

Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2020

Course: English
Program: B.Sc (All branch)
Course Code: HUMN1011

Semester: II
Time 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

Attempt all question. Write answers in your own words as far as possible.

		Marks	CO
Q 1	<p>Read the passage given below and develop a Precis` in 80 words. Indicate the rough draft and column draft clearly:</p> <p>Scientists at the Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology (CCMB) have discovered a new enzyme which helps in breaking cell walls of bacteria and hence, offers a potential for a new drug delivery route to arrest the anti-bacterial resistance through existing antibiotic drugs.</p> <p>At a press conference here on Tuesday, CCMB director Rakesh Mishra and senior scientist Manjula Reddy explained that it is crucial to know how cells grow in bacteria to understand the anti-bacterial resistance to currently available antibiotics.</p> <p>Scientists all over the world are trying to understand this phenomenon and the lab of Dr. Reddy has been working on how e. coli bacteria cells function, divide and grow to understand diseases like cholera, leprosy, tuberculosis and so on for the past decade.</p> <p>Dr. Reddy and her research scholar Ch. Pavan Kumar have been working on how the cell governs the synthetic machinery to build the cell wall in the first place, identified the principal players behind the process and discovered the new mechanism or enzyme through which the cell regulates growth of its wall. Other bacteria, too, have the same enzyme working on cell division as the cell wall is fundamental for bacterial growth and division. Therefore, by blocking this ‘scissors enzyme’ from functioning, new ways to target microbes could be found, leading to a new wave of antibiotic drugs.</p> <p>In contrast, the classical antibiotic drugs target the last stage of cell synthesis to prevent cell growth like penicillin that hits the machinery that creates the cell wall — a mesh-like structure of cross-linked sugars and peptides.</p> <p>“What has been found is very novel. Now the next step is to find out the molecule of the enzyme endo-pepcidine and it has to be followed by the drug trials to unravel a new combination of drugs to replace existing antibiotics though it is difficult to forecast a time frame,” said Dr. Mishra and Dr. Reddy.</p>	20	CO2

Q 2 Draft an email in response to the one given below:

Company, Inc.
123 Alphabet Drive
Los Angeles, California 90002

15 October 2016

Mr. John Doe
Customer Service Representative
Widgets Galore, Inc.
987 Widget Street
Miami, Florida 33111

Dear Mr. Doe:

I am writing you concerning a recent purchase of widgets. Approximately two weeks ago, on October 1, I ordered a total of 50 widgets for Company, Inc. via the Widgets Galore client webpage. I received an email notification two days later confirming the receipt of payment and the shipment of the widgets. According to your website, shipments should reach their destination within 3-5 business days of being sent, but I have yet to receive the widgets. Do you have any information on what may have happened to delay the shipment or where the shipment is currently?

I have worked with Widgets Galore, Inc. in the past and have the greatest confidence in your products and customer service. We need the shipment of widgets soon, however, and I hoped you might be able to provide me with an idea of when I can expect them. Thank you in advance for any help you might be able to offer.

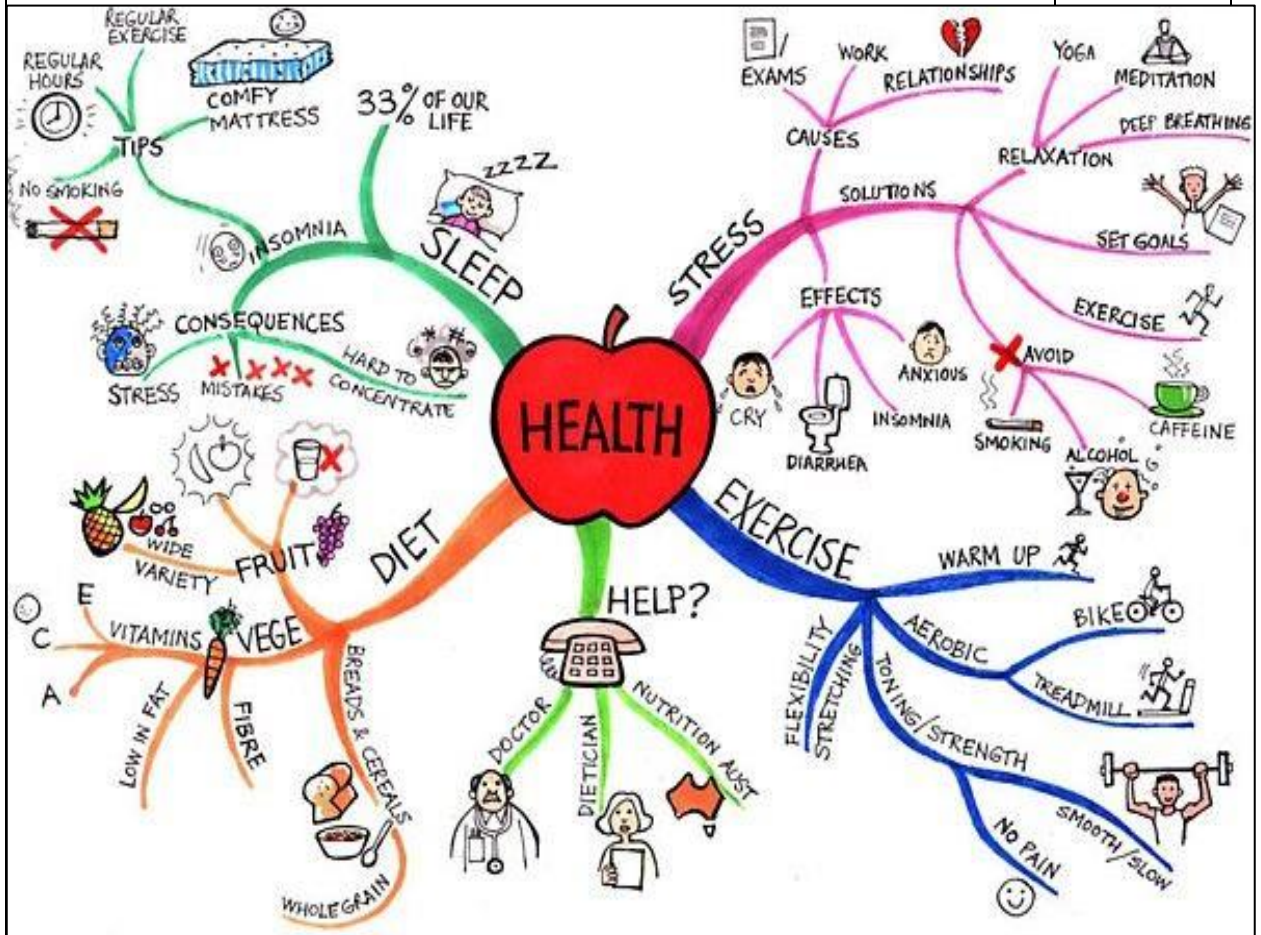
Sincerely,

Sam Brown
Vice President of Company, Inc.
555-555-5555
s.brown@companyinc.com

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CO2

Q.3 Study the given mind map and answer the questions that follow:



1) Analyze the role of the following in Health : [10]

- a) Stress
- b) Treadmill

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CO3

2) Develop a DEDUCTIVE paragraph indicating the contribution of 'Help' in our Health. Do not exceed 150 words. [10]

Q 4

Draft proper subject lines for the following email drafts:

1. Mailing to the Head of your department, informing him or her about the progress of your outdoor project.
2. Mailing to the Editor of a newspaper informing him/her about a factual error printed in last week's copy of newspaper.
3. Email parents about the attendance shortage of their ward on behalf of the college.
4. Email your bank manager informing him about a withdrawal made on your account outside of your knowledge.

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CO3

<p>Q 5</p>	<p>Write an abstract based on the given excerpt taken from a research paper. Clearly indicate the purpose of research, problem, context and findings if any. Do not exceed 250 words:</p> <p>Hepatitis D or delta is caused by the hepatitis delta virus (HDV), a human pathogen first identified in 1977 [1]. HDV is a defective RNA virus that does not encode its own envelope proteins and depends on the expression of the hepatitis B virus (HBV) surface antigen (HBsAg) in the same cell to complete its life cycle. HDV can enter hepatocytes not expressing HBsAg and efficiently replicate its genome and express the hepatitis delta antigen (HDAg); however, no secretion of infectious particles occurs. Hepatitis D is hence the result of either an acute coinfection by HBV and HDV or a HDV superinfection of patients chronically infected with HBV. Chronic hepatitis D (CHD) is arguably the most aggressive type of viral hepatitis and is associated with an increased risk of cirrhosis, liver decompensation and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) [2], but the management of HDV has evolved little during the past years. The main treatment remains pegylated interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha), with unsatisfactory results. Nucleos(t)ide analogues specific for HBV have no effect on HDV replication. However, several host-targeting molecules with a specific impact on HDV life cycle are currently under development. Worldwide, ~248–292 million people are chronically infected with HBV [3], [4]. Based on these estimations, ~15-20 million of these patients were initially thought to be also affected by HDV [5]. These figures were challenged by a recent meta-analysis, proposing that a staggering 62–72 million people may live with HDV worldwide [6], a prevalence almost two-times greater than that of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection (estimated to infect 36.9 million persons in 2017, according to the World Health Organization). These estimates imply a disease burden much higher than previously considered and one that is still debated [7]. Indeed, the exact global prevalence of HDV infection remains unknown because of heterogeneous and non-standardised screening practices and the inaccessibility to testing in many endemic areas.</p> <p>In Mongolia, HDV infects ~60% of the HBsAg-positive individuals, corresponding to the highest reported prevalence worldwide [8]. Other highly affected areas include the Amazon basin [9], West Africa [10], [11], the Mediterranean basin [12] and Eastern Europe [13].</p> <p>In Western Europe, although high prevalence rates were described in Italy early after HDV identification, a subsequent decrease was documented as consequence of improved socio-economic conditions and mass vaccination campaigns against HBV [14], [15]. HDV prevalence now seems to be very low in some European countries, and in close association with intravenous drug use (IVDU) [16]. However, no decrease has been observed in other areas, likely because of migration from endemic regions [17], [18].</p> <p>In the United States, HDV infection has for long been considered rare and screening recommendations are limited to high-risk populations [19]. Unfortunately, several recent studies highlight the presence of suboptimal testing rates and suggest that the prevalence may be much higher than previously considered [20], [21], [22].</p> <p>As HBV, HDV can be transmitted by blood and blood-derived products and sexual contact. Vertical transmission is however rare. In highly endemic populations, transmission occurs mainly through intrafamilial and iatrogenic spread [23] in</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>CO3</p>

	<p>association with poor hygiene conditions [24]. In low endemicity regions in the northern hemisphere, iatrogenic and intrafamilial transmission, while accounting for infections occurred in the past, are no longer common and IVDU is now the main transmission route [6]. Sexual transmission, although less frequent than for HBV or HIV, seems to be important in regions where HBV infection is endemic, such as Taiwan [25], [26].</p>		
	<p>Write your answers here. OR you may write it under every question header.</p>		