



Daffodil International University
Faculty of Science & Information Technology
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Final Examination, Spring 2024

Course Code: ENG101 Course Title: Basic Functional English and English Spoken
Level: 1 Term: 1 Batch: 66

Exam Duration: 2 Hours

Marks: 40

Answer ALL Questions

[The figures in the right margin indicate the full marks and corresponding course outcomes. All portions of each question must be answered sequentially.]

1	2) Identify the errors (<u>Spelling and Subject Verb agreement</u>) in the following passage and only record the corrected words and lines on your answer sheet. “Enginering” is <u>taken into</u> account as a field of brain, technical knowledge, and day and night quality study. It <u>applies</u> the theories and principles of science and mathamatics to <u>research</u> and develop solutions to technical problems. But who is the engineering students? Are they often those who claim to be bereft of sleep, low on social life (maybe) and busy in their own world of sci-fi movies and series? Some students shared that, due to the tough lectures, bunking becomes a routine for them untill they get a warning letter for low attendance! So, for the previous couple of day before exams, students are focused on convincing the teacher to permit them to sit for the exam. But as soon as the exams is over, students get back to bunking, again! Remember, this profession can be very demanding of your time, but because of the vastness of opportunities within the field you can elect for a role within your domain that provides additional flexibility to explore your other interests. A ‘typical’ engineer do work 40 hours a week. Depending on projects and companies, there may be weeks that you do work more hours. This has never kept them from having a fun and meaningful lifestyle. It does requires good time management only.	10 Marks	CO1
2	3) Construct and rewrite the following sentences in a <u>formal</u> manner. a) What is your problem? b) I'm running a bit late. You can wait for me inside if you want. c) I don't believe that the results are accurate. d) I asked for a map because I was lost. e) The price of wheat has gone up by 10% this year. f) She gave some money to charity. g) The patient got over his illness. h) The study <u>checked out the health</u> effects of passive smoking. i) Lecturers still count on students' to use correct grammar and punctuation in essays. j) The lecture session is boring, so we should go home.	10 Marks	

1	Select several examples of the mentioned type of speech in the brackets from each sentence. 1) The enigmatic professor delivered an exceptionally captivating lecture yesterday. (<u>Noun</u>) 2) The audacious explorer fearlessly traversed the uncharted wilderness. (<u>Adjective</u>) 3) As dusk fell, the old lighthouse stood sentinel on the rugged coastline. (<u>Verb</u>) 4) Despite her apprehension, she bravely embarked on the perilous journey (<u>Preposition</u>) 5) Us and them must find common ground to achieve peace. (<u>Pronoun</u>)	05 Marks
2	Solve the errors and rewrite the following text using capitals and punctuation marks where necessary Imagine, one day you dream up the idea of a bomb of infinite power. You call it the atomic bomb. The story of the atom bomb starts in the edwardian age, when scientists such as ernest rutherford were grappling with a new way of conceiving the physical world. The idea was that solid elements might be made up of tiny particles in atoms. When it became apparent that the Rutherford atom had a dense nucleus, there was a sense that it was like a coiled spring, says Andrew Nahum, curator of the science museum's churchill's scientists exhibition. Winston Churchill credited wells for coming up with the idea of using airplanes and tanks in combat ahead of world war I. Churchill was convinced to go ahead with the test but something worried him greatly. Hg Wells died in 1946. He had been working on a film sequel to 'the shape of things to come' that was about the atomic bomb he'd first imagined.	10 Marks
3	Apply the right forms of verbs. Why do we sleep? This is a question that (a)..... (baffle) scientists for centuries and the answer is, no one is really sure. Sleep (b)..... (occur) in a recurring cycle of 90 to 110 minutes and is divided into two categories: non-REM (which is further split into four stages) and REM sleep. We spend (c) a third of our (d)..... (life) sleeping. Some (d)..... (believe) that sleep gives the body a chance to recuperate from the day's activities but in reality, the amount of energy saved by (e) (sleep) for even eight hours is miniscule - about 50 kCal, the same amount of energy in a piece of toast. With continued lack of sufficient sleep, the part of the brain that controls language, memory, planning and sense of time (f)..... (be) severely affected, practically shutting down. In fact, 17 hours of sustained wakefulness (g)..... (lead) to a decrease in performance equivalent to a blood alcohol level of 0.05% (two glasses of wine). Research also (h)..... (show) that sleep-deprived individuals often have difficulty in (i)..... (respond) to rapidly changing situations and making rational judgements. Sleep deprivation not only (j)..... (be) a major impact on cognitive functioning but also on emotional and physical health.	0.5x10=5 Marks