



# LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

**M.A.DEGREE EXAMINATION – ENGLISH**  
**FIRST SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2022**  
**PEL1MC05 – ACADEMIC WRITING**

Date: 30-11-2022

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 01:00 PM - 04:00 PM

## SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions

1	Definitions	(5 x 1 = 5)	
a)	Hook sentence	K1	CO1
b)	Nominalization	K1	CO1
c)	Annotated Bibliography	K1	CO1
d)	Coherence	K1	CO1
e)	Topic Sentence	K1	CO1
2	Answer the following:	(5 x 1 = 5)	
a)	What is known as redundancy?	K2	CO1
b)	Explain language accuracy.	K2	CO1
c)	Give an example for precision.	K2	CO1
d)	What are the two types of abstract?	K2	CO1
e)	Give an example of an argument.	K2	CO1

## SECTION B

	Answer any THREE of the following in 500 words	(3 x 10 = 30)	
3	Discuss the purposes of academic writing.	K3	CO2
4	Discuss the strategy used in writing abstract.	K3	CO2
5	Mention the structure of an abstract with a sample abstract.	K3	CO2
6	Explain cause and effect in academic writing.	K3	CO2
7	Explain the relevance of rhetorical questions in an academic essay	K3	CO2

## SECTION C

Answer any TWO of the following in 500 words (2 x 12.5 = 25)

8	Discuss language conventions associated with the style of academic writing.	K4	CO3
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9	<p>Edit the following passage cutting the deadwood:</p> <p>It has been noted by observers of world events that the Nobel Peace Prize nominations in recent years have been a demonstration that peace can be achieved in unexpected ways and by people who aren't even diplomats or heads of state. For example, in 2004 the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Wangari Maathai, a very impressive woman from Kenya who earned her Ph. D. in vet medicine and became a professor and later chair of her department but then went on later to become the founder of the Greenbelt Movement, which trained African women who were uneducated and impoverished and generally undervalued by their society—not foresters—to grow trees and then plant them by the millions to fight desertification, control erosion, protect the people's access to parkland in cities, and to provide a source of food for all to share, all of which helps prevent conflicts and even wars over resources. (153 words)</p>	K4	CO3
10	Analyze the importance of critical thinking in academic writing.	K4	CO3
11	<p>Critically analyze the following poem in terms of theme and technique.</p> <p>Gitanjali - Rabindranath Tagore</p> <p>Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;  Where knowledge is free;  Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;  Where words come out from the depth of truth;  Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;  Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;  Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening thought and action—  Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.</p>	K4	CO3

SECTION D

Answer any ONE of the following in 1000 words

(1 x 15 = 15)

12	<p>Evaluate the following passage for effective use of academic writing skills:</p> <p><i>Symbolism in A Clean, Well-Lighted Place by Ernest Hemingway</i></p> <p><i>A Clean, Well-Lighted Place</i> is a short story written by Ernest Hemingway and published in 1933. Like all Hemingway's works, this story about different attitudes towards life is full of deep symbolic meaning. The most significant symbols of the short story are the cafe where the action takes place and its illumination: they are both connected with the main topic which is meaninglessness of life.</p> <p>The short story begins with the description of the café lighting: the light of electric lamps and the foliage of a tree create an unusual play of light and shadow. The author manages to create the atmosphere of the café using only one sentence. A</p>	K5	CO4
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Clean, Well-Lighted Place is probably Hemingway's favorite short story (Deepa 19). He uses his main technic – symbols and subtext – in this work. The first character that the reader meets in the text is a small cafe where the action takes place. It is open late at night, there are practically no visitors, but from the author's point of view, it can reflect the whole world. The example of a young and an old waiter shows two generations with opposite attitudes towards life. Many human destinies pass by them: a bartender, bystanders and an elderly man. The cafe functions as a separate society, on the example of which different human characters, compassion for people and indifference to them, are shown.

The next important symbol in this story is light, both solar and artificial. One of the characters emphasizes a significant point: this café is different from bars and pubs. The reason why Hemingway chooses a small cafe as an example of a safe place for a lonely person at night is in its main characteristics: illumination and cleanness. The light is the leading motive Your Last Name 2 of the story because it is directly related to the main topic. The man comes to the café and sits under the shadow because he is seeking light. Moreover, the old waiter does not hurry home and goes to bed in dawn, because he also needs light. Hemingway tries to show that in the eternal darkness of meaningless human existence, only light can sustain life. The example of a small cafe reveals something common with all the humanity (McParland 174). That is why light is the main symbol of this story. In the darkest hour before dawn, when the streets are practically empty, a lonely person especially needs to find a clean and, what is more important, a well-lighted place.

The symbol that lies in the subtext of this story is associated with its existential meaning. Most researches agree that it is a story about 'nothingness' (Maliha 376). The old waiter talks about the meaninglessness of human existence. His youth has passed, he has no hopes, but he knows exactly what he lives for. His purpose is to keep the cafe open until the early hours, so that everyone has the opportunity to find a spark of light and hope on the dark night street. In this way, the main theme of this story may be defined as the concept of nothing (Koseman 29). An all-consuming existential 'nothingness' surrounds every character of this story, including the lonely old man, both waiters dissatisfied with their lives and even random people walking down the street. The only way to deal with 'nothingness', according to the old waiter, is finding the light and helping others find it.

