

October 2025
B.A./B.Sc.
First Semester
ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSE – 1
ENGLISH
Course Code: ENA 1.11
(English Communication)
SERIES – 001

Total Mark: 50
Time: 2 hours

Pass Mark: 20

Answer the following questions in the OMR answer sheet.

1. The Latin root of the word communicate refers to
(A) Cognoscere (B) Communicare (C) Commision
2. _____ completes the communication cycle.
(A) Medium (B) Receiver (C) Feedback
3. “Simply stated, communication is a _____ process of exchanging ideas or information.”
(A) Rotational (B) Continuous (C) Two-way
4. The oldest form of communication among the following is
(A) Written (B) Verbal (C) Oral
5. A wandering gaze often suggests
(A) Interest (B) Impatience (C) Involvement
6. Which type of listening understands the speaker’s emotional and psychological perspective?
(A) Evaluative (B) Appreciative (C) Empathic
7. When a word has multiple meanings, it makes communication
(A) Interesting (B) Confusing (C) Exciting
8. The sentence “Flying planes can be dangerous” is an example of
(A) Euphemism (B) Metaphor (C) Ambiguity
9. Paralanguage is _____ something is said
(A) When (B) How (C) Why

10. The message can serve its communicative purpose only if it is _____
(A) Understood (B) Delivered (C) Completed
11. Noise in the communication cycle may lead to
(A) Disturbance (B) Faulty decoding (C) Wrong encoding
12. If message is water, then channel is
(A) Letter (B) Sender (C) Feedback
13. Interviews are planned interpersonal communication with a _____ purpose.
(A) Single (B) Multi (C) Pre-determined
14. Appraisal interviews _____ the performance of the employees
(A) Evaluate (B) Praise (C) Condone
15. Which interview helps companies to gauge employees' expectation?
(A) Promotion (B) Stay (C) Grievance
16. Directive interview strategy is also called
(A) Guided (B) Routed (C) Unplanned
17. Candidates with high EQ possess certain attributes like
(A) Gratification (B) Motivation (C) Ambition
18. Group discussion interviews help in judging _____ skills of individuals.
(A) Oratory (B) Social (C) Interpersonal
19. A handshake is an example of
(A) Kinesics (B) Haptics (C) Proxemics
20. Verbal messages are sent through
(A) Writing (B) Gesturing (C) Visuals
21. Our dress code is an example of _____ communication.
(A) Socio-cultural (B) Non-verbal (C) Organizational
22. In oral communication there is a possibility of immediate
(A) Recognition (B) Response (C) Remembrance
23. When the listener does not understand the speaker's language, the barrier is
(A) Hierarchical (B) Cultural (C) Linguistic

24. In which zone of space would talking with classmates during break take place?
(A) Intimate (B) Social (C) Public
25. Which of the following is not a component of the communication cycle?
(A) Encoding (B) Emotion (C) Medium
26. Which of the following is not a part of non-verbal communication?
(A) Giving a speech
(B) Speaking quickly
(C) Waving goodbye
27. Discriminative listening is
(A) Focusing only on the information of interest to you
(B) Listening to all sound signals
(C) Examining what you hear
28. What is the barrier caused by a speaker's emotional state?
(A) Sentimental (B) Psychological (C) Conceptual
29. Semantics in communication refers to
(A) Ideas given through message medium
(B) Context in which a message is delivered
(C) The meanings of words and phrases in a message
30. Which of the following allows for the fastest exchange of information?
(A) Texting
(B) Face to face communication
(C) Email
31. Which of the following could be an 'interference' in communication?
(A) The sound of a grass cutter during a meeting
(B) The questions raised during a meeting
(C) The speaker's body language
32. When speaking, the reverse phenomenon of speed is
(A) Pauses (B) Slowness (C) Delay

33. Stressing particular syllables in a word indicates whether they are being used as
(A) An example of speech variation
(B) A verb or a noun
(C) An adverb or a conjunction
34. _____ are used in moments of distress, pain, anger, frustration etc as a shortcut for a longer message
(A) Gestures
(B) Facial expressions
(C) Non fluencies
35. An example of fixed space is
(A) Buildings (B) Curtains (C) Furniture
36. _____ the needs of the receiver is an essential requirement for effective communication.
(A) Fulfilling (B) Estimating (C) Checking
37. A major advantage written communication has over the oral is that it
(A) Is a literate skill
(B) Has legal validity
(C) Is economical
38. _____ words generally project the sender's attitude and could be negatively or positively construed
(A) Connotation (B) Denotative (C) Designative
39. The process by which the sender translates thoughts into appropriate messages
(A) Deciphering (B) Decoding (C) Encoding
40. An example of sign language is
(A) Doorbell ringing
(B) Nodding
(C) Thumbs-up
41. Which of the following brings sender and receiver in direct physical contact?
(A) Haptics (B) Proxemics (C) Kinesics

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42. Chronemics is the sender's approach to
(A) Space (B) Society (C) Time
43. _____ is a very passive non-verbal medium.
(A) Posture (B) Appearance (C) Silence
44. One should not communicate in an emotionally _____ set of mind.
(A) Weakened (B) Detached (C) Charged
45. In what direction does a message from the principal to the students flow?
(A) Diagonal (B) Vertical (C) Horizontal
46. Complex ideas can only be conveyed through
(A) Language (B) Multilingualism (C) Semantics
47. Traffic lights communicate through
(A) Colour changes (B) Visual signs (C) Colour-coding
48. Pitch and volume are dimensions of
(A) Sound (B) Speech (C) Voice
49. A 'namaste' is an example of
(A) Sign language (B) Kinesics (C) Respect
50. Rain cheers the farmer but not the office worker. This is because of difference in
(A) Perception (B) Location (C) Employment
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