

**University of Asia Pacific**  
**Department of Civil Engineering**  
**Final Examination Spring 2012**  
**Program : B.Sc Engineering (Civil)**

Course Title: English Language -1  
Time: 3 hours

Course Code: HSS101  
Full Marks: 50

**Section – A**

**1. Read the passage carefully and then answer the corresponding questions.**

Despite their obvious differences in length, the paragraph and the essay are quite similar structurally. For example, the paragraph is introduced by either a topic sentence or a topic introducer followed by a topic sentence. In the essay, the first paragraph provides introductory material and establishes the topic focus. Next, the sentences in the body of a paragraph develop the topic sentence. Similarly, the body of an essay consists of a number of paragraphs that expand and support the ideas presented in the introductory paragraph. Finally, a terminator – whether a restatement, conclusion, or observation – ends the paragraph. The essay, too, has a device which brings the ideas to a logically and psychologically satisfying completion: the concluding paragraph. Although exceptions of these generalisations may be observed in modern creative writing, most well written expository paragraphs and essays are comparable in structure.

**Answer the questions using not more than two sentences**

**5 × 0.5 = 2.5**

- a) What makes a paragraph and an essay similar?
- b) What is the first basic similarity between a paragraph and an essay?
- c) What is the function of the introductory paragraph in an essay?
- d) What is a terminator? Elaborate.
- e) Are there any exceptions in writing techniques apart from the ones mentioned above? What do you think of those exceptions? Use your imagination.

**Select the correct answer**

**5 × 0.5 = 2.5**

- a) When something is *obvious*, it is:
  - 1. Hard to find
  - 2. Available everywhere
  - 3. Easy to see or understand
  - 4. A particular time when something happens
  - 5. A practice of trying to prevent something from happening
- b) An *example* means:
  - 1. The quality of being extremely good
  - 2. Considering a study or idea very carefully
  - 3. Something which is extremely beautiful
  - 4. The outer appearance of something
  - 5. Something that supports what you say

- c) When you *establish* something, you:
1. Start or create an organisation, a system etc. that is meant to last for a long time
  2. Try to separate two or more objects from each other
  3. Actually want to make things sustain longer in a difficult situation
  4. Draw an outline of your plan
  5. None of the above
- d) To *expand* is to:
1. Exhibit works of art
  2. Show something in a public place for people to enjoy
  3. Use power or influence to affect somebody
  4. Become greater in size, number, or importance
  5. Carry out a scientific experiment
- e) In a *creative* writing, you have to:
1. Involve the use of skill and imagination
  2. Believe or say that something has a particular good quality or feature
  3. Employ a man to do the job
  4. Feel sad all the time
  5. Laugh at somebody or make rude remarks

## Section B

2. Fill in any three of the blanks with appropriate parts of speech.

3 × 2 = 6

1. When you are \_\_\_\_\_ (anger) you should not take any \_\_\_\_\_ (decide).
2. Rudro \_\_\_\_\_ (careless) handled the device and it \_\_\_\_\_ (break) as a result.
3. The wind may start to blow \_\_\_\_\_ (strong) all on a sudden. We must not be \_\_\_\_\_ (worry).
4. The food of this restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ (taste). Their \_\_\_\_\_ (special) is Bengali cuisine.
5. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ (educate) people have a strong sense of \_\_\_\_\_ (responsible).

3. Here are some prefixes and suffixes: Over-, Un-, Re-, Dis-, For-, Il-, Mis-, -full, -less, -ly, -ing, -ence. Add either of them with any five of the following words and make a sentence with each of the new words.

5 × 1 = 5

Die, Calculate, Beauty, Call, Honest, Emerge, Give, Estimate, Safe, Literate, Mercy

4. Fill in any four of the blanks with appropriate homophones conforming to their respective IPA transcriptions.

4 × 1 = 4

- i. The dish will look \_\_\_\_\_ /gret/ if you \_\_\_\_\_ /gret/ some cheese on it.
- ii. I \_\_\_\_\_ /meid/ my \_\_\_\_\_ /meid/ servant rearrange all my books.
- iii. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ /weit/ for a long time to reduce your \_\_\_\_\_ /weit/.
- iv. It \_\_\_\_\_ /wud/ be very kind of you if you supply some fire \_\_\_\_\_ /wud/.
- v. Those who have \_\_\_\_\_ /si:n/ the crime \_\_\_\_\_ /si:n/ are never going to forget about it.
- vi. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ /rait/ to \_\_\_\_\_ /rait/ anything on the walls of your classroom.

5. Write two sentences with any four of the following words and their homographs.

4 × 1 = 4

Poor, Interest, Flat, Suit, Face, Form

6. The following excerpt has some misspelled words. Trace them out and write them correctly.

10 × 0.5 = 5

I bought a new laptop recently. Primarily I thought that I would be doing my assignments and other office works with it. But with its portability, I now try to explore other useful arenas of a laptop. For example, I pretty much carry it wherever I go. So whenever I get a chance, I listen to my favourite songs. It recharges me in no time. Sometimes I watch movies especially when I am on journey as I have to move from one district to another very frequently. When there is network coverage, I can check my e-mails too. But sometimes I get bored as laptops run out of charge pretty soon when they are used for entertainment purpose.

### Section C

(Answer any three of the following questions. Each question carries 7 marks each)

3×7= 21

7. Compare and contrast between two food courts where you have recently been. (250 words)

8. Write a paragraph describing a science fair that you have visited recently. (250 words)

9. Write a letter to your friend about your visit to a tea garden in Sylhet. (250 words)

10. Translate the following passage into English.

এক গ্রামে সুরুজ আলী নামে এক ধনী লোক বাস করতেন। তার একজন বিশ্বস্ত কাজের লোক ছিলেন। লোকটির নাম ছিল হামিদুর রহমান। হামিদুর রহমান অত্যন্ত গরীব ছিলেন। কিন্তু সে ছিল সৎ ও পরিশ্রমী। এটি ছিল গ্রীষ্মকাল। একদিন সুরুজ আলী হামিদুর রহমানকে তার বাড়ীতে ডেকে পাঠালেন। হামিদুর সেখানে পৌঁছালে সুরুজ আলী তাকে তার বাগানে নিয়ে গেলেন। হামিদুর সেই বাগানটি দেখাশোনা করতেন। বাগানে গিয়ে সুরুজ আলী হামিদুর রহমানকে কিছু আম পাড়তে বললেন। সেই রাতে সুরুজ আলীর কিছু বন্ধু তাঁর বাসায় বেড়াতে এল।