

S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, (AUTONOMOUS)
NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
I SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT I EXAMINATIONS
ENGLISH
QUESTION BANK

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the primary function of the speech organs? (B)
a) Breathing b) Speech production c) Digestion d) Hearing
2. Which organ is considered the primary articulator in speech? (A)
a) Tongue b) Lips c) Teeth d) Glottis
3. What is the role of the vocal cords in speech? (B)
a) Produce airflow b) Create sound vibrations
c) Modify vowel quality d) Control nasal airflow
4. Which speech organ is responsible for controlling airflow into the nasal cavity? (C)
a) Tongue b) Uvula c) Soft palate d) Lips
5. Which of these is a movable speech organ? (D)
a) Teeth b) Tongue c) Hard palate d) Alveolar ridge
6. The alveolar ridge is located _____. (A)
a) Behind the teeth b) On the soft palate
c) At the glottis d) Near the lips
7. What is the function of the lips in speech production? (B)
a) Control airflow b) Form bilabial sounds
c) Open and close the glottis d) Modify vowel height
8. The glottis is part of which speech organ? (B)
a) Lungs b) Larynx c) Tongue d) Teeth
9. Which organ is responsible for producing nasal sounds? (C)
a) Vocal cords b) Hard palate c) Nose and nasal cavity d) Uvula
10. The hard palate helps in producing which type of sounds? (D)
a) Velar b) Nasal c) Alveolar d) Palatal
11. What is a vowel sound? (B)
a) A sound produced with complete airflow obstruction
b) A sound produced without significant constriction in the vocal tract
c) A sound produced by the teeth and lips
d) A sound produced by the nasal cavity
12. How many pure vowel sounds (monophthongs) are there in English? (C)
a) 5 b) 10 c) 12 d) 14
13. Which of the following is a front vowel? (B)
a) /u:/ b) /i:/ c) /ɔ:/ d) /ɑ:/
14. Which of these is a diphthong? (B)
a) /æ/ b) /aɪ/ c) /ʊ/ d) /e/

1. The study of speech sounds is called Phonetics.
2. The symbols used to represent speech sounds are part of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).
3. Sounds produced without vibration of the vocal cords are called voiceless sounds.
4. The sound /b/ is a voiced bilabial plosive consonant.
5. The sound /p/ is a voiceless bilabial plosive consonant.
6. The English word ship begins with the consonant sound /ʃ/.
7. The sound /θ/ as in think is called a voiceless dental fricative.
8. The sound /ð/ as in this is a voiced dental fricative sound.
9. The vowel in the word cat is represented in IPA as /æ/.
10. The vowel in the word seat is represented in IPA as /i:/.

11. The vowel in the word sit is represented in IPA as /ɪ/.
12. The word book contains the vowel sound /ʊ/.
13. The sound /k/ is produced at the velar place of articulation.
14. The sound /m/ is a bilabial nasal sound.
15. The sound /ŋ/ occurs at the end of the word sing.
16. The diphthong in the word boy is written in IPA as /ɔɪ/.
17. The diphthong in the word cow is written in IPA as /aʊ/.
18. The /r/ sound in English is a liquid (approximant) consonant.
19. The vowel sound /ə/ is called the schwa vowel.
20. The word judge begins with the sound /dʒ/.
21. The sound /ʃ/ is called a voiceless palate-alveolar fricative.
22. The consonants /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ are examples of postalveolar affricates.
23. The sound /h/ is produced at the glottal place of articulation.
24. The sound /l/ is a lateral consonant.
25. The word phone begins with the sound /f/ in IPA.

III. Descriptive Questions

1. In summaries the poet's message of the Poem in your own words ?
2. Narrate the essay "A fellow traveller" ?
3. Analyze the theme of deception in "Girl" and its various forms within the story ?
4. What is the theme of "The Proposal" by Anton Chekov ?
5. Discuss the Significance of the poem's title, "Invictus" in relation to the overall message of the poem ?