Hutatma Rajguru Mahavidyalaya, Rajgurunagar

Academic Year-2021-22

T.Y.B.A. Compulsory English SEM- V

$\label{eq:multiple} \textbf{Multiple Choice Questions on SEM-V}$

1)	What	was the name of Lady Drakmanton's husband?
	a.	Smithly-Dubbs
	b.	Sir Patrick
	c.	Sir James
	d.	Milly
2)	The t	heme of 'The Phantom Luncheon' is
	a.	Kindness
	b.	Love
	c.	Hospitality
	d.	Prejudice
3)	The s	tory 'The Phantom Luncheon' ended with
	a.	Happiness
	b.	Disgust
	c.	Revenge
	d.	A twist
4)	Milly	, who resembles
	a.	Smithly-Dubbs
	b.	Sir James
	c.	Ellen Niggle
	d.	Lady Drakmanton
5)	The n	ext day Lady Drakmanton made some marked variations in her usual
	a.	Bathroom effects
	b.	Garden effects
	c.	Kitchen effects
	d.	Toilet effects

6) Who is the writer of the lesson 'The Phantom Luncheon'?

a. Jiddu Krishnamurti b. Ruskin Bond c. H.H. Munro d. Leo Tolstoy 7) What was the pen name of Hector Hugh Munro? a. J. K. Rowling b. George Eliot c. Saki d. Joe Hill 8) Jiddu Krishnamurti raises the crucial issue of----a. Poverty b. Agriculture c. Joblessness d. Education 9) According to Jiddu Krishnamurti, the function of education is to ----, inwardly as well as outwardly, the fear that destroys human thought, human relationship and love. a. Sophisticate b. Educate c. Advocate d. Eradicate 10) To live to find out for yourself what is true, and you can do this only when there is a ----, when there is continuous revelation inwardly, within yourself. a. Freedom b. Emancipation c. Slavery d. Sadness 11)Living safely generally means leaving in ---- and therefore in fear. a. Imitation b. Realization

c. Imagination

d.	Dream
12)The	function of education is to understand the whole process of?
a.	Life
b.	Philosophy
c.	Earning
d.	Education
13)Who	wrote "God Sees the Truth, But Waits"?
a.	Leo Tolstoy
b.	Maxim Gorky
c.	Fyodor Dostoevsky
d.	God
14)Who	wrote the book 'War and Peace'?
a.	Jiddu Krishnamurti
b.	Ruskin Bond
c.	H.H. Munro
d.	Leo Tolstoy
15)Wha	t is Semyonich's first name?
a.	Makar
b.	Leo
c.	Ragnar
d.	Akar
16)"Goo	I Sees the Truth, But Waits" is set in
a.	Prussia
b.	Russia
c.	Soviet Union
d.	Germany
17)Who	is the protagonist of 'God Sees the Truth but Waits by Leo Tolstoy?
a.	Semyonich
b.	Tolstoy
c.	Aksionov
d.	Aksionov's Wife

18) What is the theme of the story, "God Sees the Truth, But Waits"?
a. Revenge
b. Forgiveness
c. Love
d. Anger
19) Where is the fair Aksionov is heading to at the start of the story?
a. Samara
b. Nizhny
c. Moscow
d. St Petersburg.
20) How many shops does Aksionov own at the beginning of the story?
a. 3
b. 2
c. 1
d. 0
21) Who is the main character introduced at the beginning of "God Sees the Truth
but Waits"?
a. Vladimir Dmitrich Aksionov
b. Ivan Vladimir Ivanov
c. Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov
d. Dmitrich Vladimir Nishny
22) What did Aksionov do excessively at one time, but give up after marriage?
a. Drink.
b. Eat.
c. Gamble
d. Smoke.
23) "chidden" means
a. Scolded
b. Happy
c. Lovely
d. Sad

24) What is the pond edged with?	
a. Grayish leaves	
b. Reeds	
c. Trees	
d. Sun	
25) Which of the following neutral colors are NOT mentioned in the poem?	
a. Beige	
b. White	
c. Gray	
d. Grayish	
26) Each stanza has four lines, this is called a	
a. Rhyming couplet	
b. Iambic Pentameter	
c. Sestet	
d. Quatrain	
27) What does 'tedious' mean?	
a. Difficult	
b. Complexity	
c. Gentle and calming	
d. Boring or tiresome	
28) Hardy is called the novelist of	
a. The Wessex Region	
b. The Lake Districts	
c. The Mining Countryside	
d. The Scottish Highlands	
29) Which of the following is a poetical collection of Hardy?	
a. Heartbreak House	
b. The Skin Game	
c. Poems of the Past and the Present	
d. The Inn of Tranquility	
30)Hardy was honored with	

	a. Knighthood	
	b. The Nobel Prize	
	c. Order of Merit	
	d. Lake Side	
31)	From what perspective is 'Neutral Tones' written?	
	a. First Person	
	b. Second Person	
	c. Third person	
	d. None of these	
32)	The poem begins and ends with the pond. Therefore, what word best describes	
	the general structure of the poem?	
	a. Circular	
	b. Linear	
	c. Triangular	
	d. Unrounded	
33)	We stood by a pond that day.	
	a. Winter	
	b. Summer	
	c. Spring	
	d. Autumn	
24	« 1·11 »	
34)	"chidden" means	
	a. Scolded	
	b. Happy	
	c. Lovely	
2.5	d. Sad	
35)	What is the pond edged with?	
	a. Grayish leaves	
	b. Reeds	
	c. Trees	
	d. Sun	

36) Which of the following neutral colors are NOT mentioned in the poem?	
a. Beige	
b. White	
c. Gray	
d. Grayish	
37) Each stanza has four lines, this is called a	
a. Rhyming couplet	
b. Iambic Pentameter	
c. Sestet	
d. Quatrain	
38) What does 'tedious' mean?	
a. Difficult	
b. Complexity	
c. Gentle and calming	
d. Boring or tiresome	
39)Hardy is called the novelist of	
<u>C</u>	
39) Hardy is called the novelist of	
39)Hardy is called the novelist of a. The Wessex Region	
39)Hardy is called the novelist ofa. The Wessex Regionb. The Lake Districts	
 39)Hardy is called the novelist of a. The Wessex Region b. The Lake Districts c. The Mining Countryside 	
39)Hardy is called the novelist of a. The Wessex Region b. The Lake Districts c. The Mining Countryside d. The Scottish Highlands	
39)Hardy is called the novelist of a. The Wessex Region b. The Lake Districts c. The Mining Countryside d. The Scottish Highlands 40)Which of the following is a poetical collection of Hardy?	
39)Hardy is called the novelist of a. The Wessex Region b. The Lake Districts c. The Mining Countryside d. The Scottish Highlands 40)Which of the following is a poetical collection of Hardy? a. Heartbreak House	
39)Hardy is called the novelist of a. The Wessex Region b. The Lake Districts c. The Mining Countryside d. The Scottish Highlands 40)Which of the following is a poetical collection of Hardy? a. Heartbreak House b. The Skin Game	
 39)Hardy is called the novelist of a. The Wessex Region b. The Lake Districts c. The Mining Countryside d. The Scottish Highlands 40)Which of the following is a poetical collection of Hardy? a. Heartbreak House b. The Skin Game c. Poems of the Past and the Present 	
 39) Hardy is called the novelist of a. The Wessex Region b. The Lake Districts c. The Mining Countryside d. The Scottish Highlands 40) Which of the following is a poetical collection of Hardy? a. Heartbreak House b. The Skin Game c. Poems of the Past and the Present d. The Inn of Tranquility 	

c. Order of Merit

42) From what perspective is 'Neutral Tones' written?

d. Lake Side

a.	First Person
b.	Second Person
c.	Third person
d.	None of these
43)The p	poem begins and ends with the pond. Therefore, what word best describes
the ge	eneral structure of the poem?
a.	Circular
b.	Linear
c.	Triangular
d.	Unrounded
44)We si	tood by a pond that day.
a.	Winter
b.	Summer
c.	Spring
d.	Autumn
45) 'Have	e You Got a Brook in Your Little Heart' was first published in
a.	1924
b.	2000
c.	1836
d.	1893
46) 'Have	e You Got a Brook in Your Little Heart' is a poem written by
a.	Emily Dickinson
b.	Wilfred Owen
c.	Virginia Woolf
d.	Emily Bronte
47)Have	you got a brook in your little heart, whereflowers blow.
a.	Draught
b.	bashful
c.	parching
d.	brook
48)	published the first edition of the poems of Emily Dickinson in 1893.

a.	Mary Ann Evans
b.	G Vinnie
с.	Mabel Todd
d.	George Eliot
49)The p	oem "Have you got a brook in your little heart" appears in Emily
Dicki	nson's
a.	Complete Poems
b.	Incomplete Poems
c.	Poems
d.	Moments of Visions
50) What	t was the full name of Emily Dickinson?
a.	Emily Elizabeth Dickinson
b.	Emily Elia Dickinson
c.	Emily Evan Dickinson
d.	Emily Elanski Dickinson
Questions or	
	rive stopped the bus
	nancially
B. Ex	•
	oruptly
D. No	
	g autumn, colourful leaves can be seen falling from
trees.	1
	rerywhere
B. Ve	
C. Ge	
D. Lo	udiy
53. My g	randmother always smiled

A. Cheerfully	
B. Sadly	
C. Never	
D. Yesterday	
54. After the party, confetti was stroven	
54. After the party, confetti was strewn	
A. Blandly	
B. Everywhere	
C. Later	
D. Carefully	
55. It's time to go	
A. Before	
B. Now	
C. Yesterday	
D. Lightly	
56. Andescribes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.	
A. Adjective	
B. Noun C. Adverb	
Conjunction	
57. Adverb of say when something happens.	
A. Time	
B. Manner	
C. FrequencyD. Degree	
D. Degree	
58. In order to take helpful notes during class, it is important to understand your instructors' style of lecturing.	
a. True	
b. False	
59. Note-taking should take place	
a. During Class	

- b. While reading textbook assignments
 c. In preparation for an exam
 d. All of the above

 60. It is essential for students to take good notes during class because studies show that we forget 50% of what hear immediately after.

 a. True
 - a. Truc
 - b. False
- 61. Before a class begins, it is important to
 - a. Text your friends and let them know where you are
 - b. Review notes from reading assignments and previous lectures
 - c. Mentally prepare yourself by clearing your mind of any distractions
 - d. Both B and C
- 62. It is crucial that a student write down everything their instructor says during a lecture.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 63. Lecture notes should include a variety of information:
 - a. Groups of people
 - b. Vocabulary relating to the lecture topic
 - c. Amounts, ratios, formulas, proportions
 - d. All of the above
- 64. Note-taking methods include rubrics style, charting, outlining, mapping and Cornell
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 65. The essential elements of paragraph writing are:
 - a. Understanding topic, writers' intelligence and length
 - b. Unity, order, coherence and completeness
 - c. Details, continuity and information
 - d. Introduction, conclusion and body

- 66. A paragraph can never end with an exclamation mark. True or false?a. True
 - b. False
- 67. What is the first sentence of a paragraph called?
 - a. The introductory sentence
 - b. The exclusive sentence
 - c. The topic sentence
 - d. The first sentence
- 68. The final paragraph of an article can begin with which of the following words?
 - a. Inadvertently.
 - b. Furthermore, or secondly.
 - c. In conclusion or finally
 - d. Beautifully
- 69. Good paragraphs should do what?
 - a. Highlight the main idea.
 - b. Support the main idea.
 - c. Connect to the next point.
 - d. All of the above
- 70. A paragraph can be defined as what?
 - a. A collection of sentences organised on the basis of a single thought or idea or subject
 - b. A minimum of hundred words.
 - c. Writing that contains graphs.
 - d. A complete story or article or essay.
- 71. A References is...
- a. A variable that holds memory address.
- b. A Alias to an existing variable.
- c. Alias to an existing variable and holds memory address.
- d. None of the above
- 72. The secondary source of information comprised of...
- a. Text books and research monographs.
- b. Subject periodicals and encyclopaedias

- c. Indexing and Abstracting periodicals
- d. Bibliography and patents
- 73. Which of the following is an advantage of reference?
- a. Safer
- b. Easier to use
- c. Time consuming
- d. Both A and B
- 74. Research periodicals are which category of sources?
- a. Primary
- b. Secondary
- c. Tertiary
- d. Non documentary.
- 75. Article published in research journal are...
- a. Reference sources
- b. Secondary sources
- c. Primary sources
- d. Tertiary sources

Combine each of the following pairs of simple sentences into a compound sentence.

76. I rang the bell. Nobody came to the door.

Answer: I rang the bell, *but* nobody came to the door.

77. The clothes were put out in the morning. The clothes are not dry.

Answer: The clothes were put out in the morning, *still* they are not dry.

78. Punit is clever. Punit is kind.

Answer: Punit is not only clever but also kind.

79. The problem is complex. It is interesting.

Answer: The problem is *not only* complex *but also* interesting.

Combine each of the following pairs of simple sentences into a complex sentence.

80. Zakir took me out to lunch. I went to see zakir.

Answer: Zakir took me out to lunch *when* I went to see zakir.

81. The woman put the bag down. The bag was very heavy.

Answer: The woman put the bag down *because* it was very heavy.

82. The guavas are not sweet. The guavas are large.

Answer: *Though* the guavas are large, they are not sweet.

83. You cannot reach the fan. Stand on the stool.

Answer: Stand on the stool *because you cannot reach the fan.*

Combine each of the following pairs of simple sentences into a single simple sentence.

84. You play the tabla. You play it very well.

Answer: You play the tabla *very well*.

85. She works hard. She wants to pass the test.

Answer: She works hard *to pass the test*.

Categorize the following sentences as assertive (declarative), interrogative and imperative sentences.

86. Surya is the best student of this class.

Answer: Assertive sentence

87. Do you need more curry?

Answer: Yes- No question.

88. Let the dog be there.

Answer: Imperative sentence

89. Drive slow.

Answer: Imperative sentence.

90. The word communication is derived from

a) communicare

b) comunnicare c) comunicare d) communnicare
 91. There is a barrier to communication when words are uttered in asense. a) negative b) positive c) polite d) good 92. Personal appearance is an element of non-verbal communication.
 a) True b) False 93. Which of these is not an element of non- verbal communication? a) Personal appearance b) Posture c) Eye contact d) Name of the speaker
94. Which of these is the greatest means of conveying information? a) Writing b) Words c) Signs d) Pictures
95. Which of these is a main element of non-verbal communication?a) The volume of the speakerb) Name of the speakerc) Name of the listenerd) Age of the speaker
96. Which of these factors is not required for communication growth? a) Growth in size of organizations b) Negative atmosphere c) Globalization d) Public relations
97. Every organization has a social responsibility. a) True

b) False

98. Which of this element is not involved in the process of communication?a) Pipeb) Senderc) Messaged) Channel
99. A sender is the person who transmits a message.a) Trueb) False
 100. For effective communication, which of these commandments should one not follow? a) Objective of communication b) Inadequate medium c) Clarity d) Adequate medium
101. Which of these is not considered in a telephonic conversation?a) The tone of the speakerb) The volume of the speakerc) Body languaged) The emotional content of the communication
 102. Which of these should be kept in mind while receiving a call? a) Be rude, if the caller is rude. b) If the information is not readily available, take his phone number and call back. c) A message can be noted in hints d) You can be rude to a person if it's a wrong connection.
103. While making a call, have all relevant information ready before hand.a) Trueb) False
 104. An instruction must be followed by a) spoken reply b) written reply c) action d) sign
105. Simple to use, Free video calls and has low rates per call to regular telephones anywhere in the world.
 a) A Google Hangouts b) B Skype c) C OOVOO d) D WebEx Meeting

106. Video conferences provide channels of nonverbal communication compared to audio conferencing.
a) Lessb) The same
c) Greater d) No
107. Which of the following is NOT a common use of teleconferencing?
a. Audio conferencingb. Video conferencingc. Computer conferencingd. Virtual reality conferencing
108. Software like PowerPoint is most appropriate for:
 a. Checking the quality of your presentation b. Freeing you from personal interaction during your speech c. Displaying text and images to augment your speech d. Facilitating effective brainstorm sessions at work
109. Organizations that conduct regular teleconferences report attendance compared to face-to-face meetings.
a. Lessb. The samec. Greaterd. No