Unit 12: Importance of Life Skills

34 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

1. The text type of "Importance of Life Skills" is an
A. play **B. article/blog**
C. poem D. short story

2. Life skills are defined by the
A. United Nations only B. Red Cross
C. World Bank **D. World Health Organization**

3. Which is an example of a life skill?
A. Time management B. Playing video games
C. Winning arguments D. Memorising poems only

4. The text says academics alone are
A. useless B. enough for success
C. not enough without life skills D. harmful

5. A study by the American Psychological Association found that teens' average stress level was
A. zero
B. higher than the maximum healthy stress level for adults
C. equal to children's
D. lower than adults'

6. Life skills help reduce incidences of
A. exercise B. good grades
C. bullying and violence D. friendships

7. According to the National Financial Educators Council, young people are worried about their
A. financial future B. friends
C. grades D. health only

8. Communication skills teach students to speak clearly and
A. rudely
B. never
C. loudly
D. assertively, while respecting others' opinions

9. Covey's habit says, "Seek first to understand,
A. then to be understood" B. then to leave"
C. then to win" D. then to argue"

10. A life skills program teaches young people to distinguish between listening and
A. writing B. reading C. speaking **D. hearing**

11. "Competence" means
A. a contest **B. the ability to do something successfully**
C. an error D. a lack of skill

12. "Inclusive" means
A. exclusive B. narrow
C. comprehensive, with everything included D. private

13. "Empathy" means
A. anger
B. pride
C. fear
D. the ability to understand and share the feelings of others

14. Subordinating conjunctions join
A. a dependent clause to an independent clause
B. two adjectives
C. two nouns
D. two independent clauses only

15. A subordinating conjunction shows
A. only a colour
B. only a person
C. a place, time or cause-and-effect relationship
D. only a number

16. Which is a subordinating conjunction of concession?
A. if **B. although** C. because D. when

17. Which is a subordinating conjunction of condition?
A. after B. although **C. unless** D. because

18. Which is a subordinating conjunction of comparison?
A. than B. before
C. since only D. if

19. "even though" shows
A. time **B. concession**
C. reason D. place

20. "so that" shows
A. concession B. place
C. time **D. purpose or reason**

21. Complete: "We cannot go to the mall _____ our car broke down."
A. unless B. until **C. because** D. although

22. Complete: "He struggled hard in his bad days _____ he succeeded."
A. until B. although C. unless D. because

23. Complete: "_____ it was hot, he was wearing a warm jacket."
A. Because **B. Although** C. Until D. Unless

24. An adverb clause answers questions like
A. which one B. who and whom
C. how many nouns **D. when, why, how and where**

25. An adverb clause always contains a subject and a
A. noun only **B. verb** C. adjective D. article

26. In "You can put the books wherever you like", the adverb clause is of
A. place B. reason C. manner D. time

27. In "I did not buy that watch because it was expensive", the adverb clause is of
A. time B. place **C. reason** D. condition

28. In "As he was not there, I spoke to his mother", the adverb clause is of
A. place B. time
C. comparison **D. reason**

29. Match: "She was so tired ..."
A. that she could barely stand. B. until he arrived.
C. before you were awake. D. because you didn't buy a ticket.

30. Match: "You cannot go to the cinema ..."
A. until he arrived. B. before you were awake.
C. because you didn't buy a ticket. D. that she could barely stand.

31. A precis is a
A. letter **B. brief summary of a longer text**
C. poem D. long essay

32. A precis should be written in a(n) _____ way.
A. opinionated B. emotional
C. biased **D. objective, without personal opinions**

33. A precis should avoid
A. clear structure B. facts
C. superfluous words and repetitions D. correct grammar

34. A research project should synthesize
A. no sources B. a single rumour
C. only opinions **D. multiple sources on the subject**