

EDUSAMBAM ASSESSMENT SERIES

Speaking & Pronunciation

PRINTABLE PRACTICE WORKSHEET

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Candidate Name:

Roll No.:

Class / Grade:

Date:

School / Institution:

Test Centre:

Subject	English Language	Topic	Speaking & Pronunciation	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. Pronunciation refers to:

- A.** The spelling of a word
C. The meaning of a word

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

- B.** The way a word is spoken aloud, including its sounds
D. The grammar of a sentence

Basic • 2 pts

2. Clear pronunciation mainly helps with:

- A.** Making writing look neater
C. Improving spelling ability

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

- B.** Being understood by listeners when speaking
D. Reducing vocabulary size

Basic • 2 pts

3. Fluency in speaking refers to:

- A.** Speaking without any pauses or thought
C. Only using complex vocabulary

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

- B.** Speaking smoothly and naturally with reasonable ease
D. Speaking as fast as possible regardless of clarity

Basic • 2 pts

4. Which of these is a common technique for building speaking fluency?

- A.** Practicing regularly through speaking and listening
C. Never reviewing mistakes

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

- B.** Avoiding all conversation
D. Speaking only in writing

Basic • 2 pts

5. Word stress refers to:

- A.** Emphasizing a particular syllable more strongly than others in a word
C. The number of letters in a word

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

- B.** Writing a word in bold
D. The word's spelling

Intermediate • 2 pts

6. Sentence stress refers to: A. Randomly emphasizing every word equally C. Never emphasizing any word Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Emphasizing certain key words in a sentence to convey meaning D. Only stressing the first word of a sentence Intermediate · 2 pts
7. Intonation refers to: A. The rise and fall of pitch in speech C. The number of words in a sentence Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. The spelling of a sentence D. Punctuation marks used in writing Intermediate · 2 pts
8. Rising intonation is often used when: A. Making a firm statement C. Ending a formal report Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Asking a yes/no question D. Writing a heading Intermediate · 2 pts
9. Falling intonation is commonly used when: A. Asking a yes/no question C. Expressing confusion only Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Making a statement or completing a thought D. Reading a list of numbers Intermediate · 2 pts
10. A common pronunciation mistake for learners is: A. Using correct sentence stress consistently C. Speaking too clearly Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Mispronouncing silent letters or similar-sounding sounds D. Reading fluently Intermediate · 2 pts
11. Listening to native speakers can help learners improve: A. Their handwriting C. Their math skills Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Their pronunciation and intonation patterns D. Their spelling only Intermediate · 2 pts
12. Practicing minimal pairs (like "ship" and "sheep") helps learners: A. Improve grammar rules C. Learn new vocabulary lists Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Distinguish between similar-sounding sounds D. Memorize spelling rules Advanced · 2 pts
13. Speaking confidently in conversation is often improved by: A. Avoiding all practice C. Memorizing a dictionary Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Regular practice and reducing fear of making mistakes D. Speaking as quietly as possible Advanced · 2 pts
14. Which of these best supports fluent, natural-sounding speech? A. Correct word and sentence stress along with natural pacing C. Ignoring pronunciation rules Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Speaking without any pauses ever D. Reading silently only Advanced · 2 pts
15. Recording yourself speaking and listening back is a useful technique because it helps you: A. Notice pronunciation or fluency issues to improve C. Replace practice entirely Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Avoid all feedback D. Improve spelling only Advanced · 2 pts

Section B — True / False

20 marks

16. Pronunciation refers to how a word is spoken aloud. A. True ☐ B. False ☐	Basic · 2 pts
17. Fluency means speaking with reasonable ease and natural flow. A. True ☐ B. False ☐	Basic · 2 pts
18. Word stress means emphasizing a particular syllable more than others. A. True ☐ B. False ☐	Basic · 2 pts
19. Sentence stress means every word in a sentence should be stressed equally. A. True ☐ B. False ☐	Basic · 2 pts
20. Intonation refers to the rise and fall of pitch in speech. A. True ☐ B. False ☐	Intermediate · 2 pts
21. Rising intonation is commonly used for yes/no questions. A. True ☐ B. False ☐	Intermediate · 2 pts

22. Falling intonation is typically used to complete a statement.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

23. Listening to native speakers has no effect on improving pronunciation.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

24. Minimal pairs are words that differ by only one sound, such as "bit" and "bit" spelled differently.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

25. Regular speaking practice can help build confidence and fluency over time.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Section C — Fill in the Blank

20 marks

26. The way a word is spoken aloud, including its sounds, is called _____.
Answer: _____

27. Speaking smoothly and naturally with reasonable ease is called _____.
Answer: _____

28. Emphasizing a particular syllable more strongly than others in a word is called word _____.
Answer: _____

29. Emphasizing key words within a sentence to convey meaning is called sentence _____.
Answer: _____

30. The rise and fall of pitch in speech is called _____.
Answer: _____

31. _____ intonation is often used when asking a yes/no question.
Answer: _____

32. _____ intonation is often used when making a statement or completing a thought.
Answer: _____

33. Words that differ by only one sound, like "ship" and "sheep," are called _____ pairs.
Answer: _____

34. Listening to and imitating _____ speakers can help improve pronunciation.
Answer: _____

35. Recording yourself speaking and listening back can help you notice pronunciation or _____ issues.
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
Pronunciation	_____	A. Emphasizing a particular syllable more than others in a word
Fluency	_____	B. The rise and fall of pitch in speech
Word Stress	_____	C. Two words that differ by only one sound
Intonation	_____	D. The way a word is spoken aloud, including its sounds
Minimal Pair	_____	E. Speaking smoothly and naturally with reasonable ease

Section E — Short Answer

20 marks

41. Why is clear pronunciation important in spoken communication?

42. What is the difference between word stress and sentence stress?

Advanced · 4 pts

Advanced · 4 pts

43. How does intonation affect the meaning of a spoken sentence?

Advanced · 4 pts

44. Give one technique that can help improve speaking fluency.

Advanced · 4 pts

45. Why is practicing minimal pairs useful for language learners?

Advanced · 4 pts

Candidate Signature: _____ Invigilator Signature: _____

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Marks Obtained: _____ / 100

Checked By: _____

Result / Grade: _____

Date Checked: _____

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Speaking & Pronunciation — Answer Key

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

Section A — Multiple Choice

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

Section B — True / False

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

Section C — Fill in the Blank

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 26. pronunciation | 31. rising |
| 27. fluency | 32. falling |
| 28. stress | 33. minimal |
| 29. stress | 34. native |
| 30. intonation | 35. fluency |

Section D — Column Matching

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 36. Pronunciation — D | 39. Intonation — B |
| 37. Fluency — E | 40. Minimal Pair — C |
| 38. Word Stress — A | |

Section E — Short Answer (Model Answers)

- 41.** understood; clarity; listener; clear; communicat
- 42.** syllable; word; key word; meaning; emphasis
- 43.** pitch; question; statement; rise; fall; meaning
- 44.** practice; listen; record; repeat; native speaker
- 45.** distinguish; similar sound; hear difference; pronounce