ourdiu.com | Shared by MD. JAKI ADIB KHAN

# Daffodil International University

**Faculty of Science & Information Technology**

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering**

**Final Examination, Spring-2024**

**Course Code: ENG 102 Course Title: Writing and Comprehension**

**Level: 1 Term: 2 Batch: 65**

**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. | | **Reading** | **1x 20= 20 Marks** | **CO's** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Reading Passage 1: Read the following passage and answer the following questions** | | |
| | | **Sleepy Students Perform Worse**<br>**A.** Staying up an hour or two past bedtime makes it far harder for kids to learn, say scientists who deprived youngsters of sleep and tested whether their teachers could tell the difference. They could. If parents want their children to thrive academically, "Getting them to sleep on time is as important as getting them to school on time," said psychologist Gahan Fallone, who conducted the research at Brown Medical School.<br><br>**B.** The study, unveiled Thursday at an American Medical Association (AMA) science writers meeting, was conducted on healthy children who had no evidence of sleep- or learning-related disorders. Difficulty paying attention was among the problems the sleepy youngsters faced - raising the question of whether sleep deprivation could prove even worse for people with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD. Fallone now is studying that question, and suspects that sleep problems "could hit children with ADHD as a double whammy".<br><br>**C.** Sleep experts have long warned that Americans of all ages do not get enough shuteye. Sleep is important for health, bringing a range of benefits that, as Shakespeare put it, "knits up the raveled sleave of care". Not getting enough is linked to a host of problems, from car crashes as drivers doze off to crippled memory and inhibited creativity. Exactly how much sleep correlates with school performance is hard to prove. So, Brown researchers set out to test whether teachers could detect problems with attention and learning when children stayed up late - even if the teachers had no idea how much sleep their students actually got.<br><br>**D.** They recruited seventy-four 6- to 12-year-olds from Rhode Island and southern Massachusetts for the three-week study. For one week, the youngsters went to bed and woke up at their usual times. They already were fairly good sleepers, getting nine to 9.5 hours of sleep a night. Another week, they were assigned to spend no fewer than ten hours in bed a night. The other week, they were kept up | | **CO 1** |

ourdiu.com | Shared by MD. JAKI ADIB KHAN

later than usual: First -and second-graders were in bed no more than eight hours, and the older children no more than 6.5 hours. In addition to parents' reports, the youngsters wore motion-detecting wrist monitors to ensure compliance.

**E.** Teachers were not told how much the children slept or which week they stayed up late, but rated the students on a variety of performance measures each week. The teachers reported significantly more academic problems during the week of sleep deprivation, the study, which will be published in the journal Sleep in December, concluded. Students who got eight hours of sleep or less a night were more forgetful, had the most trouble learning new lessons, and had the most problems paying attention, reported Fallone, now at the Forest Institute of Professional Psychology.

**F.** Sleep has long been a concern of educators. Potter-Burns Elementary School sends notes to parents reminding them to make sure students get enough sleep prior to the school's yearly achievement testing. Another school considers it important enough to include in the school's monthly newsletters. Definitely, there is an impact on students' performance if they come to school tired. However, the findings may change physician practice, said Dr. Regina Benjamin, a family physician in Bayou La Batre, who reviewed the data at the Thursday's AMA meeting. "I don't ask about sleep" when evaluating academically struggling students, she noted. "I'm going to start."

**G.** So how much sleep do kids need? Recommended amounts range from about ten to eleven hours a night for young elementary students to 8.5 hours for teens. Fallone insists that his own second-grader get ten hours a night, even when it meant dropping soccer - season that practice did not start until 7:30 — too late for her to fit in dinner and time to wind down before she needed to be snoozing. "It's tough," he acknowledged, but "parents must believe in the importance of sleep."

**A** **Questions 1-4**

***The text has 7 paragraphs (A - G).***

**Which paragraph contains each of the following pieces of information?**

1. Traffic accidents are sometimes caused by lack of sleep.
2. The number of children included in the study
3. How two schools are trying to deal with the problem
4. How the effect of having less sleep was measured

**B** **Complete the following sentences using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each gap. (Questions 5-8)**

Fallone is now studying the sleep patterns of children with (5) ----------. The researchers used (6) ---------- that show movement to check that children went to bed at the right time. Students with less sleep had problems with memory, remembering new material, and (7) ---------- Fallone admitted that it was (8) ---------- for children to get enough sleep.

**C** **Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?**

**For the questions 9 - 13 on your answer sheet, write**

**TRUE.** **if the statement agrees with the information**

**FALSE.** **if the statement contradicts the information**

**NOT GIVEN** **If there is no information on this**

ourdiu.com

ourdiu.com | Shared by MD. JAKI ADIB KHAN

9. The results of the study were first distributed to principals of American schools.
10. Some of the children in the study had previously shown signs of sleeping problems.
11. The study could influence how doctors deal with children's health problems.
12. Fallone does not let his daughter play soccer.
13. Staying up later is acceptable if the child is doing homework.

**Reading Passage 2: Read the following passage and answer the following questions**

**Sunday Is a Fun Day for Modern Brits**

In a new study, Essex University sociologists have dissected the typical British Sunday, and found we get up later and do fewer chores than we did 40 years ago - and we are far more likely to be out shopping or enjoying ourselves than cooking Sunday lunch. Academics at the university's Institute of Social and Economic Research asked 10,000 people to keep a detailed diary of how they spent Sundays in 2001. Then they compared the results with 3,500 diaries written in 1961, a treasure trove of information that had been uncovered 'in two egg boxes and a tea chest' in the basement of the BBC by ISER's director, Professor Jonathan Gershuny.

The contrast between the two periods could not be more striking. Forty years ago, Sunday mornings were a flurry of activity as men and women - especially women - caught up on their weekly chores and cooked up a storm in the kitchen. Women rarely allowed themselves any 'leisure' until the afternoon, after the dishes were cleaned. In 1961, more than a fifth of all men and women in Britain were sitting at a table by 2 p.m., most likely tucking into a roast with all the trimmings. Then there would be another rush to the table between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. for high tea.

Since the arrival of brunch, the gastropub and the all-you-can-eat Sunday buffet at the local curry house, such institutions have become extinct. Today, we graze the entire day. You only have two free days a week. You don't want to have to waste one because there is nothing to do but watch TV. Sunday has leapfrogged Saturday in the fun stakes. On Saturdays, you are recovering from the week. Sundays are the last bastion of the weekend - you want to get as much as you can out of the day before you have to go back to work.

According to researchers, the ability to trail around B&Q has made the most dramatic difference to our Sundays. In 1961, adults spent an average of 20 minutes a day shopping; by 2001, it was 50 minutes. 'Shopping used to be a gender segregated activity that would take place during the week, while the husband was at work. Now it's as much men as women,' said Gershuny. We're all more likely to be relaxing or shopping on a Sunday morning these days than scrubbing the floor or putting up shelves. 'Men now stay in bed longer, and get up not, as previously, to work around the house, but rather to shop or to pursue other outside leisure activities.'

Men do about the same amount of unpaid work around the house as they used to on a Sunday, but it's spread throughout the whole day, instead of crammed into the morning. Women do considerably less than 40 years ago. Indeed, men and women were 'pretty much different species' in 1961, as far as the way they spent Sundays was concerned, with men far more likely to be out of the house - at the

ourdiu.com | Shared by MD. JAKI ADIB KHAN

pub or playing football - before lunch. 'For women, leisure happened only in the afternoon. But by 2001, the shapes of men's and women's Sundays were much more similar,' says the report.

'Sunday for me is all about holding on to the weekend and trying to stave off Monday. An ideal Sunday would involve getting up and having a nice lunch. Sometimes we cook, but more often I go out to get a roast or bangers and mash at a gastropub. If it is a nice day, there is nothing better than sitting outside in the beer garden, reading the Sunday papers - one tabloid and one broadsheet - with a Guinness, extra cold. Sunday is often a chance to visit other parts of London, as long as it is not too far. I use Sundays to go clothes shopping, or to the cinema. I often go to Camden market, as I love the international foods on offer and hunting for bargains and vintage clothes.'

**Jonathan Bentley Atchison (25, Clapham, London, works in communications)**

'I am usually at home making the Sunday lunch. Some friends go out to eat, but my husband Mark loves a roast, so we don't. After that, I do the washing, like every day, and then I take my daughter Grace to netball and watch her play. Mark potters around - last Sunday, he tidied the garage. He works six days a week, so on Sunday he stays at home. I don't like shopping on a Sunday because every man and his dog is out. I don't work, so I can do it in the week. I tend to watch television and chill out. When summer comes, we go to barbecues at family or friends' houses. When I was growing up, my dad would do the gardening and paint the fences while my mum would do housework.'

**Hazel Hallows (42, Manchester, housewife, married with three children)**

'When we were at home, I would get out in the garden, and my late wife Rose would cook the Sunday lunch and do the housework. I was an engineer, and Rose worked full-time as a supermarket manageress. In 1961, we had just moved to Bristol, and I spent Sunday maintaining the new house. The washing and ironing had to be done - it was a working-together atmosphere. We would sometimes go and spend the day with Rose's sister or other relatives. In 1961, it was the first time I had a new car, so we spent time in the countryside or garden centres. Now, I get up on Sundays and spend a couple of hours reading the newspapers.'

**Bryan Jones (79, pensioner, Frampton Cotterell, near Bristol)**

**D** **Questions 14-17**

**For each question, only ONE of the choices is correct.**
**Write the corresponding letter in the appropriate box on your answer sheet.**

14. According to the diaries, in 1961, women rarely had free time on Sunday
   I. mornings.
   II. afternoons.
   III. evenings.

15. People want to do more on Sundays because
   I. more shops are open.
   II. it is a good day to graze.
   III. they are tired on Saturdays.

ourdiu.com | Shared by MD. JAKI ADIB KHAN

16. Shopping habits have changed since 1961 in that
   I. people shop less at weekends.
   II. men shop more than women.
   III. men do as much shopping as women.

17. Compared with 1961,
   I. women do far less housework on Sundays.
   II. men do far less housework on Sundays.
   III. men and women do far less housework on Sundays.

**E** **Write the answers to the following questions (18-20)**

18. How has the typical British Sunday changed over the past 40 years according to the study by Essex University sociologists?
19. What were some common activities for men and women on Sundays in 1961 compared to 2001?
20. How do modern Brits typically spend their Sundays, according to the individuals interviewed in the passage?

| 2 | | **Grammar** | **7x 1 = 7 Marks** | **CO2** |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**A** **The following sentences are examples of run-ons and fragments. Identify them and write the corrected forms of the sentences on your answer sheet.**

I. My father retired from the Air Force last year he is writing a book about his experiences.
II. The mayor's acceptance of the current status quo.
III. Sami mowed the grass this morning tonight he will water the flowers and bushes.
IV. The old writer, like all of the people in the world, having a great many notions in his head.
V. When the rest of the class rushed out into the sunshine.
VI. Written by a Black poet. Who had spent many years in the ghetto.
VII. The small girl seemed to be lost, she was crying and looking for her mother.

| 3. | | **Writing** | **1x 13 = 13 Marks** | **CO3** |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**A** In recent years, there has been a significant rise in the popularity of online education as an alternative to traditional classroom learning. While both methods have their advantages and disadvantages, the debate over which is better continues to spark discussions.

**In your opinion, what are the pros and cons of online education compared to traditional classroom learning? Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.**

**Write at least 250 words.**

ourdiu.com