

**KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

(Deemed to be University)

(Established Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956)

Coimbatore - 641021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2017 onwards)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

SUBJECT : ENGLISH - I**SEMESTER** : I**SUBJECT CODE:** 18ENU101 **CLASS:** I B.Com/CA/ PA/ BPS & BBA.

SCOPE

This course will help the students to learn English language and its grammatical structure through prose, poems, short stories and short plays.

OBJECTIVES

- To train students to acquire proficiency in English by reading different genres in literature and learning grammar.
- To provide aesthetic pleasure through literature.

UNIT - I : PROSE

1. Morals in the Indian Context - Francis Nicholas Chelliah
2. How Comic Books help us to relive our Childhood - Benoit Peeters
3. Let's Do What India Needs From Us -Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

UNIT - II : POEM

1. The Stolen Boat - William Wordsworth
2. Telephone Conversation- Wole Soyinka
3. A River - A.K. Ramanujan

UNIT - III : SHORT STORIES

1. Rapunzel - Brothers Grimm
2. The Ant and The Grasshopper- W. Somerset Maugham
3. The Nightingale and the Rose - Oscar Wilde.

UNIT - IV: Drama

1. The Merchant of Venice- Act 4-Scene 1
2. The Death Trap- Saki

UNIT - V: Grammar and Composition

- GRAMMAR** : 1. Tenses
2. Articles
3. Auxiliaries (Primary and Modal)
4. Tag Questions

Composition:

1. Reading to Comprehend

-
2. Letter Writing
 3. Resume Writing
 4. General Essay

Prescribed Text: Reminisce, Published by the Department of English, Karpagam Academy of Higher Education.

Suggested Reading: Hewings Martin, 1999 Advanced English Grammar, Cambridge University Press.

1. Malik, D. S., & Nair, P.S. (2003).Data Structures Using Java. New Delhi: Course Technology.

WEB SITES

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_structure

<http://www.cs.sunysb.edu/~skiena/214/lectures/>

www.amazon.com/Teach-Yourself-Structures-Algorithms

Journals:

1. Suchait Gaurav “Algorithm for Stack with Random Operations (Stack Using Random Array Operations)” International Journal of Innovative Research & Development” Volume 2, Issue 8, August 2013
2. Karuna, Garima Gupta” Dynamic Implementation Using Linked List” International Journal Of Engineering Research & Management Technology”Volume 1, Issue-5, September - 2014
3. Parth Patel, Deepak Garg “Comparison of Advance Tree Data Structures” International Journal of Computer Applications” Volume 41, issue-2, March 2012
4. Ms ROOPA K,Ms RESHMA J “A Comparative Study of Sorting and Searching Algorithms “International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology “Volume: 05 Issue: 01 | Jan-2018
- 5.B. Madhuravani, D. S. R Murthy “Cryptographic Hash Functions: SHA Family” International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering” Volume-2, Issue-4, March 2013.

**KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

(Deemed to be University)

(Established Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956)

Coimbatore - 641021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2017 onwards)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**SUBJECT : ENGLISH- I****SEMESTER : I****SUBJECT CODE: 18ENU101****CLASS: I B.Com/CA/PA/ BPS, & BBA.**

LECTURE PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

S.No	Lecture Duration Hour	Topics to be Covered	Support Material/Page Nos
		UNIT-I- PROSE	
1	1	Introduction to syllabus	
2	1	Prose-1 Morals in the Indian Context	T1.Pg.1-5
3	1	Contd. Morals in the Indian Context	T1.Pg.1-5
4	1	Contd. Morals in the Indian Context	T1.Pg.1-5
5	1	How comics books help us to relive our childhood	T1.Pg.6-10
6	1	Contd. How comics books help us to relive our childhood	T1.Pg.6-10
7	1	Let's do what India needs from us	T1.Pg.11-16
8	1	Let's do what India needs from us	T1.Pg.11-16
9	1	Let's do what India needs from us	T1.Pg.11-16
10	1	Revision of the Entire Unit	
		Total No Of Hours Planned For Unit 1=10	
		UNIT-II	
1	1	The Stolen Boat	T1.Pg.18-21
2	1	Contd. The Stolen Boat	T1.Pg.18-21

LECTURE PLAN

2018-2021
BATCH

3	1	A River	T1.Pg.23-26
---	---	---------	-------------

4	1	Contd. A River	T1.Pg.23-26
5	1	Telephone Conversation	T1.Pg.28-29
6	1	Telephone Conversation	T1.Pg.28-29
7	1	Revision of the Entire Unit	
Total No Of Hours Planned For Unit II=07			
UNIT-III			
1	1	Short Story - Rapunzel	T1.Pg.47-51
2	1	Contd. Short Story - Rapunzel	T1.Pg.47-51
3	1	The Ant and The Grasshopper- W. Somerset Maugham	T1.Pg.40-45
4	1	The Ant and The Grasshopper- W. Somerset Maugham	T1.Pg.40-45
5	1	The Ant and The Grasshopper- W. Somerset Maugham	T1.Pg.40-45
6	1	The Nightingale and the Rose	T1.Pg.31-37
7	1	Contd. The Nightingale and the Rose	T1.Pg.31-37
8	1	Revision of the Entire Unit	
Total No Of Hours Planned For Unit IV = 08			
UNIT-IV			
1	1	The Merchant of Venice- Act 4-Scence	T1.Pg.53-72
2	1	Contd. The Merchant of Venice- Act 4-Scence	T1.Pg.53-72
3	1	Contd. The Merchant of Venice- Act 4-Scence	T1.Pg.53-72
4	1	Contd. The Merchant of Venice- Act 4-Scence	T1.Pg.53-72
5	1	The Death Trap- Saki	T1.Pg.74-78
6	1	The Death Trap- Saki	T1.Pg.74-78
7	1	Revision of the Entire Unit	
Total No Of Hours Planned For Unit V = 07			
UNIT- V			
1		Tense	

2		Contd. Tense	
3		Auxiliaries	
4		Contd. Auxiliaries	
5		Articles	
6		Contd. Articles	
7		Tag Questions	
8		Reading to Comprehend	
9		Reading to Comprehend	
10		Letter Writing	
11		Resume Writing	
12		Resume Writing	
13		General Essay	
14		Revision of the Entire Unit	
15		Revision for End Semester Examination	
16		Revision for End Semester Examination	
Total No Of Hours Planned For Unit V = 16			

Prescribed Text: Reminisce, Published by the Department of

English, Karpagam Academy of Higher Education.

Suggested Reading: Hewings Martin, 1999 Advanced English Grammar, Cambridge

University Press.



KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Coimbatore - 641021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2018 onwards)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

UNIT I :(Multiple choice Questions)

CLASS: I B.COM/CA/PA/BPS AND BBA

PROSE- PART-A (Online Examination)

		CHOICE-1	CHOICE-2	CHOICE-3	CHOICE-4	ANSWER
1	Who wrote the essay "Morals in the Indian Context".	Wordsworth	Abdul Kalam	Francis Nicholas Chelliah	John Keats	Francis Nicholas Chelliah
2	Francis Nicholas Chelliah was born in_____	Chennai	Dindugal	Vellore	Trichy	Dindugal
3	What are morals for an average Indian?	Code of Conduct	Dress Code	Pin Code	University Code	Code of Conduct
4	Morals are found in _____	Ancient Novels	Ancient Films	Ancient Scriptures	Ancient Drama	Ancient Scripture
5	_____ and sentiments obstruct man's reasoning.	Anger	Emotion	Envy	Avarice	Emotion
6	According to Socrates "The _____ life is not worth living".	Unambitious	Unprepared	Unperturbed	Unexamined	Unexamined
7	_____ is the greatest and most distinguished faculty of man.	Reason	Reminiscence	Retaliation	Emotion	Reason
8	The moral codes created by the irrational man is _____, confusing and changeable according to time.	Contemplative	Contradictory	Communicative	Comprehensive	Contradictory
9	morality consists of codes created by God, forefathers and traditions for the overall welfare of all _____	Animals	Demi-Gods	human beings	Angels	human beings
10	_____ has no role to play in the formation of the codes.	God	Forefathers	Traditions	Man	God
11	The codes of conduct are ordained by _____.	Man	God	Ancestors	Elders	Ancestors

12	Man is told that the morals are _____ factors to determine the status of life after death.	Deciding	Destroying	Demanding	Degenerating	Deciding
13	Man by nature is a social and a _____ being.	Immoral	moral	human	Inhuman	moral
14	A rationalist resorts to _____ reasoning to fashion his morals.	Non-secular	Religious	secular	Monastic	secular
15	According to Socrates "Rhetoric without _____ is one of the greatest threats to good life".	Triumph	Tribulation	belief	truth	truth
16	_____ is the most powerful weapon of religion which steamrolls individual's initiatives for ages.	Love	Fear	Tyranny	Forgiveness	Fear
17	In Francis Nicholas Chelliah's view, religious morals are _____	Real	Unreal	Ritualistic	Fictitious	Fictitious
18	Francis Nicholas Chelliah speaks in favour of _____ reasoning.	Secular	Religious	Superstitious	Traditional	Secular
19	Francis Nicholas Chelliah wants man to become a _____	Communist	Rationalist	Marxist	Feminist	Rationalist
20	_____ is in dire need of the morals based on secular reasoning	American	Britain	India	Canada	India
21	Benoit Peeters was born in _____	America	Boston	Paris	Canada	Paris
22	Which is the first novel of Benoit Peeters?	Omnibus	Tintin	World of Herge	Son of Tintin	Omnibus
23	According to Benoit Peeters, there is _____ link between Comics and childhood.	Superficial	Strong	Profound	Intimate	Intimate
24	There is a _____ drive behind man's relationship with comics.	Archaic	Antique	Emotive	Irresistible	Irresistible
25	It is the thirst for _____ draws man to comics.	Knowledge	Innocence	Intelligence	Experience	Innocence
26	In the ancient times, comic books have been primarily aimed at _____	Adults	Children	Teenagers	Old people	Children
27	"Bandes dessinées" is a _____ term.	Greek	Latin	Spanish	French	French
28	In modern comics, the heroes are no longer _____	Vincible	Invincible	Indispensable	Undeniable	Invincible
29	The modern writers have abandoned the mythic to enter the _____	Realistic	Magical	Romantic	Surrealistic	Realistic

30	The Pulitzer prize-winning novel is _____	Rebecca	Jane Eyre	Vladek	Maus	Maus
31	What is Manga?	Japanese Pen	Japanese Rose	Japanese comics	Japanese novels	Japanese comics
32	Chris Ware uses _____ style in his novels.	Figurative	Narrative	Diagrammatic	Demonstrative	Diagrammatic
33	Chris Ware's _____ is one of the recent books which describes the life of an ordinary man in 70 pages.	Maus	Lint	My Father's Journal	Omnibus	Lint
34	The _____ of comic books is another Key feature.	Simplicity	Complexity	Durability	Multiplicity	Simplicity
35	_____ is the inventor and first theorist of comic books.	Spiegelman	Chris Ware	Taniguchi	Rodolphe Topffer	Rodolphe Topffer
36	What is a caricature?	Comical picture	Satirical picture	Ironical picture	Evocative picture	Comical picture
37	_____ fixes an image in the mind which cannot be erased.	Caricature	Picture	Painting	Photograph	Caricature
38	Another essential quality of comic book is its ability to stick in _____	Heart	Memory	Expression	Emotion	Emotion
39	Benoit Peteers compares comic book to _____	Movie	Detective novel	Song	Short story	Song
40	Comic book brings out buried emotions of _____	Childhood	Womanhood	Brotherhood	Adulthood	Childhood
41	Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam is called the _____ of India.	Iron Man	Missile Man	Man of Miracles	Wise man	Missile Man
42	According to Abdul Kalam, India respects the _____ of other nations.	Freedom	Love	Democracy	Friendship	Freedom
43	What is the first vision of Abdul Kalam for India?	Development	Urbanisation	Freedom	Civilisation	Freedom
44	Abdul Kalam's second vision for India is _____	Development	Urbanisation	Freedom	Civilisation	Development
45	India should be strong not only as a military power but also an _____ power.	Economic	Industrial	Political	Scientific	Economic
46	_____ was India's first satellite launch vehicle.	SLV3	SLV2	SLV3	SLV4	SLV3

47	_____ was the director of India's first Satellite launch vehicle.	Kalpana Chawla	Aryabatta	Newton	Abdul Kalam	Abdul Kalam
48	_____ is a light material which Abdul Kalam used to provide a new entry structure for Agni.	Carbon-Carbon	Mercury	Carbon monoxide	Carbon Dioxide	Carbon-Carbon
49	Abdul Kalam condemns media because it is _____	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Pornographic	Negative
50	India is the second largest producer of _____ and _____ in the world.	Rice&Wheat	Millets&Maize	Cotton&Wool	Oil&Petrol	Rice&Wheat
51	India is the first in _____ production.	Soft drinks	Alcohol	Milk	Beverages	Milk
52	India's obsession of _____ things is disliked by Abdul Kalam.	Foreign	American	Canadian	Indian	Foreign
53	Abdul Kalam expresses his happiness about creating a _____ gram calipers for the physically challenged children.	400	300	600	700	
54	Kalam hints at India's _____ in the following words: "In Singapore you don't throw cigarette butts on the roads".	Cleanliness	Uncleanliness	Greatness	Glory	Uncleanliness
55	Indians are portrayed as _____ in Kalam's essay.	Irresponsible	Responsible	Illiterate	Literate	Irresponsible
56	The Ex-municipal commissioner mentioned in the essay by Kalam is _____	Mr. Tinaikar	Dr. Vikram Sarabhai	Satish Dhawan	Dr. Brahmprakash	Mr. Tinaikar
57	In Kalam's view Indians contribution to the upliftment of the government is _____	Positive	Considerable	Negative	Moderate	Negative
58	The burning social issues which Kalam quotes in his essay are _____	Women,Dowry,Girl child	Food,Money,Shelter	Alcoholism,Money,Dowry	Girl child,Dowry,Shelter	Women,Dowry,G
59	Kalam finds fault with the Indian _____	Government	Citizens	policies	Army	Citizens
60	Kalam concludes the essay with _____ words.	Barrack Obama	John Milton	John Donne	J.F.Kennedy	J.F.Kennedy

UNIT-II

SYLLABUS

1. The Stolen Boat- William Wordsworth
2. A River - A.K. Ramanujan
3. Telephone Conversation – Wole Soyinka

Poem- 1

The Stolen Boat

- William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth (1770-1850) is one of the stalwarts of the English Literature. He is also known as Romantic poet. This particular poem is an excerpt from Wordsworth's autobiographical epic poem, *The Prelude*. It was published and named posthumously in 1850 by his widow Mary.

Summary

Since the poem is an excerpt of a long epic, the whole poem forms one whole stanza. The poem begins with the poet confessing an incident from his childhood. On a summer evening, the

young poet found a little boat tied to a willow tree in some rocky cave. He 'stole' the boat and took it on a joyous ride across the lake. He was aware of his act of stealth but his guilt was mixed with the feeling of pleasure. He says that his ride of the boat was accompanied by the echoes of the mountain.

The poet steadily kept moving away from the shore and the reflection of the stars and moon left a trail of light on the surface of the water. As he sailed away from the shore, he kept his eyes on the horizon, which comprised a short crag and the stars above, to keep his path fixed to a straight, unswerving line. The poet praises the light boat he had stolen and calls it 'an elfin pinnacle'. He also praises his own prowess as a rower and compares himself and the boat to a swan that goes heaving through the water gracefully and effortlessly. This merry ride continued in peace until a mighty mountain peak upreared its head between the short crag and the stars.

As he kept rowing further away from the shore, the mountain grew in sight. The form of the huge shape frightened the poet and stirred his conscience. It seemed to chase after the poet as he kept drawing the boat away from its moor. Scared of this huge, black shape, the poet hurries back towards the cove he had stolen the boat from and returns home with a grave heart and a heavy conscience.

The poet recollects the experience; he had spent many days suffering from dreams of the grim, huge shape. He says that the familiar forms, colours and shapes of nature that he had been accustomed to were replaced by the images of this huge mountain. This mountain, according to Wordsworth, was not a passive structure made of rocks or stone. It was like a living being yet different from living beings. It had taken over his thoughts by days and dreams by night. For

many a day, he was tormented by the memory and solitude. Even though he realizes it is only an optical illusion that the mountain was chasing him, it weighed heavy on his conscience and he realized the presence of beings unknown and unfathomable to him.

Poem -2

A River

- A.K. Ramanujan

A.K.Ramanujan(1929-1993) was an Indian poet, Scholar of Indian Literature who wrote in both English and Kannada. He is best remembered for his works of startling originality, sophistication and moving artistry. He was awarded the Sahitya Academy Award posthumously in 1999.

Madurai is a holy city with full of temples and poets. A river named Vaikai flows through this city. The poets of ancient times as well as modern times have written poems on this city and her temples. They have also written on the river and floods. In the poem, the poet gives a picture of the summer season and rainy season as well. In the summer season, the river is dry and only a very small and thin stream flows. The stream is so thin that the ribs of sand made by the flowing water are clearly visible. Every summer a lot of straw and women's hair stick to the sand on the outlets and prevents the free flow of water.

The rusty bars under the bridge have patches of repair all over them. Some of the stones on the bed of the river are dry and some of them are wet. All are clearly visible in summer, because the river is dry. When there is flood, in the river, the people everywhere talk about the

inch-by-inch rising of water and the number of stone steps submerged at the bathing place. They talk about the three village houses being washed away by the flood.

They also talk about how a pregnant woman and two cows were carried away by the strong current of the river. They know that the names of the two cows were Gopi and Brinda. But no one knew the home of the woman who was crying and carried off. This means that everyone was indifferent to the suffering of this woman. Even the poets did not mention her name in their poems. They wrote only about the flood.

The new poets are equally indifferent to the suffering of the pregnant woman. She had probably twins in her belly, which might have kicked the walls of her womb when she was drowned in the river. They write about the two cows, the three damaged and washed away village houses. But they mention the woman casually. They do not bother to know her name or her whereabouts. In the poem, the poet concludes that both the groups of the poets, past and present are not bothered and indifferent to human suffering. The poet A.K. Ramanujan has ironically exposed the heartless attitude of both the old and new poets.

Poem- 3

Telephone Conversation

- **Wole Soyinka**

Akinwande Oluwole 'Wole' Soyinka (born 13 July 1934) is one of the brightest Nigerian writers

of his generation and the first person from Africa and the diaspora to be honored with a Nobel Prize in Literature (1986). Soyinka's Telephone Conversation depicts a conversation between a white lady and an African American man which casts a harsh light on the racism and prejudice which grips society.

The title reveals the fact that two people are talking on the phone, so the beginning of the poem is on a positive note: The man is searching for a house and the land lady has named a considerable price, and the area where it is located is an impartial and not racially prejudiced. Also the man could enjoy his privacy as the land lady does not live under the same roof. The African man is ready to accept the offer, but maybe there has been a similar incident in his past, for he stops and admits to her that he is black, saying he prefers not to waste the time travelling there if she's going to refuse him on that bounds.

There is silence at the other end; silence which the black man thinks is the reluctant result of an inbred sense of politeness. However he is wrong because when she speaks again, she disregards all formalities and asks him to explain how dark he is. The man first thinks he has misheard but then realizes that that is not true as she repeats her question with a varying emphasis. Feeling as if he has just been reduced to the status of a machine, similar to the telephone in front of him, and asked to choose which button he is, the man is so disgusted that he can literally smell the stench coming from her deceptive words and see red everywhere around him. Ironically he is the one who is ashamed by the tense and awkward silence which follows, and asks for clarification thinking sarcastically that the lady was really helpful by giving him options to choose from. He suddenly understands what she is trying to ask, and repeats her question to her stating if she would like him to compare himself with chocolate, dark or light? She dispassionately answers

and his thoughts change as he describes himself as a West African Sepia as it says in his passport. The lady remains quite for a while, not wanting to admit to her ignorance, but then she gives in to curiosity and asks what that is. He replies that it is similar to brunette and she immediately clarifies that that's dark.

Now the man has had enough of her insensitiveness. He disregards all constraints of formality and mocks her outright, saying that he isn't all black, the soles of his feet and the palms of his hands are completely white, but he is foolish enough to sit on his bottom so it has been rubbed black due to friction. But as he senses that she is about to slam the receiver on him, he struggles one last time to make her reconsider, pleading her to at least see for herself; only to have the phone slammed on him.

Wole Soyinka uses two main literary devices to drive home the message of the poem. The first of the two is imagery. Right at the beginning, the imagery used to describe the mental image the man has of the woman: "lipstick coated, gold rolled cigarette holder piped", just from listening to her voice shows one that he thinks that she is, socially speaking above him, from a higher social class.

Then when he hears her question regarding how dark he is, he is so humiliated and angry that he sees red everywhere. The imagery of the huge bus squelching the black tar is symbolic of how the dominant white community treats those belonging to the minor black one.

The next most evident use is that of irony. In the beginning of the poem, the African says that he has to "self-confess" when he reveals his skin color to the lady. The color of his skin is something that he has no control over, and even if he did, it is not a sin to be dark skinned, so the fact that the man feels ashamed and sorry for this is ironical and casts light on how ridiculous

racism is that one should apologize or be differentiated against solely because of the color of one's skin. Also, it seems almost comical that anyone should be so submissive when he has actually committed no mistakes.

On the other hand, the lady is continuously described in positive terms, suggesting that she is of a good breeding and upper class. Even when the reader finds out that she is a shallow and racist person who exhibits extreme insensitivity by asking crude questions, the man seems to think that she is 'considerate; and her clinical response to his question shows only 'light impersonality.'

The repeated and exaggerated assertions of the woman's good manners and sophistication drip with irony as her speech contradict this strongly.

Also the basis of the woman rejecting to lease her house to the man is because of the prejudiced notion that African Americans are a savage and wild people. This idea is completely discredited by the ironical fact that throughout the poem the man retains better manners and vocabulary than the woman, using words such as "spectroscopic" and "rancid", whereas she does not know what West African Sepia is and is inconsiderate in her inquiries. Using irony in this manner, Soyinka proves how absurd it is to judge the intellect or character of a man depending on the color of his skin only.

The poem deals with a foul subject, that of racism and prejudice, in a lighthearted, almost comical manner. A most important device which Soyinka has used to highlight this sense of racism, which was previously widespread in western society, is that of the telephone. Had the person been speaking face to face with the lady, this whole conversation would never have taken place. She would have either refused outright, or would have found a more subtle way of doing so. The whole back and forth about 'how dark' the man is wouldn't have occurred. Thus the

telephone is used to make the issue of racism clear and prove how nonsensical it really is. Written in an independent style and delivered in a passively sarcastic tone, this poem is a potent comment on society. Soyinka might be speaking through personal experience, judging by the raw emotions that this poem subtly convey: those of anger, rage, shame, humility and an acute sense of disgust at the apathy and inhumanity of humans who won't judge a book by its cover but would turn down a man for the color of his skin.

In today's world, racism might be a dying concern; but that does not mean that discrimination against other minorities has been completely eradicated. Despite the progressing times, people continue to harbor prejudices and illogical suspicions about things they do not understand: may it be others ideals, religions or traditions and customs. Thus this poem remains a universal message for all of us, as Soyinka manages to convey just how absurd all prejudices are by highlighting the woman's poor choice of rejecting the man just because he does not share the same skin colour. 'Telephone Conversation' is a favorite, both for its excellent use of rich language and the timeless message it conveys.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

UNIT-II

PART-A (20 MARKS)

(Q.NO 1 TO 20 Online Examination)

PART-B (2 MARKS)

PART- B (2 MARKS)

1. What does the term “troubled pleasure” mean in Wordsworth’s view?
2. Describe the state of the river in summer?
3. Who is “Elfin Pinnace” in *The Stolen Boat*?
4. What does the character “pregnant woman” signify in *A River*?
5. What is the state of the sailor?
6. How does the poet describe the beauty of Madurai?
7. Identify the role of Gopi and Brinda in *A River*.
8. What is the main theme of the poem *Telephone Conversation*?
9. Write few words about the poet Wole Soyinka.

PART- B (6 MARKS)

1. Justify William Wordsworth as a nature with reference to the poem *The Stolen Boat*.
2. What is the message conveyed in the poem *A River*.
3. Touch upon the autobiographical elements in *The Stolen Boat* by William Wordsworth.
4. Critically analyse the poem *Telephone Conversation*.
5. Critically interpret the poem “*The Stolen Boat*” by William Wordsworth.
6. Demonstrate the significance of the river in the poem *A River*.



KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Coimbatore-641021.
(For the candidates admitted from 2018 onwards)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

UNIT II : (Multiple choice Questions)

CLASS: : I B.COM/CA/PA/BPS AND BBA
POEM- PART-A (Online Examination)

		CHOICE-1	CHOICE-2	CHOICE-3	CHOICE-4	ANSWER
1	William Wordsworth was born in____	7 April 1770	17 April 1717	April 1750	April 1780	7 April 1770
2	William Wordsworth was a_____	Romantic Poet	Historical Poet	Philosophical Poet	Comic poet	Romantic Poet
3	William Wordsworth studied in _____ University.	Cambridge	Oxford	Boston	Osmania	Cambridge
4	Wordsworth's magnum opus is_____.	The Prelude	The Stolen Boat	The Daffodils	Tables Turned	The Prelude
5	Wordsworth published _____ with Samuel Taylor Coleridge.	Lyrical Ballads	The Stolen Boat	The Daffodils	The Prelude	Lyrical Ballads
6	The poet went for a stolen boat ride during a _____ evening.	Winter	Summer	Autumn	Spring	Summer
7	In the poem <i>The Stolen Boat</i> the pronoun 'her' refers to the _____	Willow tree	Lake	Boat	Mountain	Boat
8	The word "Pinnacle" means_____.	A small Boat	A small tree	A Lake	A River	A small Boat
9	The boat tied in a _____ tree.	Willow	Tamarind	Yellow	Pine	Willow
10	The poet went for a stolen boat ride during _____ time.	Day	Night	Evening	Morning	Evening
11	The poet felt a kind of _____ while pushing the boat from the shore into the lake.	troubled pleasure	happiness	pain	difficulty	troubled pleasure
12	The boat of the poet went heaving through the water like a _____.	swan	duck	snake	fish	swan
13	The poet got struck again and again with the scene of the _____ upreared its head.	black and huge peak	silent lake	sky	craggy ridge	black and huge peak

14	The word "horizon" means the the line where the _____ meet.	Earth and the Sky	Earth and a Lake	Earth and a Mountain	Earth and a river	Earth and the Sky
15	Find out the meaning of the underlined word in the following line. A huge black shape peak <u>strode</u> after me	walk along with	watching	following	running	walk along with
16	The poet went for boat ride in _____ boat.	his own	stolen	barrowed	friend's	stolen
17	The poet returned home in a ____ mood after the boat ride.	serious and grave	happy	sorrowful	pleasant	stolen
18	The poet mind was in a ____ mood for many days after the stolen boat ride.	solitude	pleasant	sad	dreamy	solitude
19	Wordsworth had _____ dreams after his boat ride.	pleasant	colourful	troubling	sweet	troubling
20	Wordsworth ends the poem with a _____ note.	happy	positive	gloomy and unpleasant	negative	gloomy and unpleasant
21	A.K.Ramanujan born in the year _____.	1929	1993	1919	1969	1929
22	A.K.Ramanujan is _____ poet and scholar.	an American	an Indian	a British	an Italian	an Indian
23	A.K.Ramanujan wrote in languages like _____.	English and Tamil	English and Kannada	English and Telugu	English and Malayalam	English and Kannada
24	A.K.Ramanujan's academic research ranged across _____ languages.	3	5	2	4	5
25	A.K.Ramanujan was awarded _____ for his work "The collected Poems"	Pulitzer Prize	Booker Prize	Sahitya Academy Award	Nobel Prize	Sahitya Academy Award
26	_____ city is known as city of temples and poets.	Madurai	Dharmapuri	Thiruchirapalli	Salem	Madurai
27	The wet stones in the dried river glistening like sleepy _____.	crocodiles	tortoise	dolphin	fish	crocodiles
28	A couple of _____ named in the poem <i>A River</i> are Gobi and Brinda.	cows	crocodiles	goats	baffaloes	cows
29	The new poets still quoted the _____ in their poetry .	old poets	old temples	old rivers	old streets	old poets
30	A.K.Ramanujan says that the poets only sang of _____.	floods	village house	cows	women	floods
31	The new poets still quoted the the old poets in their poetry ,but no one spoke about the _____ drowned in the floods.	pregnant woman	floods	baffaloes	crocodiles	pregnant woman
32	The pregnant women mentioned in the poem <i>A River</i> is said to have been expecting _____.	identical twins	male child	female child	delivery	identical twins

33	The poet A.K.Ramanujan says that the river has water enough to be poetic_____.	once in a year	throughout the year	twice in a year	once in two years	once in a year
34	During the _____ , the water carried off three village houses, one pregnant woman and couple of cows.	festival	floods	summer	winter	floods
35	In Madurai,every _____ a river dries to a trickle in the sand.	summer	rainy	winter	spring	summer
36	In Madurai , poets only sang the cities and temples, but not the_____, which dries completely in every summer.	river	lake	mountain	farms	river
37	The flood carries away three village houses, a couple of cows and a pregnant woman in the first_____.	half - hour	one hour	one day	ten minutes	half - hour
38	The pregnant women mentioned in the poem A River is said to have been expecting identical twins with_____ on their bodies.	no nail	no skin	no scar	no mole	no mole
39	The poet was there in Madurai for _____ during the floods	a month	a day	a night	a week	a day
40	The poet noted that only the _____ were talking seriously about the consequences of flood whereas the poets only praising the flood.	common people	government officials	women	old poets	common people
41	<i>Telephone Conversation</i> is written by _____.	Wole Soyinka	Wordsworth	Chelliah	A.K.Ramanujan	Wole Soyinka
42	Soyinka is a/ an _____ writer.	Indian	Nigerian	American	British	Nigerian
43	<i>Telephone Conversation</i> depicts a conversation between a white lady and an /a _____man	Pakistani	Indian	African American	German	African American
44	The man in the poem Telephone conversation is searching for ____	a house	hotels	a bungalow	a hostel	a house
45	In the poem Telephone conversation the white lady refuses to give house to the man because of his_____.	Status	illness	colour	behaviour	colour

KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Coimbatore-641021.
(For the candidates admitted from 2018 onwards)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

UNIT III : (Multiple choice Questions)

CLASS: I B.COM/CA/PA/BPS AND BBA
SHORT STORY - PART-A (Online Examination)

		CHOICE-1	CHOICE-2	CHOICE-3	CHOICE-4	ANSWER
1	The couple in the "Rapunzel" longs for a _____.	child	house	car	watch	child
2	A woman in the "Rapunzel" believes that _____ would fulfill her wish.	angel	king	prince	God	God
3	The woman in the "Rapunzel" sees _____ through her widow.	hills	river	garden	lake	garden
4	The sorceress's garden was surrounded by ____.	hills	river	pool	highwall	highwall
5	The woman in the "Rapunzel" sees a bed planted with the most beautiful _____.	rapunzel	lotus	apple	orange	rapunzel
6	Whom does Rapunzel fall in love with?	Beggar	Merchant	Cobbler	Prince	Prince
7	The nightingale sacrifices her _____ to create a red rose.	Wings	Life	Feathers	Limbs	Life
8	Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were folklorists and _____.	Linguists	Scientists	Chemists	Botanists	Linguists
9	Rapunzel possessed _____.	Magical Voice	Magical hair	Magical Gaze	Magical Eyes	Magical hair
10	Rapunzel's lover becomes _____ in the story.	Dumb	Deaf	Blind	Lame	Blind
11	Rapunzel's _____ is used as a rope by the sorceress to climb up the tower.	Hand	Veil	Hair	Leg	Hair
12	The nightingale's _____ forces the rose blossom.	Wings	Song	Feathers	Limbs	Song
13	_____ wrote "The Nightingale and the Rose".	Oscar Wild	O'Henry	Wordsworth	Chellaiah	Oscar Wild
14	The young student wanted a _____ for his lady love.	white rose	yellow rose	blue rose	red rose	red rose
15	The Nightingale is _____.	a horse	a bird	a flower	c. a snake	a bird

16	The professor's daughter refused to accept the red rose by saying that will not suit with her ____.	dress	hair style	complexion	status	dress
17	____ said "Death is a great price to pay for a red rose".	The tree	the Nightingale	the student	the student's lover	the Nightingale
18	The couple's child was named as _____.	rapunzel	lotus	jasmine	rose	rapunzel
19	The couple's child was named as rapunzel by ____.	angel	king	prince	sorceress	sorceress
20	When Rapunzel was _____, the sorceress locked her in a tower that stood in a forest.	thirteen	twelve	nine	ten	twelve
21	Rapunzel has a splendid long hair, as fine as spun ____	gold	silver	bronze	copper	gold
22	The young prince was attracted by Rapunzel's ____	long hair	sweet voice	beauty	eyes	sweet voice
23	Rapunzel gives birth to _____.	boy baby	girl baby	twins	peacock	twins
24	According to the nightingale the young students is a _____.	true lover	intelligent	opitimistic	selfish	true lover
25	The young weeping for _____.	white rose	yellow rose	blue rose	red rose	red rose
26	Where did the nightingale live?	oak tree	willow tree	pine tree	apple tree	oak tree
27	Nightingale sang first on the _____ of love in the heart of a boy and a girl.	peace	struggle	birth	soul	birth
28	_____ forgets the dawn has arrived.	venus	star	sun	moon	moon
29	At the end the young student throws the red rose in the _____.	river	street	fire	water	street
30	<i>The Ant and The Grasshopper</i> is written by_____.	W.Somerest	Wordsworth	Ramanujan	Oscar Wilde	W.Somerest
31	The story contains the theme of _____	Justice	Fear	Trust	All the above	All the above
32	The story is narrated by _____.	Second person	First person	Author	Third person	First person
33	Who is described as Ant?	Tom	George	Writer	None of them	George
34	Who is described as Grasshopper?	George	Author	Tom	None of them	Tom
35	Who is the selfish man in the story?	Tom	Tom's wife	George	George's wife	Tom
36	The problem lies with_____.	George	Tom	Narrator	Author	George
37	Who is the happiest character in the story?	Narrator	George	Tom	None of them	Tom
38	George and Tom both are works for _____.	Love	Trust	Money	Land	Money
39	Tom utilizes George's _____.	Money	Land	Love	Fear	Fear
40	Somerest uses the title of _____.	Aesop fable	Aesop novel	Aesop poem	Aesop play	Aesop fable



KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Coimbatore-641021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2018onwards)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

UNIT IV : (Multiple choice Questions)

CLASS: I B.COM/CA/PA/BPS AND BBA
Drama - PART-A (Online Examination)

		CHOICE-1	CHOICE-2	CHOICE-3	CHOICE-4	ANSWER
1	The Death Trap is written by _____.	Shakespeare	Saki	Soyinka	Brothers Grimm	Saki
2	What suggested Dimitri's "death" for Dr. Stronetz?	A tale from long ago.	A panic attack	Dimitri's eyes	A medical journal	Dimitri's eyes
3	How many days does Dr. Stronetz say that Dimitri will live for?	6 or less.	14	8	7	6 or less.
4	What is Girnitz's favorite weapon?	The sword.	The dagger	The musket	The revolver	The sword.
5	Why is Dimitri going to be killed?	He is too weak to be considered a great ruler	He is too strong to be defeated	He overthrew a neighbor prince	He is the last of the dynasty	He is the last of the dynasty
6	What does Dimitri tell Stronetz to look out the window at?	The plains covered with ferns	The eagles soaring over the trees	The clear and majestic river	The fairyland of mountains.	The fairyland of mountains.
7	The action of the play takes place in the palace of_____.	Nigeria	Kedaria	Africa	an Island	Kedaria
8	The Kedaria mentioned in <i>The Death Trap</i> is a/an_____ place	Heavenly	real	imaginary	pastoral	imaginary
9	_____ is the central character character in play The Death Trap.	Dimitri	Stronetz	Girnitza	Vontieff	Dimitri
10	_____ advices Dimitri to drink the poison and die peacefully.	Girnitza	Stronetz	Vontieff	Shultz	Stronetz
11	Dimitri tells Stronetz that he has no____ to defend himself.	Guards	Weapons	Army	Courage	Weapons
12	Stronetz is a _____ in the play The Death Trap.	Teacher	Guard	Pholosopher	Doctor	Doctor

13	Who among the following is not involved in the conspiracy against the prince Dimitri?	Shultz	Girnitza	Stronetz	Vontieff	Stronetz
14	Who is trapped in the play The Death Trap ?	Stronetz	Dimitri	Vontieff	Shultz	Dimitri
15	Kedaria, which is mentioned in The Death Trap is part of an imaginary ____ state.	New York	Balkan	Bombay	Ohio	Balkan
16	Saki is the pen name of_____.	Chelliah	Benoit Peeters	Hector Hugh Munro	Oscar Wilde	Hector Hugh Munro
17	In The Death Trap the military officers wanted____ their prince.	support	kill	exile	excommunicate	kill
18	The officers are against the rule of the Prince and wish for____ to be their ruler.	Prince Karl	Stronetz	Girnitza	Shultz	Prince Karl
19	In The Death TrapThe conspirators take away all the ____of prince before they conspire to kill him.	weapons	wealth	power	strength	weapons
20	Dr.Stronetz is a/an__ of prince Dimitri in the play The Death Trap.	wellwisher	minister	enemy	relative	wellwisher
21	Who wrote the play <i>The Merchant of Venice</i> ?	Goldsmith	Shakespeare	Saki	Chaucer	Shakespeare
22	Who is the lover of Jessica?	Lorenzo	Salarino	Salanio	Gratiano	Lorenzo
23	Who is the villain of the play?	Bassanio	Lorenzo	Shylock	Salarino	Shylock
24	Shylock asks a pound of flesh of _____.	Antonio	Bassanio	Portia	The Duke	Antonio
25	Act 4 and scene1 takes place at _____.	Palace	Venice	Court of justice	Belmont	Court of justice
26	"Every offence is not a hate at first" said by whom?	Antonio	The Duke	Shylock	Bassanio	Bassanio
27	Bassanio offers _____ ducats to Shylock as a penalty.	ten thousand	eight thousand	three thousand	six thousand	six thousand
28	_____ disguises as a man.	Jessica	Portia	Stephano	None of them	Portia
29	_____ requests Shylock to have mercy on Antonio	Portia	The Duke	Bassanio	Lorenzo	The Duke
30	_____ are the people of tartary.	Turks	Tartars	Turkey	Jews	Tartars
31	Portia offers _____ the due amount to Shylock.	Thrice	Once	Twice	Nil	Thrice
32	What is the name of disguised Portia?	Salanio	Tubal	Balthasar	Bellario	Balthasar
33	_____ declines the offer by Bassanio to Shylock.	Antonio	Gratiano	The Duke	Portia	Portia
34	_____ calls Shylock as "inhuman monster".	Antonio	Bassanio	The Duke	Portia	The Duke
35	_____ dresses as lawyer's clerk.	Nerissa	Jessica	Salarino	Portia	Nerissa
36	Shylock offers _____ ducats for Bassanio.	Three thousand	Six thousand	Five thousand	Two thousand	Three thousand

37	_____ conditions are imposed on Shylock by Antonio.	One	Two	three	Four	Two
38	The Prince of Morocco chooses _____ casket to marry Portia.	Silver	Gold	Lead	None of them	Gold
39	Portia asks Bassanio _____ as a token of gratitude.	Chain	Money	Ring	Watch	Ring
40	To become _____ is the second condition of Antonio on Shylock.	Jain	Hindu	Christian	Jew	Christian

UNIT-V

SYLLABUS

Grammar:

1. Tenses
2. Articles
3. Auxiliaries (Primary & Modal)
4. Tag Questions

Composition:

1. Reading to Comprehend
2. Letter Writing
3. Resume Writing
4. General Essay

Moment	action that takes place once, never or several times	He played football every Tuesday.	He plays football every Tuesday.	He will / is going to play football every Tuesday.
	actions that happen one after another	He played football and then he went home.	He plays football and then he goes home.	He will play football and then he will go home.
	state	He loved football.	He loves football.	He will love football.
		Past Continuous	Present Continuous	Future Continuous
Period	action going on at that moment	He was playing football.	He is playing football.	He will be playing football.
	actions taking place at the same time	He was playing football and she was watching.	He is playing football and she is watching.	He will be playing football and she will be watching.
		Past Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Simple	Future Perfect Simple
Result	action taking place before a certain moment in time; emphasises the result	He had won five matches until that day.	He has won five matches so far.	He will have won five matches by then.
		Past Perfect Continuous	Present Perfect Continuous	Future Continuous
Duration	action taking place before a certain moment in time (and beyond), emphasises	He had been playing football for ten years.	He has been playing football for ten years.	He will have been playing football for ten years.

	the duration			
--	--------------	--	--	--

Topic- 2

Articles

Types of Articles:

There are two types of articles. They are:

Indefinite article:

- A or An is called the Indefinite Article, because it usually leaves indefinite the person or thing spoken of as,

E.g. A doctor; that is, any doctor.

Nouns that introduce something or someone you have not mentioned before:-

E.g. I saw an owl this morning.

I ate a banana for lunch.

- Use 'a' with nouns starting with a consonant (letters that are not vowels),

'an' with nouns starting with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u)

E.g. An opera, A car

[NOTE:Anbefore an 'h' mute - an hour, an honour, an heir, an honest man.

A before 'u' and 'eu' when they sound like 'you':aEuropean,aUniversity, aunit, a unicorn, a union.]

The Indefinite article is used:

1. to refer to something for the first time:

E.g. An elephant and a mouse fell in love.

Would you like a drink?

I've finally got a good job.

2.to refer to a particular member of a group or class:

-with names of jobs as,

E.g. John is a doctor.

Mary is training to be an engineer.

He wants to be a dancer.

-with nationalities and religions as,

E.g. John is an Englishman.

Kate is a Catholic.

-with musical instruments as,

E.g. Sherlock Holmes was playing a violin when the visitor arrived.

(BUT to describe the activity we say "He plays the violin.")

-with names of days as,

E.g. I was born on a Thursday.

3. to refer to a kind of, or example of something:

E.g. The mouse had a tiny nose.

The elephant had a long trunk.

It was a very strange car.

4. with singular nouns, after the words 'what' and 'such':

E.g. What a shame!

She's such a beautiful girl.

5. To make a proper noun as common noun:

E.g. A Daniel come to judgement! (A Daniel = a very wise man)

6. Meaning 'one', referring to a single object or person:

E.g. I'd like an orange and two lemons please.

The burglar took a diamond necklace and a valuable painting.

.Notice also that we usually say a hundred, a thousand, a million.

7. NOTE: that we use 'one' to add emphasis or to contrast with other numbers:

E.g. we've got six computers but only one printer.

Definite article:

- The is called the Definite Article, because it normally points out some particular person or thing as,

E.g. A he saw the doctor; meaning some particular doctor.

- The definite article is used before singular countable nouns, plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns as,

E.g. The book, the books, the milk.

- Articles in English are invariable. That is, they do not change according to the gender or number of the noun they refer to, E.g. the boy, the woman, the children.

'The' definite article is used:

1. to refer to something which has already been mentioned.

E.g. The book you want is out of print.

Let's go the park.

2. when both the speaker and listener know what is being talked about, even if it has not been mentioned before.

E.g. 'Where's the bathroom?'

'It's on the first floor.'

3. in sentences or clauses where we define or identify a particular person or object:

E.g. The man who wrote this book is famous.

'Which car did you scratch?' 'The red one.

My house is the one with a blue door.'

4. When a singular noun in meant to represent a whole class.

E.g. The horse is a noble animal.

5. Before some proper names, viz., these kinds of place-names.

- Oceans and seas E.g. the Pacific, the Black sea.

- Rivers E.g. the Nile.

- Canals E.g. the Suez canal.

- Deserts E.g. the Sahara.
- Groups of islands E.g. the West Indies.
- Mountain ranges E.g. the Himalayas
- a very few countries like the Irish Republic, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands.

6. to refer to objects we regard as unique:

E.g. the sun, the moon, the world.

7. before superlatives and ordinal numbers: (see Adjectives)

E.g. the highest building, the first page, the last chapter.

8. with adjectives, to refer to a whole group of people:

E.g. the Japanese (see Nouns - Nationalities), the old

9. with decades, or groups of years:

E.g. she grew up in the seventies

10. Before the names of certain books:

E.g. the Vedas, the Ramayana, the Iliad.

11. Before a Proper noun when it is qualified by an adjective or a defining adjective clause:

E.g. The greatest Caesar, the immortal Shakespeare

The Mr. Roy whom you met last evening is my uncle.

12. with superlatives:

E.g. The darkest cloud has a silver lining.

13. Before the musical instrument:

E.g. the Piano, the Flute.

Omission of the article:

1. Before names of substances and abstract nouns used in a general sense:

E.g. Wisdom is the gift of heaven.

Sugar is bad for your teeth.

2. with names of countries (if singular):

E.g. Germany is an important economic power.

He's just returned from Zimbabwe.

3. with the names of languages:

E.g. French is spoken in Tahiti.

English uses many words of Latin origin.

4. with the names of meals.

E.g. Lunch is at midday.

Dinner is in the evening.

5. with people's names (if singular):

E.g. John's coming to the party.

George King is my uncle.

6. with titles and names:

E.g. Prince Charles is Queen Elizabeth's son.

President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas.

(But: the Queen of England, the Pope.)

7. After the 's possessive case:

E.g. His brother's car.

Peter's house.

8. with professions:

E.g. Engineering is a useful career.

He'll probably go into medicine.

9. with names of shops:

E.g. I'll get the card at Smith's.

Can you go to Boots for me?

10. with years:

E.g. 1948 was a wonderful year.

Do you remember 1995?

11. With uncountable nouns:

E.g. Rice is the main food in Asia.

Milk is often added to tea in England.

War is destructive.

12. with most names of towns, streets, stations and airports:

E.g. Victoria Station is in the centre of London.

Can you direct me to Bond Street?

She lives in Florence.

13. in some phrases consisting of a preposition followed by its object:

E.g. by car, at home, in hand, at daybreak, on foot, at University, in church, in prison

Topic-3

Primary and Secondary Auxiliaries

A verb used in forming the tenses, moods, and voices of other verbs. The primary auxiliary verbs in English are be, do, and have; the modal auxiliaries are can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, and would.

Auxiliary Verbs "Be," "Do," "Have"

An auxiliary verb helps the main (full) verb and is also called a "helping verb." With auxiliary verbs, you can write sentences in different tenses, moods, or voices. Auxiliary verbs are: *be, do, have, will, shall, would, should, can, could, may, might, must, ought, etc.*

- I think I should study harder to master English.
- I am having a cup of coffee.
- You have been practicing hard.

- It was written by a petitioner.
- You may choose what you like.

The verb forms of *be*, *do*, and *have* can be used either as a main (full) verb or an auxiliary verb.

The following examples show these verbs used as auxiliary verbs.

1. "Be" as an auxiliary verb

a.Used in progressive sentences:

- I am taking a bath.
- She is preparing dinner for us.
- They have been studying all night.

b.Used in passive sentences:

- I was given a free meal.
- He was seen by fans at the airport.
- This song has been sung by all nations.

2."Do" as an auxiliary verb

a. Used in negative sentences:

- I do not know the truth.
- She doesn't agree with me.
- They didn't arrive here yet.

b.Used in questions:

- Do you want to have another one?
- Did he finish his homework?

- Do we need to keep going straight?

3. "Have" as an auxiliary verb

a. Used in perfect sentences:

- I have been following you for a mile.
- We have done a lot so far.
- She had been queen of the town.

Examples of modal auxiliary verbs

Before we look at some of the possible meanings of modal auxiliary verbs we need to have some idea of what constitutes a modal in English and where they occur in a sentence. A few more examples should enable us to answer the second of these points fairly quickly and easily – the modals are in bold:

- I **could** swim quite well when I was younger.
- You **mustn't** blame yourself for this.
- You **might** have discussed it with me first.
- You **can't** be serious!
- **Could** you open the window please?
- **Must** you make so much noise?
- She **had to** take her brother along with her.
- We **ought to** be going.

It should be clear from these examples that the modal verb occupies the first position in verb phrase, coming before any other auxiliary verb (like *have* or *be*) and the main lexical verb.

In questions the modal verb is simply inverted with the subject of the sentence as in examples 6 and 7 and it also carries the negative particle *not* (3rd and 5th examples).

The subject of the sentence has no effect on the form of the modal since almost in all cases they do not change at all.

So, a modal verb is quite simple as far as its form and position in various types of sentence are concerned; but what exactly are the modal verbs in English? The chart below lists the main modal auxiliaries that you are likely to meet and divides them into two categories *pure modals* and *semi-modals*, although in most cases the distinction is merely formal and their meanings are not affected by this division.

Pure modals	Semi-modals
can	ought to
could	has/have (got) to
may	be able to
might	
shall	
should	
will	
would	
need ***	

*** *need* is a special verb since as an auxiliary it is almost always negative and it is also a lexical verb as in sentences like *he needs to speak to you now*, while it acts as a modal verb in sentences such as *you needn't come to work tomorrow* where it has the same meaning as *don't have to*.

The forms of pure modals

The main characteristics of the pure modals are:

- they never change their form irrespective of the subject of the sentence
e.g. **he can swim**, not ***he cans swim**
- following on from the above feature, they do not change to show past tense
e.g. **she had to leave** not ***she musted leave**
- they all carry the negative of the sentence by the addition of **not/n't**
e.g. **I can't remember** not ***I don't can remember**
- they all form questions by inversion with the subject of the sentence.
e.g. **should I stay?**
- they are all followed by the base form of the verb without the addition of **to**
e.g. **he can swim** not ***he can to swim**

The forms of semi-modals

You will notice that this type of modal is made up of two or more separate words, the last one invariably being *to*. They are all modal in meaning but not in form as they behave differently in a sentence from the pure modals. It is perhaps best to think of the semi-modals in the form with the *to* infinitive that is given in the table rather than thinking of them as modals that need *to* + base form. We need to look at the form of each individual semi-modal separately. We were able to get in to see the film.

- They haven't been able to find the missing document.
- So, you aren't able to help.

Notice that the negative is carried either by the *be* element or the auxiliary verb that is closest to the subject of the sentence. It can also be accompanied by any of the pure modals:

- I will be able to see you after lunch.
- They might not be able to put us up for the night.

Has/have (got) to

This is used to express necessity or obligation to do something and shares some of the features of *be able to* discussed above. The *have* element of the form has to change to agree with its subject. Although it is normally used in the present tense, it also has its own past (*had to*) and can be used with pure modals to show the future or the attitude of the speaker:

- They have to be more punctual.
- He has to take responsibility for the accident.
- I had to help my father repair his car.
- We will have to put this off until tomorrow.
- You shouldn't have to suffer in silence.
- You don't have to come if you don't want to.
- He didn't have to do all the shopping.

From these few examples it should be clear that the negative *not* again attaches itself to the auxiliary verb (modal or main) that comes immediately after the subject of the sentence.

Ought to

It is usually claimed that the meaning of *ought to* is the same as *should* whether it refers to giving advice or making a logical deduction. So, to most native speakers the following sentences

with *ought to* and *should* feel the same:

- You ought to see a doctor.
- You should see a doctor.
- They ought to have got back home by now.
- They should have got back home by now.

In practice, most speakers tend to prefer *should* for negatives and questions because *theought to and oughtn't ... to* forms can sound rather clumsy and awkward.

- Ought you to be doing that?
- They oughtn't to (ought not to) do that.
- Oughtn't we to leave now?

Meanings of modal verbs

The main function of modal verbs is to allow the speaker or writer to express their opinion of, or their attitude to, a proposition. These attitudes can cover a wide range of possibilities including *obligation, asking for and giving permission, disapproval, advising, logical deduction, ability, possibility, necessity, absence of necessity* and so on. The problem with each modal verb is that it can have more than one meaning and the interpretation of a particular modal will depend heavily on the context in which it is being used. The following examples should help to illustrate this point.

- It might take more than a week. (possibility)
- You might have told me about it! (showing disapproval)
- He must take his medicine three times a day. (obligation)
- He must be French. (logical deduction)
- I can't lift that suitcase by myself. (ability)
- That can't be the right answer. (logical deduction)
- May I look at the questions now? (asking for permission)
- They say it may snow tomorrow. (possibility)

You probably also noticed from the examples that notions like *permission* and *possibility* can be expressed using different modal verbs – this, of course, only serves to complicate matters further since one modal verb can have more than one meaning, and one meaning can be expressed by more than one modal verb. In the space that we have available here it would be impossible to cover all the meanings of each of the modals, so as examples we will look at some of the ways that *obligation* and *logical deduction* can be expressed.

Obligation

The two main modals here are *must* and *have to*. The difference between them is usually given as follows: *must* is used to express an internal obligation that is imposed by the speaker, while *have to* refers to rules and regulations that are imposed from outside the speaker. Again, as with many points of grammar this is only intended as a rough guide.

To express a lack of obligation we cannot just automatically add *not* to the modal verbs without thinking more carefully about it first. How do you feel about the following sentences for instance?

- He must sing loudly.
- He mustn't sing loudly.

In the first sentence you would probably agree that this is *obligation* originating from, say, a teacher or someone with authority. The second sentence, however, does not express a *lack of obligation* but a *prohibition to do something*. The form that we use to express a *lack of obligation* could be one of the following:

- He doesn't have to get up early.
- He doesn't need to get up early.

This lack of balance in the use of modals can cause many problems for people who are learning English since it is quite illogical.

Logical deduction

This is another area of modal use that is fraught with difficulties for reasons similar to those just discussed above. Look at the following sentences:

The telephone rings:

- That'll be Frank.

- That must be Frank.
- That should be Frank.
- That could be Frank.
- That might be Frank.
- That may be Frank.

The modal verbs used here have been listed in what many consider to be the order of likelihood of something being true. You may or may not agree with this listing, but it gives you some idea of some of the choices available for drawing logical conclusions from situations. If we look at the negatives of these sentences, however, you can see just how much more complex it can become:

- That won't be Frank.
- That mustn't be Frank.

(To use **musn't** in this way as logical deduction is incorrect; we use **can't** instead.)

- That shouldn't be Frank.
- That couldn't be Frank.
- That mightn't be Frank.

Many of these sentences now denote completely different attitudes to the situation and you may even agree that some of them are either not English or are only marginally acceptable. The sentence which has probably moved furthest from its original intention is the second one (mustn't) which sounds very odd. In fact, the negative of *must* when we talking about deduction is *can't* – one more example of how complicated and counter-intuitive the system of English modals can be.

Past time with modals

We noted earlier that the pure modals do not change to show tense. Most of these modals do infact have either present or future reference, but sometimes we need to refer back to the past.

With the semi-modals there is little problem, but how can we do this for pure modal verbs? You

may have picked up from some of the previous examples that one way to do this is to insert *have* immediately after the pure modal. But this is not always the case since *can* has its own past tense *could* when it refers to general ability. Some examples should help:

- I can speak German.
- I could speak German when I was seven years old.
- You should see this film.
- You should have seen this film.
- Indonesia must be hot.
- Indonesia must have been hot.
- He could find his wallet.
- He could have found his wallet.

Notice that in the third pair of sentences the meaning of *must* is logical deduction not obligation. If we want to use *must* for obligation then the past tense is *had to*.

- *She must visit her mother.*
- *She had to visit her mother.*

Tag questions

Definition

A tag question is a grammatical structure. It refers to a declarative statement or an imperative that are modified to become a question by adding an interrogative fragment.

Use

Question Tags

- can be considered as an indicator of politeness, emphasis, or irony;
- they may suggest confidence or lack of confidence;

- they may be confrontational or tentative;
- in legal settings, tag questions can be found in leading question.

Features of Tags

- Tag questions (or question tags) turn a statement into a question. They are often used for checking information that we think we know is true.
- Tag questions are made using an auxiliary verb (for example: be or have) and a subject pronoun (for example: I, you, she). Negative question tags are usually contracted: It's warm today, isn't it (not 'is it not')
- Usually if the main clause is positive, the question tag is negative, and if the main clause is negative, it's positive. For example: It's cold (positive), isn't it (negative)? And: It isn't cold (negative), is it (positive)?
- If the main clause has an auxiliary verb in it, you use the same verb in the tag question. If there is no auxiliary verb (in the present simple and past simple) use do / does / did (just like when you make a normal question).
- There is one weird exception: the question tag after I am is aren't I.
For example: I'm in charge of the food, aren't I?
- A tag question is a special construction in English. It is a statement followed by a mini-question. We use tag questions to ask for confirmation. They mean something like: "Is that right?" or "Do you agree?" They are very common in English.

The basic structure of a tag question is:

positive statement - negative tag

Snow is white, isn't it?

negative statement - positive tag

You don't like me, do you?

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

UNIT-V

PART-A (20 MARKS)

(Q.NO 1 TO 20 Online Examination)

PART- B (2 MARKS)

1. Write a conversation between two friends.
2. Add question tags to the following:
3. It's very hot today, _____?
Seetha will come, _____?
Your father is a doctor, _____?
4. What is future tense?
5. What is future perfect tense?
6. What are articles?
7. Explain Be verbs
8. What are Definite articles?
9. What is simple present tense?

PART- C (8 MARKS)

1. Explain tenses with examples.
2. Explain articles with examples.
3. What are articles? Explain each article with three examples.

4. What are modal auxiliaries? Illustrate with suitable examples.
5. Explain present and past tense with appropriate examples.
6. Explain primary auxiliaries with examples.
8. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliaries:
 1. Ramu _____ perform well in the exam.
 2. I _____ come tomorrow.
 - 3 Sita _____ do better in the next exam.
 4. It _____ rain today.
 5. Mala _____ to practice well before the real performance.
 6. Rahul told Raghavi that he _____ try his level best to help her.
1. Write a dialogue between a student and a teacher.
2. Add question tag to the following:
 1. Arun is not feeling well, _____?
 2. Manisha did not like the movie, _____?
 3. The flowers are beautiful in the garden, _____?
 4. It is raining at Coimbatore, _____?
 5. Mohan doesn't work hard, _____?
 6. Let's go to the beach, _____?



KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Coimbatore-641021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2018 onwards)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

UNIT V : (Multiple choice Questions)

CLASS: I B.COM/CA/PA/BPS and BBA
SHORT STORY - PART-A (Online Examination)

		CHOICE-1	CHOICE-2	CHOICE-3	CHOICE-4	ANSWER
1	The simple Present is used to express a _____ action	habitual	past	completed	just now completed	habitual
2	In vivid narrative, as substitute for the simple past, _____ is used	simple present	simple future	present perfect	future continuous	simple present
3	To express a future event that is part of a fixed timetable or fixed programme _____ tense is used.	Simple past	simple present	future continuous	past continuous	simple present
4	_____ tense is used to denote the action going on at the time of speaking	Past continuous	past continuous	future continuous	present perfect continuous	present continuous
5	_____ tense is never used with adverbs of past time.	Past continuous	Past perfect	present perfect	Future Perfect	Present perfect
6	To express past actions whose time is not given and not definite _____ tense is used.	Past perfect	future perfect	present perfect	present perfect continuous	present perfect
7	The _____ tense is used to denote an action going on at some time in the past.	Present continuous	future continuous	past continuous	present perfect continuous	past continuous
8	_____ tense expresses the future as fact.	Simple present	Simple past	Simple future	future continuous	Simple future
9	_____ horse is a noble animal.	An	A	The	zero Article	The
10	_____ darkest cloud has a silver lining.	an	The	A	zero Article	The
11	_____ Gold is a precious metal.	The	An	zero Article	A	Zero Article
12	_____ is an indefinite article.	The	An	zero Article	A	A
13	_____ is a definite article.	An	The	zero Article	A	the
14	She is _____ MLA	The	A	An	zero Article	An
15	A and _____ are considered as indefinite articles.	An	The	in	and	An
16	They speak _____ Punjabi at home.	An	Zero Article	The	A	Zero Article
17	He hurt his leg as he jumped _____ the wall.	across	along	over	through	over

18	The sun _____ in the east.	rise	rises	risen	is rising	rises
19	Fortune _____ the brave.	favour	favoured	favours	is favoured	favours
20	He _____ tea every morning.	drinks	drink	drank	druken	drinks
21	She has an important project to finish by next week,so she_____ in the evening at present.	works	are working	work	is working	is working
22	The boys _____ playing hockey.	are playing	play	playing	is playing	are playing
23	I could _____ recognize him	neatly	lately	hardly	early	hardly
24	He sings very _____.	is loudly	loudly	was loudly	has loudly	loudly
25	Gold and silver _____ precious metals	are	were	is	have	are
26	He and I _____ playing	am	were	have	has	were
27	Every boy and girl _____ given a packet of sweets.	was	were	have	has	was
28	Mathematics _____ a branch of study in every school.	is	am	were	have	is
29	The news _____ true	were	is	have	has	is
30	The committee _____ issued its report	am	were	has	have	has
31	The United States _____ a big navy	have	were	are	has	has
32	Fifteen minutes _____ allowed to each speaker	is	are	have	were	is
33	Fifty thousand rupees _____ a large sum	are	is	have	were	is
34	Ten kilometres _____ a long walk	are	were	is	have	is
35	Nobody _____ here.	are	were	have	is	is
36	Everybody _____ when there is a crisis.	helps	help	are helping	were helping	helps
37	Somebody _____ to speak to you.	want	wants	are wanted	were wanted	wants
38	Either he or I _____ mistaken.	is	are	am	were	am
39	Neither you nor he _____ to blame	am	are	were	is	is
40	Neither my friend nor I _____ to blame.	is	am	are	were	am
41	Choose correct question tag. She looks good	Aren't she?	Doesn't she?	Wasn't she?	Isn't she?	Doesn't she?
42	Choose correct question tag. Ramu is very tall.	Doesn't he?	Aren't he?	Isn't he?	Wasn't he?	Isn't he?
43	Choose correct question tag. This flower smells sweet.	Aren't it?	Doesn't it?	Is it?	Isn't it?	Doesn't it?
44	Choose correct question tag. I am very dark.	Doesn't it?	Aren't it?	Am I not?	Wasn't I?	Am I not?



KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Coimbatore-641021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2018 onwards)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

UNIT V : (Multiple choice Questions)

CLASS: I B.COM/CA/PA/BPS and BBA
SHORT STORY - PART-A (Online Examination)

		CHOICE-1	CHOICE-2	CHOICE-3	CHOICE-4	ANSWER
1	The simple Present is used to express a _____ action	habitual	past	completed	just now completed	habitual
2	In vivid narrative, as substitute for the simple past, _____ is used	simple present	simple future	present perfect	future continuous	simple present
3	To express a future event that is part of a fixed timetable or fixed programme _____ tense is used.	Simple past	simple present	future continuous	past continuous	simple present
4	_____ tense is used to denote the action going on at the time of speaking	Past continuous	past continuous	future continuous	present perfect continuous	present continuous
5	_____ tense is never used with adverbs of past time.	Past continuous	Past perfect	present perfect	Future Perfect	Present perfect
6	To express past actions whose time is not given and not definite _____ tense is used.	Past perfect	future perfect	present perfect	present perfect continuous	present perfect
7	The _____ tense is used to denote an action going on at some time in the past.	Present continuous	future continuous	past continuous	present perfect continuous	past continuous
8	_____ tense expresses the future as fact.	Simple present	Simple past	Simple future	future continuous	Simple future
9	_____ horse is a noble animal.	An	A	The	zero Article	The
10	_____ darkest cloud has a silver lining.	an	The	A	zero Article	The
11	_____ Gold is a precious metal.	The	An	zero Article	A	Zero Article
12	_____ is an indefinite article.	The	An	zero Article	A	A
13	_____ is a definite article.	An	The	zero Article	A	the
14	She is _____ MLA	The	A	An	zero Article	An
15	A and _____ are considered as indefinite articles.	An	The	in	and	An
16	They speak _____ Punjabi at home.	An	Zero Article	The	A	Zero Article
17	He hurt his leg as he jumped _____ the wall.	across	along	over	through	over

18	The sun _____ in the east.	rise	rises	risen	is rising	rises
19	Fortune _____ the brave.	favour	favoured	favours	is favoured	favours
20	He _____ tea every morning.	drinks	drink	drank	druken	drinks
21	She has an important project to finish by next week,so she_____ in the evening at present.	works	are working	work	is working	is working
22	The boys _____ playing hockey.	are playing	play	playing	is playing	are playing
23	I could _____ recognize him	neatly	lately	hardly	early	hardly
24	He sings very _____.	is loudly	loudly	was loudly	has loudly	loudly
25	Gold and silver _____ precious metals	are	were	is	have	are
26	He and I _____ playing	am	were	have	has	were
27	Every boy and girl _____ given a packet of sweets.	was	were	have	has	was
28	Mathematics _____ a branch of study in every school.	is	am	were	have	is
29	The news _____ true	were	is	have	has	is
30	The committee _____ issued its report	am	were	has	have	has
31	The United States _____ a big navy	have	were	are	has	has
32	Fifteen minutes _____ allowed to each speaker	is	are	have	were	is
33	Fifty thousand rupees _____ a large sum	are	is	have	were	is
34	Ten kilometres _____ a long walk	are	were	is	have	is
35	Nobody _____ here.	are	were	have	is	is
36	Everybody _____ when there is a crisis.	helps	help	are helping	were helping	helps
37	Somebody _____ to speak to you.	want	wants	are wanted	were wanted	wants
38	Either he or I _____ mistaken.	is	are	am	were	am
39	Neither you nor he _____ to blame	am	are	were	is	is
40	Neither my friend nor I _____ to blame.	is	am	are	were	am
41	Choose correct question tag. She looks good	Aren't she?	Doesn't she?	Wasn't she?	Isn't she?	Doesn't she?
42	Choose correct question tag. Ramu is very tall.	Doesn't he?	Aren't he?	Isn't he?	Wasn't he?	Isn't he?
43	Choose correct question tag. This flower smells sweet.	Aren't it?	Doesn't it?	Is it?	Isn't it?	Doesn't it?
44	Choose correct question tag. I am very dark.	Doesn't it?	Aren't it?	Am I not?	Wasn't I?	Am I not?