

Royal University of Bhutan  
Paro College of Education  
Autumn Semester Examination – 2013

**B.Ed(S) III – Prose Non Fiction (ENG307)**

**Full mark: 100**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Instruction:**

*This paper contains two sections. Section A (50 marks) and Section B (50).*

**Section A (50 marks)**

(You must answer all questions in this section.)

**Question 1:**

(25 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- a. How is nonfiction different from fiction?(5)
- b. How does advertisement fall under nonfiction genre? Explain and give examples.(6)
- c. Identify the following as fiction or nonfiction( 7x2=14)
  - i. Once upon a time there were two dogs taking a walk. They stopped at an ice cream stall and had a huge hot fudge sundae.
  - ii. Karma got a bike from his father. After a week of training class he learned to ride the bike smoothly.
  - iii. Jenny was out on her swing set one Sunday afternoon. She was pumping her legs to see how high she can go. Before she knew what happened she was swinging as high as the sky.
  - iv. I was out playing basketball with my friend when all of a sudden something came down and took my ball. I looked up and saw a bird flying, threw my ball into the sky.
  - v. The best of the best student with all good morals receives best student teacher award. He/She can be excellent teacher in life.
  - vi. All roses are red. Thus love is like a red rose.
  - vii. I can fly as high as the bird when I am in my happiest mood.

**Question 2** Read the passage given below and comment on the dominant variety of prose (narrative, expository, descriptive and persuasive) .You also need to bring out its feature by quoting examples from the text. (25 marks)

## **Writing drafts-Richard Marius**

Finally the moment comes when you sit down to begin your first draft. It is always a good idea at the start to list the points you want to cover. A list is not as elaborate as a formal outline. In writing your first draft, it is always a good idea at the start to list the points you want to cover. A list is not as elaborate as formal outline. In writing your first list, don't bother to set items down in the order of importance. List your main points and trust your mind to organize them. You will probably make one list, study it, make another, study it, and perhaps make another. You can organize each list more completely than the last. The preliminary process may save you hours of starting and stopping.

Write with your list outline in front of you. Once you begin to write, commit yourself to the task at hand. Do not get up until you have written for an hour. Write your thoughts quickly. Let one sentence give you an idea to develop in the next. Organization, grammar, spelling, and even clarity of sentences are not nearly as important as getting the first draft together. No matter how desperate you feel, keep going.

Always keep your mind open to new ideas that pop into your head as you write. Let your list outline help you, but don't become slave to it. Writers often start an essay with one topic in mind only to discover that another pushes that first one aside as they work. Ideas you had not even thought of before you began to write may pile onto your paper, and five or six pages into your first draft you may realize that you are going to write about something you did not imagine when you started.

If such a revelation comes, be grateful and accept it. But don't immediately tear up or erase your draft and start all over again. Make yourself keep on writing, developing these new ideas as they come. If you suddenly start all over again, you may break the train of thought that has given you the new topic. Let your thoughts follow your new thesis, sailing on that tack until the wind changes.

When you have said everything you can say in this draft, print it out if you are working on a computer. Get up from your desk and go sit in a chair somewhere else to read it without correcting anything. Then put it aside, preferably overnight. If possible, read your rough draft just before you go to sleep. Many psychological tests have shown that our minds organize and create while we sleep if we pack them full before bedtime. Study a draft just before sleep, and you may discover new ideas in the morning.

Be willing to make radical changes in your second draft. If your thesis changed while you were writing your first draft, you will base your second draft on this new subject. Even if your thesis has not changed, you may need to shift paragraphs around, eliminate paragraphs, or add new ones. Inexperience writers often suppose that revising a paper means changing only word or two or adding a sentence or two. This kind of editing is part of the writing process, but it is not the most important part. The most important part of rewriting is a willingness to turn the paper

upside down, to shake out of it that idea that interest you most, to set them in a form where they will interest the reader too.

I mentioned earlier that some writers cup up their first draft with a pair of scissors. They toss some paragraphs into the trash; others they paste up with rubber cement in the order that seems most logical and coherent. Afterward they type the whole thing through again, smoothing out the transitions, adding new materials, getting new ideas as they work. The translation of the first draft into the second nearly always involves radical cutting and shifting around. Now and then you may firmly fix the order of your thoughts in your draft, but I find that the order of my essays is seldom established until the second draft.

With the advent of computers the shifting around of parts of the essays has become easy. We can cut and paste electronically with a few strokes of keyboard. We can also make back-up copies of our earlier drafts so we can go back to them if we wish. But as I said earlier, computers do not remove from us the necessity to think hard about revising.

Always be firm enough with yourself to cut out thoughts or stories that have nothing to do with your thesis, even if they are interesting. Cutting is the supreme test of a writer. You may create a smashing paragraph or sentence only to discover later that it does not help you make your point. You may develop six or seven examples to illustrate a point and discover you need only one.

Now and then you may digress a little. If you digress too often or too far, readers will not follow you unless your facts, your thoughts, and your style are so compelling that they are somehow driven to follow you. Not many writers can pull such digressions even when they are interesting. In our hurried and harried time, most readers get impatient with the rambling scenic route. They want to take the most direct way to their destination. To appeal to most of them, you must cut things that do not apply to your main argument.

In your third draft, you can sharpen sentences, add information here and there, cut some things, and attend to other details to heighten the force of your writing. In the third draft, writing becomes a lot of fun (for most of us). By then you have usually decided what you want to say. You can now play a bit, finding just the right word, choosing just the right sentence form, compressing here, expanding there.

I find it helpful to put a printed draft down beside my keyboard and type the whole thing through again as a final draft, letting all the words run through my mind and fingers one more time rather than merely deleting and inserting on the computer screen. I wrote four drafts of the first edition of this book; I have preserved the final draft of that edition on the computer diskettes. But I am writing this draft by propping the first edition up here beside me and typing it all over again. By comparing the first draft and the second draft, one can see how many changes I have made, most of them unforeseen until I sat down here to work.

I have outlined here own writing process. It works for me. You must find the process that works for you .It may be different from mine. A friend tells me that his writing process consists of writing a sentence, agonizing over it, walking around the room, thinking, sitting down, and writing the next sentence. He does not revise very much. I think it unnecessarily painful to bleed out prose that way, but he bleeds out enough to write what he needs to write. Several of my friends tell me they cannot compose at a typewriter; they must first write with pencil on a yellow pad. These are the people most likely to cut up their first drafts with scissors and paste them together in a different form. They also tend to be older. Most young writers learning t compose at a keyboard, and they cannot imagine another way to write. Neither can I-though on occasion yet I go back to my pencil for pages at a time.

The main thing is to keep at it. B.F. Skinner has pointed out that if you write only fifty words a night, you will produce a good –size book every two or three years. That’s not a bad record for any writer. William Faulkner outlined the plot of his Noble Prize-winning novel A Fable on a wall inside his house near Oxford Mississippi. You can see it there this day. Once he got the outline on the wall, he sat down with his typewriter and wrote, following the outline to the end. If writing an outline on a kitchen wall does the trick for you, do it. You can always repaint the wall if you must.

Think of writing as a process making its way towards a product-something painfully. Don’t imagine you must know everything you are going to say before you begin. Don’t demean yourself and insult your reader by letting your first draft be your final draft. Don’t imagine that writing is easy or that you can do it without spending time on it. And don’t let anything stand in your way of doing it. Let your house get messy. Leave your magazines unread and your mail unanswered .Put off getting up for a drink of water or a cup of tea.(Never mix alcohol with your writing; true lots of writers have become alcoholics ,but it has not helped their writing.) Don’t make a telephone call. Don’t straighten up your desk. Sit down and write. And write, and write, and write.

### **Section B (50 marks)**

**Choose any two questions from the following.**

#### **Question 3**

(25 marks)

Write difference between argumentative essay and persuasive essay with examples. (Write paragraphs as example for your writing- persuasive and argumentative essay).

#### **Question 4**

(25 marks)

Write one expository essay on one of the following topics.

- a. Gender and Bhutanese Culture.
- b. Teacher moral and societal assessment.
- c. Progressive culture.
- d. Teacher license.

**Marking criteria:**

1. Hook and introduction-5
2. Prominent thesis statement-5
3. Paragraphing (indicating ideas in paragraph and connecting it with another)-5
4. Conclusion( how it is connected with introduction and how it summarizes the essay)-5
5. Richness in idea, language structure, vocabulary-5

**Question 5**

(25 marks)

Choose one of the following personalities from below. Prepare 8 interview questions. Assuming the possible answers, write a biography of the person in 300 words.

(Interview questions = 10 marks; biography = 10marks; language =5 Total = 25marks)

- a. Director General of PCE
- b. The best student teacher of the year.
- c. Your favorite lecturer.