



9. Identify the final sound in the word 'mixer'.  
a) /ə/                      b) /ʌ/                      c) /æ/                      d) /e/
10. Identify the diphthong in the word 'wide'.  
a) /eɪ/                      b) /ɔɪ                      c) /aɪ/                      d) /aʊ/
11. Pick out the diphthong in the word 'gold'.  
a) /aʊ/                      b) /əʊ/                      c) /aɪ/                      d) /ɪə/
12. The diphthong /ɪə/ occurs in .....  
a) cow                      b) cheer                      c) fare                      d) play
13. The diphthong /eə/ occurs in .....  
a) now                      b) south                      c) share                      d) foil
14. The last sound in 'lower' is .....  
a) /əʊə/                      b) /aʊə/                      c) /aɪə/                      d) /eɪə/
15. Identify the correct transcription of 'think'.  
a) /θɪŋk/                      b) /ðɪŋk/                      c) /θi:nk/                      d) /θɪnk/
16. Which is the normal spelling of /kʌt/.  
a) cut                      b) kut                      c) chut                      d) khut
17. Choose the right transcription of 'nature'.  
a) /neɪtʃə/                      b) /neɪtʃe/                      c) /naɪtʃə/                      d) /neɪtə/
18. Identify the consonant sounds in the word 'spark'.  
a) /s/, /ə/, /k/                      b) /s/, /p/, /k/  
c) /s/, /p/, /r/, /k/                      d) /s/, /p/, /ə/
19. Identify the initial consonant sound in the word 'thank'.  
a) /θ/                      b) /ð/                      c) /d/                      d) /k/
20. Choose the right spelling of /mɪʃən/.  
a) Mission                      b) Mission                      c) Machine                      d) Mishion
21. Identify the spelling for /ŋ/ in the word 'sing'.  
a) ng                      b) ing                      c) g                      d) n
22. Words which have only one syllable are known as.....words.  
a) Mono-syllabic                      b) Tri-syllabic  
c) di-syllabic                      d) Poly-syllabic



38. Identify the diphthong in the word 'air'.  
a) /ɪə/                      b) /aɪ/                      c) /eə/                      d) /eɪ/
39. Identify the initial sound in the word 'out'.  
a) /əʊ/                      b) /aʊ/                      c) /aɪ/                      d) /eɪ/
40. Which is the weak form of 'can'.  
a) /kæn/                      b) /kʌn/                      c) /kən/                      d) /keɪn/
41. Listening is .....  
a) Involuntary                      b) Voluntary  
c) Casual                      d) None of these
42. Hearing is .....  
a) Involuntary                      b) Voluntary  
c) Casual                      d) None of these
43. To be an active listener you must  
a) Make eye contact with the speaker.  
b) Communicate your response through expressions and gestures.  
c) Sit upright, more leaning forward than leaning backward.  
d) All of these.
44. Which one of the following is a barrier to listening?  
a) Lack of interest on the part of the listener.  
b) Partial listening  
c) External noise  
d) All of these
45. Academic listening involves .....  
a) Note-taking                      b) Buying notes  
c) Wearing sunglasses                      d) All of these
46. The reasonable guesses you make while listening are called .....  
a) Premises                      b) Inferences                      c) Arguments                      d) Statements
47. A text which classifies things can be shown by a.....  
a) Tree diagram                      b) Graph                      c) Table                      d) Flow chart
48. A text which describes a process can be represented by a .....  
a) Graph                      b) Table  
c) Tree diagram                      d) Flow chart
49. A text which compares two or more things can be represented by a .....  
a) Table                      b) Graph  
c) Flow chart                      d) Tree diagram





78. The prefix 'anti-' gives the meaning  
a) Bad                      b) Between                      c) Against                      d) Wrong
79. The prefix 'anti-' gives the meaning  
a) Bad                      b) Between                      c) Against                      d) Without
80. Which of the following can be used as a maximiser?  
a) Merely                      b) Simply                      c) Completely                      d) Only
81. Which of the following can be used as a minimiser?  
a) Only                      b) Altogether                      c) Entirely                      d) Fully
82. Which one of the following is an example of an adverbial as maximiser?  
a) Must                      b) Clearly  
c) In other words                      d) Hence
83. While saying words of more than one syllable one of the syllables is said with more force than the other. This is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Accent                      b) Stress  
c) Rhythm                      d) Pitch
84. What happens to the stress of a word when suffixes like -ful, -less, -ness etc are added?  
a) No change                      b) Stress comes in the suffixes  
c) Second syllable is stressed                      d) First syllable is stressed.
85. Where does the stress come in the word 'understanding'?  
a) Understan<sup>1</sup>ding                      b) Un<sup>1</sup>derstanding  
c) <sup>1</sup>Understanding                      d) Under<sup>1</sup>standing
86. When the first part of the compound word is an adjective, the ..... part is stressed.  
a) First                      b) Second  
c) Middle                      d) Both
87. Find out the stress for the word 'old-fashioned'  
a) <sup>1</sup>Old-fashioned                      b) Old-fashio<sup>1</sup>ned  
c) Old-<sup>1</sup>fashioned                      d) Old-fa<sup>1</sup>shioned
88. Mark the stress for the word 'object' (Noun)  
a) O<sup>1</sup>bject                      b) Obj<sup>e</sup>ct  
c) <sup>1</sup>Object                      d) Ob<sup>j</sup>ect
89. Mark the stress for the word 'transfer' (verb)  
a) Trans<sup>1</sup>fer                      b) <sup>1</sup>Transfer  
c) Tra<sup>1</sup>nsfer                      d) T<sup>1</sup>ransfer

90. Usually ..... words are stressed in a sentence
- a) Grammatical
  - b) Pronouns
  - c) Articles
  - d) Information carrying
91. Two sentences are given below:
- i) It was good you saw her
  - ii) It would have been better if you had seen her
- The first sentence has six words and the second is longer – it has ten words. But it took almost the same time to say both sentences. Can you make out the reason for that?
- a) Both sentences have the same number of unstressed syllables
  - b) Some words are there in both the sentences.
  - c) Pronoun and articles are same for both the sentences.
  - d) Both sentences have the same number of stressed syllables.
92. When two stressed syllables come close together, the speed of utterance is.....
- a) Slow
  - b) Rapid
  - c) Random
  - d) Medium speed
93. When stressed syllables are separated by unstressed syllables, the unstressed syllables are said.....
- a) Rapidly
  - b) Slowly
  - c) Sluggishly
  - d) In medium speed
94. Find out which weak form is correct for the phrase 'bread and butter'
- a) /bredʌnbʌtə/
  - b) /bredənbʌtə/
  - c) /bredɪnbʌtə/
  - d) /brednbʌtə/
95. The second elements of the two-part verbs such as turn off, put up, get on, etc., are called.....
- a) Adverbial phrases
  - b) Adverbial particles
  - c) Adverbial words
  - d) Adverbial prepositions
96. A sentence without any pause is given below:  
Could you tell me when I can meet you at your city office.
- a) Could you tell / me when I can / meet you at your city office //
  - b) Could you tell me / when I can meet you / at your city office?
  - c) Could you tell / me when / I can meet you / at your city office //
  - d) Could you tell me / when I can / meet you at your city office //
97. In reading aloud a long sentence, we pause at the end of .....
- a) Consonant clusters
  - b) Comas
  - c) Sense – groups
  - d) A new equilibrium with nature
98. .... Is the change in the pitch of the voice
- a) Tone
  - b) Intonation
  - c) Rhythm
  - d) Stress



99. A change in the pitch occurs on a ..... syllable
- a) First
  - b) Unstressed
  - c) Last
  - d) Stressed
100. A falling tone begins with a pitch fairly ..... on the first syllable
- a) Medium
  - b) High
  - c) Low
  - d) None
101. If you want to make your statements more friendly, soothing and encouraging, you can use the ..... tone.
- a) Rising
  - b) Medium
  - c) Falling
  - d) Fast
102. Wh-questions are normally spoken in the ..... tone.
- a) Rising
  - b) Medium
  - c) Falling
  - d) Fast
103. If you want to make your commands polite and more like pleading, you can use the ..... tone.
- a) Medium
  - b) Falling
  - c) Rising
  - d) Ordering
104. Yes – No questions are normally spoken in the ..... tone.
- a) Falling
  - b) Rising
  - c) Medium
  - d) None
105. A fluent speech is .....
- a) Neither too fast nor too slow
  - b) Fast
  - c) Slow
  - d) Rapid
106. Which one of the given below features does not belong to formal style of speaking?
- a) Using high pitch
  - b) Slow, steady pace of speech
  - c) Using rising tone more often
  - d) Using falling tone more often
107. Which one of the given below features does not belong to informal style of speaking?
- a) Speaker does not hesitate
  - b) Speaker pauses at the end of sense-groups
  - c) No gaps in the middle of sense-groups
  - d) Usually use high pitch and rising tone
108. While presenting items of information that are important, unfamiliar, unusual or difficult, the speaker have to ..... His speech.
- a) Raise
  - b) Slow down
  - c) Use falling tone during
  - d) Stop





132. Which one of the following sentences is correctly stressed?
- a) 'This is your 'last 'chance
  - b) This 'is 'your 'last chance
  - c) 'This is 'your last 'chance
  - d) 'This 'is your 'last 'chance
133. Communication is the exchange of .....
- a) Money
  - b) Information
  - c) Goods
  - d) Voice
134. Which one of the following does not belong to the chain of communication?
- a) Telephone
  - b) Receiver
  - c) Message
  - d) Sender
135. Effective communication does not involves:
- a) Understanding the message being communicated
  - b) Using appropriate dress that suits the situation
  - c) Responding appropriately
  - d) Using appropriate voice and body language
136. Pick the most appropriate usage to the following situation  
You were absent for two days and you want the notebook of one of your friends.
- a) Give me your notebook
  - b) Give me your book otherwise I will beat you
  - c) You can write later
  - d) Could you please lend me your notebook?
137. The written form of this dialogue – ‘Once you are done with your degree, you can apply’
- a) If your degree is over, then apply
  - b) You can apply on the completion of your final year exams.
  - c) Apply after taking degree
  - d) Complete your degree and then apply
138. Which one of the following is not a reason for gaps in communication?
- a) Incorrect sentence
  - b) Inappropriate use of language
  - c) Ability to hear
  - d) Non-standard accents
139. Which one would be your appropriate response when your neighbour is playing music at a high volume, while you are studying for your exams?
- a) Listen to music later
  - b) Could you please turn down the volume a little?
  - c) I can't study for my exams
  - d) Don't play music now
140. Your lecturer has given you an assignment. You have forgotten to bring your completed assignment sheets to college. What would be your appropriate response?
- a) I'll give my assignment tomorrow
  - b) I can't give you my assignment today. I don't have it
  - c) I left behind my completed assignment at home. Could I submit it tomorrow?
  - d) I haven't brought my assignment today.

141. Which of the following is an informal / friendly greetings
- a) Good morning
  - b) Hi!
  - c) Pleased to meet you
  - d) Well done
142. The most common expression for making request is .....
- a) Sorry
  - b) Of course
  - c) Please
  - d) Certainly
143. Which one of the following is not a request?
- a) Can you shut the window?
  - b) Do you mind shutting the window?
  - c) Shut the window
  - d) Could you shut the window?
144. Which one of the following is not an expression used for giving permission?
- a) OK
  - b) Sure, go ahead
  - c) Sorry
  - d) Yes, I guess so
145. It is useful to explain the ..... Before asking permission
- a) Purpose
  - b) Expression
  - c) Response
  - d) Plan
146. The expressions used for making requests are also used for seeking.....:
- a) Expression
  - b) Situation
  - c) Purpose
  - d) Permission
147. We offer help to those who..... it
- a) Aim
  - b) Plan
  - c) Expect
  - d) Need
148. I'm very thirsty. You may respond to it by saying
- a) Can I get you a drink?
  - b) Can I get you some cold water?
  - c) Do you want me to buy some water for you?
  - d) All these.
149. Which is the expression that cannot be used for offering help?
- a) Can/May I help you?
  - b) I will help you
  - c) Do you need any help?
  - d) Would you like me to do that for you?
150. The head of a group is giving ..... to the members of the group.
- a) Instructions
  - b) Suggestions
  - c) Purpose
  - d) Aims

151. A group discussion is the communication between members of a ..... group on a topic of common concern.
- a) Common
  - b) General
  - c) Individual
  - d) Specific
152. Which is not the common purpose for holding group discussion
- a) To explore ideas and exchange information
  - b) To critique proposals or new ideas
  - c) To prepare existing policies
  - d) To look for the best solution to a problem
153. Which one is not considered to be a skill required for effective participation in group discussions
- a) Good communication skills
  - b) Interpersonal skills
  - c) Planning
  - d) Leadership skills
154. For effective participation in group discussions primarily ought to be a good.....
- a) Communicator
  - b) Critic
  - c) Listener
  - d) Schemer
155. Interpersonal skills refer to our ability to ..... with other members and carry on the conversation in a pleasant way.
- a) Speak
  - b) Communicate
  - c) Interact
  - d) Discuss
156. Leadership skills are the skills to .....
- a) To lead and inspire the team
  - b) To initiate and give the discussion a sense of direction
  - c) To summarize the discussion
  - d) All the above statement
157. We need ..... skills to solve problems
- a) To think creatively
  - b) To think out of the box
  - c) To think for innovative solutions
  - d) All these
158. If someone disagrees with your views or ideas, do not jump to the conclusion that he or she is your.....
- a) Enemy
  - b) Friend
  - c) Partner
  - d) Advisor
159. Wear a ..... on your face when you speak. It is an effective ice-break.
- a) Scorn
  - b) Smile
  - c) Surprise
  - d) Shock
160. A..... topic gives scope for argument and debate
- a) Factual
  - b) Controversial
  - c) Abstract
  - d) Subjective

161. Towards the end of the group discussion, it is necessary for one of the members to ..... the discussion.
- a) Conclude
  - b) Introduce
  - c) Summarize
  - d) Criticise
162. We make telephone calls for..... purpose
- a) Personal
  - b) Official
  - c) Business
  - d) All these
163. On certain occasions when the person you have called is unavailable, it may be necessary to leave a message for the person. .... are the items of information included in the message.
- a) Message for
  - b) Message from
  - c) re:(Subject)
  - d) Call him on
  - e) All these
164. Which one of the following are not instructions you see at public places.
- a) Pull the chain to stop the train
  - b) Break the glass in case of fire
  - c) Turn off the lights before you leave
  - d) None of these
165. If you are giving instructions, you need to do a few things. Which one of the following is right
- a) Ensure that you give them slowly and clearly
  - b) Check that the listener has understood your instructions
  - c) Offer to repeat instructions
  - d) All these
166. A group discussion is the communication between ..... of a specific group.
- a) Leaders
  - b) Members
  - c) Agents
  - d) Directors
167. A group discussion is the communication between members of a specific group on a topic of ..... interest.
- a) Common
  - b) Personal
  - c) Universal
  - d) Particular
168. Group discussions take place among student groups or teacher groups in.....institutions
- a) Business
  - b) Academic
  - c) Formal
  - d) Informal
169. Group discussion is a communication between members of a specific group and usually they are formal discussions on a ..... topic.
- a) Spontaneous
  - b) Planned
  - c) Pre-determined
  - d) Discussed

170. You should need ..... Attitude, besides having right skills in being a leader.  
a) Positive  
b) Negative  
c) Progressive  
d) Promoting
171. Believe that a few heads together can ..... issues quicker and better.  
a) Resolve  
b) Conclude  
c) Create  
d) Adjust
172. Every individual has an ..... just like you. Respect it.  
a) Idea  
b) Honour  
c) Ego  
d) Ambition
173. Accept rejection of your ideas, as long as it is reasonable and .....  
a) Logical  
b) Determined  
c) Idealistic  
d) Sensible
174. .... and case-based are the two kinds of group discussions  
a) Idea-based  
b) Topic-based  
c) Discussion-based  
d) Belief-based
175. The topic 'Literacy Programmes' in India is a ..... topic  
a) Information  
b) Current  
c) Factual  
d) Meaningful
176. Every member of a group plays..... roles with different objectives in mind.  
a) Purpose  
b) Individual  
c) Problem  
d) Productive
177. In every group discussion, the ..... Presents the topic  
a) Initiator  
b) Secretary  
c) Leader  
d) Promotor
178. If someone has an interesting idea but is unable to express it, it may be useful for another member to explain and .....  
a) Conclude  
b) Initiate  
c) Identify  
d) Elaborate
179. If we do not understand a speaker well, we should not hesitate to seek.....  
a) Conclusion  
b) Repeation  
c) Opportunity  
d) Clarification
180. .... the contribution made by other speakers  
a) Regard  
b) Consider  
c) Contribute  
d) Respect



181. .... the discussion is not considered a positive quality

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| a) Dominating | b) Honouring |
| c) Respecting | d) Promoting |

182. Situation in which communication does not take place

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| a) Formal   | b) Social      |
| c) Informal | d) Semi-formal |

**ANSWER KEY**

1. d	2. c	3. a	4. a	5. c	6. a	7. b	8. d
9. a	10. c	11. b	12. b	13. c	14. a	15. a	16. a
17. a	18. b	19. a	20. a	21. a	22. a	23. c	24. c
25. a	26. b	27. a	28. a	29. b	30. b	31. a	32. a
33. a	34. c	35. a	36. a	37. a	38. c	39. b	40. c
41. b	42. a	43. d	44. d	45. a	46. b	47. a	48. d
49. a	50. b	51. c	52. a	53. a	54. c	55. c	56. a
57. b	58. a	59. c	60. a	61. c	62. a	63. d	64. b
65. a	66. b	67. c	68. b	69. d	70. a	71. b	72. b
73. b	74. c	75. b	76. c	77. a	78. b	79. c	80. c
81. a	82. b	83. b	84. a	85. d	86. b	87. c	88. c
89. a	90. d	91. d	92. a	93. a	94. b	95. b	96. b
97. c	98. a	99. d	100. b	102. a	102. c	103. c	104. b
105. a	106. d	107. d	108. b	109. a	110. c	111. b	112. b
113. a	114. d	115. d	116. c	117. a	118. c	119. c	120. d
121. b	122. a	123. d	124. b	125. b	126. d	127. a	128. b
129. d	130. c	131. b	132. a	133. b	134. a	135. b	136. d
137. b	138. c	139. b	140. c	141. b	142. c	143. c	144. c
145. a	146. d	147. d	148. d	149. b	150. a	151. d	152. c
153. c	154. a	155. c	156. d	157. d	158. a	159. b	160. b
161. c	162. d	163. e	164. d	165. d	166. b	167. a	168. b
169. c	170. a	171. a	172. c	173. a	174. b	175. c	176. d
177. a	178. d	179. d	180. d	181. a	182. b		

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