

U.G. 5th Semester Examination - 2021**ENGLISH****Course Code : BENGDSRT1 & 2 (DSE 1 & 2)**

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**This question paper contains both DSE 1 & 2. Students are thereby instructed to answer DSE paper out of these two (DSE 1 & DSE 2) as he/she opted for.***Course Title : Soft Skills-I****Course Code : BENGDSRT 1 (DSE 1)**1. Answer any **ten** of the following questions:

1×10=10

- a) What are soft skills?
- b) What is the first step of problem solving method?
- c) What is adaptability?
- d) How can adaptability be related to teamwork?
- e) What is the relationship between emotion and intelligence?

[Turn Over]

- f) What is the situational theory of leadership?
- g) What are the basic features of teamwork?
- h) How can leadership harm the aims and objectives of teamwork?
- i) What is the most important characteristic of a leader?
- j) What can be termed as emotional intelligence?
- k) What is the difference between time management and management skills?
- l) What can change the leader to a dictator in nature?
- m) What are the reliable problem solving methods?
- n) How self-awareness is related to leadership?
- o) What is impromptu?

2. Answer any **five** of the following questions:

2×5=10

- a) What is the difference between sympathy and empathy?
- b) How can a leader help others to avoid negativity?
- c) What are the four types of emotional intelligence?

- d) What is relationship management?
- e) Can emotional intelligence be taught to a certain extent?
- f) What are the ways to speed up the learning process?
- g) What is the relationship between adaptability and compromise?
- h) What is the meaning of empowerment?

3. Answer any **two** of the following questions:

5×2=10

- a) How does effective leadership deal with a toxic environment?
- b) How can teamwork instil hope in others?
- c) How does adaptability become non-negotiable in certain circumstances?

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

10×1=10

- a) Explicate on the characteristics of verbal and non-verbal communication skills.
- b) What are the most effective ways of keeping others engaged in teamwork?
- c) What are the strengths and weaknesses seen in leadership?

Course Title : Academic Writing-I

Course Code : BENGDSRT 2 (DSE 2)

1. Answer any **ten** of the following questions:

1×10=10

- a) The "hero" of the play (the townspeople see him as heroic, but he is the focus of the author's satire) introduces himself as a veteran of the war.

Which of the following items is used in the sentence above?

- i) Parenthesis
 - ii) Passive voice
 - iii) Superlative degree
 - iv) Apostrophe
- b) Statement 1: This work is best known.
Statement 2: This is the best-known work.
Which of the following alternatives is Not correct?
- i) Statement 1 is correctly punctuated
 - ii) Statement 2 is correctly punctuated
 - iii) Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect in

terms of the use of the marks of punctuation

- iv) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct in terms of the use of the marks of punctuation
- c) A semicolon should always be followed by ___ space. (Fill in the blank with the correct alternative from the given ones: one/two/three.)
- d) A quotation is indented when it extends to more than ___ lines. (Fill in the blank with the correct alternative from the given ones: one/two/three/four/five.)
- e) The usage of three spaced periods inside a quoted text to indicate the deliberate omission of certain word(s) or phrase(s) or sentence(s) is technically known as—
 - i) elision
 - ii) ellipsis
 - iii) contraction
 - iv) synaloepha
- f) Paraphrasing is:
 - i) summing up of the central ideas of a passage.
 - ii) elaboration of a passage.

iii) making critical remarks on a passage

- iv) restatement of the sense of a passage in other words.
- g) Academic writing has to be
 - i) Informal and prejudiced
 - ii) Packed with informations
 - iii) Loose and haphazardly structured
 - iv) Formal and unprejudiced
- h) A research paper is a thorough investigation based on independent research.
 - i) True
 - ii) False
- i) At least the poem reads well. (Change the voice)
- j) The project is progressing satisfactorily. (Rewrite the sentence using 'progress' as noun)
- k) Fill in the blank with the more suitable alternative:

This book is not long. I ___ it by lunch time.
(will be reading, will have read)
- l) Napoleon was one of the greatest of generals. He is universally acknowledged so.
(Join the sentences by using infinitive)

m) An academic writing piece should follow a standard structure: an introduction, body paragraphs, and a conclusion.

i) True

ii) False

n) The primary purpose of punctuation is to ensure unambiguity in a piece of writing.

i) True

ii) False

o) Going up the hill, an old temple was seen.

(Rewrite the sentence correcting the error)

2. Answer any **five** of the following questions: $2 \times 5 = 10$

a) What is academic writing?

b) What are the required skills for an ideal academic writing?

c) What is annotated bibliography?

d) How to cite two or more works by the same author in a piece of academic writing? Give answer with at least one example.

e) Punctuate the following:

One day walking together up a hill I said to Friday do you not wish yourself in your own country

again yes he said what would you do there said I would you turn wild and eat mens flesh again he looked full of concern and shaking his head said no

f) Write briefly on the usage of Italics in the context of academic writing.

g) Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:

A child is not able to distinguish good __ evil. Death does not distinguish __ the rich and the poor. Sir Ronald Ross is distinguished __ his medical researches. Pope is distinguished __ his hunchback. (between, by, for, from)

h) Fill in the blank with appropriate conjunctions to make the sentence meaningful:

__ you have a sword __ pen in your hand, weild __ the one __ the other in a spirit of insolent self-reliance.

3. Answer any **two** of the following questions: $5 \times 2 = 10$

a) Write a summary of the following passage:

Trees give shade for the benefit of others and while they themselves stand in the sun and endure scorching heat, they produce the fruit by which others profit. The character of good men is like

that of a trees. What is the use of this perishable body, if no use of it is made for the benefit of mankind? Sandalwood—the more it is rubbed, the more scent does it yield. Sugarcane—the more it is peeled and cut into pieces, the more juice does it produce. Gold—the more it is burnt, the more brightly does it shine. The men who are noble at heart do not lose these qualities even in losing their lives. What does it matter whether men praise them or not? What difference does it make whether riches abide with them or not? What does it signify whether they die at this moment or whether their lives are prolonged? Happen what may, those who tread in the right path will not set foot in any other. Life itself is unprofitable to a man who does not live for others. To live for the mere sake of living one's life is to live the life of dogs and cows. Those who lay down their lives for the sake of a friend, or even for the sake of a stranger, will assuredly dwell forever in a world of bliss.

b) Create a bibliography using the given data:

- i) Book: A History of Literary Criticism and Theory: From Plato to the Present

Author: M. A. R. Habib

Publisher: Wiley Blackwell

Place: New Delhi

Year: 2014

- ii) Book: Humiliation: Claims and Context

Editor: Gopal Guru

Year: 2011

Publisher: Oxford India Paperbacks

Place: India

Article: Humiliation: Politics and Cultural Psychology of the Limits of Human Degeneration

Author: Ashis Nandy

- iii) Book: Poisoned Bread

Editor: Arjun Dangle

Year: 2014

Publisher: Orient Blackswan

Place: New Delhi

Speech: Dr. Ambedkar's Speech at Mahad

Speech delivered by: B. R. Ambedkar

Translator: Rameshchandra Sirkar

- iv) Book: Literary Theory and Criticism

Editor: Patricia Waugh

Publisher: Oxford University Press

Place: New Delhi

Year: 2013

Article: Literature into Culture: Cultural
Studies after Leavis

Authors: Glenn Jordan and Chris Weedon

v) Article: Critical Mirrors: Theories of
Autobiography

Author: Charles Berryman

Journal: Mosaic: An Interdisciplinary
Critical Journal

Volume Number: 32

Issue Number: 1

Date of Publication: March, 1999

Page: 71-84

Date of access: 19/05/2020

Web Link: [http://www.jstor.org/stable/
44029420](http://www.jstor.org/stable/44029420)

c) Do as directed:

i) Choose any one of the following pair of

words and make one meaningful sentence
with each word of the chosen pair:

Stationary and Stationery

or

wave and waive

or

eminent and imminent

ii) Change the degree of comparison in the
following sentences without changing the
meaning:

Very few animals are as useful as the cow.

He would sooner die than tell a lie.

iii) He went for a walk one day. He saw a
wounded bird. He picked it up. He brought
it home. He carefully tended it for some
time. It completely recovered. It gave him
great joy.

(Transform it into one simple sentence)

iv) The sun set. I was preparing to pass the night
in a tree. A negro woman stopped to observe
me. She was returning from the labour of
the field. She perceived my weariness and

dejection. She inquired into my situation. I briefly explained it to her. With a look of compassion she told me to follow her. (Combine the sentences into a single sentence)

- v) "What are you doing, good old woman?" said the princess. "I'm spinning, my pretty child." "Ah, how charming! Let me try if I can spin also."

(Turn the sentences into indirect speech)

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

- a) Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

The Artist co-operates with God in making increasingly large numbers of people see the beauty of the world which these people could never see for themselves. The world is, of course, God's artistic masterpiece; but it is the artist who lends people eyes to see it with. Browning's Fra Lippo has the last word on the subject:-

For, don't you mark, we're made so that we love
First when we see them painted, things we have
passed

Perhaps a hundred times nor cared to see?

In this sense, Oscar Wilde's paradox is perfectly true: that Nature imitates Art; for the majority of men see in Nature what Art has taught them to see in Nature. The fogs of London, said Wilde, were the invention of Whistler. To love beauty therefore becomes to the artist, as an artist, his first duty. To love beauty, that is, to see it for himself first, and then to communicate it to others; for love implies at once vision and reproduction. It must be the first article in an artist's creed, as an artist, that beauty is the best interpreter of God to man; that, when he has got hold of beauty, he has got hold of the surest key to the knowledge of God. Keats has said that Beauty is Truth. Now, this is not true. But to us here, Beauty is, as Plato said, the splendour of Truth. The artist, as an artist, must be content with the splendour and, through this splendour strive to convey the truth. He has no business with truth as such as the philosopher, for instance, has. He has no concern with conduct as such, as the moralist, for instance, has. It is not his function to exhort men to good works, or to prove things; but merely to exhibit them. Plato

thought a picture, for instance, was just a copy of an object—a copy of the idea. It was Aristotle, Plato's pupil, who pointed out that, though a picture was in one sense certainly a copy and therefore something *less* than the object, in another sense it was something more than the object. It was, briefly, the *idea* of the object made visible to the eye. Art, therefore, does not consist merely in line and colour, sound and image; but primarily in *ideas*. Beauty may not be useful. Beauty may not improve our minds. But beauty must *please*. Indeed, such is the inherent delightfulness of beauty that, by its magic touch, not only the ugly becomes pleasureable, but even sorrow becomes a joy. That is the explanation of the pleasure we feel in tragedy. What would shock us in actual life gives us pleasure in a tragedy. For tragedy makes experience significant; and by making it significant, it makes it beautiful; and by making it beautiful, it makes it pleasant. And yet, it does not *aim* at pleasing; it only aims at exhibiting. Pleasure is not its aim; it is its effect.

i) What is the artist's first duty? Why?

- ii) What is the surest key to the knowledge of God? Why?
 - iii) How can tragedy give pleasure?
 - iv) What is the artist's real function?
 - v) "Nature imitates art"—Elucidate.
- b) Write an essay on any **one** of the following topics:
- i) The problem of plagiarism vis-a-vis academic writing
 - ii) What makes a book a classic?
 - iii) Autobiography of a school closed during the Covid-19 pandemic
- c) Write a letter to the Principal of your college drawing attention to the non-maintenance of Covid-19 protocols at your college in the wake of the reopening of educational institutions and suggesting the proposed remedial measures to be implemented immediately in this regard.
