CHRIST (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY), BENGALURU - 560029

End Semester Examination March/April - 2019 Bachelor of Computer Applications II SEMESTER

Code: BCA221 Max.Marks: 100
Course: COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH Duration: 3Hrs

SECTION A

Answer any SIX of the following in 150 words

6X5=30

- 1 What are the types of resumes? Explain.
- 2 What are the do's and don'ts of presentation skills.
- **3** What are the features of paragraph writing and what format must be followed?
- **4** What is a thesis statement? Explain with an example.
- **5** What is critical analysis?
- **6** Explain the different forms of procedural writing.
- 7 Explain the essentials for questioning in procedural writing?

SECTION B

Answer all the following in 350 words

4X10 = 40

- **8** Write an essay of 750 words on the role of computers in green revolution. Point out the thesis statement and at least three topic statements, around 5 key words is mandatory.
- **9** Read the following text and paraphrase in words of your own within 250 words. Also provide a critical analysis of the text within 250 words.

The Centre has empowered the Reserve Bank of India to get banks to take tougher steps, including insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings against defaulters, to address the growing volume of bad loans on their books. An ordinance to amend the Banking Regulation Act of 1949 has been issued to guell doubts whether the existing provisions allowed the RBI to direct banks to deal with specific stressed assets. The RBI has also been vested with the power to form oversight committees wherever it deems fit. Currently such committees exist only for loans brought into a scheme for sustainable structuring of stressed assets, also known as S4A. Now the RBI can bring in such panels to monitor the alphabet soup of other mechanisms for tackling non-performing assets (NPAs) such as SDR (strategic debt restructuring) through the JLFs, or joint lenders' forums. The hope is that this will let bankers take decisive calls on loan accounts that have turned bad, as an independent oversight committee's approval could keep investigative agencies off their backs. Bankers may not always have the sectoral expertise to monetise or leverage assets underlying bad loans in the best possible way. Yet, their paralysis on the NPA front, with its collateral impact being the worst bank credit growth recorded in decades, is driven by the fear that they could get themselves implicated for poor lending and monitoring decisions. The success of this latest salvo against bad loans will depend on the fine print on how the ultimate decision — whether to take a haircut on a loan and restructure it or invoke bankruptcy clauses — is arrived at.

Perhaps of equal significance is the reshuffle of certain public sector bank officials announced on Friday. This is a clear signal that the NDA government is losing its patience with bankers persisting with a status quoist approach. The ordinance is the latest attempt to resolve the twin balance sheet problem (of indebted borrowers and NPA-burdened lenders) plaguing India's domestic investment cycle. In 2015, the Prime Minister launched a Gyan Sangam conclave with bankers, and an Indradhanush road map to revitalise public sector banks. Last year, a Banks Board Bureau was set up to recommend the appointment of top bosses at banks and help them develop strategies and plan raising of capital. If the government wants to see a spurt in investment and job-creation, it needs to do more than just pin its hopes on new oversight committees. It must amend the anti-corruption law as has been promised for a while now, and accept the need to fix the policy-level stress affecting

sectors such as telecom, power and highways. Above all, the government cannot in the same breath argue that the political cost of reforms is dissipating, but that the 're-privatisation' of banks as mooted by the RBI recently is still a holy cow for the Indian polity.

10 Read the following passage and pose three questions concerning the passage. Point out at least two glitches in the passage.

In 1999, a survey of 600 households of Kosovo Albanians by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that 86% of men and 89% of women had strong feelings of hatred towards the Serbs. Overall, 51% of men and 43% of women had a desire to seek revenge most or all of the time. Similar findings are seen, for example, with people from both sides of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The idea that feelings of revenge are bad for you comes from the quietist Judaeo-Christian traditions of confessing, forgiving, and turning the other cheek. The report of the Kosovan survey cast feelings of revenge as indicators of poor mental health, and it concluded by making recommendations for mental health programmes. In Croatia—a part of former Yugoslavia—a foreign led project told Croatian children affected by the war that not hating and mistrusting Serbs would help them recover from the trauma. In a recent study of victims of the apartheid era in South Africa-some of whom testified to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission—post-traumatic stress disorder and depression were significantly more common in those who were unforgiving towards the perpetrators than in those with high "forgiveness" scores. Such studies seek to give scientific weight to the notion that the mental health of victims is at risk if they do not forgive those who hurt them. The moral economy that operated during the hearings is indicated by the fact that commissioners were not comfortable if testifiers wept while giving evidence but that they did not like them to become angry. Victims of war are often expected to be vengeful because of their "traumatisation" or "brutalisation" and to promote new "cycles of violence." The emotional reactions of people affected by war are perceived as harmful to themselves and dangerous to others; this leads to a belief that the reactions of victims should be modified. In Rwanda and former Yugoslavia, in particular, such a belief provided the basis for counselling interventions used—often on a large scale by humanitarian organisations.

11 Read the two paragraphs and chart of the similarities and differences within 500 words.

Some of the most terrifying moments of my life have been in the midst of conflict: with American marines in Fallujah in 2004 and with armed bands in Sierra Leone in 1993. I stood next to mounds of dead Iranian soldiers, teenagers actually, during the Iran-Iraq War in 1984. The horror of war is a reality I have experienced firsthand. And yet an analyst must never give in to his or her emotions. He or she must view history with a heart of ice to find patterns that others miss. This is what Stanford classics professor Ian Morris does in his new book, War! What Is It Good For? Conflict and the Progress of Civilization from Primates to Robots. Morris, both an archaeologist and a historian, surveys thousands of years of history and comes away with the seemingly startling thesis that human progress has been helped, rather than hindered, by war. As he writes, "by fighting wars, people have created larger, more organized societies that have reduced the risk that their members will die violently." Indeed, in the Stone Age, you had as much as a 20 percent chance of dying violently at the hands of another human being. But in the 20th century — even with the trenches, even with Hitler, with Hiroshima, with terrorism and with a panoply of Third World wars — you had only a 1 or 2 percent chance of dying violently. Yes, as many as 200 million people may have died in wars throughout the 1900s, but roughly 10 billion lives were lived during that period. One may argue that this has merely been a matter of food production outpacing the production of assault rifles, so that violence has not so much been suppressed as overwhelmed by

science. But Morris sees another factor: the rise of Hobbesian Leviathans that could only come about by war itself. A Leviathan is the horrifying monster that Job beheld in the Bible, the "king over all the children of pride." The 17th century English philosopher Thomas Hobbes used the concept as a metaphor for a strong central government that, by monopolizing the use of force, would make men no longer fear each other but only the <u>authorities above them</u>. Such was the way toward peaceful progress. Morris shows that, ironically, throughout history Leviathan has generally been created not by reasoned discussion but by war. He laments that this is so but demonstrates that humanity has thus far found no other way.

War and it's effects are widely spread and can be long term or short term. Soldiers experience war differently than civilians, although either suffer in times of war, and women and children suffer unspeakable atrocities in particular. In the past decade, up to two million of those killed in armed conflicts were children. The widespread trauma caused by these atrocities and suffering of the civilian population is another legacy of these conflicts, the following creates extensive emotional and psychological stress. Present-day internal wars generally take a larger toll on civilians than state wars. This is due to the increasing trend where combatants have made targeting civilians a strategic objective. A state conflict is an armed conflict that occurs with the use of armed force between two parties, of which one is the government of a state. "The three problems posed by intra-state conflict are the willingness of UN members, particularly the strongest member, to intervene; the structural ability of the UN to respond; and whether the traditional principles of peacekeeping should be applied to intra-state conflict". Effects of war also include mass destruction of cities and have long lasting effects on a country's economy. Armed conflict have important indirect negative consequences on, infrastructure, public health provision, and social order. These indirect consequences are often overlooked and underappreciated. Most wars have resulted in a significant loss of life. Conflict characterizes a major obstacle for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly for the universal completion of primary education and gender equality in education. "The Millennium Development goals are the world's time-bound and quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensionsincome poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion-while promoting gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability. They are also basic human rights-the rights of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter, and security". There can be no doubt that armed conflict directly kills, injures, and harms more men than women in that combatants are predominantly male. Armed conflict has many indirect consequences such as on health and survival. "Armed conflict both generates conditions for increased morbidity and mortality".R

SECTION C

Answer all the following

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3X10 = 30

- 12 Draft an email requesting your manager to extend the deadline for the project submission. (Mention of technical terms mandatory).
- 13 Write a resume for the post of team leader. Work experience must span a period of 5 years, professional credentials of at least three is mandatory)
- 14 Write a letter to your superior enlisting the ways in which your organisation can upgrade to meet the market trends in IT. (Must enumerate at least three ways)