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| **Subject:English Language**  **Lecturer: Omed Hassan**  **2014-2015 Questions Bank** |

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| **University of Human Development**  **College of Science and Technology** |

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**All answers and I hope all of us pass**

**Q1. Change the sentence below to each of the grammar conditions listed:**

**Birds do not like milk.**

1. **Negative (Past Perfect).**
2. **Passive (Present simple).**
3. **Present continuous.**
4. **Passive (Past simple).**
5. **birds had not liked milk when they flew.**
6. **Milk is not liked by birds.**
7. **Cannot changed to present because it is none action verbs.**
8. **Milk was not liked by birds.**

## Q2. Choose the correct answer

1. **In English \_\_\_ Morphology\_\_ is Forms and structure of words.**
2. **Syntax**
3. **Morphology**
4. **Grammar rules**
5. **He swam like a fish.**
6. **Present perfect**
7. **Past simple**
8. **Past continuous(progressive)**

**The answer is past simple**

**Q3. Specify the true (✓) or false (×) statements and correct the false ones.**

1. **In the academic report, collect data comes right after literature review. The answer is false**
2. **CV is a means of highlighting your academic qualifications, skills, abilities and work experience. The answer true**

**Q4. Consider the following words and use them in English sentences.**

**Value, Common, State, Including, point, Set.**

**Value means price; the house value has been doubled.**

**Common means usual; because of the bad quality of fuel that is common in Iraq, the fuel pomp has stopped working.**

**State means Condition; what she said made me in a state of shock.**

**Point means idea; all your points in your presentation were interesting.**

**Set means establish; the Perlman has set a new rule that no one can smoke in a public place.**

**Q6. Explain what presentation is and state the points that someone needs to think about during presentation.**

* **Presentation is explanation of a specific topic that the presenter wants to give more information to the audience, and the presenter needs to know:**

1. **Talk to your audience, don't read to them!**
2. **Keep it simple**
3. **Emphasize the key points**
4. **Speak slowly and clearly**
5. **Keep within the allotted time**
6. **Eye contact, Smile, Voice change, Humour**
7. **Body language**

**Q7. Explain what presentation is and state the points that someone needs to think about before presentation.**

**Presentation is explanation of a specific topic that the presenter wants to give more information to the audience, and the presenter needs to know:**

1. **Who are the audience?**
2. **What points do I want to get across?**
3. **How much time have I got?**
4. **What visual aids are available?**

**Q8.Briefly explain why presentation is made (benefits of presentation).**

**We make a presentation to inform, convince, and consult people.**

**Q9. What are the components of presentation?**

**the components of presentation are introduction, body, and conclusion.**

**Q10. What are the types of CV and then count one of them.**

**1- Personal Details**

**2- Placement Objective**

**3- Key Skills / Skills Profile / Skills & Achievements**

**List Skills relevant to opportunity sections.**

**4- Education (Most recent 1st)**

**5- Key modules**

**6- Work Experience (Most recent 1st)**

**7- Achievements**

**8- Interests / Activities**

**9- References**

**Education (Most recent 1st): we will write about what we have learned and done at the college.**

**Q11. Briefly Describe what CV is?**

**CV means of highlighting your academic qualifications, skills, abilities and work experience**

**Q12. Briefly explain the aim and purpose of writing CV.**

* **PURPOSE: To get an interview.**

**• AIM: To convince a prospective placement**

**Q13. Give a brief description of Quantitative data.**

**Is presented in a numerical format collected in a standardized manner.**

**Q14. Give a brief description of Qualitative data.**

**We gather in extension are more generalizable than quantitative data.**

**Q15. In your own English briefly explain what research is?**

**We search for a specific information basic on internet, books, newspaper, and journals.**

**Q16. In your own English briefly explain why research is done?**

**We do a research when we need information and have a question and problem.**

**Q17. Count the research process.**

1. **Choosing a topic**
2. **Identify the problem research**
3. **Literature Review**
4. **Collect Data**
5. **Analyse and interpret data**
6. **Report and evaluate research**

**Q18. Explain what is literature review?**

**Literature review sees all the reports that written before and compare to the one that they look.**

**Q19. What are the functions of literature review?**

**The function of literature review is:**

1. **What has been done before?**
2. **What have others said?**
3. **What is the relevance?**
4. **What is deference?**
5. **Agreement /Disagreement?**
6. **Are there flows?**

**Q20. In your own English explain the ways that you can collect data from?**

**Collection data is from internet, books, newspapers, and social media.**

**Q22. In your own English explain why Report is written?**

**We write a report to document something, put result in scientific context, and add human knowledge archive.**

**Q23. Explain the points that have to be mention in the report introduction?**

1. Description of the proposed project and its context
2. Aims and Objectives
3. Outline of the report

**Q24. Explain the points that have to be mention the report recommendation and conclusion?**

1. Meeting Objectives
2. Positive and negative aspects
3. Reflective Learning
4. Scope of future research(Recommendation)

**Q25. In your own English explain the difference between input and output devices?**

1. Input: device lets the users enter data and instruction into a computer.
2. Output: device delivers information to the users.

**Q26. What are the differences between the system software and application software?**

1. System software: Programs that control or keep the operations of the computer and its devices.
2. Application software: Programs that perform specific tasks for users

**Q27. What are the differences between the operating system and utility programs?**

1. Operating System (OS): is a set of programs that directs all activities among computer hardware devices and allows users to run application software
2. Utility Programs: allow the user to perform maintenance-type tasks usually related to managing a computer, its devices or its programs

**Q28. Provide the meaning of the following words and use them in English sentences.**

**Transport, Handle, Interact and Collect**

**Transport means to carry sth from place to another place; All equipment are transported when my house relocated from Azady to Ibrahim Ahmad.**

**Interact means to talk or do things with other people; I don't interact with people much.**

**Handle means a part of something that is designed to be held by your hand; I held the iron by the handle.**

**Collect means gathering; I collected all of the necessary information that I needed to know on my presentation**

**Q28. Count 4 operations of OS.**

1. Provide a user Interface
   1. Start and shut down a computer
   2. Configure Devices
   3. Manage Programs
   4. Manage Memory

**Q29. In your own English, explain the difference between Multi-user and multi-tasking?**

Multi-user: an operating system that enables access to different users at the same time.

Multi-tasking= an operating system that enables multiple program to run at the same time.

**Q29. In your own English, explain the difference between Multi-processing and multi-threading?**

Multi-processing: An operating system that is able to support and use more than one CPU at a time

Multi-threading: Operating systems that allow different parts of a software program to run at the same time.

**Q30. Provide the meaning of the following words and use them in English sentences.**

Multi, Thread, Common, Familiar and fall. Multi= multiple, more than one Ex. my computer run multiple software programs at the same time.

Thread= the smallest sequence of programmed instructions Ex. In modern computers multiple threads can be performed concurrently.

Common= shared, usual= Ex. Nowadays, windows 8 is so common and many people are familiar with it.

Familiar= people have knowledge of= Ex. Nowadays, windows 8 is so common and many people are familiar with it.

Fall= belong to= Ex. Java falls into high level programming languages

**Q31. Count two advantage and disadvantage of windows operating system.**

Advantages of windows OS=> 1- Easy to use. 2- Familiar.

Disadvantages of windows OS=> 1- Not secure. 2- Not stable.

**Q32. In your own English briefly explain the different between the following tow statements.**

1. **I don’t understand why he is being so greedy. In this point means for a while he is being greedy.**
2. **He is very greedy. In this point means always greedy it is a routine.**

**Q33.Considar the following statements and then indicate the uses of each of the statements.**

* **We are running to the shop. (Present progressive affirmative) use, to talk about temporary actions and situations that are going on now or around now**
* **He speaks very good English. (Present simple affirmative) use , daily routine**

**Q34.Considar the following statements and then indicate the grammar condition of each of the statements.**

* **We are running to the shop. Is Present progressive**
* **He speaks very good English. Present simple**

**Q35. Specify the true and false statements.**

1. **In English grammar, it is not possible to have uncontacted negative question. true**
2. **Documentation (to document) is one of the reason to write a report. False**

**Q36. Make simple past questions with what, who and where.**

1. **Sara wanted to run.(What)**
2. **What did Sara want?**
3. **My father heard you while you were singing.(Who)**
4. Who heard you while you were singing?
5. **Peter visited London.(where)**
6. **Where did peter visit?**

**Q37. In your own English briefly explain the different between qualitative and quantitative data.**

**Quantitative is presented in a numerical format collected in a standardized manner but Quantitative, we gather in extension are more generalizable than quantitative data.**

**Q37. Briefly explain the points in the academic report writing that has to be mention in Recommendation and Conclusion.**

## Q38. Choose the correct answer

1. **She speaks French very well.**

**🞎Present simple  
🞎Present continuous  
🞎Past simple  
🞎Present perfect**

**The answer is present simple**

1. **Plural form of Sheep is \_\_\_\_.**

**🞎 Sheep  
🞎 Sheeps  
🞎 Sheepes**

**The answer is sheep**

1. **She speaks very slowly.**

**🞎' slowly ' is an adjective.  
🞎' slowly ' is an adverb.**

**The answer is an adverb**

**Q39. Consider the verbs in the brackets and then fill in the correct form.**

1. **I \_\_\_\_learned\_\_\_something new yesterday. (learn)**
2. **He never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_goes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the cinema. (go)**

**Q40. \_\_Ahmad\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_London\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of proper noun.**

**name of any person, place or thing as John, London**

**Q41. \_\_water\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_air\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of concrete noun.**

**Concrete nouns are something physical. If you can taste, touch, hear, smell or see**

**Q42. An abstract noun means the opposite to a concrete noun. If you cannot taste, touch, hear, smell or see something it is an abstract noun.**

* **True**
* **False**

**The answer is true.**

**Q43. Possessive noun shows ownership (having or owning). Possessive nouns are formed by adding an apostrophe and "s" or only an apostrophe (‘).**

* **True**
* **False**

**The answer is true**

**Q44. Auxiliary verbs are used together with a main verb to give grammatical information and therefore add extra meaning to a sentence.**

* **True**
* **False**

**The answer is true**

**Q45. Yours and mine are used as a possessive form of pronouns. Yes**

**Q46. Fill the blanks with Possessive pronouns**

* **I saw \_\_\_\_her\_\_ book on \_\_my\_\_\_\_table.**
* **\_\_\_\_his\_\_\_ hair is longer than \_\_\_mine\_\_\_.**

**Q47. A preposition is a word that conveys relationships between other words, usually in time, place or direction.**

* **True**
* **False**

**The answer is true**

**Q48. Give a brief description of Syntax and give an example for your answer**

Syntax= Rules to positioning words in to meaningful sentences.

Ex. She went to hospital last night. With syntax

Ex. She hospital last night went. Without syntax

**Q49. Give a brief description of Morphology and give an example for your answer.**

Morphology = Forms and structure of words.

He is leaving next week. With morphology.

He is lefting next week. Morphology is not considered.

**Q50. What is the plural form of (toy-wolf-deer)?**

**Toy = toys, wolf = wolves, and deer = deer.**

**Q51.What is the plural form of (I-You-He-Its)?**

I (singular) = we (plural)

You (singular) = you (plural)

He (singular) = they (plural)

Its (singular) = their (with noun) / theirs (without noun) (plural)

**Q52.Fill the gaps with correct PRONOUNS.**

* **I saw \_my\_\_ book on \_my\_\_ table.**
* **She told \_\_me\_\_ the truth.**

**Q53.What are the differences between A, An and The?**

**The is used to indicate that something is known or has been mentioned before but a and an indicate a noun that doesn't mention before**

**Q54. What are the differences between have, has and had?**

1. Has used with singular nouns and pronouns for present time Ex. My sister has a doll. Ex. He has a cat.
2. Have used with plural nouns and pronouns for present time. Ex. I have a grey book. Ex. The boys (=They) have two lectures on Monday.
3. Had is used with both singular and plural nouns and pronouns for past time Ex. they had two classes yesterday. Ex. he had a friend in Paris, his name was Lucas.

**Q55. Explain what the adjective is and give an example?**

**Adjective is describing a noun. For instance, the tall man who plays Baseball is my brother.**

**This is an adjective clause**

**Q56. Which of the following sentences has adverb, which describes the main verb.**

* **He drives very slowly**
* **That is very large elephant.**
* **The answer is He drives very slowly**

**Q57. Are they working today?**

**Is this sentence in subject-verb order? (Yes or No) Explain why?**

Yes, however the sentence is in a question form but the still the subject before the main verb.

**Q58. There are four girls on the Little League team.**

**Is this sentence in subject-verb order? (Yes or No) Explain why?**

No, because “there” has been used in the beginning of the sentence, it changes the order

**Q59. You can find the subject by asking \_\_who\_\_\_\_ or**

**\_\_what\_\_\_\_\_ in front of the verb.**

**Q60. In English there are three types of verbs which are \_\_auxiliary\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_linking\_\_\_\_ and \_\_action\_\_\_.**

**Q61. Find out the verb and indicate its type?**

* **Yesterday he ran around the block.**

**Ran is an action verb**

**Q62. Find out the verb and indicate its type?**

* **Tom thought about pets.**

**Thought is an action verb**

**Q62. Explain why the verb is transitive verb?**

* **I took my baby to the clinic.**

**Because directly we have indirect and direct object**

**Q63. Explain why the verb is intransitive verb?**

* **The girl cried quietly.**

**Because we do not have direct and indirect object.**

**Q64. Find out the verb and indicate its type?**

* **Jane is tall**

**We have is as a linking verb and it is predicate nominative.**

**Q65. Find out the verbs (there are more than one) and indicate there type?**

* **I am not working today.**

**Am not working is a linking verb**

**Q66. Find out the verbs (there are more than one) and indicate there type?**

* **The computer could have made an error.**

**Could have made is an auxiliary verb**

**Q67. Modal verbs do not use inflectional endings.**

* **True**
* **False**
* **The answer is true**

**Q68. Find the complement and indicate its type.**

* **Mary made a mistake.**

**A mistake is a direct object'**

**Q68. Find the complements and indicate its type.**

* **Bruce gave Martha a ring.**

**Martha is an indirect object**

**A ring is a direct object**

**Q69. Find the complements and indicate its type.**

* **Mr. Ahmed is my father.**

**My father is a predicate nominative.**

**Q70.Indicate the use of the bellow sentences.**

* **The earth goes round the sun. it is fact**
* **Her parents go to Paris every summer. It is routine**
* **My parents live near Dover. It is permanently**
* **I accept their decision. It is perform an action by speaking**

**Q71. Bellow statement is contacted negative question, change it to uncontacted negative question?**

* **Doesn’t she understand?**

**The answer is Does she not understand?**

**Q71. Indicate the use for the following statements?**

* **What are you doing tomorrow evening? The answer is present progressive to talk about the future**
* **What are you doing? The answer is to talk about temporary actions and situations that are going on now or around now**

**Q72.What are the difference between the following statements.**

* **He is selfish. In this point means for a while he is being selfish**
* **He is being selfish. In this point means always greedy it is a routine.**

**Q73. What are the difference between the following statements.**

• I always do. The form of the first statement is present simple. Always= in this statement, always means doing something every time which is something that is planned for.

• I am always doing The form of the second statement is present progressive. Always= in this statement, always means something that happens very often but it is accidental and not planned for.

**Q74. Put the verb in the correct form.**

* **We…have seen……..the bank manager this afternoon. (see)**
* **I……think……..you’re crazy.’ ’I…see………….’(think; see)**

**Q75. Indicate the use for the following statements?**

• Andy has won a big prize! Present perfect; announcing recent news

• I can’t go on holiday because I have broken my leg. Finished action connected to present in some way

• I’ve written six letters since lunchtime. Repetition up to now

**Q76. The following structure can be used in English**

**I have seen him yesterday**

* **True**
* **False**
* **The answer is false.**

**Q77. Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.**

* **It was warm, so I…took………..off my coat. (take)**
* **It was hard carrying the bags. They…were…..very heavy. (be)**

**Q78. Indicate the use for the following statements?**

• I was living in France for eight years. Past progressive, actions which were not complete at a past time.

• I lived in France for eight years. Past simple, finished action.

**Q79.Change the following scenario to shorter one by using past perfect as well as past simple.**

**Sarah went to a party last week. Paul went to the party too but they didn't see each other. Paul went home at 10.30 and Sarah arrived at 11 o'clock.**

**When Sara came to the party, Paul had left the party.**

**Q80. What are the difference between these two statements, state which one is correct and why?**

• Sam had left before Ann got there. Past perfect is used which means something happened before something else, Sam left and did not see Ann.

• Sam left before Ann got there. Past simple is used so it means Sam left and right after that Ann arrived so they saw each other.

Which one is wrong and why? Second one is quite wrong because when we have two simple past statements one after another, they happen in a sequence first and then second, so we do not need before.

**Q81. Put the verb into the correct form.**

* **'Was Tom at the party when you arrived?‘'No, he …had gone……….(go) home.‘**
* **I felt very tire when I got home, so I…went….….. (go) straight to bed.**

**Q82. Fill the following gaps**

* **\_\_\_\_ Communications \_\_\_\_\_\_ means sending and receiving messages**
* **\_\_\_\_\_Communications channels\_\_\_\_\_ is the paths through which messages are passed**

**Q83. Define the following words in your own English?**

**Digital, analog, bandwith, multiplexing and Fiber-optic cable.**

Digital=Describes any system based on discontinuous data. 0 and 1 , on and off.

Analog= data is in a nonstop wave of signals over time.

Bandwidth= the quantity of information that can be sent through a communication channel.

Multiplexing= multiple use of the transmission lines at a time.

Fiber-optic cable= thin threads of glass that carry information by light pulses.

**Q84. Count the advantages of digital signal.**

¬ High quality

¬ Carry much more information

¬ Easily interpreted by computer