LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

**M.A.** DEGREE EXAMINATION - **ENGLISH LITERATURE**

FIRST SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2010

# EL 1807 - ADVANCED ACADEMIC WRITING

Date : 11-11-10 Dept. No. Max. : 100 Marks

Time : 1:00 - 4:00

PART-A

**I. Answer any four of the following:** **4x5=20**

1. Write a note on Pre-writing technique.

2. Categorize the types of Annotation.

3. What is the need for avoiding Plagiarism?

4. Explain the characteristics of Mind Mapping.

5. What are the two types of Bibliography?

**II. Answer any two of the following:**  **2x15=30**

6. Write an essay on Note-taking.

7. How do you cite resources by using Bibliography, Annotated Bibliography and Parenthetical Documentation?

8. What is Definition? Explain the various types of definition.

**PART-B**

**III. Answer the following: 5x10=50**

9. Write an article on the ‘impact of ecological devastation’.

10. Critically review the film ‘Mr & Mrs.Iyer’.

11. Enumerate your interpretation on the following poem:

I can hear the cry of the sacred trees,

The giver of life as the axe plays part in a gruesome execution.

I pray for men of greed and lust that wields the axe,

For the trees are of spirit, forgiving but never forgetting.

I pray for the pain I hear from the woods as the chainsaw tries to hide the cries,

Their lives cut short in a never-ending attempt to furnish our fashions.

I pray that the spirit of the tree lives on to haunt and perish those lavish homes and

palaces,

Where no regard to spirit be given.

God I pray,

God I pray,

Your garden of Eden disappearing as we, your children, look away.

And let me be there at Judgement Day and cry for the pain of the Spirit of the Tree and

let me look at you for here, I am unable to look away.

12. Draft a report on any cultural event that you have participated.

13. Attempt a critical review on the following passage:

City living has obviously influenced human culture—as have often been noted, how you gonna

keep ‘em down on the farm after they’ve seen Paree'? But urban life may have also influenced

human genes, making the descendants of ancient city dwellers more resistant to disease. That's

according to a study in the journal Evolution.

The researchers started from the premise that densely populated cities would be good places

for infectious diseases, which could spread easily from person to person. That situation should

haveset up selection pressure for the ability to survive such infections.

The scientists sampled the DNA of 17 populations from Africa, Asia and Europe, including

longtime urbanites—like Italians, Turks and Iranians—and traditionally rural or nomadic groups,

like Malawians or the Saami people of northern Scandinavia.

Then the researchers zeroed in on a gene variant that offers protection against diseases like

tuberculosis or leprosy. After controlling for any shared ancestry between the groups, they

indeed found that the protective gene was significantly more common in cultures with a long

history of urban settlement. Which may be some comfort next time someone's sneezing near

you on the subway.

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