

Name and Roll number: Shur

Time: 2 Hours

Section I: 5 Marks

Which of the options provides a plagiarism free rephrasing of the original text?

Q1.

"The ways in which domesticated animals have diverged from their wild ancestors include the following. Many species changed in size: cows, pigs, and sheep became smaller under domestication, while guinea pigs became larger."

- a) There are many differences between domesticated and wild animals.
- b) Domesticated animals diverged from their wild ancestors in numerous ways. Animals such as cows became smaller, while animals such as guinea pigs became larger.
- c) A careful examination of the ways in which domesticated animals have diverged from their wild ancestors shows that cows, pigs, and sheep became smaller under domestication, while guinea pigs became larger.

Q2.

"Having a home is a basic human need; we all need somewhere to live. For those people within society without a home life is barely tolerable, and for a society (especially a modern welfare state) a continuing problem of homelessness is an indictment of the ability of that society to meet the welfare needs of all its citizens. Yet homelessness remains a significant problem in affluent, welfare, Britain at the beginning of the twenty-first century, with hundreds of people sleeping rough on the streets of towns and cities every night because they do not have a home of their own to go to" (Alcock 2003, p. 73).

- a) "Having a home is a basic human need; we all need somewhere to live". However, despite the fact that Britain is a wealthy society with an established welfare state, there are still many homeless people living on the streets.
- b) "Having a home is a basic human need; we all need somewhere to live" (Alcock 2003, p. 73). However, as Alcock (2003) points out, despite the fact that Britain is a wealthy society with an established welfare state, there are still many homeless people living on our streets.

c) Having a home is a basic human need; we all need somewhere to live (Alcock 2003, p. 73). However, even in affluent, welfare Britain, there are still hundreds of people sleeping rough.

Section II: 5 Marks

Put in semicolons, colons, dashes, quotation marks, Italics (use an underline), and parentheses where ever they are needed in the following sentences.

1. The men in question Harold Keene, Jim Peterson, and Gerald Greene deserve awards.
2. When the teacher commented that her spelling was poor, Lynn replied All the members of my family are poor spellers. Why not me?
3. There was a very interesting article entitled The New Rage for Folk Singing in last Sunday's New York Times newspaper.
4. Whoever is elected secretary of the club Ashley, or Chandra, or Aisha must be prepared to do a great deal of work, said Jumita, the previous secretary.
5. In baseball, a show boat is a man who shows off.

Section III: 9 Marks

Is there plagiarism in these passages? Explain why or why not.

Q1.

Original Text: Pinker, S. (2007). *The Stuff of Thought*. New York: Viking.

Our consciousness, even more than it is posted in space, unrolls in time. . . . As with every other aspect of human nature, it's been claimed that there are cultures out there that have no conception of time. The linguist Bernard Comrie examined the claims and has noted that they are not credible. A person belonging to a culture with no conception of time could not generalize that people invariably are born, grow up, age, and then die, and thus would be unsurprised to meet someone who started out as a corpse, came to life as a senior citizen, grew younger and younger, and eventually disappeared into his mother's womb. Needless to say, there is no society populated by such madmen.

Student Text: Whorf proposed that certain American Indian tribal languages, such as Hopi, lack tense and that the people who speak these languages live in the moment of the eternal

73).
now. On this account, he argued that language affects how the mind operates—that is, the lack of tense in Hopi prevents speakers of Hopi from having concepts for past and future. The problem with this argument is that it fails to take into account the fact that the Hopi or anyone else with no conception of time would be unable to generalize that people are born, grow up, and die. Such people would not be able to plant crops, follow the track of an animal, or understand the change of the seasons (Pinker).

Q2.

Original Text: McCullough, D. (2001). *John Adams*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Adams and Rush were of the same mind on slavery. Adams was utterly opposed to slavery and the slave trade and, like Rush, favored a gradual emancipation of all slaves. That it was, at the least, inconsistent for slave owners to be espousing freedom and equality was not lost on Adams, any more than on others on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. In London, Samuel Johnson, who had no sympathy for the American cause, had asked, "How is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty from the drivers of Negroes?" Abigail [Adams], in her letters that spring, had questioned whether the passion for liberty could be "equally strong in the breasts of those who have been accustomed to deprive their fellow creatures of theirs," and had earlier pondered whether the agonies of pestilence and war could be God's punishment for the sin of slavery.

Student Text: Critics of the Founding Fathers often describe them as hypocrites who were ready to fight Britain in the name of "liberty" but who nevertheless kept slaves, with Jefferson and Washington being two of the largest slaveholders in the colonies. What the critics fail to recognize is that sentiments against slavery were strong among most of the Founding Fathers. David McCullough, in his book *John Adams*, notes that "Adams was utterly opposed to slavery and the slave trade" (133). The issue was whether those sentiments could be expressed in any document of independence, given the unyielding opposition from two Southern states, North and South Carolina.

Q3.

Original Text: Tyldesley, J. (1999). *Nefertiti: Egypt's Sun Queen*. New York: Viking.

The predictable behavior of the River Nile made Amenhotep's own country the most prosperous and fertile in the ancient world. The annual inundation, or flooding, ensured that the Egyptian farmers could, with relatively little effort, grow crops which were the envy of

their neighbours, and while the agriculture was under water, provided a vast labour force available for work on state projects. If the Nile failed to flood, or if the waters rose too high, there could be grave problems, but Amenhotep was truly blessed by Amen, and the Nile behaved impeccably throughout his lengthy reign. Grain was grown in vast quantities; it was used to pay the wages and to make the bread and beer which were staples of the Egyptian diet, while any surplus was stored in vast warehouses to provide against future lean times.

Student Text: The ability to produce food for the people was central to the success of ancient societies. The Sumerian and the Babylonian societies, for example, collapsed when drought brought on by climate change made it impossible to feed the people (Roberts, 2001). Egypt, more than most other Mediterranean societies, benefitted from a geography—i.e., the Nile River—that to a certain extent protected it from drought. Although Egypt was a desert country even in ancient times, the Nile provided ample water for farming, for its source, Lake Victoria, is more than 4000 miles to the South. So when drought struck Egypt, the river was unaffected. As a result, grain was grown in vast quantities and often was used as payment for work on temples and pyramids. Surplus grain was stored in warehouses and temples to provide food for the people when annual harvests were below expectations and needs.

Section IV: 3 Marks

Hedging expressions make your conversation polite and less direct. In academia, hedging expressions help up avoid absolute statements when there is room for doubt.

Example:

The students are absent due to the cold weather.

The students **might be** absent due to the cold weather.

Even though it is possible that the students were absent due to the cold weather it is not an established fact, and certain. Hence, we use the hedging expression “might be”, which makes the statement tentative and cautious.

Identify the hedging expressions in the following sentences:

- force
h.
1. There is no difficulty in explaining how a structure such as an eye or a feather contributes to survival and reproduction; the difficulty is in thinking of a series of steps by which it could have arisen.
 2. One possibility is that generalized latent inhibition is likely to be weaker than that produced by pre-exposure to the CS itself and thus is more likely to be susceptible to the effect of the long interval.
 3. *Escherichia coli*, when found in conjunction with urethritis, often indicate infection higher in the uro-genital tract.

Section V: 3 Marks

Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the *informal two-word verb* with a more formal equivalent.

1. The material amenities of life have *gone up* in Western society.
2. Western scholars gradually *turned out* a corpus of translations from the Arabic and studies of Islam.
3. They did not easily accept or *put up with* differences in others.

Section VI: 3 Marks

Identify the error in the following sentences, and rewrite them correctly.

1. At this time, the Department of Energy is only considering Yucca Mountain as a possible storage site for nuclear waste. For that reason, this report will not consider other sites.
2. The decoder was either faster than the worst case specified by the manufacturer, or the HC11 held the data longer than the minimum time specified by Motorola.
3. I have many fond memories of my Aunt Judy. While still a boy, my Aunt Judy and I went to the Dallas Cup Rodeo. For something so rustic, the event was quite exciting.

Section VII: 2 Marks

Select the correctly punctuated option in the following:

Q.1:

- a) Spain is a beautiful country; the beache's are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean
- b) Spain is a beautiful country: the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.
- c) Spain is a beautiful country, the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.
- d) Spain is a beautiful country; the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.

Q.2:

- a) She always enjoyed sweets, chocolate, marshmallows and toffee apples.
- b) She always enjoyed: sweets, chocolate, marshmallows and toffee apples
- c) She always enjoyed sweets chocolate marshmallows and toffee apples.
- d) She always enjoyed sweet's, chocolate, marshmallow's and toffee apple's.