

TTENG101, LU 1: Demonstrate appropriate level of communication skills in English

Total points 30/40 ?

This Assessment consist of 3 sections:

L.O.1.1: Listen to English in accordance with the vocational area (14 Marks)

L.O.1.2: Speak English in accordance with the vocational area (14 Marks)

L.O.1.4: Read English in accordance with the vocational area (12 Marks)

Click next to go to the next section.

Any kind of cheating is prohibited.

Email *

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0 of 0 points

Learner's full name *

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SECTION 1: L.O.1.1: Listen to English in accordance with the vocational area

14 of 14 points

Instructions

- Attempt all question
- Assessment is individual
- Passing line LO 1.1 is 11/14 marks



Choose the listening style corresponding to the following description:

* 2/2

Listeners pay attention to the meaning and credibility of a speaker's message.

- ☐ Action-oriented listening
- ☐ People-oriented listening
- ☒ Content-oriented listening
- ☐ Time-oriented listening

Which way of listening corresponds to the following description?

*2/2

Focusing your attention to fully understand and comprehend what someone is saying

- ☐ Critical listening
- ☐ Biased listening
- ☒ Active listening
- ☐ Responsive listening
- ☐ Passive listening



Choose the listening style corresponding to the following descriptions:

*2/2

Listeners pay attention to the personal details of a speaker and not to the speaker's actual message.

- ☐ Action-oriented listening
- ☒ People-oriented listening
- ☐ Content-oriented listening
- ☐ Time-oriented listening

The following are examples of suitable situations for marginal listening EXCEPT

*2/2

- ☐ Listening to music or news while working out.
- ☐ Watching television while catching up on work emails.
- ☐ Checking your phone while listening to a speaker at a conference you aren't interested in.
- ☒ Talking to your boss about leading a major project initiative.

Which of the following is NOT a strategy for an effective listening? *

2/2

- ☐ Recognize your own prejudices
- ☐ Listen to understand the underlying feelings
- ☐ Avoid distractions
- ☒ Stop the speaker anytime you have a question



Which way of listening corresponds to the following description? *

2/2

Hearing something or someone without giving it your full attention

- ☐ Critical listening
- ☐ Biased listening
- ☐ Active listening
- ☐ Responsive listening
- ☒ Passive listening

Which way of listening corresponds to the following description?

*2/2

The process a listener goes through using careful, systematic thinking and reasoning to see whether a speaker's message makes sense in light of factual evidence.

- ☒ Critical listening
- ☐ Biased listening
- ☐ Active listening
- ☐ Responsive listening
- ☐ Passive listening

SECTION 2: L.O.1.2: Speak English in accordance with the vocational area 10 of 14 points

Instructions

- Attempt all question
- Assessment is individual
- Passing line LO 1.2 is 11/14 marks



Choose the appropriate type of speaking described in the following sentence:

*0/2

The speaker is not trying to get others to agree with him or to show them how to do something for themselves.

- ☐ Ceremonial speaking
- ☒ Demonstrative speaking
- ☐ Informative speaking
- ☐ Persuasive speaking

Choose the appropriate type of speaking described in the following sentence: *2/2

This type of speaking typically involves a toast and is personal with an intimate emotional connection to the people hearing it.

- ☒ Ceremonial speaking
- ☐ Demonstrative speaking
- ☐ Informative speaking
- ☐ Persuasive speaking



Choose the appropriate type of speaking described in the following sentence: *2/2

This type of speaking requires practicing voice inflections and nuances of language that will convince the audience members of a certain viewpoint.

- ☐ Ceremonial speaking
- ☐ Demonstrative speaking
- ☐ Informative speaking
- ☒ Persuasive speaking

Match the public speaking noise types with their corresponding causes. *

	Physical noise	Psychological noise	Physiological noise	Semantic noise	Score
Listener's confusion over the meanings of words used by a speaker	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2/2
Listener's body sensation that prevents him or her from attending to a speaker's message	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	2/2
listener's own mind	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	2/2



Choose the appropriate type of speaking described in the following sentence: *0/2

The idea behind this type of speaking is that the audience members leave with the knowledge about how to do something.

- ☐ Ceremonial speaking
- ☐ Demonstrative speaking
- ☒ Informative speaking
- ☐ Persuasive speaking

SECTION 3: L.O.1.4: Read English in accordance with the vocational area 6 of 12 points

Instructions

- Attempt all question
- Assessment is individual
- Passing line LO 1.4 is 8.5/12 marks

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Read the following text and answer the questions below.

Invention of the airplane

Many great inventions are initially greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight on December 17, 1903 were excited and impressed, others reacted with peals of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was repulsive to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Impelled by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation.

Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a compelling interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the death of Otto Lilienthal, the brothers' interest in flight grew into a compulsion.

Lilienthal, a pioneer in hang-gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1900 and 1901, the



Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts.

After further study, the Wright brothers concluded that the published tables of air pressure on curved surfaces must be wrong. They set up a wind tunnel and began a series of experiments with model wings. Because of their efforts, the old tables were repealed in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces. This work, in turn, made it possible for the brothers to design a machine that would fly. In 1903 the Wrights built their first airplane, which cost less than \$1,000. They even designed and built their own source of propulsion—a lightweight gasoline engine. When they started the engine on December 17, the airplane pulsed wildly before taking off. The plane managed to stay aloft for 12 seconds, however, and it flew 120 feet.

By 1905, the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle, and remain airborne for half an hour at a time. Others had flown in balloons and hang gliders, but the Wright brothers were the first to build a full-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

The Wrights designed and built their own source of _____. *

0/2

- ☐ force for moving forward
- ☒ force for turning around
- ☐ turning
- ☐ force for going backward

The old tables were _____ and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces. *

0/2

- ☒ destroyed
- ☐ invalidated
- ☐ multiplied
- ☐ approved



People thought that the Wright brothers had _____. *

2/2

- ☒ acted without thinking
- ☐ been negatively influenced
- ☐ been too cautious
- ☐ acted in a negative way

Lilienthal's idea about controlling airborne vehicles was _____ the Wrights. * 0/2

- ☒ proven wrong by
- ☐ disliked by
- ☐ accepted by
- ☐ improved by

The Wrights' interest in flight grew into a _____. *

2/2

- ☐ financial empire
- ☐ plan
- ☒ need to act
- ☐ foolish thought



The idea of flying an aircraft was _____ to some people. *

2/2

- ☐ boring
- ☒ distasteful
- ☐ exciting
- ☐ needless

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