

ENG001 - Elementary English Solved final Term Papers For Final Term Exam Preparation

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A message's success depends upon the fulfillment of the following points:

- ▶ Understanding, Social contacts
- ▶ Investigation, Reusability and Analysis
- ▶ **Understanding, Social Contact, Common Medium, Transmission**
- ▶ Common Medium, Transmission, and Understanding

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Select the correctly punctuated sentence.

- ▶ Spain is a beautiful country: the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.
- ▶ Spain is a beautiful country; the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.
- ▶ **Spain is a beautiful country, the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.**
- ▶ Spain is a beautiful country; the beache's are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which type of paragraph is used to describe spaces?

- ▶ **Spatial order paragraphs**
- ▶ Multi-paragraph composition
- ▶ Time order paragraphs
- ▶ Order of importance paragraph

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which type of writing does engage its readers through original insight and precise language?

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

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Click on the option you think is correct.

How many people are going to school?

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

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Choose the correct option.

What a rainy day!

- ▶ **Exclamatory sentence**
- ▶ Imperative sentence
- ▶ Interrogative sentence
- ▶ Declarative sentence

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following punctuation marks is used to introduce a series?

- ▶ The semicolon
- ▶ **The colon**
- ▶ The comma
- ▶ The period

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

**A transitional expression between independent clauses is preceded with a -----
--and followed by a comma.**

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

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

Brazil is _____ England.

- ▶ bigger than
- ▶ bigger as
- ▶ **bigger than**
- ▶ bigger as

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Choose the best option.

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.

Shetrying to pass her driving test but fails 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 _____ of fat in their humps.

- ▶ 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

Question No: 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: Bilawal is as brave as lion.

Arslan is as 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.

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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.

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 of 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?

1) *This is one of the side _____ of this medication.*

- *Affects*

- *Effect*

2) _____ are phrases that have been exhausted to the point where they have completely lost originality.

- *Clichés*
- *Redundancy*
- *Euphemism*

- *Slang*

3) Transition word can be used to link _____ from different sentences.

- *Verb*
- *Ideas*
- *Euphemistic expressions*

- *Redundant expressions*

4) My brother wills _____ money from me.

- *Borrow*
- *Borrowed*
- *Borrowing*
- *None of the above*

5) Choose the form of the verb that correctly completes the sentence when Dad pays the sitter, he notices that her pant legs _____ red spots all over them

- *Has*
 - *Have*
- 6) *My house is as _____ as your house.*
- *Bigger*
 - *Biggest*
 - *Big*
 - *The biggest*
- 7) *Choose the correct preposition(s) to fill the gaps. Have you read the article _____ time magazine _____ google.*
- *From – on*
 - *In – on*
 - *To – on*
 - *On – on*
- 8) *Ambiguity cannot be syntactical*
- *True*
 - *False*
- 9) *Select the correct option. He meet me as _____ though the door.*
- *Will come*
 - *Had come*
 - *Was coming*
 - *Come*

10) Choose the option that correctly fills the blanks. I refused to _____ the fact that the ring is lost.

- Accepted
- Accept
- Except
- Aexcept