This question paper contains 8 printed pages] Roll No. S. No. of Question Paper: 2884 HС 12033905 Unique Paper Code Creative Writing (English) Name of the Paper Name of the Course : SEC for Hons. (CBCS) Semester -Maximum Marks: 75 Duration: 3 Hours (Write your Roll No., on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.) The paper has two sections A and B. Section A has 3 questions: section B has four questions. Answer all the questions. Section A Answer all three questions : Answer any two from the following in about 100 words 5+5 each: What role does 'inspiration' play in the creative (a) process? How have you been inspired to write creatively? What do you understand by 'creativity' ? Give three instances of creativity in everyday life. P.T.O.

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5+5

- (c) Do you think reading is the basic requirement before writing? Why?
- Creative writing uses imagination. Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons for your answer.
- Answer any two from the following in about 100 words

each:

- What is News Feature? Explain with reference to other kinds of news.
- Would you agree that writing for the New Media requires different kinds of skills from those required for print media ? Give reasons for your answer.
- Explain Advocacy Advertising. What are the points to be kept in mind in order to make it effective?
- What kind of writing gets published in magazines? Substantiate your answer with the example of any Indian magazine.

Answer any two from the following in about 100 words

each:

- Does imagination play a role in creative non-fiction ? Give reasons for your answer.
- Define plot and explain any two elements of plot. (b)
- Can children's stories have an unhappy ending? Give (c) reasons for your answer.
- Describe two different kinds of novels giving examples to illustrate the difference.

Section B

Attempt all four questions:

Read the passage below and identify any five figures

Simile

Homonym

of speech from the list:

(iii) Homophone

(iv) Alliteration

Metaphor .

P.T.O.

(vi): Synecdoche

(vii) Oxymoron

(viii) Onomatopoeia

(ix) Metonymy

(x) Hyperbole.

A comfortable-looking chair, with pillows as soft as \$ mother's touch, caught his eye. A tiny table sat to the left along the wall but it didn't look as though it had ever been used. The entire right wall was covered floor to ceiling with windows, affording a phenomenal view of the compound and city below, the buildings looking like scattered toys from this height. The sunlight hit the window and scattered into a million stars.

There were no personal effects: no pictures of family; no items of sentimentality. The table and desk spaces in the room were immaculately impersonal. Messily tidy

in a way that was calculated, too believable. Everything in the room had a practical purpose. There were office supplies, files currently in use, and a sleek, thin computer that was turned off. The fizzling, hissing sound from the adjoining room alerted him, and he saw the jagged, ugly saw resting against the wall just as he stepped in. The scurrying feet he glimpsed made him shout out....

- Identify any five figures of speech from the examples
 - We ate at eight in the evening
 - Name now one man (ii)

given below:

- (iii) She's gone to her eternal rest
- (iv) He needs a CAT scan right away.
- She's wearing a red dress with blue flowers, he's wearing a blue shirt with red flowers.
- ~ (vi) Damn it! I hate that b*****d!

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Edit the following passage and rewrite it correctly:

The Sumerians first invented writing as a means of longdistance communication which was necessitated by trade. With the rise of the cities in Mesopotamia, and the need for resources which were lacking in the region, long-distance trade developed and with it, the need to be able to communicate across the expanses between cities or regions. The earliest form of writing was pictographs - symbols which represented objects - and served to aid in remembering such things as which parcels of grain had gone to which destination or how many sheep were needed for events like sacrifices in the temples. These pictographs were impressed onto wet clay which was then dried, and these became official records of commerce. As beer was a very popular beverage in ancient Mesopotamia. many of the earliest records extant have to do with the sale of beer. With pictographs, one could tell how many jars or vats of bear were involved in a transaction but not necessarily

what that transaction meant. As the historian Kriwaczek notes, 'All that had been devised thus far was a technique for noting down things, items and objects, not a writing system.'

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