

**INDIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY**  
(A Central University, Government of India)

**December 2016 End Semester Examinations**  
**B.Sc. (Nautical Science)- First Semester (2016-17 batch onwards)**

**English and Communication Skills (UG21T3101)**

**Date : 14.12.2016**

**Maximum Marks: 70**

**Time: 3 Hrs**

**Pass Marks : 35**

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**NOTE: Attempt any SEVEN questions out of 9. All questions carry equal marks.**

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1. Explain Barriers to communication and suggest the ways to overcome the barriers. (at least 300 words)
2. Explain the techniques to improve reading skills. (at least 300 words)
3. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: (Only select the correct option and write it in front of question number in the answer booklet.)

A fundamental principle of pharmacology is that all drugs have multiple actions. Actions that are desirable in the treatment of disease are considered therapeutic, while those that are undesirable or pose risks to the patient are called "effects." Adverse drug effects range from the trivial, e.g., nausea or dry mouth, to the serious, e.g., massive gastrointestinal bleeding or thromboembolism; and some drugs can be lethal. Therefore, an effective system for the detection of adverse drug effects is an important component of the health care system of any advanced nation. Much of the research conducted on new drugs aims at identifying the conditions of use that maximize beneficial effects and minimize the risk of adverse effects.

The intent of drug labeling is to reflect this body of knowledge accurately so that physicians can properly prescribe the drug; or, if it is to be sold without prescription, so that consumers can properly use the drug.

The current system of drug investigation in the United States has proved very useful and accurate in identifying the common side effects associated with new prescription drugs. By the time a new drug is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, its side effects are usually well described in the package insert for physicians. The investigational process, however, cannot be counted on to detect all adverse effects because of the relatively small number of patients involved in premarketing studies and the relatively short duration of the studies.

Animal toxicology studies are, of course, done prior to marketing in an attempt to identify any potential for toxicity, but negative results do not guarantee the safety of a drug in humans, as evidenced by such well known examples as the birth deformities due to thalidomide.

This recognition prompted the establishment in many countries of programs to which physicians report adverse drug effects. The United States and other countries also send

reports to an international program operated by the World Health Organization. These programs, however, are voluntary reporting programs and are intended to serve a limited goal: alerting a government or private agency to adverse drug effects detected by physicians in the course of practice. Other approaches must be used to confirm suspected drug reactions and to estimate incidence rates. These other approaches include conducting retrospective control studies; for example, the studies associating endometrial cancer with estrogen use, and systematic monitoring of hospitalized patients to determine the incidence of acute common side effects, as typified by the Boston Collaborative Drug Surveillance Program.

Thus, the overall drug surveillance system of the United States is composed of a set of information bases, special studies, and monitoring programs, each contributing in its own way to our knowledge about marketed drugs. The system is decentralized among a number of governmental units and is not administered as a coordinated function. Still, it would be inappropriate at this time to attempt to unite all of the disparate elements into a comprehensive surveillance program. Instead, the challenge is to improve each segment of the system and to take advantage of new computer strategies to improve coordination and communication.

- i. The author is primarily concerned with discussing:
  - a. the importance of having accurate information about the effects of drugs
  - b. methods for testing the effects of new drugs on humans
  - c. procedures for determining the long-term effects of new drugs
  - d. attempts to curb the abuse of prescription drugs
- ii. The author implies that a drug with adverse side effects:
  - a. will not be approved for use by consumers without a doctor's prescription
  - b. must wait for approval until lengthy studies prove the effects are not permanent
  - c. should be used only if its therapeutic value outweighs its adverse effects
  - d. should be withdrawn from the marketplace pending a government investigation
- iii. Which of the following can be inferred from the given passage?
  - a. A centralized drug oversight function would improve public health.
  - b. Most physicians are not aware that prescription drugs have side effects.
  - c. Some rare adverse drug effects are not discovered during the limited testing.
  - d. Consumers are seldom unable to understand directions for proper use of a drug.
- iv. The author introduces the example of thalidomide to show that some:
  - a. drug testing procedures are ignored by careless laboratory workers
  - b. drugs do not have the same actions in humans that they do in animals
  - c. drugs have no therapeutic value for humans
  - d. drugs are prescribed by physicians who have not read the manufacturer's recommendations

- v. The author of the passage regards current drug investigation procedures as:
  - a. important but generally ineffectual
  - b. lackadaisical and generally in need of improvement
  - c. comprehensive but generally unnecessary
  - d. necessary and generally effective
- 4. You are going to the UK next year for an official tour. You would like to stay in the company's Club Residence. Write a letter to the company giving your accommodation requirements. You should outline what your room and food needs are and also ask what alternatives are available if they cannot provide what you want. You should write at least 150 words.
- 5. Prepare a report on some damage which has taken place on board due to storm. (write at least 300 words)
- 6. Prepare a précis of the following passage and give a suitable title to it. (7+3)

One of the defects of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science, as we have seen, has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants, yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters.

Most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with, and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, burst with rage and blow up and spread ruin and destruction all round them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals.

- 7. Describe the functions (role and responsibilities) of (at least 100 words on each): (5+5)
  - a. Second Officer
  - b. Deck Cadet
- 8. Read the message and complete the information:

Mayday (expressed only once) this is two-one-one-two-three-nine-six-eight-zero, motor vessel "BIRTE" call sign delta alpha mike kilo position six two degrees one one decimal eight minutes North, zero zero seven degrees four four minutes East I am on fire after explosion,, I require fire fighting assistance, smoke not toxic over.

Complete the following information:

Ship's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Ship's call sign: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of distress: \_\_\_\_\_

What assistance required: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Write letter codes of following alphabets

- i. D
- ii. H
- iii. K
- iv. E
- v. N
- vi. Q
- vii. P
- viii. Y
- ix. U
- x. Z

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