

**U.G. 5th Semester Examination - 2020****ENGLISH****[PROGRAMME]****Generic Elective (GE)****Course Code : ENGP-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.***Answer all the questions.**

1. Answer any **ten** of the following questions: 2×10=20
- What is meant by academic writing?
  - Why is 'pre-writing' also called the 'invention stage' of writing?
  - Give two examples of professional writing.
  - Mention two important conventions of academic writing.
  - What are the expressions that should be avoided in the academic style of writing? Explain with two examples.

- Why is it essential in academic writing to write in one's own words?
  - What is a paraphrase?
  - How does one use quotations in writing answers to questions?
  - What is meant by critical thinking?
  - What determines the academic value of a book or a journal?
  - What is a hyphenated style and why should it be avoided?
  - What is the purpose of introduction in a research paper?
  - What is the most important part of a research paper?
  - Why is it obligatory for a researcher to acknowledge earlier research?
  - Mention the style sheet generally used for writing research paper in the Humanities.
2. Answer any **four** of the following questions: 5×4=20
- Discuss with suitable examples the 'markers' of good academic writing.
  - Prepare a sample outline based on a fresh topic of your choice.

- c) Discuss the method to be followed while using quotation in academic writing.
- d) Write a brief note on analysis with example.
- e) What is the difference in the approach between writing a research paper and writing an answer to a question? Discuss with suitable examples.
- f) Discuss the functions of the reviewer of film.
3. Answer any **two** of the following questions:  $10 \times 2 = 20$
- a) What is the second stage in the process of writing? Discuss the steps involved in the process of writing.
- b) Discuss in detail the important rules for academic writing.
- c) i) Write a summary and paraphrase of the following passage:  $8 + 2 = 10$
- By 1900 the literature whose language could be recognized as modern Bengali was already some five hundred years old, that is, as old as English literature properly so-called. But it was severely limited in its forms and subject matter. There was no prose literature at all. All of the literature was in verse, some of which could be regarded as poetry, some only as story-

telling in verse form. The subjects were old Hindu myths and legends retold in a simple manner. There was a small quantity of lyrical poetry which was of high quality, but with mythological themes. Within these confined limits Bengali literature achieved a good deal of fullness and sophistication by the end of the eighteenth century.

Then came a comprehensive revolution, which created what was a new literature with new genres and new themes, as well as new sentiments and ideas. This was brought about by the knowledge of English literature which came with British rule. In the immense extension of manner and matter which followed, the most important creation was prose literature, and in it the most successful genres were novels and short stories. In poetry there was a complete break with tradition, and adoption from English of forms and metres which had never before been seen in Bengali poetry, fairly old as it was. In spirit it was an acclimatization of both European classicism and romanticism. At the turn of the century anyone familiar with European poetry of the

period could even sniff a little of Swinburne or Mallarmé in Bengali poetry of the times, although there certainly was no conscious imitation. (Chaudhuri, *Autobiography of an Unknown Indian* Part II, 149-150)

ii) Correct the parenthetical citation:

‘Historians of the detective story have been insistent that it is a unique literary form, distinct from the crime or mystery story, not to be confused with the police novel, and even more clearly separate from the many varieties of thriller’ [7 Symons,].

d) How is a research paper developed through argument?

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