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2 SEM FYUGP AEC ENG 2

2026

(May/June)

ENGLISH

(Ability Enhancement Course)

Paper : AECENG-2

(**English Language and Communication Skills**)

Full Marks : 60 (80 for 2023 Batch)

Time : 2½ hours (3 hours for 2023 Batch)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.*

UNIT—I

(**Communication : Theory and Types**)

Answer the following questions :

1. (a) What is 'communication'? Discuss Shannon and Weaver model of communication.

5

Or

- (b) Discuss five ways through which the barriers to communication can be overcome.

2. (a) What is formal channel of communication? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.

5

Or

- (b) Write few differences between Oral communication and Written communication.

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(Turn Over)

(2)

3. (a) Write the characteristics of group communication. 5

Or

- (b) What is non-verbal communication?
What are the different types of non-verbal communication? 2+3=5

UNIT—II

(Speaking Skills)

Answer the following questions :

4. (a) What are the differences between Monologue and Soliloquy? 5

Or

- (b) Write a dialogue between two friends on the advantages and disadvantages of online classes.

5. (a) What are the skills required for group discussion? 5

Or

- (b) What is an interview? Briefly explain any four types of interview. 1+4=5

6. (a) What is public speech? What are the characteristics of a good public speech? 2+3=5

Or

- (b) Prepare a public speech on any one of the following (100–150 words) : 5

(i) Mental health

(ii) Social media and youth of today

(3)

UNIT—III

(Reading and Understanding)

Answer the following questions :

7. (a) What is close reading? Discuss its significance. 2+3=5

Or

- (b) Mention five steps involved in close reading. 5

8. (a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :
Artificial Intelligence (AI), sometimes called machine intelligence, is intelligence demonstrated by machines, in contrast to the natural intelligence displayed by humans and other animals. In computer science, AI research is defined as the study of 'intelligent agents' : any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of successfully achieving its goals. Colloquially, the term 'artificial intelligence' is applied when a machine mimics 'cognitive' functions that humans associate with other human minds, such as 'learning' and 'problem solving'. The scope of AI is disputed : as machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered as requiring

'intelligence' are often removed from the definition, a phenomenon known as the AI effect, leading to the quip, "AI is whatever hasn't been done yet". For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from 'artificial intelligence', having become a routine technology. Capabilities generally classified as AI as of 2017 include successfully understanding human speech, competing at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go), autonomous cars, intelligent routing in content delivery network and military simulations. Artificial Intelligence was founded as an academic discipline in 1956, and in the years since has experienced several waves of optimism, followed by disappointment and the loss of funding (known as an 'AI winter'), followed by new approaches, success and renewed funding. For most of its history, AI research has been divided into subfields that often fail to communicate with each other. These subfields are based on technical considerations, such as particular goals (e.g., 'robotics' or 'machine learning'), the use of particular tools ('logic' or artificial

neural networks), or deep philosophical differences. Subfields have also been based on social factors (particular institutions or the work of particular researchers). The traditional problems (or goals) of AI research include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects. General intelligence is among the field's long-term goals. Approaches include statistical methods, computational intelligence, and traditional symbolic AI. Many tools are used in AI, including versions of search and mathematical optimization, artificial neural networks, and methods based on statistics, probability and economics. The AI field draws upon computer science, mathematics, psychology, linguistics, philosophy and many others.

Questions :

- (i) What is the AI winter? 1
- (ii) Are subfields based only on social factors? 1
- (iii) Is learning and problem solving by machines a colloquial way of understanding artificial intelligence? 1

(6)

- (iv) Are autonomous cars an example of AI? 1
- (v) Does AI only draw on technology and mathematics? 1

Or

- (b) From the passage given in Q. No. 8(a), make a summary and add a title to it. 4+1=5

9. (a) What is summarizing? What are the differences between Summarizing and Paraphrasing? 1+4=5

Or

- (b) What are the steps in interpreting a text? 5

UNIT—IV

(Writing Skills)

Answer the following questions :

10. (a) What are the features of a good document? 5

Or

- (b) What is the purpose of documentation?

11. (a) What is a report? Explain the steps involved in report writing. 1+4=5

Or

- (b) Write an application for the post of a lecturer in a college. 5

12. (a) What is a note? What are the steps involved in note making? 2+3=5

(7)

Or

- (b) Prepare notes with a proper heading and subheadings wherever required, based on your reading of the following text : 5

Artificial Intelligence (AI) optimists acknowledge there will be short-term problems but say that in the longer term there is nothing really to worry about. In the past, every wave of new technology has been accompanied by predictions of machines supplanting humans, but the doomsday scenarios have never materialized. Some sectors suffered and even disappeared altogether but, ultimately, more jobs were created than were destroyed. That's because humans have used new technology to find more efficient ways to do things, thus raising productivity and boosting growth. An expanding economy provides job opportunities, even if it is impossible to say at the moment exactly where those job opportunities will be.

There are two potential problems with this analysis. The first is that there is no guarantee that history will repeat itself. AI's impact may prove to be more transformative and much more disruptive than, say, the internal combustion engine. It may be different this time.

The second potential problem is that the jobs destroyed by AI may prove to be better paid than those created. In the

past, this has not been the case, with labour-saving machines freeing up humans to do more creative tasks. The opposite could happen this time, with machines doing the clever stuff and humans left with more menial tasks.

In the end, it will depend on whether AI allows men and women to do their jobs better or whether it makes them redundant. In the first case, the AI optimists will be proved right. In the second, they will be proved spectacularly wrong.

(Additional 20 marks for 2023 Batch)

13. What are the barriers to effective communication? 5
Or
Discuss the advantage and disadvantage of grapevine communication.
14. What are the steps involved in dialogue writing? 5
Or
What is miscommunication? What are the reasons for miscommunication?
15. Discuss the do's and don'ts in an interview. 5
Or
What are the functions of soliloquy?
16. Write the important points to remember while writing a report. 5
Or
Prepare a report on a recent programme that was organized in your institution.

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