NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Faculty Name: Human Sciences

Department Name: Communication

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF COMMUNICATION	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BACO	**LEVEL:** 5
COURSE: INTRODUCTION TO DIGITAL LITERATURE	**COURSE CODE:** IDL 521S
SESSION: JANUARY 2019	**PAPER:** 1 OF 1
DURATION: 3 HOURS	**MARKS:** 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINERS	DR. K. CARTER
MODERATOR	MR. H. ELLIS

THIS EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 6 PAGES
(Including this front page)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions.
2. Write clearly and neatly.
3. Number the answers clearly.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Examination paper
2. Examination script

SECTION 1:

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Write only ONE correct letter: A, B, C, or D for each of the following multiple choice questions: [22 marks]

1) What is a concordance?
    A. A programme that stores digital text.
    B. An index of all the main words in a book, along with their immediate contexts.
    C. A plagiarism detection programme.
    D. A standard encoding scheme for humanities electronics arts.

2) What was the significance of Robert Busa's trip to the IBM's Literary Data Processing Centre in 1949?
    A. It was there that he began working on a collection of pre-1642 editions of William Shakespeare's plays.
    B. It was there that he met Thomas Watson's sister who would later become his wife.
    C. It was there that the seeds for creating the Internet and Web Browsing were planted.
    D. It was there that the texts of St Thomas Aquinas were transferred to punch cards and an index was created.

3) In the 1960's, what deterred many people from doing computer-based work?
    A. Travelling to computer centres took time and money.
    B. Computer viruses were rampant and no programmes existed to fix such problems.
    C. Data still had to be entered by hand, on punch cards or paper tape.
    D. People were not interested in computers.

4) During the 1970's – mid-1980's, how did digital humanities evolve?
    A. Mapping the correspondences and networks among scientific academies took place.
    B. Many people had started using computers in their daily lives, and began to consider what benefits they could offer.
    C. Animated poetry (Kinetic poetry) was created and used widely among poets in the United States and Europe.
    D. Group collaborative projects among universities began to be formed.

5) During the early 1990s until today, how did digital humanities evolve?
    A. A significant amount of digital text and image archives emerged at digital humanities centres around the world.
    B. The organisation, South African Humanities Association, was created.
    C. The first internet browser became available in 2000, and this had a great impact on digital humanities.
    D. Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) was launched. Its purpose was to create a standard encoding scheme for humanities electronics arts.

6) Digital literature can include:
   A. Ph.D. dissertations
   B. End of the year performance management reports
   C. Novels that take the form of emails
   D. Tickets written by police officers for invalid parking

7) Negative impacts of digital text include:
   A. overuse of computers could spread the Ebola virus
   B. addiction to social media sites and isolation
   C. social interaction and conversation
   D. collaboration and joint publications

8) Through the *Mapping the Republic of Letters* project, one can:
   A. Follow the correspondences during a 4-year expedition of a British explorer who covered more than 7000 kilometers throughout Southern Africa.
   B. Learn about different species of birds of Damara land.
   C. Learn about rare plants in Namibia.
   D. Follow the correspondences sent to religious leaders, scientists, doctors and astronomers throughout England, France and the Netherlands during the 17th century.

9) In digital humanities:
   A. The digital humanist has access to so much information, that sorting through it all is becoming a skill on its own.
   B. The digital humanist can search through entire collections, looking for a word or a phrase, or a frequency of a word.
   C. The digital humanist can analyze information in ways that was not possible before.
   D. All of the above.

10) What tools do digital humanists use?
   A. Blogging and Tweeting
   B. GIS mapping
   C. Both A and B
   D. None of the above

11) _____ and _____ are characteristics that distinguish digital humanities from traditional humanities.
   A. Better and worse
   B. Index cards, pens, paper and computers/internet
   C. Collaboration and working independently
   D. Concordance and social media

SECTION 2:

TRUE OR FALSE?   **[28 marks]**

1) Early manuscripts were produced on a surface that could survive long periods of time.
   A. True
   B. False

2) In some cases, only one copy of an early manuscript existed. Therefore the manuscript could only be viewed in one place in the world.
   A. True
   B. False

3) Before email, no message could travel faster than a human being could travel (by foot, horse, ship or plane). Therefore in the days before digital literature, communicating with other scholars was done by letters or face-to-face encounters.
   A. True
   B. False

4) Digital text (or e-text) has existed for about twenty years.
   A. True
   B. False

5) According to Unit 1, Steve Jobs designed the iPhone by himself.
   A. True
   B. False

6) For many people around the world, computers are no longer specialized tools, but a way of life.
   A. True
   B. False

7) Digital humanities are studies about human culture, which includes literature, philosophy and history. Subject matter is often in the form of artefacts, text, objects and digital objects.
   A. True
   B. False

8) With new software being invented all the time, the term digital humanities is constantly being revised and reconsidered.
   A. True
   B. False

9) Digital Humanities was initially called, "Computer Literacy."
   A. True
   B. False

10) If a document or file can be printed out, then it is not digital literature.
   A. True
   B. False

11) Current estimates say that a new blog is created every five minutes.
   A. True
   B. False

12) Many universities offer Bachelor or Master's degrees in the field of Digital Humanities.
   A. True
   B. False

13) A blogroll is a list of links to webpages that the author of a blog finds interesting.
   A. True
   B. False

14) A biography is a story or account that a person writes about themselves.
   A. True
   B. False

SECTION 3: SHORT ANSWER   [50 marks total]

1) When creating a video blog (or Vlog), you need to consider 10 points or steps. Describe each of these steps, according to Unit 4. You can also think about similar steps you took when creating your Vlog for Assignment 1.   **[10 marks]**

2) Your friend is enrolled in an African history course and must write a paper about the millions of Africans who were taken and then forced into slavery in Europe and the Americas from 1500-1870. He locates a book on slavery in the library that was written 30 years ago. Based on the book he found, you tell your friend that he may only find broad, general information on the subject. You want to convince him that he can find more detailed information about slavery on the internet. Convince your friend of the specific information he can find based on the *Animated Interactive History of the Atlantic Slave Trade* described in Unit 1. List 5 examples of what he could find.   **[5 marks]**

3) Your friend wants to conduct research in the humanities. Advise your friend on 5 tips she should consider when conducting research in the humanities and for each tip, explain what you mean to your friend.   **[10 marks]**

4) In his book, *Digital cocaine: A journey toward ibalance,* Brad Huddleston makes several important points. List 3 points and give an example for each one. **[6 marks]**

5) In Europe, how did <u>print</u> lead to major <u>changes</u> in <u>religion, science, culture</u> and <u>communication</u>?   Write four complete paragraphs: one on religion, one on science, one on culture and one on communication. **[19 marks]**