

**DiplETE – ET/CS (Current & New Scheme)**

Time: 3 Hours

**June 2018**

Max. Marks: 80

**PLEASE WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE SPACE PROVIDED ON EACH PAGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIVING THE QUESTION PAPER.**

**NOTE: There are 9 Questions in all.**

- Question 1 is compulsory and carries 20 marks. Answer to Q.1 must be written in the space provided for it in the answer book supplied and nowhere else.
- The answer sheet for the Q.1 will be collected by the invigilator after 45 minutes of the commencement of the examination.
- Out of the remaining EIGHT Questions answer any FIVE Questions. Each question carries 12 marks.
- Any required data not explicitly given, may be suitably assumed and stated.

**Q.1 Choose the correct or the best alternative in each of the following: (2×10)**

- a. Analytical Writing involves
- (A) narrating a situation, event or a person  
 (B) critical analysis of a problem  
 (C) description of an object, appliance, process  
 (D) composite picture of a problem
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ is a much more powerful way of communicating than learning.
- (A) Speaking (B) Listening  
 (C) Writing (D) Reading
- c. In the Christian church, the word communion is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Communion (B) Communication  
 (C) Community (D) Holy communion
- d. Visual aids are used in all types of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Diagrams (B) Notes  
 (C) Proposals (D) Reports
- e. Antonym for the word, allow is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Sink (B) Forbid  
 (C) Follow (D) Fall
- f. The word communication has been derived from the word "communicate" which is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Hebrew word (B) Latin  
 (C) Roman word (D) Greek word

- g. Which of these does not come under visual media?  
 (A) Digital Voice Recorder (B) OHP(Over Head Projector)  
 (C) Slide Projector (D) All of these
- h. Paraphrase means:  
 (A) Lengthy sentence (B) Equivocal sentence  
 (C) Complex sentence (D) Equivalent sentence
- i. Ancient organisations like religious institutions are organised in the shape of a:  
 (A) Pyramid (B) Triangle  
 (C) Rectangle (D) Square
- j. Comfort Zone Speed (CZS) refers to the speed at which a reader has \_\_\_\_\_ level of comprehension.  
 (A) the minimum (B) the maximum  
 (C) just below maximum (D) an average

**Answer any FIVE Questions out of EIGHT Questions.  
 Each question carries 12 marks.**

- Q.2a. Explain the parameters by which we can make our communication effective. (6)
- b. Describe the merits and limitations of written communication. (6)
- Q.3 a. (i) He gave me a gift. (Change the voice)  
 (ii) The man cut down the tree (Change the voice)  
 (iii) He has told us, "I am coming". (Change the narration)  
 (iv) He has a story book. (Change into interrogative)  
 (v) The people of Iraq are struggling hard. (Change into negative)  
 (vi) Shimla is the best hill-station of India. (Change to comparative degree) (6)
- b. Give antonyms of : (6)  
 (i) Abundance (ii) Rational  
 (iii) Posterior (iv) Future  
 (v) Cautious (vi) Always
- Q.4 a. Give one word substitution of:  
 (i) One who does not believe in God  
 (ii) One who is all powerful  
 (iii) One who knows everything  
 (iv) A cluster of houses in a village  
 (v) A place where money is coined  
 (vi) Free from infection (6)
- b. Frame four sentences using the verb pattern: Subject Verb Direct Object  
 Example : He cut the cake. (6)

**Q.5a. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

India is known to be the land of unity in diversity. Since olden times the people of India have been living in harmony in spite of their different religious roots and varied cultural differences. Though there was no strong political unity during the rule of Ashoka and Akbar, there was cultural and emotional unity among the people of India. Our national integration suffered a major setback during the British rule. The British rule broke the unity of India by their policy of divide and rule. They sowed the seed of hatred between the Hindus and Muslims. This resulted in partition of India. The British created different provinces for separate communities. But at last India got its freedom from the British rule because of a united fight. People from various communities, religions and from various walks of life came together to drive the British out of India. After independence the leaders of new India strove hard to integrate the nation and modernize the economy. All the princely states were brought together to form the Indian Union. The setting up of Indian constitution made India a secular country. It granted equal status and respect to all religions.

Citizens of India were given much importance with the introduction of fundamental rights. The government became successful in abolishing untouchability, a great social evil. The economically backward classes, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were given special attention for their upliftment and progress.

While much progress has been made till now, certain negative forces are still raising their head against the integration of the country. There are a host of anti-national elements as well as hostile neighbours who are green with envy to see India as one single, undivided entity. Certain foreign forces are trying to weaken the economic and political unity of India. The major obstacles in the way of national integration are communalism, racism, provincialism, linguism and casteism. There have been riots, amongst separate linguistic groups. Regionalism and separatism now threatens to fragment the country.

Terrorism, a recent phenomenon has infected the unity of our country like a deadly virus. It has shattered the stability and security of our social life. These terrorists are the most inhuman of creatures who involve themselves in gruesome activities like mass murders and suicide bombings. The defective educational set up is yet another cause of national disintegration. There has been a cultural degradation with the introduction of western education and culture. Political parties in the country give priority to their individual political ambition at the cost of patriotism. They use their political position to amass wealth and power. They do not hesitate to exploit the communal and regional forces to satisfy their selfish motives. As a result, the gap between the rich and the poor has widened.

**Questions**

- (i) What type of unity existed during the rule of Ashoka and Akbar? (3)  
(ii) How did the setting up of the Constitution of India help the people? (3)

- b. Write a brief note on the structure of meaning techniques in reading comprehension. (6)
- Q.6** a. Which details are included in a bio-data? (6)
- b. What are the drawbacks of written communication? (6)
- Q.7** a. Explain any three barriers to listening. (6)
- b. What are soft skills? Where are they used? Mention the important components of these skills. (6)
- Q.8** a. Explain any six tips for writing business reports. (6)
- b. Mention all the points to be taken into consideration while writing a report. (6)
- Q.9** a. How we should write telephone messages? (6)
- b. What is the importance of body language in interviews? (6)