

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 8418 . GC Your Roll No.....

Unique Paper Code : 12035901

Name of the Paper : Academic Writing and Composition

Name of the Course : English : Generic Elective

Semester : I / III

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on the receipt of this question paper.
2. The Question Paper has two parts, A and B.
3. Three Questions have to be attempted from each part.

PART A

Answer any three of the following questions in about 200 words each.

Give suitable examples to illustrate your answers.

Each Question carries 10 Marks.

1. Discuss with examples the different stages of writing.
2. Write a note on the contextual appropriateness of Academic Writing.
3. Distinguish between Summarizing and Paraphrasing with examples.
4. Establish the relationship between critical thinking and academic writing with suitable examples.

5. Transition words bring unity to one's writing. Write a note on the significance of transition words in academic writing.
6. Write a note on Peer review.

PART B

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)

The term 'privacy' can be described as the rightful claim of an individual to determine the extent to which he or she wishes to share of himself or herself with others and his or her control over the time, place and circumstances to communicate with others. It means his or her right to withdraw or to participate as he or she sees fit. It also means the individual's right to control dissemination of information about himself or herself: it is his or her own personal possession. In India, the Constitution does not have any direct provision for the right to privacy, though it is there implicitly in Article 21 of the Constitution which is about the Right to Life - "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

There can be possibly four different, though overlapping ways, in which invasion of privacy of a person can be done by the media. They are - intrusion upon a person's seclusion or solitude; appropriation of a person's name or likeness; public disclosures of embarrassing private facts; and publicity which places a person in a false light.

One needs to keep in mind that the media has no right to intrude upon the privacy of a person, except when the matter is of public interest. As the Indian Constitution does not talk about the right to privacy directly, therefore in different circumstances people have taken recourse to judiciary when they thought that their privacy has been encroached upon.

2. Make notes and then paraphrase the following passage.

(5+10=15)

Ethics is a difficult and complex term to define. Etymologically, the word comes from the Greek word "ethos" which means 'character', in the sense of a set of principles and standards for correct conduct within a society. But the idea of what is correct or incorrect, good or bad is neither absolute nor universal; it keeps changing from time to time and from place to place. As a result, scholars, philosophers, academicians and social reformers from ancient Greece onwards have tried to define the concept of ethics from various points of view.

Generally, it can be said that ethics is about the right, good and proper conduct at a given point of time in a given society, which people perform not because of the fear of punishment, but because of a sense of duty and conviction. In short it can be said that ethics deals with right conduct.

The media is a social institution whose function is to source, edit, report and disseminate information to the people. The media serves the important socio-cultural role of providing the right information and ideas to the masses in such a way that it would lead them to rightful behaviour and actions. As the society is complex because of its heterogenous, plural, variegated and deeply divided nature, so before disseminating any information or news to the masses, the media needs to decide whether that information or the view is for the benefit of the people. It also needs to decide in which language and tone the news has to be presented to the people so that it is for the good of society.

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

We all negotiate at every moment of our lives. The negotiations that we do for financial profit can be called business negotiations. Negotiation is an integral part of any business; a good negotiator is a successful business man, whether he negotiates with his clients or with his competitors or with the potential and actual customers. Business negotiation can be simply defined as a process of bargaining in which two parties who want something from the other, try to reach an agreement on mutually accepted terms. Negotiation happens because the interest of both the parties are involved in it and each of the party makes some benefit from it.

(15)

4. Write an essay on the following Thesis Statement.
"Information overload necessarily leads to misunderstanding."

P.T.O.

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

The term "non-literary text" is a very broad and vague as whatever is not literary comes by the preview of "non-literary" start from administrative, legal, bureaucratic, medical, scientific and other official document. Probably the only common things that we find in non-literary texts is that they are been written in precize terms and in a pragmatic ways which has some kind by systematically coherence and thematic structuring. More over what we can perceive is that the language of the non-literary texts is more or less formally and as Popovic, said it stand for a "stylistic operation which is based not on the transfer of asthetic but pragmatic information." Even historical, statistics, scientific, sociological documents can be term as non-literary texts.

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)

- Susan Bassnett and Harish Trivedi edited book Post-Colonial Translation: Theory and Practice, published in 1999 from London and New York by Routledge.
- J. C. Catford's book A Linguistic Theory of Translation, published from London by Oxford University Press in 1965 and revised in 2000.
- D. Delabastita's essay 'Translation and mass-communication: film and TV translation as evidence of cultural dynamics', published in Babel Volume 35, Issue 4 in 1989. The page numbers are 193-218
- Susan Bassnett's book Translation Studies published from London and New York by Routledge, in 1980 and revised in 2002.
- Susan Bassnett and A. Lefevere edited book Translation, History and Culture, published from London and New York by Routledge in 1990.