

U.G. 3rd Semester Examination - 2020**ENGLISH****[HONOURS]****Generic Elective Course (GE)****Course Code : ENGH-GE-T-1**

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2½ Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*1. Answer any **ten** of the following questions:

2×10=20

- i) What is parenthetical citation?
- ii) What is an indentation?
- iii) Mention any two of the methods used in argument structure of academic writing.
- iv) Write an imaginary introductory sentence of a write-up *by paying attention to the operative word(s)* that defines the scope of the write-up.
- v) Mention the stages of development of a research paper.

- vi) Discuss the idea of ‘accuracy’ of a source material?
- vii) Name and discuss the problem with the following source material. A person is writing an essay on the effectiveness of online teaching during June to October, 2020. The database that she is relying on was last updated in October 2019.
- viii) Rewrite the following sentence into an impersonal statement: You should convert the following sentence into an impersonal statement.
- ix) Rewrite the following sentence by using introductory ‘there’: Three laws of Newton should always be remembered by a seller of apples.
- x) Explain the process of checking coherence while revising a draft.
- xi) What is re-writing in academic writing?
- xii) What are the four phases of pre-writing?
- xiii) Rewrite the following sentence into a formal sentence: “Sure! I’ll be there at 10.”
- xiv) Briefly state the importance of awareness of audience in effective writing.

2. Answer any **four** of the following questions:

5×4=20

- i) With the help of the following data create a parenthetical citation and entry in a Works Cited list.
- ii) With illustrative examples show how indentation is used in the content of a text and in the MLA Works Cited list.
- iii) Write a short film review including *only* the following *two* essential features of a film that you have recently watched : (a) performance analysis (b) technical aspects of film making.
- iv) Write a note of results of brainstorming on the topic ‘Academic Writing for undergraduate students’.
- v) Write a short note on revising a draft.
- vi) Write a short note on the process of peer review.

3. Answer any **two** of the following questions:

10×2=20

- i) With suitable examples write an essay on the requirements of academic writing.

ii) With suitable examples discuss how printed sources are evaluated for the purpose of academic writing.

iii) Write a summary of the following passage:

Thomas Merton was a remarkable man by any measure, but perhaps the most remarkable of his traits was his hypersensitivity to social movements from which, by virtue of his monastic calling, he was supposed to be removed. Intrinsic to Merton’s nature was a propensity for being in the midst of things. If he had continued to live in the world, he might have died not by electrocution but by overstimulation.

But it did not seem inexorable during his student days. Merton wanted to be a poet; he was politically active, an eager participant in leftist demonstrations; and he grew increasingly interested in Eastern religions. He was probably more likely to end up an English professor with eclectic “spiritual” interests than anything else. But then he met, and developed a great admiration for, a Hindu monk named Mahanambata Brahmachari. He thought perhaps Brahmachari would lead him into

Hinduism, certainly into some form of Eastern mysticism, but, to his surprise, the monk told him that he should read more in the Christian tradition. He especially recommended St. Augustine's "Confessions" and Thomas à Kempis's "The Imitation of Christ." Then, "He repeated what he had said, not without a certain earnestness: 'Yes, you must read those books.' It was not often that he spoke with this kind of emphasis."

iv) Paraphrase the following passage:

We want to stand upon our own feet and look fair and square at the world — its good facts, its bad facts, its beauties, and its ugliness; see the world as it is, and be not afraid of it. Conquer the world by intelligence, and not merely by being slavishly subdued by the terror that comes from it. We ought to stand up and look the world frankly in the face. We ought to make the best we can of the world, and if it is not so good as we wish, after all it will still be better than what these others have made of it in all these ages. A good world needs knowledge, kindness and courage; it does not need a regretful hankering after the past, or a

fettering of the free intelligence by the words uttered long ago by ignorant men. It needs a fearless outlook and a free intelligence. It needs hope for the future, not looking back all the time towards a past that is dead, which we trust will be far surpassed by the future that our intelligence can create.
