2024

(FYUGP)

(3rd Semester)

ENGLISH

(Skill Enhancement Course)

Paper Code: ENG/SEC-2

(Basic English Communication Skills)

Full Marks: 371/2

Pass Marks: 40%

Time: 2 hours

(PART : B-DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks: 25)

The questions are of equal value

Answer any five of the following questions. (5x5 = 25)

- Why are listening skills important? Explore 3 important types of listening skills with examples.
- What are some common difficulties faced in everyday communication between different dialect? Suggest some measures to overcome these problems.
- Examine some rules of language to be followed in academic or official settings, whether in the spoken or written form of English.
- 4. What are some important components involved in improving reading skills?

21L/020

(Turn Over)

- Explore the methods utilised to achieve cohesion in writing skills.
- 6. What are some ways in which a sentence can be expanded without affecting its structure?
- Write a 10-sentence narrative essay on a visit to a college fest.
- Write a letter of appreciation to the principal for permitting your class to go on a study tour.
- Define any 5 major grammatical rules in English with examples.
- 10. Re-organise the following sentences into a coherent paragraph using the given linking words and phrases once:

after, meanwhile, later, before long, it was, as, the next, they were, and

- They arrived, they quickly set up their tent.
- Emma's first time camping, and she was excited.
- Her friends started gathering wood for the campfire.
- That evening, they roasted marshmallows and told stories around the fire.
- They were planning to spend the whole weekend in the woods.
- The next morning, they woke up to the sound of birds chirping.
- They were deep in the forest, exploring new trails.
- Emma and her friends drove to the campsite on Friday afternoon.
- By the end of the trip, Emma couldn't wait to go camping again.
- The sun began to set, the forest became peaceful and calm.

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2.	Ider	ntify the part of speech of "these" in: "These are my favorite boo						
	a. b. c.	Noun Pronoun Adverb)) ste y)	(FYUGI rd Seme	٤)			
3.	Which of the following types of listening involves the highest level concentration?							
	a. b. c.	Critical lister Discriminati Comprehens					(祖)	
4.	Wh	What is a defining feature of the block format						?
	b.	All text is le	ents	() -			
5.	c. An	The date is constrained and the constraint of th	entered if circum thi	n indicate f	morgin	(all ai) d by their	AT nativ
	6	guage, id only	-					
		True	()	- G			ivoro
	b.	False	()				
6.	Where is the subject of a formal letter placed?							
	a.	(Readin), Speaking, Vriting, Listening noitables adin)						
	b.							
	C.	At the bottom of the letter Between the recipient's address and the salutation ()						
		() gar	ling, Speak	ı Rear	ainal	ill gaitir	W

7.	The	punctuation mark	used to	separat	e item	s, add pauses, or d	ivide	.11
	diff	erent parts of a sent	ence.)		Casual register	. 6	
	a.	Period		\	,	Intimate register	.d	
	b.	Semi-colon	(()	Formal register	0	
	C.	Comma	osqmi	tior) can	em)an	effective use of p	The	12
			ť)		Grammar	B	
8.	A jo	urnal of a tour of E	urope	can be c	alled	Clarity	.d	
è	a.	A narrative text	(()	Diction	.0	
	b.	A descriptive text	li to di	to) vhic	ı i (ads	sive listening often	Pas	13.
	c.	An extrapolative	text	(),01	Full comprehens	.8	
			()	tioi	Engaged discuss	.d	
9.	All	written-letters are f	ormal l	etters.	1.3	Misunderstandin	C.	
	he topic sentence is usually the first syntence of a text our a. a.							14
	b.	False	(())	Time	.8	
				()	False	.d	
10.	Link	ting words and phra	ases sh	ould be	avoid	ed in academic wr	iting.	21
	a.	True	: ()		Knowing	S	
	b.	False	()		laterpreting	,d	
			()		Perceiving	.5	

11. Which language register has the lowest level of formality?								
	a.	Casual register		(э ў пэ	पहारी क्रमाप्ट वर्षि र हता	diff	
	b.	Intimate register	(:	. ()	Period	a	
	c.	Formal register	(()	Semi-colon	d	
12.	Th	e effective use of pu	nctuat	ion car	impro	Comma sv	.5	
	a.	Grammar		() [
	b.	Clarity	called	can) be	eur(pe	umal of a tour of I	oį A	
	C.	Diction	(()	txet svitamen A	a	
13. Passive listening often leads to which of the following?								
	a.	Full comprehension	on)) est	An extrapolative	3	
	b.	Engaged discussion	n	()			
	C.	Misunderstanding	S	leti Drs.	lor not	written-letters are	ILA (
14. The topic sentence is usually the first sentence of a text.								
	a.	True	()	Ų.	Palse	d	
	b.	False	()				
15. Listening is to understanding as hearing is to the top or union 1.0								
	a.	Knowing		()	True	a	
	b.	Interpreting		()	False		
	C.	Perceiving		()	2010.1	真	
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- B. To alAnswer any five of the following questions trainmore at 1x5 = 5?
- 1. What is the difference between prescriptive approach and descriptive approach to grammatical accuracy?

What is pronunciation? What are some of the accepted standards of pronunciation?

What is the difference between prescriptive approach and descriptive appreach to grammatical accuracy?

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What is an everapy lative text

Define dialects.

4. Define any 3 components of a properly written notice.

Denne dialects

5. What is an extrapolative text?

6. What are the components of a formal letter? What are the components of a formal letter?

7. Define the terms frozen register and consultative register.

8. What do we mean by fluency in reading?