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2 SEM FYUGP AECENG2

2024

(May/June)

ENGLISH

(Ability Enhancement Course)

Paper : AECENG2

(**English Language and Communication Skills**)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 24

Time : 3 hours

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

UNIT—I

1. Answer any *four* of the following questions : 5×4=20

(a) Discuss the functions of communication.

(b) State the difference between oral communication and written communication.

(2)

- (c) Discuss Aristotle's model of communication.
- (d) What is sign language? What are the divisions of sign language?
- (e) What are the barriers to communication?
- (f) Define intrapersonal and interpersonal communication.

UNIT—II

2. Answer any *four* of the following questions :

5×4=20

- (a) What are the functions of soliloquy?
- (b) What are the steps involved in dialogue writing?
- (c) Write a dialogue between a mother and a son. The son has recently shifted to a hostel and the mother is asking her son about hostel life.
- (d) What is the importance of group discussion?

(3)

- (e) Write a content of group discussion on any *one* of the following topics :
 - (i) Position of women in India
 - (ii) Artificial intelligence—pros and cons
- (f) What are the guidelines to be followed in appearing in an interview?
- (g) Prepare a speech on "necessity of ethics and values in today's world".

UNIT—III

3. Answer any *four* of the following questions :

5×4=20

- (a) Discuss the role of teachers and students in close reading.
- (b) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions below :

Rabindranath Tagore, one of the greatest sons of India, was born in Calcutta on 6th May, 1861. He was the son of Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, who was a great leader of Bengal. As a boy Tagore disliked school and loved the hills, rivers, and forests. He was educated privately at home. He spent his boyhood reading books and wandering among the trees near his

(4)

father's Ashram. Rabindranath started writing poetry when he was very young. His poems were so beautiful that well-known writers of the day admired them. Even Bankimchandra who gave us our National song, once took a garland and put it round Rabindranath's neck. Rabindranath was only a boy when this incident happened.

Questions :

- (i) Where and when was Rabindranath born? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (ii) Who was Rabindranath's father? 1
- (iii) How did Rabindranath spend his boyhood? 1
- (iv) When did Rabindranath start writing poetry? 1
- (v) Who praised Rabindranath's poems and put a garland round his neck? 1
- (c) What are the similarities between summarizing and paraphrasing?
- (d) What are the steps in analysing a text?
- (e) What are some of the basic rules for translation?

(5)

UNIT—IV

4. Answer any *four* of the following questions :

5×4=20

- (a) Mention some features of a good document.
- (b) Write a report on the cleanliness drive conducted in your college.
- (c) Write a letter to the Principal seeking permission to use the seminar room of your college for a poetry recitation competition.
- (d) What are the features of a good note?
- (e) Write a note on the following passage :
- Around for more than a century, the unassuming painkiller Aspirin is now scaling new medical heights. Already certified as a multi-tasker drug that can reduce the risk of heart attack, it is now being called an effective prevention against cancer and alzheimer.

(6)

Some experts in the West advocate the use of Aspirin everyday after 50. A non-steroid, anti-inflammatory drug or painkiller made from salicylates, a compound found predominantly in willow barks—experts say it has the same properties as vitamins and can easily qualify as same. Its long-term use helps the body the same way as fruits and vegetables, which also have high level of salicylates.

While Aspirin has been used against fever and pain for centuries, experts have only now realised the benefits of its blood-thinning properties. These can, in the long-term, ward off heart attacks and strokes. Recent studies in the West now show the drug also reduces the risk of cancer and alzheimer.

A recent article in the British magazine, *New Scientist*, calls Aspirin or its compound salicylate a “micronutrient-like vitamins and antioxidants” that can help people stay healthy in old age.

(7)

However, Indian doctors still advise a daily dose of aspirin for only those who are at risk of a heart attack and that only due consultation with a medical practitioner.
