

STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI 600 086
(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2019– 2020 and thereafter)
SUBJECT CODE: 19CE/ME/CC45

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022
ENGLISH AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS
SIXTH SEMESTER

COURSE: MAJOR ELECTIVE
TITLE: CONTENT AND COPY EDITING

TIME: 3 HOURS
MAX. MARKS: 100

SECTION – A

- I. Edit the content of the given passage with respect to logic and consistency, coherence, syntax and structure: (25 Marks)**

Wayward Cells

Imagine a room containing a large group of people, all working hard toward the same goal. Each person knows his or her job, does it carefully, and cooperates with other group members. Together, they function smoothly—with a well-oiled machine.

When, something goes wrong. One guy suddenly drops his task, steps into another person's workstation, grabs the material that she's working with, and begins something very different—he uses the material to make little reproductions of himself, thousands of them and these look-alikes imitate him grabbing material and making reproductions of themselves, that gets so big that they spill into other people's workstations, getting in their way, and interrupting their work and as the number of look-alikes grows, the work group's activity slows, stutters, and finally stops.

The human body is like this room, and the body's cells are like these workers. If the body is healthy, each cell has a necessary job and does the necessary job correctly. For ex., red blood cells are running throughout your body carrying oxygen to each body part. Other cells are digesting that steak sandwich that you had for lunch, and other cells are patching up that cut on your left hand. Each cell knows what to do because its genetic code—or DNA—tells it what to do. When a cell begins to function abnormally, it can initiate a process that results in cancer.

The problem starts when one cell forgets what it should do. Scientists might call this “undifferentiating”—meaning that the cell loses its identity within the body. Just like the guy in the group who decided to do his own thing, the cell forgets its job. Why this happens is somewhat unclear. The problem could be caused by a defect in the cell’s DNA code or by something in the environment, such as cigarette smoke or asbestos (German 21). Causes from inside the body are called genetic, thus causes from outside the body are called carcinogens, meaning “any substance that causes cancer” (Neufeldt and Sparks 90). In either case, an undifferentiated cell can disrupt the function of healthy cells in two ways: by not doing its job as specified in its DNA and by not reproducing at the rate noted in its DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid).

Most healthy cells reproduce rather quickly, but their reproduction rate is controlled. For example, your blood cells completely die off and replace themselves within a matter of weeks, but existing cells make only as many new cells as the body needs. The DNA codes in healthy cells tell them how many new cells to produce. However, cancer cells don’t have this control, so the cancer cells reproduce quickly with no stopping point, a characteristic called “autonomy” (Braun 3). What’s more, all their “offspring” have the same qualities as their messed-up parent, and the resulting overpopulation produces growths called tumors.

Tumor cells can likely hurt the body in a number of ways. First, a tumor can grow so big that it takes up space needed by other organs. Some cells may detach from the original tumor and spread throughout the body, creating new tumours elsewhere. This happens with lymphatic cancer—a cancer that’s hard to control coz it spreads so quickly. A third way that tumor cells can hurt the body is by doing work not called for in their DNA. For example, a gland cell’s DNA code may tell the cell to produce a necessary hormone in the endocrine system. In addition, if cancer damages or distorts that code, sick cells may produce more of the hormone than the body can use—or even tolerate (Braun 4). Cancer cells seem to have minds of their own, and this is why cancer is such a serious disease.

Unfortunately, there is hope. Scientific research is already helping doctors do amazing things for people suffering from cancer. One treatment that

has been used for some time is chemotherapy, or the use of chemicals to kill off all fast-growing cells, including cancer cells. (Unfortunately, chemotherapy can't distinguish between healthy and unhealthy cells, so it may cause negative side effects such as damaging fast-growing hair follicles, resulting in hair loss.) Another common treatment is radiation, or the use of light rays to kill cancer cells. One of the newest and most promising treatments is gene therapy—an effort to identify and for treating chromosomes that carry a “wrong code” in their DNA. A treatment like gene therapy is promising because it treats the cause of cancer, not just the effect. Year by year, research is helping doctors better understand what cancer is and how to treat it.

Much of life involves dealing with problems like wayward workers, broken machines, or dysfunctional organizations. Dealing with wayward cells is just another problem. Similarly, the problem is painful and deadly, there is hope. Medical specialists and other scientists are making progress, and someday they will help us win our battle against wayword cells.

II. Edit the given E-newspaper article with respect to logic and consistency, coherence, syntax and structure: (25 marks)

Artefacts damaged during World War II are the subjects of this Chennai photo exhibition



Gowri S

MAY 12, 2022 12:59 IST

A photo exhibition in Chennai's Russian House captures the restoration process of priceless artefacts damaged during the First World War.

While Renaissance sculptor Donatello's legendary work, St John the Baptist, arrived at the Pushkin State Museum in Moscow, the legendary work was missing both feet, missing one arm and part of a cape. Many thought the

legendary work was beyond repair. The sculpture had survived two separate instances of fire while in storage at a bunker in the Berlin suburbs in 1945, when the Second World War was nearing its end.

The museum found a plaster copy made before the war, who served as a reference to resurrect John the Baptist.

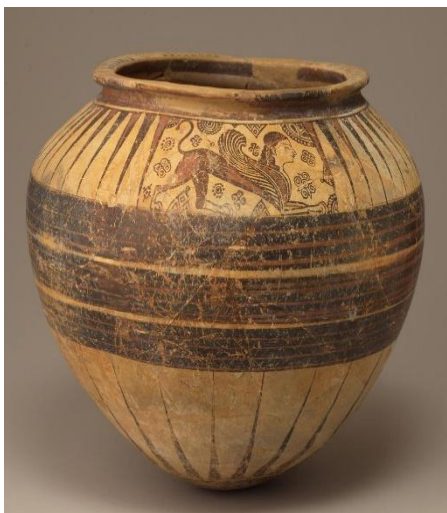
That same bunker also held priceless artefacts that had been transported from what is now known as the Bode Museum in Berlin. The priceless artefacts were transported to avoid damage during the war.

Months after the mishap, several of these fragments were sent to the Soviet Union by two trains. After mammoth efforts spanning decades, 750 museum objects were restored by 2010 at the Pushkin State Museum, London.

Now, a photo exhibit fittingly titled “Twice Rescued” attempts to capture this impressive restoration process, and might reach Chennai after many bouts of pandemic postponement.

At the Russian House, Chennai, 30 of these objects captured in frames line the exhibition hall. Similarly, the exhibition which will be on till April 12, fails to give a display worthy of its contents, a visit opens a welcome portal into World War history.

Borodin Igor Viktorovich, says, “By preparing the photo exhibition “Rescued”, we wanted to show that after nearly 77 years, museum staff, curators and art conservators have had to heal the wounds, the damage done to world-famous works of art.”



He continues, “We wanted to show not only the results of the work, but also for reminding people of the fragility of the world around us.”

Take for instance, the leading photograph: a red-figure Amphora depicting the Theban hero, Actaeon’s death. The time that was dedicated to restoring this single

artefact was more than 10 years. It was brought into the museum in 130 fragments. Conservators who worked on this object had to essentially put it together like a puzzle.

A Dinos (ancient Greek pottery — a mixing bowl or cauldron) depicting two sphinxes believed to have been made in East Greece of the early 6th Century BC; Giovanni’s sculpture Saint Jerome Penitent (1420 to 1419); a bronze bust of Giovanni himself believed to be made after 1508 — the series gives a glimpse into numerous classical pieces and their restoration processes.

Borodin gives us a scale of the project by taking us back to St John the Baptist.

“For several months, conservators of the Pushkin Museum not only reinforced the damaged areas of the piece, but also solved the complex engineering problem of how to store and exhibiting it in an upright position. In contrast, individual fragments of the sculpture had to be manufactured, to replace those lost. And the painting of St John the Baptist became the forerunner of the whole project.”

Borodin gives us a scale of the project by taking us back to St John the Baptist

SECTION – B

III. Use copy editing symbols to edit the given sentences. (25 Marks)

1. My coach shouted “Winning this game let’s us go to the finals. Lets go team”
2. Neither the secretary or the President were at the meeting. Therefore none of the work were finished.
3. Police found box of “espresso Mix” chocolate-covered espresso beans beneath the passenger seat.
4. Pride and Prejudice was written between the years 1796 1797 which is only forty years after the publication of Samuel johnson's dictionary. In the novel, Elizabeth and Darcy dislikes each other during their first meeting which challenge readers expectations.
5. Over there, my nieghbours build a gold plated garage. Now, they’re destute. Their house has been reposessed.

IV. Use copyediting symbols to edit the given story. (25 Marks)

<p>Lynn in school</p> <p>Lynn was five years old. She had a lot of little friends. They were older, and they were at school. These childrens told Lynn nice stories about school so Lynn wanted to go there to.</p> <p>Then one day her mother said, "You can go to school now, Lynn," and Lynn was very happy.</p> <p>She was the younger child in the school, and on the first day, her mother stayed at school with her. But on the second day, Lynn said to her, "You can go home now mummy".</p>	
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Lynns mother was happy, but she was sad too, because Lynn did not need her all the time now.

Lynn was very happy at school, and she learnt a lot of things there. Her mother always said, "What had you learned today, Lynn" and Lynn told her.

One day, Lynn came back from school and said to her mother, "Miss Richards she was Lynn's teacher told us some nice stories today, Mummy. The best is about Ulysses. He fought against the the . . . er . . ."

"The Trojans" her mother said. "Oh, yes, that's right," Lynn answered.

"The trojans. And then Ulysses went back on his ship with some other men. He went to see his wife ... er ... his wife . . ."

"Penelope," Lynn's mother said.

Lynn stopped and looked at her mother. "Mummy," she said, has someone told you this story already?
