

**University of Karachi**  
**Department of Pharmacognosy**  
**Morning and Evening Programs**  
**Final Examinations – Fall 2020**  
**English Compulsory Exam (Part 1)**

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**Instructions: (Read carefully before you begin answering the questions):**

- 1. There are a total of 2 sections in the exam, for a total of [100] points.**
  - 2. Part 1 consists of a writing section consisting of 55 marks. This is an assignment-based part. Students will submit only one file on Google Classroom as a response to this question. The file name should include your student ID and name as in attendance list and Morning/ Evening (E.g: 166 Ali Saad Evening). You may submit your answers in a typed form in a Word or PDF document, or you may submit one single document consisting of pictures of your work in handwriting. In this case, please ensure each page consists of your name, student ID and page number. Multiple files will not be accepted. Due date for submission of your answers for Part 1 is **Saturday, 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2021 (11:59 PM)****
  - 3. Part 2 consists of 45 marks. The section will be conducted on the day of your exam, i.e. **Friday, 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2021** from **10:00- 11:30 AM**. All instructions regarding this part will be shared before the exam. All students must remain online during given time. Kindly arrange for backup internet connection in case of power cut. Also, please ensure that you remember the ID and password for your Gmail account using which you have joined Google Classroom.**
  - 4. Late submissions for both Part 1 and 2 will not be accepted, please be punctual.**
  - 5. Any Plagiarism found in the responses will be dealt with strictly. You may use the internet as a resource, but avoid copying anything.**
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**Q.1: Read the passage provided below and answer the questions that follow. (        /15)**

(1) 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.

(2) 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. If 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

**Q.1.a: Summarize the passage within 150-200 words.** ( /5)

**Q.1.b: What do you understand from the term ‘spiraled downward’ in paragraph 3? Use examples from the text to elaborate how this concept led to the depression? Do you think there was a spiral effect in the improvement/ recovery phase as well?** ( /5)

**Q.1.c: You have learnt about the Great Depression in the US from this passage. Considering the current economic state in Pakistan during the ongoing pandemic, do you think we are also leading to a similar depression? Why or why not? (You may use the internet to gather evidence. However, it is mandatory to mention reference of the source of information quoted in your answer.)** ( /5)

**Q.2: You have been working in an organization for over 5 years. During your tenure, you have shown considerable growth and displayed satisfactory performance. Write a letter to your boss, convincing him/ her to offer you a promotion. ( /10)**

**Q.3: You are working as a Human Resource Manager at a newly established business unit. In a recent observation, you realized the need for a training program focusing on development of business etiquettes. Write a memorandum to highlight the need for training and announce details of the training planned. Assume all necessary details.( /10)**

**Q.4: Write a discussion essay on any one of the following prompts. Write points in both favour and against the topic. (Word limit: 300-350 words) ( /20)**

- a. There is a practice in Japanese schools to make children do all cleaning at the schools. Such a practice should be followed by schools in Pakistan as well.
- b. Social work internship should be mandatory for Pakistani students to receive a bachelor's degree.
- c. There should be a complete ban on wedding expenditure in Pakistan. Everyone should be compelled to marry in a simple manner.

Marking Criteria	
Area	Marks
Content	/8
Use of evidence to support arguments	/4
Structure and organization	/4
Grammar and spelling	/4