

STUDY SKILL 1 MARK QUESTIONS CLASS: XI STANDARD 2018-2019

UNIT - 1

1. The American writer **Henry James** has written a novel which is also titled 'The Portrait of a Lady.'
2. A **prefix** is a letter or a group of letters which is added to the beginning of a root word in order to modify it.
3. A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters which is added to the end of a root word.
4. Words that are derived or formed from the base word by adding prefixes and suffixes are called **derivatives**.
5. Various techniques used in reading are **Skimming, Scanning, Decoding, and Encoding**.
6. According to **Edward Fry**, there are **three** reading speeds.
7. **Skimming** is the fastest reading speed technique which is used for getting an overall idea.
8. **Scanning** is used when you look for specific information without reading everything.
9. **Determiners** are the words placed in front of a noun to clarify what the noun refers to.
10. There are **six** types of determiners.
11. **Tenses** are verbs used to express time.
12. There are **twelve** types of tenses.
13. **Simple past**: To indicate a past habit or an action already completed.
14. **Simple present**: To express habits or general truth; to indicate a future event on a designated date as part of a plan or arrangement.
15. **Simple future**: To indicate an action, condition or circumstance that hasn't taken place yet.
16. **Past continuous**: To indicate uncompleted action of the past; to indicate persistent habits of the past.
17. **Present continuous**: To indicate action occurring at the time of speaking; to indicate a temporary action that may not be occurring at the time of speaking.
18. **Future continuous**: To indicate what will be going on at some time in the future; to indicate planned future events.
19. **Past perfect**: To indicate a completed action of the past that happened before another event took place.
20. **Present perfect**: To indicate a past action which is not defined by a time of occurrence; to indicate an action that started in the past and has continued until now.
21. **Future perfect**: To indicate an action that will be completed before another event takes place.
22. **Past perfect continuous**: To indicate an action in the past that began before a certain point in the past and continued up until that point in time.
23. **Present perfect continuous**: To indicate an action which started at some point in the past and may or may not be completed.
24. **Future perfect continuous**: To indicate an action that will have happened for some time and will not be completed yet at a certain point in the future.
25. A **notice** is a written or printed piece of information which is given to a large group of people.
26. A **message** is a verbal, written or recorded communication sent to or left for a recipient who cannot be contacted directly.

UNIT – 2

27. **Muhammad Ali** was an **American boxer**.
28. **Kabadi** is the national sport of **Bangladesh** which was originated in **Tamilnadu**.
29. **Encoding** is the process by which data is presented in a non-verbal form (tables, graphs).
30. **Decoding** is the process by which graphic representation such as tables and graphs are interpreted so that the data is made meaningful to the readers.
31. **Modal auxiliaries** are called **helping verbs**.
32. A **preposition** is a word used to link nouns, pronouns or phrases to other words within a sentence.
33. **Note-making** involves the fundamental skills of **reading and writing**.
34. **Summarizing** is to briefly sum up the various points given in the notes made from the original passage.
35. In **1960**, Sir **Ludwig Guttmann** founded the **Paralympics** Games in Rome for the physically impaired.

UNIT - 3

36. Human memory begins to work when the fetus is just **20 weeks** old in the mother's womb.
37. **Homonyms** are two or more words that have same pronunciation but different meanings.
38. **Homographs** are words with same spelling and same sound but different in meanings.
39. **Homophones** are two or more words with same sound but with different spellings and meanings.
40. **Heteronyms** also known as **heterophones** are two or more words with same spelling but different sounds and meanings.
41. **Clipped words** are words that are formed by dropping one or more syllables from longer words without changing the meaning.
42. Library classification is of **two types**. They are **Dewey decimal system and the Library of Congress system**.
43. There are **four important sections** in a library.
44. **Reference section**: Dictionaries, encyclopedias, yearbooks, atlases, gazetteers.
45. **The stack**: All books except those in the reference section.
46. **Journal section**: Journals and periodicals, magazines.
47. **Electronic section**: Computers, Xerox machines(reprography), DVDs, CDs
48. The most common ways of locating books in a library are **author's name, title, subject**.
49. We use the **active form** to say what the subject does.
50. We use the **passive form** to say what happens to people and things.
51. When the doer of the action is known, it is **personal passive**.
52. When the doer of the action is unknown, it is **impersonal passive**.
53. A **biographical sketch** is a brief summary of a person's life and his achievements.

UNIT - 4

54. An **idiom** is an expression in English with a special meaning of its own.
55. **Note-taking** involves the fundamental skills of **listening and writing**.
56. **Notes** are commonly taken during an oral discussion at a meeting or a lecture.
57. Notes of a meeting are usually called **minutes**.
58. Who, what, whom, whose and which are called **interrogative pronouns**.
59. Where, when, why and how are called **interrogative adverbs**.
60. Yes or No questions are also called **polar questions**.
61. Yes or No questions are framed using **primary auxiliaries and secondary auxiliaries**.
62. A **question tag** is a short question added at the end of a statement used when asking for agreement or confirmation.
63. A **positive statement** takes a negative tag and a **negative statement** takes a positive tag.
64. The **intonation** (the rise and the fall of the voice in speaking) of the tag determines the meaning of the question tag.
65. The term **dialogue** refers to a verbal conversation between two or more people.
66. The word 'dialogue' was originated from **Greek word dialogos**.
67. **Limerick** is a type of poetry.
68. There are **two** types of photography: **wet and dry photography**.

Unit - 5

69. An **open letter** is a letter that is intended to be read by a wide audience or a letter intended for an individual.
70. **Direct speech** repeats the exact words of the speaker.
71. **Reported speech** conveys something that was said in the past.
72. **Samuel Johnson** published the first dictionary in **1755**.
73. **James Murray** was the primary editor of Oxford Dictionary.

74. **E-mail** is a less formal method of communicating but has replaced the conventional letter.
75. There are **7 parts** in a formal letter.
76. A **letter of application** also known as **cover letter** is a job application document sent with resume.
77. There are **2 types** of Advertisement: **classified and block.**

UNIT-6

78. **Translation** is the process of expressing the sense of a written text to another language.
79. **Transcription** is the process of listening to an audio file and writing what has been said verbatim in the same language.
80. **Transliteration** gives the word from a different language in letters that you read so as to be able to pronounce it properly.
81. **Narration** is a recital of events, especially in chronological order, as the story narrated in a poem or the exposition in a drama.
82. A **simple sentence** has one independent clause.
83. A **compound sentence** has two or more independent clause joined by a co-coordinating conjunction.
84. A **complex sentence** has one independent clause and one or more dependent clause.
85. A **clause** is a group of words with a subject and a verb.
86. Because, since, although, when, while, where, which, that, after, etc., are called **subordinating conjunctions**.
87. But, yet, or, so, still, and, etc., are called **coordinating conjunctions**.
88. A **resume or curriculum vitae** is a document used by a person to present his educational backgrounds and professional skills.
89. When human traits are given to non-human or inanimate objects, it is called **personification**.
90. When a question is asked not for the sake of getting an answer, but to express a point more emphatically, it is **interrogation**.
91. When two unlike objects or things having some common qualities are compared, it is **Metaphor**.
92. When a question is formed to make a point rather than to elicit an answer, it is **rhetorical question**.
93. When rhyming words are used within a single line, it is **internal rhyme**.
94. The full name of Shakespeare is **William Arden Shakespeare** where Arden is his **mother's family name**.
95. The leader of a debate is **moderator**.

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