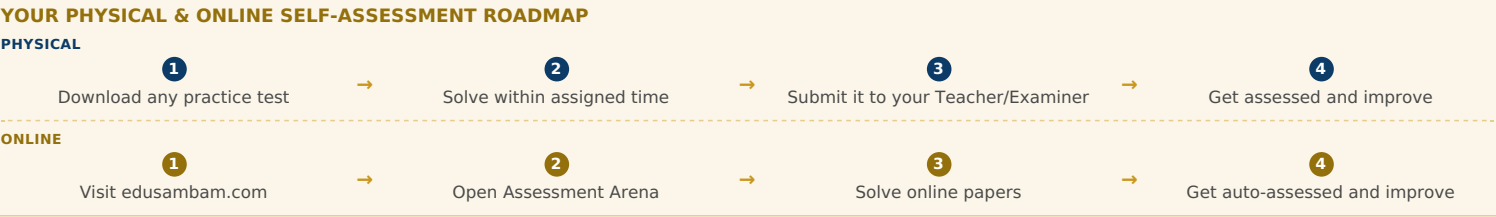


EDUSAMBAM ASSESSMENT SERIES

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Foundational Concepts of English

PRINTABLE PRACTICE WORKSHEET



Candidate Name:		Roll No.:	
Class / Grade:		Date:	
School / Institution:		Test Centre:	

Subject	English Language	Topic	Foundational Concepts of English	Total Marks	100
Total Questions	45	Time Allowed	1 Hour (60 minutes)	Version	A

- GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
1. Read each question carefully before answering.

2. For Section A and Section B, mark one answer only.

3. For Sections C and E, write your answer clearly in the space provided.

4. For Section D, write the correct letter from Column B against each item in Column A.

5. Do not use correction fluid. Keep all answers clear and legible.

6. This worksheet is prepared from the EDUSAMBAM practice assessment supplied for this paper.

PAPER PATTERN

Section	Questions	Marks Each	Total
Section A — Multiple Choice	15	2	30
Section B — True / False	10	2	20
Section C — Fill in the Blank	10	2	20
Section D — Column Matching	5 pairs	2	10
Section E — Short Answer	5	4	20
Total	45	—	100

Section A — Multiple Choice

30 marks

1. Which of these best defines "language"? Basic • 2 pts

A. Any loud noise made by a person

B. A collection of random gestures

C. A structured system of symbols and rules used to communicate meaning

D. A physical object used for writing

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

2. The feature of language where a word has no natural, physical connection to what it means is called: Basic • 2 pts

A. Displacement

B. Arbitrariness

C. Productivity

D. Grammar

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

3. Which of these best describes "displacement" as a feature of language? Basic • 2 pts

A. Moving words around in a sentence

B. Replacing one language with another

C. Speaking louder to be understood

D. The ability to talk about things not present here and now, like the past or future

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

4. Which of these is an example of non-verbal communication? Basic • 2 pts

A. Reading a novel aloud

B. Writing an essay

C. A facial expression or hand gesture

D. A formal debate

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

5. What is the most basic function of language? Intermediate • 2 pts

A. Communicating thoughts, ideas, and feelings between people

B. Making money

C. Building physical structures

D. Measuring time

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

6. Besides communication, language also helps people:

A. Avoid thinking clearly

C. Stop learning new things

B. Organize and express their thoughts

D. Replace the need for culture

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Intermediate • 2 pts

7. Language helps societies pass on knowledge, traditions, and values mainly by:

A. Preventing communication between generations

C. Carrying culture and ideas from one generation to the next

B. Being written down once and never used again

D. Existing only in written form

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Intermediate • 2 pts

8. Language plays a social role by helping people:

A. Stay completely isolated

C. Forget their identity

B. Avoid forming relationships

D. Build relationships and express identity within a community

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Intermediate • 2 pts

9. A "lingua franca" is best described as:

A. A language spoken only within one family

C. A dead language no longer in use

B. A common language used between people who don't share the same native tongue

D. A secret code used by spies

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Intermediate • 2 pts

10. What makes English widely considered an "international language" today?

A. It is used for communication across many countries, often between non-native speakers

C. It has no written form

B. It is spoken only in England

D. It is no longer taught in schools

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Intermediate • 2 pts

11. Which historical factor most contributed to the global spread of English?

A. A worldwide ban on other languages

C. British colonial expansion, followed by the global influence of the United States

B. Its simplicity compared to every other language

D. The invention of the printing press in China

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Intermediate • 2 pts

12. Which of these fields commonly relies on English as a shared working language internationally?

A. Only local farming

C. Only village-level trade

B. Only regional folk music

D. Science, international business, aviation, and diplomacy

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Advanced • 2 pts

13. Learning English is often seen as important today mainly because it:

A. Guarantees wealth automatically

C. Replaces the need to learn any other subject

B. Widens access to global education, information, and career opportunities

D. Is required to speak with family members

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Advanced • 2 pts

14. Which statement about English speakers worldwide is most accurate today?

A. Almost all English speakers are native speakers

C. Non-native speakers of English now greatly outnumber native speakers

B. English has no non-native speakers

D. English is spoken by fewer people than any other language

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Advanced • 2 pts

15. Much of the internet's content, along with science and technology publishing, is:

A. Predominantly published in English

C. Written without any shared language

B. Only available offline

D. Restricted to one single country

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Advanced • 2 pts

Section B — True / False

20 marks

16. Language is a structured system, not just random sounds.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Basic • 2 pts

17. Humans are able to use complex, grammar-based language in a way no other species does.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Basic • 2 pts

18. Language allows people to talk about the past and future, not just the present moment.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Basic • 2 pts

19. Gestures and facial expressions are a form of communication, but they are not the same as verbal language.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Basic • 2 pts

20. Human societies can function just as well without any shared, structured system of communication.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Intermediate • 2 pts

21. One key need for language is passing knowledge from one generation to the next.
A. True ☐ B. False ☐

22. Language only helps people speak; it has no role in how they organize their thoughts.
A. True ☐ B. False ☐

23. English is spoken as a first (native) language by more people worldwide than any other language.
A. True ☐ B. False ☐

24. A lingua franca is a common language adopted by speakers of different native tongues to communicate.
A. True ☐ B. False ☐

25. English's global spread was significantly driven by British colonial expansion and later by U.S. global influence.
A. True ☐ B. False ☐

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Section C — Fill in the Blank

20 marks

26. _____ is the primary tool humans use to communicate thoughts, ideas, and emotions.
Answer: _____

27. The feature of language where there is no natural connection between a word and its meaning is called _____.
Answer: _____

28. The ability of language to refer to things not present here and now — like the past, future, or imagined events — is called _____.
Answer: _____

29. Language that follows consistent rules of grammar is described as _____.
Answer: _____

30. Besides communication, language helps humans organize and express their _____.
Answer: _____

31. A language used as a common means of communication between speakers of different native tongues is called a _____.
Answer: _____

32. English's global spread was significantly driven by the expansion of the British _____.
Answer: _____

33. Today, the majority of English speakers worldwide are _____ speakers rather than native speakers.
Answer: _____

34. English is widely used in fields such as science, business, aviation, and _____.
Answer: _____

35. Learning English can open up greater access to global _____ and career opportunities.
Answer: _____

Basic · 2 pts

Basic · 2 pts

Basic · 2 pts

Basic · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Section D — Column Matching

10 marks

36-40. Match each term to its correct definition.

Column A	Answer	Column B
Arbitrariness	_____	A. A common language used between speakers of different native tongues
Displacement	_____	B. The ability to create and understand brand-new sentences never heard before
Lingua Franca	_____	C. English learned and used by speakers whose first language is not English
Productivity	_____	D. No natural link between a word's form and the meaning it carries
ESL	_____	E. The ability to talk about things not present in time or space

Section E — Short Answer

20 marks

41. Why is language considered essential for human society?

Advanced · 4 pts

42. What does "displacement" mean as a feature of language?

Advanced · 4 pts

43. Why is English often described as a global lingua franca?

Advanced · 4 pts

44. Give one reason English is considered important in today's world.

Advanced · 4 pts

45. Explain one way human language differs from simple animal communication systems.

Advanced · 4 pts

Candidate Signature: _____ **Invigilator Signature:** _____

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Marks Obtained: _____ / 100

Checked By: _____

Result / Grade: _____

Date Checked: _____

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Foundational Concepts of English — Answer Key

Teacher reference: equivalent grammatically correct wording is acceptable for open-ended items when the meaning is preserved.

Section A — Multiple Choice

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 9. B |
| 2. B | 10. A |
| 3. D | 11. C |
| 4. C | 12. D |
| 5. A | 13. B |
| 6. B | 14. C |
| 7. C | 15. A |
| 8. D | |

Section B — True / False

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 16. True | 21. True |
| 17. True | 22. False |
| 18. True | 23. False |
| 19. True | 24. True |
| 20. False | 25. True |

Section C — Fill in the Blank

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 26. language | 31. lingua franca |
| 27. arbitrar | 32. empire |
| 28. displacement | 33. non-native |
| 29. structured | 34. diplomacy |
| 30. thought | 35. education |

Section D — Column Matching

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 36. Arbitrariness — D | 39. Productivity — B |
| 37. Displacement — E | 40. ESL — C |
| 38. Lingua Franca — A | |

Section E — Short Answer (Model Answers)

- 41.** communicat; thought; culture; knowledge; social; connect
- 42.** past; future; absent; not present; imagin; here and now
- 43.** widely spoken; international; common language; many countries; non-native
- 44.** business; science; global; career; communication; international; education
- 45.** grammar; rule; new sentence; structure; complex; creative