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Daffodil International University
Faculty of Science & Information Technology
Department of Computing and Information System
Mid-Term Examination, Summer-2025

Course Code: ENG102, Course Title: English Language II

Exam Duration: 1.5 Hours **Level: 1 Term:2**

Marks: 25

Answer ALL Questions

[The figures in the right margin indicate the full marks and corresponding course outcomes. All portions of each question must be answered sequentially.]

Part-01
Attitudes towards Artificial Intelligence

A

Artificial intelligence (AI) can already predict the future. Police forces are using it to map when and where crime is likely to occur. Doctors can use it to predict when a patient is most likely to have a heart attack or stroke. Researchers are even trying to give AI imagination so it can plan for unexpected consequences.

Many decisions in our lives require a good forecast, and AI is almost always better at forecasting than we are. Yet for all these technological advances, we still seem to deeply lack confidence in AI predictions. Recent cases show that people don't like relying on AI and prefer to trust human experts, even if these experts are wrong.

If we want AI to really benefit people, we need to find a way to get people to trust it. To do that, we need to understand why people are so reluctant to trust AI in the first place.

B

Take the case of Watson for Oncology, one of technology giant IBM's supercomputer programs. Their attempt to promote this program to cancer doctors was a PR disaster. The AI promised to deliver top-quality recommendations on the treatment of 12 cancers that accounted for 80% of the world's cases. But when doctors first interacted with Watson, they found themselves in a rather difficult situation. On the one hand, if Watson provided guidance about a treatment that coincided with their own opinions, physicians did not see much point in Watson's recommendations. The supercomputer was simply telling them what they already knew, and these recommendations did not change the actual treatment.

On the other hand, if Watson generated a recommendation that contradicted the experts' opinion, doctors would typically conclude that Watson wasn't competent. And the machine wouldn't be able to explain why its treatment was plausible because its machine-learning algorithms were simply too complex to be fully understood by humans. Consequently, this has caused even more

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suspicion and disbelief, leading many doctors to ignore the seemingly outlandish AI recommendations and stick to their own expertise.

C

This is just one example of people's lack of confidence in AI and their reluctance to accept what AI has to offer. Trust in other people is often based on our understanding of how others think and having experience of their reliability. This helps create a psychological feeling of safety. AI, on the other hand, is still fairly new and unfamiliar to most people. Even if it can be technically explained (and that's not always the case), AI's decision-making process is usually too difficult for most people to comprehend. And interacting with something we don't understand can cause anxiety and give us a sense that we're losing control.

Many people are also simply not familiar with many instances of AI actually working, because it often happens in the background. Instead, they are acutely aware of instances where AI goes wrong. Embarrassing AI failures receive a disproportionate amount of media attention, emphasising the message that we cannot rely on technology. Machine learning is not foolproof, in part because the humans who design it aren't.

D

Feelings about AI run deep. In a recent experiment, people from a range of backgrounds were given various sci-fi films about AI to watch and then asked questions about automation in everyday life. It was found that, regardless of whether the film they watched depicted AI in a positive or negative light, simply watching a cinematic vision of our technological future polarised the participants' attitudes. Optimists became more extreme in their enthusiasm for AI and sceptics became even more guarded.

This suggests people use relevant evidence about AI in a biased manner to support their existing attitudes, a deep-rooted human tendency known as "confirmation bias". As AI is represented more and more in media and entertainment, it could lead to a society split between those who benefit from AI and those who reject it. More pertinently, refusing to accept the advantages offered by AI could place a large group of people at a serious disadvantage.

E

Fortunately, we already have some ideas about how to improve trust in AI. Simply having previous experience with AI can significantly improve people's opinions about the technology, as was found in the study mentioned above. Evidence also suggests the more you use other technologies such as the internet, the more you trust them.

Another solution may be to reveal more about the algorithms which AI uses and the purposes they serve. Several high-profile social media companies and online marketplaces already release transparency reports about government requests and surveillance disclosures. A similar practice for AI could help people have a better understanding of the way algorithmic decisions are made.

F

Research suggests that allowing people some control over AI decision-making could also improve trust and enable AI to learn from human experience. For example, one study showed that when people were allowed the freedom to slightly modify an algorithm, they felt more satisfied with its decisions, more likely to believe it was superior and more likely to use it in the future.

We don't need to understand the intricate inner workings of AI systems, but if people are given a degree of responsibility for how they are implemented, they will be more willing to accept AI into their lives.

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1.	a)	**Questions 1-6** Reading Passage 1 has six sections, A-F. Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below. **List of Headings** I. An increasing divergence of attitudes towards AI II. Reasons why we have more faith in human judgement than in AI III. The superiority of AI projections over those made by humans IV. The process by which AI can help us make good decisions V. The advantages of involving users in AI processes VI. Widespread distrust of an AI innovation VII. Encouraging openness about how AI functions VIII. A surprisingly successful AI application 1. Paragraph A= 2. Paragraph B= 3. Paragraph C= 4. Paragraph D= 5. Paragraph E= 6. Paragraph F=	[Marks: 6]	CO-1
	b)	**Questions 7-12** Complete the summary below. Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer. Although artificial intelligence is good at making (7)_____, people still often prefer advice from humans, even if it's less accurate. In the case of Watson for Oncology, a medical AI, doctors ignored its suggestions either because they already agreed or because they questioned its (8)_____ when it disagreed with them. Another reason people hesitate to trust AI is that its decisions are too difficult to (9)_____, which creates discomfort and fear. In addition, people lack a basic feeling	[Marks: 6]	

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		of (10)_____ when dealing with AI, which they usually have when trusting other humans. Even though AI often works well behind the scenes, people mostly hear about its (11)_____, which are more publicised. One study found that watching science fiction movies about AI made people's opinions stronger, showing that media can increase (12)_____ bias.		
2.		***a) Grammar***	**[Marks: 6]**	**CO-2**
		Read the underlined sentences and identify if these sentences are **Simple, Complex, Compound, or Complex-compound** according to their structure: (i). When the sun set behind the mountains, the sky turned a brilliant shade of orange. (ii). It was a breathtaking sight, and Maria felt a sense of peace wash over her. (iii). She had been hiking all day, and although she was exhausted, the view made it all worthwhile. As she reached the summit, she noticed a small cabin that she had not seen before. The cabin looked abandoned, but it was intriguing, so she decided to investigate. (iv). Inside, Maria found old photographs and dusty furniture. They were artifacts from another time, and she imagined who might have lived there. She wondered if the cabin held any secrets. (v) By the time of her departure, the stars had begun to appear, twinkling in the clear night sky. (vi). Maria walked back to her campsite, content with the day's discoveries and eager to share her adventure with her friends.		
3.		***a) Writing***	**[Marks: 7]**	**CO-3**
		You are a student of the Department of Computing and Information Systems (CIS). You have an idea to organize an event titled **"TechTalks: Bridging Academia and Industry"**, which will focus on connecting students with IT professionals to explore real-world applications of computing, emerging technologies, and career readiness. Write a formal email to the Head of your Department, explaining your idea and requesting permission to arrange the event. Be sure to include the purpose of the event, possible sessions or activities, and how it will benefit students.		

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