



CAREER STUDY
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SEMESTER II: SEC**ENGSEC151****Creative Writing in English**

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UNIT – 1

Q. What is the purpose of character development in creative writing?

Ans: To create believable, relatable, and engaging characters that drive the plot forward.

Q. What are the key elements of character development?

Ans: Physical description, personality traits, backstory, motivations, and conflict.

Q. What is the typical structure of a plot in creative writing?

Ans: Exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

Q. What is the purpose of the inciting incident in a plot?

Ans: To set the story in motion and create tension.

Q. What are the different types of point of view in creative writing?

Ans: First person, third person limited, third person omniscient, and second person.

Q. What are the advantages of using first-person point of view?

Ans: Intimacy, immediacy, and limited perspective.

Q. What is the purpose of setting in creative writing?

Ans: To establish the time and place of the story, and to create atmosphere and mood.

Q. How can setting be used to reveal character?

Ans: Through descriptive language, sensory details, and character interactions with the environment.

Q. What is the purpose of dialogue in creative writing?

Ans: To reveal character, advance the plot, and create tension.

Q. What are the key elements of effective dialogue?

Ans: Authenticity, distinctiveness, and concision.

Q. What is the difference between style and tone in creative writing?

Ans: Style refers to the author's unique voice and language use, while tone refers to the attitude or mood conveyed by the writing.

Q. How can an author establish tone in their writing?

Ans: Through word choice, sentence structure, and descriptive language.

Q. Why is revision and editing important in creative writing?

Ans: To refine the writing, clarify the message, and eliminate errors.

Q. What are the key steps in the revision and editing process?

Ans: Reviewing the manuscript, making revisions, editing for grammar and punctuation, and proofreading.

Q. What is pacing in creative writing?

Ans: The speed at which the story unfolds, controlling the tension and suspense.

Q. How can an author create tension in their writing?

Ans: Through conflict, suspense, foreshadowing, and unresolved questions.

Q. What is conflict in creative writing?

Ans: A problem or challenge that drives the plot forward and tests the characters.

Q. What are the different types of conflict in creative writing?

Ans: Internal, external, interpersonal, and environmental.

Q. What is theme in creative writing?

Ans: The underlying message or idea that the story conveys.

Q. How can an author use symbolism in their writing?

Ans: By using objects, colors, or images to represent abstract ideas or concepts.

Q. What is voice in creative writing?

Ans: The unique tone, language, and perspective that an author uses to tell the story.

Q. How can an author develop their writing style?

Ans: Through practice, reading widely, and experimenting with different techniques.

Q. What motivates characters in creative writing?

Ans: Their desires, needs, fears, and goals.

Q. How can an author create believable character motivations?

Ans: By making them consistent with the character's personality, backstory, and circumstances.

Q. What is a plot twist in creative writing?

Ans: An unexpected turn of events that surprises the reader.

Q. How can an author create effective plot twists?

Ans: By setting up clues, using misdirection, and making the twist consistent with the story's logic.

Q. How can an author create vivid setting descriptions?

Ans: By using sensory details, descriptive language, and showing the setting's impact on the characters.

Q. What is the purpose of setting description in creative writing?

Ans: To establish the story's world, create atmosphere, and influence the characters' actions.

Q. What are dialogue tags in creative writing?

Ans: Words or phrases that attribute dialogue to a specific character.

Q. How can an author use dialogue tags effectively?

Ans: By using them sparingly, varying the tags, and avoiding unnecessary tags.

Q. Define creative writing.

Ans: original writing that expresses ideas and thoughts in an imaginative way.

Q. What are the 4 types of creative writing?

Ans: The four forms of creative writing are fiction, creative nonfiction, poetry, and scriptwriting

Q. What are the types of writing?

Ans: There are four different types of writing: persuasive, descriptive, narrative, and expository

Q. What are the 7 elements of creative writing?

Ans: These elements are character, plot, setting, theme, point of view, conflict, and tone.

Q. What are the key elements of creative writing?

Ans: key elements of creative writing are:

1. A theme: Creative writing is usually written based on some theme. A theme can be any underlying idea or message that the author wants to convey to the readers.
2. Engagement and point of view: Creative writings are written in a way that connects with the readers to express the author's point of view.
3. Imaginative and originality: Creative writing generally aims to engage readers and explore the human experience through storytelling with an imaginative narrative. A good creative writer should try to generate new and unique ideas for writing.
4. Emotional resonance: Authors usually express some emotions and tone by crafting tales with words, imagination, and creativity. The use of sensory details is very common in creative writing to create a clear image of the emotions and personality of the characters.

Q. Is Everything We Read a Creative Writing?

Ans: Not every writing is considered as creative writing. Writing needs to be descriptive, imaginative, and unique to be categorized as creative writing. The emails and social media posts that we normally come across are not creative writing. Any research paper or other academic content is also considered to be non-creative writing. These types of writing usually don't have any theme even though they convey a message.

Q. What are the types of creative writing?

Ans: Types of Creative Writing are:

Creative writing can be of different types. Some of them are:

- Novels
- Short stories
- Autobiographies
- Essays

- Plays
- Short stories
- Poems

Q. What are the characteristics of creative writing?

Ans: The main characteristics of creative writing are creativity, imagination, clarity, and uniqueness.

Q. Why is creative writing important?

Ans: Creative writing aims to convey the author's perspective uniquely and imaginatively so that readers can connect with the author's emotions.

Q. What are the 5 Cs of creative writing?

Ans: The 5 C's of creative writing are content, craft, creativity, clarity, and coherence.

Q. How do you start creative writing?

Ans: To start creative writing first decide what message and tone you want to express through your writing and then start crafting your narrative.

Q. What are the five major writing styles?

Ans: a. Expository Writing.

Expository writing is a type of writing that is used to explain, describe, and give information and uses evidence, details, and facts to support the topic. An example of expository writing is found in many news articles where the writer is presenting information without taking a side or giving their opinion.

b. Persuasive Writing.

Persuasive writing is a form of writing where the writer attempts to convince or persuade the audience to adopt a particular point of view or take a specific action by presenting logical reasoning, supporting evidence, and compelling arguments.

c. Narrative Writing.

Narrative writing is a style that allows the writer to tell a story. It can include actual events told in chronological order or it may include imagined events told in a timeline that the author creates. Narrative writing can sustain the reader's attention and help them visualize a realistic experience from the words

d. Descriptive Writing.

The primary purpose of descriptive writing is to describe a person, place or thing in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind. Capturing an event through descriptive writing involves paying close attention to the details by using all of your five senses.

e. Creative Writing.

creative writing as writing that displays imagination or invention. Creative, artistic writing uses words to convey emotion or feeling. One must use imaginary scenarios invented by themselves.

Q. What do you mean by measuring creativity?

Ans: Measuring creativity is the process of evaluating a person's or work's creative potential using a variety of tests, models, and criteria

Q. How to measure creative writing?

Ans: Four Ways to Measure Creativity

- a. Measuring How Creative a Person Is - The Guilford Model.
- b. Measuring How Creative a Work Is - The Taxonomy of Creative Design.
- c. Measuring Creative Work Against a Program - The Requirements Model.
- d. Measuring the Social Value of Creative Work - Csikszentmihalyi's Model.

Q. What are the 5 A's of creativity?

Ans: The 5 A's framework—actor, action, artifact, audience, affordances

Q. What is Resistance?

Ans: If creativity is the protagonist, Resistance is the antagonist. Resistance fills our heads with self-doubt. If you are thinking of writing something, Resistance will convince you that you have nothing to say. If you want to start an online business, Resistance will convince you that you're not capable.

Q. What is resistance in creativity?

Ans: Resistance is a concept created by American novelist Steven Pressfield that illustrates the universal force that he claims acts against human creativity.

Q. What is an example of creative resistance?

Ans: Procrastination is a common symptom of Creative Resistance because it's the easiest to rationalize

Q. How do you describe creativity in writing?

Ans: Creative writing is the art of using words to make things up. However, a good creative writer makes things up that people will want to read. To do this, you have to use your imagination and try to capture an emotion or a human truth, like love or loss.

UNIT – 2

Q. What is the purpose of the narrative arc in creative writing?

Ans: To create a story structure that engages the reader and conveys the story's message.

Q. What are the key elements of a narrative structure?

Ans: Exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

Q. What is the difference between a static and dynamic character?

Ans: A static character remains unchanged throughout the story, while a dynamic character undergoes significant change.

Q. How can an author create complex and believable characters?

Ans: By giving them unique motivations, conflicts, and backstories.

Q. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using first-person point of view?

Ans: Advantages: intimacy and immediacy. Disadvantages: limited perspective and potential unreliability.

Q. How can an author effectively switch between different points of view?

Ans: By using clear transitions, maintaining consistency, and ensuring that each POV serves a purpose.

Q. What is the difference between style and tone in creative writing?

Ans: Style refers to the author's unique voice and language use, while tone refers to the attitude or mood conveyed by the writing.

Q. How can an author create a consistent tone in their writing?

Ans: By using language, imagery, and narrative structure to evoke a specific emotional response.

Q. What is the purpose of plot twists in creative writing?

Ans: To surprise the reader, add complexity to the story, and create tension.

Q. How can an author create believable and engaging plot developments?

Ans: By setting up clues, using foreshadowing, and making the plot developments consistent with the story's logic.

Q. What is the purpose of theme in creative writing?

Ans: To convey a message, explore an idea, or comment on the human condition.

Q. How can an author effectively use symbolism in their writing?

Ans: By using objects, colors, or images to represent abstract ideas or concepts, and making sure the symbolism is consistent with the story's theme.

Q. What is the importance of revision and editing in creative writing?

Ans: To refine the writing, clarify the message, and eliminate errors.

Q. What are the key steps in the revision and editing process?

Ans: Reviewing the manuscript, making revisions, editing for grammar and punctuation, and proofreading.

Q. What is the importance of developing a writing routine?

Ans: To establish discipline, increase productivity, and make progress on writing projects.

Q. How can an author overcome writer's block?

Ans: By taking breaks, changing their environment, seeking inspiration, and writing through the block.

Q. What are tropes in creative writing?

Ans: At their most basic level, tropes are figures of speech, which include everything from moments of figurative language like metaphors to structural elements of writing-like themes and genres.

Q. Define trope.

Ans: A trope is a word or phrase that implies something other than its original meaning. Tropes use nonliteral language to convey a figurative meaning. They're often used in literature, everyday language, and even things like advertising and political speeches.

Q. What are different types of tropes.

Ans: Different types of tropes include metaphors, similes, irony, synecdoche, and metonymy. We use them to convey specific and added layers of meaning, create imagery, and explore themes in new ways.

Q. Give some examples of tropes.

Ans: Trope examples are:

There are numerous types of tropes, but the main four are:

- a. Metaphor
- b. Metonymy
- c. Synecdoche
- d. Irony
- e.

Q. Define Metaphor.

Ans: A metaphor is a comparison of two seemingly unrelated things by saying one thing is another thing (e.g., “Life’s a beach”). It’s a use of symbolism where the writer compares two things on a deeper level to make the reader think abstractly. Metaphors are used in all types of language, from everyday speech to song lyrics and literature.

Q. Define Metonymy

Ans: Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a word or term is used to replace or represent another closely related word or term (e.g., saying, “Steak is my favorite dish,” where dish replaces the word “meal” or “food”). Writers use metonymy to create vivid imagery, pack an emotional punch, or convey abstract concepts in a concise way.

Q. Define Synecdoche.

Ans: Synecdoche is a type of trope (and type of metonymy) where a part is used to represent a whole (e.g., “Nice wheels,” where “wheels” is used to refer to a car) or the opposite, where the whole is used to represent a part (e.g., “Germany won the match!”, where “Germany” is used to describe the German soccer team).

Q. Define Iron

Ans: Irony is a rhetorical device in which the expectation or apparent meaning of a situation is different than the underlying meaning. It often highlights the contradiction by surprising the reader and prompting them to look more closely at the meaning (e.g., a fire station burning down).

Q. What is the difference between synecdoche and metonymy?

Ans: Synecdoche and metonymy are both tropes that replace one word with another. While they are similar, they are distinctly different.

Synecdoche is when you use a part of something to refer to the whole while metonymy uses a closely related word to replace another word.

For example, referring to a newspaper as “the paper” is synecdoche because the newspaper is made up of paper, while “the news” is metonymy because it is a word closely associated with “newspaper.”

Q. What are some common romance tropes?

Ans: Some common romance tropes in literature and movies are:

- a. Second chance romance. When two characters are given a second chance at love.
- b. Friends-to-lovers. When two characters are friends for a long time before finally realizing their true feelings for each other.
- c. Love triangle. When one character is torn between feelings for two other characters.

Q. How to identify a trope in literature?

Ans: The word trope refers to pretty much any story element or figure of speech that is familiar to readers due to its recurrence in several different narratives. The criminal who's trying to go straight but gets roped into doing "one last job" is a trope.

Q. What is the difference between trope and genre?

Ans: The main difference between a genre and a trope is that a genre is a broad category that tells you what kind of story you're getting, while a trope is a specific element or theme within that story. Genre: Think of it as the type of story. For example, romance, horror, fantasy, and mystery are all different genres.

Q. What are Figures

Ans: Figures" in creative writing refers to figures of speech, which are literary devices that use non-literal language to add depth, imagery, and emphasis to writing, including common examples like similes, metaphors, personification, hyperbole, irony, and alliteration, allowing writers to convey meaning more vividly and evoke emotions in the reader.

Q. What are the Key figures of speech in creative writing?

Ans:

•Simile:

Comparing two things using "like" or "as" (e.g., "Her eyes were like stars").

•Metaphor:

Directly stating that one thing is another (e.g., "The world is a stage").

•Personification:

Giving human qualities to non-human things (e.g., "The wind whispered secrets").

•Hyperbole:

Extreme exaggeration for emphasis (e.g., "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse")

•Alliteration:

Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words (e.g., "The big, bad wolf")

•Onomatopoeia:

Words that imitate sounds (e.g., "boom", "splash")

•Irony:

Saying the opposite of what is meant

Q. What is Gendered?

Ans: Gendered language is language that is biased towards a certain sex or gender. It can cause and help maintain gender inequality. Gender-neutral language does not carry a bias towards a certain sex or gender. It is inclusive.

Q. What is the relationship between language and gender?

Ans: Gender affects language acquisition, referring to how young children, boys and girls, adopt and learn their language since childhood. For example, girls are more likely to understand language and communicate earlier than boys. They are also more likely to use language relationally, meaning in an emotional context.

Q. How are language and gender related?

Ans: Language and gender relate in how men and women use language differently. Gender is a social construct that dictates how language may be used for the different groups.

Q. What is the importance of language and gender?

Ans: Language determines how people view others and themselves in society. Language will therefore offer a certain power or authority, sometimes influenced by gender and vice versa.

Q. What is the subject of language and gender?

Ans: Language and gender is an interdisciplinary field of research that studies varieties of speech (and, to a lesser extent, writing) in terms of gender, gender relations, gendered practices, and sexuality.

Q. What is an example of gender and language?

Ans: For reference, here are some common instances of gendered language that can pop up in everyday life, as well as corresponding gender-neutral alternatives:

Stewardess → Flight attendant.

Maid → Housekeeper.

Granddaughter/Grandson → Grandchild.

Husband/wife → Spouse, partner.

Fireman → Firefighter.

Congressman → Legislator.

Q. What is the concept of gender?

Ans: Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships with each other. As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time.

Q. Why is it important to study language and gender?

Ans: Language can influence how we see the world in terms of gender and it is also one of the many ways a culture manifests. We know that some cultures are more conservative than others, some are more open-minded, some still have males as dominant figures, and others hold more antiquated views.

Q. What are the four main genders?

Ans:

- Masculine gender: It is used to denote a male subtype.
- Feminine gender: It is used to denote the female subtype.
- Neuter gender: It is used to denote non-living and lifeless things.
- Common gender: It denotes either a male or female sex.

Q. What type of English is creative writing?

Ans: In Creative Writing, you will choose from a selection of modules offering practice and theory in drama, poetry, narrative fiction, script for film and TV, or experimental writing,

Q. What is sentence variety in creative writing?

Ans: Sentence variety creates rhythm. Having the same length and/or type of sentences repeatedly creates monotony and makes the writing difficult for the reader to get through. Conversely, variety engages the reader. It captures the eye and makes text easier to read.

Q. What is creative writing in English?

Ans: Creative writing is any writing that goes outside the bounds of normal professional, journalistic, academic, or technical forms of literature, typically identified by an emphasis on narrative craft, character development, and the use of literary tropes or with various traditions of poetry and poetics.

Q. What are the 7 Elements of Fiction?

Ans: Here's an in-depth guide to the seven elements of fiction that every fiction writer and reader should know.

Element 1: Character

Characters are the players within a story. They can be human beings, animals, aliens, or even sentient objects. As long as they make decisions within the story, they're characters.

Element 2: Plot

Plot refers to the events that happen within the story. It includes every major turning point that the characters experience.

Element 3: Setting

Setting is a broad term for the world the story takes place in.

Element 4: Theme

Theme refers to the philosophical questions your story explores.

Element 5: Point of View

Point of view (POV) is the perspective from which a story is told.

Element 6: Conflict

Conflict is what prevents the protagonist from achieving their goals. All fiction writing requires conflict because otherwise there would be no story, just a happy ending.

Q. What do you mean by disorder of written language?

Ans: A disorder of written language involves a significant impairment in fluent word reading (i.e., reading decoding and sight word recognition), reading comprehension, written spelling, and/or written expression

Q. What is a disorder of written language?

Ans: Written expression disorder is a learning disorder that makes it hard for people to put their ideas into writing. It also creates difficulty with grammar and punctuation. It's a type of learning disability that's common and lifelong.

Q. What is language disorder also known as?

Ans: DLD has also been called specific language impairment, language delay, or developmental dysphasia. It is one of the most common developmental disorders, affecting approximately 1 in 14 children in kindergarten. The impact of DLD persists into adulthood.

Q. How many language disorders are there?

Ans: There are three main types of language disorder: Expressive language disorder: People have trouble getting their message across when they talk. They often struggle to put words together into sentences that make sense. Receptive language disorder: People struggle to get the meaning of what others are saying.

Q. What are the different types of writing disorders?

Ans: The five different types are as listed here; dyslexic dysgraphia, motor dysgraphia, spatial dysgraphia, phonological dysgraphia, and lexical dysgraphia.

Q. What is language difference or disorder?

Ans: A language disorder can impact a child's form, function, or use of language. A language difference may occur when a child is able to speak another language that is different than the language used for instruction, as well as used for the greater population in the area.

Q. How many types of disorders are there?

Ans: The DSM, a classification and diagnostic guide published by the American Psychiatric Association, includes over 450 distinct definitions of mental disorders.

Q. What is another name for a language disorder?

Ans: In educational contexts, these children might also be described as having a Specific Learning Disability, a Speech and/or Language Impairment, or Speech, Language, and Communication Needs (SLCN), among others. How do all of these terms relate to one another?

UNIT – 3

CHAPTER – 1

Q. What are some common modes of creative writing?

Ans:

1. Fiction

- Short stories
- Novels
- Flash fiction
- Fantasy
- Science fiction
- Horror
- Romance
- Mystery

2. Poetry

- Free verse
- Sonnets
- Haikus
- Ballads
- Odes
- Epic poetry

3. Drama

- Plays
- Screenplays
- Radio plays
- Musicals

4. Creative Nonfiction

- Memoirs
- Biographies

- Autobiographies
- Essays
- Travel writing
- Food writing

5. Hybrid Forms

- Prose poetry
- Flash fiction
- Microfiction
- Hypertext fiction

6. Digital Media

- Interactive fiction
- Digital poetry
- Hypertext fiction
- Online journals and blogs

7. Scriptwriting

- Film scripts
- Television scripts
- Play scripts
- Radio scripts

8. Comics and Graphic Novels

- Comics
- Graphic novels
- Manga
- Cartooning

9. Oral Storytelling

- Spoken word
- Performance poetry

- Storytelling
- Oral histories

10. Experimental Writing

- Surrealist writing
- Dadaist writing
- Experimental poetry
- Avant-garde writing

Q. What are the Types of creative writing?

Ans: There are many different forms of creative writing for you to consider. Here, we will take a look at the 10 most popular types of creative writing, so you can decide which discipline to pour your heart and soul into.

Q. Define Poetry.

Ans: The artistic discipline of poetry is one of the more popular forms of creative writing you can specialise in. There are many different types of poetry, including free verse, haikus, sonnets, limericks, and more.

Q. Define Song lyrics.

Ans: If poetry floats your boat, then it's likely that you'll also enjoy writing song lyrics. When you're learning how to write creatively, lyrics can be an excellent introduction to this world, especially if you're musically minded.

Q. Define Journals and diaries.

Ans: A written account of someone's experiences and feelings, journal and diary entries are great ways of expressing yourself and documenting your life. This qualifies as a type of creative writing if you're doing more than just keeping a log of events, and instead focusing more heavily on emotions and storytelling.

Q. Define Plays and screenplays.

Ans: If you've always wanted to pursue a career in the world of drama, then testing your creative writing skills with plays and screenplays could be right up your street. Plays have been written for centuries and still remain a hugely popular art form.

Q. Define Personal essays.

Ans: Focusing on the author's life and experiences, a personal essay is a form of creative non-fiction that almost acts as an autobiography.

Q. Define Short fiction.

Ans: If you haven't got the time to write a novel, but have a lot of amazing, imaginative ideas you want to collate into fiction writing, then short stories are for you. By using bite-sized narratives, you can create an engaging piece of work that doesn't take the reader ages to digest.

Q. Define Letters.

Ans: Letters differ from journal and diary entries, as they specifically focus on a target reader. Again, this is a great example of creative writing where you can produce a personal account of a particular event or dig deeper into the relationship between two people.

Q. Define Novels.

Ans: As soon as someone mentions creative writing, the first thing that often springs to mind is writing novels. One of the most popular forms of creative writing, novels are works of fiction that encourage you to imaginatively use storytelling to communicate with your reader.

Q. Define Free writing.

Ans: If you really want to let your imagination run wild and get the creative juices going into overdrive, then free writing ticks all of the right boxes.

Q. Define Speeches.

Ans: Anybody reading this will have an iconic speech spring to mind. Good speeches are remembered forever, but getting them right can be very challenging. Whether they're persuasive, inspirational, or educational, speeches allow you to connect with an audience and express yourself.

Q. What do you mean by dominant modes of poetry.

Ans: The dominant modes of poetry are typically considered to be lyric, narrative, and dramatic poetry; with lyric poetry often being seen as the most prevalent mode, focusing on expressing personal emotions and states of mind, while narrative poetry tells a story, and dramatic poetry presents dialogue between characters, often resembling a play scene.

Q. What are Key points about these modes?

Ans:

•Lyric poetry:

Considered the most common mode, characterized by personal feelings, thoughts, and observations expressed directly by the speaker.

•**Narrative poetry:**

Focuses on telling a story with a plot, characters, and setting, often including a clear narrative arc

•**Dramatic poetry:**

Presents dialogue between characters, sometimes with a clear dramatic situation, often resembling a scene from a play.

Q. What is the dominant meter in poetry?

Ans: Since “penta” is the prefix for five, we call this metrical form “iambic pentameter,” the most common meter in English

Q. What is mood in poetry?

Ans: Mood in poetry is the atmosphere created by the poet to evoke certain feelings in their audience, sometimes described as the “emotional landscape” of the poem. Every poem has a mood, from the succinct haiku to pages-long epic poetry.

Q. What is rhythm in poetry?

Ans: Rhythm can be described as the beat and pace of a poem. The rhythmic beat is created by the pattern of stressed. and unstressed. syllables in a line or verse.

Q. What is a lyric poetry?

Ans: Lyric poetry is a type of poetry that expresses a speaker's emotions, thoughts, or feelings, and is typically written in the first person

Q. What is lyric poetry brainly?

Ans: A lyric poem is short, highly musical verse that conveys powerful feelings. The poet may use rhyme, meter, or other literary devices to create a song-like quality

Q. What are the three types of poetry?

Ans: There are many types of poetry. These can be grouped into 3 main genres: narrative poetry, dramatic poetry, and lyric poetry.

Q. What is ode in lyric poetry?

Ans: An ode (from Ancient Greek: ὕδῃ, romanized: ōidē) is a type of lyric poetry, with its origins in Ancient Greece. Odes are elaborately structured poems praising or glorifying an event or individual, describing nature intellectually as well as emotionally.

Q. What is called ode?

Ans: The most common way to define an ode is a serious, reflective poem that explores a writer's feelings on a particular subject.

Q. What is 3-line poetry called?

Ans: Tercet. A tercet is a unit of poetry that contains 3 lines. In other words, 3-line stanzas in poetry are called tercets

Q. What is a 24-line poem called?

Ans: A Roundelay can be any simple lyric with a refrain, but in prosody, a roundelay is a 24-line poem with a refrain and regularly repeating rhyme structure.

Q. What is lyric poetry quora?

Ans: Lyric poetry can be defined as a poetry in which the poet expresses his/her emotional aspect or their feelings towards something or someone in a form of poem. These poetries are selfwritten feelings of someone in a form of rhymes.

Q. What is AABB poetry called?

Ans: rhyming couplets

Q. What does writing verse mean?

Ans: A verse is formally a single metrical line in a poetic composition. However, verse has come to represent any grouping of lines in a poetic composition, with groupings traditionally having been referred to as stanzas. Verse in the uncountable (mass noun) sense refers to poetry in contrast to prose.

Q. What is a text written in verse?

Ans: Novels in verse are stories written using poetry instead of the usual sentence and paragraph form. The poems, often written from the point of view of several characters, tell a complete story in an unexpected way.

Q. What is a verse and example?

Ans: Verse is a term that refers to various parts of poetry, such as a single line of poetry, a stanza, or the entire poem. E.g. An example of verse is the blank verse poem 'As the Team's Head-Brass' by Edward Thomas. Related terms: Stanza, couplet, quatrain, meter, strophe, canto.

Q. What is simple verse?

Ans: A simple verse form consists of a series of verses, all of which use the same underlying music. - A simple verse form contains no chorus or bridge sections, though the verses may contain a refrain.

Q. What is the simple definition of poetry for kids?

Ans: Poetry is a type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions. The poet does this by carefully choosing and arranging language for its meaning, sound, and rhythm.

Q. What is a verse in poetry for kids?

Ans: The term verse may refer to a single line of poetry, more than one line of poetry, or a stanza of poetry. Although verse is sometimes used as a synonym for poetry, it is usually understood to be metrical composition that ranks in artistic quality below the level of poetry.

Q. Name some common types of poetry for kids.

Ans: When it comes to poetry for kids, some common types of verses include acrostic poems, limericks, haiku, and simple rhyming poems; each with their own structure and style, making them accessible and fun for young readers to learn and write

Key points about these types of verses:

- Acrostic poems: Spell out a word using the first letter of each line in the poem.
- Limerick: A five-line poem with a specific rhyme scheme (AABBA) often used for humorous content.
- Haiku: A Japanese form with three lines, typically following a syllable count of 5-7-5.

CHAPTER – 2:

Q. Definition of Fiction.

Ans: Fiction is a creative work that's made up from the imagination and usually has a narrative. Fictional works are inconsistent with history, fact, or plausibility

Examples:

Examples of fiction include novels, novellas, short stories, fairy tales, poetry, and plays

Q. How do you read fiction?

Ans: You can follow the steps below:

- Read the story in its entirety for enjoyment.
- Read the story again, pausing often to reflect on what the description/events/language is trying to tell you.
- Once you reach the end on the second read, you can reflect on the story as a whole based on your interpretations.

Q. How can i write fiction?

Ans: Here are some tips for writing fiction:

- Love your story.
- Withhold information from your readers.
- Write simple sentences.
- Mix up your writing.
- Write every day.
- Set milestones.
- Understand basic story structure.
- Learn strong character development techniques.

Q. What is the rule of fiction?

Ans: The only rule of fiction writing: You can do anything but you can't do everything and you have to do something.

Q. How to format a novel?

Ans: How to format a novel: book formatting fundamentals

- Keep the margins roomy.
- Choose readable fonts.
- Use a comfortable type size and leading.
- Justify your text.
- Indent the first lines of paragraphs.
- Use running heads (and/or footers).
- Give chapter openings special treatment
- Mark scene breaks with a blank line.

Q. Define Nonfiction.

Ans: Nonfiction is a type of writing that presents factual information about real people, places, and events. The word "nonfiction" means "not fiction" or "not false". Nonfiction is often based on scientific, historical, or empirical information, and its goal is to educate, persuade, or document true events.

Q. How non-fiction is different from fiction?

Ans: Nonfiction is different from fiction, which is a genre that describes imaginary settings, events, and characters. Nonfiction is typically held to a higher standard than fiction, because a few fabrications in nonfiction can completely destroy its credibility.

Q. What are the form of non-fiction?

Ans: Nonfiction can take many forms, including:

essays, articles, memoirs, scientific papers, textbooks, and travelogues.

Q. What are the different type of nonfiction?

Ans: There are also different types of nonfiction, including narrative nonfiction and expository nonfiction. Narrative nonfiction is presented as a story, while expository nonfiction is more explanatory.

Q. What is fiction vs nonfiction?

Ans: The difference between works of fiction and nonfiction is simple: fiction is not true while nonfiction is true. In other words, fiction books may be inspired by true events and/or people, but the narrative or significant portions of the story have been made up by the author.

Q. What is a non-fiction example?

Ans: Biographies, historical fiction, travelogues, and diaries are examples of literary nonfiction. Informative nonfiction is writing intended to inform readers of real people, places, and events. Examples of informative nonfiction include encyclopedias, textbooks, newspaper articles, and interviews in publication.

Q. What do you mean by short stories?

Ans: A short story is a work of prose fiction that can be read in one sitting—usually between 20 minutes to an hour. There is no maximum length, but the average short story is 1,000 to 7,500 words, with some outliers reaching 10,000 or 15,000 words.

Q. What is a short story called?

Ans: Short Fiction Forms: Novella, Novelette, Short Story, and Flash Fiction Defined. When it comes to fiction, a short narrative can be found in many forms, from a slim book to just a few sentences. Short fiction forms can generally be broken down based on word count.

Q. What is the meaning of short story in novel?

Ans: Short stories usually tell one story and have a single plot. Whereas the main narrative of a novel should always be complemented by various subplots, which develop as new characters and stories join the action. Both novels and short stories need a plot.

Q. How to write a short story?

Ans: Here are eight steps you can follow:

- Pick a simple, central premise.
- Build a small but distinct cast of characters.
- Begin writing close to the end.
- Shut out your internal editor.
- Finish the first draft.
- Edit the short story.
- Share the story with beta readers.
- Submit the short story to publications.

Q. What is the purpose of short stories?

Ans: The purpose of a short story is to induce a unified effect, tone, or a feeling.

Q. What are the 7 steps to write a short story?

Ans: How to Write a Story in Seven Simple Steps

- Decide on and describe your main setting.
- Character creation time.
- Plan your plot.
- Add a little twist.
- Choose and stick with a point of view.
- Dynamic dialogue.
- Peer review.

Q. How to end a short story?

Ans: 7 Tips for a Great Story Ending

- Answer the Main Story Question.
- Make it the Moment of the Highest drama.
- Complete the main character's internal journey (arc).
- Have some surprises.
- Meet your readers' expectations (or subvert them masterfully).
- Bookend the beginning.
- Tie up loose ends.

Q. What is the moral of a short story?

Ans: The moral of a story is the lesson that story teaches about how to behave in the world. Moral comes from the Latin

Q. Definition of novel.

Ans: A novel is a long, fictional book that uses characters, plots, and settings to explore a theme or aspect of the human experience.

Q. What is the Origin of novel?

Ans: The word "novel" comes from the Italian word novella, which means "new" or "news".

Q. What are the Characteristics of novel?

Ans: Novels are longer than short stories or picture books and are usually divided into chapters. They use prose instead of verse and tell a lengthy narrative.

Q. What are the Importance of novel?

Ans: Novels are a culturally significant form of storytelling and sharing. They offer an escape into alternate worlds, exploring themes or emotions through imagined storytelling.

Q. What is a novel in creative writing?

Ans: A novel is an invented prose narrative of significant length and complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience. Its roots can be traced back thousands of years, though its origins in English are traditionally placed in the 18th century.

Q. How many pages is a novel?

Ans: Some argue that anything over 40,000 words can be considered a novel. The general consensus, however, is that a novel should be at least 50,000 words long, is approximately 200 pages. This means that 200 pages is a sufficient length for a novel. But we also have to consider the genre.

Q. What is a novel vs novella?

Ans: Novel is a fictional prose narrative of book length, typically representing character and action with some degree of realism, while Novella is a fictional prose narrative that is longer than a short story and shorter than a novel. Novel generally contains more than 200 pages, while Novella is shorter than a novel.

Q. Why do we study novels?

Ans: Novel studies are excellent for improving comprehension because you are able to stop as you read, ask questions, and clarify the text.

Q. Is reading novels good for students?

Ans: Novels encourage rich discussion, context clue word work, and writing through written responses and student reflection.

Q. What is the purpose of a novel?

Ans: A novel is a piece of long narrative in literary prose. Narrative prose is meant to entertain and tell a story.

Q. What is the world's first novel?

Ans: The Tale of Genji

Q. What do you mean by literature?

Ans: Literatures is a collection of written works, including both print and digital writing. It can be used more narrowly to refer to writings that are considered an art form, such as novels, plays, and poems.

The word "literature" comes from Latin and originally meant "the use of letters" or "writing". In Romance languages, it also came to mean "knowledge acquired from reading or studying books".

Q. Give Some examples of literary works.

Ans:

- 1.Fiction
- 2.Nonfiction
- 3.Manuscripts

4. Poetry

5. Contributions to collective works

6. Compilations of data or other literary subject matter

7. Dissertations

8. Theses

Q. Name The four main literary genres are.

Ans: Poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and drama.

Each genre varies in style, structure, subject matter, and the use of figurative language.

Q. Name some popular fiction books.

Ans:

• **The Great Gatsby**

A classic novel that explores the American Dream, wealth, love, and materialism during the Roaring Twenties

• **To Kill a Mockingbird**

A story of injustice and moral outrage told through the eyes of the protagonist

• **Pride and Prejudice**

A romantic tale about Elizabeth Bennet, who navigates two suitors

• **The Handmaid's Tale**

A feminist dystopian fiction classic that became a cultural phenomenon and an award-winning Hulu series

• **Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban**

A book in the Harry Potter series that explores themes of love, friendship, and bravery

• **Jane Eyre**

A classic love story that is full of passion, mystery, and tragedy

• **Normal People**

A book about Connell and Marianne, who try to prove that mismatched friendships can grow into something more

•Don Quixote

A classic story about a man who imagines himself a knight

•Great Expectations

A universally loved novel in the English language

•Girl, Woman, Other

A book that follows the lives and struggles of twelve very different characters

Q. What do you mean by children literature?

Ans: Children's literature is a category of written works and illustrations created to entertain or educate children and young adults:

Examples:

Picture books, fairy tales, fables, lullabies, folk songs, comics, cartoons, and novels

Q. What are the Purpose of children literature?

Ans: Children's literature can help children learn about new places, objects, and concepts, expand their vocabulary, and improve their language skills

Q. What are the Benefits of children literature?

Ans: Children's literature can also help children develop their imagination, empathy, and ability to relate to others

Q. Who is the father of children's literature?

Ans: John Newbery

Q. What is the theme of children's literature?

Ans: Some common themes in children's literature include friends, family, coming of age, and morality.

Q. What is the basic concept of children's literature?

Ans: There is no single or widely used definition of children's literature. It can be broadly defined as the body of written works and accompanying illustrations produced in order to entertain or instruct young people.

CHAPTER – 3

Q. What is the typical structure of a play?

Ans: A play typically consists of acts, scenes, and dialogue.

Q. What are the key elements of a play?

Ans: Character, plot, theme, dialogue, and stage directions.

Q. How do playwrights develop characters?

Ans: Through dialogue, action, and stage directions.

Q. What is the role of the protagonist in a play?

Ans: The protagonist is the main character who drives the plot forward.

Q. What is the purpose of dialogue in a play?

Ans: To reveal character, advance the plot, and create tension.

Q. How can playwrights use language effectively?

Ans: By using clear, concise language that reveals character and advances the plot.

Q. What is the purpose of stage directions?

Ans: To guide the actors, director, and production team in interpreting the play.

Q. How can playwrights use setting to enhance the play?

Ans: By using descriptive language to create a vivid atmosphere and establish the play's world.

Q. What is the role of theme in a play?

Ans: To convey a message, explore an idea, or comment on the human condition.

Q. How can playwrights use symbolism effectively?

Ans: By using objects, colors, or images to represent abstract ideas or concepts.

Q. What is the purpose of dramatic irony?

Ans: To create tension and suspense by giving the audience information that the characters do not have.

Q. How can playwrights use conflict to drive the plot?

Ans: By creating obstacles, challenges, and disagreements that test the characters' abilities and resolve.

Q. What is a tragedy?

Ans: A play that ends in sadness, loss, or defeat.

Q. What is a comedy?

Ans: A play that ends in happiness, resolution, or triumph.

Q. What is the first step in writing a play?

Ans: Developing the idea and concept.

Q. How can playwrights revise and edit their work?

Ans: By getting feedback from others, revising and rewriting, and editing for clarity and consistency.

[12/26, 11:25 AM] Meta AI: Here are some more short questions and answers on drama in creative writing:

Q. How do playwrights create believable characters?

Ans: By giving them unique motivations, conflicts, and backstories.

Q. What is the role of the antagonist in a play?

Ans: The antagonist is the character who opposes the protagonist and creates conflict.

Q. What is the purpose of the inciting incident in a play?

Ans: To set the story in motion and create tension.

Q. How can playwrights create suspense and tension?

Ans: By using foreshadowing, cliffhangers, and unresolved conflicts.

Q. What is the difference between direct and indirect dialogue?

Ans: Direct dialogue is spoken directly by the characters, while indirect dialogue is reported or summarized.

Q. How can playwrights use subtext effectively?

Ans: By implying underlying emotions, motivations, or conflicts through dialogue and action.

Q. What is the purpose of stage directions in a play?

Ans: To guide the actors, director, and production team in interpreting the play.

Q. How can playwrights use setting to establish mood?

Ans: By using descriptive language to create a vivid atmosphere and evoke emotions.

Q. What is the role of theme in a play?

Ans: To convey a message, explore an idea, or comment on the human condition.

Q. How can playwrights use symbolism to convey theme?

Ans: By using objects, colors, or images to represent abstract ideas or concepts.

Q. What is the purpose of dramatic tension?

Ans: To create suspense and engage the audience.

Q. How can playwrights use dramatic irony effectively?

Ans: By giving the audience information that the characters do not have.

Q. What is the importance of revising and editing a play?

Ans: To refine the writing, clarify the message, and eliminate errors.

Q. How can playwrights get feedback on their work?

Ans: By sharing it with others, joining a writing group, or attending writing workshops.

Q. Why is drama called drama?

Ans: The word drama comes from the Greek word dran, “to do.” With respect to the three kinds of literature – verse, prose, and drama – we might say that verse and prose are, while drama does. It is active, alive, meant to be performed.

Q. What is drama also known as?

Ans: Dramas are typically called plays, and their creators are known as “playwrights” or “dramatists.” Performed since the days of Aristotle

Q. What is a stage play?

Ans: A written work that tells a story through action and speech and is meant to be acted on a stage play. A play, movie, or television production with a serious tone or subject. Dramatic art, literature, or affairs..

Q. Define verbal elements.

Ans: Verbal elements" in a dream refer to the spoken words or internal dialogue that a dreamer might experience during a dream, essentially the "inner speech" that can occur within the dream narrative, even if the dream doesn't explicitly show characters speaking aloud; these can be thoughts, phrases, or even just a sense of meaning conveyed through words without direct articulation.

Q. Give some Examples of verbal elements in dreams.

Ans:

- 1.recurring name or phrase:A specific word or phrase that repeatedly appears in a dream, potentially holding significant meaning for the dreamer.
- 2.Internal monologue:A running commentary of thoughts or feelings that the dreamer experiences within the dream, even if not spoken aloud.
- 3.Conversations with dream characters:Dialogue between the dreamer and other figures in the dream, which can reveal important dynamics and conflicts.

Q. Define non-verbal elements.

Ans: Non-verbal elements in a dream can include: facial expressions, body posture, gestures, movement, visual imagery, spatial relationships (proxemics), environmental cues, and the overall emotional tone conveyed by the dream imagery; essentially, any visual or sensory experience within the dream that communicates meaning without spoken words.

Q. Give some Example interpretations of non-verbal dream elements.

Ans:

1. Clenched fist: Might represent anger or aggression.
2. Turning away from someone: Could signify avoidance or discomfort.
3. A bright, sunny setting: May symbolize happiness or positivity.
4. A dark, foggy environment: Could represent fear or uncertainty.

Q. How many English language theatre in India?

Ans: While there's no exact count, due to the decentralized nature of English language theatre in India, it's estimated that there are several hundred English language theatre groups operating across major cities, with a concentration in metropolitan areas like Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, and Kolkata; however, the exact number is difficult to pinpoint as many groups are small, independent, and not officially registered.

Q. Name some English language theatre in india.

Ans: Some prominent English language theatre groups in India include: The Theatre Group (Mumbai), Madras Players, Delhi's Yatrik, Bangalore Little Theatre (BLT), Prime Time Theatre (led by Lillete Dubey), and groups that have staged works by playwrights like Mahesh Dattani, Girish Karnad, and Gurcharan Das; notable for their contributions to Indian English drama.

Key points about these groups:

•The Theatre Group (Mumbai):

Considered one of the most long-standing and accomplished English theatre companies, led by Ebrahim Alkazi and later by Alyque Padamsee.

•Madras Players:

Known for producing plays by Girish Karnad and actively encouraging new playwriting through competitions.

•Bangalore Little Theatre (BLT):

One of the oldest surviving English language theatre groups in India, with a focus on local playwrights and post-colonial themes.

•Prime Time Theatre (Lillete Dubey):

A prominent contemporary group known for innovative staging and tackling social issues.

Important playwrights associated with Indian English theatre:

- Mahesh Dattani: Considered a leading contemporary playwright known for tackling social and political themes.
- Girish Karnad: Renowned playwright who often incorporated Indian mythology into his works
- Gurcharan Das: Another significant playwright who has contributed to the Indian English theatre scene.

UNIT – 4

Q. What is the primary function of print media?

Ans: To provide written information and news through newspapers, magazines, and books.

Q. What is the role of broadcast media?

Ans: To transmit audio and visual content through radio and television.

Q. What is the purpose of digital media?

Ans: To provide interactive and multimedia content through the internet and digital devices.

Q. How does media influence public opinion?

Ans: By shaping perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs through selective presentation of information.

Q. What is the impact of media on social behaviour?

Ans: Media can influence behavior by portraying certain actions or attitudes as desirable or undesirable.

Q. How does media affect cultural values?

Ans: Media can reflect, shape, and challenge cultural values by presenting diverse perspectives and lifestyles.

Q. What is media literacy?

Ans: The ability to critically analyze and evaluate media messages.

Q. Why is media literacy important?

Ans: To make informed decisions, recognize bias, and avoid manipulation.

Q. How can media literacy be promoted?

Ans: Through education, critical thinking, and media education programs.

Q. What is the role of ethics in media?

Ans: To ensure responsible and respectful communication that minimizes harm.

Q. What are the key principles of media ethics?

Ans: Truthfulness, accuracy, fairness, and respect for privacy and dignity.

Q. How can media professionals apply ethical principles?

Ans: By considering the potential impact of their work and making informed decisions.

Q. How does media shape our understanding of reality?

Ans: By selectively presenting information and influencing perceptions.

Q. What is the relationship between media and power?

Ans: Media can be used to exercise power, influence public opinion, and shape cultural values.

Q. How can media be used for social change?

Ans: By raising awareness, promoting education, and advocating for social justice.

Q. How does media reflect and shape cultural values?

Ans: Media reflects cultural values by portraying societal norms and shapes values by influencing perceptions and attitudes.

Q. What is the impact of media on cultural diversity?

Ans: Media can promote cultural diversity by representing diverse perspectives and experiences, but can also perpetuate stereotypes and reinforce dominant cultural norms.

Q. How does media influence self-perception and identity?

Ans: Media can shape self-perception and identity by presenting idealized or stereotypical representations of different groups.

Q. What is the relationship between media and body image?

Ans: Media can perpetuate unrealistic beauty standards and contribute to body dissatisfaction and negative body image.

Q. How has digital technology changed the media landscape?

Ans: Digital technology has enabled new forms of media production, distribution, and consumption, and has transformed the way we access and interact with media.

Q. What are the implications of social media for traditional media forms?

Ans: social media has disrupted traditional media forms by enabling new forms of content creation, dissemination, and consumption.

Q. How does media shape our understanding of social issues?

Ans: Media can raise awareness about social issues, shape public opinion, and influence policy debates.

Q. What is the relationship between media and democracy?

Ans: Media plays a crucial role in democratic societies by providing information, facilitating public debate, and holding those in power accountable.

Q. How has globalization impacted media production and consumption?

Ans: Globalization has enabled the global dissemination of media content, created new opportunities for media production, and raised concerns about cultural homogenization.

Q. What are the implications of globalization for media diversity?

Ans: Globalization can promote media diversity by enabling the global dissemination of diverse perspectives and experiences, but can also perpetuate dominant cultural norms and values.

Q. Some full forms related to media

Ans: **Prind media:**

- 1.API- Associated Press of India (news agency)
2. IPA- International Publishers Association (global trade association)
3. ISBN- International Standard Book Number (unique identifier for books)

Broadcast Media:

1. AM- Amplitude Modulation (radio broadcasting)
- 2.FM- Frequency Modulation (radio broadcasting)
3. HD - High Definition (digital television)
4. SD - Standard Definition (digital television)
5. VHF - Very High Frequency (television broadcasting)

6. UHF- Ultra High Frequency (television broadcasting)

Digital Media:

1. AI- Artificial Intelligence (technology used in digital media)
2. AR - Augmented Reality (technology used in digital media)
3. CDN- Content Delivery Network (distributes digital content)
4. CMS- Content Management System (manages digital content)
5. CSS- Cascading Style Sheets (web design language)
6. HTML- HyperText Markup Language (web design language)
7. HTTPS- Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (secure web protocol)
8. IP- Internet Protocol (addresses devices on the internet)
9. ISP- Internet Service Provider (provides internet access)
10. SEO - Search Engine Optimization (optimizes web content for search engines)
11. SVG - Scalable Vector Graphics (web graphics format)
12. VR- Virtual Reality (technology used in digital media)

Film and Video:

1. 4K- Four Thousand (resolution standard for digital video)
2. AVI - Audio Video Interleave (video file format)
3. DVD - Digital Versatile Disc (digital video format)
4. HDR - High Dynamic Range (video technology)
5. IMAX - Image Maximum (large-format film technology)
6. MP4- MPEG-4 (video file format)
7. MPEG - Moving Picture Experts Group (video compression standard)

Photography:

1. API - Aperture Priority Mode (camera mode)
2. APS- Advanced Photo System (film format)
3. CMOS- Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (camera sensor technology)
4. CPS - Camera Positioning System (camera technology)
5. DSLR - Digital Single-Lens Reflex (camera type)
6. EXIF - Exchangeable Image File Format (image metadata standard)

7. ISO - International Organization for Standardization (camera sensitivity standard)
8. JPEG- Joint Photographic Experts Group (image file format)
9. RAW - Raw Image File (unprocessed image file format)
10. SLR- Single-Lens Reflex (camera type)

Radio and Audio:

1. AAC - Advanced Audio Coding (audio compression standard)
2. AIFF- Audio Interchange File Format (audio file format)
3. AM - Amplitude Modulation (radio broadcasting)
4. DAB- Digital Audio Broadcasting (digital radio standard)
5. FM- Frequency Modulation (radio broadcasting)
6. HDR - High Dynamic Range (audio technology)
7. MP3 - MPEG Audio Layer 3 (audio file format)
8. PCM- Pulse Code Modulation (audio encoding standard)
9. WAV - Waveform Audio File Format (audio file format)

Television and Video:

1. ATSC- Advanced Television Systems Committee (digital television standard)
2. DVB - Digital Video Broadcasting (digital television standard)
3. HDTV - High-Definition Television (digital television standard)
4. LCD - Liquid Crystal Display (television technology)
5. LED - Light Emitting Diode (television technology)
6. OLED - Organic Light Emitting Diode (television technology)
7. PAL - Phase Alternating Line (television color standard)
8. SECAM - Système Électronique pour Couleur avec Memoire (television color standard)
9. UHD - Ultra High Definition (digital television standard)

Online Media:

1. API - Application Programming Interface (software interface)
2. CMS- Content Management System (software for managing digital content)
3. CSS - Cascading Style Sheets (web design language)
4. HTML - HyperText Markup Language (web design language)

5. HTTP- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (web protocol)
6. HTTPS- Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (secure web protocol)
7. IP- Internet Protocol (addresses devices on the internet)
8. ISP - Internet Service Provider (provides internet access)

Q. What are the different forms of media?

Ans: Media can take many forms, including print (newspapers, magazines), broadcast (television, radio), digital (internet, social media), and interactive (video games, virtual reality).

Q. What functions do media serve in society?

Ans: Media serve several functions, including entertainment, information, education, and persuasion.

Q. How do media affect our perceptions and attitudes?

Ans: Media can shape our perceptions and attitudes by selectively presenting information, reinforcing stereotypes, and influencing our emotions.

Q. Can media influence our behaviour and actions?

Ans: Yes, media can influence our behavior and actions by providing role models, promoting certain values and norms, and encouraging or discouraging certain behaviours.

Q. How do media reflect and shape societal values and norms?

Ans: Media reflect societal values and norms by portraying what is considered acceptable and desirable, and shape them by promoting certain values and attitudes.

Q. What is the relationship between media and power?

Ans: Media can be a powerful tool for those in positions of power, allowing them to shape public opinion and influence policy.

Q. How do media shape our cultural identity and sense of belonging?

Ans: Media can shape our cultural identity and sense of belonging by portraying certain cultural values and norms, and providing a sense of connection to others who share similar experiences and backgrounds.

Q. Can media promote cross-cultural understanding and exchange?

Ans: Yes, media can promote cross-cultural understanding and exchange by providing a platform for diverse voices and perspectives, and facilitating global communication and collaboration.

Q. How have new media technologies changed the way we consume and interact with media?

Ans: New media technologies have enabled greater accessibility, interactivity, and personalization of media, allowing us to consume and interact with media in new and innovative ways.

Q. What are the implications of emerging media technologies for society and culture?

Ans: Emerging media technologies have significant implications for society and culture, including changes to the way we communicate, work, and interact with each other and with media.

Q. Define print media.

Or

Write a short note on this.

Ans: Print media refers to any form of mass communication that is printed on paper or other physical material and distributed to a large audience. This includes newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, and other printed materials. Print media has been an important means of communication for centuries, and it continues to be a major source of news, information, and entertainment for people around the world. Print media has the advantage of being tangible and portable, allowing people to read it at their leisure and refer back to it later. However, the rise of digital media has had a significant impact on print media, with many newspapers and magazines struggling to compete with online news sources. Despite this, print media remains an important part of the media landscape, and many people still prefer to read physical copies of newspapers and magazines.

In conclusion, print media has been and continues to be an important means of mass communication, providing people with news, information, and entertainment in a tangible and portable format.

Q. Define new media

Ans: New media refers to any media that is delivered digitally, such as:

Newspaper articles, Blogs, Music, Podcasts, Websites, Emails, Mobile phones, and Streaming apps.

New media is also known as digital media or multimedia. It's a term that describes the modern ways of sharing information and entertainment, and the technologies that enable it.

New media technologies allow users to: Comment, Contribute, Interact with media, Use technology in their own ways, and Connect with others around common interests.

New media is also known for being cost-effective for marketing. Digital media advertisements can cost less than traditional methods

Q. What is new media also known as?

Ans: New media, on the other hand, refers to platforms that depend on digital technology to communicate with an audience. In today's nomenclature, new media can also often be referred to as digital media or multimedia

Q. What is the full form of NEWS?

Ans: The full form of "news" is "North, East, West, South" or "Notable Events, Weather, and Sports". However, "news" is no longer used as an acronym in modern English.

The word "news" comes from the Latin word nouvelles, which means "new things".

Q. What do you mean by a reporter?

Ans: A reporter is a journalist who gathers information, writes it up, and shares it with the public. Reporters can work for newspapers, magazines, radio, or television stations. They can specialize in different types of news, such as sports, crime, politics, or weather.

Q. What are some duties of a reporter?

Ans:

- Research: Reporters research and investigate events and topics to gather details for their stories.
- Interviewing: Reporters interview people to ask questions and get answers.
- Attending press conferences: Reporters attend press conferences to ask questions and get answers from public figures.
- Finding sources: Reporters find credible sources for their stories.
- Reporting the truth: Reporters must tell the truth in their reports.

Q. Name Some famous journalists in India.

Ans: Arnab Goswami, Rajat Sharma, Sudhir Choudhary, Anjana Om Kashyap, Rajdeep Sardesai, Barkha Dutt, Nidhi Razdan, Sweta Singh, Vikram Chandra, and Deepak Chaurasia.

Q. Which is the first magazine in Assamese language?

Ans: Assamese The first magazine in the Assamese language was Orunodoi (অৰুণোদই), which was published in 1846 in Sibsagar, Assam. The magazine's name translates to "Sunrise" in English.

Here are some details about Orunodoi:

• Publisher

Baptist missionaries printed the magazine in Sibsagar.

• Editors

The first editor was Dr. Nathan Brown, an American Baptist missionary. Other editors included A.H Denforth, William Ward, and Miles Bronson.

• Content

The magazine covered a variety of topics, including history, science, astrology, religion, travel, and trivia. It also published translated articles from foreign periodicals.

• Purpose

The magazine's initial goal was to spread Christianity, but it became a key source for the development of Assamese language and literature. It helped to establish many notable Assamese writers, including Anandaram Dhekial Phukan, Hemchandra Barua, and Gunabhiram Barua.

• Publication

The magazine was originally published in two parts, a magazine and a newspaper, but the newspaper section was discontinued in 1855. The magazine was published until 1879.

Q. Name the first newspaper in India?

Ans: The first newspaper in India was Hicky's Bengal Gazette, which was published on January 29, 1780:

- Founder: James Augustus Hicky, an Irishman who was previously jailed for debt
- Location: Published in Kolkata, then known as Calcutta, the capital of British India
- Language: An English-language weekly newspaper
- Known for: Its critical coverage of the British East India Company's government officials and policies
- Significance: Important for its provocative journalism and its fight for free expression in India
- Fate: The East India Company seized the newspaper's types and printing press after two years of publication

The newspaper was also known as the Calcutta General Advertiser. The name comes from the last name of the newspaper's creator and the then capital of British India, Calcutta

Q. Why is it called a newspaper?

Ans: The term "NEWSPAPER" is simply a combination of the words "news" and "paper." A newspaper is a printed publication that contains news, articles of opinion, features, and advertising.

Q. What is an Advertising media

Ans: Advertisement media refers to the various channels and mediums used by businesses to promote their products, services, or brand.

Examples:

Television, radio, magazines, newspapers, billboards, online banners, and in-game advertisements

• **Purpose**

To persuade people to buy a product or service by communicating its benefits

• **Content**

Can include text, audio, video, images, and graphic design

• **Selection**

Marketers choose advertising media based on the needs of the campaign, the preferences of the target audience, and the company's budget

Q. What are the use of Advertising media?

Ans:

- Inform potential customers about a company's Offerings
- Attract a target demographic
- Provide consumers with important information about products and their features
- Gain the attention of website visitors or email recipients
- Arouse customer interest or make them purchase something

Q. What do you mean advertisement?

Ans: An advertisement, otherwise known as an advert or ad, is generally considered a public communication that promotes a product, service, brand or event. To some the definition can be even broader than that, extending to any paid communication designed to inform or influence

Q. What is the best means of advertisement?

Ans:

- Direct Mail Advertising

Despite its traditional image, direct mail is still effective, particularly when combined with digital advertising for a multi-channel strategy. This method enables organizations to target certain groups with specific messages while making use of both online and offline marketing platforms

Q. What are the 4 types of advertising?

Ans: Print Advertising (newspapers, magazines, direct mailers) Broadcast Advertising (television, radio) Outdoor Advertising (billboards and transit advertising) Digital Advertising (online display ads, search engine marketing, social media ads).

UNIT – 5

Q. What is the first step in the publication process?

Ans: Writing and editing the manuscript.

Q. What is the role of a publisher?

Ans: To produce, distribute, and market the publication.

Q. What is a monograph?

Ans: A book-length publication on a single subject.

Q. What is a journal?

Ans: A periodic publication featuring scholarly articles.

Q. What is the difference between a hardcover and paperback book?

Ans: Hardcover books have a hard cover, while paperbacks have a soft cover.

Q. What is an e-book?

Ans: A digital version of a book.

Q. What is copyright?

Ans: The legal right to reproduce and distribute a publication.

Q. What is a permission?

Ans: Authorization to use copyrighted material.

Q. What is the role of a literary agent?

Ans: To represent authors and negotiate with publishers.

Q. What is the difference between traditional and self-publishing?

Ans: Traditional publishing involves working with a publisher, while self-publishing involves publishing independently.

Q. What is typography in publication design?

A. The art of arranging type to make the text readable and visually appealing.

Q. What is the purpose of illustrations in a publication?

Ans: To enhance the text, convey information, and add visual interest.

Q. What is the role of a distributor in the publication process?

Ans: To deliver publications to retailers, wholesalers, or directly to customers.

Q. What is online distribution of publications?

Ans: Making publications available for sale or download through online platforms.

Q. What is a digital publication?

Ans: A publication that exists in electronic format, such as an e-book or online article.

Q. What are the benefits of digital publications?

Ans: Convenience, accessibility, and environmental sustainability.

Q. What is plagiarism in publication?

Ans: Passing off someone else's work as one's own.

Q. What is the importance of fact-checking in publication?

Ans: To ensure the accuracy and credibility of the information presented.

Q. What is the purpose of a book blurb?

Ans: To entice readers to buy the book by providing a brief summary.

Q. What is the role of social media in publication marketing?

Ans: To promote publications, engage with readers, and build author platforms.

Q. What is revising in writing.

Ans: Revising is the process of improving a written piece by reviewing, refining, and rethinking its content, structure, and style. It's a crucial step in the writing process that typically occurs after the first draft. Revising is different from editing, which involves making more minor changes.

Q. What is rewriting in publication?

Ans: "Rewriting" in publication refers to the process of significantly revising a piece of writing, often going beyond simple editing, to improve its clarity, structure, or overall quality before it is published, potentially involving substantial changes to the content, sometimes even starting from scratch to create a new version of the text.

Key points about rewriting in publication:

Beyond basic editing:

Rewriting is more than just fixing grammatical errors; it involves making substantial changes to the content, such as rearranging paragraphs, adding new information, or significantly changing the writing style.

Improving the overall quality:

The goal of rewriting is to elevate the written piece to a higher standard, making it more suitable for publication.

May involve multiple drafts:

In many cases, rewriting involves creating multiple drafts of the text, where the author significantly revises the content based on feedback from editors or reviewers.

Q. What are the Distinction between revising and rewriting.

Ans:

- 1.Revising: Making smaller adjustments to a text, like correcting minor errors, tweaking wording, or refining sentence structure.
2. Rewriting: Completely reworking large parts of a text, potentially changing the overall flow, structure, or even the main points.

Q. What do you mean by proof reading?

Ans: In publications, "proofreading" refers to the final stage of checking a text before it is published, where a person carefully examines the document to identify and correct minor errors like spelling mistakes, punctuation issues, formatting inconsistencies, and capitalization, ensuring the text is accurate and ready for print or online distribution.

Key points about proofreading:

Focus on minor errors:

Unlike editing which may involve larger structural changes, proofreading primarily focuses on catching small, easily overlooked mistakes.

Last stage of the process:

Proofreading typically happens after all other editing stages are completed.

Use of proofreading marks:

Proofreaders often use specific symbols to mark errors in the text, making corrections easier for the publisher to implement.

Q. What are the 5 Cs of editing?

Ans: These are:

Clarity.

Consistency.

Correctness.

Completeness.

Conciseness.

Q. What is Editing?

Ans: It is the process of reviewing and revising written, visual, audible, or cinematic material to make it more accurate, consistent, and complete. The goal of editing is to ensure that the message or information is presented clearly and as intended.

Editing can involve:

Correcting errors: Checking for and fixing grammatical, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation mistakes.

Improving organization: Making sure the document is well-organized, with smooth transitions between paragraphs.

- Improving readability: Making sure the text is easy to read
- Improving clarity: Making sure the ideas are presented clearly
- Improving accuracy: Making sure the document is factually accurate
- Improving style: Ensuring the document has a consistent style
- Improving language: Making sure the language is accurate
- Improving word choice: Making sure the word choice is appropriate

Editing is a stage of the writing process that should begin as soon as the first draft is finished. It's generally recommended to edit from the broadest strokes to the most detailed. Proofreading, which focuses on checking for accuracy in smaller details, is best done as the final stage of editing.

Q. What is a manuscript?

Ans: A manuscript is the original, first copy of an author's work, whether it's handwritten or typewritten. Manuscripts are distinguished from other sources by their originality, not their content.

Here are some things to know about manuscripts:

Before the printing press: Before the printing press, all books and documents were considered manuscripts.

Manuscripts can include: Manuscripts can include books, scrolls, letters, and illuminated drawings.

Manuscripts are works-in-progress: Manuscripts are drafts that authors complete, revise, and edit before submitting for publication.

Manuscripts can be valuable: Older manuscripts are considered precious because most were not duplicated.

Manuscripts can be found in many languages: Manuscripts can be found in hundreds of different languages and scripts.

Manuscripts are different from historical records: Manuscripts are different from historical records like epigraphs on rocks, firmans, and revenue records

Q. What do you mean by submitting manuscript for publication?

Ans: Submitting a manuscript for publication" means sending your written work, called a "manuscript," to a publisher or journal with the intention of having it printed and distributed to the public, essentially proposing your work to be considered for publication.

Key points about submitting a manuscript:

What is a manuscript:

The complete, final version of your writing, ready to be reviewed by editors and potentially published.

Where to submit:

Depending on the type of work, you would send your manuscript to a relevant publishing house, literary agent (for books), or a specific academic journal.

The process:

Once submitted, the manuscript undergoes a review process where editors and sometimes peer reviewers assess its quality and suitability for publication.