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**Shree Damodar College of Commerce & Economics, Margao**  
**F.Y.BBA, Semester End Examination, Semester II, April 2015**

**SOFT SKILLS- II**

**Duration: 1½ Hours**

**Total Marks: 50**

***Instructions:***

- i. *All questions are compulsory.*
  - ii. *Figures to the **right** indicate **maximum** marks.*
1. Enumerate all the parts of a report in order. Write short notes on any two. (15)
  2. Write short notes on the following and give examples of each: (15)
    - (a) Notice
    - (b) Agenda
  3. State whether the following statements are True or False: (10)
    - (a) Reports may be Statutory or Non- Statutory.
    - (b) Schematic Form is used for short reports.
    - (c) All the parts of a report are essential.
    - (d) Vote of thanks is an essential feature of the minutes.
    - (e) The agenda of the meeting is generally known to the members.
    - (f) Reading of the minutes is not necessary at all in any meeting.
    - (g) Reports may be broadly classified as Special and Routine.
    - (h) The date, time, venue of the next meeting is generally decided before the meeting comes to a close.
    - (i) The IEI formula is helpful in answering questions related to unseen passages.
    - (j) Title is an essential part of a report.

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (10)

Economists, ethicists and business experts persuade us that honesty is the best policy, but their evidence is weak. We hoped to find data that would support their theories and thus, perhaps, encourage higher standards of business behavior. To our surprise, their pet theories failed to stand up. Treachery, we found, can pay. There is no compelling economic reason to tell the truth or keep one's word. Punishment for the treacherous in the real world is neither swift nor sure.

Honesty is, in fact, primarily a moral choice. Business people do tell themselves that, in the long run, they will do well by doing good. But there is little factual or logical basis for this conviction. Without values, without a basic preference of right over wrong, trust based on such delusion would crumble in the face of temptation. Most of us choose virtue because we want to believe in ourselves and because others respect and believe us.

And due to this, we should be happy. We can be proud of a system in which people are honest because they want to be, not because they have to be. Materially, too, trust based on morality provides great advantages. It allows us to join in great and exciting enterprises that we could never undertake if we relied on economic incentives alone.



Economists tell us that trust is enforced in the market place through retaliation and reputation. If you violate a trust, your victim is apt to seek revenge and others are likely to stop doing business with you, at least under favourable terms. A man or woman with a reputation for fair dealing will prosper. Therefore, profit maximisers are honest. This sounds plausible enough until you look for concrete examples. Cases that apparently demonstrate the awful consequences of trust turn out to be few and weak, while evidence that treachery can pay seems compelling.

1. According to the passage, what do economists and ethicists, want us to believe?
  - (a) Businessmen should always be honest
  - (b) Businessmen cannot always be honest
  - (c) Businessman turn dishonest at times
  - (d) Businessman are honest only at times.
2. What did the author find out about the theory that 'honesty is the best policy'?
  - (a) It is correct on many occasions
  - (b) It is correct for all businesses
  - (c) It is a useless theory
  - (d) It is a theory which seems to be correct only occasionally
3. Why are businessmen, according to the author, honest in their dealings?
  - (a) Businessmen are God- fearing
  - (b) Businessmen choose to be honest
  - (c) Businessmen are honest by nature
  - (d) All businessmen are caught if they are dishonest.
4. According to the author, which of the following, is the reason for being honest in business?
  - (a) It gives no immediate benefits
  - (b) It gives no long-term benefits
  - (c) It makes a person self-seeking
  - (d) None of the above
5. Why does the author say that one can be proud of the present situation?
  - (a) People are self-respecting
  - (b) People are respect-seekers
  - (c) People are unselfish
  - (d) People are honest without compulsion
6. What is the material advantage which the author sees in being honest?
  - (a) It permits one to undertake activities which may not be economically attractive.
  - (b) It permits one to be honest for the sake of honesty alone
  - (c) It permits one to make a lot of profit in various areas
  - (d) It permits one to form various trusts to make profits.



7. Why do businessmen, according to economists, remain honest?
- (a) Dishonest businessmen can make more money
  - (b) Dishonest businessmen make money in the long run
  - (c) Dishonest businessmen cannot stay in business for long
  - (d) Dishonest businessmen are flogged in the market place
8. Which of the following phrases is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'persuade' as it has been used in the passage?
- (a) Give an assurance
  - (b) Give an opinion
  - (c) Try to convince
  - (d) Cheat
9. Which of the following is false according to the passage?
- (a) Economists believe that all businessmen are dishonest
  - (b) Generally people are honest so as to earn self-respect
  - (c) Virtuous behavior earns the respect of others
  - (d) All dishonest men are not caught
10. Which of the following best describes what the author is trying to point out through the last sentence of the passage, 'Cases that..... compelling'?
- (a) The consequences of dishonesty
  - (b) Theories do not seem to be true
  - (c) Economists predict correctly
  - (d) The contradictions in the real world

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