

B.A. Semester I (General) Examination, 2018-19**ENGLISH****Course ID: 10318****Course Code : APENG-101C-1A****Course Title: Academic Writing and Composition****Time: 2 Hours****Full Marks: 40***The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**Answer any four of the following questions.*

10×4=40

1. Answer *any one* of the following questions: 10×1=10
 - (a) What is academic writing? Discuss the importance of logical reasoning in academic writing.
 - (b) What are the five steps of the process of writing? Elaborate.

2. Answer *any two* of the following questions: 5×2=10
 - (a) Discuss the use of Preposition with examples.
 - (b) What is an Adverb? What is the function of Adverb in English grammar?
 - (c) Discuss the role of Gerund in detail.
 - (d) Discuss the different types of nouns with appropriate examples.

3. Answer *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10
 - (a) What is a noun phrase?
 - (b) Name the different types of phrases?
 - (c) What is a clause?
 - (d) State one difference between a phrase and a clause?
 - (e) What is a 'dependant' clause?
 - (f) Determine the type of clause in the sentence:
I should have given her a ride.
 - (g) Determine whether the following is a phrase or a clause:
After a good day
 - (h) Determine the type of the following sentence:
Rana is going home.

4. Attempt *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10
 - (a) What is a simple sentence?
 - (b) What is a declarative sentence?
 - (c) What is an exclamatory sentence?
 - (d) What is a complex sentence?
 - (e) What type of sentence is the following:
What would happen if you had an accident?

- (f) What type of sentence is the following:
The sun rises in the East.
- (g) What type of sentence is the following:
Wow! I am so happy today.
- (h) Determine the type of the following sentence:
It may rain today.

5. Answer *any one* of the following passage:

10×1=10

- (a) Write a summary of the following:

There are so many lessons one can learn about life from a dog. Imagine this scenario: it is raining heavily outside and you need to leave for someone's house. The dog is up and eager, to go with you. You tell it to stay home. As you leave, you see it squeezing out through the gap in the doorway. You scold it and order it back home. Then at every turn you make, you suddenly see it following you sheepishly at a distance. It follows at the risk of being reprimanded for the sore reason of being somewhere nearby. How else can we experience so selfless an instance of love and faithfulness? We can learn a lifelong lesson from this sincere warm display of perpetual companionship.

Observe the eating habits of your dog. It does not eat, except when hungry. It does not drink, unless it is thirsty. It does not gorge itself. It stops eating when it has had enough.

A dog also sets a perfect example of adaptability. If it is move to a strange place, it is able to adapt itself to that place and to its thousand peculiarities without a murmur of complaint. It is able to learn and adapt to a new family's ways and customs. It is quick and ready to please. Man, being accustomed to comfort and wealth will be lost if suddenly stripped of all he is accustomed to.

A dog also teaches us a thing or two about unselfish love. When a dog knows death is approaching, it tries, with its last vestige of strength, to crawl away elsewhere to die, in order to burden its owners no more.

A dog does things with all vigor. However, when there is nothing to do, it lies down and rests. It does not waste its strength and energy needlessly. Many working people are burning the candles at both ends. Many suffer nervous breakdowns due to stress. Perhaps, they should learn to rest like a dog does.

- (b) Write a paraphrase of the following passage:

"The communication problems that endanger marriage can't be fixed by mechanical engineering. They require a new conceptual framework about the role of talk in human relationships. Many of the psychological explanations that have become second nature may not be helpful because they tend to blame either women (for not being assertive enough) or men (for not being in touch with their feelings). A sociolinguistic approach by which male-female conversation is seen as cross-cultural communication allows us to understand the problem and forge solutions without blaming either party."

6. Answer *any one* of the following questions:

10×1=10

- (a) Discuss the use of the elements of 'Synthesis' and 'Analysis' in academic writing.
- (d) Discuss the importance of 'critical thinking' in academic writing.
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