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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.

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

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

- (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

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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2 SEM FYUGP VAC ENVG

2026

(May/June)

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

(Value Added Course)

Paper : VAC ENVG

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2½ hours

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

1. [(a), (b), (c)] অথবা [(d), (e), (f)]ৰ নিৰ্দেশ অনুসৰি উত্তৰ লিখা :

Answer either [(a), (b), (c)] or [(d), (e), (f)] as directed :

- (a) শিল্প বিপ্লৱে বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে হ্ৰাস কৰিছিল। 1
(সঁচা/মিছা লিখা)

The Industrial Revolution reduced air pollution completely.

(Write True/False)

- (b) অধিক জনসংখ্যাই কেনেকৈ পৰিৱেশৰ অৱনতি ঘটায় সেয়া ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। 2

Explain how overpopulation leads to environmental degradation.

(2)

- (c) এটা নদী উপত্যকা সভ্যতাৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰা। প্ৰাচীন মানুহে পানীৰ উৎস কেনেকৈ ব্যৱস্থাপনা কৰিছিল? 1+2=3
Name one river valley civilization. How did ancient people manage water resources?

অথবা/Or

- (d) জীৱাশ্ম ইন্ধনৰ দহনে বিশ্বৰ পৰিৱেশ পৰিৱৰ্তনত প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়।
(সঁচা/মিছা লিখা) 1
Fossil fuel burning contributes to global environmental change.
(Write True/False)

- (e) পৰিৱেশত প্ৰযুক্তিগত উন্নয়নৰ মূল প্ৰভাৱসমূহ কি কি? 2
What are the major impacts of technological development on the environment?
- (f) বিকাশ আৰু পৰিৱেশ সংৰক্ষণৰ মাজত সমতা ৰখাৰ গুৰুত্ব ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। 3
Discuss the importance of balancing development and environmental conservation.

2. (a) পৰিৱেশ অধ্যয়নত প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।
নৱীকৰণযোগ্য আৰু অনৱীকৰণযোগ্য সম্পদৰ মাজত কি পাৰ্থক্য আছে? 2+2=4
Define natural resources in environmental studies. What is the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources?

(3)

অথবা/Or

মাটিৰ অৱনতি বুলিলে কি বুজা? প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ হিচাপে মাটিৰ গুৰুত্ব ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। 1+3=4
What is soil degradation? Explain soil as a natural resource and its significance.

- (b) নিৰ্বনানীকৰণ কি? নিৰ্বনানীকৰণৰ পৰিৱেশৰ ওপৰত এটা প্ৰভাৱ উল্লেখ কৰা। 1+2=3
What is deforestation? State one environmental impact of deforestation.

- (c) বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ মুঠ লক্ষ্য কিমান আছে? তোমাৰ বাবে আকৰ্ষণীয় বাস্তৱসংগ্ৰহ গ্ৰহণ কৰা চাৰিটা মুখ্য বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্য আলোচনা কৰা। 1+2=3
How many SDGs are there? Discuss four major sustainable development goals adopted by the United Nations that you find more interesting.

3. উত্তৰ লিখা [(a), (b)] অথবা [(c), (d)] :
Answer either [(a), (b)] or [(c), (d)] :

- (a) জীৱবৈচিত্ৰ্যৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া আৰু উদাহৰণসহ ইয়াৰ স্তৰসমূহ সংক্ষেপে আলোচনা কৰা। 1+3=4
Define biodiversity and briefly discuss its levels with examples.

- (b) জীৱবৈচিত্ৰ্যৰ হটস্পট বুলিলে কি বুজা? জীৱবৈচিত্ৰ্যৰ হটস্পটৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়াৰ বাবে মানদণ্ডসমূহ উল্লেখ কৰা।

2+2=4

What are biodiversity hotspots? Mention the criteria to define a biodiversity hotspot.

অথবা/Or

- (c) ভাৰতত পোৱা বিভিন্ন অৰণ্য পৰিৱেশতন্ত্ৰ কি কি? অৰণ্য আৰু তৃণভূমি পৰিৱেশতন্ত্ৰৰ মাজত দুটা পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

2+2=4

What are the different forest ecosystems found in India? Write two differences between forest and grassland ecosystems.

- (d) জীৱবৈচিত্ৰ্যৰ বহিঃস্থানিক সংৰক্ষণৰ চাৰিটা ব্যৱস্থা সংক্ষেপে বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

4

Briefly describe four ex-situ conservation measures of biodiversity.

4. উত্তৰ লিখা [(a), (b)] অথবা [(c), (d)] :

Answer either [(a), (b)] or [(c), (d)] :

- (a) প্ৰদূষণ কি? প্ৰদূষণৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ নাম লিখা। 1+2=3

What is pollution? Name different types of pollution.

- (b) বায়ু প্ৰদূষণৰ কিছুমান উৎসৰ নাম লিখা। উদাহৰণেৰে মুখ্য আৰু গৌণ প্ৰদূষকৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য বৰ্ণনা কৰা। ভাৰতৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পৰিৱেশগত বায়ু গুণাগুণৰ মানদণ্ড অনুসৰি প্ৰদূষকৰ মানদণ্ড লিখা।

2+2+2=6

Name some sources of air pollution. Differentiate between primary and secondary pollutants with examples. Name the criterion pollutants according to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards of India.

অথবা/Or

- (c) যি কোনো এটা পৰিৱেশ প্ৰদূষণৰ ওপৰত আলোচনা কৰা। সেই বিশেষ পৰিৱেশ প্ৰদূষণ হ্ৰাস কৰিবলৈ স্থানীয়ভাৱে ল'ব পৰা এটা ব্যৱস্থা লিখা।

4+2=6

Discuss any one environmental pollution. Write one measure you can take locally to reduce that particular environmental pollution.

- (d) শব্দ প্ৰদূষণে মানৱ স্বাস্থ্যৰ ওপৰত কেনেদৰে প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়? শ্ৰাব্য শব্দৰ সীমা কি?

2+1=3

How does noise pollution affect human health? What is the limit of the audible sound level?

5. উত্তৰ লিখা [(a), (b)] অথবা (c) :

Answer either [(a), (b)] or (c) :

- (a) বতৰ আৰু জলবায়ুৰ মাজত কেনে পাৰ্থক্য আছে? বিশ্ব জলবায়ু পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ নীতি নিৰ্ধাৰণৰ বাবে দায়িত্বশীল আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সংস্থাটোৰ নাম কি? 2+1=3

What is the difference between weather and climate? Name the international body responsible for global climate change policies.

- (b) জলবায়ু ব্যৱস্থাৰ বিভিন্ন উপ-ব্যৱস্থাৰ নাম কি কি? এই উপ-ব্যৱস্থাসমূহৰ মাজত পাৰস্পৰিক প্ৰভাৱৰ এক উদাহৰণ দিয়া। 2+1=3

Name the different subsystems of the climate system. Give an example of interaction among these subsystems.

অথবা/Or

- (c) উপযুক্ত উদাহৰণসহ জলবায়ু পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ ফলত পৰিৱেশ আৰু মানৱ স্বাস্থ্যৰ ওপৰত হোৱা প্ৰভাৱসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা। 3+3=6

Discuss, with a suitable example, the impacts of climate change on the environment and human health.

6. জলবায়ু পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ লগত খাপ খোৱা আৰু ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ হ্ৰাসৰ বাবে কি কি পদ্ধতি অৱলম্বন কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা। জলবায়ু স্থিতিস্থাপকতাৰ অৰ্থ কি? 5+2=7

Discuss some methods for adaptation and mitigation to climate change. What is meant by climate resilience?

7. (a) জীৱবৈচিত্ৰ্য সংৰক্ষণ চুক্তি (CBD)-ৰ মুখ্য লক্ষ্যসমূহ কি কি? CBDৰ অধীনত থকা প্ৰটোকলসমূহ আৰু তাৰ মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ উল্লেখ কৰা। 3+4=7

What are the main goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)? Mention the protocols under CBD and their main objectives.

অথবা/Or

ৰামছাৰ চুক্তি কি আৰু ই কেতিয়া স্বাক্ষৰিত হৈছিল? ৰামছাৰ চুক্তিৰ তিনিটা মূল স্তম্ভ লিখা। ভাৰতৰ দুটা ৰামছাৰ স্থানৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰা। 2+3+2=7

What is the Ramsar Convention and when was it signed? Write the three pillars of the Ramsar Convention. Mention two Ramsar sites of India.

- (b) IUCN-ৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ অৰ্থ কি? ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰ্যসমূহ উল্লেখ কৰা। IUCN ৰেড লিষ্ট (Red List)ৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। ৰেড লিষ্টৰ শ্ৰেণীসমূহ লিখা। 1+2+1+3=7

What does IUCN stand for? Mention its primary functions. Define the IUCN Red List. Write the categories of the Red List.

অথবা/Or

ইউনেস্কোৰ মানুহ আৰু জৈৱ মণ্ডল প্ৰকল্প কি? এখন জৈৱ
মণ্ডল সংৰক্ষিত বনাঞ্চলৰ তিনিটা মণ্ডল চমুকৈ বৰ্ণনা
কৰা। ভাৰতৰ তিনিখন জৈৱ মণ্ডল সংৰক্ষিত বনাঞ্চলৰ
নাম লিখা। 1+3+3=7

What is UNESCO's Man and Biosphere
programme? Briefly describe the three
zones of a biosphere reserve. Name
three biosphere reserves in India.

2 SEM FYUGP VAC3

2026

(May/June)

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

(Value Added Course)

Paper : VAC-3

Full Marks : 30 (40 for 2023 Batch)

Time : 1½ hours (2 hours for 2023 Batch)

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

1. (a) খালী ঠাই পূৰ কৰা : 1×3=3

Fill in the blanks :

(i) _____ হৈছে গ্ল'বেল ৱাৰ্মিংৰ বাবে দায়ী মুখ্য
গ্ৰীণহাউছ গেছ।

_____ is the major greenhouse gas
responsible for global warming.

(ii) অতিবিক্ত সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰে _____ প্ৰদূষণ ঘটায়।
Excessive use of fertilizers can lead
to _____ pollution.

- (iii) সম্পদৰ অপচয় ৰোধ কৰি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা প্ৰথাক _____ ব্যৱহাৰ বোলা হয়।

The practice of using resources carefully to avoid depletion is called _____ use of resources.

- (b) সঁচা নে মিছা লিখা : 1×2=2
Write True or False :

- (i) ভূগৰ্ভস্থ পানী এটা অসীম সম্পদ।
Groundwater is an unlimited resource.
- (ii) নগৰীয়া আৱৰ্জনা জৈৱ আৰু অজৈৱ দুয়ো ধৰণৰ পদাৰ্থ থাকে।
Urban waste includes both biodegradable and non-biodegradable materials.

2. তলৰ যি কোনো দুটাৰ ওপৰত চমু টোকা লিখা : 3×2=6
Write short notes on any two of the following :

- (a) স্থানিক সংৰক্ষণ
In-situ conservation
- (b) মানুহ-বন্যপ্ৰাণী সংঘাত
Man-wildlife conflict
- (c) ভূগৰ্ভস্থ পানীৰ অপব্যৱহাৰ
Groundwater exploitation

3. আধুনিক পৰিৱেশ সমস্যাৰ সমাধানত পৰিৱেশ বিজ্ঞানৰ পৰিসৰ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। 4

Explain the scope of environmental science in solving modern environmental problems.

অথবা / Or

- বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন আৰু জীৱনৰ মানৰ মাজৰ সম্পৰ্ক আলোচনা কৰা। 4

Discuss the relationship between sustainable development and quality of life.

4. ভূপৃষ্ঠস্থ আৰু ভূগৰ্ভস্থ পানীৰ সম্পদ হ্ৰাস পোৱাৰ কাৰণসমূহ উল্লেখ কৰা। 2+2=4

Mention the causes of depletion of surface and groundwater resources.

অথবা / Or

- মাটিৰ অৱক্ষয়ে কৃষি আৰু পৰিৱেশৰ ওপৰত কি প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়? 4
What are the consequences of land degradation on agriculture and environment?

5. বায়ু প্ৰদূষণে কৃষি আৰু মানুহৰ স্বাস্থ্যৰ ওপৰত কি প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়, আলোচনা কৰা। 4

Discuss the effects of air pollution on agriculture and human health.

6. আৱৰ্জনা ব্যৱস্থাপনা মানে কি? আৱৰ্জনা ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ বিভিন্ন পদ্ধতিসমূহৰ বিষয়ে এটি টোকা লিখা। 1+6=7

What is waste management? Write a note on different methods of waste management.

[২০২৩ বৰ্ষৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ বাবে অতিৰিক্ত ১০ নম্বৰ (বাধ্যতামূলক)]
[Additional 10 marks for 2023 Batch (Compulsory)]

7. পৰিৱেশ সংৰক্ষণ আৰু আৱৰ্জনা ব্যৱস্থাপনাত জনসাধাৰণৰ অংশগ্ৰহণৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা। 5

Discuss the role of community participation in environmental protection and waste management.

8. বন্যপ্ৰাণী সংৰক্ষণৰ কৌশলসমূহ আৰু চিকাৰ হ্ৰাস কৰাৰ গুৰুত্বৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা। 2+3=5

Discuss conservation strategies for wildlife and the importance of reducing poaching.

2 SEM FYUGP VAC4

2026

(May/June)

YOGA

(Value Added Course)

Paper : VAC-4

Full Marks : 20 (25 for 2023 Batch)

Time : 1½ hours

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

1. তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : 1×2=2

Answer the following questions :

(a) যোগসূত্ৰৰ মতে আসনৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

Define Asana according to Yoga Sutra.

(b) আন্তৰ্জাতিক যোগ দিৱস কোনটো তাৰিখত পালন কৰা হয়?

On which date is the International Day
of Yoga celebrated?

2. তলৰ যি কোনো দুটাৰ ওপৰত চমু টোকা লিখা : 3×2=6

Write short notes on any two of the
following :

(a) ভক্তি যোগ

Bhakti Yoga

(2)

(b) যোগসূত্র
Yoga Sutra

(c) যোগসিদ্ধ খাদ্য
Yogic diet

(d) বন্ধ
Bandha

3. তলৰ যি কোনো দুটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : $6 \times 2 = 12$

Answer any *two* of the following questions :

(a) 'নিয়ম'ৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।
Discuss 'Niyamas'.

(b) 'ভগৱদগীতা'ক এখন যোগ গ্ৰন্থ হিচাবে বৰ্ণনা কৰা।
Describe *Bhagavad Gita* as a Yogic text.

(c) মানসিক স্বাস্থ্যৰ বাবে ধ্যানৰ উপকাৰিতা আলোচনা কৰা।
Discuss the benefits of meditation for mental health.

(d) আসনৰ প্ৰকাৰসমূহৰ বিষয়ে লিখা।
Discuss the types of Asana.

(3)

(২০২৩ বৰ্ষৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ বাবে অতিৰিক্ত প্ৰশ্ন)

(Additional question for 2023 Batch)

4. যোগক এক কলা হিচাবে বৰ্ণনা কৰা।
Describe Yoga as an art.

5
