

INDIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(A Central University, Government of India)

December - 2017 End Semester Examination

DNS – First Semester (2015 batches onwards)

English (UD11T3108)

Date: 11.12.2017

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 2 Hrs.

Pass Marks: 35

Part-A – Grammar

(10 x 1 Marks = 10)

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles: (05 Marks)

1. William wrote _____ letter to his bank yesterday but he forgot to post it.
2. _____ first bus in the morning leaves at 5.30 a.m.
3. When Eva White was younger she wanted to be _____ artist.
4. I've got _____ idea.
5. Julia arrived at _____ station at 7 o'clock.

B. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of verbs (tense) in the brackets: (05 Marks)

6. Yesterday, owing to the bandh, all shops _____ (open) only at 5.30 P.M.
7. Here _____ (come) your friend, Kaushik.
8. I _____ (think) I could reach in time.
9. Rahul _____ (eat) his lunch.
10. By the time I reached my friend's house, he and his mother _____ (leave) for the cinema.

Part – B (200 Words)

Answer Any 6 out of 8

6 x 5 Marks = 30 Marks

11. Would you agree happiness lies in good health?

Or

Are all strangers whom we come across on the streets bad?

12. What is the irony in the story, 'The Fortune Teller'?

Or

Friendship and separation are an inevitable part of life. Comment with reference to the story, 'The Postmaster'.

13. The propensity for violence is inherent in every individual. It is how we control it that sets us apart. Discuss.

or

Contrast the life of Maanji before and after the partition.

14. What are engine orders? When and how is it given?

15. What in your opinion is the most important aspect while preparing for a presentation?
16. List the do's and don'ts to follow while using the internet.
17. What is the difference between Circular and Notice?
18. Briefly describe the following signals.
 - a. Mayday
 - b. Pan-Pan
 - c. Securite

Part – C

Answer Any 3 out of 5

3 x 10 Marks = 30 Marks

19. Write a letter to the Captain of your ship requesting for permission to take leave for 10 days after the ship reaches the Visakhapatnam port on 10th Jan 2018 as you have to attend the Convocation Ceremony of your University when you will receive your Diploma.

20. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

There is an enemy beneath our feet – an enemy more deadly for his complete impartiality. He recognizes no national boundaries, no political parties. He threatens everyone in the world. The enemy is the earth itself. When an earthquake strikes, the world trembles. The power of a quake is greater than anything man himself can produce.

But today scientists are directing a great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthquakes, and it is possible that at some time in the near future mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself from earthquakes. An earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked. Buildings collapse, bridges fall, dams burst, gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avalanches roar down into the valley.

Consider the terrifying statistics from the past. The world's largest earthquake with an instrumentally documented magnitude occurred on May 22, 1960 near Valdivia, in southern Chile. It was assigned a magnitude of 9.5 by the United States Geological Survey. It is referred to as the "Great Chilean Earthquake" and the "1960 Valdivia Earthquake." 1755: Lisbon, capital of Portugal – the city destroyed entirely and 450 killed. 1970: Peru: 50,000 killed. In 1968 an earthquake struck Alaska. That quake's magnitude was 8.3. As this is a relatively unpopulated part, only a few people were killed. But it is likely that this was one of the most powerful quakes ever to have hit the world. Geologists estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved over 80 feet farther west into the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent!

If the earthquake occurs in the ocean, it can push up powerful waves, known as tsunamis. The sudden upward or downward movement of the seafloor during an

earthquake creates large tsunami waves, similar to a child splashing in the bathtub. Earthquakes can also trigger tsunamis by unleashing underwater landslides, which also displace huge amounts of seawater.

By far, the most destructive tsunamis are generated from large, shallow earthquakes with an epicenter or fault line near or on the ocean floor. These usually occur in regions of the earth characterized by tectonic subduction along tectonic plate boundaries. The high seismicity of such regions is caused by the collision of tectonic plates. When these plates move past each other, they cause large earthquakes, which tilt, offset, or displace large areas of the ocean floor from a few kilometers to as much as a 1,000 km or more. The sudden vertical displacements over such large areas, disturb the ocean's surface, displace water, and generate destructive tsunami waves. The waves can travel great distances from the source region, spreading destruction along their path. For example, the Great 1960 Chilean tsunami was generated by a magnitude 9.5 earthquake that had a rupture zone of over 1,000 km. Its waves were destructive not only in Chile, but also as far away as Hawaii, Japan and elsewhere in the Pacific. It should be noted that not all earthquakes generate tsunamis. Usually, it takes an earthquake with a Richter magnitude exceeding 7.5 to produce a destructive tsunami.

This is the problem that the scientists face. They are dealing with forces so immense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint just where the earthquake will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save lives and some of the property.

- a. Who or what is the enemy described in the above passage?
- b. How does an earthquake affect mankind?
- c. Describe the world's largest earthquake.
- d. What is a tsunami?
- e. Do all earthquakes trigger a tsunami?

21. The Student Council of the 'National Conference on Nautical Sciences and Shipping Practices', 7th Apr 2018 at IMU has to conduct a meeting to decide on the work that has to be done. Aspects like inter-college management games/competitions, paper presentations, and publication of journal, sponsorships, accommodation and transport of delegates; catering, decoration has to be discussed. Prepare an Agenda for this meeting to be held on 2nd Feb 2018.

22. Write an imaginary conversation of 10-15 dialogues between two friends discussing their preparations to secure a job.

23. Write a brief damage report of 100-150 words on the failure of the ship's Gyrocompass in giving accurate results.

Info: A gyrocompass is a type of non-magnetic compass that is based on a fast-spinning disc, and the rotation of the Earth (or another planetary body if used elsewhere in the universe) to find geographical direction automatically. Although one important component of a gyrocompass is a gyroscope these are not the same devices; a gyrocompass is built to use the effect of gyroscopic precession, which is a distinctive aspect of the general gyroscopic effect.

Gyrocompasses are widely used for navigation on ships, because they have two significant advantages over magnetic compasses:

- they find true north as determined by the axis of the Earth's rotation, which is different from, and navigationally more useful than, *magnetic* north, and
- they are unaffected by ferromagnetic materials, such as in a ship's steel hull, which distort the magnetic field.
