



Exam of "Year's Work"

Part 1

A: Read the following essay and answer the questions:

English at the University

English continues in most areas to be used more intensively as a medium of instruction when the pupil goes on to further education beyond school, notably at training colleges and at the university.

At the university level, the main emphasis switches to the written form of English, and a student's written English often needs attention throughout his whole university period. The oral approach is best for earlier stages of education; yet, the very success of this approach is likely to have effects on the student's written style, and the university student needs supplementary practice in what is, after all, a separate and equally necessary idiom, that of written English. The attainment of the Oversea School Certificate or its equivalent does not guarantee that the candidate will write perfect idiomatic English at the university. Accordingly, continuous attention to students' composition is necessary if they are to drive the full profit from their course.

The final aim should be to produce a student whose English will give him full control of the type of writing and reading required to master his subject successfully at degree level, and to use his attainments afterwards both in his professional life and in society in general. Since, therefore, adequate English for an engineer, for example, may be different from the English adequate for a student of English literature, any supplementary English course required at higher specialization stage or university should be based on survey of these varying needs. Several courses of this type will probably be required to cover the range of subjects being studied.

A special problem arises with a student who proceeds by scholarship or other means to a university or other institution in the United Kingdom or in any other English-speaking country. He now faces the ultimate test of his use of English, namely, direct competition with students who speak and write English as native speakers. The student from overseas who has learned his English as a second language can seldom compete on absolutely equal terms. For this reason, attention is drawn to our proposals for supplementary courses in English.

From *The Makerere Report on the Teaching of English as a Second Language*, 1962, Government of Uganda.

A- Answer the following questions

(6 Marks)

1-What distinction seems to be drawn between English at the level of "further education" and at "lower levels"?

At the university level, the main emphasis switches to the written form of English, and a student's written English often needs attention throughout his whole university period. The oral approach is best for earlier stages of education; yet, the very success of this approach is likely to have effects

on the student's written style, and the university student needs supplementary practice in what is, after all, a separate and equally necessary idiom, that of written English.

2-What is the connection of the Oversea School Certificate with the problems being considered in here?

The attainment of the Oversea School Certificate or its equivalent does not guarantee that the candidate will write perfect idiomatic English at the university. Accordingly, continuous attention to students' composition is necessary if they are to drive the full profit from their course—which is the main issue being addressed in the whole essay.

3-What different kinds of supplementary course in English might be required at universities?

Since adequate English for an engineer, for example, may be different from the English adequate for a student of English literature, any supplementary English course required at higher specialization stage or university should be based on survey of these varying needs. Several courses of this type will probably be required to cover the range of subjects being studied, i.e., a list of supplementary courses depending on the field or arena of the student should be prepared based on his/her specialty.

4- What is described as the "ultimate test" for the overseas student studying in native-English-speaking countries?

Direct competition with students who speak and write English as native speakers. The student from overseas who has learned his English as a second language can seldom compete on absolutely equal terms.

5-What features distinguish this as typical of a government report?

First, it is being stated at the very end of the essay that it is taken as an excerpt from a governmental report “From *The Makerere Report on the Teaching of English as a Second Language*, 1962, Government of Uganda”. Second, the essay has the usual form of a governmental report of locating a problem, stating the status quo of things, offering real examples and numbers, and finally proposing a suggested solution.

B: Write an essay on ONE only of the following topics:

(6 Marks)

- 1- An exceptionally neat or messy person.
- 2- A time when a poem, a story, film, song, or other work left you feeling changed.
- 3- In happy families, talk is the main activity.
- 4- The perfect city.

The student answers this question by writing an essay of his own in any of the given topics.

Part 2

Answer the following questions:

(8 Marks)

1- What is the difference between fiction and non-fiction ?

Fiction: This kind of literature gets described as the literature in the form of prose, especially novels that describe imaginary events and people. It does not have any resemblance to the people in real life and only focuses on the events and individuals that get created on their own. Most of the work in this field includes the fairy tales filled with mythical creatures. The author has the right to build anything they want, and all the events are made up, the characters and the plot are such that anyone who reads it will know that the things do not exist in the real world. It never claims to explain the events happening in actual or anything that is possible but only has given an experience that people have when they go in imagination. Literary fiction is the first type that comes closest to something real. All the characters seem like they are part of our lives, the story gets based on literary merit, and the authors always concentrate on the writing styles. It has complexity all over the board and has high levels of languages used. Three main types of fiction stories exist; first one is the short story that ranges from at least 2000 words but under 7500 words. The novella is a part that ranges from 17500 words to under 50,000 words, and the last one is a proper novel that ranges from 50,000 words to more. Some famous examples of this are Harry Potter and Chronicles of Narnia that have mythical creatures present within them.

Non-Fiction: is the type of literature that gets defined as prose writing that is informative or factual rather than fictional. All the characters involved within this story become possible, most of the things and the story revolves around actual events that have either taken place, or there are chances of them taking place. The writer assumes the responsibility of everything that is written and has to do background check based on everything that gets discussed. But there is no requirement, even the information included in it turn out to be false, but the events and the story are something that a person who reads, gets an idea that all of it is possible in our world. A wide range of types fall into this category, and some of them are as follows. An academic paper that students write as part of their assignment or project that contains facts and results based on the information; an autobiography that is the description of someone's life and the events taking place; a diary that has details of daily life of a person based on their things happening at 24 hours' basis; a book that covers subjects like physics, chemistry, and biology; technical writing that includes letters, memos, emails and other forms that help in moving information from one person to the other; history of events taking place in the past and the dictionary that has meanings of words. Name of characters may not be real, but the events and the stories are part of our lives and give proper bearings.

The difference between fiction and nonfiction can mainly be summarized in the following table:

Basis of Distinction	Fiction	Non Fiction
Definition	The literature in the form of prose, especially novels, that describes imaginary events and people.	A prose writing that is informative or factual rather than fictional.
Nature	The smallest category in literature.	Biggest class in literature.
Types	Literature Fiction, Urban Fiction, Westerns, Women's fiction, Workplace tell-all. General cross-genre. Historical romance.	Biography, business, cooking, health, and fitness, pets, crafts, home decorating, languages, travel, home improvement, religion, art and music, history, self-help, true crime, science, and humor.
Distinction	Characters, storyline, and places do not exist in reality.	Characters, storyline, and locations get based on reality.
Examples	<i>The Hunger Games</i> by Suzanne Collins, <i>The Da Vinci Code</i> by Dan Brown, <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i> by J.D. Salinger.	<i>The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks</i> by Rebecca Skloot, <i>Bossypants</i> by Tina Fey, <i>Into the Wild</i> by Jon Krakauer.

2- What is the difference between novel and drama ?

Key difference: **Drama** is essentially written to be performed. In a drama, people, things, events, must be present through a dialogue. A **novel**, on the other hand, is a story written to be read, as opposed to be performed.

In the literary sense, the term 'drama' has two meanings. One is a genre of literature; the other is similar to a play. Dictionary.com defines drama as "a composition in prose or verse presenting in dialogue or pantomime a story involving conflict or contrast of character, especially one intended to be acted on the stage."

Drama is the specific way that the work is written. In a drama, people, things, events, must be present through a dialogue. The term drama comes from the Greek word, 'δρᾶμα' (drama), which means 'action.' The word is actually derived from the verb 'to do' or 'to act.' Drama is essentially written to be performed. In fact, it can even be said that a drama is a type of play. Drama is a genre of play, which is neither a comedy nor a tragedy; it has elements of both. It may even include songs, such as an opera.

A novel, on the other hand, is a story written to be read, as opposed to be performed. Dictionary.com defines a novel, as 'a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length and complexity, portraying characters and usually presenting a sequential organization of action and scenes.'

Essentially, a novel is a story written with a start, middle and end. The novel can be written in first person or in third person. It may have dialogues, or the events happening may be described. People, events and thoughts can be described, whereas this is not possible in a drama. In a drama, only the dialogues are said, everything must be referenced to in the dialogue or not at all.