

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

(V23 REGULATION)

STUDY MATERIAL

FOR

I B.TECH & I BCA



Study material Prepared by:



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FOREWORD

The ability to communicate effectively in English has become an essential requirement for students pursuing higher education and professional careers. With this in view, the Department of Basic Sciences and Humanities, in collaboration with the Department of English, has prepared the **Communicative English Study Material** for **I B.Tech and I BCA students**.

This material is designed to provide students with practical knowledge, useful exercises, and structured guidance to strengthen their language proficiency and communication skills. It not only supports academic learning but also builds the confidence necessary for success in interviews, presentations, and workplace interactions.

We acknowledge and appreciate the dedicated efforts of the faculty members who have contributed to the preparation of this resource. Their commitment to student learning is evident in the clarity and quality of the content.

It is our sincere hope that this study material will serve as a reliable companion to students in their academic journey and beyond.

Dept of English
SVIST .TIRUVURU





Principal's Message

I am delighted that the Department of Basic Sciences and Humanities, in collaboration with the Department of English, has developed the **Communicative English Study Material** for our **I B.Tech and I BCA** students.

This resource will greatly benefit learners by strengthening their communication skills, enhancing their confidence, and equipping them with a vital tool for academic and professional success. Effective communication is not just an academic requirement but a lifelong asset, and

I believe this material will guide students in mastering it.

I deeply appreciate the dedicated efforts of the faculty and both departments in preparing this valuable material with such clarity and focus. Their commitment to student growth is truly commendable.

I encourage all students to make the best use of this resource and excel in their academic journey.

Dr R Nagendra babu

Principal



Dean (Academics) Message

I am very pleased that the Department of Basic Sciences and Humanities, together with the Department of English, has prepared the Communicative English Study Material for I B.Tech and I BCA students.

This material is a timely and valuable initiative, as strong communication skills are essential for success in academics, placements, and professional growth. By providing structured guidance, this resource will enable students to develop language competence more effectively and confidently.

I appreciate the sincere efforts of the faculty members and the departments involved in designing this student-friendly material. I encourage all learners to make full use of it and strengthen their foundation in English, which will serve them throughout their careers.

Dr K Kiran Kumar

Dean (Academics)

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

(Common to All Branches of Engineering)

Course Objectives:

The main objective of introducing this course, *Communicative English*, is to facilitate effective listening, Reading, Speaking and Writing skills among the students. It enhances the same in their comprehending abilities, oral presentations, reporting useful information and providing knowledge of grammatical structures and vocabulary. This course helps the students to make them effective in speaking and writing skills and to make them industry ready.

Course Outcomes:

CO1: Understand the context, topic, and pieces of specific information from social or Transactional dialogues.

CO2: Apply grammatical structures to formulate sentences and correct word forms.

CO3: Analyze discourse markers to speak clearly on a specific topic in informal discussions. **CO4:** Evaluate reading / listening texts and to write summaries based on global comprehension of these texts.

CO5: Create a coherent paragraph, essay, and resume.

UNIT I

Lesson: HUMAN VALUES: Gift of Magi (Short Story)

UNIT II

Lesson: NATURE: The Brook by Alfred Tennyson (Poem)

UNIT III

Lesson: BIOGRAPHY: Elon Musk

UNIT IV

Lesson: INSPIRATION: The Toys of Peace by Saki

UNIT V

Lesson: MOTIVATION: The Power of Intrapersonal Communication (An Essay)

Textbooks:

1. Pathfinder: Communicative English for Undergraduate Students, 1st Edition, Orient Black Swan, 2023 (Units 1,2 & 3)
2. Empowering with Language by Cengage Publications, 2023 (Units 4 & 5)

Reference Books:

1. Dubey, Sham Ji & Co. English for Engineers, Vikas Publishers, 2020
2. Bailey, Stephen. Academic writing: A Handbook for International Students. Routledge, 2014.
3. Murphy, Raymond. English Grammar in Use, Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2019.

V23 REGULATION /
COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH LAB SYLLABUS

(Common to All Branches of Engineering)

Course Objectives:

The main objective of introducing this course, Communicative English Laboratory, is to expose the students to a variety of self-instructional, learner friendly modes of language learning. The students will get trained in basic communication skills and also make them ready to face job interviews.

Course Outcomes:

CO1: Understand the different aspects of the English language proficiency with emphasis on LSRW skills.

CO2: Apply communication skills through various language learning activities.

CO3: Analyze the English speech sounds, stress, rhythm, intonation and syllable division for better listening and speaking comprehension.

CO4: Evaluate and exhibit professionalism in participating in debates and group discussions.

CO5: Create effective Course Objectives:

List of Topics:

1. Vowels & Consonants
2. Neutralization/Accent Rules
3. Communication Skills & JAM
4. Role Play or Conversational Practice
5. E-mail Writing
6. Resume Writing, Cover letter, SOP
7. Group Discussions-methods & practice
8. Debates - Methods & Practice
9. PPT Presentations/ Poster Presentation
10. Interviews Skills

UNIT I

Lesson: HUMAN VALUES: Gift of Magi (Short Story)

Short questions & Answers :

1. Why was Della worried at the beginning of the story, and how much money did she have to buy Jim's gift?

□ Answer: Della was worried because she had saved only \$1.87 after much effort. She wanted to buy Jim a worthy Christmas gift, but the small amount seemed too little to express her love for him. This made her anxious and sad at the story's beginning.

2. What did Della do to get money for Jim's gift, and what does this show about her character?

□ Answer: Della sold her beautiful, long hair to Madame Sofronie for \$20. This shows her selflessness, sacrifice, and deep love for Jim. She was willing to give up her prized possession to bring happiness to her husband, highlighting her devotion and generosity.

3. What gift did Della buy for Jim, and why was it significant?

□ Answer: Della bought a platinum fob chain for Jim's gold watch. The gift was significant because Jim treasured his watch, though it was without a proper chain. Della's choice showed her thoughtfulness and desire to give him something practical yet meaningful, symbolizing her love.

4. How did Jim react when he first saw Della's short hair?

□ Answer: Jim was shocked and speechless when he saw Della's hair cut short. At first, Della misunderstood his reaction as disappointment, but soon she realized it was surprise mixed with love. Jim's reaction revealed his deep emotions and the unexpected twist related to his gift.

5. What irony is revealed at the end of the story, and what lesson does it teach?

□ Answer: The irony lies in the fact that Jim sold his watch to buy combs for Della's hair, while Della sold her hair to buy a chain for Jim's watch. Though their gifts became useless, their love and sacrifice proved priceless, teaching that true wealth is love, not possessions.

Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss the theme of sacrifice in *The Gift of the Magi* with reference to Jim and Della's actions.

□ Answer: Sacrifice is the central theme of *The Gift of the Magi*. Both Jim and Della give up their most prized possessions to buy gifts for each other. Della sells her long, beautiful hair to purchase a platinum chain for Jim's watch, while Jim sells his watch to buy ornamental combs for Della's hair. This mutual sacrifice makes their gifts practically useless, yet it reveals the depth of their love and devotion. O. Henry emphasizes that material possessions have little value compared to genuine affection and selflessness. Their sacrifices elevate them above ordinary gift-givers, making them truly wise—like the Magi, the wise men in the biblical story who offered valuable gifts to baby Jesus. Through this story, the author teaches that love measured through sacrifice is the greatest treasure of all.

2. Explain how O. Henry uses irony to create surprise and highlight the message of the story.

□ Answer: Irony plays a crucial role in *The Gift of the Magi*. The situational irony comes at the climax: Della sells her hair to buy Jim a chain, while Jim sells his watch to buy combs for Della's hair. Their gifts lose their immediate usefulness, but the deeper irony lies in the fact that the sacrifices make their love even more meaningful. O. Henry also employs dramatic irony, where the readers can sense that the outcome will be surprising, but the exact twist remains hidden until the end. This use of irony not only creates surprise but also strengthens the moral lesson that true wealth lies in love, not in material possessions. The story reminds us that sacrifice and affection are the greatest gifts a person can offer.

3. How does *The Gift of the Magi* reflect the true meaning of love and Christmas spirit?

□ Answer: *The Gift of the Magi* beautifully reflects the essence of love and the spirit of Christmas. At its heart, the story portrays Jim and Della, a young couple struggling with poverty but rich in love. Instead of thinking about themselves, they focus on giving happiness to each other. Della sacrifices her most cherished possession—her long hair—to buy Jim a chain, while Jim sells his watch to buy Della a set of combs. Though the gifts turn out to be impractical, the spirit behind them embodies true love, sacrifice, and generosity. O. Henry connects this to the biblical Magi, who offered precious gifts to Christ. Like the wise men, Jim and Della's wisdom lies in giving selflessly. The story reminds readers that the real spirit of Christmas is not in expensive gifts, but in love, sacrifice, and the joy of giving.



TEST /QUIZ NO : 1

Time : 1 hr

Max. Marks :25

1. Who is the author of The Gift of the Magi?

d) Mark Twain c) Charles Dickens b) O. Henry a) R.L. Stevenson

2. What is the central theme of the story?

d) Friendship and loyalty c) Power and ambition b) Sacrifice and love a) Wealth and fame

3. How much money did Della have at the beginning of the story?

d) \$1.50 c) \$3.00 b) \$1.87 a) \$2.50

4. What was Della's most prized possession?

d) A gold bracelet c) A diamond ring b) Her long, beautiful hair a) A necklace

5. What was Jim's most treasured possession?

d) A ring c) His coat b) A chain a) His gold watch

6. To whom did Della sell her hair?

d) A friend c) Madame Sofronie b) A jeweler a) A neighbor

7. How much money did Della receive for her hair?

d) \$25 c) \$20 b) \$15 a) \$10

8. What gift did Della buy for Jim?

d) A pair of shoes c) A ring b) A platinum fob chain a) A coat

9. What gift did Jim buy for Della?

d) A bracelet c) A dress b) A set of combs a) A necklace

10. Why were Jim and Della's gifts ironic?

b) Each sold what the other a) They forgot to exchange them'd) They lost them c) They were broken s gift needed

11. What does Jim sell to buy Della's gift?
d) His shoes c) His books b) His gold watch a) His coat
12. What does Della's sacrifice symbolize?
d) Poverty c) True love b) Foolishness a) Pride
13. What is the significance of the Magi in the story?
d) They rejected gifts c) They were poor b) They symbolize wisdom in giving a) They represent wealth
14. What is the narrative style of the story?
d) Second person c) Third person limited b) Third person omniscient a) First person
15. What is the setting of the story?
d) A countryside house c) A marketplace b) A poor flat on Christmas Eve a) A wealthy mansion
16. What literary device is most prominent in the story?
d) Alliteration c) Hyperbole b) Irony a) Simile
17. How does Della feel after selling her hair?
d) Indifferent c) Angry b) Sad but hopeful a) Proud and confident
18. Why does Jim initially react strangely to Della's haircut?
d) He doesn't c) He is angry with her b) He feels shocked and surprised a) He dislikes short hair't recognize her
19. How does the author describe Jim and Della at the end?
d) Hopeless dreamers c) Selfish lovers b) Wise like the Magi a) Rich but foolish
20. What is the moral of The Gift of the Magi?
d) Gifts must be expensive c) Beauty is important b) True love is shown through sacrifice a) Money is power
21. What kind of irony is used in the story's ending?
d) None c) Dramatic irony b) Situational irony a) Verbal irony

22. How does Della prepare herself after cutting her hair?

d) She hides it with a scarf c) She wears a wig b) She curls her short hair a) She buys a new dress

23. Why does Jim consider their gifts useless?

d) They were fake c) They were too costly b) They could not be used without their sold possessions a) They were broken

24. What does O. Henry compare Jim and Della to at the end?

d) Rich people c) The Magi b) Angels a) Children

25. What best describes the tone of the story?

d) Cold and distant c) Angry and bitter b) Warm and sentimental a) Humorous and sarcastic

TEST /QUIZ NO :1 Answer Key

1 – b	2 – b	3 – b	4 – b	5 – a
6 – c	7 – c	8 – b	9 – b	10 – b
11 – b	12 – c	13 – b	14 – b	15 – b
16 – b	17 – b	18 – b	19 – b	20 – b
21 – b	22 – b	23 – b	24 – c	25 – b

UNIT-2

THE BROOK (Poem)

(Alfred Tennyson)

Short Answer Questions

1. **What is the central theme of *The Brook*?**

□ The poem shows the journey of a brook from the hills to the river. It symbolizes life's continuity. The brook represents nature's permanence, while human life is short. The refrain "*For men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever*" highlights this contrast.

2. **How does Tennyson describe the movement of the brook?**

□ Tennyson describes the brook's lively movement using words like "chatter," "babble," "sparkle," and "steal." These words show the brook's playful, restless, and energetic flow. At times it rushes with force, while at other times it moves quietly, mirroring the different stages of human life.

3. **What is the significance of the refrain in the poem?**

□ The refrain "*For men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever*" emphasizes the eternal nature of the brook compared to human life's shortness. Generations of people live and die, but the brook flows endlessly, symbolizing the immortality of nature.

4. **Why does the poet compare the brook to human life?**

□ The brook's journey resembles the stages of human life. It begins small like childhood, grows noisy and energetic like youth, and finally slows down and merges with the river like old age merging with death. This comparison reflects the philosophy of life and mortality.

5. **What images of nature are presented in the poem?**

□ The poem is rich in natural imagery: fields, flowers, pebbles, willows, hills, and valleys. The brook sparkles, foams, and babbles, creating vivid pictures. These images bring the scene alive, showing nature's beauty and energy, while also symbolizing the cycle of life.

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain how the brook symbolizes the journey of human life.

Alfred Lord Tennyson uses the brook as an extended metaphor for human life. The brook begins its journey in the hills, like the birth of a child. It flows energetically through curves, falls, and fields, resembling the enthusiasm and struggles of youth. Later, it moves quietly, calmly, and steadily, representing maturity and old age. Finally, the brook merges with the river, just as human life merges with eternity after death. This comparison reminds us that life is temporary, while nature continues forever. The refrain *"For men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever"* emphasizes this contrast. Thus, the brook not only describes nature's beauty but also conveys a deeper philosophy about the transient nature of human life.

2. How does Tennyson use imagery and sound to make the brook come alive?

Tennyson skillfully uses imagery and sound devices to portray the brook vividly. The brook "chatter[s] over stony ways" and "babble[s] on the pebbles," showing its restless energy. The words "sparkle," "steal," "foamy flake," and "silvery waterbreak" create visual images of brightness and movement. The repetition of sounds like *chatter*, *babble*, *murmur*, and *gurgle* give a musical effect, making readers feel the brook's lively flow. Natural imagery such as fields, flowers, willows, hills, and valleys enhances the poem's beauty. The combination of sound and imagery transforms the brook from a mere stream of water into a living, vibrant character, reflecting both the charm of nature and the philosophy of continuity in life.

3. What is the message or moral of the poem *The Brook*?

The poem teaches that human life is short and temporary, while nature is eternal. The brook represents the continuity of life in nature. Generations of people live and die, but the brook flows on. This contrast is expressed in the refrain *"For men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever."* Tennyson reminds us that human achievements may fade, but nature remains constant. At the same time, the brook reflects different stages of life—childhood, youth, maturity, and old age—making it a metaphor for human existence. The moral is that people should accept life's transience with humility and admire the eternal flow of nature. The poem encourages us to find meaning in life's journey while respecting the larger, eternal forces of the natural world.



TEST /QUIZ NO : 2

Time : 1 hr

Max. Marks :25

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- Who is the poet of *The Brook*?
d) John Keats c) Robert Frost b) Alfred Lord Tennyson a) William Wordsworth
Answer: b) Alfred Lord Tennyson
- What does the brook symbolize in the poem?
d) Power c) Friendship b) Human life a) Wealth
Answer: b) Human life
- Where does the brook originate?
d) The sea c) A forest b) The hills a) A valley
Answer: b) The hills
- Where does the brook ultimately flow into?
d) The pond c) The lake b) The river a) The ocean
Answer: b) The river
- Which line is repeated throughout the poem?
a) "I bubble into eddying bays" b) "For men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever" c) "With many a silvery waterbreak" d) "By thirty hills I hurry down"
Answer: b) For men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever
- What literary device is the refrain an example of?
d) Alliteration c) Repetition b) Irony a) Simile
Answer: c) Repetition
- What stage of life does the brook's beginning represent?
d) Death c) Childhood b) Youth a) Old age
Answer: c) Childhood
- What stage of life is shown when the brook slows down?
d) Rebirth c) Middle age b) Old age a) Youth

Answer: b) Old age

9. The brook “chatter[s] over stony ways.” Which figure of speech is used here?
d) Hyperbole c) Metaphor b) Simile a) Personification

Answer: a) Personification

10. What does the brook “steal by” quietly?
d) Rivers c) Fields and fallow b) Crops a) Hills

Answer: c) Fields and fallow

11. Which flowers are mentioned in the poem?
d) Jasmine and sunflower c) Daffodils and tulips b) Willow-weed and mallow a) Roses and lilies

Answer: b) Willow-weed and mallow

12. What sound is created by the brook’s movement?
d) Echoes c) Babbling and chattering b) Music a) Silence

Answer: c) Babbling and chattering

13. What does “foamy flake” refer to?
d) Ice c) White stones b) Water bubbles a) Snow

Answer: b) Water bubbles

14. Which natural elements are repeatedly used in the poem?
d) Trees and deserts c) Hills, fields, pebbles, flowers b) Rivers and seas a) Clouds and storms

Answer: c) Hills, fields, pebbles, flowers

15. The brook is compared to human life because—
d) It is stagnant c) It is permanent b) It is temporary a) It begins and ends like life

Answer: a) It begins and ends like life

16. What does the brook’s “curve” symbolize?
d) Peace c) Wealth b) Happiness a) Obstacles in life

Answer: a) Obstacles in life

17. How does the brook “babble on the pebbles”?
d) Fiercely c) Musically b) Angrily a) Quietly

Answer: c) Musically

18. What does “silvery waterbreak” mean?
d) Stones c) A silver river b) Sparkling water splashes a) Snowfall
Answer: b) Sparkling water splashes
19. Which season is suggested in the poem?
d) Autumn c) Winter b) Spring a) Summer
Answer: b) Spring
20. Why does the poet call the brook eternal?
d) It never changes c) It is very big b) It flows forever compared to short human life
a) It is a myth
Answer: b) It flows forever compared to short human life
21. What poetic device is used in “I bubble into eddying bays”?
d) Metaphor c) Personification b) Onomatopoeia a) Alliteration
Answer: b) Onomatopoeia
22. The brook says it flows “by thirty hills.” What does this show?
d) Its smallness c) Its weakness b) Its laziness a) Its energy and vast journey
Answer: a) Its energy and vast journey
23. What does the merging of the brook with the river represent?
d) Eternal joy c) Death of human life b) End of youth a) End of nature
Answer: c) Death of human life
24. What quality of nature does the brook highlight?
d) Silence and peace c) Fear and danger b) Anger and destruction a) Beauty and permanence
Answer: a) Beauty and permanence
25. What is the tone of the poem *The Brook*?
d) Humorous and light c) Angry and bitter b) Joyful yet philosophical a) Sad and gloomy
Answer: b) Joyful yet philosophical



UNIT-3

A BIO-GRAPHY OF ELON MUSK

Short Questions with Answers

1. Who is Elon Musk and why is he famous?

Answer: Elon Musk is a visionary entrepreneur and innovator known for founding companies like Tesla, SpaceX, Neuralink, and The Boring Company. He is famous for revolutionizing electric vehicles, space travel, and renewable energy, and for his ambitious vision to make humans a multiplanetary species.

2. What was Musk's childhood like and how did it shape him?

Answer: Musk was a shy, bookish child from South Africa who loved reading science fiction and technology books. He taught himself programming at a young age and created his first video game at 12. His curiosity and resilience shaped his innovative thinking and passion for problem-solving.

3. Describe Musk's achievements with SpaceX.

Answer: Musk founded SpaceX to make space travel affordable and reusable. The company developed the Falcon rockets and Dragon spacecraft, became the first private company to dock with the ISS, and successfully landed reusable boosters—reducing launch costs and advancing space exploration significantly.

4. What challenges did Musk face while running Tesla?

Answer: Musk faced production delays, financial losses, and public criticism while running Tesla. At one point, the company nearly went bankrupt. Despite difficulties, Musk persevered, improved production efficiency, and turned Tesla into a global leader in electric vehicles, transforming the automotive industry forever.

5. What is Musk's vision for the future of humanity?

Answer: Musk envisions a sustainable future with clean energy, widespread electric vehicle use, and human settlements on Mars. He believes that making humanity multiplanetary will ensure survival in case of disasters on Earth, and he continues to work on futuristic technologies to make this possible.

Long-Answer Questions with Answers

1. Discuss Elon Musk's early life and how it influenced his entrepreneurial journey.

****Answer:**** Elon Musk was born in Pretoria, South Africa, in 1971. From a young age, he showed extraordinary curiosity and love for technology. He read extensively, from science fiction to encyclopedias, which fueled his imagination. At 12, he created and sold a video game called **Blastar**, proving his early talent for innovation. His childhood was not easy—he was often bullied and felt like an outsider, but these hardships made him resilient. At 17, he moved to North America to pursue better opportunities, first studying in Canada and later attending the University of Pennsylvania. His early interest in space, technology, and clean energy became the foundation for his future ventures like SpaceX, Tesla, and SolarCity. Musk's early life teaches us that curiosity, self-learning, and perseverance are powerful drivers of success, even in the face of adversity.

2. Explain Musk's contribution to space exploration through SpaceX.

Answer: SpaceX, founded by Musk in 2002, revolutionized space exploration by focusing on cost reduction and reusability. Traditional rockets were extremely expensive and single-use, making space travel unsustainable for future colonization goals. Musk introduced reusable rocket boosters, which could land safely after launch and be used again. This innovation significantly reduced launch costs. In 2012, SpaceX's Dragon spacecraft became the first commercial vehicle to deliver cargo to the International Space Station. Later, the Falcon Heavy rocket successfully launched payloads into orbit, showcasing SpaceX's capabilities. The company also introduced Starship, a fully reusable spacecraft designed for deep space missions and future Mars colonization. Through SpaceX, Musk has made space travel more accessible and practical, bringing humanity closer to becoming a multiplanetary species. His vision is not just business-driven but also focused on securing humanity's long-term survival.

3. Describe the challenges Musk faced with Tesla and how he overcame them.

Answer: When Musk joined Tesla, the company faced major financial and technical problems. Production delays, battery technology issues, and high manufacturing costs pushed the company to the brink of bankruptcy. Musk invested his own money and worked tirelessly to keep the company afloat. He often slept at the Tesla factory to oversee production personally. Despite skepticism from competitors and critics, he persisted in improving production lines and scaling up electric vehicle manufacturing. His risk-taking paid

off when Tesla launched the Model S, a highly successful electric car that changed public perception of EVs. Over time, Tesla became the world's most valuable car company, leading the transition to sustainable transportation. Musk's perseverance, problem-solving skills, and willingness to take financial and personal risks turned Tesla into a global success story and inspired innovation across the auto industry.

4. What is Musk's vision for the future, and why is it significant?

Answer: Musk's vision is to build a sustainable, technologically advanced future for humanity. Through Tesla, he aims to replace fossil-fuel vehicles with clean electric cars. With SolarCity and other ventures, he promotes renewable energy to fight climate change. His boldest dream is colonizing Mars through SpaceX, ensuring humanity's survival in case of global catastrophes on Earth. He also invests in Neuralink, developing brain-computer interfaces, and The Boring Company, creating futuristic transport tunnels to reduce urban congestion. Musk believes that innovation is key to solving humanity's biggest challenges and ensuring long-term survival. His vision inspires engineers, entrepreneurs, and governments to think beyond short-term profits and work toward a better, sustainable, and interplanetary future. This makes his contribution significant not only for technological progress but also for the survival of future generations.



TEST /QUIZ NO : 3

Time : 1 hr

Max. Marks :25

1. Elon Musk was born in:

- a) Canada b) USA c) South Africa ✓ d) UK

2. Musk created and sold his first video game at age:

- a) 10 b) 12 ✓ c) 15 d) 18

3. The name of Musk's first video game was:

- a) SpaceX b) Blaster ✓ c) Dragon d) Falcon

4. Musk moved to North America because:

- a) He wanted to become an actor b) He wanted better education and opportunities ✓
c) He was forced by parents d) He was sent for military service

5. Which company did Musk found in 2002?

- a) Tesla b) PayPal c) SpaceX ✓ d) SolarCity

6. SpaceX is known for:

- a) Building cars b) Rocket reusability ✓ c) Internet services d) Banking

7. The first private spacecraft to reach the ISS was:

- a) Starship b) Dragon ✓ c) Falcon Heavy d) Crew Dragon

8. Musk's electric car company is:

- a) SolarCity b) Tesla ✓ c) Hyperloop d) Boring Company

9. Tesla nearly went bankrupt because of:

- a) Lack of demand b) Production delays and high costs ✓ c) Government bans
d) Natural disasters

10. Which Tesla model changed the perception of electric vehicles?

- a) Model 3 b) Model S ✓ c) Model X d) Model Y

11. Musk's vision for humanity includes:

- a) Colonizing Mars ✓ b) Building skyscrapers c) Making flying cars d) Creating fashion brands

12. Which company is working on brain-computer interfaces?

- a) Neuralink ✓ b) Hyperloop c) Boring Company d) PayPal

13. Musk co-founded PayPal to:

- a) Sell products b) Provide online payment solutions ✓ c) Make social media
d) Build software games

14. Starship is designed for:

- a) Satellite internet b) Interplanetary travel ✓ c) Short city trips d) Cargo delivery only

15. Musk's main focus in Tesla is:

- a) Luxury cars b) Electric and sustainable transport ✓ c) Diesel vehicles
d) Aviation

16. Which problem does The Boring Company aim to solve?

- a) Pollution b) Traffic congestion ✓ c) Space travel d) Food shortage

17. Musk often says humanity should become:

- a) A digital species b) A multiplanetary species ✓ c) A sea-dwelling species
d) A virtual species

18. Musk's leadership style is often described as:

- a) Passive b) Hands-on and risk-taking ✓ c) Carefree d) Disengaged

19. What inspired Musk as a child?

- a) Sports b) Science fiction and technology books ✓ c) Fashion magazines
d) Movies

20. The main aim of SpaceX is:

- a) Build hotels b) Make space travel affordable ✓ c) Compete with NASA
d) Explore oceans

21. Musk personally invested his money to save:

- a) Neuralink b) Tesla ✓ c) PayPal d) Twitter

22. Which company focuses on solar energy solutions?

- a) Tesla b) SolarCity ✓ c) Hyperloop d) Starlink

23. Musk's work inspires people to:

- a) Avoid technology b) Innovate and think big ✓ c) Stop exploring space
d) Ignore sustainability

24. Tesla is a leader in:

- a) Fuel cars b) Electric vehicles ✓ c) Diesel trucks d) Airplanes

25. Musk's story teaches:

- a) Giving up early b) Hard work, risk-taking, and innovation lead to success ✓
c) Avoiding technology d) Staying comfortable

UNIT-4

The Toys of Peace : Saki

1. What is the main idea of “The Toys of Peace”?

Answer: The story satirizes the idea of reforming children through peaceful toys. Harvey’s attempt to promote non-violence fails when his nephews turn the “peace toys” into instruments of war, showing that children’s instincts for adventure and mischief often overpower adult ideals of moral education.

2. Why does Harvey give the boys peaceful toys instead of soldiers?

Answer: Harvey believes that toys influence children’s thinking. To prevent glorification of war, he gives them peaceful toys like models of municipal buildings and historical figures of reformers. His goal is to nurture a generation that values peace and civic duty instead of violence.

3. How do the boys react to the peaceful toys?

Answer: The boys are initially disappointed but quickly use imagination to turn the peaceful toys into tools of conflict. They make the mayor figure assassinated and pretend that municipal buildings are attacked. Their reaction shows their natural inclination toward drama, action, and mischief.

4. What does the story reveal about human nature?

Answer: The story humorously suggests that violence and conflict are deeply ingrained in human nature, especially in children. Despite efforts to teach peace, children naturally create conflict-based play, proving that instinct often overpowers moral education and that human fascination with drama and war is strong.

5. Explain the irony in “The Toys of Peace.”

Answer: The story is ironic because Harvey’s attempt to teach peace through toys achieves the opposite. The children use the peaceful toys to create scenes of murder and war. The irony emphasizes Saki’s theme that moral lessons often fail when they clash with human nature.

Long-Answer Questions with Answers

1. Discuss the theme of reform and its failure in “The Toys of Peace.”

Answer: Saki’s story explores the idea of moral reform and its frequent failure in the face of natural human instincts. Harvey believes that by giving children peaceful toys, he can prevent them from developing warlike tendencies. His plan represents adult attempts to reform society through education and idealism. However, the boys immediately twist the purpose of the toys, turning the mayor into a murder victim and creating imaginary wars. This outcome highlights the futility of trying to control children’s imagination completely. The story shows that children are naturally drawn to action, drama, and conflict, regardless of adults’ moral preaching. Saki humorously suggests that reformers often underestimate the strength of basic instincts and the human

fascination with conflict. The story implies that reform, though noble, often fails when it does not align with natural human behavior.

2. Analyze Saki's use of irony and humor in the story.

Answer: "The Toys of Peace" is full of irony and gentle humor. The central irony lies in the fact that Harvey's plan to teach peace through toys leads to the children imagining scenes of violence. Saki uses humor to criticize idealistic reformers who believe they can shape human nature by controlling small details. The boys' creative mischief is described with witty narration, making the reader sympathize with their lively imagination rather than Harvey's seriousness. The humor softens the criticism but also makes the point sharper — reform efforts often ignore basic human tendencies and therefore fail. The contrast between Harvey's solemn plan and the boys' gleeful play creates comic effect. Through irony, Saki shows that human nature is resistant to forced change and that children will always reinterpret adult instructions according to their own impulses.

3. Describe the character of Harvey and his role in the story.

Answer: Harvey is the well-meaning reformer of the story. He represents the adult belief that moral lessons can shape children into better individuals. His character is serious, idealistic, and perhaps a bit naïve. He carefully selects peaceful toys, believing they will encourage civic-mindedness and peaceful thinking in children. However, Harvey fails to understand the natural instincts of children, who prefer action-packed and dramatic play. His disappointment when the boys turn the toys into tools of destruction highlights his inability to control their imagination. Harvey is important because he is the vehicle through which Saki explores the theme of reform, human nature, and the limitations of education. Though Harvey is not ridiculed harshly, his failure is presented humorously, suggesting that idealism must be balanced with an understanding of human behavior.

4. What message does Saki convey through the story?

Answer: Saki's message in "The Toys of Peace" is that human instincts cannot be easily controlled by external reforms. Children's play reflects their natural curiosity and attraction to conflict and drama, which cannot be eliminated simply by changing toys. The story also highlights the gap between adult expectations and children's reality. While Harvey believes he is shaping a future generation of peace-loving citizens, the boys subvert his plan with imaginative violence. The message is not that reform is pointless, but that it must account for natural tendencies and work with them, rather than against them. Saki uses humor and irony to make this point gently, leaving readers amused but thoughtful about the limits of moral and social reform. The story also suggests that imagination is a powerful force, often stronger than carefully planned lessons.



Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who is the author of “The Toys of Peace”?

- a) R.K. Narayan b) **Saki (H.H. Munro) ✓** c) O. Henry d) Ruskin Bond

2. What is the main theme of the story?

- a) War history b) Childhood education **c) Failure of moral reform ✓** d) Politics

3. Who gives the boys the peaceful toys?

- a) Parents **b) Harvey ✓** c) Aunt d) Teacher

4. What kind of toys does Harvey give?

- a) Soldiers and guns b) Sports items **c) Models of civic buildings and reformers ✓**
d) Animals

5. What do the boys do with the peaceful toys?

- a) Play quietly b) Leave them unused **c) Turn them into violent play ✓** d) Break them

6. The mayor figurine is imagined as:

- a) Hero **b) Murder victim ✓** c) Judge d) Policeman

7. What is Saki satirizing in this story?

- a) Childhood games **b) Idealistic social reformers ✓** c) Teachers d) History

8. The boys’ reaction to toys shows:

- a) Love for peace b) Hatred of toys **c) Attraction to drama and conflict ✓** d) Laziness

9. The story’s tone is:

- a) Serious and sad **b) Humorous and ironic ✓** c) Angry d) Romantic

10. What lesson does Harvey want to teach?

- a) Cooking skills b) History **c) Peace and civic sense ✓** d) Sportsmanship

11. What do the boys imagine attacking the building models?

- a) Soldiers b) Ghosts **c) Rioters and mobs ✓** d) Teachers

12. The story highlights:

- a) Boredom of children b) Importance of punishment **c) Children’s natural imagination ✓**
d) Obedience

13. Saki uses humor to:

- a) Make children laugh b) **Criticize unrealistic reform plans ✓** c) Praise Harvey
d) Encourage war

14. The story shows a clash between:

- a) Parents and children b) **Adult ideals and children's instincts ✓** c) Two brothers
d) History and present

15. The boys' behavior proves that:

- a) Children are lazy **b) Children prefer adventure ✓** c) Toys are useless d)
Peace is boring

16. The municipal buildings symbolize:

- a) Sports culture **b) Civic life and peace ✓** c) Destruction d) Childhood fears

17. The story is set during:

- a) A war **b) A peacetime setting ✓** c) A famine d) A festival

18. Saki's style is known for:

- a) Horror b) **Wit and irony ✓** c) Epic storytelling d) Tragedy

19. The failure of Harvey's plan suggests:

- a) Toys are harmful **b) Nature is stronger than reform ✓** c) Children must be
punished d) Reform is easy

20. The story ends with:

- a) A moral speech **b) Harvey's disappointment ✓** c) Children apologizing d)
Toys destroyed

21. The boys' creativity is shown as:

- a) Negative only **b) Mischievous but lively ✓** c) Dangerous d) Useless

22. The story's humor comes from:

- a) Clowns **b) Unexpected twist of events ✓** c) Teachers' jokes d) Silly
dialogues

23. "The Toys of Peace" conveys that:

- a) Children are always obedient b) Peace can be forced **c) Reform must consider
natural behavior ✓** d) Toys teach morals

24. Harvey represents:

- a) Rebellion b) Children **c) Idealistic reformer ✓** d) Authority figure only

25. The title “The Toys of Peace” is:

- a) Literal only **b) Ironic ✓** c) Funny d) Misleading

UNIT-5

The Power of Intrapersonal communication

Short Questions with Answers

1. What is intrapersonal communication?

Answer: Intrapersonal communication is communication that occurs within an individual. It includes self-talk, inner dialogue, reflection, and decision-making. It is the foundation of self-awareness and helps individuals process information, evaluate experiences, regulate emotions, and make better choices in personal and professional life.

2. Why is intrapersonal communication important?

Answer: Intrapersonal communication helps individuals understand themselves better, leading to improved decision-making, confidence, and emotional control. It supports goal-setting, problem-solving, and personal growth. By developing positive self-talk, individuals can overcome challenges and maintain a balanced mental state even under stress.

3. What are the components of intrapersonal communication?

Answer: The main components are self-concept (how you see yourself), perception (how you view the world), and expectation (what you anticipate). These three shape thoughts, feelings, and actions. Together, they influence how you communicate internally and how you behave externally.

4. How does intrapersonal communication affect decision-making?

Answer: Intrapersonal communication allows individuals to weigh pros and cons, analyze consequences, and reflect on experiences before making decisions. A clear, rational internal dialogue can prevent impulsive actions, improve judgment, and lead to choices aligned with personal goals and values.

5. How can intrapersonal communication be improved?

Answer: It can be improved through mindfulness, journaling, meditation, and practicing positive self-talk. Setting aside time for reflection, analyzing past actions, and aligning thoughts with values help in enhancing self-awareness and building confidence. Over time, this leads to healthier mental and emotional well-being.

Long-Answer Questions with Answers

1. Explain the role of intrapersonal communication in personal growth.

Answer: Intrapersonal communication plays a key role in personal growth by helping individuals reflect on their strengths, weaknesses, and goals. Through internal dialogue, people evaluate past experiences, learn from mistakes, and plan future actions. Self-awareness allows for better emotional control, helping to reduce stress and anxiety. Positive self-talk enhances confidence and motivation, empowering individuals to take challenges constructively. By aligning thoughts with long-term goals, intrapersonal communication supports consistent growth. For instance, reflecting daily through journaling can help one track progress and identify areas for improvement. This inner conversation encourages a growth mindset, turning setbacks into opportunities for learning. Thus, intrapersonal communication is a foundation for self-improvement and emotional maturity.

2. Discuss the difference between intrapersonal and interpersonal communication.

Answer: Intrapersonal communication happens within the self, while interpersonal communication happens between two or more people. Intrapersonal communication involves self-talk, reflection, and internal decision-making. It helps an individual organize thoughts before sharing them. Interpersonal communication involves verbal and non-verbal exchange with others to share ideas, emotions, or information. While intrapersonal communication focuses on self-awareness and emotional regulation, interpersonal communication focuses on building relationships, influencing others, and collaboration. Both are interconnected — clear intrapersonal communication improves the quality of interpersonal communication. For example, if someone develops confidence through positive self-talk, they are more likely to express themselves clearly and assertively with others. Hence, intrapersonal communication serves as the starting point for effective external communication.

3. How does intrapersonal communication influence mental health?

Answer: Intrapersonal communication significantly impacts mental health because it shapes how we perceive ourselves and the world. Positive internal dialogue can boost self-esteem, reduce anxiety, and improve emotional resilience. On the other hand, negative self-talk can lead to stress, self-doubt, and depression. By practicing mindfulness and cognitive reframing, individuals can turn negative thoughts into constructive ones. For instance, instead of saying “I can’t do this,” reframing it to “I will try my best and learn” encourages growth. Healthy intrapersonal communication also helps in coping with failures and maintaining motivation during challenges. It is therefore an essential tool for mental well-being, as it encourages self-compassion, optimism, and a balanced emotional state.

4. Suggest practical ways to strengthen intrapersonal communication and explain their benefits.

Answer: Practical ways to strengthen intrapersonal communication include journaling, meditation, mindfulness exercises, and regular self-reflection. Journaling helps to clarify thoughts, organize emotions, and track personal growth. Meditation calms the mind, reduces stress, and improves focus, while mindfulness encourages being present and aware of thoughts without judgment. Positive affirmations and visualization techniques also help in building confidence. Engaging in these practices allows individuals to identify negative thought patterns and replace them with constructive ones. As a result, decision-making becomes more rational, emotional control improves, and self-confidence grows. Over time, these techniques contribute to stronger self-awareness and a healthier mental outlook, ultimately improving both personal and professional relationships.



Multiple Choice Questions

1. Intrapersonal communication occurs:

- a) Between two people b) In a group **c) Within an individual ✓** d) In public

2. Which of these is NOT an example of intrapersonal communication?

- a) Self-talk b) Daydreaming **c) Group discussion ✓** d) Reflection

3. The main components of intrapersonal communication are:

- a) Listening, Speaking, Writing **b) Self-concept, Perception, Expectation ✓** c) Sender, Message, Receiver d) Feedback, Noise, Channel

4. Positive self-talk helps to:

- a) Decrease confidence b) Increase stress **c) Boost motivation ✓** d) Create confusion

5. Which of these best describes self-concept?

- a) How others see you **b) How you see yourself ✓** c) Your physical appearance d) Your social status

6. Intrapersonal communication is also known as:

- a) Group communication **b) Internal communication ✓** c) External communication
- d) Mass communication

7. Journaling improves intrapersonal communication by:

- a) Hiding emotions b) Suppressing thoughts c) Clarifying and reflecting on thoughts ✓
- d) Avoiding decisions

8. Which of these is a benefit of intrapersonal communication?

- a) Misunderstanding others b) Poor decision-making **c) Improved emotional regulation
- ✓** d) Increased conflict

9. Expectation in intrapersonal communication means:

- a) What you dream at night b) What others expect c) What you anticipate to happen ✓
- d) What you fear

10. Intrapersonal communication is the foundation of:

- a) Social media **b) Self-awareness ✓** c) Noise reduction d) Public speaking only

11. Negative intrapersonal communication leads to:

- a) Confidence **b) Low self-esteem ✓** c) Optimism d) Better decisions

12. Reflection helps a person to:

- a) Forget past experiences b) Avoid responsibility **c) Learn from experiences ✓**
- d) Stop thinking

13. Intrapersonal communication helps in:

- a) Avoiding communication b) **Better decision-making ✓** c) Quarreling d)
- Ignoring feelings

14. Perception affects intrapersonal communication because:

- a) It changes friends **b) It shapes how we interpret events ✓** c) It controls others
- d) It is unimportant

15. Which of these is an intrapersonal communication activity?

- a) Team discussion **b) Meditation ✓** c) Debate d) Phone call

16. Visualization is used to:

- a) Create fear b) Imagine worst outcomes **c) Picture success and goals ✓** d) Avoid action

17. Emotional intelligence improves with:

- a) Gossip b) Negative thoughts **c) Healthy intrapersonal communication ✓** d) Avoiding reflection

18. Mindfulness means:

- a) Forgetting the past b) Predicting future **c) Being aware of present thoughts ✓** d) Controlling others

19. Intrapersonal communication is crucial for:

- a) Building others' careers **b) Personal growth ✓** c) Mass communication d) Entertainment

20. A person with strong intrapersonal skills is usually:

- a) Confused b) Impulsive **c) Self-aware ✓** d) Easily influenced

21. Which of these is NOT a method to improve intrapersonal communication?

- a) Journaling b) Meditation **c) Gossiping ✓** d) Positive affirmations

22. Intrapersonal communication improves:

- a) External conflicts **b) Self-confidence ✓** c) Laziness d) Distraction

23. The first step to effective intrapersonal communication is:

- a) Talking to others b) Learning public speaking **c) Knowing yourself ✓** d) Memorizing speeches

24. Negative self-talk can be changed through:

- a) Ignoring it **b) Cognitive reframing ✓ c) Complaining d) Avoiding reflection

25. The power of intrapersonal communication lies in:

- a) Controlling others b) Avoiding communication **c) Shaping thoughts and actions ✓** d) Hiding emotions



MCQs on Articles (A, An, The)

Q1: She bought ____ apple from the market.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q2: We saw ____ Eiffel Tower last summer.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q3: I need ____ hour to finish this work.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q4: There is ____ cat under the table.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q5: He is ____ honest man.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q6: Let's sit under ____ tree.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q7: I saw ____ moon shining brightly.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q8: She is reading ____ interesting book.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q9: We went to ____ cinema last night.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q10: There is ____ ink in the pen.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q11: We stayed at ____ Taj Mahal Hotel.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q12: ____ Ganga is a holy river.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q13: She works as ____ engineer.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q14: They have bought ____ house in the city.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q15: ____ sun rises in the east.

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q16: He didn't make ____ mistake this time.

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q17: She will return in ____ hour or two.

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q18: We saw ____ one-eyed man at the fair.

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q19: There is ____ university near my town.

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q20: He is ____ best player in the team.

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q21: They live in ____ United States.

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q22: We must help ____ poor and needy.

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q23: He is ____ European traveler.

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q24: This is ____ book I was talking about.

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Q25: She doesn't like to drink ____ milk.

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Answer Key – Articles MCQs

Q1: b) an **Q2:** c) the **Q3:** b) an **Q4:** a) a **Q5:** b) an

Q6: a) a **Q7:** c) the **Q8:** b) an **Q9:** c) the **Q10:** d) no article

Q11: c) the **Q12:** c) the **Q13:** b) an **Q14:** a) a **Q15:** c) the

Q16: a) a **Q17:** b) an **Q18:** a) a **Q19:** a) a **Q20:** c) the

Q21: c) the **Q22:** c) the **Q23:** a) a **Q24:** c) the **Q25:** d) no article

MCQs – Parts of Speech

Q1: Identify the part of speech of the underlined word:

She **runs** very fast.

- a) Noun b) Verb c) Adverb d) Pronoun

Q2: Choose the correct part of speech:

Wow! That was amazing.

- a) Interjection b) Conjunction c) Adverb d) Pronoun

Q3: Select the part of speech for the underlined word:

This is a **beautiful** dress.

- a) Verb b) Adjective c) Adverb d) Noun

Q4: In the sentence "He is sitting **under** the tree," the word "under" is:

- a) Adverb b) Conjunction c) Preposition d) Pronoun

Q5: Choose the correct part of speech:

He will **help** you tomorrow.

- a) Noun b) Verb c) Adverb d) Adjective

Q6: Identify the part of speech:

They went to a **party** last night.

- a) Verb b) Adverb c) Noun d) Conjunction

Q7: What part of speech is "quickly" in this sentence:

She solved the problem **quickly**.

- a) Adverb b) Adjective c) Verb d) Noun

Q8: Select the correct part of speech:

But he was not ready to go.

- a) Adverb b) Preposition c) Conjunction d) Interjection

Q9: Identify the part of speech:

I met **him** yesterday.

- a) Pronoun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Noun

Q10: Choose the part of speech:

He bought **some** books.

- a) Adverb b) Pronoun c) Adjective d) Noun

Q11: The word "Wow" in "Wow, that's great!" is:

- a) Interjection b) Verb c) Adverb d) Conjunction

Q12: Identify the part of speech:

She is a very **intelligent** girl.

- a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb

Q13: The word "slowly" in "Walk slowly" is:

- a) Adverb b) Adjective c) Verb d) Noun

Q14: Select the part of speech:

The baby is sleeping in the **crib**.

- a) Pronoun b) Noun c) Adverb d) Verb

Q15: "And" in "John and Mary are friends" is:

- a) Conjunction b) Preposition c) Adverb d) Pronoun

Q16: Choose the part of speech:

I saw **her** at the park.

- a) Noun b) Pronoun c) Adjective d) Verb

Q17: The word "because" in "I came because you called" is:

- a) Preposition b) Conjunction c) Adverb d) Noun

Q18: Identify the part of speech:

The **sky** is clear today.

- a) Verb b) Adjective c) Noun d) Adverb

Q19: "Under" in "The cat is under the table" is:

- a) Adverb b) Preposition c) Conjunction d) Noun

Q20: The word "very" in "She is very tall" is:

- a) Verb b) Adverb c) Adjective d) Pronoun

Q21: Select the part of speech:

This is a **red** pen.

- a) Verb b) Noun c) Adjective d) Adverb

Q22: Identify the part of speech:

He speaks **well**.

- a) Adverb b) Verb c) Noun d) Adjective

Q23: "He" in "He is my friend" is:

- a) Verb b) Pronoun c) Noun d) Conjunction

Q24: The word "in" in "She is in the room" is:

- a) Preposition b) Adverb c) Conjunction d) Verb

Q25: Choose the part of speech:

She is a singer **and** a dancer.

a) Adverb b) Conjunction c) Pronoun d) Preposition

Answer Key – Parts of Speech MCQ

Q1: b) Verb **Q2:** a) Interjection **Q3:** b) Adjective **Q4:** c) Preposition **Q5:** b) Verb

Q6: c) Noun **Q7:** a) Adverb **Q8:** c) Conjunction **Q9:** a) Pronoun **Q10:** c) Adjective

Q11: a) Interjection **Q12:** c) Adjective **Q13:** a) Adverb **Q14:** b) Noun **Q15:** a) Conjunction

Q16: b) Pronoun **Q17:** b) Conjunction **Q18:** c) Noun **Q19:** b) Preposition
Q20: b) Adverb

Q21: c) Adjective **Q22:** a) Adverb **Q23:** b) Pronoun **Q24:** a) Preposition
Q25: b) Conjunction

MCQs – Advanced Verb Forms & Tenses

Q1: By the time you arrive, we ____ dinner.

a) have finished b) will finish c) will have finished d) finished

Q2: If he ____ harder, he would have passed the exam.

a) studies b) studied c) had studied d) was studying

Q3: She said that she ____ to the market earlier that day.

a) goes b) has gone c) had gone d) gone

Q4: Choose the correct passive form:

They are building a new bridge.

a) A new bridge builds b) A new bridge is built c) A new bridge is being built d) A new bridge was built

Q5: He wishes he ____ the truth earlier.

a) knew b) knows c) had known d) knowing

Q6: The train ____ before we reached the station.

- a) leaves b) has left c) had left d) leaving

Q7: I ____ in this city for ten years before moving abroad.

- a) live b) lived c) had lived d) was living

Q8: If you heat ice, it ____.

- a) will melt b) melts c) melted d) melting

Q9: Choose the correct causative form:

I will ____ my car washed tomorrow.

- a) get b) got c) getting d) gets

Q10: When I called, she ____ a book.

- a) reads b) was reading c) has read d) read

Q11: The work ____ by the time the manager arrives.

- a) has been finished b) will have been finished c) is finished d) will be finish

Q12: He acts as though he ____ everything.

- a) knows b) knew c) had known d) know

Q13: By next March, we ____ in this office for 5 years.

- a) will work b) will have worked c) have worked d) had worked

Q14: The match was cancelled because it ____.

- a) rained b) was raining c) had rained d) rains

Q15: Choose the correct tense:

I ____ breakfast before I left for school.

- a) had eaten b) ate c) have eaten d) eating

Q16: If it ____ tomorrow, we will stay home.

- a) rains b) rained c) will rain d) raining

Q17: They ____ English since 2015.

- a) learn b) have learned c) learned d) had learned

Q18: The house ____ white last year.

- a) is painted b) was painted c) has been painted d) painting

Q19: He said he ____ the work already.

- a) finishes b) has finished c) had finished d) finished

Q20: I would rather you ____ more careful next time.

- a) are b) be c) were d) being

Q21: Choose the correct verb:

She suggested that he ____ the meeting earlier.

- a) attends b) attended c) attend d) was attending

Q22: The project must ____ before the deadline.

- a) be completed b) completed c) completing d) complete

Q23: We ____ here since morning.

- a) are waiting b) wait c) have been waiting d) waited

Q24: If I ____ you, I wouldn't do that.

- a) was b) were c) had been d) am

Q25: The thief was caught while he ____.

- a) is stealing b) was stealing c) steals d) had stolen

Answer Key – Advanced Verb Forms & Tenses

Q1: c) will have finished **Q2:** c) had studied **Q3:** c) had gone **Q4:** c) A new bridge is being built **Q5:** c) had known

Q6: c) had left **Q7:** c) had lived **Q8:** b) melts **Q9:** a) get **Q10:** b) was reading

Q11: b) will have been finished **Q12:** b) knew **Q13:** b) will have worked **Q14:** c) had rained **Q15:** a) had eaten

Q16: a) rains **Q17:** b) have learned **Q18:** b) was painted **Q19:** c) had finished
Q20: c) were

Q21: c) attend **Q22:** a) be completed **Q23:** c) have been waiting **Q24:** b) were
Q25: b) was stealing

MCQs – Active & Passive Voice

Q1: Choose the correct passive voice:

They make cakes every Sunday.

- a) Cakes are made every Sunday b) Cakes were made every Sunday c) Cakes will be made every Sunday d) Cakes have been made every Sunday

Q2: Change to active voice:

The work was done by John.

- a) John had done the work b) John does the work c) John did the work d) John will do the work

Q3: Choose the correct passive voice:

She will finish the project tomorrow.

- a) The project will finish tomorrow b) The project will be finished tomorrow c) The project is finished tomorrow d) The project has been finished tomorrow

Q4: Change to active voice:

The song was sung by her.

- a) She sings the song b) She sang the song c) She will sing the song d) She is singing the song

Q5: Choose the correct passive form:

They are watching a movie.

- a) A movie watched by them b) A movie is watched by them c) A movie is being watched by them d) A movie has been watched by them

Q6: Change to active voice:

The room is cleaned by the maid daily.

- a) The maid cleans the room daily b) The maid cleaned the room daily c) The maid was cleaning the room daily d) The maid will clean the room daily

Q7: Choose the passive voice:

He has completed the work.

- a) The work is completed by him b) The work has been completed by him c) The work was completed by him d) The work is being completed by him

Q8: Choose the correct active voice:

The thief was caught by the police.

- a) The police catch the thief b) The police caught the thief c) The police had caught the thief d) The police were catching the thief

Q9: Passive voice of “Did she solve the problem?”

- a) Was the problem solved by she? b) Is the problem solved by her? c) Was the problem solved by her? d) The problem was solved by her?

Q10: Active voice of “The game will be played tomorrow.”

- a) They play the game tomorrow b) They have played the game tomorrow c) They will play the game tomorrow d) They are playing the game tomorrow

Q11: Passive voice of “Who wrote this book?”

- a) By whom was this book written? b) By whom this book wrote? c) This book was written by who? d) Who was written this book?

Q12: Passive voice of “She is writing a letter.”

- a) A letter is written by her b) A letter was being written by her c) A letter is being written by her d) A letter was written by her

Q13: Active voice of “The door is being painted.”

- a) They paint the door b) They are painting the door c) They were painting the door d) They painted the door

Q14: Passive voice of “Someone stole my purse.”

- a) My purse is stolen b) My purse was stolen c) My purse has been stolen d) My purse will be stolen

Q15: Active voice of “The streets are swept every morning.”

- a) Someone swept the streets every morning b) Someone is sweeping the streets every morning c) Someone sweeps the streets every morning d) Someone has swept the streets every morning

Q16: Passive voice of “He is repairing the car.”

- a) The car was being repaired by him b) The car is being repaired by him c) The car has been repaired by him d) The car is repaired by him

Q17: Active voice of “The homework has been completed by the students.”

- a) The students complete the homework b) The students completed the homework c) The students have completed the homework d) The students are completing the homework

Q18: Passive voice of “The teacher will explain the lesson.”

- a) The lesson will be explained by the teacher b) The lesson will explained by the teacher c) The lesson is explained by the teacher d) The lesson was explained by the teacher

Q19: Active voice of “The thief has been arrested.”

- a) The police are arresting the thief b) The police arrest the thief c) The police have arrested the thief d) The police had arrested the thief

Q20: Passive voice of “They are playing football.”

- a) Football was played by them b) Football is being played by them c) Football has been played by them d) Football is played by them

Q21: Active voice of “The food was being cooked by the chef.”

- a) The chef was cooking the food b) The chef cooks the food c) The chef cooked the food
d) The chef has cooked the food

Q22: Passive voice of “People speak English all over the world.”

- a) English was spoken all over the world b) English is spoken all over the world c) English has been spoken all over the world d) English will be spoken all over the world

Q23: Active voice of “The meeting has been postponed.”

- a) They postponed the meeting b) They postpone the meeting c) They have postponed the meeting d) They will postpone the meeting

Q24: Passive voice of “They had completed the project before the deadline.”

- a) The project is completed before the deadline b) The project was completed before the deadline c) The project had been completed before the deadline d) The project has been completed before the deadline

Q25: Active voice of “The song will have been sung by the artist.”

- a) The artist will sing the song b) The artist has sung the song c) The artist will have sung the song d) The artist is singing the song

Answer Key – Active & Passive Voice MCQs

Q1: a) Cakes are made every Sunday **Q2:** c) John did the work **Q3:** b) The project will be finished tomorrow **Q4:** b) She sang the song **Q5:** c) A movie is being watched by them

Q6: a) The maid cleans the room daily **Q7:** b) The work has been completed by him
Q8: b) The police caught the thief **Q9:** c) Was the problem solved by her? **Q10:** c) They will play the game tomorrow

Q11: a) By whom was this book written? **Q12:** c) A letter is being written by her
Q13: b) They are painting the door **Q14:** b) My purse was stolen **Q15:** c) Someone sweeps the streets every morning

Q16: b) The car is being repaired by him **Q17:** c) The students have completed the homework **Q18:** a) The lesson will be explained by the teacher **Q19:** c) The police have arrested the thief **Q20:** b) Football is being played by them

Q21: a) The chef was cooking the food **Q22:** b) English is spoken all over the world
Q23: c) They have postponed the meeting **Q24:** c) The project had been completed before the deadline **Q25:** c) The artist will have sung the song

MCQs – Question Tags

Q1: You are coming to the party, ____?

- a) isn't it b) aren't you c) isn't he d) aren't they

Q2: She can speak French, ____?

- a) can't she b) can she c) couldn't she d) won't she

Q3: They don't like coffee, ____?

- a) do they b) don't they c) did they d) doesn't they

Q4: He isn't at home, ____?

- a) isn't he b) isn't it c) is he d) are they

Q5: You have finished your work, ____?

- a) haven't you b) have you c) has he d) hadn't you

Q6: I am late, ____?

- a) aren't I b) am I c) isn't I d) amn't I

Q7: She was tired, ____?

- a) wasn't she b) was she c) weren't she d) isn't she

Q8: We will meet them tomorrow, ____?

- a) will we b) won't we c) shall we d) will they

Q9: He has completed the project, ____?

- a) hasn't he b) has he c) didn't he d) hadn't he

Q10: They weren't at the party, ____?

- a) weren't they b) were they c) aren't they d) was they

Q11: You don't eat meat, ____?

- a) do you b) don't you c) did you d) didn't you

Q12: She will help us, ____?

- a) won't she b) will she c) doesn't she d) shall she

Q13: He can't drive, ____?

- a) can he b) can't he c) couldn't he d) can they

Q14: I should go now, ____?

- a) shouldn't I b) should I c) will I d) won't I

Q15: They had left before we arrived, ____?

- a) hadn't they b) had they c) didn't they d) do they

Q16: She isn't coming, ____?

a) isn't she b) is she c) aren't she d) are they

Q17: You were at the meeting, ____?

a) weren't you b) were you c) wasn't you d) was they

Q18: He doesn't like tea, ____?

a) doesn't he b) does he c) did he d) didn't he

Q19: We must leave now, ____?

a) mustn't we b) must we c) shall we d) will we

Q20: She has been here before, ____?

a) hasn't she b) has she c) did she d) had she

Q21: You won't tell anyone, ____?

a) will you b) won't you c) shall you d) do you

Q22: He had not seen the movie, ____?

a) had he b) hadn't he c) did he d) hadn't they

Q23: They aren't coming today, ____?

a) are they b) aren't they c) is they d) do they

Q24: I am doing this correctly, ____?

a) aren't I b) am I c) isn't I d) amn't I

Q25: She will not be late, ____?

a) will she b) won't she c) shall she d) does she

Answer Key – Question Tags MCQs

Q1: b) aren't you

Q2: a) can't she

Q3: a) do they

Q4: c) is he

Q5: a) haven't

you

Q6: a) aren't I

Q7: a) wasn't she

Q8: b) won't we

Q9: a) hasn't he

Q10: b)

were they

Q11: a) do you

Q12: a) won't she

Q13: a) can he

Q14: a) shouldn't I

Q15: a)

hadn't they

Q16: b) is she

Q17: a) weren't you

Q18: b) does he

Q19: a) mustn't we

Q20: a) hasn't she

Q21: a) will you

Q22: a) had he

Q23: a) are they

Q24: a) aren't I

Q25: a) will

she

MCQs – Direct & Indirect Speech

Q1: Convert to indirect speech:

She said, "I am happy."

- a) She said that she was happy b) She said that I am happy c) She says that she was happy
d) She said I was happy

Q2: Convert to indirect speech:

He said, "I will help you."

- a) He said that he will help me b) He said that he would help me c) He says he would help me
d) He said he helps me

Q3: Convert to direct speech:

She said that she was tired.

- a) She said, "I am tired." b) She said, "I was tired." c) She said, "I will be tired." d) She says, "I am tired."

Q4: Convert to indirect speech:

He said, "I have finished my work."

- a) He said that he has finished his work b) He said that he had finished his work c) He said he finished his work
d) He said that he finishes his work

Q5: Convert to direct speech:

He said that he would come tomorrow.

- a) He said, "I come tomorrow." b) He said, "I will come tomorrow." c) He said, "I came tomorrow."
d) He said, "I would come tomorrow."

Q6: Convert to indirect speech:

She said, "I can swim."

- a) She said that she could swim b) She said that she can swim c) She says that she could swim
d) She said that she swim

Q7: Convert to direct speech:

He said that he had seen the movie.

- a) He said, "I have seen the movie." b) He said, "I had seen the movie." c) He said, "I saw the movie."
d) He says, "I saw the movie."

Q8: Convert to indirect speech:

She said, "I am going to school."

- a) She said that she is going to school b) She said that she was going to school c) She said she goes to school
d) She says that she is going to school

Q9: Convert to direct speech:

He said that he would help me.

- a) He said, "I will help you." b) He said, "I would help you." c) He said, "I help you." d) He said, "I am helping you."

Q10: Convert to indirect speech:

They said, "We are playing football."

- a) They said that they were playing football b) They said that they are playing football c) They said that we were playing football d) They said that they had played football

Q11: Convert to direct speech:

She said that she had not seen him.

- a) She said, "I did not see him." b) She said, "I have not seen him." c) She said, "I had not seen him." d) She says, "I did not see him."

Q12: Convert to indirect speech:

He said, "I will finish my homework tonight."

- a) He said that he will finish his homework tonight b) He said that he would finish his homework that night c) He said he finishes his homework tonight d) He said he would finish his homework tonight

Q13: Convert to direct speech:

She said that she was feeling unwell.

- a) She said, "I am feeling unwell." b) She said, "I was feeling unwell." c) She said, "I feel unwell." d) She said, "I had been feeling unwell."

Q14: Convert to indirect speech:

He said, "I must go now."

- a) He said that he must go now b) He said that he had to go then c) He said that he must go then d) He said that he must goes now

Q15: Convert to direct speech:

They said that they had completed the project.

- a) They said, "We have completed the project." b) They said, "We had completed the project." c) They said, "We complete the project." d) They said, "We will complete the project."

Q16: Convert to indirect speech:

She said, "I may come tomorrow."

- a) She said that she might come tomorrow b) She said that she may come tomorrow c) She said that she might come the next day d) She said she may come tomorrow

Q17: Convert to direct speech:

He said that he could not attend the meeting.

- a) He said, "I cannot attend the meeting." b) He said, "I could not attend the meeting." c) He said, "I can't attend the meeting." d) He said, "I will not attend the meeting."

Q18: Convert to indirect speech:

They said, "We have been waiting here for an hour."

- a) They said that they have been waiting here for an hour b) They said that they had been waiting there for an hour c) They said that we had been waiting there for an hour d) They said that they were waiting here for an hour

Q19: Convert to direct speech:

She said that she would call me later.

- a) She said, "I will call you later." b) She said, "I would call you later." c) She said, "I call you later." d) She said, "I am calling you later."

Q20: Convert to indirect speech:

He said, "I might join the team."

- a) He said that he might join the team b) He said that he may join the team c) He said that he might have joined the team d) He said that he may join the team

Q21: Convert to direct speech:

They said that they had been traveling since morning.

- a) They said, "We have been traveling since morning." b) They said, "We had been traveling since morning." c) They said, "We are traveling since morning." d) They said, "We traveled since morning."

Q22: Convert to indirect speech:

She said, "I will not tell anyone."

- a) She said that she will not tell anyone b) She said that she would not tell anyone c) She said that she would not tell somebody d) She said that she will not tell somebody

Q23: Convert to direct speech:

He said that he had lost his keys.

- a) He said, "I have lost my keys." b) He said, "I had lost my keys." c) He said, "I lose my keys." d) He said, "I lost my keys."

Q24: Convert to indirect speech:

They said, "We are going to start the work tomorrow."

- a) They said that they are going to start the work tomorrow b) They said that they were going to start the work the next day c) They said that they will start the work tomorrow d) They said that they have been going to start the work tomorrow

Q25: Convert to direct speech:

She said that she had never seen such a beautiful place.

- a) She said, "I have never seen such a beautiful place." b) She said, "I had never seen such a beautiful place." c) She said, "I never saw such a beautiful place." d) She said, "I see such a beautiful place."

Answer Key – Direct & Indirect Speech MCQs

Q1: a) She said that she was happy **Q2:** b) He said that he would help me **Q3:** a) She said, “I am tired.” **Q4:** b) He said that he had finished his work **Q5:** b) He said, “I will come tomorrow.”

Q6: a) She said that she could swim **Q7:** b) He said, “I had seen the movie.” **Q8:** b) She said that she was going to school **Q9:** a) He said, “I will help you.” **Q10:** a) They said that they were playing football

Q11: a) She said, “I did not see him.” **Q12:** b) He said that he would finish his homework that night **Q13:** a) She said, “I am feeling unwell.” **Q14:** b) He said that he had to go then **Q15:** b) They said, “We had completed the project.”

Q16: c) She said that she might come the next day **Q17:** b) He said, “I could not attend the meeting.” **Q18:** b) They said that they had been waiting there for an hour **Q19:** a) She said, “I will call you later.” **Q20:** a) He said that he might join the team

Q21: b) They said, “We had been traveling since morning.” **Q22:** b) She said that she would not tell anyone **Q23:** b) He said, “I had lost my keys.” **Q24:** b) They said that they were going to start the work the next day **Q25:** b) She said, “I had never seen such a beautiful place.”

MCQs – Correction of Sentences (Articles, Tenses, Voice, Direct & Indirect Speech, Question Tags)

Q1: Identify the correct sentence:

a) I saw a elephant in the zoo. b) I saw an elephant in the zoo. c) I saw the elephant in the zoo. d) I saw elephant in the zoo

Q2: Identify the correct sentence:

a) She have finished her work. b) She has finished her work. c) She had finish her work. d) She has finishing her work

Q3: Identify the correct sentence:

a) The cake was eaten by me yesterday. b) The cake ate by me yesterday. c) I eaten the cake yesterday. d) The cake is eaten by me yesterday

Q4: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) He said, "I am going to school." b) He said that I am going to school. c) He said that he was going to school. d) He said, "He was going to school."

Q5: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) You isn't coming, isn't it? b) You aren't coming, aren't you? c) You aren't coming, isn't it? d) You isn't coming, aren't you?

Q6: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) I have seen a eagle yesterday. b) I saw an eagle yesterday. c) I have saw an eagle yesterday. d) I see an eagle yesterday

Q7: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) He don't know the answer. b) He doesn't knows the answer. c) He doesn't know the answer. d) He not knows the answer

Q8: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) The letters are wrote by him. b) The letters are written by him. c) The letters wrote by him. d) The letters is written by him

Q9: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) She said, "I can help you." b) She said that she can help me. c) She said that she could help me. d) She said I can help you

Q10: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) He don't like apples, don't he? b) He doesn't like apples, does he? c) He doesn't like apples, isn't he? d) He don't like apples, does he?

Q11: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) I am reading a book since morning. b) I have been reading a book since morning. c) I was reading a book since morning. d) I read a book since morning

Q12: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) The movie was watch by them. b) The movie was watched by them. c) The movie watched by them. d) The movie is watched by them

Q13: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) He said, "I will come tomorrow." b) He said that he will come tomorrow. c) He said that he would come tomorrow. d) He said I will come tomorrow

Q14: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) She isn't coming, isn't she? b) She isn't coming, isn't it? c) She isn't coming, isn't she? d) She isn't coming, is she?

Q15: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) I have finished my homework yesterday. b) I finished my homework yesterday. c) I had finish my homework yesterday. d) I has finished my homework yesterday

Q16: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) The boy are playing football. b) The boy is playing football. c) The boys is playing football. d) The boys are playing football

Q17: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) He said, "I am tired." b) He said that he is tired. c) He said that he was tired. d) He said I am tired

Q18: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) They has gone to market. b) They have gone to the market. c) They had went to market. d) They have go to market

Q19: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) I will help you, isn't I? b) I will help you, won't I? c) I will help you, will I? d) I will help you, shall I?

Q20: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) He don't play football. b) He doesn't play football. c) He don't plays football. d) He isn't play football

Q21: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) The sun rises in a east. b) The sun rises in the east. c) The sun rises in east. d) Sun rises in the east

Q22: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) She was singing and he dancing. b) She was singing and he was dancing. c) She singing and he dancing. d) She is singing and he dances

Q23: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) He said to me, "I can swim." b) He said me, "I can swim." c) He said to me that he could swim. d) He told me, "I can swim."

Q24: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) It is time to go now. b) It is time go now. c) It is time for go now. d) It is time going now

Q25: Identify the correct sentence:

- a) I have bought a orange. b) I have bought an orange. c) I bought a orange. d) I have buy an orange

Answer Key – Correction of Sentences

Q1: b) I saw an elephant in the zoo

Q2: b) She has finished her work

Q3: a) The cake was eaten by me yesterday

Q4: c) He said that he was going to school

Q5: b) You aren't coming, aren't you?

Q6: b) I saw an eagle yesterday

Q7: c) He doesn't know the answer

Q8: b) The letters are written by him

Q9: c) She said that she could help me

Q10: b) He doesn't like apples, does he?

Q11: b) I have been reading a book since morning

Q12: b) The movie was watched by them

Q13: c) He said that he would come tomorrow

Q14: d) She isn't coming, is she?

Q15: b) I finished my homework yesterday

Q16: d) The boys are playing football

Q17: c) He said that he was tired

Q18: b) They have gone to the market

Q19: b) I will help you, won't I?

Q20: b) He doesn't play football

Q21: b) The sun rises in the east

Q22: b) She was singing and he was dancing

Q23: c) He said to me that he could swim

Q24: a) It is time to go now

Q25: b) I have bought an orange

SREE VAHINI INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Assignment and Test Submission Certificate

Name of the Student :

Reg No :

Branch & Section :

Certificate of Assignment and Test Submission / Acknowledgment

This is to certify that [Student Name], [Roll Number/ID], [Class/Section], has submitted the following assignments and/or completed the respective tests for the academic session [Year/Term]:

S.No	Assignment Title	Submission Date	Marks awarded	Remarks

Declaration:

I hereby declare that all the above-mentioned assignments/tests have been submitted by me and acknowledged by the concerned faculty/department. I also confirm that pending submissions, if any, will be completed within the stipulated deadline.

Student's Signature: _____

Faculty/Instructor's Signature: _____

Head of Department: _____



