



ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS), JABALPUR(M.P.)

Reaccredited 'A+' Grade by NAAC (CGPA 3.68/4.00)

College with Potential for Excellence (CPE) by UGC

DST-FIST Supported & Star College Scheme by DBT.

Question Bank

BA II Year

Functional English

Paper I

Functional Grammar

Course Outcome

- To familiarize students with the function of grammatical items used to spoken /written language
- To develop and apply theories and principles of communication in workplace and practice skills of oral presentations, discussion, problem solving, decision making, debates, small group discussions and job interviews.
- To transfer information from non-verbal to verbal texts and vice versa.
- To take part effectively in social and professional communication.
- Experiencing a shift in pedagogy from lectures oriented classes to interactive learning

Note: The syllabus of BA- II consists of two theory papers of 40 marks each and there will be 20 marks for the Internal Assessment. Out of the 20 marks allocated for the Internal Assessment, 10 marks are assigned for each assessment held at the interval of 03 months and 06 months respectively. In addition of this there will be Practical Examination of 50 marks.

Subject : **Functional English**
Class : **B.A. Part-II**
Paper : **I**
Title : **Functional Grammar**
Maximum Marks : **40**

The scheme of examination and the allotment of marks shall be as under:-

Section A	Objective Type Questions (One question to be set from each unit)	5x1=5 Marks
Section B	Short Answer Type Questions Ten Questions (Two from each unit) to be set five to be attempted.	5x2=10 Marks
Section C	Long Answer Type Questions Ten questions(two from each unit) And five to be attempted.	5X5= 25 Marks
TOTAL		40 marks
Particulars		
Unit I	a)Pronouns and Case b) Possessive Pronouns/ Adjectives and its uses c) Determiners and Quantifiers	



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Unit II	a)The Conjunction and its uses b)Interjection c) Inversion and cleft sentences
Unit III	a)Simple Sentences b)Compound Sentences Complex Sentences c)
Unit IV	a)Transformation of Sentences b) Question Tags and Short Answers c) Idiom and Phrases
Unit V	a) The Rule of word order in differed types of sentences b) Direct and Indirect Speech c) Common Errors in English

Recommended Books

- Collins Cobuild, English Grammar. Harper Collins, 2000
- Estwood, J.A. Basic English Grammar, Oxford University Press 1984
- Quirk, Randolph, S. Greenbaum. G. Leech and J. Svartvik, A Grammar of Contemporary English, London: Longman, 1972
- Geoffrey Leech and J. Svartvik, A Communicative Grammar of English. London Longman/E.L.B
- MAK Halliday, An Introduction to Functional Grammar, Arnold Heinem

UNIT-1

Objective Type Questions

1. Pronoun that talk about _____ are called personal pronoun.
2. Correct the given sentence: I like these kind of flowers.
3. Give an example of relative pronoun in a sentence.
4. Adverb can take place of pronoun. Name type of pronoun with this characteristic.
5. There was no man who was quite clear. Which type of pronoun is used in this sentence?
6. Adjective of quality is also known as _____ adjective.
7. Check this sentence according to rules of degree of comparison.
 - a. Ganga is the holiest river. (Yes/No)
8. Change the following sentence to superlative degree : Gold
is precious than any other metal.
9. Manu is wisest of all boys.
Name the degree of comparison used in the sentence.
10. When a comparison is made by means of superlative degree the class of thing with which it's compared must be _____.
11. _____ are my favourite chocolate. (These / Those)
12. Today, _____ people who enjoy winter sports is much greater ten that of twenty years ago. (many/ several)
13. _____ flock of birds flying are pejons. (Those/ The)



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14. _____ tea left in the cup to drink.
15. _____ is the best book of all books that I read. (This /There)

Short Answer Type Questions

- 1) What is a pronoun and name the types of pronoun?
- 2) Explain personal pronoun. With examples.
- 3) What is other name of indefinite pronoun. Explain.
- 4) Write all cases of pronoun and explain any one of your choice.
- 5) What is reflexive pronoun? Give examples too.
- 6) Name all types of adjectives?
- 7) Explain adjective of quantity?
- 8) Explain indefinite adjectives?
- 9) Write three rules of degree of comparison.
- 10) Convert the given sentence to comparative degree.
 - A) Iron is the most useful of all metals.
 - B) This razor is sharp as that one.
- 11) Write difference between 'little' and 'a little' .
- 12) What is quantifiers? Explain with examples.
- 13) State five rules where 'The' should be used.
- 14) Which one is stronger each or every? Explain it's uses.
- 15) Tell the difference between few, a few and the few.

Long Answer Type Questions

- 1) What is pronoun and its cases?
- 2) Explain relative pronoun with three examples.
- 3) Write three examples of intensive pronoun.
- 4) Explain interrogative pronoun.
- 5) Write three examples of reflexive pronoun.
- 6) What are types of adjective?
- 7) Describe degree of comparison.
- 8) Give five examples of sentences in comparative degree.
- 9) Write five examples of superlative degree.
- 10) Write five examples of positive degree.
- 11) What is determiners and its types?
- 12) What are quantifiers?



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- 13) Explain articles.
- 14) State ten rules where 'the' should not be used.
- 15) What are types of determiners?

Unit-2

Objective Type Questions

- 1) She is _____ kind too. (and/but)
- 2) _____ work hard _____ repent forever.
- 3) You must run fast, _____ you will miss the train.
- 4) Madhuri is wealthy _____ she doesn't boast.
- 5) It is raining heavily , _____ you should take umbrella with you.
- 6) _____ ! you have done a well job.
- 7) _____ ! I won the prize.
- 8) How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Change it to an assertive sentence.
- 9) I wish I were young again.
Change it to exclamatory sentence.
- 10) _____ ! it hurts.
- 11) _____ should children be allowed to drive. (No sooner/ under no circumstances)
- 12) Now _____ to escape and she jumped from the window. (was the time/ the time was)
- 13) _____ had I left than I heard them laughing (no sooner/only when)
- 14) What _____ is simply not true . (are you saying/ you are saying)
- 15) Only _____ can we start the party. (when Jane has arrived / when has Jane arrived)

Short Answer Type Questions

- 1) Name the type of conjunctions
- 2) Give four examples of coordinating conjunctions.
- 3) State the type of conjunction used in each sentence-
 1. Trust in God and do the right.
 2. Though she is poor yet she is honest.
 3. I worked hard lest I should fail.
- 4) What is subordinating conjunctions?
- 5) Name the type of coordinating conjunction .



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- 6) What is interjection?
- 7) From which language word interjection has come? Also state the word.
- 8) Give examples of interjection in sentences. At least four.
- 9) What does interjection 'ah' expresses.
- 10) What does interjection 'wow' expresses?
- 11) What do you mean by cleft sentences?

12) Make two cleft sentences from:

Rama read the book and return it to library.

13) Make a wh-cleft sentence.

14) From where does word cleft come from.

15) The dog has chased the cat.

Make one cleft sentence from above sentence.

Long Answer Type Questions

- 1) Describe briefly three type of conjunctions.
- 2) Explain three type of conjunction.
- 3) Give five example of subordinating conjunctions.
- 4) Which type of conjunctions are , 'but , yet , still , only , however ' .
- 5) Make any five sentences using correlative conjunction.
- 6) What is interjection? Explain with example.
- 7) State any five interjection expressing grief.
- 8) How many different expressions is shown by interjection oh! depending on its uses.
- 9) Make any five sentence from ouch! .
- 10) Make any five sentence from eh! .
- 11) Make any five sentence from wow! .
- 12) Make four cleft sentence from –
John stole book from library last week .
- 13) Make one cleft sentence from every given sentence .
I did everything , not him.
I can't stand horror movie.
We didn't meet her until we arrived at the hotel that we met her .
- 14) John broke the window .
The sea-food was not good.



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Create cleft sentence.

15) Make at least two cleft sentence from-

You have met my mother .

Joey ate the cake.

Unit – 3 Objective Type Questions

1 He may be innocent. I don't know,

a) I don't know if he is innocent.

b) I doubt his innocence I don't know.

Choose the correct option.

2) Which type of sentence has a main clause and subordinating clause?

3) Which type of sentence has main clause and coordinating clause?

4) Night came on and it rained heavily and we got wet. State the type of sentence it is.

5) He must work very hard to make up the lost time. Which type of sentence is this?

6) A simple sentence has one main clause and subordinating clause. True / False.

7) A complex sentence is joined with coordinating conjunction. True/False.

8) A compound sentence is joined with subordinating conjunction.

True /False.

9) He betrayed his country and this was to his eternal disgrace.

Is a _____ sentence (Simple/ Compound/ Complex).

10) He worked hard yet he didn't succeed. Is a _____ sentence (Simple/ Compound/ Complex).

11) Give one example of simple sentence.

12) Give one example of compound sentence.

13) Give one example of complex sentence.



14) Define simple sentence.

15) Define complex sentence.

Short Answer Type Questions

1) Describe complex sentences.

2) Explain compound sentence.

3) Give two examples of simple sentence.

4) Convert compound to simple sentence.

-He finished his exercise and put away his books.

- We must eat, or we can't live.

5) Convert complex sentence to simple-

- He brought the library which belonged to his uncle.

- It was owing to his father that he succeeded .

6) State the difference between compound and complex sentence.

7) Change the type of sentence-

The teacher punished the boy for disobedience.

8) Convert the given sentence to complex sentence-

- He confessed his crime.

- His silence proves his guilt.

9) Find the type of sentence and change its form –

He worked hard so that he might pass the examination.

10) Which type of sentence is it? And change its form:

He must work hard to win the first prize.

11) Give example of-

a) Simple sentence



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- b) Compound sentence
- c) Complex sentence

12) Convert complex sentence to compound sentence:

I am certain you have made a mistake.

13) Change the simple sentence to complex sentence:

He could afford to lose something, but he lost somewhat more.

14) Convert the complex sentence to compound sentence:

He is studying hard so that he may become learned.

15) If he had not signed, he would have been executed. Which type of sentence is it? How will it look like in compound sentence

Long Answer Type Questions

- 1) Describe the types of sentences with examples each.
- 2) Write five simple sentences.
- 3) Write five compound sentences.
- 4) Write five complex sentences.
- 5) Distinguish between types of sentences based on structure.
- 6) Convert given sentences to compound sentences.
 - a) Notwithstanding his hard work, he did not succeed.
 - b) Besides robbing the poor, child he murdered her.
 - c) If you do not waste you will not want.
 - d) Although he saw the danger, he passed on.
- 7) Convert simple sentences to complex sentences:
 - a) He bought his uncle's library.
 - b) He owned his success to his father.
 - c) He worked hard to pass the examination.
 - d) Only Indians were admitted.
- 8) Write any two rules for converting simple sentence to compound sentence.
- 9) Write any two rules to convert simple sentence to compound sentence.
- 10) Write any two rules to convert complex sentence to simple sentence



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Unit-4

- 1) Change the following into negative sentence-
Brutus loved Caesar.
- 2) Change the given sentence to assertive-
Why waste time in reading trash.
- 3) Change the given into interrogative sentence-
No one can be expected to submit for ever to injustice.
- 4) In this sentence replace the noun with verb-
Steel games strength from the addition of nickel.
- 5) Rewrite this sentence by changing adverb to verb.
The defenders successfully repelled every attack on the city.
- 6) Add question tags
 - a) it's raining, _____?
 - b) You aren't busy, _____?
- 7) Let's go to the beach, _____?
Add question tags.
- 8) Give short answers for
Can you drive a car? _____
- 9) Agreement with assertive sentence
Mohan has already come. _____
- 10) Disagreement with affirmative statements.
You are joking. _____ .
- 11) What is meaning of following idiom: All eggs in one basket.
- 12) 'Stitch in time saves nine' . Is an idiom or a phrase or a proverb.
- 13) Going too far and getting into trouble. State an idiom for given meaning.
- 14) What do you mean by the idiom 'bundle of nerves' .
- 15) 'To turn over a new leaf' use the idiom in a sentence.

Short Answer Type Question

1. What is use of question tag?
2. What is the structure for agreement with assertive sentence?
3. How to add question tags?(Give its structure)
4. Give short answer for-
Can Raju swim? _____
Can you draw. _____
5. What is structure of disagreement with a negative sentence?



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6. Give the meaning of following idioms:

An axe to grind.

Build castle in the air.

All ears

Make the ends meet.

7. What do you mean by this idiom 'Abridge too far.'

8. What is proverb?

9. What is an idiom?

10. What is phrase?

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Write uses of idiom?

2. Agree with following statements

a. Children like playing.

b. He has left already.

c. My aunt came yesterday.

3. Add question to the following:

a. It's very hot today. _____ ?

b. Kishore will come. _____ ?

c. You aren't going out. _____ ?

4. Answer the following (a) in affirmative (b) in the negative.

1) Can you swim?

2) Do you like sweets?

3) Are you angry with me?



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5. Agree with the following statements using No + pronoun + not

He doesn't like tea.

You haven't play well.

Your brother doesn't look his age.

6. Disagree with following statements

1) You can't do the sum.

2) Radha doesn't like you.

3) He isn't reading.

7. Write 10 idioms.

8. Write 5 idioms with its meaning.

9. Make sentences using given idioms.

a) To keep one's temper.

b) To catch a tartar.

10. State the meaning and also use it in sentences:

To drive home.

To be above board.

11. Use the idiom in sentence:

- To cry wolf.

- To put one's hand to plough

12. Express its meaning and use it:

- To end in smoke.

-To pick holes

13. To take with a grain of salt. Meaning.

14. To hold something in leash. Meaning.



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Unit – 5

- 1) When a wish is expressed subject comes _____ the verb.
- 2) Quoted speech is known as _____ speech.
- 3) Define direct speech.
- 4) Define indirect speech.
- 5) Change the direct speech to indirect speech.
Teacher said, "Earth goes round."
- 6) Reorder in meaningful sentence.
For sale/ piano / the property of a musician / with curved legs.
- 7) Change the direct speech to indirect
Boss said, "Bravo! You have done a good job."
- 8) Reorder it in meaningful sentence
A nurse maid / is wanted for a baby / about 20 years old.
- 9) When the adjective is used _____ it comes before the _____ which it qualifies.
- 10) Change the given command to quoted speech
Indirect speech: Rama ordered Arjun to "go away".
- 11) Change the indirect speech to direct
He said "Alas! I am done".
- 12) Transform the sentence to indirect speech.
Rama said 'I am very busy now!'
- 13) While converting direct to indirect the _____ sentence will change into past tense.
- 14) 'Where do you live?' asked the stranger.
Indirect speech _____
- 15) Direct speech: He said to me 'what are you doing'
Indirect speech: _____

Short Answer Type Questions

- 1) The collector said that the /supply of water for irrigation/ dams should receive water/
up to a particular level/to ensure uninterrupted
Reorder the sentence.
- 2) Reorder the sentence.
according to reports/were still trapped inside bogies/the wrecked/some of the
passengers of the expresses
- 3) Spot the error.
My father is (a)/in bad mood (b)/today(c)/No error (d).
- 4) Spot the error.
Both the civilians (a)/and army men (b)/joined the First World War (c)/No error (d).



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- 5) Spot the error.
The school is (a)/within hundred yards (b)/from my house (c)/No error (d).
- 6) He said to her, 'are you coming to the party?'
Change the speech.
- 7) 'Please don't go away', she said.
Change the speech.
- 8) Define direct speech. With examples.
- 9) Define indirect speech. With examples.
- 10) He said that 'he had seen him hear'
Change the speech of given sentence.
- 11) My cousin said, 'my room-mate snored throughout the night'
Change it to indirect speech.
- 12) He reached his office at 10 am and/no sooner/than there was a huge explosion/had he got out of the car/and it went up in flame.
Reorder it in meaning full sentence.
- 13) Reorder it in meaning full sentence.
and hence to clean the environment/help in decomposing the/dead bodies of plants and animals/and put back various useful elements/into soil air and water/the decomposers.
- 14) Spot the error.
On my request (a)/Lalit introduce me (b)/to his friend (c)/who is a singer and a scientist (d)/No error (e).
- 15) He took to (a)/reading times (b)/for better knowledge (c)/of the facts (d)/No error.
Spot the error.

Long Answer Type Questions

- 1) Reorder the sentence.
 - a) I was/and stay for a few days in Delhi/when my father told me/very excited that I could go with him.
 - b) Everybody/attracts every other/weather big or small body with a force/in the universe of gravitation.
 - c) The boy/ with big blue eyes /watched him/and he never said a word/that had an uncanny cold fire in them
 - d) I have never mate/a friendliness and hospitality/in your city/like the one /I have met/Calcutta
- 2) Spot the error.
 - a) One of the most (a)/widely spread (b)/bad habit (c)/is the use of tobacco (d)/No



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- 3) error (e).
 - b) These kind (a)/of shirts (b)/are rather expensive (c)/for him to buy (d)/No error (e)
 - c) You can get (a)/all the information you want (b)/in this book (c)/No error (d).
 - d) The blinds (a)/deserve (b)/our sympathy. (c)/No error (d).
- 4) Change of narration:
 - a) The boy said, 'Hurrah! We have won the match'
 - b) The teacher applauded the boys saying that they had done well.
 - c) He said, 'may you succeed.'
 - d) I requested him to have a cup of tea.
- 5) Differentiate between direct and indirect speech.
- 6) State the rules of changing direct command and request to indirect speech.
- 7) State the rules of converting quoted exclamatory sentences to indirect speech.
- 8) State the rule to unquote interrogative sentences.
- 9) Convert the sentences to direct speech.
 - a) He sighed and said that he had torn his shirt.
 - b) She asked Meena if it was raining.
 - c) They exclaimed that it was very silly of him.
 - d) My friend asked me if my father had returned from Calcutta.
- 10) Convert the sentences to indirect speech.
 - a) The employer said to the workman 'I cannot pay you higher wages'.
 - b) He said to me, 'what time do the offices close?'
 - c) Sarita said to me, 'I will do it now or never.'
 - d) He said to her, 'may you succeed!'
- 11) Use these words in meaningful sentences
 - a) Advice/advise
 - b) There/their
 - c) Live/leave
 - d) Expect/accept
- 12) Tell the difference between
 - a) Affect/effect
 - b) Breath/breathe
 - c) Capital/capitol
 - d) Complement/compliment
- 13) State the rules of reordering sentences.
- 14) State some common errors.
- 15) Describe type of common error.
- 16) What is homophones, homographs, homonyms and heterographs
