

4/12/18 (E)

[This question paper contains 8 printed pages]

**Your Roll No.** : .....

**Sl. No. of Q. Paper** : **7576** **IC**

**Unique Paper Code** : 12035901

**Name of the Course** : **B.A.(Hons.)/B.Sc.(Hons)/  
B.com. (Hons.) : English  
CBCS- Generic Elective**

**Name of the Paper** : Academic Writing and  
Composition

**Semester** : I & III

**Time : 3 Hours** **Maximum Marks : 75**

**Instructions for Candidates :**

- Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
- The question paper has **two** parts, **A** and **B. Three** questions have to be attempted from each **part**.

**Part - A**

**Note:** Answer any **three** of the following questions in about **200** words each. Give suitable examples to illustrate your answers. Each Question carries **10** marks.

P.T.O.



1. Make a short note on the difference between Academic Writing and General Writing.
2. Discuss the significance of style conventions of Academic Writing. Discuss any **two** conventions in detail.
3. Summarizing and Paraphrasing are essential tools of Academic Writing . Do you agree ?
4. Establish the relationship between critical thinking and academic writing.
5. Enumerate three ways of avoiding plagiarism.
6. Define Peer Review. Discuss with at least **one** example the significance of Peer Review in academic world.

### Part - B

**Note :** Answer any **three** of the following questions.  
Each question carries **15** marks.

1. Write a Summary of the following passage and give it a suitable title. 12+3=15  
Machine Translation or Automated translation is an attempt to translate using software which would allow translation from one human language to another. It is also known as Computer aided translation or CAT. It is not as simple as it sounds and one has to remember

that though it is an easy way of translating, but it is not a method which can be applicable to all translational activities. Scientifically, Machine Translation is interesting as it is an amalgam of different branches of Science- Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence, along with the concepts of Linguistics. It is a growing science in which many innovative works are going on and still has a vast scope. From the philosophical point of view, Machine Translation is significant as it is trying to automate an activity which requires the full range of human knowledge and skill. But commercially and from the point of view of time, Machine Translation is good as it would make things faster and economically viable. Apart from Google Translate, Yahoo! Babel Fish was another free based multilingual translation application which has been redirected to Microsoft's Bing Translator since May 2012.

2. Make notes and then paraphrase the following passage : 5+10=15

From the Vedic Age onwards we see that Indian society was divided in terms of Chatur Varnas. The Chatur Varnas are based on four levels of human activity. They are –the thinker – Brahmana, the warrior – Kshatriya, the purveyor – Vaishya, and the worker – Sudra. A Brahmana person is supposed to have to knowledge of



Brahma (the Universe) or that the person is engaged in intellectual pursuit of the knowledge of the universe. Similarly a Khasatriya is a warrior and the role of the Khasatriya was to protect the society from any internal or external martial threats; a Baishya is someone dealing with financial matters and a Shudra is a worker who serves the other three classes. In the early Vedic Age, the distinction of people on the basis of the work that one performs was done; but that was not an identity that one could assume by birth. By birth everyone was equal and it is only by the kind of work one performs that he or she assumed the caste distinctions. But it is in the later Vedic ages that the castes based hierarchy of the society became related to birth. As this system evolved, the people of higher castes started looking down upon the people from the system evolved, the people of higher castes started looking down upon the people from the lower castes and consequently all the malpractices regarding the caste system began. Moreover untouchability became a greater problem as it barred the untouchables from living a respectable life. For ages this caste-based malpractices continued only to be curbed to some extent in the twentieth century as the

constitution of independent India guaranteed equal status and rights to everyone living within the land of India. But till today we see many a caste based violence and malpractices going on in our society even though there have been legal measures to curb and abolish it. Rabindranath Tagore in the early twentieth century while giving a lecture on "Nationalism in India" emphasized on this problem when he begins his lecture by saying that "India's problem is not political, but social." What he means is that if India has to attain freedom from British rule and come up as a strong nation then more than fighting the British to oust them from India what India was needed was to build the nation from within by doing away with the different discriminations that have been going on in the name of caste, class, religion, gender, etc. Mahatma Gandhi even tried to emphasize on the problem of caste discriminations and untouchability in his different writing and practice. One such example is his welcoming gesture towards the untouchables in his Sabarmati Ashram situated in the state of Gujarat. The positive involvement of the Indian



freedom fighters and thinkers of the twentieth century along with the Dalit Movements across India under the leadership of B. R. Ambedkar and others has found some positive changes in Indian society, as we see untouchability is more or less uprooted from Indian society and the policy of reservation to the Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Castes (OBC) has made it possible for the victimized lot to come up to the mainstream to some extent and is still in the process of being so.

3. The following is an introduction an essay. Read it carefully and write two body paragraphs and a suitable conclusion.  
10+5=15

With the end of World War II, the supremacy of British in the world politics began to see a downfall and the United States of America became the new West. Though the British Isles lost the erstwhile dominant position it had, but by its presence in all parts of the world during its colonial days, it left its language at all the places it was ruling. The British were forced to leave those colonized countries, but their language did not become extinct in those colonized spaces; but made certain adjustments to become a language of those nations.

4. Write an essay on the following Thesis statement. 15

"GST is not suitable for small and unorganized industries."

5. Edit and proof read the following passage and then rewrite it, incorporating all the corrections. 15

English literature have been increasingly broadening it's horizon. Earlier British literature was generally considered to be English literature, but as we moved into the middle half of the twentieth century we saw major changes happening in terms of define English literature, as literatures across the globe, written and translate at English came under the perview of English literature. As days progress, the English literature departments metamorphosed into department of culture studies and different cultural text found itself worthy of academy study. Again literature translated into English from other languages has also find space in English literary studies. With this change the perspective of studying literature has change as we do not limit ourselves to the erstwhile notian of English literature.



6. Create a bibliography using the following sources. First use a citation convention to rewrite the details of each source and then arrange the five sources in the correct sequence.

10+5=15

- (a) O.P. Kandari and Ashish Chandra wrote the book *Tourism Development Principles and Practices*, published by Shree Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi in 2004.
- (b) Kamla Mankekar wrote the book *Temples of Goa* which was published by Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India in 2004.
- (c) M.N. Pearson, wrote the book *The Portuguese in India* which was published by Cambridge University Press in 2007.
- (d) Jagan Pillarisetti wrote the article "The Liberation of Goa : an Overview" in the *Liberation of Goa in 1961* available in [bharat-rakshak.com](http://bharat-rakshak.com).
- (e) The book *Archaeological Remains : Monuments and Museums, Part I and II* published by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) from Delhi in 1996.