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Date:09-03-2022

Registration number:

**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU-27**

**BCOM - BPS- I SEMESTER**

**SEMESTER EXAMINATION: OCTOBER 2021**

**(Examination conducted in January-March 2022)**

**BPS 5518 - Campus to Corporate**

**Time- 2 ½ hrs Max Marks-70**

**This question paper contains\_\_3\_ printed pages and four parts**

**SECTION A**

1. Answer any **FIVE** of the following. Each question carries TWO marks.  **(2 x 5 = 10 marks)**
2. List any 4 skills required to get into the corporate sector.
3. What is meant by social etiquettes?
4. State any four benefits of learning culture.
5. Differentiate between descriptive analytics and diagnostic analytics.
6. Mention any four benefits of BPS industry.
7. Define strategic change.

**Section B**

1. Answer any **THREE** of the following questions. Each question carries FIVE marks. **(5 x 3 = 15 marks)**
2. What is meant by change management? Discuss the7 R’s of change management.
3. “Organizational behavior is the study of how people interact within groups and its principles.” With reference to this statement explain the importance of organization behavior.
4. Discuss the eight parts of the speech with examples.
5. As a member of your residential society, write an email addressing the inspector of local police station, Mr. Sharma, complaining about the miscreants creating nuisance with their rash bike riding every evening outside your society.

(Note- Sign the email as William).

**Section C**

1. Answer any **TWO** of the following questions. Each question carries FIFTEEN marks. **(15 x 2 =30 marks)**
2. What are etiquettes? Explain the various telephone etiquettes to be followed at workplace.
3. A) Make sentences using the following idioms- **(8 marks)**

* Beating around the bush
* Once in a blue moon
* Cry over spilled milk
* Spill the beans
* Taste of your own medicine
* Feeling a bit under the weather
* Icing on the cake
* Cost an arm and a leg

B) You are the President of block Panchayat. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner requesting him to open a dispensary in your village. **(7 marks)**

1. Briefly explain the common mistakes made during a presentation.

**Section D**

1. Answer the following compulsory question. **(15 x 1 =15 marks)**
2. A) Write the **synonym** for the following words- **(5 marks)**

* Amazing
* Awful
* Break
* Hurry
* Interesting

Write the **antonyms** for the following words-

* Accept
* Prudent
* Scatter
* Hasten
* Giant

1. **Do as directed- (5 marks)**
2. No other religious book is as popular as the Gita.

(Use the word most popular)

1. He is too tired to walk any further.

(End with- ….. cannot walk any further)

1. It is a horrible night.

(End with- …... night?)

1. Time is so precious that it cannot be wasted.

(End with- …. too be wasted)

1. There is nothing brighter than hope.

(Begin with- Is there….?)

1. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Everyone knows peacocks are beautiful birds, but did you know that all peacocks are males? The smaller and much duller coloured females are called peahens. Together, peacocks and peahens are called peafowl. Why the differences in color? Well, the peacock uses its brightly coloured train of feathers to catch the eyes of peahens. A peahen’s duller colouration meanwhile provides camouflage so it can better protect its eggs and chicks. A peacock can have 150 or even 200 shimmering feathers in its train. But it doesn’t have this train all the time. Once the breeding season is over in late summer the peacock sheds these feathers. This is called moulting. The next year it will grow a new train of beautiful tail feathers. The peacock most of us are used to seeing is the Indian or blue peacock. They’re common in zoos and are sometimes seen in parks. Some people even have them as pets. And did you know the blue peacock is the national bird of India and a sacred bird in the Hindu religion?

The second major kind of peacock is the green peacock. This peacock lives east of India in the countries of Myanmar (Burma), Malaya and Java. There is also the lesser known Congo peacock of Africa. While brightly colored, it doesn’t have a long feather train, perhaps because it lives deep in the rainforest.

What do peacocks and peahens eat? Insects, seeds, grain, flower parts, leaves, berries, and small animals. Wild peafowl roost in the trees at night, sometimes gathering into groups called parties. They have to watch out for predators like wild dogs and cats and even tigers and leopards. Peafowl can fly short distances to escape. They also make a lot of loud cries to warn others. A male peacock might even try to scare some predators by fanning out its tail to look larger. A wild peacock usually has a harem of several peahens. The peahen lays three to eight eggs on the ground in dirt or leaves. These eggs are about three times larger than chicken eggs. The peahen incubates the eggs for 28 days and stays with the young until they are ready to care for themselves.

1. Use the hints to pick out vocabulary words from the article. Please be sure each

word is spelt correctly. **(4 marks)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hint: less bright
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hint: holy; having to do with God
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hint: shining in the light
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hint: keeps warm
5. How do the eggs that are normally eaten by people compare to peafowl eggs? **(1 mark)**

\*\*\*\*\*\* THE END\*\*\*\*\*\*