the following conditional clauses: a) If I had known earlier b) you will reach early.  $(2 \times 1 = 2)$ Give two examples for irregular verbs.  $(2 \times 1 = 2)$ 10. Make sentences using the following idioms and phrases: a) Cut no ice b) wind up. (5×16=80 Marks) PART - B 11. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end of it: (16)Some people always look at the negative side. Who is a pessimist? Pessimists

are unhappy, when they have no troubles to speak of, feel bad when they feel good, for fear they will feel worse when they feel better. They spend most of their life at complaint counters, always turn out the lights to see how dark it is and are always looking for cracks in the mirror of life. They stop sleeping in bed. when they hear that more people die in bed than anywhere else, cannot enjoy their health because they think they may be sick tomorrow, not only expect the worst but make the worst of whatever happens and don't see the doughnut, only the hole. Pessimists believe that the sun shines only to cast shadows, forget their blessings, count their troubles and know that hard work never hurts anyone but believe "why take a chance"?

Be an optimist. How can one be an optimist? It is well described by the following: Be so strong that nothing can disturb you peace of mind. Look at the sunny side of everything. Think only of the best, work only for the best, and expect only the best. Spend so much time improving yourself that you have no time left to criticize others. Be too big for worry and too noble for anger.

1) Answer the following questions:

 $(6 \times 1 = 6)$ 

- a) Who is a pessimist?
- b) Who is an optimist?
- c) State the necessity of being an optimist.
- d) What an optimist should do?
- e) What is the central idea of the passage?
- f) Who do not have time to criticize other and who expects the worst?

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2)	Fill in the blanks:  a) Pessimists forget their and count their	(4×1=4)
	b) One must be so that nothing them.	W X
3)	Say true or false:	(3×1=3)
	a) Optimists always spend most of their life at complaint counters.	
	b) To lead a happy life one has to be too big for worry and too noble for anger.	
	c) Sun shines only to cast shadows.	
4)	Give the contextual meanings of the following words:	$(3\times1=3)$
	a) cracks	
	b) doughnut	
± 14	c) criticise.	
12 a)	Write a letter to your friend requesting him to explain how to use a s	mart
	phone.	(16)
	(OR)	
b)	Write a letter to your friend thanking him for the help he has done do	
14	a visit to his native place.	(16)
13. a)	Write a job application letter with a resume for the post of 'Junior S	
	Engineer'. Address your letter to "The personnel manager, Satyam So	
	Limited, 28 Greenways Road, Chennai-28'.	(16)
*	(OR)	
b)	Assume that you have to go to New Delhi for an interview. Make a che	cklist of
	eight important activities that should be done before going for an interest in the state of the	erview. (16)
14. a)	Imagine that you are the Maintenance Engineer of 'Bharath Ele	ctronics
	Limited' and there was a fire accident in your company. Write a re	
	the General Manager of that company about this fire accident. Writ	e about
a	180 to 200 words.	(16)
*	(OR)	
b)	Write a review of the book you read recently.	(16)



15. a) Make notes of the given passage:

The process of metamorphism which results in the formation of metamorphic rocks may generate enough heat and pressure to alert existing mineral deposits of impure of low-grade ores into comparatively more pure and valuable minerals. Some banded hematite formation has changed to banded magnetic-quartizite rocks in Salem and Tiruchirapalli districts by metamorphism. Another example of heat changing pre-existing minerals into more pure minerals is offered by the conversion of bituminous coal into anthracite in the vicinity of dykes and sills in some cases. Silimanote in Assam and Eastern Maharashtra (Bhandara District) and kyanite are formed by metamorphism. Talc, or hydrated magnesium silicate, is also a product of metamorphism of magnesium bearing rocks like dolomite, as seen near Jaipur in Rajasthan.

Some mineral deposits are of sedimentary origin and the deposits of sediment may be formed organically as in the case of coal deposits, or chemically, as in the case of some limestone or chalk deposits are always bedded and stratified. Alluvial, detrital, or placer deposits are formed by breaking up of the parent rock and subsequent transportation of mineral particles by stream or wave action. The minerals are found in sizeable concentration where the velocity, and hence the carrying power of the currents, is decreased. In such deposits, the minerals are concentrated into fractions according to their specific gravities and two or more minerals of similar specific gravities may be found together. Examples of such placer deposits are gold placer with the gold being associated with magnetite, chromites, and so on. Alluvial, gem deposits are gold placers tin, and wolfram are some other examples of alluvial or placer deposits. (16)

(OR)

b) The bar chart shows the number of men and women studying Engineering at Australian Universities. Interpret the graph and write a paragraph in about 150 words making relevant comparisons:

