

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 poets message of the Poem if 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 poems title, “Invictus” in relation to the overall message of the poem ?

QUESTION 1

Stanza 1

If you can keep your head when all about you

Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;

→ Stay calm and think clearly even when others panic or blame you.

If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,

But make allowance for their doubting too;

→ Believe in yourself even when others doubt you, but understand why they doubt you.

If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,

Or, being lied about, don't deal in lies,

→ Be patient and never give up, even if people lie about you, don't lie back.

Or being hated don't give way to hating,

And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

→ Don't hate back when people hate you. Stay humble—don't show off or act too smart.

Stanza 2

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;

→ Have big dreams, but don't let them control you.

If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;
→ Think deeply, but don't get lost only in thinking—take action too.

If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
→ Treat success and failure equally; don't be too proud in success or too sad in failure.

If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
→ Stay strong when people twist your words to fool others.

Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;
→ Even if your hard work is destroyed, start again with whatever you have.

Stanza 3

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
→ Be ready to risk everything on one chance.

And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
→ If you lose, start again without complaining.

If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
→ Push yourself to keep going even when you feel exhausted.

And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"
→ Keep going with sheer willpower even when strength is gone.

Stanza 4

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
→ Be humble with ordinary people and respectful with great people.

If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
→ Don't let enemies or even loved ones break your spirit.

If all men count with you, but none too much;
→ Treat everyone equally—don't depend too much on anyone.

If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
→ Use every moment of life fully and wisely.

Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!
→ If you do all this, you'll achieve everything and become

QUESTION 2

“Fellow Traveller”

The poem “Fellow Traveller” describes a short but meaningful meeting between two strangers who travel together for a while. The speaker meets another traveller on the same path — they talk, share thoughts, and develop a brief sense of companionship. However, when their paths divide, they part ways, each continuing their own journey.

Through this simple journey, the poet beautifully compares life to a long road where we meet many “fellow travellers.” Some stay with us for a short time, some longer — but eventually, everyone must go their separate ways. The poem highlights the temporary nature of human relationships and the importance of companionship, even if it is short-lived.

Theme

Life as a journey

Friendship and companionship

The transience (short-lived nature) of relationships

Moral / Message

Life brings many people together for a reason or a season. Even brief connections can leave lasting impressions — every traveller we meet adds meaning to our journey.

Question - 3

Summary of “The Girl” by O. Henry

The story “The Girl” is written by O. Henry, who is famous for his surprise endings and everyday characters.

The story is about a man named Hartley, who wants to hire a good cook for his home. His current cook, Héloïse, is careless and causes many problems. Hartley hears about a well-known and skilled cook named Vivienne Arlington and decides to find her.

When Hartley meets Vivienne, their conversation sounds serious and emotional — just like two people talking about love or marriage. The reader may think Hartley is trying to win her heart. Vivienne says she prefers living in the city and doesn't want to move to the suburbs. Hartley tries to convince her to come with him, promising a comfortable and peaceful life.

Vivienne finally agrees to go, but only if Hartley removes the present cook, Héloïse. Hartley accepts. Then comes the twist — when he returns home, we find out that Vivienne is only a cook, and all the serious conversation was simply about hiring her for his household!

QUESTION 4

Title: The Proposal

Author: Anton Chekhov

Genre: One-act farce (comedy)

Setting: The drawing room of Stepan Stepanovitch Chubukov's house in Russia

📖 Main Characters

1. Stepan Stepanovitch Chubukov – A landowner, Natalia's father. He is friendly at first but short-tempered and greedy.
2. Natalia Stepanovna – Chubukov's 25-year-old daughter. She is intelligent, strong-willed, and argumentative.
3. Ivan Vassilevitch Lomov – A 35-year-old neighbor of Chubukov. He is nervous, fussy, and comes to propose marriage to Natalia.

Detailed Summary

1. Lomov's Visit

The play begins with Lomov visiting his neighbor Chubukov. He is dressed formally and seems anxious. Chubukov welcomes him warmly, thinking he has come to borrow money. But Lomov says he has come to ask for Natalia's hand in marriage.

Chubukov is delighted and gives him permission to speak to Natalia. He believes that this marriage will unite their lands and bring prosperity to both families.

2. The Argument about Land

When Natalia enters, Lomov tries to start the proposal but is too nervous. Instead of confessing his love, he starts talking about their neighboring lands — Oxen Meadows.

He says Oxen Meadows belong to him.

Natalia gets angry and insists the land belongs to her family.

The discussion soon turns into a heated quarrel, with both shouting and accusing each other's families of lying.

Chubukov enters and joins the fight, supporting his daughter.

Lomov becomes so nervous that his heart starts racing, and he almost faints.

Lomov leaves in anger.

3. The Argument about Dogs

After Lomov leaves, Chubukov tells Natalia that Lomov had actually come to propose marriage.

Natalia feels shocked and regrets fighting with him. She immediately asks her father to bring him back.

When Lomov returns, Natalia tries to calm him down. But soon, they begin arguing again, this time about whose dog is better — Lomov's dog Guess or Natalia's dog Squeezer.

The argument becomes so heated that Lomov again falls into a fainting fit.

4. The Proposal (Finally!)

Chubukov enters and sees the chaos. He quickly grabs Lomov's hand and joins it with Natalia's, shouting that they are now engaged.

Natalia and Lomov still continue to argue — even after getting engaged!

Chubukov ends the play

QUESTION 5

Title: Invictus

Poet: William Ernest Henley

Meaning of the title: Invictus is a Latin word that means "unconquered" or "undefeated."

Theme: Courage, self-belief, and inner strength in the face of suffering.

📖 Summary (in detail)

The poem "Invictus" expresses the poet's bravery and determination despite great suffering. William Ernest Henley wrote it while recovering from a serious illness that caused the loss of one of his legs. Even in pain, he refused to lose hope or give up.

Stanza 1

> Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

The poet begins by describing his life as surrounded by darkness — like a deep black night covering the whole world. This "darkness" represents pain, suffering, and hard times.

Even in this dark situation, he thanks the gods (or fate) for giving him an "unconquerable soul" — a strong spirit that cannot be defeated.

Stanza 2

> In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Here, the poet says that life's difficulties and fate's cruel grip have hurt him, but he never cried or complained. Even though he has suffered and been beaten down by life ("my head is bloody"), he has never bowed down in surrender ("but unbowed").

This shows his courage and resilience.

Stanza 3

> Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

The poet says that even death and the unknown future cannot frighten him. He accepts that life is full of pain ("wrath and tears") and that death ("the Horror of the shade") is waiting, but he will still face it without fear.

Stanza 4

> It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul.

In the final stanza, the poet says that no matter how difficult life's path is ("how strait the gate") or how strict fate may seem, he alone controls his destiny.
He declares proudly:

> "I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul."