



THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURAI

(An Autonomous Institution Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University)
Re-accredited (2nd Cycle) by NAAC with Grade “A”, CGPA – 3.46 on a 4-point scale

Backlog Arrear Examination, March 2021

ENG 1352

Functional English II

Marks: 60 Max.

Time: 2hrs.

I. Answer *ANY FOUR* of the following.

4*15=60

1. Write a conversation based on the situation “two parents/ friends discussing the impact of social media on children/ young generation”.
2. “Selfless sacrifice of the frontline workers during Covid 19” – generate a dialogue based on the theme.
3. Write an essay on the topic “The government should allocate more funding to teaching sciences rather than other subjects in order for the country to develop and progress. Do you agree?”
4. All societies have their own art and music. In what way are art and music important to the society and for the individual?
5. Read the text given below and answer all the questions.

Robert Capa

Robert Capa is a name that has for many years been synonymous with war photography. Born in Hungary in 1913 as Friedmann Endre Ernő, Capa was forced to leave his native country after his involvement in anti government protests. Capa had originally wanted to become a writer, but after his arrival in Berlin had first found work as a photographer. He later left Germany and moved to France due to the rise in Nazism. He tried to find work as a freelance journalist and it was here that he changed his name to Robert Capa, mainly because he thought it would sound more American. In 1936, after the breakout of the Spanish Civil war, Capa went to Spain and it was here over the next three years that he built his reputation as a war photographer. It was here too in 1936 that he took one of his most famous pictures, The Death of a Loyalist Soldier. One of Capa’s most famous quotes was 'If your pictures aren't good enough, you're not close enough.' And he took his attitude of getting close to the action to an extreme. His photograph, The Death of a Loyalist Soldier is a prime example of this as Capa captures the very moment the soldier falls. However, many have questioned the authenticity of this photograph, claiming that it was staged. When World war II broke out, Capa was in New York, but he was soon back in Europe covering the war for Life magazine. Some of his most famous work was created on 6th June 1944 when he swam ashore with the first assault on Omaha Beach in the D-Day invasion of Normandy. Capa, armed only with two cameras, took more than one hundred photographs in the first hour of the landing, but a mistake in the darkroom during the drying of the film destroyed all but eight frames. It was the images from these frames however that inspired the visual style of Steven Spielberg's Oscar winning movie ‘Saving Private Ryan’. When Life magazine published the photographs, they claimed that they were slightly out of focus, and Capa later used this as the title of his autobiographical account of the war. Capa’s private life was no less dramatic. He was friend to many of Hollywood’s directors, actors and actresses. In 1943 he fell in

love with the wife of actor John Austin. His affair with her lasted until the end of the war and became the subject of his war memoirs. He was at one time lover to actress Ingrid Bergman. Their relationship finally ended in 1946 when he refused to settle in Hollywood and went off to Turkey. In 1947 Capa was among a group of photojournalists who founded Magnum Photos. This was a co-operative organisation set up to support photographers and help them to retain ownership of the copyright to their work. Capa went on to document many other wars. He never attempted to glamorise war though, but to record the horror. He once said, "The desire of any war photographer is to be put out of business." Capa died as he had lived. After promising not to photograph any more wars, he accepted an assignment to go to Indochina to cover the first Indochina war. On May 25th 1954 Capa was accompanying a French regiment when he left his jeep to take some photographs of the advance and stepped on a land mine. He was taken to a nearby hospital, still clutching his camera, but was pronounced dead on arrival. He left behind him a testament to the horrors of war and a standard for photojournalism that few others have been able to reach. Capa's legacy has lived on though and in 1966 his brother Cornell founded the International Fund for Concerned Photography in his honor. There is also a Robert Capa Gold Medal, which is given to the photographer who publishes the best photographic reporting from abroad with evidence of exceptional courage. But perhaps his greatest legacy of all are the haunting images of the human struggles that he captured.

1. Why did Capa change his name?

- a) To hide his identity
- b) Because he had been involved in protests
- c) To sound more American
- d) Because he had to leave Hungary

2. Capa originally wanted to be

- a) A photojournalist
- b) A writer
- c) American
- d) A protestor

3. Capa went to Spain to

- a) fight in the civil war.
- b) build his reputation.
- c) have a holiday.
- d) take photographs.

4. Capa's famous picture Death of a Loyalist Soldier

- a) was taken by someone else.
- b) was definitely genuine.
- c) wasn't even taken in Spain.
- d) cannot be proven genuine or staged.

5. When World War II broke out Capa

- a) went to New York.
- b) swam ashore on Omaha Beach.
- c) went to Europe.
- d) went to Normandy.

6. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

Anthropology distinguishes itself from the other social sciences by its greater emphasis on fieldwork as the source of new knowledge. The aim of such studies is to develop as intimate an understanding as possible of the phenomena investigated. Although the length of field studies varies from a few weeks to years, it is generally agreed that anthropologists should stay in the field long enough for their presence to be considered 'natural' by the permanent residents. Realistically, however, anthropologists may never reach this status. Their foreign mannerisms make them appear clownish, and so they are treated with curiosity and amusement. If they speak the local language at all, they do so with a strange accent and flawed grammar. They ask tactless questions and inadvertently break rules regarding how things are usually done. Arguably this could be an interesting starting point for research, though it is rarely exploited. Otherwise, anthropologists take on the role of the 'superior expert', in which case they are treated with deference and respect, only coming into contact with the most high-ranking members of the society. Anthropologists with this role may never witness the gamut of practices which take place in all levels of the society. No matter which role one takes on, anthropologists generally find fieldwork extremely demanding. Anthropological texts may read like an exciting journey of exploration, but rarely is this so. Long periods of time spent in the field are generally characterised by boredom, illness and frustration. Anthropologists in the field encounter unfamiliar climates, strange food and low standards of hygiene. It is often particularly trying for researchers with middle-class, European backgrounds to adapt to societies where being alone is considered pitiful. It takes a dedicated individual to conduct research which is not in some way influenced by these personal discomforts. Nonetheless, fieldwork requires the researcher to spend as much time as possible in local life. A range of research methodologies can be utilised to extract information. (1) These can be classified as emic or etic. (2) While emic descriptions are considered more desirable nowadays, they are difficult to attain, even if the researcher does his utmost to reproduce the facts from the natives' point of view. (3) More often than not, aspects of the researcher's own culture, perspective and literary style seep into the narrative. Moreover, research generally involves translations from one language to another and from speech into writing. In doing this, the meaning of utterances is changed. (4) The only truly emic descriptions can be those given by the natives themselves in their own vernacular. The least invasive type of research methodology is observation. Here, the researcher studies the group and records findings without intruding too much on their privacy. This is not to say, however, that the presence of the researcher will have minimal impact on the findings. An example was Richard Borshay Lee, who, in studying local groups in the Kalahari refused to provide the people with food so as not to taint his research, leading to an inevitable hostility towards the researcher which would not otherwise have been present. A variant on the observation technique, participant observation requires that the anthropologist not only observes the culture, but participates in it too. It allows for deeper immersion into the culture studied, hence a deeper understanding of it. By developing a deeper rapport with the people of the culture, it is hoped they will open up and divulge more about their culture and way of life than can simply be observed. Participant observation is still an imperfect methodology, however, since populations may adjust their behavior around the researcher, knowing that they are the subject of research. The participatory approach was conceived in an attempt to produce as emic a perspective as possible. The process involves not just the gathering of information from local people, but involves them in the interpretation of the findings. That is, rather than the researcher getting actively involved in the processes within the local community, the process is turned on its head. The local community is actively involved in the research process.

1. The main premise of the text is...

- a) the steps to be followed when undertaking anthropological fieldwork.
- b) a history of anthropological fieldwork methodology.
- c) the effects that an anthropological fieldwork has on local communities.
- d) the problems with conducting anthropological fieldwork.

2. The main reason for anthropological researchers remaining in a community for an extended period of time is that...

- a) they can gather as much information as possible.
- b) they can try out a range of different research methodologies.
- c) they want local people to behave naturally around them.
- d) they need time to become accustomed to the conditions.

3. What does the passage say about researchers who are considered a 'clown' by locals?

- a) They do culturally unacceptable things without realising it.
- b) They do not gain respect among high-ranking members of the community.
- c) They cannot conduct any research of value.
- d) They do not study the language and culture of the region before their arrival.

4. What does 'gamut' mean?

- a) idea or impression
- b) prohibition or taboo
- c) range or extent
- d) secret or mystery

5. The writer believes that the most difficult aspect of fieldwork for educated westerners is

- a) the lack of companionship.
- b) poor sanitary conditions.
- c) failure to meet expectations.
- d) never being left alone.
