



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Prof. A/2015

Examination:- Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)

Roll No. ....

Subject: English Compulsory  
PAPER: 6 (New Course)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.  
MAX. MARKS: 100

**NOTE: Attempt all the given questions.**

**Q.1 Read the following passage and answers the questions. (15)**

After riding all morning along a hot dusty road, Jamil came to a slope. It was gradual at first and by changing to a lower gear Jamil was able to ascend though at a lower speed. But the road grew steeper and steeper and after some time by no amount of effort could Jamil ascend while still mounted on his bicycle. He dismounted and panting from his previous exertion pushed his machine up the remaining slope to the ridge. After that it was plain sailing, dangerous though it was but he free-wheeled all the way down to the town where a cool drink and refreshing bath awaited him.

1. Why did Jamil have to change gear? (03)
2. Why was Jamil unable to continue cycling up the slope? (03)
3. How do you know that he did try to cycle all the way up? (03)
4. Why was he breathing hard after dismounting? (03)
5. Why do you think Jamil did not mind the danger as he free-wheeled down to the town? (03)

**Q2. Write an essay on the following topic. (15)**

A) Our Education System B) The importance of Scientific Education

**Q3. What is the difference between inference and deduction elaborate with examples? (10)**

**Q4. Write a paragraph on the given topic. (10)**

My Mother

**Q5. Write a letter on the given topic. (10)**

Write a letter to your father thanking for gift.

**Q6. Write a dialogue on any one given situation. (10)**

- A) Dialogue on difficulties of learning English
- B) Dialogue between two friends on a cricket match

**Q7. Discuss prominent and important elements of impressive CV? (10)**

**Q8. What is speed reading? Discuss the importance of speed reading. (10)**

PTO

Q9. Apply scanning on the given text and extract the required information. (10)

Kibor		
Following were the Karachi inter-bank offered rates on Tuesday		
	Bid	Offer
1-week	8.48	9.48
2-week	8.77	9.27
1-month	9.52	10.02
6-month	9.88	10.38
9-month	10.12	10.62
1-year	10.36	10.86
2-year	10.62	11.12
3-year	10.87	11.37

1. On which day the rates were offered?
2. Which city the inter-bank rates belong to?
3. What was the 9-month bid?
4. What was the offer for 2-year?
5. Write bid and offer for 6-month?



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Prof. A/2016

Examination:- Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)

Roll No. ....

Subject: English Compulsory  
PAPER: 6 (New Course)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.  
MAX. MARKS: 100

**NOTE: Attempt all the given questions.**

**Q.1 Read the following passage and answers the questions. (15)**

A material is what something is made of. There are 5 basic materials. Most things are made with these materials. Some things are made of metal. Some things are made of glass. Some things are made of wood. Some things are made of cloth. And some things are made of plastic. There are some other materials. But they are not used as much as these 5 materials. Let's talk about metal first. Metal is very heavy. And it is very hard and strong. It usually feels cool if you touch it. We use metal to make lots of things. We use it for forks and knives. We use it for keys. We use it for cars. We use it for these things because it is very strong. Next, let's talk about glass. Glass is very smooth. It feels cool to touch. It is not as heavy as metal. It is hard. But it is not strong. It breaks very easily! Then why do we use it? We use it because it is clear! You can see through glass! That's why we use it for windows. That's also why we use it for glasses. Now, let's talk about wood. Wood is lighter than metal and glass. It is not as strong as metal. But it is much stronger than glass. We use wood to make lots of things. Things made from wood are usually light and hard and strong. Chairs and tables are made from wood. Pencils are made from wood. Now let's talk about cloth. Cloth is very light. It is much lighter than wood. And it is very soft. We use cloth to make lots of things. For example, it is used to make clothing. And it is used to make blankets. Last, let's talk about plastic. Plastic is also very light. But it is different from cloth. Sometimes it is soft. And sometimes it is hard. Plastic can be used to make thin plastic bags. These are light, soft, and strong. But plastic can also be used to make bicycle helmets. These are light, hard, and strong. A helmet and a bag seem different. But they are both made from plastic.

**1) Which sentence from the passage best describes the main idea?**

- A. "We use cloth to make lots of things."
- B. "Metal is very heavy."
- C. "There are 5 basic materials."
- D. "A helmet and a bag seem different."

**2) According to the passage, which of these things is a material?**

- A. chairs
- B. clothing
- C. windows
- D. wood

**3) According to the passage, how does glass feel?**

- A. smooth and cool
- B. warm and soft
- C. light and hard
- D. sharp and heavy

**4) In paragraph 4, the passage says, "Wood is lighter than metal and glass." What is the main purpose of this sentence?**

- A. to explain something
- B. to recommend something
- C. to compare something
- D. to demonstrate something

5) Which material would you use if you wanted to make something that was strong and very light? A. plastic

B. wood

C. metal

D. glass

Q2. Write an essay on the following topic.

(15)

A) An Ideal College B) Life in College Hostel

Q3. What is paragraph writing according to you?

(10)

Q4. Write a letter on the given topic.

(10)

Write a letter to friend and invite him to do peer study for exams.

Q5. How good speed reading can make you proficient in reading?

(10)

Q6. Prepare sample of CV.

(10)

Q7. Apply scanning on the given text and extract the required information. (10)

#### The Red Fox

The red fox couldn't have chosen a worse time to bring a litter of kits into the world. Nestled in a small hollow beneath a hickory tree, curled against their mother's plush fur, the three young kits were warm and comfortable. But when the freezing storms came, the shallow nest would surely let in the snow. And it would be too easy for predators to find the babies when their mother left them to search for food. The fox knew she would have to seek a new home, and soon."

1. Where had the red fox chosen to nestle?

2. How many young kits did the red fox have?

3. Who might be able to find the babies if the red fox left them alone?

Q8. What is inference according to you?

(10)

Q9. Write a dialogue on the given situation.

(10)

A) Dialogue between a student and a police sergeant on one-wheeling

B) Dialogue between a teacher and a student who is habitual latecomer



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Prof. 2<sup>nd</sup> A/2016

Examination:- Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)

Roll No. ....

Subject: English Compulsory

PAPER: 6 (New Course)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 100

**NOTE: Attempt ALL the given questions.**

**Q.1 Read the following passage and answers the questions. (15)**

A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. Unless you tell it to! Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines. Long ago, people imagined robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet's name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. But they were not real. They were imaginary. Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm. In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

**1) As used in paragraph 1, we can understand that something special is NOT**

- A. normal
- B. expensive
- C. perfect
- D. tired

**2) According to the author, robots may be used to**

- I. make cars
- II. explore volcanoes
- III. answer telephone calls

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

**3) What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?**

- A. to show how easy it is to make a robot
- B. to tell what a robot is
- C. to describe the things a robot can do
- D. to explain the difference between a robot and a machine

**4) According to the passage, when was the first real robot made?**

- A. 1961
- B. 1900
- C. 2003

D. 2000 years ago

5) Using the information in the passage as a guide, which of these gives the best use of a robot?

A. to help make a sandwich

B. to help tie shoes

C. to help read a book

D. to help explore Mars

**Q2. Write an essay on the following topic. (15)**

A) The Place of English in Pakistan B) The Importance of Scientific Education

**Q3. What is paragraph writing according to you? (10)**

**Q4. Write a letter on the given topic. (10)**

Write a letter to your father and inform him about hostel and university environment.

**Q5. Speed reading is step ahead of reading skill, how? (10)**

**Q6. Prepare sample of CV. (10)**

**Q7. What is skimming according to you? (10)**

**Q8. What is inference according to you? (10)**

**Q9. Write a dialogue on the given situation. (10)**

A) Dialogue between two women about doing shopping

B) Dialogue between two school friends meeting after years



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Prof. A/2017

Examination:- Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)

Roll No. ....

Subject: English Compulsory  
PAPER: 6 (New Course)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.  
MAX. MARKS: 100

**NOTE: Attempt all the given questions.**

**Q.1 Read the following passage and answers the questions. (15)**

Persuasion is the art of convincing someone to agree with your point of view. According to the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, there are three basic tools of persuasion: ethos, pathos, and logos. Ethos is a speaker's way of convincing the audience that she is a credible source. An audience will consider a speaker credible if she seems trustworthy, reliable, and sincere. This can be done in many ways. For example, a speaker can develop ethos by explaining how much experience or education she has in the field. After all, you would be more likely to listen to advice about how to take care of your teeth from a dentist than a firefighter. A speaker can also create ethos by convincing the audience that she is a good person who has their best interests at heart. If an audience cannot trust you, you will not be able to persuade them. Pathos is a speaker's way of connecting with an audience's emotions. For example, a speaker who is trying to convince an audience to vote for him might say that he alone can save the country from a terrible war. These words are intended to fill the audience with fear, thus making them want to vote for him. Similarly, a charity organization that helps animals might show an audience pictures of injured dogs and cats. These images are intended to fill the viewers with pity. If the audience feels bad for the animals, they will be more likely to donate money. Logos is the use of facts, information, statistics, or other evidence to make your argument more convincing. An audience will be more likely to believe you if you have data to back up your claims. For example, a commercial for soap might tell you that laboratory tests have shown that their soap kills all 7,000,000 of the bacteria living on your hands right now. This piece of information might make you more likely to buy their brand of soap. Presenting this evidence is much more convincing than simply saying "our soap is the best!" Use of logos can also increase a speaker's ethos; the more facts a speaker includes in his argument, the more likely you are to think that he is educated and trustworthy. Although ethos, pathos, and logos all have their strengths, they are often most effective when they are used together. Indeed, most speakers use a combination of ethos, pathos, and logos to persuade their audiences. The next time you listen to a speech, watch a commercial, or listen to a friend try to convince you to lend him some money, be on the lookout for these ancient Greek tools of persuasion.

**1) As used in paragraph 2, what is the best antonym for credible?**

- A. unintelligent
- B. boring
- C. dishonest
- D. amazing

**2) Amy is trying to convince her mother to buy her a pair of \$200 shoes. She says: "Mom, the shoes I have are really old and ugly. If I don't get these new shoes, everyone at school is going to laugh at me. I will be so embarrassed that I will want to die." What form of persuasion is Amy using here?**

- A. pathos
- B. ethos
- C. logos
- D. a combination of ethos, pathos, and logos

**3) According to the passage, logos can build ethos because**

- A. an audience is more easily convinced by facts and information than simple appeals to emotions like pity or fear
- B. an audience is more likely to trust a speaker who uses evidence to support his argument
- C. a speaker who overuses pathos might make an audience too emotional; audiences who are too frightened or too sad are unlikely to be persuaded
- D. a speaker can use misleading or false information to make his argument seem more convincing

**P.T.O.**



4) Gareth is running for mayor. He tells his audience: "Under our current mayor, there have been 15,000 new cases of unemployment. If he stays in office, who knows how many more people will lose their jobs? The number could go up even higher. When I was the CEO of Magnatech, I helped to create over 1,000 new jobs. I can do the same thing for this city if you vote for me." Which form of persuasion is Gareth using here?

I. pathos

II. logos

III. Ethos

A. I only

B. I and II only

C. II and III only

D. I, II, and III

5) According to the passage, the most effective tool of persuasion is

A. ethos, because you cannot persuade an audience that does not trust you

B. logos, because it can also be used to build ethos

C. a combination of ethos, pathos, and logos

D. pathos, because human beings are most easily persuaded by emotion

**Q2. Write an essay on the following topic. (15)**

A) The ideal student B) The importance of scientific research

**Q3. Write a paragraph on the given topic. (10)**

**Parents**

**Q4. Write a letter on the given topic. (10)**

Write a letter to friend and describe him an accident you have recently seen.

**Q5. Write a comprehensive not on speed reading? (10)**

**Q6. Prepare sample of CV. (10)**

**Q7. Apply scanning on the given text and extract the required information. (10)**

<b>Kibor</b>		
Following were the Karachi inter-bank offered rates on Tuesday		
	<b>Bid</b>	<b>Offer</b>
1-week	8.48	9.48
2-week	8.77	9.27
1-month	9.52	10.02
6-month	9.88	10.38
9-month	10.12	10.62
1-year	10.36	10.86
2-year	10.62	11.12
3-year	10.87	11.37

1. On which day the rates were offered?

2. Which city the inter-bank rates belong to?

3. What was the 9-month bid?

4. What was the offer for 2-year?

5. Write bid and offer for 6-month?

**Q8. Inference can be seen in real life, how, relate this concept with your understanding of inference? (10)**

**Q9. Write a dialogue on the given situation. (10)**

A) Dialogue between a student and police sergeant on one-wheeling

B) Dialogue between two women about doing something





# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Prof: 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual - 2017

Examination:- Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)

Roll No. ....

Subject: English Compulsory  
PAPER: 6 (New Course)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.  
MAX. MARKS: 100

**NOTE: Attempt all the given questions.**

**Q.1 Read the following passage and answers the questions. (15)**

All spiders spin webs. That's because webs help spiders. Webs help spiders do three things. Webs help spiders hold eggs. Webs help spiders hide. And webs help spiders catch food. Webs help spiders hold eggs. Many spiders like to lay their eggs in their webs. The webs help keep the eggs together. Webs help spiders keep their eggs safe. Webs help spiders hide. Most spiders are dark. They are brown, grey, or black. But spider webs are light. They are white and cloudy. When spiders hide in their webs, they are harder to see. Webs help spiders catch food. Spider webs are sticky. When a bug flies into the web, it gets stuck. It moves around. It tries to get out. But it can't. It is trapped! Spiders can tell that the bug is trapped. That's because spiders feel the web move. And the spider is hungry. The spider goes to get the bug. As you can see, webs help spiders hold eggs. Webs help spiders hide. And webs help spiders catch food. Without webs, spiders would not be able to live like they do. Spiders need their webs to survive!

**1) This passage is mostly about**

- A. spider colors
- B. spider webs
- C. spider eggs

**2) Spider webs help spiders**

- I. hold eggs
  - II. catch food
  - III. find water
- A. I only
  - B. I and II only
  - C. I, II, and III

**3) As used in paragraph 4, the word trapped most nearly means**

- A. stuck
- B. hidden
- C. eaten

**4) How can spiders tell when something is trapped in their web?**

- A. They hear it.
- B. They smell it.
- C. They feel it.

**5) As used in the last sentence of the passage, the word survive means to stay**

- A. alive
- B. hidden
- C. caught

**Q2. Write an essay on the following topic. (15)**

A) Our education system B) Social work for students

**Q3. Write a paragraph on the given topic. (10)**

**Building of moral character**

**Q4. Write a letter on the given topic. (10)**

Write a letter to your father telling him the cause of your failure..

**Q5. Being a good reader one should have command on speed reading, why? (10)**

**Q6. Write a note on CV writing? (10)**

**Q. 7 Apply scanning on the given text and extract the required information. (10)**

Call for HELP	
<b>EMERGENCIES</b>	
Edhi Control -----	115
Police Help-----	15
Governor house-----	9200081
Fire Brigade-----	16
Bomb Disposal-----	9211022-29
MCL Complaint-----	9211022-29
<b>HOSPITALS</b>	
Services-----	9203402-11
Mayo-----	9211100-9
General-----	5810892-8
Sheikh Zayed-----	5865731
<b>AMBULANCE</b>	
Rescue-----	1122
Edhi-----	115
<b>BLOOD BANK</b>	
Edhi-----	5417440
Fatimid-----	5863950
Islamic Illiance-----	7588649
<b>RAILWAY/PIA</b>	
City Station-----	117
Reservation-----	9201772
Railway Police-----	1333
Punjab University-----	9231257

1. Find out telephone number of Rescue?

2. Whose number is 5417440?

3. What is the number of Punjab University?

4. Make a list of numbers beginning with digit 9?

5. Whose telephone number is 1333?

**Q8. What is inference according to you? (10)**

**Q9. Write a dialogue on the given situation. (10)**

- A) Dialogue between two friends on fate  
B) Dialogue between two friends on health



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Prof: Annual – 2018

Examination: Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)

Roll No. ....

Subject: English Compulsory

PAPER: 6 Part – II (New Course)

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 30 min.  
MAX. MARKS: 80

*Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.*

Attempt all questions.

**Q.2: Make Précis and answer the following questions given at the end of the paragraph. (12+8)**

A life of action and danger moderates the dread of death. It not only gives us fortitude to bear pain, but teaches us at every step the precarious tenure on which we hold our present being. Sedentary and studious men are the most apprehensive on this score. Dr. Johnson was an instance in point. A few years seemed to him soon over, compared with those sweeping contemplations on time and infinity with which he has been used to pose himself. In the still life of a man a letters there was no obvious reason for a change. He might sit in an arm chair and pour out cups of tea to all eternity would it had been possible for him to do so. The more rational cure after all for the inordinate fear of death is to set a just value on life. If we mere wish to continue on the scene to indulge our head strong humour and tormenting passions, we had better be gone at once; and if we only cherish a fondness for existence according to the good we desire from it, the pang we feel at parting which it will not be very server.

**Questions:**

1. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
2. What type of people are afraid of death and why?
3. How can we get rid of the fear of death?
4. What idea do you form about Dr. Johnson from this passage?
5. Make a précis of the passage.

**Q.3: Write an essay of 300 words on any one of the following topics given below. (20)**

- (i). Democracy and Pakistan
- (ii). Crises of Water and Electricity in Pakistan
- (iii). Terrorism

**Q.4: Write a letter to your Sister inquires about her health. (10)**

**Q.5: Prepare a sample of CV matching your potentials with the job applying for. (10)**

**Q.6: what is speed reading? Give some suggestions to increase speed reading. (10)**

**Q.7: What is the difference between skimming and scanning? Write some benefits of scanning. (10)**





# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Prof: Annual – 2018

Examination: Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)

Roll No. ....

Subject: English Compulsory

PAPER: 6 Part – I (Compulsory) (New Course)

TIME ALLOWED: 30 min.

MAX. MARKS: 20

**Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.**

**Please encircle the correct option. Each MCQ carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.**

Q.1 (A). Circle around the correct options.

(5)

(i) Dynamic verbs are the opposite of.

- (A) Regular verb (B) Irregular verbs  
(C) Stative verbs (D) Phrasal verb

(ii) This, that, these, those are examples of;

- (A) Personal pronoun (B) Demonstrative pronoun  
(C) Possessive pronoun (D) Relative pronoun

(iii) A phrasal verb is a verb that is combined with an adverb or a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Noun (B) Preposition  
(C) Adjective (D) Determiner

(iv) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a verb that is combined with a preposition to create a new meaning.

- (A) Stative verb (B) Compound verb  
(C) Phrasal verb (D) Regular verb

(v) "The students in the library read many interesting books, but none provided the information needed for the research paper", is an example of

- (A) Simple sentences (B) Compound sentence  
(C) Complex sentence (D) Compound complex sentence

Q.1 (B) Out of the four alternative suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

(5)

(i) Are they playing match against them?

- (A) Is a match being played against our team by them?  
(B) Is a match be played against our team by them?  
(C) Is a match played against our team by them?  
(D) Is a match been played against our team by them?

(ii) My father did not buy a new car.

- (A) A new car was not be bought by my father?  
(B) A new car is not bought by my father.  
(C) A new car was not bought by my father.  
(D) A new car is not be bought by my father.

(iii) You will praise her very much.

- (A) She will praised very much by you.  
(B) She will be praised very much by you.  
(C) She will being praised very much by you.  
(D) She will been praised very much by you.

(iv) Have you taken a rest?

- (A) Have a rest been taken by you? (B) Have a rest taken by you.  
(C) Had a rest taken by you? (D) Have a rest be take by you?

(v) Why did you oppose her?

- (A) Why she opposed by you? (B) Why was she opposed by you?  
(C) Why is she opposed by you? (D) Why she opposes by you?

**Q.1 (C) Which kind of adverbs are the words in capitals?**

(5)

(i) Our family goes out of town **SOMETIMES**.

- (A) Adverb of time/frequency (B) Adverb of place  
(C) Adverb of degree (D) Adverb of manner

(ii) The newspaper boy delivers the newspaper **DAILY** to my house.

- (A) Adverb of time/frequency (B) Adverb of place  
(C) Adverb of degree (D) Adverb of manner

(iii) The opposition leader **ENTIRELY** agreed with the Prime Minister.

- (A) Adverb of time/frequency (B) Adverb of place  
(C) Adverb of degree (D) Adverb of manner

(iv) His son-in-law is **VERY** handsome.

- (A) Adverb of time/frequency (B) Adverb of place  
(C) Adverb of degree (D) Adverb of manner

(v) The child was lost and the parents looked for her **EVERYWHERE**.

- (A) Adverb of time/frequency (B) Adverb of place  
(C) Adverb of degree (D) Adverb of manner

**Q.1 (D) Fill in the blanks with suitable active and passive verb forms.**

(5)

(i) The visitors \_\_\_\_\_ to the guest house in a car.

- (A) Were taking (B) Was taking  
(C) Were taken (D) Have taken

(ii) This restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ in 1980 by my father.

- (A) Built (B) Was built (C) Was built (D) Has built

(iii) The Scholars \_\_\_\_\_ to submit their researches by the end of this week.

- (A) Have asked (B) Are asked  
(C) Has asked (D) Are asking

(iv) The thieves \_\_\_\_\_ by the police.

- (A) Have arrested (B) Have been arrested  
(C) Was arrested (D) Had arrested

(v) A cup of coffee \_\_\_\_\_ to me by her.

- (A) Has brought (B) Have brought  
(C) Was brought (D) Were brought



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Prof: 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual – 2018

Examination: Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)

Roll No. ....

Subject: English Compulsory (New Course)

PAPER: 6 Part – II

MAX. TIME: 2 Hrs. 30 Min.

MAX. MARKS: 80

## ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

NOTE: Attempt all questions.

Q.2: Make Précis and answer the following questions given at the end of the paragraph. (12+8)

Human beings are afraid of death just as children feel afraid of darkness. The fear of darkness of kids increased by the stories of the heard ghosts and thieves. In the same way, the fear of human being is increased by the stories which the heard about the agony of dying man. If a human being regards death as a kind of punishment for his sins he has committed and if he looks upon death as a means of making an entry into another world, he is certainly taking a religious and sacred view of death. But if a human being looks upon death as a law of nature and then feels afraid of it, his attitude is cowardice. However, even in religious meditations about death there is sometimes a mixture of folly and superstition. Monks have written books in which they have described the painful experiences which they underwent by inflicting physical tortures upon themselves as a form of self-purification. Thus, one may think that the pain of death must be indescribably agonizing. Such books and such thoughts increase a man's fear of death.

Seneca, the Roman philosopher is of the view that the circumstances and ceremonies of death frighten people more than death itself would do. A dying is heard uttering groans; his body is seen undergoing convulsions; his face appears to be absolutely bloodless and pale; at his death his friends begin to weep and his relations put on mourning clothes; various rituals are performed. All such facts make death appear more horrible than it would be otherwise.

1-Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

2- What is a religious and sacred view of death?

3- What are the painful experiences described by the monks in their books?

4- What are the facts that make death appear more horrible than it would be otherwise?

5- Make précis of the passage.

Q.3: Write an essay of 300 words on any one of the following topics given below. (20)

(i). Does Technology Makes People Feel Alone? Pros and Cons

(ii). The Ideal Student

(iii). Need of Dams

Q.4: Write a letter to your father asking him about the health of your younger Sister. (10)

Q.5: Prepare a sample of CV matching your potentials suitable for a job in a

Pharmaceutical company. (10)

Q.6: What is the purpose of writing a research proposal? And how to write a research proposal explain all parts briefly. (10)

Q.7: What is skimming? And what are some important steps of skimming. Explain briefly. (10)





# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Prof: 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual – 2018

Examination: Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)

Roll No. in Fig. ....

Roll No. in Words. ....

Subject: English Compulsory (New Course)

MAX. TIME: 30 Min.

PAPER: 6 Part – I (Compulsory)

MAX. MARKS: 20

Signature of Supdt.: .....

**Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.**

**Please encircle the correct option. Division of marks is given in front of each question.**

**This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.**

Q.1 (A). Circle around the correct options.

(10)

(i) A noun can have several adjectives describing it. If we have more than one adjective in a sentence we should generally follow.

- (A). Determiner, age, shape, size      (B). Determiner, opinion, age, shape  
(C). Determiner, opinion, size, age      (D). Determiner, size, age, shape

(ii) Each other and one another are best examples of;

- (A) Indefinite pronouns      (B) Intensive pronouns  
(C) Relative pronouns      (D) Reciprocal pronouns

(iii) An interjection is a short sound, word or phrase used to express the speaker's \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Thought      (B) Intention  
(C) Emotion      (D) Happiness

(iv) Compound complex sentences contain at least.

- (A) One independent and one dependent clause  
(B). Two independent clauses  
(C) One independent and two dependent clauses  
(D) Two independent and one dependent clause

(v) The pre modifier in an adverb phrase is always a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Intensifier      (B) Adjective  
(C) Adverb      (D) Verb

(vi) Identify the underlined phrase in the given sentence. The child cried very loudly indeed.

- (A) Adjective phrase      (B) Verb phrase  
(C) Adverb phrase      (D) Noun phrase

(vii) Adverbs of \_\_\_\_\_ show us the length of the action or state.

- (A) Adverb of frequency      (B) Adverb of duration  
(C) Adverb of degree      (C) Adverb of time

(viii) A group of words that contains a subject and a verb, but it is not a complete thought is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Relative clause      (B) Adverbial clause  
(C) Dependent clause      (D) Independent clause

(ix) She has been parking her car for years; the underlined phrase is the suitable example for;

- (A) Modal passive      (B) Passive progressive  
(C) Perfective progressive      (D) Perfective passive

(x) Dynamic verbs are the opposite of.

- (A) Regular verb      (B) Irregular verbs  
(C) Stative verbs      (D) Phrasal verb



**Q.1 (B). Out of the four alternative suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice. (5)**

(i) Why does an officer neglect the duties?

- (A) Why the duties neglected by an officer?
- (B) Why are the duties neglected by an officer?
- (C) Why is the duties neglected by an officer?
- (D) Why are the duties neglect by an officer.

(ii) You must obey your parents.

- (A) Your parents must obeyed by you.
- (B) Your parents must been obeyed by you.
- (C) Your parents must be obeyed by you.
- (D) Your parents must being obeyed by you.

(iii) Are they playing match against them?

- (A) Is a match being played against our team by them?
- (B) Is a match be played against our team by them?
- (C) Is a match played against our team by them?
- (D) Is a match been played against our team by them?

(iv) He has shown good performance.

- (A) Good performance has shown by him.
- (B) Good performance has been shown by him.
- (C) Good performance had been shown by him.
- (D) Good performance has be shown by him.

(v) The boys will have taken an exam.

- (A) An exam would taken by the boys.
- (B) An exam would have taken by the boys.
- (C) An exams will had been taken by the boys.
- (D) An exams will have been taken by the boys.

**Q.1 (C). Which kind of adverbs are the words in capitals?**

**(5)**

(i) Mothers look GENTLY at their babies.

- (A) Adverb of time/frequency
- (B) Adverb of place
- (C) Adverb of degree
- (D) Adverb of manner

(ii) The airline passengers were COMPLETELY exhausted after their long flight.

- (A) Adverb of time/frequency
- (B) Adverb of place
- (C) Adverb of degree
- (D) Adverb of manner

(iii) He was so angry that he HARDLY noticed what she was saying.

- (A) Adverb of time/frequency
- (B) Adverb of place
- (C) Adverb of degree
- (D) Adverb of manner

(iv) "When he knocked on the door, he was asked to come INSIDE.

- (A) Adverb of time/frequency
- (B) Adverb of place
- (C) Adverb of degree
- (D) Adverb of manner

(v) My sister wanted to be close to my house and she built her house NEARBY.

- (A) Adverb of time/frequency
- (B) Adverb of place
- (C) Adverb of degree
- (D) Adverb of manner



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) First Prof: Annual – 2019

Subject: English Compulsory

Paper: 6 Part – I (Compulsory) (New Course)

Time: 30 Min. Marks: 20

Roll No. in Fig. ....

Roll No. in Words. ....

Signature of Supdt.:

**ATTEMPT THIS PAPER ON THIS QUESTION SHEET ONLY.**

Division of marks is given in front of each question.

This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

**Q.1. Encircle the correct option.**

**(20x1=20)**

1. **Honesty is a desirable characteristic trait.**
  - a. Conjunction
  - b. Noun
  - c. Pronoun
  - d. Preposition
2. **Samantha forgot to bring her homework to school.**
  - a. Adjective
  - b. Interjection
  - c. Noun
  - d. Pronoun
3. **The storm uprooted the eight-foot tree.**
  - a. Adjective
  - b. Conjunction
  - c. Preposition
  - d. Pronoun
4. **Many students are excited about the class trip.**
  - a. Noun
  - b. Preposition
  - c. Pronoun
  - d. Verb
5. **Sophia sang the solo perfectly.**
  - a. Adverb
  - b. Conjunction
  - c. Noun
  - d. Pronoun
6. **I must clean my room before going to the park.**
  - a. Noun
  - b. Preposition
  - c. Pronoun
  - d. Verb
7. **Refreshing water is always a treat on a hot day.**
  - a. Interjection
  - b. Noun
  - c. Adjective
  - d. Verb
8. **Everyone was happy to see the young man return home safely.**
  - a. Conjunction
  - b. Noun
  - c. Pronoun
  - d. Preposition
9. **The stars are shining bright tonight.**
  - a. Adjective
  - b. Adverb
  - c. Conjunction
  - d. Noun
10. **Ouch! You are hurting me.**
  - a. Conjunction
  - b. Interjection
  - c. Pronoun
  - d. Verb

P.T.O.

11. Athletes must exercise regularly to stay in shape.

- a. Adjective
- b. Conjunction
- c. Preposition
- d. Noun

12. Carelessness caused the boy to fall down the stairs.

- a. Adjective
- b. Adverb
- c. Conjunction
- d. Noun

13. I enjoyed watching your performance tonight on stage.

- a. Noun
- b. Preposition
- c. Pronoun
- d. Verb

14. Our group of students arrived ahead of time.

- a. Adjective
- b. Adverb
- c. Conjunction
- d. Noun

15. The winning team will receive a blue ribbon.

- a. Adjective
- b. Interjection
- c. Noun
- d. Verb

16. Jason is an intelligent student.

- a. Adjective
- b. Conjunction
- c. Noun
- d. Pronoun

17. Neighborhood children are gathering outside to play.

- a. Adjective
- b. Adverb
- c. Interjection
- d. Preposition

18. Whose book is this?

- a. Adjective
- b. Adverb
- c. Noun
- d. Pronoun

19. I can see my reflection in my new car.

- a. Adjective
- b. Adverb
- c. Noun
- d. Pronoun

20. The yellow ducklings follow their mother very closely.

- a. Interjection
- b. Noun
- c. Preposition
- d. Adjective



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) First Prof: Annual – 2019

Roll No. ....

Subject: English Compulsory  
Paper: 6 Part – II (New Course)

Time: 2 Hrs. 30 Min. Marks: 80

**ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED**

**Note: Attempt ALL questions.**

**Q 2. Read the passages carefully and answer the questions accordingly. (10)**

The worst days of any summer are the rainy ones. We spend all year looking forward to nice weather and long, hot days. All of winter, with its dreary gray days and bitter cold, we dream of those endless days at the beach, laying on the sand and soaking in the bright and burning sun. And then, summer comes, and it rains.

As a child, I would wake up to rainy summer days and come close to crying. It wasn't fair. We suffered through months of school and miserable weather for those scant ten weeks of freedom and balmy weather. Any day that I could not spend at the beach or playing ball with my friends seemed like a punishment for something I didn't even do.

On those rainy summer days, I had nothing fun to do and could only sit inside, staring out at the rain like a Dickensian orphan. I was an only child, so there was no one else to play with. My father worked from home, so I was not truly alone, but he could not actively play with me since he was technically at work. It was those days that I would resign myself to whatever was on television or any books that I could find lying around. I'd crawl through the day and pray each night that the rain would not be there the next day.

As an adult, though, my opinion of summer rain has changed. When you have to work every day, summer is not as eagerly anticipated. Mostly, the days run together, bleeding into each other so that they no longer seem like separate entities and instead feel like continuations of the same long day. Everything seems monotonous and dull, and an ennui or listlessness kicks in. Such a mindset makes you cheer for anything new or different. I spend the winter dreaming of summer and the summer dreaming of winter. When summer comes, I complain about how hot it is. And then I look forward to the rain, because the rain brings with it a cold front, which offers a reprieve—admittedly one that is all too short—from the torture of 100° and humid days. Rainy days are still the worst days of the summer, but summer rain today means positively beautiful—and considerably cooler—weather tomorrow.

- 1) The passage makes use of language that is
  - a. metaphorical
  - b. rhetorical
  - c. formal
  - d. ambiguous
- 2) According to the passage, summer is different for adults because
  - a. rain brings with it cold temperatures for the following days
  - b. the weather is much warmer than it is for children
  - c. they do not get a long time off from work for the season
  - d. they better know how to occupy their downtime

P.T.O.

3) According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the narrator as a child?

- a. He or she was often bored on summer days.
- b. He or she preferred cooler weather.
- c. He or she liked staying indoors.
- d. He or she had no siblings.

4) Compared to how he or she was as a child, the narrator as an adult is

- a. more realistic
- b. less excitable
- c. more idealistic
- d. less calm

5) As used in the final paragraph, the word reprieve most nearly means

- a. permanent conclusion
- b. short continuation
- c. higher level of pain
- d. temporary break

Q 3. Write an essay on anyone of the following.

(20)

- a. Life in a hostel
- b. Social work for students

Q 4. Write a letter on anyone of the given prompt.

(10)

- a. Write a letter to your area government representative and share your opinion on a current situation of your area with him.
- b. Write a letter to a friend that includes one or two of your favorite memories together.

Q 5. Explain CV writing in detail along with the samples.

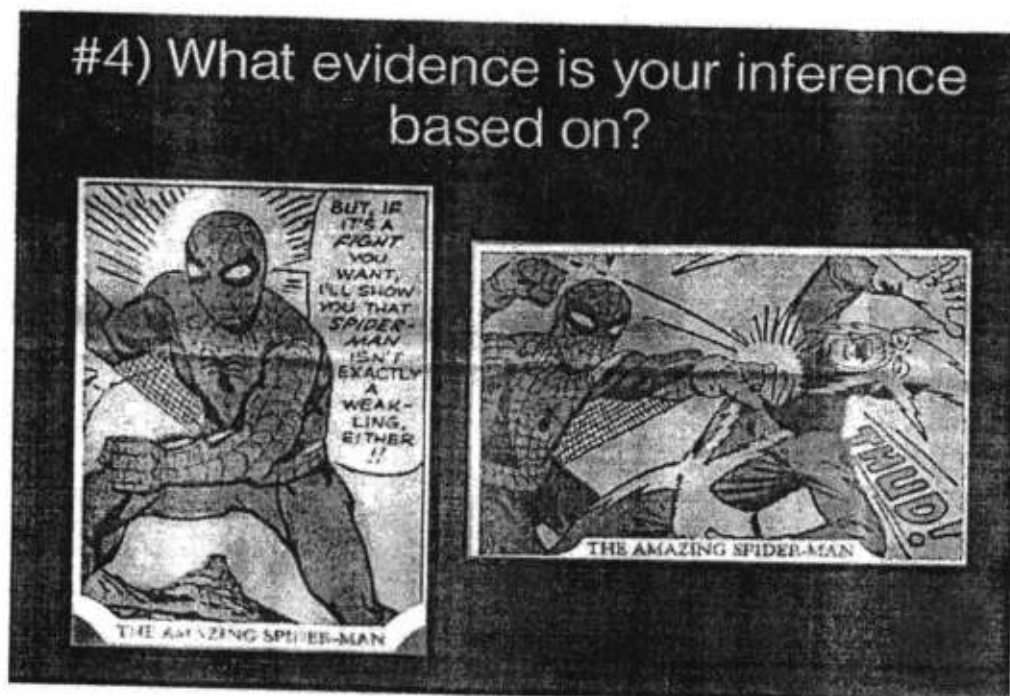
(10)

Q 6. What is report writing?

(10)

Q 7. Make an inference based on the picture given below.

(10)



Q 8. Write a dialogue on any one of the given topic.

(10)

- a. Dialogue between two friends choosing a profession
- b. Dialogue between two friends about healthy diet





# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) 1<sup>st</sup> Prof: Annual – 2021

Roll No. ....

Subject: English Compulsory (New Course)

Paper: 6

Part – II

Time: 2 Hrs. 30 Min. Marks: 80

**ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED**

**Note: Attempt ALL questions.**

**Q 2. Read the passages carefully and answer the questions accordingly. (10)**

For many years now the Governments have been promising the eradication of child labor in hazardous industries in India. But the truth is that despite all the rhetoric no Government so far has succeeded in eradicating this evil, nor has any been able to ensure compulsory primary education for every Indian child. Between 60 and 100 million children are still at work instead of going to school, and around 10 million are working in hazardous industries. India has the biggest child population of 380 million in the world; plus the largest number of children who are forced to earn a living. We have many laws that ban child labor in hazardous industries. According to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous occupations has been strictly banned. But each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of employment. This makes the implementation of these laws difficult. Also, there is no ban on child labor in nonhazardous occupations. The act applies to the organized or factory sector and not the unorganized or informal sector where most children find employment as cleaners, servants, porters, waiters, among other forms of unskilled work. Thus, child labor continues because the implementation of the existing law is lax. There are industries, which have a special demand for child labor because of their nimble fingers, high level of concentration and capacity to work hard at abysmally low wages. The carpet industry in U.P. and Kashmir employs children to make hand-knotted carpets. There are 80,000 child workers in Jammu & Kashmir alone. In Kashmir because of the political unrest, children are forced to work while many schools are shut. Industries like gem cutting and polishing, pottery and glass want to remain competitive by employing children. The truth is that it is poverty which is pushing children into the brutish labor market. We have 260 million people below the poverty line in India, a large number of them are women. Poor and especially woman-headed families have no option but to push their little ones in this hard life in hostile conditions, with no human or labor rights. There is a lobby which argues that there is nothing wrong with children working as long as the environment for work is conducive to learning new skills but studies have shown that the children are made to do boring, repetitive and tedious jobs and are not taught new skills as they grow older. In these hellholes like the sweet shops of the old, there is no hope. Children working in hazardous industries are prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life. By sitting in cramped, damp and unhygienic spaces, their limbs become deformed for life. Inside matchstick, fireworks and glass industries they are victims of bronchial diseases and T.B. Their mental and physical development is permanently impaired by long hours of work. Once trapped, they can't get out of this vicious circle of poverty. They remain uneducated and powerless. Finally, in later years, they too are compelled to send their own children to work. Child labor perpetuates its own nightmare. If at all the Government was serious about granting children their rights, an intensive effort ought to have been made to implement the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 which laid down punitive action against employers of child labor. Only compulsory



primary education can eliminate child labor. Surely, if 380 million children are given a better life and elementary education, India's human capital would be greatly enhanced. But that needs, as former President Abdul Kalam says, "a Second

**Questions.**

1. On which two counts has the Government not succeeded so far in respect of children?(2)
2. What makes the implementation of child labor law difficult? (2)
3. Why do industries prefer child labor? (2)
4. What are the adverse effects of hazardous industries on children? Given any two. (2)
5. What does the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 provide? (2)

**Q3. Write an essay on anyone of the given topic. (20)**

- a. Inflation
- b. Causes of student's failure in colleges

**Q4. Write an application on anyone of the given topic. (10)**

- a. Write an application to the principal asking for school leaving certificate.
- b. Write an application to the principal for the issuing of character certificate.

**Q5. Selling one's abilities and skill is CV writing. Explain.(10)**

**Q6. Write about general and specific method of reading.(10)**

**Q7. Making an opinion on the basis of observation and making an opinion on the basis of facts is detailed idea. Explain. (10)**

**Q8. Write a dialogue on anyone of the given topic. (10)**

- a. Dialogue between students about new and old generation .
- b. Dialogue between two friends about Covid 19 SOPs.



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) 1<sup>st</sup> Prof: Annual – 2021

Subject: English Compulsory (New Course)

Paper: 6

Part – I (Compulsory)

Time: 30 Min. Marks: 20

Roll No. in Fig. ....

Roll No. in Words. ....

Signature of Supdt.: .....

**Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.**

**Division of marks is given in front of each question.**

**This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.**

**Q.1. Choose the answer option that identifies the underlined word or words in the sentence. (20x1=20)**

1. A drowning man catches at a straw.
  - a. Participle
  - b. Gerund
  - c. Infinitive
  - d. Complement
2. Seeing is believing.
  - a. Participle
  - b. Gerund
  - c. Infinitive
  - d. Complement
3. Flower looks beautiful.
  - a. Participle
  - b. Gerund
  - c. Infinitive
  - d. Complement
4. Eat to live but not live to eat
  - a. Participle
  - b. Gerund
  - c. Infinitive
  - d. Complement
5. Smoking is injurious to health.
  - a. Participle
  - b. Gerund
  - c. Infinitive
  - d. Complement
6. Fire is a good servant but a bad master.
  - a. Participle
  - b. Gerund
  - c. Infinitive
  - d. Complement
7. A new broom sweeps clean.
  - a. Participle
  - b. Gerund
  - c. Infinitive
  - d. Complement
8. Experience is the best teacher.
  - a. Participle
  - b. Gerund
  - c. Infinitive
  - d. Complement
9. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
  - a. Participle
  - b. Gerund
  - c. Infinitive
  - d. Complement

10. A watched pot never boils.
- Participle
  - Gerund
  - Infinitive
  - Complement
11. I always go to the park on the weekends.
- Noun
  - Verb
  - Adjective
  - Adverb
12. Stewart can speak Arabic very well because he lived in Egypt for a year.
- Noun
  - Verb
  - Adjective
  - Adverb
13. On cold winter days, I love to have a cup of hot chocolate
- Noun
  - Verb
  - Adjective
  - Adverb
14. I don't think it was a difficult test. In fact, I think it was quite easy.
- adverb
  - adjective
  - verb
  - Noun
15. How many hot dogs did your friend eat yesterday?
- adverb
  - adjective
  - verb
  - Noun
16. Dinosaurs were very large, and they lived millions of years ago.
- adverb
  - adjective
  - verb
  - Noun
17. Roger Bannister finished the mile race very quickly in 1954.
- adverb
  - adjective
  - verb
  - Noun
18. Those flowers are very beautiful. How much do they cost?
- adverb
  - adjective
  - verb
  - Noun
19. Her father flies to many countries in the world because he is a pilot.
- adverb
  - adjective
  - verb
  - Noun
20. I usually study in the library for an hour after class.
- adverb
  - adjective
  - verb
  - Noun