



ENG 309 / ENG 310

B.A. (VIth SEMESTER) EXAMINATION, 2023-24

ENGLISH

GROUP – 1 : ENG 309 : Literature in Films and Media Studies-II

GROUP – 2 : ENG 310 : Media and Journalistic Writing-II

(CBCS Mode)

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Paper ID

(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

Date (तिथि) : _____

5650

अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में) :

Roll No. (In Figures) :

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में) :

Roll No. (In Words) :

Time : 1:30 Hrs.

समय : 1:30 घण्टे

Max. Marks : 75

अधिकतम अंक : 75

नोट : पुस्तिका में 50 प्रश्न दिये गये हैं, सभी प्रश्न करने होंगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1.5 अंक का होगा।

Important Instructions :

1. The candidate will write his/her Roll Number only at the places provided for, i.e. on the cover page and on the OMR answer sheet at the end and nowhere else.
2. Immediately on receipt of the question booklet, the candidate should check up the booklet and ensure that it contains all the pages and that no question is missing. If the candidate finds any discrepancy in the question booklet, he/she should report the invigilator within 10 minutes of the issue of this booklet and a fresh question booklet without any discrepancy be obtained.

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश :

1. अभ्यर्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक केवल उन्हीं स्थानों पर लिखेंगे जो इसके लिए दिये गये हैं, अर्थात् प्रश्न पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ तथा साथ दिये गये ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्र पर, तथा अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं लिखेंगे।
2. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलते ही अभ्यर्थी को जाँच करके सुनिश्चित कर लेना चाहिए कि इस पुस्तिका में पूरे पृष्ठ हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा तो नहीं है। यदि कोई विसंगति है तो प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के भीतर ही कक्ष परीक्षक को सूचित करना चाहिए और बिना त्रुटि की दूसरी प्रश्न पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लेना चाहिए।

Group - 1 : ENG 309 : Literature in Films and Media Studies - II

1. According to Monaco, film is a product of _____.
 - (A) Consumerism
 - (B) Technology
 - (C) Culture
 - (D) Modernity

2. According to Monaco, in films, sequences are certainly _____ than shots.
 - (A) Shorter
 - (B) Longer
 - (C) Denser
 - (D) Craftier

3. According to James Monaco, the best readers of films are those who read _____.
 - (A) Physiologically
 - (B) Ethnographically
 - (C) Psychologically
 - (D) Using a combination of all of the above

4. Complete the sentence with reference to Monaco's views : 'Infants appear to understand _____ months before they begin to comprehend _____.'
 - (A) Images, language
 - (B) Language, images
 - (C) Grammar, images
 - (D) Grammar, language

5. The Index as a cinematic sign mainly depends on-
 - (A) Similarity
 - (B) Inherent relationship
 - (C) Convention
 - (D) None of these

6. Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which -
- (A) The part stands for the whole or vice-versa
 - (B) Two dissimilar things are compared using 'like' and 'as'
 - (C) Human attributes are assigned to the non-human
 - (D) Wordy descriptions are deliberately used
7. As referred by Monaco in the very beginning of his article, the conclusion/s drawn by William Hudson after his 1920s survey on rural Africans is/are-
- (A) That every normal human being can perceive and identify a visual image
 - (B) That even the simplest visual images are interpreted differently in different cultures
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
8. The study of systems of signs is called-
- (A) Mechanics
 - (B) Kinetics
 - (C) Semiotics
 - (D) Genetics
9. 'The reader of a page invents the image, the reader of a film does not'. When Monaco writes this sentence, he means that-
- (A) Written texts have more images
 - (B) Films do not have images
 - (C) The reader of a page and the reader of a film are different
 - (D) Films present final images whereas written texts provide space to the readers to create their own images based on the descriptions presented through words
10. Complete the following sentence with reference to Monaco's article :
- 'The standard theory of comparison between film and language suggests that the shot is the ____ of film, the scene its _____ and the sequence its _____.'
- (A) Paragraph, word, sentence
 - (B) Word, sentence, paragraph
 - (C) Sentence, paragraph, word
 - (D) Word, paragraph, sentence

11. According to Monaco, films communicate meaning-
- (A) Denotatively
 - (B) Connotatively
 - (C) Demonstratively
 - (D) Through both (A) and (B)
12. According to Monaco, we read images _____:
- (A) Only physically, through our eyes
 - (B) Only mentally, through perception
 - (C) Both physically and mentally
 - (D) Physically, mentally and psychologically
13. What are the two methods of editing films mentioned by Monaco ?
- (A) Overlapping and end to end
 - (B) Crosscutting and fade
 - (C) Parallel editing and montage
 - (D) Rough cut and dissolve
14. According to Monaco, synchronous sounds have their source _____.
- (A) Within the frame
 - (B) Outside the frame
 - (C) Both within and outside the frame
 - (D) All of the above depending on the choice of the director
15. According to James Monaco, what is the smallest unit of construction for the image in films ?
- (A) A single frame
 - (B) A complete shot
 - (C) A scene
 - (D) A sequence of scenes

16. According to Monaco, "The power of language systems is that there is a very great difference between the signifier and the signified; the power of film is that there is _____."
- (A) Less
 - (B) Not
 - (C) More
 - (D) Neither
17. According to James Monaco, it is impossible to be _____ in film.
- (A) Nonsensical
 - (B) Unsympathetic
 - (C) Ungrammatical
 - (D) Verbose
18. How does Monaco define the word "image" ?
- (A) An image is an optical pattern
 - (B) It is a mental experience
 - (C) An image is the concretization of perception
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
19. According to Monaco, "an arbitrary sign in which the signifier has neither a direct nor an indexical relationship to the signified, but rather represents it through convention" is referred to as _____.
- (A) The signifier
 - (B) The Signified
 - (C) The icon
 - (D) The symbol
20. James Monaco attributes the unique metaphorical power of the cinema to ____.
- (A) The use of static images
 - (B) The flexibility of the frame
 - (C) The reliance on literary models
 - (D) The abundance of visual effects

21. Monaco mentions two terms from literary studies which describe the manner in which film conveys meaning. Which are they ?
- (A) Metonymy and synecdoche
 - (B) Irony and foreshadowing
 - (C) Alliteration and assonance
 - (D) Metaphor and simile
22. In film criticism, the modification of space is referred to as _____.
- (A) Montage
 - (B) Mise-en-scene
 - (C) Cinematography
 - (D) Production design
23. According to Monaco, meaning in cinema is dependent _____.
- (A) Not only on what we see or hear but also on what we don't see or hear
 - (B) Only on what we see and hear
 - (C) Only on what we don't see or hear
 - (D) None of the above
24. In spoken language, syntax refers to _____.
- (A) The order in which words are put together
 - (B) The manner in which words are pronounced
 - (C) The study of speech sounds
 - (D) The process of meaning generation
25. According to Monaco, how are theories of mise-en-scene and montage traditionally associated in film criticism :
- (A) Mise-en- scene with expressionism and montage with realism
 - (B) Mise-en- scene with realism and montage with expressionism
 - (C) Both with realism
 - (D) Both with expressionism

26. Which of the following is not an element in the three compositional codes described by Monaco in his essay ?
- (A) The plane of the image
 - (B) The geographical place
 - (C) The depth of perception
 - (D) The length of observation
27. Which of the following best describes syntagmatic connotation according to Monaco ?
- (A) The meaning of a shot is derived from its comparison with other potential shots
 - (B) The meaning of a shot is derived from its comparison with actual shots that precede or follow it
 - (C) The meaning of a shot is solely based on its literal interpretation
 - (D) The meaning of a shot is abstract and subjective
28. According to Monaco, a sign in which the signifier represents the signified mainly by its similarity to it, is referred to as _____.
- (A) The icon
 - (B) The metaphor
 - (C) The symbol
 - (D) The index
29. 'People must be "reading" these images'.
The word "reading", according to Monaco, here means :
- (A) Projecting
 - (B) Interpreting
 - (C) Learning
 - (D) Creating
30. In terms of Semiotics, the collection of letters or sounds is called-
- (A) Phrase
 - (B) Signifier
 - (C) Significant
 - (D) Grammar

31. In the beginning of the essay, James Monaco compares film with -
- (A) Plant
 - (B) Bird
 - (C) Language
 - (D) Animal
32. According to James Monaco, people who are highly experienced in films are _____.
- (A) More observant
 - (B) Less observant
 - (C) Incapable of understanding the nuances of meaning
 - (D) More detached from reality
33. Which of the following is Not true according to Monaco's essay ?
- (A) Film is not a language in the sense that English is
 - (B) It is necessary to learn the vocabulary of film
 - (C) Infants understand television images before they are able to speak
 - (D) It is not necessary to acquire intellectual competence in film in order to appreciate it
34. What use of montage has been described by Monaco in the essay prescribed ?
- (A) It is a dialectical process
 - (B) It creates a third meaning out of the original two meanings of the adjacent shots
 - (C) It is a process in which a number of shots are woven together to communicate a great deal of information in a short time
 - (D) All of the above
35. For semioticians, a sign must consist of two parts the signifier and the :
- (A) Alphabet
 - (B) Signified
 - (C) Word
 - (D) Phrase

36. What is the primary purpose of a script in filmmaking ?
- (A) To provide a detailed budget breakdown
 - (B) To serve as a blueprint for the production team
 - (C) To list the cast members
 - (D) To market the film to the audiences
37. What aspect of a film script is crucial for character development ?
- (A) Sound track listings
 - (B) Dialogue
 - (C) Technical jargon
 - (D) Budget estimates
38. According to Monaco, what does a low-angle shot of a rose convey ?
- (A) The insignificance of the flower
 - (B) The overpowering dominance of the flower
 - (C) The fragility of the flower
 - (D) The neutrality of the flower's importance
39. 'Because film is a product of culture, it has resonances that go beyond denotations'.
- The sentence refers to the -
- (A) Superficial meaning
 - (B) Connotative meaning
 - (C) Meaninglessness of the film
 - (D) Soundtracks in the film
40. When Monaco says that 'a picture is, on occasion, worth a thousand words', he means that as compared to written texts, films are -
- (A) Less expressive
 - (B) Meaningless texts
 - (C) More expressive
 - (D) Less experimental

41. Signs and Meaning in the Cinema is a book by-
- (A) Peter Wollen
 - (B) Christian Metz
 - (C) William Hudson
 - (D) W.E. Hill
42. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which-
- (A) Facts are deliberately exaggerated
 - (B) An associated detail represents the object
 - (C) The same consonant sounds are repeated
 - (D) Double negatives are used to create the positive
43. According to Peter Wollen, which among the following is not considered a cinematic sign ?
- (A) The shot
 - (B) The Icon
 - (C) The Index
 - (D) The symbol
44. The image of a thermometer is used in a film as an index of -
- (A) Rain
 - (B) Wind
 - (C) Temperature
 - (D) Food
45. Turning pages of calendar in a film stands for -
- (A) Movement of the army
 - (B) Journey in a train
 - (C) Movement of the time
 - (D) Going on an adventure
46. What is the literal meaning of the French phrase "mise-en-scene" ?
- (A) Putting together
 - (B) Putting in the scene
 - (C) Cutting together
 - (D) Lighting arrangement

47. What is the primary goal of script writing in filmmaking ?
- (A) To analyze and critique existing films
 - (B) To create a blueprint for the visual and narrative elements of a film
 - (C) To write engaging dialogue for characters
 - (D) To direct actors during filming
48. In a movie review, what is the primary focus of the reviewer's analysis ?
- (A) The technical aspects of filmmaking
 - (B) The box office performance of the film
 - (C) The cultural impact of the film
 - (D) The overall quality and entertainment value of the film
49. What is the purpose of dialogue writing in scriptwriting ?
- (A) To provide stage directions for actors
 - (B) To describe the setting and actions of characters
 - (C) To create engaging and authentic conversations between characters
 - (D) To outline the plot structure of the film
50. Which aspect of filmmaking primarily involves evaluating the artistic and technical elements of a film ?
- (A) Movie review
 - (B) Script writing
 - (C) Dialogue writing
 - (D) Casting

Group - 2 : ENG 310 : Media and Journalistic Writing - II

1. What is/are the element/s of the feature writing ?
 - (A) Lead and Main body
 - (B) Narrative Flow
 - (C) Images and Graphics
 - (D) All of the above

2. What precautions should be taken before choosing a subject for feature writing in journalism ?
 - (A) It should be relevant
 - (B) It should be unique
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

3. What sources/methods should be used to write a feature article ?
 - (A) Interview
 - (B) Observation
 - (C) Books, articles (Consultation with)
 - (D) All of the above

4. What is the purpose of an obituary ?
 - (A) It provides information about the dead
 - (B) It is a tribute to the deceased
 - (C) It is used for record
 - (D) All of the above

5. While reading the original draft before writing a precise, one needs to understand -
 - (A) What the passage is all about
 - (B) What its tone is
 - (C) What type of writing it is
 - (D) All of the above

6. What is the feature of a good precis ?
- (A) Add to the content of the original passage
 - (B) Paraphrase the original passage in detail
 - (C) Gives all the essential information property and concisely
 - (D) None of the above
7. Which of the following should be used in Precis writing ?
- (A) First person
 - (B) Second person
 - (C) Third person
 - (D) None of the above
8. A paragraph has-
- (A) Topic sentence
 - (B) Supporting sentence
 - (C) Concluding sentence
 - (D) All of the above
9. A well-written paragraph should-
- (A) Focus on a single, coherent idea
 - (B) Consist of logically connected sentences
 - (C) Be highly subjective
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
10. The process of removing unwanted area of picture is called -
- (A) Creeping
 - (B) Crossing
 - (C) Cropping
 - (D) Crawling

11. 'XXX' in a news copy denotes that-
- (A) Story approved by three editors
 - (B) Story written by three people
 - (C) End of thirty words
 - (D) End of the story
12. The division of a chapter into paragraphs must be made according to-
- (A) Writer's view
 - (B) Changes of ideas introduced
 - (C) Length of chapter
 - (D) Number of points mentioned in the paragraph
13. What is the correct order of precis writing ?
- (A) Reading, writing and revision
 - (B) Reading, revision and writing
 - (C) Reading, recollecting and revision
 - (D) Reading, learning and writing
14. The word 'Journalism' is derived from _____ language-
- (A) French
 - (B) Latin
 - (C) Italian
 - (D) English
15. A publication started by Mahatma Gandhi was _____.
- (A) The times of India
 - (B) Indian Mail
 - (C) Bombay Samachar
 - (D) Harijan

16. Which newspaper appointed ombudsman for the first time in India ?
- (A) The Hindu
 - (B) Times of India
 - (C) Hindustan Times
 - (D) The Indian express
17. In documentation, MLA style stands for -
- (A) Modern language association
 - (B) Medium language association
 - (C) Marathi language association
 - (D) Malayalam language association
18. The most important skill involved in case study is _____.
- (A) Analysis
 - (B) Organization
 - (C) Reading
 - (D) Problem solving
19. Plagiarism is a/an -
- (A) Review
 - (B) Offence
 - (C) Writing
 - (D) Agreement
20. In report writing, the methodology section is crucial for :
- (A) Stating the report's conclusions
 - (B) Explaining how the information was gathered
 - (C) Providing a summary of the report
 - (D) Offering an opinion on the findings

21. An effective headline should be :
- (A) As long as possible to cover all facts
 - (B) Ambiguous to spark curiosity
 - (C) Clear and concise
 - (D) Written in first person perspective
22. The conclusion of an essay should :
- (A) Introduce new information
 - (B) Restate the thesis in a new way
 - (C) Offer a detailed counterargument
 - (D) Copy the introduction verbatim
23. A "hook" in an essay introduction is used to :
- (A) Summarize the main points of the essay
 - (B) Present the thesis statement
 - (C) Grab the reader's attention
 - (D) Conclude the argument
24. The thesis statement in an essay :
- (A) Is optional
 - (B) Appears in the conclusion
 - (C) States the main argument or point
 - (D) Provides a detailed description
25. Effective paragraphs typically follow which structure :
- (A) Random
 - (B) Chronological
 - (C) PIE (Point, Illustration, Explanation)
 - (D) DESC (Describe, Explain, Speculate, Conclude)

26. The main idea of a paragraph is usually present in the :
- (A) Topic sentence
 - (B) Supporting sentence
 - (C) Concluding sentence
 - (D) Transition sentence
27. The length of a precis is typically :
- (A) The same as the original text
 - (B) Half the length of the original text
 - (C) One-third to one-quarter the length of the original text
 - (D) Longer than the original text
28. How should the tone of a precis be compared to the original text ?
- (A) More persuasive
 - (B) Identical
 - (C) More critical
 - (D) Entirely neutral
29. What is not the purpose of editing ?
- (A) Clarity
 - (B) Coherence
 - (C) Accuracy
 - (D) Subjectivity
30. Which of the following is not a component of editorial page ?
- (A) Guest column
 - (B) Letters to editors
 - (C) Editorial cartoon
 - (D) News stories

31. What is/are the good quality/ies of the precis writing ?
- (A) Clarity
 - (B) Completeness
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) All of the above
32. The word 'precis' is derived from-
- (A) Greek
 - (B) French
 - (C) English
 - (D) Chinese
33. The main ideas of a precis must not be-
- (A) Clear
 - (B) Precise
 - (C) Well-connected
 - (D) Fragmented
34. A precis is the -
- (A) Shortened form of a passage
 - (B) Longer form of a passage
 - (C) Middle form of a passage
 - (D) None of the above
35. What is/are the type/s of paragraph writing ?
- (A) Narrative
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Expository
 - (D) All of the above

36. The sentence pattern used in the writing of a paragraph must be-
- (A) Varied
 - (B) Uniformed
 - (C) Complex
 - (D) None of the above
37. _____ is necessary for writing -
- (A) Time
 - (B) Proper planning
 - (C) Place
 - (D) None of the above
38. The smallest unit of prose composition is called-
- (A) Essay
 - (B) Editorial
 - (C) Poem
 - (D) Paragraph
39. Art of composition, in the field of writing, means-
- (A) Putting sentences together
 - (B) Putting sentences together in a coherent and logical manner
 - (C) Putting sentences together according to convenience
 - (D) None of the above
40. What is an essay ?
- (A) A series of paragraphs about one main idea, theme or point
 - (B) The last stage in the writing process
 - (C) The sentence which expresses the main point
 - (D) The title of a paragraph

41. What is paragraph ?
- (A) It is made up of one sentence
 - (B) A series of sentences that talk about a particular subject
 - (C) A series of sentences that talk of different subject at one time
 - (D) None of the above
42. An essay that examines the reasons for a phenomenon and the results that follow is called :
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Narrative
 - (C) Causes and effect
 - (D) Compare and contrast
43. Unity in a paragraph means that :
- (A) It contains multiple main ideas
 - (B) All sentences are of the same length
 - (C) It discusses a single main idea
 - (D) It uses a variety of sentence structures
44. Which of the following is NOT considered one of the 5Ws in news reporting ?
- (A) Who
 - (B) When
 - (C) Which
 - (D) Why
45. Which of the following is not a type of editing ?
- (A) Structural Editing
 - (B) Proofreading
 - (C) Copy Editing
 - (D) Obstructive Editing

46. What is/are the principle/s of editing ?
- (A) Clarity
 - (B) Accuracy and Factual correctness
 - (C) Economy of the language
 - (D) All of the above
47. Who is considered to be the curator or the gatekeeper in print journalism ?
- (A) Writers
 - (B) Editors
 - (C) Reviewers
 - (D) Readers
48. Which one is not the quality of an editor :
- (A) Guardian of the quality
 - (B) Continuous learner
 - (C) Respector of the writer's voice
 - (D) None of the above
49. In technical writing, one should use_____.
- (A) Poetic language
 - (B) Dramatic language
 - (C) Figurative data
 - (D) Factual data
50. One should not us _____ in technical writing :
- (A) Correct Grammar
 - (B) Punctuation
 - (C) Personal feelings
 - (D) Facts
