



Su Da

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Department of Basic Sciences

Preparatory Examination - Odd Semester 2018-19



| | b. Name: Technical English | | Sub. Code: 18EGH18 Semester: I | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--|
| 1. Answer all the 100 questions, each question carries one mark. 2. Encircling two answers for the same question makes the answer invalid. 1. Choose the correct option from those given in each of the sentences below. 1. How many different kinds of preposition exist? A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 2. is a preposition that is often used in general conversation to define a place, location or a time. A. Simple Preposition D. Phrase Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition 3. The usage of two simple prepositions in one sentence or phrase is A. Simple Preposition D. Phrase Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition S. The term 'In Accordance with', is an example of A. Simple Preposition B. Compound Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition 6. The words ending with —ed or —ing are examples of A. Simple Preposition B. Compound Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Participle Preposition C. Double Preposition B. Compound Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Participle Preposition C. Double Preposition B. Participle Preposition D. Participle | te: 16-01-2019 | Time: 12:00 | pm | | | |
| A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 2 | NOTE: 1. Answer all the 100 questions, each question carries one mark | | | | | |
| 2 is a preposition that is often used in general conversation to define a place, location or a time. A. Simple Preposition | 1. How many differe | nt kinds of prep | position exist? | | w. | |
| A. Simple Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition 3. The usage of two simple prepositions in one sentence or phrase is A. Simple Preposition D. Phrase Preposition D. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition D. Phrase Preposition A. Simple Preposition B. Compound Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition D. Phrase Preposition S. The term 'In Accordance with', is an example of A. Simple Preposition B. Compound Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition D. Phrase Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition D. Phrase Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition D. Phrase Preposition D. Preposition D. Participle Preposition D. Participle Preposition D. Participle Preposition D. Participle Preposition D. Preposition of time D. Preposition of knowledge D. Preposition of knowledge B. Preposition of direction | | | | | | |
| C. Double Preposition 3. The usage of two simple prepositions in one sentence or phrase is A. Simple Preposition | location or a time. | preposition tha | it is often used | in general conversation to d | efine a place, | |
| C. Double Preposition 3. The usage of two simple prepositions in one sentence or phrase is A. Simple Preposition | A. Simple Pro | eposition | B. Compound | d Preposition | | |
| A. Simple Preposition D. Phrase Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition D. Phrase Preposition D. Phrase Preposition A. Simple Preposition D. Phrase Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Participle Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Participle Preposition D. Preposition D. Preposition D. Preposition D. Preposition D. Preposition D. Participle Preposition D. Preposition D. Preposition D. Preposition D. Preposition D. Preposition D. Participle Preposition D. Preposition D. Preposition of time D. Preposition of time D. Preposition of knowledge D. Preposition of knowledge D. Preposition of direction D. Preposition of direction | | | | | | |
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| A. Simple Preposition D. Phrase Preposition A. Simple Preposition D. Phrase Preposition B. Compound Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition S. The term 'In Accordance with', is an example of A. Simple Preposition D. Phrase Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition A. Simple Preposition B. Compound Preposition C. Double Preposition B. Compound Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Participle Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Participle Preposition Participle Preposition D. Participle Preposition D. Preposition of time C. Preposition of style D. Preposition of knowledge 8. The preposition that reveals the place of an object or a subject in a sentence is A. Preposition of map B. Preposition of direction | | | / | | | |
| A. Simple Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition 5. The term 'In Accordance with', is an example of A. Simple Preposition D. Phrase Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition 6. The words ending with —ed or —ing are examples of A. Simple Preposition B. Compound Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Participle Preposition 7. What various types of prepositions denote time in the sentence? A. Preposition of watch C. Preposition of style D. Preposition of knowledge 8. The preposition that reveals the place of an object or a subject in a sentence is A. Preposition of map B. Preposition of direction | Q. Double Pr | eposition | | | | |
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| 5. The term 'In Accordance with', is an example of A. Simple Preposition B. Compound Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Phrase Preposition 6. The words ending with —ed or —ing are examples of A. Simple Preposition B. Compound Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Participle Preposition 7. What various types of prepositions denote time in the sentence? A. Preposition of watch B. Preposition of time C. Preposition of style D. Preposition of knowledge 8. The preposition that reveals the place of an object or a subject in a sentence is A. Preposition of map B. Preposition of direction | | | | | | |
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| 6. The words ending with -ed or -ing are examples of A. Simple Preposition B. Compound Preposition C. Double Preposition D. Participle Preposition 7. What various types of prepositions denote time in the sentence? A. Preposition of watch B. Preposition of time C. Preposition of style D. Preposition of knowledge 8. The preposition that reveals the place of an object or a subject in a sentence is A. Preposition of map B. Preposition of direction | A. Simple Pr | reposition | B. Compoun | d Preposition | | |
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| 8. The preposition that reveals the place of an object or a subject in a sentence is A. Preposition of map B. Preposition of direction | A. Preposition | on of watch | B. Preposition | on of time | | |
| A. Preposition of map B. Preposition of direction | C. Prepositio | n of style | D. Preposition | on of knowledge | | |
| | 8. The preposition th | nat reveals the p | place of an obje | ect or a subject in a sentence | is | |
| C. Preposition of place D. Preposition of arrival | A. Prepositio | on of map | B. Preposition | on of direction | | |
| | C. Prepositio | n of place | D. Preposition | on of arrival | | |

| 9. The words 'Toward', 'Past', 'Forv | vard', are exam | ples of | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| A. Preposition of direction | B. Preposition of time | | | | |
| C. Preposition of place | D. Preposition of the path | | | | |
| 10. 'Preposition of Agent' will act as | s an agent betw | een | | | |
| A. Conjunction and Adverb | B. Adjective a | nd Adverb | | | |
| C. Noun and Verb | D. Verb and P | ronoun | | | |
| | | | | | |
| II. Read the following questions ca | refully and en | circle the right opt | ion. | | |
| 11. Question tags can be of kin | | | | | |
| A. 3 B. 2 | C. 4 | D. 6 | | | |
| 12. For instance, what kind of questi statement? | on tag should f | ollow a sentence tha | t has a positive | | |
| A. Neutral B. Marginal | C. Positive | D. Negative | | | |
| 13. If a sentence happens to begin w statement? | ith a negative s | atement, what ques | tion tag will end the | | |
| A. Neutral B. Marginal | C. Positive | D. Negative | | | |
| 14. The words 'barely', 'hardly', 'no | othing' are exan | iples ofs | statements. | | |
| A. Neutral B. Marginal | A. Neutral B. Marginal C. Positive D. Negative | | | | |
| 15. The abbreviation for IPA is | | | | | |
| A. Indian Phonetic Alphabet | s B. Inte | rnational Phonology | Alphabet | | |
| C. International Phonetic Alp | ohabet D. Inte | rnational Phonetic & | & Allophones | | |
| 16. In phonetics, the symbol θ representations of the symbol θ representations of the symbol θ representation of the symbol | resents | sound. | | | |
| A. TH sound B. CH | sound | C. HC sound | D. EX sound | | |
| 17. Jeremy lived in India, didn't? (Fill in the blank with the appropriate word). | | | | | |
| A. Jeremy B. He | A. Jeremy B. He C. She D. they | | | | |
| 18. Let's go to the cinema,? (Fill in the blank with the appropriate word). | | | | | |
| A. Can we B. Can | n't we C. Sha | ll we D. Pretty pl | ease | | |
| 19. The phenomenon where one part | ticular syllable | receives more emph | asis than the other during | | |
| pronunciation is | | | | | |
| A. Word Accent B. Wo | ord Stress | C. Stress Shift | D. Stress Rotation | | |
| 20 syllables sound longer and louder when compared to the rest. | | | | | |
| A. Unstressed B. Sin | nple | C. Compound | D. Stressed | | |
| | | | | | |
| III. Answer the following question | s by identifyin | g the number of sy | vllables and sounds. | | |
| 21. Mention the number of syllables | in the word 'U | mami'. | | | |
| A. 1 B. 2 | C. 3 | D. 5 | | | |

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| 22. Identify the number of s | yllables in the word 'Ne | cessary'. | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. 4 B. 2 | C. 3 | D. 5 | |
| 23. Guess the number of syl | lables in the word 'Resp | onsibility'. | |
| A. 1 B. 2 | C. 3 | D. 6 | |
| 24. If a sentence includes _ upon the first syllable. | and words, | having two syllable so | unds, we usually stress |
| A. Noun and Pronou | ın B. Not | ın and Verb | |
| C. Noun and Adver | D. No | un and Adjective | |
| 25. If a sentence includes _ upon the second syllable. | and words, | having two syllable so | unds, we usually stress |
| A. Verb and Prepos | ition B. Not | un and Verb | |
| C. Noun and Adver | b D. No | un and Adjective | |
| 26. If a sentence includes a syllable. | having two syll | ables, we usually stres | s upon the first |
| A. Verb | B. Adverb | C. Noun | D. Adjective |
| 27. If a sentence includes a syllable. | having two syll | ables, we usually stres | s upon the second |
| A. Verb | B. Adverb | C. Noun | D. Adjective |
| 28. Words that have three syllable. | syllables and end in "-er | or "-ly" usually have | a stress on the |
| A. First | B. Second | C. Third | D. Fourth |
| 29. If a word ends with /ic | /, /sion/, or /tion/ the stre | | |
| A. Last | B. Second | C. Second to last | |
| 30. If a word ends with /cy | //, /ty/, /phy/, /gy/, and /a | l/ the stress is often on | |
| A. Second to last | B. Third to last | C. First | D. Third |
| IV. Choose the proper w | ord substitutions for th | e following sentences. | |
| 31. The process of replaci | ng and assigning meanin | g to a sentence with a | single word is |
| | | | |
| A. Synonyms | B. Antonyms | C. Word Substitution | |
| 32. What do you call a do | cument that is written wi | thout the mention of a | name? |
| A. Anonymous | B. Writer | C. Playwright | D. Synonym |
| 33. The crime of having to | wo life partners at a time | | |
| A. Polyandry | B. Bigamy | C. Polygamy | D. Baptism |
| 34. The act of praising or | approving someone's act | | |
| A. Complimentary | B. Complementary | C. Complimentery | D. Complimentory |
| | | | |

| 35. A state of a person, who | is asked to choose o | ne of the two unfa | avorable things? | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| A. Favorable | B. Dilemma | C. Compulsion | n D. Strange | |
| 36. What do you call a person | n who does a thing t | for pleasure and n | ot as a profession? | |
| A. Skilled | B. Professional | C. Amateur | D. Trained | |
| 37. One who is filled with ex | cessive enthusiasm | in religious matte | rs? | |
| A. Lunatic | B. Fanatic | C. Enthusiast | | |
| 38. What do you call a person | n who is controlled | by a wife? | | |
| A. Womanizer | B. Chauvinist | C. Henpeck | D. Hero | |
| 39. What do you call a group | of people, typically | with vehicles or | animals traveling together? | |
| A. Caravan | B. Circus | C. Travelers | D. Party poopers. | |
| 40. How do you refer to a pe | rson who is trained | to travel in a spac | ecraft? | |
| A. Anthropologist | B. Choreographer | C. Astronaut | D. Chauffeur | |
| 41. What is a room in a publi | ic building where ou | itdoor clothes or l | uggage may be left called? | |
| A. Wardrobe | B. Cupboard | C. Cloakroom | D. Storeroom | |
| | | | | |
| V. Answer the following qu | estions to test your | vocabulary and | spelling skills. | |
| 42. Which of the following s | pelling is correct? | | | |
| A. Absence | B. Absance | C. Absencee | D. Abscence | |
| 43. Which of the following s | pelling is correct? | | | |
| A. Acceptablle | B. Acceptabe | C. Acceptable | D. Acceptible | |
| 44. Which of the following s | pelling is correct? | | | |
| A. Advisable | B. Adviseble | C. Advisible | D. Adevisable | |
| 45. Which of the following s | pelling is correct? | | | |
| A. Apparent | B. Apparant | C. Apparaant | D. Aparant | |
| 46. Which of the following s | pelling is correct? | | | |
| A. Camouflage | B. Camoflage | C. Camufluge | D. Camooflage | |
| | | | | |
| VI. Insert proper question | tags for the followi | ng sentences. | | |
| 47. I am not ill,? | | | | |
| A. Am I B. Are | n't I C. C | Oh am I | D. Can't you see | |
| 48. You are joining the army,? | | | | |
| A. Is it B. I he | ard C. A | Aren't you | D. Great | |
| 49. I always take a nap in the afternoon,? | | | | |
| A. Can't I B. Sho | uldn't I C. I | Oon't I | D. Won't I | |
| 50. He spoke French well, | ? | | | |

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| Α. | Is it so | B. Didn't he | C. Bri | lliant | D. Exceptional | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|--------|--|
| 51. Which | one of the | following cann | ot become a ty | pe of written c | ommunication | _? | |
| AX. | Pictures an | d visual aids | B. Me | etings and con | erences | | |
| C. | Letters and | suggestions | D. Ru | les and Instruct | ions | | |
| 52. Which | of the foll | owing are the k | key elements of | f communication | on? | | |
| A. | Communic | ation is a two v | way process | B. There has | to be a message | | |
| C. | Commonne | ess of understar | nding | D. All the abo | D. All the above | | |
| | | nmunication is to verbal and nor | | | exchange information, feet tentence - | lings, | |
| A. | True | B. False | C. Possible | D. May be | | | |
| | | he right way is life. So, is the | | portant in ever | y walk of like, be it in per | sonal, | |
| A. | True | B. False | C. Possible | D. May be | | | |
| 55. Which | among the | e following is n | ot a barrier to e | effective comm | unication? | | |
| A. | Lack of pla | anning | B. Proper cor | nmunication | | | |
| C. | Language | variation | D. None of th | e above | | | |
| 56. Which | of the foll | owing is not a | way to improve | interpersonal | communication skills? | | |
| A. | Thinking p | oositively | B. Criticizing | others | | | |
| C. | Building a | rapport | D. Using con | nmon language | | | |
| 57. The pr | rocess of co | ommunication i | ncludes both ve | erbal and what | kind of communication. | | |
| A. | . Oral | B. In-verbal | C. Speaking | D. Non verba | 1 | | |
| 58. How 1 | many kinds | of language sk | tills exist? | | | | |
| A. | . 5 | B. 7 | C. 6 | D. 4 | | | |
| 59. Which | h amongst t | the following in | not a language | skill? | | | |
| A. | . Listening | B. Writing | C. Speaking | D. Remembe | ring | | |
| 60. How 1 | many Dipht | thong sounds ex | xist under IPA? | 2 | | | |
| A. | . 7 | B. 6 | C. 8 | D. 9 | | | |
| 61. What | does the ab | breviation IPA | stand for? | | | | |
| A. International Phonetic Alphabets B. International Phonology Alphabets | | | | | | | |
| C. Indian Phonetic Alphabets D. International Phonitic Alphabets | | | | | | | |
| 62. Which | h symbol w | ill you use, wh | en a word start | | | | |
| A. | . /y/ | B. /j/ | C. /c/ | D. /k/ | | | |
| 63. Which | h of the foll | lowing is not a | noun? | | | | |
| A. | . Proper not | un B. Concre | ete Noun C | Correspondin | g noun D. Collective no | oun | |
| | | ds exist in Engl | | | | | |
| | 44 | | C 26 | D 45 | | | |

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| 65. What always start with a capital letter and refers | to specific name of no | man place or thing? |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Noun B. Concrete noun C. Pro | | nmon noun |
| 66. What form of nouns is also called as the opposi | ite of 'Proper Noune'? | illion noun |
| A. Improper nouns B. Common nouns | C. Concrete noun | D. Abstract nouns |
| 67. What do you call a noun, which allows you to u | se all your five senses? | D. Abstract flours |
| A. Concrete noun B. Proper noun | C. Common noun | D. Collective noun |
| 68. Name the nouns which you can't perceive through | igh your five senses | D. Concerve noun |
| A. Compound nouns B. Collective nouns | C. Abstract nouns | D. Proper nouns |
| 69. We can't imagine the courage it took to do that. | Courage here is an ev | mnle of which noun? |
| A. Concrete noun B. Compound noun | C. Abstract noun | D. Collective noun |
| 70. Words like group, herd, and array are examples | of what nouns? | D. Concentre noun |
| A. Proper noun B. Compound noun | C. Collective noun | D. Common noun |
| 71. What do you call a noun that has a combination | of two or more words |) |
| A. Common nouns B. Collective noun | C. Compound noun | D Abstract noun |
| 72. How many pure vowel sounds are listed under | IPA? | D. Hostract Hour |
| A. 8 B. 10 C. 12 | D. 20 | |
| 73. What do you call something that replaces a nou | un? | |
| A. Verb B. Adverb C. Pronoun | | |
| 74. Which part of speech is also called as an 'Actio | n Verb'? | |
| A. Noun B. Adverb C. Verb | D. Adjective | |
| 75. Name the noun that shows relationship between | | |
| A. Conjunction B. Interjection | C. Preposition | D. Adjective |
| 76. What is the other word given to the part of spec | ech 'Conjunction'? | |
| A. Describing word B. Determining word | d C. Relationship wor | d D. Joining word |
| 77. Ouch!, Hurray!, Hey, are examples of what par | ts of speech? | |
| A. Conjunction B. Interjection | C. Preposition | D. Adverb |
| 78. How many consonant sounds are there in the II | PA? | |
| A. 21 B. 22 C. 23 | D. 24 | |
| 79. What do you call sound that is has a combinati | on of 2 vowel symbols | ? |
| A. Phonetic sounds B. Pure vowel sound | l C. Diphthong sounds | D. Consonant sound |
| 80. What do you call words that are spelled different | ently but pronounced th | e same? |
| A. Synonyms B. Antonyms | C. Homophones | D. Homonyms |
| 81. What do you call the branch of linguistics that A. Phonetics B. Allophones | examines sounds in a l C. Synonyms | language? D. All of the above |

| 82 are distinct words that have the same for A. Homophones B. Homonyms | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| 83. Identify the homophone for the word 'Flower'? A. Flavor B. Flour C. Floor | D. None of the above | | | |
| 84. Body language and facial expression are listed u A. Non-verbal B. Verbal C. Dire | nder what form of communication? ct D. Forward | | | |
| 85. In a given situation, if the message is being pass the students, what do you call that form of comm A. Downward B. Horizontal C. Upw | nunication? | | | |
| 86. How can an individual overcome his/her fear of A. By Practice B. By Overreacting | addressing a gathering: C. By Pretending D. By Ignoring | | | |
| 87. When, Where, What, and How are examples of A. Interrogative B. Pleasing C. Dete | | | | |
| 88. Given a scenario wherein you're attending an intend? | terview, what behavior is expected from your | | | |
| A. Informal B. Formal C. Plea | sing D. Authoritative | | | |
| 89. For an effective communication to take place, the A. Receiver B. Observer C. Example 1. | ere should be both a sender and a miner D. None of the above | | | |
| 90. Given a situation where you're trying to explain means of communication do you think will be an A. Explaining the proposal over a call | n effective? | | | |
| C. Writing the proposal on the board. | | | | |
| I. Choose the correct option from those given in each of the sentences below. | | | | |
| 91. In order to develop a rapport with the students in a class, the teacher should | | | | |
| A. Finish the concept B. Brief the concept | | | | |
| C. Interact with the students D. Conduct Tests. | | | | |
| 92. Which following feature makes a communication effective? | | | | |
| A. Abruptly interrupting the speaker B. Stuttering while speaking | | | | |
| C. Free-flow of language | D. Language variation | | | |
| 93. How would you go about simplifying a complex issue in order to explain it to a client or colleague? | | | | |
| A. By repeating the same issue B. By simplifying the issue | | | | |
| C. By thoroughly analyzing the issue D. Choosing a new issue. | | | | |
| 94 is the person who notices, decodes, and attaches some meaning to a message. | | | | |
| A. Receiver B. Sender C. Obs | erver D. Intruder | | | |

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| 95. Environmental bar | riers are the same as | noise. | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| A. Physical | B. Physiological | C. Psychological | D. Sociological | |
| 96. The process of Int | erpreting messages ca | n also be termed as | Sociological | |
| A. Encoding | B. Modifying | C. Simplifying | D. Decoding | |
| 97. The message com | municated can be misi | nterpreted because of | | |
| A. Barriers | B. Distortions | C. Noise | D. Lack of interest | |
| 98. Choosing the right environment will help the listener to focus and avoid | | | | |
| A. Understand | | | | |
| 99. What do you call the response given to a sender's message? | | | | |
| A. Feedback | B. Review | C. Analysis | D. Debriefing | |
| 100. Which of the following is not a language skill? | | | | |
| A. Reading | B. Listening | C. Speaking | D. Learning | |
| | | | | |
| | | END | | |