

ENG001**FINAL-TERM****FOR MORE CONTACT 0371-0422814****QuestionNo:1** (Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone

Amessage'ssuccessdependsuponthe fulfillmentofthefollowingpoints:

- ▶ Understanding,Socialcontacts
- ▶ Investigation,Reusabilityand Analysis
- ▶ **Understanding,Social Contact,Common Medium,Transmission**
- ▶ CommonMedium,Transmission,and Understanding

QuestionNo:2 (Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone**Selectthecorrectlypunctuated sentence.**

- ▶ Spainisabeautifulcountry: thebeachesarewarm,sandy andspotlessly clean.
- ▶ Spainisabeautifulcountry; thebeachesarewarm,sandy andspotlessly clean.
- ▶ **Spainis abeautiful country,thebeachesarewarm,sandy andspotlessly clean.**
- ▶ Spainis abeautiful country;thebeache's arewarm, sandyand spotlessly clean.

QuestionNo:3 (Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone**Whichtypeofparagraph isusedtodescribepaces?**

- ▶ **Spatialorderparagraphs**
- ▶ Multi-paragraphcomposition
- ▶ Timeorderparagraphs
- ▶ Orderofimportance paragraph

QuestionNo:4 (Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone**Whichtypeofwritingdoesengageitsreadersthroughoriginalinsightandprecise language?**

- ▶ **Interesting**
- ▶ Monotonous
- ▶ Dreary
- ▶ Tedious

QuestionNo:5(Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone Click on the option you think is correct.**Howmany people aregoing to school?**

- ▶ declarative
- ▶ imperative
- ▶ exclamatory
- ▶ **interrogative**

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QuestionNo:6(Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone Choose the correct option.

Whata rainy day!

- ▶ **Exclamatorysentence**
- ▶ Imperativesentence
- ▶ Interrogativesentence
- ▶ Declarativesentence

QuestionNo:7 (Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone

Whichoneof thefollowing punctuationmarksis usedto introducea series?

- ▶ The semicolon
- ▶ **Thecolon**
- ▶ Thecomma
- ▶ The period

QuestionNo:8 (Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone

**Atransitionalexpressionbetweenindependentclausesisprecededwitha-----
--andfollowedbyacomma.**

- ▶ dash
- ▶ colon
- ▶ **semicolon**
- ▶ period

QuestionNo:9(Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone

Choosethebestoptionto completethesentence.

Brazil is England.

- ▶ bigerthan
- ▶ biggeras
- ▶ **biggerthan**
- ▶ bigeras

QuestionNo:10(Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone Choose

the correct preposition(s) to fill the gaps.

Have you read the article _____Time magazine _____Google?

- ▶ **In -on**
- ▶ on-on
- ▶ from-on
- ▶ to -on

QuestionNo:11(Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone

Choose the best option.

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The police caught the thief _____ the corner of Cascade and Plum Streets.

- ▶ in
- ▶ at
- ▶ from
- ▶ by

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one Choose the best option.

My best friend, John, is named _____ his great-grandfather.

- ▶ in
- ▶ about
- ▶ to
- ▶ after

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one Choose the best option.

Grandpa stayed up _____ two in the morning.

- ▶ for
- ▶ until
- ▶ in
- ▶ since

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one Choose the best option.

My parents have been married _____ forty-nine years.

- ▶ to
- ▶ until
- ▶ for
- ▶ since

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one Fill in the blank with appropriate verb given below.

She..... trying to pass her driving test but fail every time.

- ▶ had kept
- ▶ is keeping
- ▶ keeps
- ▶ kept

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one Choose the option that best completes the sentence.

Camels store water _____ off fat in their humps.

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- ▶ form
- ▶ by the form
- ▶ **in the form**
- ▶ with the form

Question No:17 (Marks: 1) -Please choose one
Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- ▶ **Capitalize the first word of a sentence**
- ▶ Capitalize the first word of a quoted phrase.
- ▶ Capitalize proper nouns and words derived from them.
- ▶ Capitalize the first, last, and all major words in titles and subtitles or works

Question No:18 (Marks: 1) -Please choose one
Choose the option that best describes the underlined word.

His hair was unkempt.

- ▶ dull
- ▶ **untidy**
- ▶ greasy
- ▶ long

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Choose the option that best defines the 'Courteous':

- ▶ Detestable
- ▶ Odious
- ▶ Offensive
- ▶ **Considerate**

Question No:20 (Marks: 1) -Please choose one
Which one of the following options is NOT a search engine?

- ▶ **iWon**
- ▶ Google
- ▶ Encarta
- ▶ Yahoo

Question No:21 (Marks: 2)
Name two widely accepted styles of documentation, particularly in the social sciences?

Question No:22 (Marks: 2)
Write down antonyms of 'credible' and 'near'?
Credible-incredible

Near-Far

QuestionNo:23 (Marks: 2)

Whatismeanbycliché? Explainwithexamples.

CLICHÉ: Clichésarephrasesthathavebeenexhaustedtothepointwheretheyhavecompletely lost originality or the phrases which are unrealistic are called CLICHÉ .For

example: Bilawal is as brave as lion.

Arslanisafatascow.

Question No: 24 (Marks: 3)

Choosethecorrectsignalword.

1. **Look!**The sunisrising.(Look/Above)
2. We'rehavingaparty **onSaturday**.(onSaturday/ yesterday)
3. Aliisgoingtothedoctor **onMondaymorning**.(previousnight/onMonday morning)

QuestionNo:25 (Marks: 3)

Rewriteeachsentencetofixallparallelism errors.

1. Anactorknows howto memorizehis linesandgettinginto character.
2. Tellme whereyou were,what you weredoing,andyourreasonsfordoing it.
3. Todonate money tothehomeless shelter ishelping peoplestaywarm in thewinter.

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QuestionNo:26 (Marks: 3)

Whatdoyouunderstand bytheterm 'Summary'?

Asummaryisawayofexpressingthemainideasofatextpassagethroughreportedspeech.A successful summary is not an exposition of the writer's own opinions, but a refining of the important points in an original text.

Threepointsshouldbekeptinmind:

- (1) Summariesareshorterthanoriginaltexts,
- (2) Theycontainthemainideasofatext,and
- (3) Theyareinreportedspeech.

QuestionNo:27 (Marks: 5)

Differentiate between 'Direct Speech' and 'Indirect Speech'? Give examples too.

Directspeechisquotedspeechthatispresentedwithoutmodification,asitmighthave been spoken by the original speaker. Saying exactly what someone has said is called direct speech

Forexample:Shesaid, "Today'slessonison presentations."

“PatrickHenrysaid, ‘Givemeliberty orgivemedeadh’.”

Hesaid, “I *was going*to school every day.”

'Indirect Speech' Indirect speech (sometimes called reported speech), doesn't use quotation marks to enclose what the person said and it doesn't have to be word for word. When reporting speech the tense usually changes. This is because when we use reported speech, we are usually talking about a time in the past (because obviously the person who spoke originally spoke in the past). The verbs therefore usually have to be in the past too. For example: He said he was going to the cinema.

He said that he **went** to school every day.

He said that he **would go** to school every day.

Question No: 28 (Marks: 5)

What importance does main idea of a paragraph hold in making it more communicative?

Question No: 29 (Marks: 5)

Enlist any five major strategies of essay writing?

ANALYZE:

• Break the subject (an object, event, or concept) down into part, and explain the various parts.

COMPARE:

• Show how two things are similar as well as different; include details or examples.

CONTRAST:

• Show how two things are different; include details or examples.

CRITIQUE:

• Point out both the good and bad points of something.

DEFINE:

• Give an accurate meaning of a term with enough detail to show that you really understand it.

DESCRIBE:

• Write about the subject so the reader can easily visualize it; tell how it looks or happened, including how, who, where, why.

DIAGRAM:

• Make a drawing of something, and label its parts.

DISCUSS:

• Give a complete and detailed answer, including important characteristics and main points.

ENUMERATE:

• Write in list or outline form, giving points one by one.

EVALUATE:

• Give your opinion of the value of the subject; discuss its good and bad points, strengths and weaknesses.

EXPLAIN:

- Give the meaning of something; give facts and details that make the idea easy to understand

ILLUSTRATE:

- Make the point or idea clear by giving examples.

INTERPRET:

- Tell about the importance of the subject. Explain the results of the effects of something.

JUSTIFY:

- Give good reasons that support a decision, action or event.

OUTLINE:

- Make an organized listing of the important points of a subject.

PRETEND

- Make believe/Imagine you are in a particular situation or that you are a particular person, etc., and

describe what this is like. **PROVE**

- Show that something is true by giving facts or logical reasons.

RELATE

- Show how things are alike or connected.

STATE

- Give the main points in brief, clear form.

SUMMARIZE

- Briefly cover the main points; use a paragraph form.

TRACE

- Tell about an event or process in chronological order.

Question No:30 (Marks: 5)

What is the importance of "Supporting Ideas" in making a paragraph more communicative?