

B.A. 1st Semester (Programme) Examination, 2019-20

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.

1. Answer *any one* of the following questions: 10×1=10
 - (a) What are the major principles of academic writing?
 - (b) Discuss the importance of logical organisation in academic writing.

2. Answer *any two* of the following questions: 5×2=10
 - (a) Discuss different types of pronouns with appropriate examples.
 - (b) What is a conjunction? Discuss with examples different categories of conjunction.
 - (c) Discuss different categories of adjectives with proper examples.
 - (d) What is a verb? Differentiate between transitive and intransitive verbs.

3. Answer *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10
 - (a) Define a phrase.
 - (b) What is an adverbial clause?
 - (c) What is an adjective phrase?
 - (d) Give an example of a noun clause in a sentence.
 - (e) Identify the type of phrase underlined in the following sentence:
He did the work with great care.
 - (f) Identify the clauses in the following sentence:
This is the place where he was born.
 - (g) This house is mine.
What kind of pronoun is it?
 - (h) *Walking* is a good exercise.
Identify the category of noun used here.

4. Attempt *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10

- (a) What is a compound sentence?
- (b) Differentiate between a simple sentence and a complex sentence.
- (c) What is an imperative sentence?
- (d) Define interrogative sentence with proper example.
- (e) Did I ever ask you to do it? (Change this sentence into an assertive you.)
- (f) What type of sentence is the following?

Alas! The man is no more.

- (g) I shall not forget your kindness. (Make the sentence affirmative.)
- (h) What type of sentence is the following?

May his soul rest in peace!

5. Answer *any one* of the following: 10×1=10

- (a) Write a summary of the following passage:

Communication is part of our everyday life. We greet one another, smile or frown, depending on our moods. Animals too, communicate, much to our surprise. Just like us, interaction among animals can be both verbal and non-verbal.

Singing is one way in which animals can interact with one another. Male blackbirds often use their melodious songs to catch the attention of the females. These songs are usually rich in notes variation, encoding various kinds of messages. Songs are also used to warn and keep off other blackbirds from their territory, usually a place where they dwell and reproduce.

Large mammals in the oceans sing too, according to adventurous sailors. Enormous whales groan and grunt while smaller dolphins produce pings, whistles and clicks. These sounds are surprisingly received by other mates as far as several hundred kilometers away.

Besides singing, body language also forms a large part of animals' communication tactics. Dominant hyenas exhibit their power by raising the fur hackles on their necks and shoulders, while the submissive ones normally "surrender" to the powerful parties by crouching their heads low and curling their lips a little, revealing their teeth in friendly smiles.

Colours, which are most conspicuously found on animals, are also important means of interaction among animals. Male birds of paradise, which have the most gaudy coloured feathers often hang themselves upside down from branches, among fluffing plumes, displaying proudly their feathers, attracting the opposite sex.

(b) Write a paraphrase of the following passage:

The koala bear of Australia is a living “Teddy Bear”. Its thick coat of gray fur is just as soft as the beloved toy. The koala has a large head, big ears and small, dark eyes that look at you without expression. Its nose, as black as patent leather, seems too big for the rest of its face. The koala is a gentle little animae. Its colour protects it from enemies. The koala makes no nest. It just sits in the forked branches of a tree. Unlike a bird, it cannot balance itself with its tail— because it has no tail. It likes gum trees the best. Sometimes when the supply of its special diet is used up the koala, rather than seeking food elsewhere, stays in its own area and starves to death.

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

10×1=10

- (a) Define critical thinking. What are the different elements of critical thinking?
 - (b) What is the difference between ‘Synthesis’ and ‘Analysis’ in academic writing?
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