

List of Model

Multiple Choice Questions on L-1

Semester – I (All General Arts & Commerce Students)

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Syllabus of English Language Core Course (L1-1): Language, Variety and Stylistics

1. Language & Communication – distinctness of human language
2. Language varieties – Standard & Non-standard Language, Formal & Informal
3. Difference between Declarative and Expressive forms of language – when Statement becomes Expression
4. Register, Collocation and Style

Question Pattern

As per **The University of Burdwan notification, dated 12th December, 2022 (Reference No. Mo. CE-Sectt/ UG Exam-2022/ 261):**

“...the question pattern for L1 and L2 (L1-1 for Sem-I, L2-1 for Sem-II, L1-2 for Sem-III and L2-2 for Sem-IV) of Undergraduate Courses of Studies under CBCS will be of **MCQ pattern consisting of 30 questions carrying 2 (two) marks each having four alternative answers from the academic session 2022-23 onwards.** OMR sheets will be provided by the University for conducting these examinations.”

Section 1: Language & Communication – Distinctness of Human Language

1. ___ means communication without words.
A. Object communication
B. Written communication
C. Oral communication
D. Non-verbal communication
2. The origin of the word communication is _____.
A) Communicate
B) Communicare
C) Compute
D) Computer
3. Types of words used for verbal communication?
A) Acronyms
B) Simple
C) Technical
D) Jargons
4. The first language which we learn or speak as a child _____.
A) Jargon

B) Dialect

C) Mother Tongue

D) Vernacular

5. Which of the following shows a positive facial expression?

A) Frowning while concentrating

B) Maintaining eye contact

C) Smiling continuously

D) Rolling up your eyes

6. By what method we can know what the receiver understood or got the message

A) transmitting

B) feedback

C) message

D) listening

7. What is a sentence?

A) A group of ideas.

B) A group of words that communicate a complete thought.

C) A set of rules to write correctly.

D) A set of words that is grammatically correct.

8. Which type of word is generally not used in verbal communication.

A) Technical

B) Simple

C) Easy

D) Local Language

9. _____ can be presented by face

A) Gestures

B) Body Language

C) Para Language

D) Expressions

10. _____ are a group of words that together act as a grammatical units.

A) Imperative

B) Interrogative

C) Phrase

D) Exclamatory

11. Using abbreviations in communication leads to which type of communication barrier

A) Language/ Linguistic

B) Physical

C) Cultural

D) Organisational

12. which can be used to overcome the communication barrier

A) Using a translator

B) By writing a letter

C) Not communicating at all

D) Using your own language

13. Which of the following is NOT a communication barrier?

A) Linguistic barrier

B) Interpersonal barrier

C) Financial barrier

D) Organisational barrier

14. Straight body posture shows what?

A) Pride

B) Professionalism

C) Confidence

D) Humility

15. Which of the following is a positive facial expression?

A) Staring hard

B) Wrinkled forehead

C) Looking somewhere else

D) Nodding while listening

16. Which of the following is not an element of the communication cycle?

A) Channel

B) Receiver

C) Time

D) Sender

17. is not a communication barrier?

A) Language

B) Culture

C) Habits

D) Physical

18. Which of the following is quick and clear method of communication

A) e-mail

B) notices/posters

C) face-to-face informal communication

D) business meetings

19. Visual communication are dependent on what factors?

A) Signs, symbols and pictures

B) Text messages

C) Posture

D) Body language

20. Which part of the sentence contains two independent clauses joined by conjunction?

A) Compound Sentences

B) Simple Sentences

C) Complex Sentences

D) Compound-Complex Sentences

21. If there is the absence of feedback then it will lead to

A) Mistrust

B) Communication Barrier

C) Interference

D) None of the above

22. is an instance of non-verbal communication.

A) A speech

B) Proximity

- C) A notice
- D) An e-mail

23. ___ describes all forms of human communication that are not verbal.

- A) prosody
- B) vocalics
- C) haptics

D) para language

24. Normally communication is ___, wherein the information or message is transferred from one person to another.

- A) impersonal**
- B) interpersonal
- C) personal
- D) important

25. A ___ connects the sender to the receiver.

- A) Channel**
- B) Noise
- C) Communication
- D) feedback

26. The ___ in the usage of words may be a serious barrier to effective communication.

- A) disturbance
- B) discrimination
- C) disorder**
- D) distortion

27. Dialogic listening is also known as ___.

- A) therapeutic
- B) appreciative**
- C) relational
- D) evaluative

28. Unclarified assumptions in communication can lead to ___ and ___.

- A) premature evaluation, poor listening
- B) lack of planning, physical barriers
- C) information overload, selective perception

D) confusion, misunderstanding

29. Communication helps managers utilize ___ and ___ in the most effective and efficient manner.

- A) employees, organization
- B) control, evaluation of performance
- C) plans, goals

D) manpower, resources

30. Which one of the following is correct: the process of communication.

- A) encoding, receiver, message, response, feedback, the sender
- B) sender, encoding, message, decoding, receiver, response, feedback**
- C) sender, response encoding, message, decoding, receiver, feedback
- D) sender, decoding, message, encoding, receiver, response, feedback

Section 2: Language varieties – Standard & Non-standard Language, Formal & Informal

31. What is a dialect?

- A) Dialects are mutually unintelligible forms of a language that differs in systematic ways.
- B) Dialects are intelligible forms of a language that differs in systematic ways.
- C) Dialects are mutually intelligible forms of a language that differs in systematic ways.**
- D) Dialects are unintelligible forms of a language that differs in systematic ways.

32. What factors contribute to language variation?

- A) Geographical and social**
- B) Social and psychological
- C) Physical and geographical
- D) Geographical, Social, physical and psychological

33. What constitute a speech community?

- A) A regionally or socially defined social group where the members share a language variety**
- B) A group that share the different language, speech characteristics and identity
- C) Persons who know about language
- D) A group that does not share a language, speech characteristics and identity

34. What is the Creole Continuum?

- A) A spectrum of speech samples
- B) A continuous spectrum of speech varieties ranging from the Creole to the standard language**
- C) A broken spectrum of speech varieties ranging from the Creole to the Standard language
- D) A continuous spectrum of Creole speech varieties

35. Language variation according to the users is called...

- A) register
- B) dialect**
- C) lingua franca
- D) pidgin

36. Language variation according to the situations is called....

- A) register**
- B) dialect
- C) lingua franca
- D) pidgin

37. Language vary from one place to another called.....

- A) Geographical variation**
- B) Contextual variation
- C) Social variations
- D) All of these

38. Which of the following is not the rule of language?

- A) Socialization
- B) Linguistics
- C) Contextualization
- D) Lexicalization**

39. A defining features of language is

- A) Its symbol are arbitrary
- B) Has grammar generically determined
- C) Easily learned by children

D) All of these

40. here is no natural connection between the word or sound and thing it denotes.

A) Arbitrariness

- B) Cultural transition
- C) Displacement
- D) Quality

41. In register (informal language that may cause offence) is.....

- A) Humorous
- B) Archaic

C) Vulgar slang

D) Rare

42. Depending on the relations between participants in register is.....

A) Tenor

- B) Mode
- C) Field
- D) All of these

43. When did the term register originated

- A) 1953
- B) 1954
- C) 1955

D) 1956

44. Who originated the term register

A) Halliday

B) Thomas Bertram Reid

- C) Dell Hymens
- D) None of these

45. What is isogloss?

- A) A group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words.
- B) The language or dialect spoken by the ordinary people in a particular country or region.

C) A line on a dialect map marking the boundary between linguistic features.

D) an individual's distinctive and unique use of language, including speech.

46. Where do you need to use formal language?

- A) Home
- B) With relatives

C) Work

D) With your friends

47. According to Tomasello, there is one important difference between animal and human communication. It is:

- A) humans can communicate emotions
- B) animals can communicate emotions

C) animals communicate to ensure their own welfare

D) humans communicate to ensure their own welfare

48. Animal communication often uses visual, auditory, chemical, electrical means to convey information. These are examples of:

A) a symbol

B) a signal

C) a non-verbal gesture

D) nonverbal communication

49. Our body posture, gestures, and eye gaze are examples of:

A. signals

B. nonverbal communication

C. verbal communication

D. computer mediated communication

50. Language variation according to the users' position in society is...

A) register

B) dialect

C) sociolect

D) idiolect

51. It is the study of language in social contexts.

A) Pragmatics

B) Semantics

C) Sociolinguistics

D) Psycholinguistics

52. What are the two categories of most of the words in the English language?

A) standard and nonstandard

B) ordinary and slang

C) standard and substandard

D) slang and nonstandard

53. _____ does not follow all the rules of grammar and often includes slang.

A) Nonstandard English

B) Regular English

C) Standard English

D) None of the above

54. _____ is the language of college, business, and the media.

A) Standard English

B) Nonstandard English

C) Ordinary English

D) Slang

55. Why do many people think that nonstandard terms are acceptable in writing?

A) because nonstandard terms are shorter than standard English terms

B) because standard terms sound impersonal

C) because they are often used in speech

D) none of the above

56. Which of the following is not an example of a slang expression?

A) Phat

B) What's up

C) Dissed

D) Welcome

57. Select the answer that uses standard English correctly:

- A) I must of left my coat somewhere in the park.
- B) I must have left my coat somewhere in the park.**
- C) I must have left my coat somewheres in the park.
- D) The sentence is written in standard English.

58. Select the answer that uses standard English correctly:

- A) The construction workers be taking their hard hats everywhere they go.
- B) The construction workers take their hard hats everywhere they goes.
- C) The construction workers take their hard hats everywhere they go.**
- D) The construction workers be taking their hard hats everywhere they goes.

59. Identify the sentence written in standard English from the following options:

- A) I am going to tell you a story.**
- B) I gonna tell you a story.
- c) I wanna sleep now.
- d) I dunno where she has kept my book.

60. Replace the italicized word with a non-offensive term: He has earned reputation as a *hack*

- A) Doctor
- B) Journalist**
- C) Computer Hacker
- D) Engineer

61. Replace the italicized word with a non-offensive term: Consult a *quack* for your cough

- A) Doctor**
- B) Journalist
- C) Computer Hacker
- D) Engineer

62. Replace the italicized word with a non-offensive term: Don't hate the *niggers*

- A) Black people**
- B) White people
- C) Colonized people
- D) Aboriginal people

63. In which of the following the adjective is not followed by the correct preposition?

- A) slow at doing something
- B) renowned for something
- C) suitable in something**
- D) different from someone/something

64. In which of the following the adjective is not followed by the correct preposition?

- A) eager for news
- B) responsible for something
- C) bad in doing something**
- D) clever at something

Section 3: Difference between Declarative and Expressive forms of language – when Statement becomes Expression

65. Which of these is an assertive sentence?

A) Why waste time in reading trash?

B) I wish that I were healthy again.

C) How beautiful is the rainbow!

D) Please have a look at the brochure.

66. Convert the following interrogative sentence to an assertive sentence:

Who would not love his country?

A) No one loves his country.

B) Everyone loves his country.

C) Someone loves his country.

D) Everyone loves the country.

67. Convert the following exclamatory sentence to an assertive sentence:

Hurrah! We have one the match.

A) Hurrah, we have one the match.

B) We won the match.

C) We rejoice to have won the match.

D) We have won the match, hurrah.

68. Convert the following simple sentence to a compound sentence :

Besides being rude, he was also arrogant.

A) He was rude and arrogant.

B) He was not only rude but also arrogant.

C) He was not only arrogant but also rude.

D) He was being rude and arrogant.

69. Which of these conjunctions is not used in the transformation of simple into compound sentences?

A) Alternative conjunctions

B) Illative conjunctions

C) Cumulative conjunctions

D) Complex conjunctions

70. Which of the conjunctions is used in the following transformation?

Simple : Besides being pretty, she is intelligent.

Compound : Not only is she pretty, but she is also intelligent.

A) Alternative conjunctions

B) Illative conjunctions

C) Cumulative conjunctions

D) Adversative conjunctions

71. Convert the following compound sentence into a simple sentence :

We must eat, or we cannot live.

A) We must live to eat.

B) We must eat to live.

C) We can't live if we eat.

D) We can't eat if we live.

72. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom: A blue book

A) A book of secrets

B) A book of medicines

C) A government report

D) A report of diagnosis by doctor

73. Select the most appropriate idiom of the given meaning: Get fired from the job

A) Ivory tower

B) Hit below the belt

C) Idle hands are devil's tools

D) Job is terminated

74. Match the phrasal verbs in Column-A with their meaning in Column-B:

Column-A		Column-B	
(i)	Look into	a.	Admire; respect
(ii)	Look up to	b.	Be careful; beware
(iii)	Look out	c.	Despise
(iv)	Look down on	d.	Investigate

A) i - d, ii - a, iii - b, iv - c

B) i - a, ii - b, iii - c, iv - d

C) i - c, ii - a, iii - d, iv - b

D) i - b, ii - a, iii - c, iv - d

75. Which type of sentence must end with a question mark?

A) interrogative

B) imperative

C) exclamative

D) declarative

76. A sentence that is used to give someone an order or a command is an _____ sentence.

A) interrogative

B) imperative

C) exclamative

D) declarative

77. "Sit down and be quiet!" What type of sentence is this?

A) exclamative

B) imperative

C) interrogative

D) declarative

78. The usual FORM of a declarative sentence is

- A) to make a statement
- B) subject-verb**
- C) a period or full-stop
- D) subject-clause

79. Identify the correct expressive form of the following declarative form given in italics. Just Identify the appropriate expressive form from the options:

I feel overjoyed when I see a rainbow in the sky

- A) face became pale
- B) clenched his fist
- C) clenched his fist

D) heart leaps up

80. Identify the correct expressive form of the following declarative form given in italics. Just Identify the appropriate expressive form from the options:

Sankha felt nervous

- A) face became pale**
- B) clenched his fist
- C) clenched his fist
- D) heart leaps up

81. Identify the correct expressive form of the following declarative form given in italics. Just Identify the appropriate expressive form from the options:

Rabin was angry

- A) face became pale
- B) clenched his fist
- C) clenched his fist / clattered his teeth/ flexed his muscle**
- D) heart leaps up

82. Identify the correct expressive form of the following declarative form given in italics. Just Identify the appropriate expressive form from the options:

Raka is quite handsome

- A) face became pale
- B) clenched his fist
- C) clenched his fist / clattered his teeth/ flexed his muscle

D) an angel without wings

Questions: 83-90: In each of the following questions an idiomatic expression and its four possible meanings are given. Find out the Correct Meaning of the idiomatic expression and mark the number of that meaning as your answer.

83. Have a feet of Clay

- A) Hiding something
- B) Very Innocent
- C) No Noise of Walking

D) Full of Faults

84. To end in smoke

- A) To ruin oneself correct**
- B) To overcome someone
- C) To excite great applause
- D) To make completely understand

85. Far Cry

A) a long way off

B) an abstract idea

C) Out of reach

D) an impractical idea

86. Break the Ice

A) To do something with courage

B) To speak first after long silence

C) To win a prize

D) To win some one heart

87. A wild goose chase

A) To be insensitive to criticism

B) A fuss over a trifling matter

C) To speak boastfully of oneself

D) An absurdly hopeless enterprise

88. Backstairs Influence

A) Secret and unfair influence

B) Political Influence

C) Deserving and proper influence

D) Backing Influence

89. Hand in Glove

A) Very close to each other

B) Associates in some action

C) Constantly fighting

D) Suspicious of each other

90. By Hook or by Crook

A) By request

B) By noble means

C) By Permission

D) By any means

Section 4: Register, Collocation and Style

91. Identify the Register of the italicized words

King of *Spades* and Queen of *Hearts*

A) Game of Cards

B) Meteorology

C) Stock market

D) Industry

92. Identify the Register of the italicized words

Heavy rain due to *deep depression*

A) Game of Cards

B) Meteorology

C) Stock market

D) Industry

93. Identify the Register of the italicized words

He knows how to predict the *bear and bull markets*

A) Game of Cards

- B) Meteorology
- C) Stock market**
- D) Industry

94. Identify the Register of the italicized words

Huge investment is required for modernizing the *plant*

- A) Game of Cards
- B) Meteorology
- C) Stock market

D) Industry

Questions 95-100: Identify the words having sexist bias

95. Manpower

A) Workforce

- B) Mankind
- C) Fathering
- D) Mothering

96. Mankind

A) Workforce

B) Humanity

- C) Fathering
- D) Mothering

97. Fathering

A) Workforce

B) Mankind

C) Begetting

D) Mothering

98. Policeman

A) Workforce

B) Mankind

C) Police Officer

D) Mothering

99. Postman

A) Workforce

B) Mankind

C) Postal Worker

D) Mothering

100. Chairman

A) Workforce

B) Chairperson

C) Fathering

D) Mothering

101. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of language?

A) Language is arbitrary.

B) Language is concrete.

C) Language is self-reflexive.

D) Language is ambiguous.

102. Which of the following is NOT true of connotative meanings?

- A) Meanings change over time.
- B) Meanings are based on personal positive or negative perception.
- C) Meanings vary depending upon life experiences.

D) Meanings have concrete definition.

103. Saying “LOL” when responding to someone in a technology environment is an example of

- A) Linguistic sensitivity.
- B) Denotation.
- C) Connotation.

D) Jargon.

104. Using inclusive language when you are with a wide swath of people is also known as:

- A) coordinated management of meaning

B) linguistic sensitivity

- C) pragmatic meaning
- D) concrete language

105. Which of these is an example of an informal register?

A) a text message to a friend

- B) a discussion with the President of the United States about foreign policy
- C) asking a professor you don't know well to answer a question
- D) an essay on linguistics in a published journal

106. Formal registers are often used to create a tone of objective _____.

- A) narration
- B) characters
- C) poetry

D) facts

107. What is the main function of colloquial style?

A) communication

- B) aesthetic function
- C) producing function
- D) rational cognition

108. what effect does the usage of colloquial style in books?

- A) realistic
- B) bookish
- C) literary

D) authentic

109. what style does not require emotive words?

A) official document style

- B) newspaper style
- C) belles-lettres
- D) scientific style

110. What does lexical mean?

A) morphology

B) vocabulary

- C) grammar
- D) tenses

111. What does contextual mean?

- a. pragmatics
- b. phonology
- c. phonetics
- d. semantics

112. Which of the following is the smallest unit within a language system?

- a. phoneme
- b. morpheme
- c. word
- d. syntax

113. Which of the following definition is consistent with discourse?

- a. beyond the level of sentence
- b. put words together
- c. meaning
- d. unit of speech

114. What is a lemma?

- a. type of morpheme
- b. type of phoneme
- c. phonological representation
- d. type of semantic

115. Repetition of several successive conjunctions:

- a. polysyndeton
- b. parallelism
- c. pun
- d. asyndeton

Some Important Instructions

INSTRUCTIONS

- Fill boxes in BLUE/BLACK ball point pen only.

1. FULL NAME
(IN CAPITAL LETTER)

2. FULL SIGNATURE
OF THE CANDIDATE

- Darken the circles by BLUE/BLACK ball point pen only.

	A	B	C	D
01	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
02	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- Do not write anything else on this OMR sheet.
- Darken the circles only like this.



- And not like this.



Some Important Instructions

EXAMPLE:

IF YOUR ROLL NO IS “06393”
YOU MUST DARKEN AS SHOWN BELOW

Roll No.				
0	6	3	9	3
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>				
<input type="radio"/>				
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>				
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>				
<input type="radio"/>				
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

IF YOUR QUESTION SET CODE IS **D**
YOU MUST DARKEN AS SHOWN BELOW

Question Set Code	
A	<input type="radio"/>
B	<input type="radio"/>
C	<input type="radio"/>
D	<input checked="" type="radio"/>