

**END SEMESTER EXAMINATION – MARCH 2023****SEMESTER – 4: ENGLISH II (COMMON COURSE FOR INTEGRATED M.Sc. PROGRAMME  
COMPUTER SCIENCE – DATA SCIENCE)****COURSE: 21UP4CCENG02 –: ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES***(For Regular - 2021 Admission)*

Time: Three Hours

Max. Weightage: 30

**PART A****Answer any 8 questions**

1. Change the sentence into reported speech: "I watched a documentary about dolphins on TV yesterday," said John.
2. Change the sentence into reported speech: They asked her mother: "Does he often come home late from school?"
3. Change the sentence into passive voice: They delivered more parcels last year because people bought more goods in e-shops.
4. Change the sentence into passive voice: People spent a lot of money on the first shopping Saturday.
5. Use the appropriate tense forms.  
I --- (think) I --- (look) very smart. I --- (wear) a suit and my best shoes. I --- (walk) to the bus stop and --- (wait) for the bus. While I --- (wait), I --- (notice) that people --- (look) at me in a strange way. I --- (try) to ignore them, and when my bus --- (arrive) I --- (get) on and --- (find) a seat. 30 minutes later, I --- (arrive) at my office. Just as I --- (get) off the bus, I --- (look) down and --- (realise) that I --- (wear) shoes of different colours...
6. The news from India \_\_\_\_ (was/were) about the Cricket World Cup. (Follow the rules of the subject verb agreement).
7. Forty percent of the teams\_\_\_\_(play/plays) their games at night. (Follow the rules of subject verb agreement).
8. The following passage has not been edited. Write the incorrect word and give the corrected word as well. If the line is correct put a tick.
  - a. I admit it . I hate shopping. In fact, I hate it ever so much I only go
  - b. shopping for clothes once a year. I wait for the customer sales to start
  - c. and then go into town to buy all my clothes for the year. I always look
  - d. for the cheapest bargains rather than the things I like them best. I try
  - e. them on and, as long as they fit , I buy them . I don't bother for keeping
  - f. the receipt, because I know I won't go back to the shop if there's a problem.
  - g. I always pay cash , as I don't want to get a huge credit card bill at the end
  - h. of the month. And if I would really need some new clothes later during
  - i. the year, I order them from a mail-order catalogue. It's much more easier –

- j. while you can look through it at home and make your decisions without a  
 k. shopping assistant hanging around trying to get with you to buy something  
 l. you don't want.
9. Give the meaning of the phrasal verb "get over" and use it in a sentence.
10. Identify the prefix and suffix in "multipurpose" and "terrorism".

(1 x 8 = 8 Weight)

**PART B**  
**Answer any 6 questions**

11. Write a letter of complaint to the landlord, complaining about the leak in your roof and seeking a resolution for the same.
12. You are in the final stages of your dissertation submission. Write a formal email suggesting all the updates of your dissertation, the changes that you have incorporated which he or she advised and ask him/her when to submit the final version of the project.
13. You have applied for a Master's programme specialized in Digital Marketing and Advertising from Mumbai University. Write a letter of enquiry seeking information regarding the eligibility criteria, admission procedures, course details and scholarships if any.
14. You are in a film festival, enjoying the screenings of movies, being a great admirer of cinema. You came across a fellow film enthusiast with similar interest and passion in cinema. Write a conversation, talking about the films you enjoyed, the recent trends in cinema and other similar interests.
15. Read the passage given below and answer the questions.

**Population Movements and Genetics**

Origins and distribution of human populations is studied based on archaeological and fossil evidence. From the 1950s, numerous techniques have been used which are more objective. Information about early population movements now obtained by 'archaeology of the living body', the clues are taken from the genetic material.

These values of the techniques are ensured by the work on the problems which deal with when people entered America. The launching ground of human colonisers of the New World is North-east Asia and Siberia. It was found that major migration happened across the Bering Strait into the Americans. New clues have derived from the research into genetics which includes the genetic markers in modern Native Americans.

Biological Anthropologist Robert Williams found one particular protein (immunoglobulin G) in the form of fluid in the blood. Most of the proteins produce variants and interbreeding human population members will share these sets of variants. One can determine their genetic distance by comparing the Gm allotypes of two different populations. This informs the length of time.

In the span of a twenty year period, Williams and his colleagues collected the sample of over 5,000 American Indians in Western North America. . Gm allotypes can be divided into two groups, one of them corresponds to the genetic typing of Central And South American Indians. Apart from this, other tests showed that Aleut3 and Inuit formed a third group. It was found from the evidence that there have been three migration waves that happened across the Bering Strait. da about 600 or 700 years ago). The third wave, perhaps 10,000 or 9,000 years ago, saw the migration from North-east Asia of groups ancestral to the modern Eskimo and Aleut.

To what extent does other research support these conclusions ? Douglas Wallace, a geneticist, studied mitochondrial DNA4 in the blood samples from three distinct Native American Groups: Arizona's Pima-Papago Indians, Maya Indians on the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico, and Ticuna Indians in Brazil's Upper region. According to the prediction of Robert Williams's work, all three groups seem to be descended from the same ancestor - the Paleo-Indian population.

There are two other sorts of research which throws some light on the Native American Population origination. It involves the study of teeth and of languages. The biological anthropologist Christy Turner, having an expertise in analyzing the changing physical characteristics in human teeth. According to him, tooth crowns and roots possess a high genetic component, affected by environmental and other factors in a minimal fashion. Turner studied many thousands of New and Old World Specimens, both ancient and modern and finds that most of the prehistoric Americans are connected to Northern Asian Populations by root and crown traits such as incisor shovelling (a scooping out on one or both surfaces of the tooth), triple-rooted lower first molars and single-rooted upper first premolars.

As stated by Turner, this ties in with the idea of a single Paleo-Indian migration out of North Asia, which he fixes before 14,000 years ago by calibrating rates of dental micro-evaluation. Analyzing the tooth suggests that there were two later migrations of Eskimo-Aleut and Na-Denes.

Since the 1950s, the linguist Joseph Greenberg has argued that all Native American languages belong to a single 'Amerind' family, Na-Dene and Eskimo-Aleut is an exception - a view that supports the idea of three main migrations. Among fellow linguists, Greenberg is a minority, who favor the idea of many waves of migration to account for the fact that American Indians speak more than 1000 languages at one time. Greenberg's view is supported by the new genetic and dental evidence. However, dates given for the migrations should be treated cautiously, excluded where supported by hard archaeological evidence.

Answer the questions below in not more than two sentences.

- A. What are the sources of information from which early population movements were taken?
- B. What protein did Robert Williams find in the form of fluid in the blood?
- C. What could be determined by comparing the Gm allotypes of two different populations?
- D. How many groups are there in Gm allotypes?
- E. Who studied mitochondrial DNA4 from three different Native American Groups' blood samples?

- F. Which study throws a light on origins of the Native American Population other than study of languages?
  - G. Who is an expert in analyzing the changing physical characteristics of human teeth?
16. Describe a hike or a special walk you took.
17. Summarize or paraphrase the entire passage, highlighting the central idea and give an appropriate title as well.

In the last decade a revolution has occurred in the way that scientists think about the brain.

We now know that the decisions humans make can be traced to the firing patterns of neurons in specific parts of the brain. These discoveries have led to the field known as neuroeconomics, which studies the brain's secrets to success in an economic environment that demands innovation and being able to do things differently from competitors. A brain that can do this is an iconoclastic one. Briefly, an iconoclast is a person who does something that others say can't be done.

This definition implies that iconoclasts are different from other people, but more precisely, it is their brains that are different in three distinct ways: perception, fear response, and social intelligence. Each of these three functions utilizes a different circuit in the brain. Naysayers might suggest that the brain is irrelevant, that thinking in an original, even revolutionary, way is more a matter of personality than brain function. But the field of neuroeconomics was born out of the realization that the physical workings of the brain place limitations on the way we make decisions. By understanding these constraints, we begin to understand why some people march to a different drumbeat.

The first thing to realize is that the brain suffers from limited resources. It has a fixed energy budget, about the same as a 40-watt light bulb, so it has evolved to work as efficiently as possible. This is where most people are impeded from being an iconoclast. For example, when confronted with information streaming from the eyes, the brain will interpret this information in the quickest way possible. Thus, it will draw on both past experience and any other source of information, such as what other people say, to make sense of what it is seeing. This happens all the time. The brain takes shortcuts that work so well we are hardly ever aware of them.

We think our perceptions of the world are real, but they are only biological and electrical rumblings. Perception is not simply a product of what your eyes or ears transmit to your brain. More than the physical reality of photons or sound waves, perception is a product of the brain.

Perception is central to iconoclasm. Iconoclasts see things differently to other people. Their brains do not fall into efficiency pitfalls as much as the average person's brain. Iconoclasts, either because they were born that way or through learning, have found ways to work around the perceptual shortcuts that plague most people. Perception is not something that is hardwired into the brain. It is a learned process, which is both a curse and an opportunity for change. The brain faces the fundamental problem of interpreting physical stimuli from the senses. Everything the brain sees, hears, or touches has multiple interpretations. The one that is ultimately chosen

is simply the brain's best theory. In technical terms, these conjectures have their basis in the statistical likelihood of one interpretation over another and are heavily influenced by past experience and, importantly for potential iconoclasts, what other people say.

The best way to see things differently to other people is to bombard the brain with things it has never encountered before. Novelty releases the perceptual process from the chains of past experience and forces the brain to make new judgments. Successful iconoclasts have an extraordinary willingness to be exposed to what is fresh and different. Observation of iconoclasts shows that they embrace novelty while most people avoid things that are different.

The problem with novelty, however, is that it tends to trigger the brain's fear system. Fear is a major impediment to thinking like an iconoclast and stops the average person in his tracks. There are many types of fear, but the two that inhibit iconoclastic thinking and people generally find difficult to deal with are fear of uncertainty and fear of public ridicule. These may seem like trivial phobias. But fear of public speaking, which everyone must do from time to time, afflicts one-third of the population. This makes it too common to be considered a mental disorder. It is simply a common variant of human nature, one which iconoclasts do not let inhibit their reactions.

Finally, to be successful iconoclasts, individuals must sell their ideas to other people. This is where social intelligence comes in. Social intelligence is the ability to understand and manage people in a business setting. In the last decade there has been an explosion of knowledge about the social brain and how the brain works when groups coordinate decision making. Neuroscience has revealed which brain circuits are responsible for functions like understanding what other people think, empathy, fairness, and social identity. These brain regions play key roles in whether people convince others of their ideas. Perception is important in social cognition too. The perception of someone's enthusiasm, or reputation, can make or break a deal. Understanding how perception becomes intertwined with social decision making shows why successful iconoclasts are so rare.

Iconoclasts create new opportunities in every area from artistic expression to technology to business. They supply creativity and innovation not easily accomplished by committees. Rules aren't important to them. Iconoclasts face alienation and failure, but can also be a major asset to any organization. It is crucial for success in any field to understand how the iconoclastic mind works.

18. A long journey is interrupted by a disaster. Use this story prompt to create a setting, characterisation and a point of view or narration for a short story.

(2 x 6 = 12 weight)

**PART-C****Answer any one out of two questions**

19. Prepare a cover letter and a CV for the job in the advertisement given below.

Role: Data Analyst

Industry Type: Financial Services

Department: Data Science & Analytics

Employment Type: Full Time, Permanent

Role Category: Business Intelligence & Analytics

Purpose of the Role

Deliver useful insights for Digital Experience for Small/Medium Business BCA by democratizing digital data, measuring product performance, conducting customer behavior deep dives and go-to-market segmentations.

Eligible candidates can send their resume and covering letter to [anupam@gmail.com](mailto:anupam@gmail.com).

20. You are a museum and art enthusiast, visiting Kochi Biennale and are completely awed by the sights of the installations and the talks given by renowned artists and writers. Prepare a conversation talking about your love for museums and art and your critical appreciation for the same. Your conversation should be structured in three parts consisting of a conversation with one of the renowned artists, fellow visitors and the curator of the Biennale.

**(5 x 1 = 5 Weight)**

21. **Viva-Voce**

**(5 x 1 = 5 Weight)**

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