

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2019

Course: General English II **Semester: II**
Program: B.Tech. Computer Science & Engineering LLB (Hons.) with Specialization in Cyber Laws
Time: 03 Hours
Course code: **Max. Marks: 100**
Instructions: All Questions are compulsory

SECTION A [10]

Q1	Answer the following questions objectively	Marks	CO
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select the odd one out with reference to writing an email. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Heading b. Salutation c. Date d. Signature 2. Which of the following is not an element of <i>Heading</i> segment of an email? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. From b. To c. Subject d. Signature 3. When a lot of content has to be conveyed in an email, it should ideally be presented as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. One Long Paragraph b. Bullet Points c. Format of a Story d. Text and Pictures 4. Which of the following statements about an email is not true? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. "New Update" is a perfectly fine example of a subject line. b. "URGENT" should be avoided in the subject line. c. An email signature is a reflection of your personality. Adding a life quote, all your social media links and emoticons to pep it up is not fine. d. You just received a life-changing chain email titled "10 ways to transform your life." You should forward it to everyone in office. 5. Email font should be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Colourful and fancy b. Black in colour, easy to read, capital alphabets only where required c. Bright colours, easy to read d. Bold and all capital alphabets 	5	CO1

Q2.	<p>Fill in blanks choosing the appropriate words from the list [climax, connect, peak, outside, reading, comedy, impact, well-structured, lifting, in connection with, soliloquy, colourful, variety, denouement, aside, farce, catharsis, mimesis]</p> <p>i. When a character speaks something to the audience, which is not meant to be heard by the other characters on stage, the literary device used is _____.</p> <p>ii. The highest point in the structure of the drama is _____.</p> <p>iii. It is advisable to write a/an _____ schedule for your presentation.</p> <p>iv. The part of the play after the climax is referred to as _____.</p> <p>v. For an impressive presentation, always think _____ the screen.</p>	5	CO3
SECTION B [20]			
Q3	<p>Answer the following questions with reference to the following lines <i>It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven</i> <i>Upon the place beneath; it is twice blest;</i> <i>It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.</i></p> <p>i. What is being referred to in these lines?</p> <p>ii. Who is the speaker of the above quoted lines?</p> <p>iii. Explain the above quoted lines with reference to context.</p>	2 2 4	CO3
Q4.	<p>You are a young female trainee working at a reputed law firm. You are being sexually harassed by a senior legal consultant at the firm. You decide to see it redressed by the Sexual Harassment Prevention Cell of your organization. Ensure to keep your manager in the loop too. Mention the following for such an email:</p> <p>a. To (01 mark)</p> <p>b. cc (01 mark)</p> <p>c. Subject (02 marks)</p>	4	CO2
Q5	<p>Identify who or what is being referred to in any two of the following conversations.</p> <p>a. “O Jew! an upright judge, a learned judge!”</p> <p>b. Seven meters. I know it lasted that long.”</p> <p>c. What have you got? You whiskered baboon.”</p> <p>d. “He’s pure bred, firm on his feet, has well-sprung ribs.”</p>	4	CO3

Q6.	<p>Compile the following references as per <i>The Blue Book of Citation</i>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You would like to cite sections 1544 and 1546 of Title 18 of the United States Code, published in 2012. Please select the correct citation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18 U.S.C. §§ 1544, 1546 (2012). 18 U.S.C. § 1544, 1546 (2012). 18 U.S.C. §§ 1544, 1546 (2012). 18 U.S.C. §§ 1544, 1546. Cite the following case Latoya Lee, Appellant VERSUS State of Indiana, Appellee This case was decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana on November 5, 2015. It appears in volume 43, page 1271, of North Eastern Reporter, Third Series 	4	CO2
SECTION-C [20]			
Q 7.	<p>Answer any <i>two</i> questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the play <i>The Refund</i> as a satire. Critically analyse the role of Portia in the trial scene of Shakespeare’s <i>Merchant of Venice</i>. Discuss the cycle of religious hate with reference to Shakespeare’s famous play <i>Merchant of Venice</i>. 	12	CO3
Q8.	<p>You are not satisfied with one of your teachers. You do not like the way he or she teaches. Write an email to your Course Coordinator (CC) expressing your discontent. Ensure that you keep the Dean in the loop regarding the same. Do remember to mention all the elements of an email.</p>	8	CO4
SECTION-D [50]			
Q 9.	<p>Read the research excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Many women who are actually harassed by their husbands and in-laws files case under 498A. Lots of them live in rural areas, unaware of law or lack of necessary economic and moral support from their natal families. Going by the conviction rate reported by several judges and the Centre for Social Research the proportion of women who have genuine case is 2%. 98% of the women who file 498A cases are</p>	20 6+6+8	CO2

	<p>from urban background, and are either capable of finding themselves or have enough family support to fall back on. In every instance that one daughter-in-law files a false complaint, at least two women (an innocent sister-in-law and mother-in-law) are arrested and undergo stress, humiliation and harassment in the hands of exploitative police, lawyers, staff and officials in Indian courts before being acquitted several years later. So in every 100 cases 2 women genuinely and 98 women get away with perjury and extortion and many women suffer needlessly. Every year there is a rising number of cases fabricated by wives only to threaten, extort money from and wreak revenges from husbands and their in-laws, in case of marital discord. There are also false cases of sexual harassment, molestation and rape by women employees in order to threaten their males' colleagues of bosses and to extort money from them and to defame them. According to data obtained (using RTI) from the Ministry of Home Affairs, in the year 2005 alone, 58,319 cases were registered under charges of cruelty by husband and relatives (IPC 498A) and resulted in the arrest of 127,560 individuals including 339 children and 4512 adults over the age of 60. Less than 10% of the cases resulted in conviction of the accused. In the same year 15,409 individuals were arrested in Andhra Pradesh, including 417 senior citizens and 14 children. The Supreme Court of India has labeled the misuse of section 498A as "legal terrorism" and stated that "many instances have come to light where complaints are not bona fide and have been filed with an oblique motive. In such cases acquittal of the accused does not wipe out the ignominy suffered during and prior to the trial. Sometimes adverse media coverage adds to the misery." The Delhi High Court recently stated that, "Provisions under Domestic Violence Act should not go the IPC'S section 498A way (anti-dowry law), which, to our view is the most abused provision."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Based on the given excerpt, identify the purpose of the study and data collection techniques. 2. Point out at least Two findings stated by the author. State an example where the Act has been misused. 3. If you had to conduct a follow up research, based on the findings of this one, what would be your tentative area? State the purpose of study and proposed methodology for the follow op research. 		
<p>Q 10.</p>	<p>Frame an abstract of about 200 words from the given excerpt.</p> <p>Rolihlahla Mandela was born into the Madiba clan in the village of <u>Mvezo</u>, in the Eastern Cape, on 18 July 1918. His mother was Nonqaphi Nosekeni and his father was Nkosi Mphakanyiswa Gadla Mandela, principal counsellor to the Acting King of the Thembu people, Jongintaba Dalindyebo. In 1930, when he was 12 years old, his father died and the young Rolihlahla became a ward of Jongintaba at the Great Place in Mqhekezweni¹.Hearing the elders' stories of his ancestors' valour during the wars of resistance, he dreamed also of making his own contribution to the freedom</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>CO4</p>

struggle of his people.

He attended primary school in Qunu where his teacher, Miss Mdingane, gave him the name Nelson, in accordance with the custom of giving all schoolchildren "Christian" names. He completed his Junior Certificate at Clarkebury Boarding Institute and went on to Healdton, a Wesleyan secondary school of some repute, where he matriculated. He completed his BA through the University of South Africa and went back to Fort Hare for his graduation in 1943. Meanwhile, he began studying for an LLB at the University of the Witwatersrand. By his own admission he was a poor student and left the university in 1952 without graduating. He only started studying again through the University of London after his imprisonment in 1962 but also did not complete that degree. In 1989, while in the last months of his imprisonment, he obtained an LLB through the University of South Africa. He graduated in absentia at a ceremony in Cape Town.

Entering politics - Mandela, while increasingly politically involved from 1942, only joined the African National Congress in 1944 when he helped to form the ANC Youth League (ANCYL). In 1944 he married Walter Sisulu's cousin, Evelyn Mase, a nurse. They had two sons, Madiba Thembekile "Thembi" and Makgatho, and two daughters both called Makaziwe, the first of whom died in infancy. He and his wife divorced in 1958. Mandela rose through the ranks of the ANCYL and through its efforts, the ANC adopted a more radical mass-based policy, the Programme of Action, in 1949. In 1952 he was chosen as the National Volunteer-in-Chief of the Defiance Campaign with Maulvi Cachalia as his deputy. This campaign of civil disobedience against six unjust laws was a joint programme between the ANC and the South African Indian Congress.

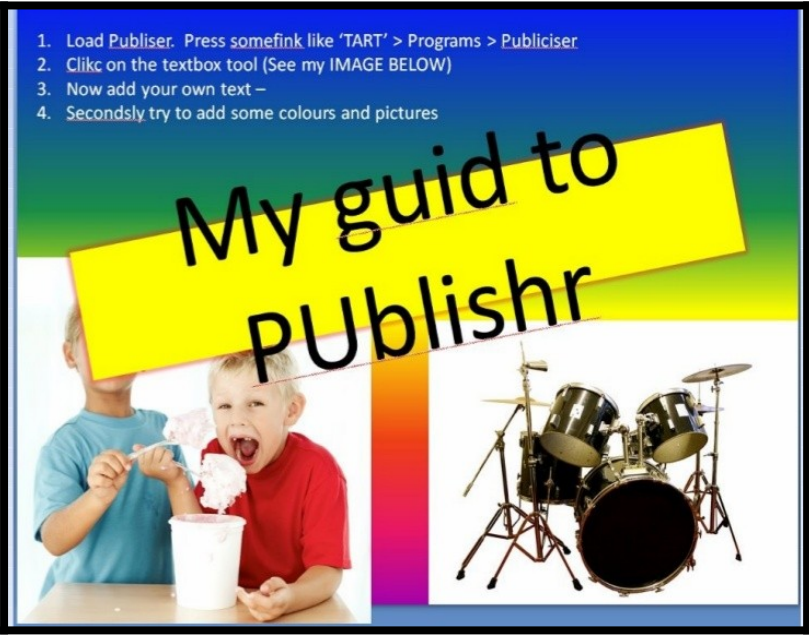
The Treason Trial- Mandela was arrested in a countrywide police swoop on 5 December 1956, which led to the 1956 Treason Trial. Men and women of all races found themselves in the dock in the marathon trial that only ended when the last 28 accused, including Mandela, were acquitted on 29 March 1961. On 21 March 1960 police killed 69 unarmed people in a protest in Sharpeville against the pass laws. This led to the country's first state of emergency and the banning of the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) on 8 April. Mandela and his colleagues in the Treason Trial were among thousands detained during the state of emergency. During the trial Mandela married a social worker, Winnie Madikizela, on 14 June 1958. They had two daughters, Zenani and Zindziswa. The couple divorced in 1996.

Release from prison- On 12 August 1988 he was taken to hospital where he was diagnosed with tuberculosis. After more than three months in two hospitals he was

transferred on 7 December 1988 to a house at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl where he spent his last 14 months of imprisonment. On 10 May 1994 he was inaugurated as

South Africa's first democratically elected President. On his 80th birthday in 1998 he married Graça Machel, his third wife. True to his promise, Mandela stepped down in 1999 after one term as President. He continued to work with the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund he set up in 1995 and established the Nelson Mandela Foundation and The Mandela Rhodes Foundation. In April 2007 his grandson, Mandla Mandela, was installed as head of the Mvezo Traditional Council at a ceremony at the Mvezo Great Place. He died at his home in Johannesburg on 5 December 2013.

Q 11. Identify *five* faults in the slide shown below:



10

CO2



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End Semester Examination, May 2019

Course: General English II **Semester: II**
Program: B.Tech. Computer Science & Engineering LLB (Hons.) with Specialization in Cyber Laws
Time: 03 Hours
Course code: CLNL1011 **Max. Marks: 100**
Instructions: All questions are compulsory

SECTION A [10]

Q1	Answer the following questions objectively	Marks	CO
	<p>1. Which of the following statements are true with reference to LinkedIn?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. You should only accept connection requests from people you know. b. You should connect with people in your company. c. You can prove your skills by posting samples of your work. d. Accessing LinkedIn while at work is being disloyal. e. Endorsements are important. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a, b, c, d, e ii. a, b, c and e iii. b, c, d, and e iv. b, c and e <p>2. Which of the following statements are true of LinkedIn etiquette?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Send the message I see you viewed my profile b. Ask the new connections to endorse your skills. c. Ask strangers for recommendations. d. Be diplomatic while responding. e. Remind people of how they know you. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a, b, c, d, e ii. a, b, d, and e iii. b, d and e iv. d and e <p>3. Identify the proper sequence of the elements of an abstract:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introductory Sentences , Significance of the Study, Approach, Major findings, Conclusion b. Introductory Sentences, Approach, Significance of the Study, Major Findings, Conclusion c. Introductory Sentences, Significance of the Study, Approach, 	4	CO1

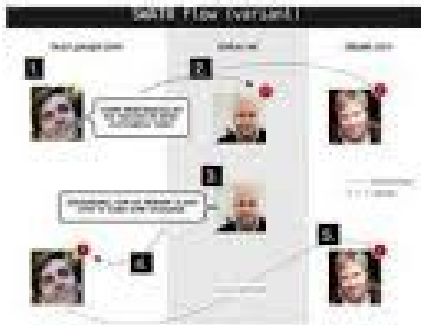
	<p style="text-align: center;">Conclusion, Major Findings</p> <p>4. Which of the following is the best example of a perfect headline for LinkedIn?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Abhinandan pursuing LLB from UPES Dehradun b. Abhinandan, an LLB student from UPES Dehradun, looking for internships c. Abhinandan, an LLB student from UPES Dehradun, looking for internships d. Both b and c 		
Q2.	<p>Fill in blanks choosing the appropriate words from the list [peak, Connect, reading, audience, impact, decoration, aside, impress, soliloquy, lifting, relate, engage, colour, variety, climax]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visual aids must be used to add _____ and strengthen _____ involvement during presentation. 2. The highest point in the structure of the drama is _____ 3. While delivering the presentation, one must avoid _____ from the paper or screen as it prevents you to _____ the audience. 4. The dramatic technique in which the character addresses the audience while he is alone on stage is known as _____. 	6	CO3
SECTION B [20]			
Q3	<p>Answer the following questions with reference to the following lines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Thou almost makest me waver in my faith, To hold opinion with Pythagoras, That souls of animals infuse themselves Into the trunks of men: thy currish spirit Govern’d wolf, who hang’d for human slaughter,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Even from the gallows, did his fell soul fleet And whilst thou lay’st in thy unhallowe’d dam, Infused itself in thee.”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Who is the speaker of these lines and who is being addressed? II. Explain the above quoted lines with reference to context. 	2 7	CO2
Q4.	<p>Akshit and Harish are good friends. Both of them have opposing viewpoints on politics. It has been observed by Akshit that Harish has started spewing anger online against anyone who holds a different view. Harish doesn’t even shy away from picking up a fight online. So much so that when Akshit posts anything,</p>	5	CO2

	Harish tries to prove his point even if it entails using cuss words. Finally, Akshit decides to take a stand in this case. Mention the suitable response for Akshit. Also, analyse the behaviour of Harish in this situation in the light of netiquette.		
Q5	<p>Identify who is being referred to in any two of the following conversations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> “He’s old and as ugly as a worn-out cab horse.” “He’s pure bred, firm on his feet, has well-sprung ribs.” “Do you know what we used to call you behind your back? We called you a cannibal.” “What have you got? You whiskered baboon.” 	2	CO1
Q6.	<p>Compile the following references as per The Blue Book of citations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Latoya Lee, Appellant VERSUS State of Indian, Appellee. The case was decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana on November 5, 2015. It appears on volume 43, page 1271, of North Eastern Reporter, Third Series. You wish to cite section 501 of Title 17 of the US Code. It appears in the main volume published in 2012. 	4	CO2
SECTION-C [20]			
Q7.	<p>Answer any <i>two</i> questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fritz Karinthy targets the modern education system for not preparing the students for life. Discuss. Analyse Portia (female) as a defender of Antonio (male) as shown by Shakespeare in <i>Merchant of Venice</i>. Discuss the status of Jews in Venice as evident in the Trial scene of the <i>Merchant of Venice</i>. 	12	CO2
Q8.	<p>1. Identify any ten errors in the email based on the best email writing practices:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>To: sidneyiim@gmail.co CC: everyone Subject: HELLO!</p> </div> <p>HI SiDnEy</p> <p>Hope d things are okay with you. Its gud to know that you will be back in Malaysia again in nov to hold a seminar on biz writing. Some bookstores are interested to put up a makeshift stall. Let me know ASAP.</p> <p>Looking forward to meeting you.</p>	8	CO4

	<p>Please revert at the earliest. ☺</p> <p>Warm Regards, Manoj</p>		
SECTION-D [50]			
<p>Q 9.</p>	<p>Read the research excerpt given below and frame an abstract. [200-250 words]</p> <p>The empirical literature on the impacts of labour laws has been shaped by theoretical perspectives, particularly those drawn from neoclassical labour economics where the conventional understanding has been that labour law rules operate as an exogenous intervention in, or interference with, the operation of market forces. This idea is vividly captured by Stigler’s analysis of the minimum wage (Stigler, 1946), which set the tone for much of the economic discussion of labour law regulation from the late 1940s onwards, and which directly inspired the economic analysis of labour law later carried out by Posner and other members of the Chicago school of law and economics (see Posner, 1984). In the neoclassical model, wages and employment are set by the interaction of supply and demand for labour. The market operates as an implicit regulator of decisions to trade, so that firms which underpay risk losing their workers to competitors just as workers who overbid for wages risk exclusion from employment as firms substitute capital for labour or cease to trade. The market also favours equality, in the sense of equal pay for work of equal value; the spontaneous movement of the market to equilibrium ensures that a single price or wage is set for labour of comparable productivity. Where inequalities or imperfections are observed, they are ascribed to non- or pre-market factors, such as differences in individuals’ endowments or preferences for work or leisure, or to employer’s ‘tastes’ for discrimination (Becker, 1957). Labour laws themselves are seen as an external source of imperfections; they originate in decisions made in the political sphere and reflect rent-seeking, or distributional demands, by collective groups. Rent-seeking, as it is aimed at redistribution rather than value creation, imposes a deadweight loss on the economy and so constitutes a source of inefficiencies. Further inefficiencies arise from distortions in the operation of the market which are induced by legal interferences with bargaining. Wage regulation (such as minimum wage or pay equity legislation, or the taking of wages out of competition through collective bargaining) depresses demand for labour. It thereby results in the exclusion from the market of those it is designed to help, that is, the low paid. Thus minimum wage laws, for example, are predicted to have particularly adverse effects for the young, workers without formal skills or qualifications, members of ethnic minority groups, and individuals seeking to return to the labour market after a spell of unemployment (Minford, 1985). From this point of view, labour legislation is not just inefficient, but discriminatory and unjust in its effects. For a long period after the publication of Stigler’s 1946 paper</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>CO2</p>

	<p>and the ensuing debate, the neoclassical model proved impervious to empirical challenge. This was in part because of the elegance and simplicity of the underlying theory, and the lack of consensus over alternatives; most economists took the view that ‘it takes a theory to beat a theory while facts only piece the theorist’s hide (Samuelson, 1951, cited in Kaufman, 2007: 8). In the early 1990s a challenge to the orthodox view emerged in the form of empirical studies apparently refuting the claim that minimum wage legislation caused higher unemployment. This work demonstrated that US states which raised their minimum wages experienced increases in both earnings and employment levels for younger workers (Card and Krueger, 1995), while Machin and Manning and their colleagues demonstrated that the abolition of minimum wage legislation in the UK had led to falling employment in the sectors affected (Machin and Manning, 1994; Dickens et al., 1993). These studies had a significant impact for a number of reasons. The empirical work was regarded as convincing in part because of the use of what were then relatively novel panel data techniques (including difference-in-differences analysis) to take advantage of the ‘natural experiment’ provided by variations in state-level provision (in the US) and sectoral regulation (in Britain). It also helped that, around this time, theory had developed to the point where a more systematic account could be given of labour market imperfections. The concepts of asymmetric information and ‘dynamic’ monopsony (Manning, 2003) were used to explain how imperfections could arise from the spontaneous operation of labour markets, without the need to invoke external interferences such as those derived from trade union activity or labour legislation. Meanwhile, transaction cost economics (Williamson et al., 1975) and behavioural economics (Fehr and Falk, 1999) were challenging the neoclassical assumption of perfect rationality on the part of labour market actors.</p>		
<p>Q10.</p>	<p>Based on the passage given below, frame a bio-brief. Do not exceed 200 words.</p> <p>One of the prominent leaders of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Arun Jaitley is the Finance Minister & Minister of Corporate Affairs in the government of India. He also served as a member to the Board of Governors of Asian Development Bank. He is a senior advocate in the Supreme Court and a former Additional Solicitor General of India. Jaitley served as the General Secretary of the BJP in 2002 and then again in 2004. He resigned from the post of General Secretary in 2009 after he was appointed as the leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha under the party principle of “One Man, One Post”. Jaitley has always emerged as a strategic planner of the BJP, helping his party member Narendra Modi win the assembly election in 2002. As the General Secretary, he managed eight assembly elections, which proved victorious for the BJP. He was re-elected to the Rajya Sabha in April 2012 for his third term. He was the Vice President of the BCCI but resigned after the IPL spot-fixing scandal.</p> <p>Arun Jaitley was born to a family of lawyers, social activists and philanthropists. His father, Maharaj Kishen Jaitley, was also a lawyer and they as a family resided</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>CO4</p>

	<p>in Naraina Vihar, New Delhi. His mother, Ratan Prabha, was a housewife and a social activist at the same time. Arun Jaitley did his schooling from the St. Xavier's School (1957-69). He was very passionate about studies, debates, and sports such as cricket. He is a graduate from the Shree Ram College of Commerce and was an active debater and President of the student union of the college. Later, he did LL.B. from the University of Delhi (1973-77).</p> <p>Since childhood Arun Jaitley had a great amount of interest in law and politics, and his victory in the election as the President of the Delhi University Students' Union marked the beginning of his political career. He was influenced by the activities of Janata Party and joined the movement against corruption then led by the Janata Party to create awareness among the general public about the misgovernance and corruption by high officials. He was appointed as the Convener of the Coordination Committee of the youth and student organisation.</p> <p>He started his political career in 1974 when he won the election to become the president of Delhi University Students' Union. At a time when the Congress's rule was very strong, by winning the election as an ABVP (Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad) candidate he made a never-ending impact on the people of India. He was a follower of Jai Prakash Narain, known as JP, and considered him his mentor. In 1975 when emergency was declared for 22 months, Arun Jaitley was one of the leaders to be detained and was imprisoned for 19 months in the Tihar Jail, Delhi. He considered this phase as the turning point in his life as he came across people of different backgrounds during his stay in the jail.</p> <p>In 1977, when the Congress suffered a humiliating defeat in the general election and Janata Party came to power, Arun Jaitley was the convener of the Loktantric Yuva Morcha</p>		
<p>Q 11</p>	<p>Given below is a slide from the worst presentation. Identify 5 faults in the slide that label it so.</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>CO2</p>



THE WORLD'S **WORST** POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS