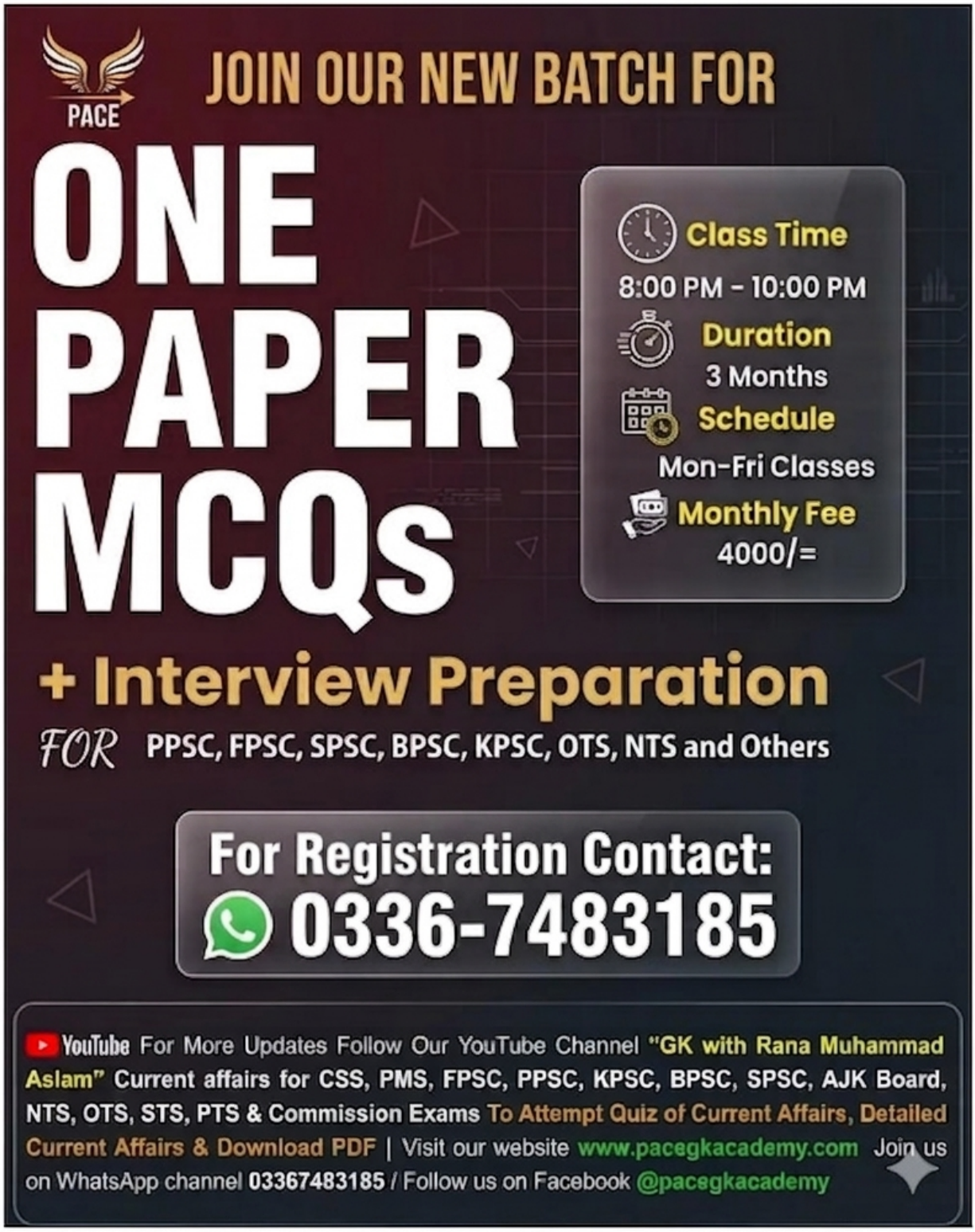
English Language Communication Skills


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English Language Communication Skills

Q.1: What did Mangu say when he was arrested_____?
A. We are independent
B. **There is new constitution**
C. We are free now
D. There is freedom now

Q.2: Gora spoke_____?
A. Hindi
B. English
C. French
D. **Pidgin Urdu**

Q.3: Toadies means_____?
A. Worker
B. Foolish
C. Intelligent
D. **Flatterers**

Q.4: Ustad Mangu's friend Dino was____?
A. **Sweet vender**
B. Police man
C. Clerk
D. Framer

Q.5: Ustad Mangu hated the_____?
A. Soldiers
B. Hindus
C. Muslims
D. **British**

Q.6: Ustad Mangu was a_____?
A. Teacher
B. Clerk
C. **Tonga wala**
D. Police man

Q.7: Mr. Hamel wrote on the black board_____?
A. France is great
B. Learn French language
C. **Vive La France**
D. God is great

Q.8: Central theme of the last lesson is_____?
A. Love for nature
B. Truthful ness
C. Honesty
D. **Patriotism**

Q.9: Mr. Hamel told that French language is_____?
A. The most difficult
B. **The clearest**
C. Loud
D. The easiest

Q.10: Mr. Hamel served for_____?
A. 15 years
B. **40 years**
C. 20 years
D. 30 years

Q.11: Every student in the class looked____?
A. Fresh
B. Happy
C. Angry
D. **Sad**

Q.12: Franz was frightened because___?
A. He was default
B. He was late
C. **There was silera**
D. of terrible atmosphere

Q.13: Mr. Hamel was a____?
A. Mechaine
B. **Teacher**
C. Cerk
D. Soldier

Q.14: The poem teaches____?
A. Truth
B. Patriotism
C. Beauty
D. **Beauty and truth**

Q.15: Which one is not described by poet____?
A. **Birds**
B. Muscians
C. Lover
D. Trees

Q.16: The word mysterious means____?
A. Mix
B. New
C. **Strange**
D. Old

Q.17: The word ode means____?
A. Good
B. **Serious address**
C. Dress
D. Bad

Q.18: The word Urn means____?
A. Painting
B. **Vase like vessel**
C. Flower pot
D. Flower

Q.19: "Ode on a Grecian Urn" is written by____?
A. Robert Frost
B. Words worth
C. **John Keats**
D. W.B. Yeast

Q.20: The Storm burst_____?
A. One day earlier
B. Late
C. After its time
D. **Before time**

Q.21: She dispersed powdery snow with her____?
A. Stick
B. **Feet**
C. Hands
D. Bat

Q.22: She went to town to bring back her____?
A. **Mother**
B. Father
C. Sister
D. Brother

Q.23: The poet happened to see the lovely child at the time_____?
A. Afternoon
B. **Sunrise**
C. Sunset
D. Evening

Q.24: The word disperse means_____?
A. Assemble
B. Disappear
C. Discrete
D. **Scatter**

Q.25: The word snap mean_____?
A. Excited
B. Rest
C. **Cut**
D. Beating

Q.26: The word solitary means____?
A. Flower
B. Solid
C. Group
D. **Alone**

Q.27: The poem Lucy Gray is written by_____?
A. Rubert Frost
B. **Words Worth**
C. John Keats
D. W.B. Yeats

Q.28: The poct remembers that he has to keep is promise_____?
A. Help his friend
B. Enjoy the scene
C. **Reach the destination**
D. Enjoy the snow fall

Q.29: The poet enjoys the scene of_____?
A. Sunset
B. Water fall
C. **Snow fall**
D. River

Q.30: The poet is passing through a_____?
A. Bazar
B. village
C. **Wood**
D. Park

Q.31: The poem "Stopping by Woods" is written by_____?
A. **Robert Frost**
B. Word's worth
C. John Keats
D. W.B. Yeast

Q.32: Time has not changed the beauty of the_____?
A. Poet
B. Jungle
C. **Swan**
D. Park

Q.33: How many swans were there in the lake_____?
A. **59**
B. 40
C. 49
D. 55

Q.34: The central idea of the poem is_____?
A. Nature
B. Patriotism
C. Beauty
D. **Change**

Q.35: The word drift means
A. Pull
B. **Move**
C. Stop
D. Drag

Q.36: The word scattered means_____?
A. Change
B. Select
C. **Disperse**
D. Reject

Q.37: Coole is the name of a_____?
A. Bazar
B. Jungle
C. **Park**
D. Building

Q.38: The "Wild Swans at Coole" is written by_____?
A. Robert Frost
B. Words Worth
C. John Keats
D. **W. B Yeast**

Q.39: The real price of necklace was_____?
A. 1000 francs
B. **400 francs**
C. 500 francs
D. 600 francs

Q.40: Matilda was utterly miserable at not having any_____?
A. **Jewel**
B. Ring
C. Shoes
D. Necklace

Q.41: The party was held on_____?
A. December 8
B. **January 18**
C. February 8
D. July 18

Q.42: Mr. Loisel promised to give his wife_____?
A. 500 francs
B. 200 francs
C. 300 francs
D. **400 francs**

Q.43: Mathilda's friend was_____?
A. Madam Romponneay
B. Madam Jannie
C. **Madam Forestier**
D. Madam Loisel

Q.44: In the party, Matilda was____?
A. Not important
B. Absent
C. **A success**
D. A failure

Q.45: Mathilda borrowed a _____?
A. **Necklace**
B. Car
C. Diamond
D. Dress

Q.46: Loisel was a_____?
A. Secretarys
B. Teacher
C. Shopkeeper
D. **Clerk**

Q.47: Two valuable things that James Dillingham Youngs has_____?
A. **Jim's gold watch and Della's hair**
B. Della's hair and dress
C. Jims gold watch and shirt
D. Della's dress and Jim's shirt

Q.48: Della's hair was more beautiful than_____?
A. Water fall
B. Gold
C. Diamond
D. **Queen's jewels and gifts**

Q.49: Della's hair were long enough to reach below her_____?
A. **Knee**
B. Shoulder
C. Back
D. Neck

Q.50: "Down fell the brown water fall" means_____?
A. There was brown reflection of water
B. **Della's hair fell down**
C. The water fell down
D. The brown water fell down

Q.51: Della bought a gift of_____?
A. **A golden watch chain**
B. A shirt
C. A chain
D. A watch

Q.52: Jim bought a gift of_____?
A. Watch
B. Perfume
C. **Combs**
D. Rose

Q.53: Della has countless_____?
A. **Feelings**
B. Expressions
C. Jewels
D. Diamonds

Q.54: Della prayed that_____?
A. May she had beautiful hair
B. May she live long
C. May she has good health
D. **May he think her still pretty**

Q.55: Short hair made her wonderful like a_____?
A. **Dame**
B. School girl
C. Ugly woman
D. Pretty woman

Q.56: The common thing in Jim and the watch chain was_____?
A. **Quietness and value**
B. Dullness
C. Simplicity
D. Quietness

Q.57: The rise and fall of the pitch of our voice is_____?
A. **Intonation**
B. Rhythm
C. Syllables
D. Stress

Q.58: What is the total number of diphthongs in English___?
A. **6**
B. 5
C. 7
D. 8

Q.59: Bad students never hard_____?
A. Work
B. Are Working
C. **Works**
D. Working

Q.60: He is too shy to meet____?
A. Luckier
B. Lucky
C. Luckiest
D. **The Luckier**

Q.61: You are_____ You are than ?
A. Luckier
B. Lucky
C. Luckiest
D. **The Luckier**

Q.62: The word "sincerely" is a____?
A. Adjective
B. Noun
C. Pronoun
D. **Adverb**

Q.63: Cartoons can be used in the class to___?
A. Copy pictures
B. Amuse the students
C. **Teaching them to draw pictures**
D. Teach language

Q.64: Extensive reading is adopted for___?
A. For specific information
B. Pleasure
C. **Passing the examination**
D. Getting the gist of a text

Q.65: What is the correct spelling___?
A. Picknicking
B. **Picnicing**
C. Pickicking
D. Pickniking

Q.66: The word "Dismay is a____?
A. Pronoun
B. Noun
C. Verb
D. **Adjective**

Q.67: How many areas of language are to be taught i efficiency____?
A. Two
B. Three
C. **Four**
D. One

Q.68: "Schedule Reading" is an example of___?
A. Skimming
B. **Intensive Reading**
C. Extensive Reading
D. Scanning

Q.69: A good handout should have parts___?
A. Five
B. **Two**
C. Three
D. Four

Q.70: Articulatory Phonetics deal with the way how speed sounds are___?
A. Used
B. **Produced**
C. Received
D. Classified

Q.71: in the Consonants are produced with some month_____?
A. Tapping
B. Gap
C. **Friction**
D. None

Q.72: English pronunciation is very____?
A. **Systematic**
B. Regular
C. Interesting
D. Common

Q.73: Phonetics is the study of_____?
A. Phrases
B. Letters
C. Words
D. **Sounds**

Q.74: "Ahmad is going to school is a____?
A. Exclamatory sentence
B. **Assertive sentence**
C. limperative sentence
D. Optative senterice

Q.75: May you live long!" is a____?
A. Exclamatory sentence
B. Assertive sentence
C. Imperative sentence
D. **Optative sentence**

Q.76: What a fine day it is!
A. **Exclamatory sentence**
B. Assertive sentence
C. Imperative sentence
D. Optative sentence

Q.77: And is a_____?
A. Pronoun
B. Adverb
C. Preposition
D. **Conjuntion**

Q.78: "Read" is a_____?
A. **Verb**
B. Noun
C. Pronoun
D. Adjective

Q.79: "Strong" is a____?
A. Pronoun
B. Noun
C. **Adjective**
D. Verb

Q.80: "You" is a_____?
A. Verb
B. Noun
C. **Pronoun**
D. Adjective

Q.81: "College" is a_____?
A. Verb
B. **Noun**
C. Pronoun
D. Adjective

Q.82: Which one is the correct spelling_____?
A. **Superintendent**
B. Supredent
C. Supridents
D. Superentenilent

Q.83: Which one is correct spelling____?
A. foregetting
B. Forgeting
C. Forgetting
D. **Foregetting**

Q.84: Punctuation means____?
A. Alphabets
B. **Marks**
C. Regularity
D. Sound

Q.85: In SQ 3R, Q stands for____?
A. Quota
B. Quotation
C. Quarter
D. **Question**

Q.86: In SQ 3R, S stands for____?
A. **Survey**
B. Summary
C. Study
D. Student

Q.87: 3 Rs stand for____?
A. Read, recall, write
B. Read, recall, revise
C. Read, revise, review
D. **Read, recall, review**

Q.88: Novel reading is an example of___?
A. Intensive reading
B. **Extensive reading**
C. Scanning
D. Skimming

Q.89: Reading the question paper in the examination hall the example of____?
A. Skimming
B. **Intensive reading**
C. Extensive reading
D. Scanning

Q.90: See the time table and tell the break time is the example of____?
A. Extensive reading
B. Skimming
C. **Scanning**
D. Intensive reading

Q.91: "Which of the titles fits the text best" is the example____?
A. Extensive vending
B. **Skimming**
C. Scanning
D. Intensive reading

Q.92: Scanning means reading quickly to know____?
A. Full understanding of text
B. What is it about
C. **Specific piece of information**
D. All of the above

Q.93: Skimming means reading quickly to know____?
A. Full understanding of text
B. **What is it about**
C. Specific piece of information
D. None of the above

Q.94: Skimming is a type of____?
A. Listening
B. Writing
C. **Reading**
D. Speaking

Q.95: Intonation is the use of____?
A. Syllables
B. Words
C. Sentences
D. **Tunes**

Q.96: Reading means____?
A. **Recognition and comprehension**
B. Recognition
C. Observing text
D. Comprehension

Q.97: Which one is the authentic material_____?
A. Magzine
B. Books
C. Library
D. **real life**

Q.98: Cloze means_____?
A. Associated part
B. Close
C. **Missing part**
D. Filled part

Q.99: Dictation means_____?
A. Objective type test
B. Test of memory
C. **Test of writing**
D. Oral test

Q.100: Listening public announcements at railway station is _____?
A. **Intensive listening**
B. Global
C. Listening for gist
D. Extensive listening

Q.101: Listening amusing radio programme is_____?
A. Extensive listening
B. Listening for detail
C. Discrete listening
D. **Intensive listening**

Q.102: Discrete listening is also known as_____?
A. **Intensive listening**
B. Listening for gist
C. Extensive listening
D. Global listening

Q.103: Glogal listening is also called as_____?
A. Listening for detail
B. Intensive listening
C. **Extensive listening**
D. Discrete listening

Q.104: Tane devoted to writing in communication activities
A. 45%
B. **9%**
C. 16%
D. 30%

Q.105: Time devoted to reading in communication activities_____?
A. 45%
B. 9%
C. **16%**
D. 30%

Q.106: Time devoted to speaking in communication activities
A. 45%
B. 8%
C. 16%
D. **30%**

Q.107: According to Rivers and Temperley, time devoted to listening in communication activities is_____?
A. **45%**
B. 9%
C. 16%
D. 30%

Q.108: LTM stands for_____?
A. Long time memory
B. **Long term memory**
C. Long term message
D. Long time message

Q.109: STM stand for_____?
A. Short term message
B. Short time memory
C. **Short term memory**
D. Short time message

Q.110: The first step in listening is_____?
A. Long term memory
B. **Perception and decoding**
C. Short term memory
D. Prediction

Q.111: Listening means____?
A. Hearing the sounds around
B. Lending car
C. lending car to spoken words
D. **Lending car to spoken words to understand message**

Q.112: In listening, the following is involved_____?
A. Tongue
B. Ears
C. **Ears and mind**
D. Mind

Q.113: families is According to David crystal, the number of language_____?
A. **100**
B. 200
C. 50
D. 150

Q.114: According to David crystal, the total number of languages are_____?
A. **6809**
B. 7809
C. 4809
D. 5809

Q.115: The spoken languages in the world are about____?
A. 4500
B. 4000
C. **3000**
D. 3500

Q.116: Arbitrariness means_____?
A. Rationale
B. **Chosen with reason**
C. Random selection
D. Chosen without reason

Q.117: How language is structured is_____?
A. **Structural view**
B. Traditional view
C. Functional view
D. Communitive view

Q.118: "Language is a vehicle for expression of feeling" is_____?
A. Structural view
B. Traditional view
C. **Formal view**
D. Functional view

Q.119: "Language is a vehicle for expression of feeling" is____?
A. Words
B. Traditional view
C. **Sounds**
D. Functional view

Q.120: Linguistic is the scientific study of____?
A. Sentence
B. Language
C. **Sounds**
D. Words

Q.121: A phoneme is a___?
A. **Sound**
B. Symbol
C. Letter
D. Word

Q.122: The letters which are written but not spoken are ____?
A. **Silent**
B. Vowels
C. Consonants onsonants
D. Small

Q.123: The number of phonemes in standard British English is number of phonemes in star____?
A. 44
B. 5
C. **24**
D. 20

Q.124: The number of vowel sound is__?
A. 26
B. 5
C. 15
D. **20**

Q.125: Orthography means___?
A. Reading system
B. Speaking system
C. Listening system
D. **Writing system**

Q.126: The degree of force with which a word is uttered____?
A. Transmission
B. **Stress**
C. Citation
D. Translation

Q.127: The conversion of spoken words into written language____?
A. Translation
B. **Transcription**
C. Transplantation
D. Transmission

Q.128: The number of consonants in English are___?
A. 31
B. 15
C. **21**
D. 26

Q.129: The number of vowels in English are____?
A. **5**
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Q.130: The highest levei in linguistics is____?
A. Pragmatics
B. Phonology
C. **Phonetics**
D. Morphology

Q.131: Phonology is the study of how sounds are_____?
A. Distinguished
B. Produced
C. Transmitted
D. **Organized**

Q.132: The number of branches of phonetics are_____?
A. 2
B. **3**
C. 4
D. 5

Q.133: Uttering with the force of breath is_____?
A. **Stress**
B. Consonant
C. Vowel
D. Phonems

Q.134: Which eme is mot the articulator_____?
A. Tongue
B. Lips
C. Teeth
D. **Face**

Q.135: Phumeme is the unit of sound_____?
A. Medium
B. **Minimum**
C. Large
D. Maximum

Q.136: The kinds of soundis are____?
A. Werthall sounds, consonant sound
B. **Consonant sounds, oral sounds**
C. Commensant sounds, oral sounds
D. Orall sounds, vowel sound

Q.137: number of kinds of sounds are_____?
A. **2**
B. 5
C. 3
D. 4

Q.138: The first objective of teaching English is to develop_____?
A. Reading skill
B. Writing skill
C. **Listening skill**
D. Speaking skill

Q.139: English language communication skills are_____?
A. Thinking, skimming, reading, writing
B. Listening, thinking, speaking, reading
C. Listening, speaking, skimming, reading
D. **Listening, speaking, reading, writing**

Q.140: The number of English Language communication skills_____?
A. 3
B. 2
C. **4**
D. 5

Q.141: Communication without words is called_____?
A. Oral communication
B. Written
C. **Non-verbal communication**
D. Verbal communication

Q.142: Which is not the type of commmunication channel_____?
A. **Thinking, acting**
B. Speaking, listening
C. Writing, reading
D. Visualizing, observing

Q.143: Effective communication is that in which_____?
A. communication is in writing
B. Sendar sends a complete message
C. **Receiver understands the message of sender**
D. Communication is oral

Q.144: If there is no receiver, there is no_____?
A. Media
B. **Communication**
C. Sender
D. Message

Q.145: Exchange of ideas between two or more persons is_____?
A. Telling
B. Listening
C. Understanding
D. **Communication**

Q.146: Communication involves_____?
A. Listening
B. Understanding
C. Telling
D. **All of the above**

Q.147: Communis means_____?
A. Committee
B. **Common**
C. Community
D. Command

Q.148: Communication is derived from Latin word____?
A. Command
B. Community
C. Committee
D. **Communis**

English Language Communication Skills (Answer Key)

1. **B**	2. **D**	3. **D**	4. **A**	5. **D**	6. **C**	7. **C**	8. **D**	9. **B**	10. **B**
11. **D**	12. **C**	13. **B**	14. **D**	15. **A**	16. **C**	17. **B**	18. **B**	19. **C**	20. **D**
21. **B**	22. **A**	23. **B**	24. **D**	25. **C**	26. **D**	27. **B**	28. **C**	29. **C**	30. **C**
31. **A**	32. **C**	33. **A**	34. **D**	35. **B**	36. **C**	37. **C**	38. **D**	39. **B**	40. **A**
41. **B**	42. **D**	43. **C**	44. **C**	45. **A**	46. **D**	47. **A**	48. **D**	49. **A**	50. **B**
51. **A**	52. **C**	53. **A**	54. **D**	55. **A**	56. **A**	57. **A**	58. **A**	59. **C**	60. **D**
61. **D**	62. **D**	63. **C**	64. **C**	65. **B**	66. **D**	67. **C**	68. **B**	69. **B**	70. **B**
71. **C**	72. **A**	73. **D**	74. **B**	75. **D**	76. **A**	77. **D**	78. **A**	79. **C**	80. **C**
81. **B**	82. **A**	83. **D**	84. **B**	85. **D**	86. **A**	87. **D**	88. **B**	89. **B**	90. **C**
91. **B**	92. **C**	93. **B**	94. **C**	95. **D**	96. **A**	97. **D**	98. **C**	99. **C**	100. **A**
101. **D**	102. **A**	103. **C**	104. **B**	105. **C**	106. **D**	107. **A**	108. **B**	109. **C**	110. **B**
111. **D**	112. **C**	113. **A**	114. **A**	115. **C**	116. **B**	117. **A**	118. **C**	119. **C**	120. **C**
121. **A**	122. **A**	123. **C**	124. **D**	125. **D**	126. **B**	127. **B**	128. **C**	129. **A**	130. **C**
131. **D**	132. **B**	133. **A**	134. **D**	135. **B**	136. **B**	137. **A**	138. **C**	139. **D**	140. **C**
141. **C**	142. **A**	143. **C**	144. **B**	145. **D**	146. **D**	147. **B**	148. **D**		