

Roll No.-----

Paper Code

6 4 5

(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

C

**B.Sc. (Biotechnology) First Semester,
Examination, February/March-2022
BBT-1003**

English Communication-I

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

निर्देश : — 1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही- सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।

3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक-पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : — प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

1. Empathetic listening is used in which profession?
 - (A) Doctor
 - (B) Pilot
 - (C) Politician
 - (D) Student
2. Intrapersonal means _____.
 - (A) With other person
 - (B) Within a person
 - (C) Personal
 - (D) Impersonal
3. In LSRW, R means _____.
 - (A) Red
 - (B) Rhyme
 - (C) Reading
 - (D) Right
4. 'Communicare' is a/ an _____ word.
 - (A) Spanish
 - (B) Latin
 - (C) French
 - (D) English
5. Barrier means _____.
 - (A) Impediment
 - (B) Help
 - (C) People
 - (D) Network
6. The purpose of Downward communication is _____.
 - (A) Feedback
 - (B) Chatting
 - (C) Backbiting
 - (D) Light conversation

7. The purpose of Conversation is _____.
(A) Self- Expression
(B) Cheating
(C) Talking
(D) Shouting
8. A GD has a/an _____.
(A) Interferer
(B) Intermediate
(C) Mediator
(D) Metaphor
9. Proper voice modulation is important for _____.
(A) Speech
(B) Writing
(C) Essay
(D) Exam
10. Monologue means 'Many people talking'.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Right
(D) No idea
11. Emphatic ending is important for _____.
(A) Interview
(B) Speech
(C) Exam
(D) Conversation
12. Interview is done to assess someone's _____.
(A) Personality
(B) Status
(C) Beauty
(D) Voice

13. Difference of Summary and Paraphrasing lies in their _____.
(A) Objectives
(B) Network
(C) Expression
(D) Language
14. Putting the idea of the text in one's own words is called _____.
(A) Summary
(B) Paraphrase
(C) Speech
(D) Interview.
15. Paraphrase means Summary.
(A) Right
(B) True
(C) Wrong
(D) No idea
16. Summary is to reduce a text to _____.
(A) One third
(B) Half
(C) One fifth
(D) One sentence
17. Farewell speech is to welcome someone.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Right
(D) No idea
18. Valedictory address is a Public Speech.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) No idea
(D) Wrong

19. 'Impromptu' means _____.
(A) Reading from a manuscript
(B) Memorizing
(C) Without advance preparation
(D) Writing
20. Extempore includes _____.
(A) Memorizing
(B) Oral delivery with main points
(C) Reading out of a paper
(D) Keeping silent
21. Methods of delivery of Public speech include _____.
(A) Memorizing
(B) Forgetting
(C) Writing
(D) Printing
22. Public speech includes interview.
(A) True
(B) Correct
(C) False
(D) Right
23. Public speech is delivered before a _____.
(A) Formal gathering
(B) Friends
(C) Parents
(D) Kids
24. One should never lose _____ in a GD.
(A) Money
(B) Patience
(C) Documents
(D) Keys

25. Process of GD involves _____ Body and Summarization.
- (A) Initiation
 - (B) End
 - (C) Silence
 - (D) Explanation
26. Team management skills are important for _____.
- (A) GD
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Shopping
 - (D) Singing
27. An essential requirement for GD is _____.
- (A) Leadership qualities
 - (B) Good looks
 - (C) Having certificates
 - (D) No ability
28. _____ is a part of interview in the modern times.
- (A) GD
 - (B) Acting
 - (C) Singing
 - (D) Cooking
29. GD has _____ atmosphere.
- (A) Aristocratic
 - (B) Tense
 - (C) Democratic
 - (D) Light
30. In GD people stay away from each other.
- (A) Correct
 - (B) Right
 - (C) No idea
 - (D) Wrong

31. GD is a _____ activity.
- (A) Meaningless
 - (B) Purposeless
 - (C) Purposeful
 - (D) Useless
32. GD can have participants _____.
- (A) 4 - 10
 - (B) 14 - 20
 - (C) 15 - 40
 - (D) 10 – 100
33. GD means _____.
- (A) Gang Discussion
 - (B) Group Discussion
 - (C) Girls' Discussion
 - (D) Guys' Discussion
34. Body language plays no role an Interview.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Correct
 - (D) Right
35. Interview means 'to observe one's personality'.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Wrong
 - (D) No idea
36. Public interview is done with _____.
- (A) Public figures
 - (B) Lay men
 - (C) Aliens
 - (D) Animals

37. Behavioural interview is done to study a person's _____.
(A) Behaviour
(B) Knowledge
(C) Expertise
(D) Shortcomings
38. Panel interview has only one interview.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Correct
(D) Right
39. Organization's analysis is important for _____.
(A) Job interview
(B) Personal interview
(C) Conversational interview
(D) Panel interview
40. Public interview is done for the interest of _____.
(A) Public
(B) Personal
(C) Grand parents
(D) Friends
41. Dialogue means talking to one's self.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) No idea
(D) May be
42. There are two types of Dialogues.
(A) Inner and Outer
(B) External and internal
(C) Not sure
(D) Impossible

43. Conversation is an exchange of words between two or more individuals.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) May be
 - (D) Not sure
44. Soliloquy and dialogue are the same.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) May be
 - (D) Not sure
45. Monologue expresses _____.
- (A) One character's talk
 - (B) Two character's talk
 - (C) No talk
 - (D) No idea
46. Which one is not Network?
- (A) Circle
 - (B) Wheel
 - (C) N
 - (D) Y
47. Faulty Translation is a/an _____.
- (A) Organizational barrier
 - (B) Psychological barrier
 - (C) Personal barrier
 - (D) Semantic barrier
48. Lack of background knowledge is a _____.
- (A) Physical barrier
 - (B) Psychological barrier
 - (C) Economic barrier
 - (D) Cultural barrier

49. Uneducated people can use _____.
(A) Email communication
(B) Oral communication
(C) Written communication
(D) Exam papers
50. Presence of both the sender and the receiver is important for _____.
(A) Oral communication
(B) Written communication
(C) Sending a mail
(D) Declaring a result
51. Oral communication can be used for _____.
(A) Presenting diagrams
(B) Showing maps
(C) Fast delivery of message
(D) Writing letters
52. Grapevine network is a/an _____.
(A) Formal network
(B) Informal network
(C) Fixed network
(D) Grapes growing network
53. A network which has one superior and all the juniors are equal in status, is called _____.
(A) Y network
(B) K network
(C) Wheel network
(D) Circle network
54. The path through which information travels is known as:
(A) Path
(B) Road
(C) TV network
(D) Channel

55. Wheel network is the same as Circle Network.
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) May be
(D) Sometimes
56. communication channel is also known as _____.
(A) Way
(B) Road
(C) Network
(D) Web
57. The receiver cannot decode the message without knowing the _____.
(A) Message
(B) Code
(C) Mode
(D) Cycle
58. The Idea is known as _____.
(A) Sender
(B) Message
(C) Receiver
(D) Idea
59. Knowledge of Pronunciation is important for _____.
(A) Writing
(B) Listening
(C) Speaking
(D) Posture
60. Bells and whistles are _____.
(A) Verbal communication
(B) Non-verbal communication
(C) Technical communication
(D) No communication
61. In Verbal communication we use gestures.
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Never
(D) No idea

62. Technical words are known as:
- (A) Jars
 - (B) Translation
 - (C) Pickles
 - (D) Jargons
63. Semantic is related to _____.
- (A) Borders
 - (B) Mental
 - (C) Meaning of a word
 - (D) Meaning of word
64. Which is a Physical barrier?
- (A) Information overload
 - (B) Poor retention
 - (C) Gender
 - (D) Lack of interest
65. Religion is a Psychological barrier.
- (A) True
 - (B) Not sure
 - (C) Always
 - (D) No
66. Which one is a Psychological Barrier?
- (A) Noise
 - (B) Structure
 - (C) Distrust
 - (D) Jargons
67. Who can enter our Personal Space?
- (A) Police
 - (B) Teacher
 - (C) Parents
 - (D) Neighbourse

68. Frequency of vibrations of the vocal cord is _____.
(A) Intonation
(B) Pitch
(C) Music
(D) Speaking
69. Chronemics is _____.
(A) Chronic
(B) Watch language
(C) Time travel
(D) Time language
70. Proxemics is about _____.
(A) Punctuality
(B) Smartness
(C) Professional
(D) Space distancing
71. Intonation comes under Paralanguage.
(A) False
(B) True
(C) May be
(D) Not sure
72. Haptics is _____.
(A) Sign language
(B) An ancient tongue
(C) Touch Language
(D) Verbal Language
73. Body language is considered as Verbal communication.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) May be
(D) Not sure

74. Non-verbal communication is always planned.
(A) Yes
(B) Always
(C) No
(D) True
75. Communication Cycle is also called _____.
(A) Process
(B) Channel
(C) Chain
(D) Network
76. Grapevine Network is a formal network _____.
(A) False
(B) True
(C) No idea
(D) May be
77. Network and Channel is the same _____.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) No idea
(D) May be
78. Wheel Network has no superiors _____.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Right
(D) No idea
79. Identify which activity is a non-verbal communication?
(A) Car stopped at red light.
(B) Teacher teaching in the class
(C) Students reciting a poem
(D) A public speech

80. Quick response is possible in _____.
(A) Oral communication
(B) Written communication
(C) Public speech
(D) No idea
81. It is useful to send a message to deferent places.
(A) Oral communication
(B) Written communication
(C) No idea
(D) May be
82. A teacher is delivering a lecture to his students. It is an example of _____.
(A) Verbal communication
(B) No idea
(C) Written communication
(D) Non verbal communication
83. It is unfit for tables or maps:
(A) Oral communication
(B) Written communication
(C) Legal documents
(D) No idea
84. _____ have no legal validity.
(A) Written communication
(B) Oral communication
(C) No idea
(D) Documents
85. Message can be made understandable by:
(A) Oral communication
(B) Written communication
(C) Non verbal communication
(D) No idea

86. Which communication adds personal touch to communication?
- (A) Written communication
 - (B) Oral communication
 - (C) No idea
 - (D) Sign language
87. 'Permanent record can be kept for future'- it is the quality of:
- (A) Oral communication
 - (B) Written communication
 - (C) Sign language
 - (D) No idea
88. Body language means- verbal communication.
- (A) False
 - (B) True
 - (C) No idea
 - (D) Right
89. There are two types of Communication:
- (A) Verbal – Non verbal
 - (B) Earth - sky
 - (C) Nonverbal – Sign language
 - (D) No idea
90. What is feedback?
- (A) Feeding a pet
 - (B) Giving a response
 - (C) Back biting
 - (D) No idea
91. What is encoding?
- (A) Coding a message
 - (B) Getting the code
 - (C) Password
 - (D) No idea

92. Who is the receiver?
- (A) Receives the message
 - (B) Takes the interview
 - (C) Delivers public speech
 - (D) No idea
93. Who is the sender?
- (A) Communicator
 - (B) Message
 - (C) Encode
 - (D) No idea
94. 'Communication' means 'talking':
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Right
 - (D) No idea
95. Message is also known as:
- (A) Encoding
 - (B) Idea
 - (C) Message
 - (D) Sender
96. Channel is different from Network.
- (A) Correct
 - (B) Wrong
 - (C) No idea
 - (D) Right
97. Communication is never goal oriented:
- (A) Right
 - (B) Wrong
 - (C) Correct
 - (D) No idea

98. Communication has come from the word 'COMMUNICARE'. Is this fact true?
(A) True
(B) False
(C) No idea
(D) Wrong
99. Complete the Communication cycle:
SENDER-MESSAGE-_____RECEIVER-DECODING-FEEDBACK.
(A) Idea
(B) Messaging
(C) Encoding
(D) No coding
100. Communication is a _____ process.
(A) Three way
(B) Five way
(C) Two way
(D) One way

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO

1. Examinee should enter his / her roll number, subject and Question Booklet Series correctly in the O.M.R. sheet, the examinee will be responsible for the error he / she has made.
2. **This Question Booklet contains 100 questions, out of which only 75 Question are to be Answered by the examinee. Every question has 4 options and only one of them is correct. The answer which seems correct to you, darken that option number in your Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET) completely with black or blue ball point pen. If any examinee will mark more than one answer of a particular question, then the first most option will be considered valid.**
3. Every question has same marks. Every question you attempt correctly, marks will be given according to that.
4. Every answer should be marked only on Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET). Answer marked anywhere else other than the determined place will not be considered valid.
5. Please read all the instructions carefully before attempting anything on Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET).
6. After completion of examination please hand over the Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET) to the Examiner before leaving the examination room.
7. There is no negative marking.

Note: On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly in case there is an issue please ask the examiner to change the booklet of same series and get another one.