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ENG001FinalTermPastPaperSolved

**QuestionNo:1**(Marks:1)-Please chooseone

Amessage'ssuccessdependsuponthefulfillmentofthefollowing points:

- ▶ Understanding,Socialcontacts
- ▶ Investigation,ReusabilityandAnalysis
- ▶ **Understanding,SocialContact,CommonMedium,Transmission**
- ▶ CommonMedium,Transmission,andUnderstanding

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**QuestionNo:2**(Marks:1)-Please chooseone

Selectthecorrectlypunctuatedsentence.

- ▶ Spainisabeautifulcountry;thebeachesare warm,sandyandspotlesslyclean.
- ▶ Spainisabeautifulcountry;thebeachesare warm,sandyandspotlesslyclean.
- ▶ **Spainisabeautifulcountry,thebeachesarewarm,sandyandspotlessly clean.**
- ▶ Spainisabeautifulcountry;thebeache'sarewarm,sandyandspotlesslyclean.

**QuestionNo:3**(Marks:1)-Please chooseone

Whichtypeofparagraphisusedtodescribepaces?

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

**QuestionNo:4**(Marks:1)-Please chooseone

Whichtypeofwritingdoesengageitsreadersthroughoriginalinsightandprecise language?

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

**QuestionNo:5**(Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone Click on the option you think is correct.

**Howmanypeoplearegoingtoschool?**

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

**QuestionNo:6**(Marks:1)-Please chooseone

Choosethecorrectoption.

**Whatarainyday!**

- ▶ **Exclamatorysentence**
- ▶ Imperative sentence
- ▶ Interrogative sentence
- ▶ Declarativesentence

**QuestionNo:7**(Marks:1)-Please chooseone

**Whichoneofthefollowingpunctuationmarksisusedtointroduceaseries?**

- ▶ The semicolon
- ▶ **Thecolon**
- ▶ Thecomma
- ▶ Theperiod

**QuestionNo:8**(Marks:1)-Please chooseone

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

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

**QuestionNo:9**(Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone

Choosethebestoptiontocompletethesentence.

**BrazilisEngland.**

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

**QuestionNo:10**(Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone Choose

the correct preposition(s) to fill the gaps.

**Haveyoureadthearticle \_\_\_\_\_ Timemagazine \_\_\_\_\_ Google?**

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

**QuestionNo:11**(Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone Choose

the best option.

**Thepolicecaughtthethief \_\_\_\_\_ thecornerofCascadeandPlumStreets.**

- ▶ in

- ▶  at
- ▶ from
- ▶ by

**QuestionNo:12**(Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone Choose the best option.

**Mybestfriend,John,isnamed\_\_\_\_\_hishgreat-grandfather.**

- ▶ in
- ▶ about
- ▶ to
- ▶  after

**QuestionNo:13**(Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone Choose the best option.

**Grandpastayedup\_\_\_\_\_twointhemorning.**

- ▶  for
- ▶ until
- ▶ in
- ▶ since

**QuestionNo:14**(Marks:1)-Pleasechooseone Choose the best option.

**Myparentshavebeenmarried\_\_\_\_\_forty-nineyears.**

- ▶ to
- ▶ until
- ▶ for
- ▶  since

**QuestionNo:15** ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one Fillintheblankwithappropriateverbgivenbelow.

**She..... tryingtopassherdrivingtestbutfailseverytime.**

- ▶ hadkept
- ▶ iskeeping
- ▶  keeps
- ▶ kept

**QuestionNo:16** ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose oneChoose the option that best completes the sentence.

**Camelsstorewater\_\_\_\_\_offattheirhumps.**

- ▶ form
- ▶ bytheform
- ▶  intheform

- ▶ with the form

**QuestionNo: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

**QuestionNo:18**(Marks:1)-Please choose one  
Choose the option that best describes the underlined word.

**H**is hair was unkempt.

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

**QuestionNo:19** ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one  
**Choose the option that best defines the 'Courteous':**

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

**QuestionNo:20**(Marks:1)-Please choose one  
**Which one of the following options is NOT a search engine?**

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

**QuestionNo:21** (Marks:2)  
**Name two widely accepted styles of documentation, particularly in the social sciences?**

**QuestionNo:22** (Marks:2)  
**Write down antonyms of 'credible' and 'near'?**

Credible-incredible

Near-Far

**QuestionNo:23** (Marks:2)

**What is meant by cliché? Explain with examples.**

**CLICHÉ: Clichés are phrases that have been exhausted to the point where they have completely lost originality or the phrases which are unrealistic are called CLICHÉ. For example: Bilawalis a brave as lion.**

Arslanis a fat as cow.

**Question No: 24** ( Marks: 3 )

Choose the correct signal word.

1. Look! The sun is rising. (Look / Above)
2. We're having a party on Saturday. (on Saturday / yesterday)
3. Ali is going to the doctor on Monday morning. (previous night / on Monday morning)

**Question No: 25** (Marks: 3)

**Rewrite each sentence to fix all parallelism errors.**

1. An actor knows how to memorize his lines and getting into character.
2. Tell me where you were, what you were doing, and your reasons for doing it.
3. To donate money to the homeless shelter is helping people stay warm in the winter.

1. An actor knows how to memorize his lines and getting into character.
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**Question No: 26** (Marks: 3)

**What do you understand by the term 'Summary'?**

A **summary** is a way of expressing the main ideas of a text passage through reported speech. A successful summary is not an exposition of the writer's own opinions, but a refining of the important points in an original text.

Three points should be kept in mind:

- (1) Summaries are shorter than original texts,
- (2) They contain the main ideas of a text, and
- (3) They are in reported speech.

**Question No: 27** (Marks: 5)

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

is quoted speech that is presented without modification, as it might have been spoken by the original speaker. Saying exactly what someone has said is called direct speech

For example: She said, "Today's lesson is on presentations."

"Patrick Henry said, 'Give me liberty or give me death'."

He said, "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.

Forexample:Hesaidhewasgoingtothecinema.  
Hesaidthathe **went**to schooleveryday.  
Hesaidthathe **would**goto schooleveryday.

**QuestionNo:28** (Marks:5)

**Whatimportancedoesmainideaofaparagraphholdinmakingitmorecommunicative?**

**QuestionNo:29** (Marks:5)

**Enlistanyfivemajorstrategiesofessaywriting?ANA**

**LYZE:**

• **Breakthesubject(anobject,event,orconcept)downintopart,andexplainthevarious parts.**

**COMPARE:**

• **Showhowtwothingsaresimilaraswellasdifferent;includedetailsorexamples.**CONT

**RAST:**

• **Showhowtwothingsaredifferent;includedetailsorexamples.**CRI

**TIQUE:**

• **Pointoutboththegoodandbadpointsofsomething.**DEF

**INE:**

• **Giveanaccuratemeaningofatermwithenoughdetailtoshowthatyoureallyunderst andit.**

**DESCRIBE:**

• **Writeaboutthesubjectsothereadercaneasilyvisualizeit;tellhowitlooksorhappene d, includinghow,who,where,why.**D

**IAGRAM:**

• **Makeadrawingofsomething,andlabelitsparts.**DIS

**CUSS:**

• **Giveacompleteanddetailedanswer,includingimportantcharacteristicsandmainpoint s.**

**ENUMERATE:**

• **Writeinlistoroutlineform,givingpointsonesbyone.**EVA

**LUATE:**

• **Giveyouropinionofthevalueofthesubject;discussitsgoodandbadpoints,strengt hsand weaknesses.**EX

**PLAIN:**

• **Givethemeaningofsomething;givefactsanddetailsthatmaketheideaeasytounderst and**

**ILLUSTRATE:**

• **Makethepointorideaclearbygivingexamples.**INT

**ERPRET:**

• 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. **OUT**

**LINE:**

• Make an organized listing of the important points of a subject. **PRE**

**TEND**

• 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 of logical reasons. **REL**

**ATE**

• Show how things are alike or connected. **ST**

**ATE**

• Give the main points in brief, clear form. **SU**

**MMARIZE**

• Briefly cover the main points; use a paragraph form. **TR**

**ACE**

• 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 ?