



C14-M/CHOT/RAC-101

4049

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-14)

OCT/NOV—2015

DME—FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

ENGLISH

Time : 3 hours]

[Total Marks : 80

PART—A

3×10=30

Instructions : (1) Answer **all** questions.

(2) Each question carries **three** marks.

1. Write the appropriate polite expressions :

(a) Ask the teacher for permission to leave the class early.

(b) Ask the teacher for a similar word in your mother tongue.

(c) Ask the teacher for clarification.

2. Write a conversation with the receptionist to fix an appointment to meet the Municipal Commissioner at 4.00 p.m. to register a complaint about irregular supply of drinking water.

3. Give the instructions to your friend on how to renew your bus pass.

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4. Write the following as directed :

- (a) She said, "I am paying the bill today." (Change it into indirect speech)
- (b) The boy said that his brother was working in a factory. (Change it into direct speech)
- (c) He said, "I can do this." (Change it into indirect speech)

5. Write one sentence each in the given patterns :

- (a) S + V
- (b) S + V+ O
- (c) S + V + IO + DO

6. Rewrite the sentence by changing their voice :

- (a) He sells vegetables.
- (b) Marconi invented radio.
- (c) She drove a car.

7. Express your feelings in the following situations :

- (a) You have passed the examination in the first division.
- (b) Your team has won in the cricket match.
- (c) Your younger brother did not return home till 10 p.m.

8. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate tense form of the verb given in brackets :

- (a) My father _____(go) for a walk everyday.
- (b) She _____(buy) this camera in 2013.
- (c) I _____(see) a snake while I was walking in the Park.

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9. Give directions to your friend to reach the seminar hall from the Principal's room.

10. Write any three characteristics you like in your English teacher.

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PART—B

10×5=50

Instructions : (1) Answer **five** questions including Question No. **18**, which is compulsory.

(2) Each question carries **ten** marks.

11. Change the following statements into Wh-questions using the Wh-word given in the brackets :

- (a) Ravi is going to market. (Where)
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore got Nobel Prize in 1913. (When)
- (c) Bharagavi sang the song well. (How)
- (d) My father met his old friend in the theatre. (Who)
- (e) He was absent because he was sick. (Why)

12. Correct the following sentences :

- (a) Venu is senior than me by two years.
- (b) Where your father is working now?
- (c) Shahebaz has been driving a car since four hours.
- (d) They congratulated Devi for her success.
- (e) They are so many mistakes in the book.
- (f) He will return back your money.
- (g) When you will buy books?
- (h) Sunitha is having a camera.
- (i) Saritha came lately to polytechnic.
- (j) Prasad is one of the best student.

13. Write a paragraph on Sports in India.

* **14.** Read the passage and make notes :

The coffee plant, an evergreen shrub or small tree of African origin, begins to produce fruit 3 or 4 years after being planted. The fruit is hand-gathered when it is fully ripe and a reddish purple in colour. The ripened fruits of the coffee shrubs are processed where they are produced to separate the coffee seeds from their covering and from the pulp. Two different techniques are in use: a wet process and a dry process. First the fresh fruit is pulped by a pulping machine. Some pulp still clings to the coffee, however, and this residue is removed by fermentation in tanks. The few remaining traces of pulp are then removed by washing. The coffee seeds are then dried to a moisture content of about 12 per cent either by exposure to the sun or by hot-air driers. If dried in the sun, they must be turned by hand several times a day for even drying. In the dry process the fruits are immediately placed to dry either in the sun or in hot-air driers. Considerably more time and equipment is needed for drying than in the wet process. When the fruits have been dried to a water content of about 12 percent the seeds are mechanically freed from their coverings.

The characteristic aroma and taste of coffee only appear later and are developed by the high temperatures to which they are subjected during the course of the process known as roasting. Temperatures are raised progressively to about 220-230 °C. This releases steam, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other volatiles from the beans, resulting in a loss of weight of between 14 and 23 percent. Internal pressure of gas expands the volume of the coffee seeds from 30 to 100 percent. The seeds become rich brown in colour; their texture becomes porous and crumbly under pressure. But the most important phenomenon of roasting is the appearance of the characteristic aroma of coffee, which arises from very complex chemical transformations within the beans. The coffee, on leaving the industrial roasters, is rapidly cooled in a vat where it is stirred and subjected to cold air propelled by a blower. Good quality coffees are then sorted by electronic sorters to eliminate the seeds that roasted badly. The presence of seeds which are either too light or too dark depreciates the quality.

- * 15. Write a cover letter for the post of a work supervisor to The Personnel Manager, Trident Constructions Ltd., Hyderabad.
16. Examine the following table that shows the number of vehicles sold yearwise by four companies and write a paragraph :

<i>Pallavi Motors</i>	<i>Jaya Automobiles</i>	<i>Sudha Enterprises</i>	<i>Latha Motors</i>	<i>Year</i>
17112	14315	21726	29118	2005
9326	19726	22536	32717	2006
9235	19811	29118	39872	2007
9411	24117	34115	45615	2008

17. Write a report about the visit to an industry. Include details about the location, employees, products and working conditions of the factory.
18. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow :

A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. Unless you tell it to! Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines. Long ago, people imagine robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet's name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. But they were not real. They were imaginary. Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to

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help make cars. It looked like a giant arm. In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

- (a) What is a robot?
- (b) Why doesn't a robot make any mistake?
- (c) When was the first robot made?
- (d) Pick the word from the passage that is an antonym of 'safe'.
- (e) What do you predict about the future of robots?

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