

**U.G. 3rd Semester Examination - 2021****ENGLISH****[HONOURS]****Generic Elective Course (GE)****Course Code : ENGH-GE-T-1****(Academic Writing and Composition)**

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) Why is a 'Works Cited' list called so?
- ii) Explain the term 'parenthetical' in parenthetical citation with a hypothetical example.
- iii) What is hanging indentation? Give an illustrative example of it.
- iv) Give an illustrative example of citing from the social media.
- v) Briefly state the structure of the interjection of an essay on the topic of use of myth in *Hayavadana*.

*[Turn over]*

- vi) Suitably replace the following introductory sentence in an essay on *Macbeth* as a tragedy: "Shakespeare is the greatest dramatist in the world".
- vii) If you employ two different examples from mythologies in different languages, name the argumentative structure of your interjection.
- viii) Change the following sentence into an impersonal sentence: "As an Indian citizen I consider every other Indian citizen in equal terms".
- ix) Why a personal statement is usually avoided in academic writing?
- x) What would be the main concern if the source of a material is in social media platforms?
- xi) If a statistical data on Indian society is quoted from a East India Company documents to explain a current social problem, name the possible problem in using such data in academic writing.
- xii) Name the process described in the following sentences. This process is an integral part of critical thinking, a faculty that enables one to separate different strands of argument in a

complex web of ideas and evaluate each part individually. This process also lays bare the continuous development of an argument and how different parts contribute to the development.

xiii) Explain the word 'peer' in the phrase 'peer review'.

xiv) Define paraphrase.

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

5×4=20

i) Write a short note explaining phases of pre-writing.

ii) With a suitable example show how a parenthetical citation is deciphered with relation to a works cited list.

iii) Write a brief review of a film/short film that you have recently watched with specific attention to *only these two aspects*: (a) cinematography and (b) editing.

iv) Write a short note on any two major editorial functions with reference to academic writing.

v) Write the concluding section of the review of a book that you have recently read.

vi) Write a brief note on the role of synthesis in academic writing.

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

10×2=20

i) With suitable examples write a brief essay on the evaluation of electronic sources for academic writing.

ii) With suitable example show how the answer to a question is developed through argument in a research paper.

iii) With a suitable example write an essay on the stages of development of a research paper.

iv) How is paraphrase different from a summary? Write a paraphrase of the following passage *Macbeth*, it is probable, was the last-written of the four great tragedies, and immediately preceded *Antony and Cleopatra*. In that play Shakespeare's final style appears for the first time completely formed, and the transition to this style is much more decidedly visible in *Macbeth* than in *King Lear*. Yet in certain respects *Macbeth* recalls *Hamlet* rather than *Othello* or *King Lear*. In the heroes of both plays the passage from thought to a critical resolution

and action is difficult, and excites the keenest interest. In neither play, as in *Othello* and *King Lear*, is painful pathos one of the main effects. Evil, again, though it shows in *Macbeth* a prodigious energy, is not the icy or stony inhumanity of Iago or Goneril; and, as in *Hamlet*, it is pursued by remorse. Finally, Shakespeare no longer restricts the action to purely human agencies, as in the two preceding tragedies; portents once more fill the heavens, ghosts rise from their graves, an unearthly light flickers about the head of the doomed man. The reader who looks unwillingly at Iago gazes at Lady Macbeth in awe, because though she is dreadful she is also sublime. The whole tragedy is sublime.

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