

MCQs – Creative Writing

Sr. No.	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answers
1	Creative writing has the potential to improve _____.	Communicative abilities	Critical thinking	Imaginative potential	All of the given options	D
2	A writer of graphic novels would be working with the _____ genre of creative writing.	Literary	Technical	Scientific	Commercial	A
3	Which of the following is not a constituent of creative journalistic writing?	Feature writing	Reviews	Columns	Editing	D
4	Online creative writing does not involve _____.	Ad writing	Blogs	Vlogs	Newspaper reports	D
5	Great creative writing is the result of careful _____.	Observation	Discussion	Speech	Formatting	A
6	Good writers are often great readers. This statement is _____.	False	True	Partially true	Mostly false	B
7	Creative writing is _____.	A talent	A skill	Both talent and skill	Neither talent nor skill	C
8	Use of metaphors plays an important role in creative writing. The word 'metaphor' refers to _____.	Indirect comparisons	Fine details	Definite ideas	Flowery words	A
9	Imagery is crucial to good creative writing. It refers to _____.	Creating pictures using words	Creating words using pictures	Adding images to the text	Imagining extensively	A
10	Sharing of ideas with fellow writers and getting information about trusted publishing platforms can best be achieved through _____.	Writers <i>professionals</i>	Writing workshops	Reading classics	Debating clubs	B
11	Which of the following best defines creative writing?	Writing based on official reports	Writing that expresses thoughts, feelings, and imagination	Writing that follows strict academic structure	Writing limited to factual information	B
12	The main aim of creative writing is to _____.	Present data and statistics	Inspire and entertain readers	Analyze business trends	Follow grammatical rules strictly	B
13	Which of the following is not a form of creative writing?	Poem	Essay	Technical report	Short story	C
14	The language used in creative writing is generally _____.	Emotional and imaginative	Mechanical and rigid	Factual and formal	Neutral and technical	A
15	Which quality is most essential for a creative writer?	Objectivity	Imagination	Technical skill only	Mathematical accuracy	B

16	Creative writing differs from other forms of writing because it focuses more on _____.	Logic	Expression	Objectivity	Facts and figures	B
17	Which of the following is an example of creative writing?	Newspaper editorial	Government report	Autobiography	Research paper	C
18	The term “plot” in creative writing refers to _____.	The sequence of events in a story	The background setting	The use of imagery	The theme or moral	A
19	In a short story, the climax usually occurs _____.	At the beginning	After the introduction	Near the end	After the conclusion	C
20	The central idea or message of a story is called its _____.	Setting	Theme	Plot	Character	B
21	Which of the following is not a type of poetry?	Sonnet	Haiku	Memoir	Ballad	C
22	A well-developed character in a story should be _____.	Static and predictable	Complex and believable	Irrelevant to the plot	Symbolic only	B
23	The “setting” of a story mainly describes its _____.	Characters’ emotions	Time and place	Moral lesson	Author’s opinion	B
24	The use of words to create pictures in the reader’s mind is known as _____.	Imagery	Dialogue	Narration	Description	A
25	Which type of point of view uses the pronouns I or we?	First person	Second person	Third person limited	Third person omniscient	A
26	The purpose of revision in creative writing is to _____.	Add factual information	Correct spelling only	Improve clarity and expression	Change the entire story	C
27	Which of the following sentences uses a metaphor?	The classroom was a zoo.	The sun shone brightly.	The leaves moved gently.	The sky was blue.	A
28	In a poem, a group of lines forming a unit is called a _____.	Verse	Paragraph	Stanza	Clause	C
29	The element that gives rhythm to poetry is _____.	Rhyme scheme	Characterization	Theme	Plot	A
30	A short piece of writing that conveys personal experience or reflection is called a _____.	Research paper	Short story	Reflective essay	Report	C

MCQs – Translation

Sr. No.	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answers
1	Translating a public speech in Spanish into its exact written reproduction in the same language would involve _____ translation.	Inter-lingual	Intra-lingual	Creative	Bilingual	B
2	A good translation must combine _____ and _____.	Accuracy and creativity	Accuracy and correctness	Clarity and complexity	Naturalness and artificiality	A
3	Translating the internal correspondence of a business firm from Chinese into English involves _____ translation.	Literary	Software	Marketing	Commercial	D
4	Which of the following is closest in nature to literary translation?	Script translation	Technical translation	Multimedia translation	Legal translation	A
5	Live translation of oral disclosure is mostly carried out by _____	Ambassadors	Transcriptionists	Journalists	Interpreters	D
6	Translators must excel at accurate comprehension, multilingualism, cultural sensibility and creative reproduction. This statement is _____	False	True	Partially true	Mostly false	B
7	Original authors and translators should share a/an _____ position.	Unequal	Equal	Envious	Confidential	B
8	What is translation?	Changing ideas	Reproducing meaning from one language into another	Copying text verbatim	Altering original ideas	B
9	The word translation is derived from which Latin term?	Translatum	Translatus	Translere	Transverto	B
10	Translation mainly involves _____	Imitation	Transformation of language	Creation of new meaning	Destruction of structure	B
11	The original language from which translation is made is called the _____	Target language	Source language	Base language	Reference language	B
12	The language into which a text is translated is known as the _____.	Base language	Secondary language	Target language	Medium language	C
13	Which of the following is not a type of translation?	Literary translation	Scientific translation	Oral translation	Original composition	D
14	Literal translation is also known as _____.	Word-for-word translation	Sense-for-sense translation	Creative translation	Free translation	A

15	In free translation, the translator focuses more on _____.	Grammar and syntax	Style and tone	Exact wording	Dictionary meanings	B
16	Which of the following is the main objective of translation?	To change the author's purpose	To convey meaning accurately	To add personal interpretation	To modify cultural context	B
17	Which element should be maintained in literary translation?	Rhythm and emotion	Numerical data	Scientific precision	Technical terminology	A
18	Bilingualism in translation means _____.	Knowing two languages	Translating between dialects	Using phrases from one language	Writing in two scripts	A
19	Which is an example of intra-lingual translation?	English to Hindi	Old English to Modern English	Hindi to Gujarati	Sanskrit to Tamil	B
20	Translating a speech into another language orally is called _____.	Written translation	Interpreting	Editing	Proofreading	B
21	In translation, context plays a major role in understanding _____.	Grammar only	Meaning and intention	Structure only	Sentence length	B
22	Which of the following best describes a good translator?	Someone who translates quickly	One who is faithful to the sense and tone of the original	One who adds entertainment	One who omits complex parts	B
23	Equivalence in translation refers to _____.	Similar grammatical structure	Similar meaning and effect	Word-by-word similarity	Cultural similarity only	B
24	Cultural words in translation require _____.	Substitution	Omission	Adaptation	Direct copying	C
25	Which of the following is an example of technical translation?	Translating poetry	Translating a manual	Translating a story	Translating a novel	B
26	Translating literary texts mainly requires _____.	Technical vocabulary	Emotional sensitivity	Factual accuracy	Word-for-word conversion	B
27	Back translation means _____.	Translating back into the original language	Reversing grammatical order	Translating twice for clarity	Comparing two languages	A
28	The translator's fidelity refers to _____.	Faithfulness to the source text	Speed of work	Use of dictionary	Cultural adaptation	A
29	Which is the first step in translation?	Proofreading	Reading and understanding the source text	Writing the draft	Final editing	B
30	A successful translation must be _____.	Free and imaginative	Accurate, natural, and clear	Complex and literal	Short and modified	B

MCQs – Journalism

Sr. No.	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answers
1	An article supporting the protection of tigers would fall under the _____ category of journalism.	Media-based	Content-based	Environment-based	Nature-based	B
2	Which of the following is not a function of journalism?	Information	Education	Entertainment	Legislation	D
3	In-depth analysis is part of _____.	Snippets	Headlines	Leads	Features	D
4	Proofreading for newspapers demands expertise.	Literary	Software	Linguistic	Legal	C
5	The following sentence would be less preferred for a news report: 'Among the many twists and turns of fate, they finally made their mark, meeting the roaring lions along the way, and tearing them apart with bare hands.' The problem with this sentence is _____.	Conciseness	Wordiness	Directness	Rudeness	B
6	According to the 'Inverted pyramid' structure of a news article or report, the information is arranged in _____ order.	Decreasing	Increasing	Neutral	Random	A
7	Encyclopaedia Britannica defines journalism as the collection, preparation, and distribution of news and related materials. Originally, journalism primarily involved the reporting of current events in which format?	Radio broadcasts	Printed format (journals and newspapers)	Television channels	Online websites	B
8	Which of the following is famously described as one of the "pillars of democracy" and the "life-breath of human liberty"?	Advertising	Public Relations	Journalism	Literature	C
9	The fundamental human instinct that journalism is a product of is the need to:	Indulge in entertainment and leisure.	Influence global politics.	Communicate with those around, for survival and progress.	Document historical events.	C

10	Which type of journalism is characterized by in-depth, problem-solving reporting on social issues?	Feature journalism	Tabloid journalism	Investigative journalism	Advocacy journalism	C
11	An article that involves supporting particular viewpoints would be an example of which type of content-based journalism?	Tabloid	Data	Advocacy	Celebrity	C
12	Which of the following is <i>not</i> listed as a major function of journalism?	Passing new legislation (lawmaking)	Explaining /interpreting news/ information	Educating the general public	Advertising goods and services	A
13	What distinguishes journalism from other forms of mass communication, such as advertising, according to the text?	The use of persuasive language.	The goal of generating profit.	Objective methods of gathering / presenting news and the discipline of verification.	The focus on human interest stories.	C
14	What is considered the "hallmark of quality journalism" and essential to its survival?	Extensive use of imagery	A strong spirit of intellectual independence without resorting to sensationalism, leading to credibility.	Writing in the first person.	The exclusive coverage of political news.	B
15	According to the text, what is one of the major roles of a journalist regarding the government and the public?	To replace government officials in decision-making.	To focus only on entertaining the public.	To convey information about government policies and keep the government informed of public needs.	To limit the exchange of views on public platforms.	C
16	The career role that involves undertaking thorough revision and correction of news articles in terms of correctness of facts, style, language, grammar, and punctuation is that of a:	Proofreader	Reporter	Feature writer	Columnist	A
17	Who heads teams of news reporters and journalists and takes a range of decisions, from inclusion/exclusion of news items to changes in content and style?	Cartoonists	Editors	Correspondents	News Presenters	B

18	For aspiring journalists in the electronic media, the high-profile job of presenting news bulletins on air and conducting interviews is known as:	News Presenter	Feature Writer	Researcher	Photojournalist	A
19	Print media journalists primarily work with:	Radio, television, and internet platforms.	Newspapers, magazines, and journals.	Press information bureaus and legal affairs departments.	Social media sites and personal blogs.	B
20	What is the core principle that requires journalistic writing to be based on facts rather than opinions, as the profession is seen as a public service?	Objectivity	Brevity	Simplicity	Credibility	A
21	Journalistic style strives for credibility , which is achieved by doing which of the following?	Stating detailed facts and figures and using direct quotes.	Using long, complex sentences.	Avoiding specific names and locations.	Writing in a highly creative, story-telling manner.	A
22	To convey information to a wide audience, journalists are expected to write in a style that is:	Highly technical with specialized jargon.	Simple and easy to understand.	Primarily conversational and informal.	Subjective and opinion-driven.	B
23	Which feature of journalistic writing suggests that sentences and paragraphs should be concise and direct, avoiding complex and wordy styles?	Objectivity	Brevity	Credibility	Clarity	B
24	News articles are generally written using which conventional structure?	The five-paragraph essay structure	The 'inverted pyramid' structure	The chronological structure	The 'circular flow' structure	B
25	The first sentence or paragraph of a news article, which contains the most important information and attempts to attract the reader, is known as the:	Lead	Tail	Synopsis	Hook and Tail	A
26	The Lead paragraph of a news story generally attempts to answer which crucial questions?	If, Maybe, Perhaps, Should, Could	Who, What, When, Where, Why	How much, How long, How many	Like, Dislike, Recommend, Share	B
27	For a news story to be considered newsworthy , what two criteria are highlighted as important?	Length and word count.	Impact and timeliness/relevance.	Writer's personal opinion and bias.	Use of creative language and anecdotes.	B

28	When writing a news article, any views or opinions about the facts should always be:	Avoided completely.	Stated as the journalist's personal view.	Attributed to named sources.	Placed only in the Tail section.	C
29	In terms of mechanics, news reports are usually written using which person and tense?	First person (I/We) and present tense.	Second person (You) and future tense.	First person (I/We) and past tense.	Third person (never I/We/You) and past tense.	D
30	The tip that suggests "A good picture is equal to ten thousand words" relates to the importance of what element in a news article?	Illustration (photographs, sketches, and images)	Revision	Conciseness	Clarity and Simplicity	A

MCQs – English for Academia and other Careers

Sr. No.	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answers
1	The central focus of ESP is on	learner's inner psyche	Learner's needs	Teacher's ability	Student's previous knowledge	B
2	Which of the following is not a feature of academic writing?	Fixed format	Formal language	Short-forms	Referencing	C
3	The school textbook publication industry demands _____ writing skills.	Academic	Legal	Journalistic	Media	A
4	Which of the following refers to the linguistic style used in all kinds of legal texts and discourses?	Language of the law	Legal language	Judicial jargon	Magistrate's register	B
5	_____ is the most important feature of business English.	Long lead	Sense of purpose	Intensive research	Monetary dealings	B
6	EST writing usually follows the _____ structure.	Inverted pyramid	Normal pyramid	Time glass	hourglass	A
7	What is the main focus of English for Specific Purposes (ESP)?	Teaching advanced English literature.	Focussing on the needs of the learner in a specific situation.	Teaching English grammar rules generally.	Preparing students for English language fluency tests.	B
8	ESP arose powerfully after the 1960s following the rise of English as a major international language in which domains?	Arts and Humanities.	Trade and commerce, science and technology.	Media and entertainment.	History and philosophy.	B
9	Unlike General English, ESP restricts itself to teaching and practising only the:	Literary devices and poetic forms.	Colloquial and slang expressions.	Vocabulary, grammar, usage, and technical features of a language in a particular setting.	Rhetorical strategies for emotional appeal.	C
10	Above all, the chief focus in an ESP course is on:	Rote memorization of grammar rules.	Practical and task-based learning.	Reading classic novels.	Debating abstract concepts.	B
11	What do ESP teachers/trainers use <i>in addition</i> to standard textbooks?	Authentic materials related to the field or profession.	General English newspapers.	Classic works of fiction.	Materials from unrelated scientific fields.	A

12	Academic writing is defined as the written use of language for the production and dissemination of:	Personal journals and diaries.	General news and current events.	Entertaining fiction stories.	Formal scholarly knowledge.	D
13	Which of the following is <i>not</i> a feature of academic writing?	It follows a fixed format (introduction, body, conclusion).	It avoids casual, colloquial, and slang expressions.	It uses the third person for objectivity.	It uses short forms like 'don't' and 'it's' to save space.	D
14	Objectivity in academic writing is maintained by avoiding personal pronouns, specifically the first and second person. Which example demonstrates this impersonal language preference?	"We drafted this report."	"The report was drafted by the researchers."	"I believe this theory is correct."	"You can clearly see the results."	B
15	What is crucial for rendering academic writing credible?	A list of references or notes at the end of the document.	Stating the author's strong personal views.	Using emotive language.	Using complex, jargon-filled sentences.	A
16	What is considered "unforgivable" in academic writing and is defined as intellectual dishonesty or theft of ideas?	Using short sentences.	Plagiarism.	Summarising and paraphrasing from various sources.	Using technical vocabulary.	B
17	One career avenue open for academic writers is working with academic publishing houses, where professionals are sought to:	Write new works of fiction.	Translate, summarise, or paraphrase academic papers into language easily understandable by the general public.	Design magazine layouts.	Manage social media campaigns for universities.	B
18	The language used in the field of law is characterized by the use of archaic (old-fashioned) and rare terminology. It also frequently uses specialized technical terminology borrowed from which two languages?	Spanish and German.	Greek and Russian.	French and Latin.	Chinese and Japanese.	C
19	The use of "strings" or a chain of similar meaning words (e.g., "amended, supplied or modified") is common in legal language, often seen in:	Oral arguments in court.	Wills and contracts.	Casual discussions among lawyers.	Marketing materials for law firms.	B

20	Why does legal language frequently repeat content words (nouns, clauses, and phrases) and rarely use pronouns like "I, We, You, He, She"?	To make the documents longer.	To simplify the reading process.	To adhere to formatting rules.	To avoid any ambiguity, misinterpretation, or confusion.	D
21	Which feature of legal language is demonstrated by expressions like "The report was drafted by the researchers" and is used to give more importance to the action than the doer?	Nominalisation	Passive voice	Archaic usage	Third person plural	B
22	Which non-lawyer profession requires the recording and creation of exact written transcripts of trials, testimonies, and other law proceedings, often facing a shortage of skilled professionals?	Paralegals	Legal Assistants	Legal Recruiters	Court reporters or stenographers	D
23	Which of the following is <i>not</i> listed as a function for which English language is used by employees in the tourism sector?	Providing directions and guiding tours.	Resolving customer complaints.	Assisting in check-in and check-out procedures.	Framing acts of law and legislation.	D
24	In the tourism sector, English acts as a lingua franca . What is the primary role of English in this context?	Promoting only one culture.	Unifying diverse peoples and cultures and facilitating business/financial transactions.	Restricting communication between countries.	Maintaining formal distance from customers.	B
25	The major careers currently open in the tourism sector that require English expertise include:	Law, medicine, and engineering.	Airlines, hotels, tours (planners, guides), and transport.	Academic research and publishing.	Legislative bodies and corporate legal affairs.	B
26	What is the primary feature of Business English ?	It is highly creative and metaphorical.	It is subjective and expresses personal emotions.	It is transactional, functional, practical, and work-oriented.	It uses long, complex sentences and archaic words.	C
27	Effective Business Communication is characterized by being brief and direct, concise and precise. This means it avoids which of the following?	Short, simple sentence structures.	Repetitiveness, clichés, slang, and long phrases/verbs.	Familiar and easy words.	Clarity and accurate facts.	B

28	In order to save both time and money, Business English makes primary use of which simple grammatical structure?	Complex future tenses.	One simple tense throughout the document.	Extensive use of the passive voice.	Subordinate and co-ordinate clauses.	B
29	The linguistic features of EST include the frequent use of specialised scientific and technology vocabulary, often with which origins?	Russian and Arabic roots.	Greek and Latin roots.	French and Italian roots.	Indian and Chinese roots.	B
30	EST writing generally follows which non-linear structural pattern for its organization?	Inverted pyramid.	Normal pyramid.	Time glass.	Hourglass structure.	D