



IQRA National University, Peshawar
Department of Computer Science

Final-Term – Summer Examination
Course Title: English III (TRW)
Instructor: Naeem Ullah Kaka Khel

Program: BS (C.S/S.E/Tele)

Total Marks: 50

Time Allowed: 4 Hours

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Note: Attempt all the Questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Question No. 1: (10 Marks)

Explain each type of Abstract with examples?

Ans:

- 1) Descriptive
- 2) Informative

Descriptive: Descriptive abstracts commonly have four parts which are.

- Background
- Purpose
- Particular interest or Focus of paper
- Overview of contents

All part of descriptive abstracts clearly shows what would we write in it. In Background We write the background of papers. In Purpose we write what is the purpose of this Particular paper. In focus of paper we write what is focused on. In overview of contents We give the reader the overview of the paper so that they have the general idea.

Descriptive abstract is used for humanities and social sciences paper and they short They have 50-100 words

Informative: Informative abstracts have five parts which are.

- Background
- Aim or purpose of research
- Method used
- Finding /result
- Conclusion

Background and purpose are same is descriptive abstract. In Method we write what scientific method is used to achieve the result. In finding we write what was new we found. In conclusion we write what we concluded from this paper. Informative abstract are 200 words long each part has 1-2 sentences. informative abstract is used in science engineering and psychology

Question No. 2: (10 Marks)

While using a library; what rules we have to follow, explain in detail?

Ans:

- 1) Any materials leaving the library must be properly borrowed
So that library knows where the particular book is.
- 2) Books in the Reference Section, Serials or Reserved Units may not be removed from the library.
It will make issues for other reader to find that book or for librarian then they won't know where it belongs
- 3) It is an offence to keep materials (books) beyond the date specified for return.
- 4) Penalties (fine) will be charged for over-due books.
- 5) Returned books must be delivered at the Loans' Desk.
So that librarian removes it from the loan's list and put it back on its right place
- 6) All consulted books must be left on the Reading Tables.
So that librarian put it in right place
- 7) No Readers may enter any part of the library marked 'Private or Work-room' unless by permission.
- 8) Any person who is suspected to be security risk may be ordered out of the library.
So that other readers are not disturb
- 9) Indecent dressing will not be allowed into the library.
- 10) The use of naked light is not allowed in the library
- 11) Marking or underlining of library books is not allowed.
It make books look dirty and sometime hide other words
- 12) Briefcases, luggage, umbrella, camera etc are not allowed into the library
- 13) Smoking, eating etc is not allowed in the library
- 14) Pets must not be brought into the library
- 15) Silence must be maintained in and around the library.
So that other readers are not disturb
- 16) Only registered users are allowed to use the library resources
- 17) Users must present whatever materials they are carrying to the security personnel at the entrance for checking while leaving the library.
- 18) The use of cell phone is prohibited in the library
- 19) Reservation of seat in the library is prohibited
- 20) Book mutilation, pilfering, theft is all prohibited

Question No. 3: (10 Marks)

Why is a Research necessary?

Ans:

Research is necessary for five reasons

- A Tool for Building Knowledge and Efficient Learning
- Means to Understand Various Issues
- A Way to Prove Lies and to Support Truths
- Means to Find, Gauge, and Seize Opportunities
- A Seed to Love Reading, Writing, Analyzing, and Sharing Valuable Information

basically pertains to facts based on objective insights and/or study findings processed by the human brain. It can be acquired through various ways, such as reading books and online articles, listening to experts, watching documentaries or investigative shows,

conducting scientific experiments, and interacting with other people, among others. These facts can be checked to ensure truthfulness and accuracy.

Research is required not just for students and academics, but for all professionals and nonprofessionals

Question No. 4: (10 Marks)

Differentiate footnotes and endnotes?

Ans:

Differentiate

Footnotes	Endnotes
Footnote are in the bottom of page	In Endnote are in the end of chapter Or piece of work
References are in the same page reader don't have to go another page	All the references are in one section
Reader only has to look at the bottom of the page to find the corresponding footnote	Reader can easily look over all supplementary material as it's in one space
You don't need to include a separate section	They can be more confusing to use if you have different chapters

Question No. 5: (10 Marks)

Differentiate academic writing and technical writing?

Ans:

Technical writing and academic writing have different purposes.

Academic writing:

Academic writing is aimed to present a certain point of view on a particular subject.

Academic papers present results of research and demonstrate someone's knowledge. In turn, technical writing explains something to readers and informs them.

Academic and technical writing also target different audiences. Academic papers are usually intended for fellow scholars. However, there are also academic pieces of writing intended for a wide audience.

Technical writing:

Technical papers often explain how to use a certain product or service. Technical documents can also describe procedures used by the manufacturer to perform certain tasks.

Technical writing is intended for people who use the product or service. Quite often, this type of writing is also aimed for government inspectors or people responsible for specific tasks.

What technical and academic writing have in common is that both types may contain jargon.

GOOD LUCK !