

B.Pharm I Year II Semester (R15) Supplementary Examinations December 2017

**ENGLISH FOR PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION**

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

**PART – A**  
(Compulsory Question)

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- 1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)
- (a) What are the two major differences between a debate and a group discussion?
- (b) Read the example explaining cause and effect relationship and complete the sentences given identifying the key word.  
Ex. It had begun to rain **so** Prem and Amogh had to run inside.  
Cause: It had begun to rain. Effect: Prem and Amogh had to run inside. Key word: so  
(i) ----- Usha didn't bring her umbrella, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
(ii) Varsha was getting very annoyed and depressed (cause) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Choose the correct model verb:  
When I was younger I \_\_\_\_\_ remember anything, whether it happened or not.  
(i) Must. (ii) Could. (c) Would. (d) Have to.  
She thought, I \_\_\_\_\_ hurry before the robbers come.  
(a) Must. (ii) Have to. (iii) May. (iv) Would.
- (d) What are the steps involved in writing an essay?
- (e) What is a poster? Explain the purpose of designing a poster.
- (f) What are the rules for converting sentences into indirect speech?
- (g) Discuss the importance of defining the scope of the study while drafting a report.
- (h) Identify the meanings of the collocations given and use them in a sentence.  
For example read the meaning of the collocation 'categorically deny'.  
'Categorically deny' would mean – In no way did I do something.  
Sentence: I categorically don't want to spend any time doing that homework.  
(i) Deeply regret \_\_\_\_\_.  
(ii) Enthusiastically endorse \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Find the meaning of the phrasal verbs 'fall through' and 'figure out' make a sentence on your own. Read the example given and write your answer.  
Ex: Act up: "The babysitter had a difficult time. The children **acted up** all evening"
- (j) Write (telephonic) dialogues for seeking permission from your class teacher over phone expressing your inability to attend the classes for a week in order to attend your sister's wedding.

**PART – B**

(Answer all five units, 5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

**UNIT – I**

- 2 What are the prerequisites of a group discussion? Explain in detail.

**OR**

- 3 Write an essay 'Gender Sensitization in the Society is the need of the hour'.

**UNIT – II**

- 4 What is a book review? Explain with reference to the following elements citing examples from the book that you have read recently.
- (a) Introduction of the author.
- (b) Relevance of the title.
- (c) Central theme.

Contd. in page 2

OR

5 Write a summary of the passage given.

The worst and longest economic crisis in the modern industrial world, the Great Depression in the United States had devastating consequences for American society. At its lowest depth (1932- 33), more than 16 million people were unemployed, more than 5,000 banks had closed, and over 85,000 businesses had failed. Millions of Americans lost their jobs, their savings and even their homes. The homeless built shacks for temporary shelter- these emerging shantytowns were nicknamed Hoovervilles; a bitter homage to President Herbert Hoover, who refused to give government assistance to the jobless. The effects of the Depression – severe unemployment rates and a sharp drop in the production and sales of goods- could also be felt abroad, where many European nations still struggled to recover from World War I.

Although the stock market crash of 1929 marked the onset of the depression, it was not the cause of it: Deep, underlying fissures already existed in the economy of the Roaring Twenties. For example, the tariff and war-debt policies after World War I contributed to the instability of the banking system. American banks made loans to European countries following World War I. However, the United States kept high tariffs on goods imported from other nations. These policies worked against one another. Other countries could not sell goods in the United States; they could not make enough money to pay back their loans or to buy American goods.

And while the United States seemed to be enjoying a prosperous period in the 1920s, the wealth was not evenly distributed. Businesses made gains in productivity but only one segment of the population- the wealthy – reaped large profits. Workers received only a small share of the wealth they helped produce. At the same time, Americans spent more than they earned. Advertising encouraged Americans to buy cars, radios, and household appliances instead of saving or purchasing only what they could afford. Easy credit policies allowed consumers to borrow money and accumulate debt. Investors also wildly speculated on the stock market, often borrowing money on credit to buy shares of a company. Stocks increased beyond their worth, but investors were willing to pay inflated prices because they believed stocks would continue to rise. This bubble burst in the fall of 1929, when investors lost confidence that stock prices would keep rising. As investors sold off stocks, the market spiraled downward. The stock market crash affected the economy in the same way that a stressful event can affect the human body, lowering its resistance to infection.

The ensuing depression led to the election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. Roosevelt introduced relief measures that would revive the economy and bring needed relief to Americans suffering the effects of the depression, in his 100 days in office, Roosevelt and Congress passed major legislation that saved banks from closing and regained public confidence. These measures, called the New Deal, included the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which paid farmers to slow their production in order to stabilize food prices; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which insured bank deposits if banks failed; and the Securities and Exchange Commission, which regulated the stock market. Although the New Deal offered relief, it did not end the Depression. The economy sagged until the nation entered World War II. However, the New Deal changed the relationship between government and American citizens by expanding the role of the central government in regulating the economy and creating social assistance programs.

**UNIT – III**

6 Write an imaginary creative story 'on using a robot to write your exams and perform all your duties mechanically using a remote controller .....

OR

7 Create a poster on 'A new motor bike which runs on bio diesel' highlighting the headings, using appropriate colors, features of the bike, mileage, images, content etc. (you can use a chart/or one or two side of your answer paper).

**UNIT – IV**

8 Write dialogues in the following situations given.

You are a reporter of times of India and you have been called by the Governor of the state to discuss about the convocation to be held at JNTU Ananthapur, shortly.

OR

9 Discuss briefly each of the following steps involved in the processor of report writing.

- (a) Scope of the study.
- (b) Rationale of the study.
- (c) Methodology of data collection.

**UNIT – V**

10 Assume that you have applied for the post of bank probationary officer. You have been shortlisted for the post and you are required to attend a telephonic interview highlighting your credentials and choice of posting. Imagine the context and write dialogues/exchanges between the panel members with your responses.

OR

11 What are the most FAQ's (Frequently Asked Questions) in an interview? List any five questions and explain their significance in testing the candidate's potential for the job.

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