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Question Paper Code : 30056

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, APRIL/MAY 2026.

First Semester

Civil Engineering

EN25C01 — ENGLISH ESSENTIALS – I

(Common to : All Branches)

(Regulations 2025)

Time : 3 hours

Maximum : 100 marks

CO – Course Outcomes

CO1	Listen and comprehend spoken English, take and draft notes.
CO2	Apply vocabulary and grammar appropriately to communicate in written and spoken forms.
CO3	Analyze texts in different contexts using appropriate reading strategies.
CO4	Communicate thoughts and ideas in real life situations.
CO5	Develop communication skills relevant to engineering and technology.

BL – Bloom's Taxonomy Levels

(L1-Remember, L2-Understand, L3-Apply, L4-Analyze, L5-Evaluate, L6-Create)

Answer ALL questions.

PART – A (Total Marks = 40)

[Q. No. 1 to Q. No. 10 ; $10 \times 1 = 10$ Marks (Multiple Choice Questions)]

Q. No. 11 to Q. No. 20; $10 \times 3 = 30$ Marks]

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	CO	BL
1.	Choose the synonym for the word 'Incredible' from the given options (A) Unbelievable (B) Believable (C) Trustful (D) Worthy	1	3	1

2.	Choose the antonym of the word 'Achieve' from the options given below (A) Fail (B) Succeed (C) Unsuccessful (D) Determined	1	3	1
3.	Fill in the blanks choosing the right word from the options given in brackets I spent my _____ allowance on baseball cards. (hole/whole)	1	3	2
4.	Choose the adjective of the word 'Beauty' from the given options (A) Beautiful (B) Beauty (C) Beauteous (D) Beatitude	1	2	3
5.	Choose the word from the options below which can substitute for the given phrase. One who does not make mistakes (A) infallible (B) flawless (C) good (D) invincible	1	3	2
6.	Choose the correct prefix to form the antonym of the word given below Co-operation (A) non-cooperation (B) un-cooperation (C) disoperation (D) no-cooperation	1	2	2
7.	Choose the correct suffix from the options below to fill the blank in the given sentence Require ____: Something necessary (A) ment (B) ed (C) ful (D) ive	1	3	2
8.	Choose the right sentence pattern of the sentence below She is happy (A) S+V+C (B) S+V+A (C) S+V+N (D) S+V+O	1	2	3

9.	Choose the grammatically correct sentence from the options below (A) I have not seen Susan for six months (B) I have not seen Susan since six months (C) I have not seen Susan about six months (D) I haven't at all seen Susan since six months	1	2	3
10.	Choose the correct meaning of the idiom given below: Once in a blue moon (A) Rarely (B) Frequently (C) Always (D) Continuously	1	3	1
11.	Write a paragraph not exceeding 80-100 words introducing yourself.	3	1	2
12.	Define the term skimming.	3	3	3
13.	Name three popular accents in English.	3	1	2
14.	What is a digital article?	3	3	2
15.	List three major rules to follow when drafting an email.	3	2	4
16.	'Printing on its way out'. What do you think the essay with the above title will focus upon?	3	3	4
17.	Fill in the blanks with the appropriate tense forms. (a) In 1950 and 1970, most of America's energy _____ (come) from coal, oil and natural gas. But in their twenty year-period, the amount _____ (produce) from coal _____ (fall) from 38% to 18.5%, while oil rose from 36% to 44%. (b) Rice husk _____ (obtain) from rice mill. It _____ (produce) in such a large quantity that its disposal becomes a problem. When it _____ (burn) under controlled temperature in a furnace it leaves a residue in the form of a highly reactive ash.	$6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$	2	3
18.	How is brain storming different from mind mapping?	3	3	4
19.	How useful is note taking for a student?	3	3	4
20.	What is tone and intent?	3	3	2

PART – B (5 × 12 = 60 marks)

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	CO	BL
21.	(a) Ajay : Good Morning Sir. I'm a reporter from the Guindy Times which the college magazine of CEG. Thank you for accepting to do the interview at short notice. Prof. Parkinson : Good Morning Ajay. I'm always happy to meet young people who are concerned about the environment and wish to do something about preserving it. Complete the above conversation between a student (Ajay) and the Environmentalist (Prof. Parkinson). Your conversation should have 12 exchanges.	12	3	6
	OR			
	(b) You are meeting with a retired teacher and you wish ask him/her questions about teaching the Gen Z. Your conversation should have 12 exchanges. Begin thus, Sharada : Good Morning Madam. Grateful for having me over today and accepting to do the interview. Prof. Sarawati : Good Morning Dear. I'm happy and excited about your questions. I hope I will be able to answer them satisfactorily.	12	2	3

22.	(a)	Fill in the blanks choosing the right word from the words given in the box: Abuse, according, boundaries, compared, decades global, improve, increase, least, overworking, pandemic, psychological, publication, risk, standards, suffering Working long hours is a health _____ that kills hundreds of thousands of people every year. _____ to a publication recently released by the World Health Organisation (WHO) people who work 55 hours and more every week have a 35% higher risk of _____ a stroke and a 17% higher risk of a heart attack _____ to normal labourers who work 35 to 40 hours a week. 500 million people all over the world, 9% of the _____ working population, were exposed to long working hours in 2016. 745,000 people died a 30% _____ since 2000. In the last two _____, stress-related heart diseases rose by 43% and strokes increased by 19%. Middle-aged men were the group hardest hit by _____. While workers in Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific region were most at risk, workers in Europe suffered the _____. The WHO report states that health dangers were caused not only by _____ stress but also by bad living habits like smoking, a bad diet, lack of sleep and alcohol _____. The study focuses on the period before the COVID-19 _____ engulfed the world.	12	2	4
		OR			

	(b) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with some of the encircled words. mallets bewitched by heritage creasing star turn affinity anchoring maritime disaster cobbled street revival repurposed the troubles aesthetic aligned with brisk trade (i) _____ : completely fascinated and charmed by something or someone. (ii) _____ : a performance or performer that receives the most attention and praise in a show. (iii) _____ : tools with a heavy head, used for hitting things such as pegs. (iv) _____ : having the some goals, values or ideas as someone or something else. (v) _____ : an event at sea where a ship sinks or is badly damaged, often with loss of life. (vi) _____ : a return of interest in something that was popular in the past. (vii) _____ : changed from its original use to serve a new purpose. (viii) _____ : relating to beauty, art and the ways things look and feel. (ix) _____ : the technique of using an image or idea to give structure and meaning to everything around it. (x) _____ : a road or path made from small round stones, typical of older towns and cities. (xi) _____ : (of a business) selling a lot of products in a short space of time. (xii) _____ : (of material) developing unwanted folds or lines.	12	2	6
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23.	(a)	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end of it: Ozone, a molecule made up of three atoms of oxygen comprises a layer of atmosphere that absorbs harmful ultra violet radiation from the sun. Chlorine atoms mainly from man- made chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs, break part ozone molecules. Chlorine compounds used in human activities such as electronics, manufacturing and refrigeration are a primary cause of the ozone hole. A large area of intense ozone depletion occurs annually over Antarctica during late august through early October. The hole typically breaks up as ozone levels increase in late November. The atmospheric ozone layer over Antarctica declined to record low levels this year due to the combination of the unusually cold winter and the continuous presence of manmade chlorine chemicals reported by US scientists. The surface area covered by the so called 'ozone hole' in 1993 over twenty three million square kilometers are about twice the size of the Antarctica landmass, was nearly as large as record 1992 ozone hole. Instrument, a Russian satellite orbiting the earth, measured the concentration of ozone over the region near the South Pole at less than hundred Dobson units. This measurement made at the centre of the ozone hole was confirmed by balloon and ground based instruments. A Dobson unit is a measure for physical thickness of the ozone layer. The balloon born measurements also indicated that the Antarctica ozone layer was totally destroyed between the attitudes of 13.5 and 19 km, creating ozone void of 5.5 kms thick. Deep ozone holes will continue to form annually into the next century, 'Hermen' an American scientist said, 'this situation will persist until the stratospheric chlorine level decrease. The ozone layer is expected to heal itself and become thicker as a result of CFC cutbacks, man dated by an international treaty called Montreal Protocol.	12	3	2
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	(i) Choose the correct answer 5×1=5 (1) Ozone layer is found (A) Near the north pole (B) Near the south pole (C) As a sheet of the atmosphere (D) At both south pole and north pole (2) The ozone molecules break a part due to (A) The ultra violet radiation (B) The heat of the sun (C) The planetary movements (D) The chemicals made by man (3) Ozone depletion occurs annually (A) In many places in the world (B) In the coastal areas (C) Only in certain places (D) Near forest areas (4) As per the latest record penetrating to the ozone layer this year (A) The levels are high (B) The levels are low (C) The levels have functions (D) The levels are intermediary (5) The formation of the ozone hole (A) Is yet to be proved (B) Has been proved (C) Cannot be proved (D) Can be proved only after sometime (ii) Frame a sentence for each of the words given below: 4×1=4 (1) Indicate (2) Confirmed (3) Situation (4) Comprise (iii) Write the synonyms for the following words: 3×1= 3 (1) Persist (2) Declined (3) Destroy		
	OR		

	(b) Read the following passage and summarize it: The march of scientific mechanization over industry, throughout the World, is unabated, so is the misery of the poor. Equally unchecked is the thriving of a few among the upper rungs of industrial hierarchy and the bureaucratic and political echelons. One feels proud of the scientific innovations in the manufacturing process where manpower is speedily being replaced by capital potential. The researchers in the field are so swift that the labor factor is gradually being eliminated. Automation has withdrawn hazards from man but has offered him unemployment. In the progressing countries, where there is no check on population, scientific industrialization has become an eye sore on the job front. It has resulted in long queues at the employment exchanges. Scientific industrial development has proved manna for the progressive countries of Western Europe, Canada, the US and Japan. They reap certain advantages over the backward nations. It has provided a luxurious life even to the common man there. Scientific researches result in mass production of commodities. Thus the West has a huge surplus of finished goods to flood the world market and to reap profits. The resultant economic growth in these countries enables them to proceed with further scientific researches to make their industries more capital oriented. Thus they always have an advantage over the backward countries. Notwithstanding the backwardness or poverty, scientific industrialization is responsible for an increase in the Gross National Product in progressing countries like India too. But it creates two-fold problems. The advantages of this increase in Gross National product are reaped by the rich for it is they who have invested money. The growth of capital too is prerogative. The profits and interests go to the coffers of the industrialists. The fruits of progress and mechanization do not go to the poor. It is only a class-a group that benefits from the scientific development not all.	12	3	2
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24.	(a)	Describe a time in your life when you had to take a difficult decision, In your essay, (i) Describe the decision. (ii) Explain why according it was difficult (iii) What lessons did you learn from this experience?	12	3	2
	OR				
	(b)	Describe the various ways in which mobile phones have made life easy for most people. In your essay, (i) Identify the ways in which mobile phones are used by people. (ii) Explain how this has helped people immensely.	12	2	2
25.	(a)	Write an email to your friend congratulating him for receiving the Best Project Award.	12	2	6
	OR				
	(b)	Compare and Contrast newspaper and the television as communication media.	12	3	5