Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category A by MHRD (now MoE)
Re-accredited with A++ Grade by NAAC. CGPA 3.65/4, Category I by UGC
Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

Master's Degree Examination – May 2025
II Semester

Class : I P.G. **Time: 3 Hours**
Major :French/Applied Psychology/Clinical Psychology/M.B.A./M.B.A. IT **Max. Marks: 100**

23MENI01 English for Academic and Professional Purposes

Course Outcomes:
CO1: Get exposure to different kinds of academic and professional writing in English
CO2: Become aware of typical conventions in the reading and writing of academic and professional texts
CO3: Develop reading and writing ability to produce academic texts like concept and position papers
CO4: Acquire knowledge of where to find suitable sources for academic writing and know how to reference them duly.
CO5: Apply knowledge of appropriate reading and writing strategies to produce academic texts

Part A **10 x 1 = 10**
Choose the Correct Answer

1. Which of the following is the best example for academic writing? CO1K1
   a. Paragraph writing b. Story writing
   c. Journal articles and books on academic topics d. Note making

2. Which of the following is the suitable style of academic writing? CO1K1
   a. Personal b. Impersonal and objective c. Economic d. Legible

3. What is the aim of Professional writing? CO2K1
   a. Clear, concise and seeks to convey information b. Distinct
   c. Accurate and neat d. Good quality

4. What would be the tone of Professional writing? CO2K1
   a. Personal b. Standard c. Typically formal d. Informal

5. Find out: detailed list of all the sources consulted and cited in a research paper or project CO3K1
   a. Comprehension b. Note taking c. Report d. Bibliography

6. What is the specialty of E-mail writing? CO3K1
   a. Accurate b. Clear and neat c. Instinct d. Easily understandable

7. What helps you to understand the speaker's perspective and identify any problems they may be facing? CO4K1
   a. Reading text b. Technical writing c. Memo d. Emphatic listening

8. Recall: "Tigers have stripes to help them hide better in their natural environment". CO4K1
   a. Ideas b. Fact c. Lecture d. Opinion

9. Analysing problems using quantitative and qualitative data is called CO5K1
   a. Analytical reports b. Informational reports
   c. Annual reports d. Statistical data

10. Recall : Summarizes a business's data, facts, and analysis CO5K1
   a. Business report b. Academic report c. Fact d. Opinion

Part B **5 x 6 = 30**

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

11.a. Explain the features of academic writing. CO1K2

(or)

11.b. Give some six tips for academic writing. CO1K2

12.a. Steps involved in report writing. CO2K4

(or)

12.b. How will you introduce yourself professionally? CO2K4

13.a. Explain the Do's and Dont's of a Group Discussion. CO3K3

(or)

13.b. Write a business letter's layout. CO3K3

14.a. Write about types of reports . CO4K2

(or)

14.b. State the importance of self-awareness in listening. CO4K2

15.a. Prepare a power point presentation on the topic "Literature and Environment". CO5K4

(or)

15.b. Prepare a presentation on Earthquakes with PPT slide. CO5K4

Part C **5 x 12 = 60**

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

16.a. Classify the strategies of academic writing. CO1K6

(or)

16.b. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: CO1K6

Would you like a robot in your house? It's now generally accepted that in the future, robots will take over many of our tasks, especially jobs of a repetitive nature. But it's highly doubtful if robots will ever be able to do any of the more creative types of work-or indeed if people would want them to. In the home, robots would probably be used to do the cleaning, table-laying, scrubbing and washing up, but it's considered unlikely that they'll be used to do the cooking atleast, not in the near future. According to engineers, robots will do nothing more original or sophisticated than have been programmed to do by human beings. And so robots in the home might not be creative enough to do the cooking, plan the meals, and so on. They would be used as slaves, thereby freeing people to do more of the things they want.

In factories, mobile robots would carry out all the distribution and Assembly tasks while human beings carry out research and draw up plans for new products. Human beings would still be responsible for diagnosing faults and for repairing and maintaining machinery. On the farm, robots would probably drive tractors; they'd be programmed to keep their eyes on the grounding front to guidethe tractor along a straight line or between rows of vegetables.

The robots themselves would probably not look at all like human beings because their design

would be chiefly functional. For instance, it would not be at all surprising to find a robot with an eye in the palm of its hand and a brain in one of its feet.

i. What are works that Robots could do at home?

ii. Who do Engineers say about Robots?

iii. Who is responsible for the faults of Robots?

iv. What is the difference in functioning of Robot and Human?

v. Comment on the last line of this passage.

vi. What Robot for what purpose that you would prefer to have?

17.a. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it: CO2K4

The cheapness of small computers has spread them in their hundreds thousands all over the world. Millions of people are beginning to worry that they and more alarmingly their children are incomputerate, an even worse disadvantage than illiteracy. Certainly, it is true now that the computer sector of national economics is one of the few that show any signs of life. Young computer scientists straight out of university command substantial salaries as professionals in the hardware and software industries. People with such slighter skills- perhaps no more than a few months' experience of self-taught BASIC – are beginning to be in demand to manage microcomputers in business.

There is a myth, which has been carefully fostered by the giant computer organizations that there is something magical about computers and the people who run them. The legend has got about that computers are 'electronic brains' and that programmers are some sort of supermen. The facts are that computers are very stupid and the people who program them are normal human beings. Anyone who can count from 0 to 7 on his fingers and can make 8 can learn to be a programmer. The business is not difficult; it is just tricky.

It is very misleading to imagine that computers can "think" like people. They cannot. They have no more a mind of their own than a lawnmower. However, they make it possible for people to 'bottle' thought. You work out how to do a particular job or solve a problem., write a program, and the computer will then apply your thinking to that job or problem as long and as often as you like. In this sense, computers and programs are half alive because they perpetuate the thinking of their creators. In the trade you often hear people say things like, 'How does that subroutine know it ought to do such and such…? , as if it were a human. What they ought perhaps to say is : 'How did the person who wrote the subroutine expect information to get it to make it do such and such ?

The information processing revolution promises to make profound changes in our way of life, but these changes will be no more difficult than many others which have been successfully assimilated. In recent history we had the revolutions of painting, industrial production, railways, electricity, telegraph and telephones, flying, radio and television. Computing is merely one more step in the human race's continuous drive to master its environment. We invented machinery to save and surpass our bodies' labour; now we have invented computers to save the labour of our minds.

In the end, no doubt, computing will take us to places we never dreamed of when we started.

I. Answer the following questions :

a. What is the myth that has been carefully fostered by giant computer corporations?

b. What is the legend about computers and programs?
c. In what sense are computers and programs half-alive?
d. What are the revolutionary inventions we have had in recent history?
e. In what sense are the inventions revolutionary?

II. State whether the following observations are true or false:
a. People with inadequate computer skills are not required to manage microcomputers in business.
b. Computers are thinking machines.
c. Computers can reduce physical labour and mental fatigue.
d. Computers can take us to any part of a country in the world.
e. In the world of information technology revolution is not taking place.

III. Give suitable title to the passage (2 marks)

(or)

17.b. Read the following passage and **make notes on it** : CO2K4

Anaesthetics: Pain Killing Drugs

Anaesthetics are drugs causing unconsciousness or insensibility to pain. Their use in modern medicine permits painless surgery during the simplest operation of a few minutes' duration, to the most delicate operation lasting many hours.

Anaesthetics are divided into two broad groups, General Anaesthetics and Local Anaesthetics. General Anaesthetics can cause total unconsciousness in the patient by temporarily altering the normal activities of the central nervous system. Local Anaesthetics temporarily deaden sensation on a particular, or local, area of the body.

General Anaesthetics are usually administered to the patient in one of two ways; inhalation or intra-venous injection. In the inhalation method, the patient breathes a gas or vapour into his lungs. In the intravenous injection, the drug is put directly into a vein.

Two drugs often used as general anaesthetics in operations of short duration are the liquids Vinethene, which causes rapid anaesthesia and Trilene, which produces a light, pain-killing effect. Trilene is usually combined with nitrous oxide and oxygen.

Not all surgery requires that the patient be unconscious. For minor operations, only restricted, or local area of the body need be made insensible to pain; thus a local anaesthesia is administered. The local anaesthetic prevents sensations of pain from traveling through the nerves in the drugged area.

Local anaesthesia can be produced through three sites of injection. Infiltration is the injection of the drug into the tissues. Block anaesthesia is produced by the injection of the drug around the main nerves leading to the operation area. These main nerves are blocked from transmitting sensory impulses. Spinal anaesthesia results from the injection of the drug into the space surrounding the spinal cord.

18.a. Write a group discussion on : Advantages and disadvantages of AI. CO3K5

(or)

18.b. Write an essay on 'The Importance of Good Health'. CO3K5

19.a. What are the steps involved in listening to the presentation? CO4K3

(or)

19.b. Discuss the ways to distinguish between relevant and irrelevant information in a text. CO4K3

20.a. Prepare a presentation on climate change with PPT slide. CO5K2

(or)

20.b. You are the Works Manager in Industrial Gases Limited where LPG cylinders are filled for

utilization by the consumers. Write a report to the Chairman of the Company about an accident that happened in the LPG filling section in which three workers were serious injured. CO5K2

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