

**S. S. Jain Subodh P.G. (Autonomous) College, Jaipur**

**GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSE (GEC)**

**(For U.G. III Sem)**

**100 MCQs**

**Unit 1 – Translation, Prepositions & Articles**

**Q1.** Which article is correct? She bought \_\_\_\_ apple from the market.

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

**Q2.** Fill in the blank: He is good \_\_\_\_ mathematics.

- a) at
- b) in
- c) with
- d) on

**Q3.** Identify the correct sentence.

- a) He goes to school on foot.
- b) He goes in school by foot.
- c) He goes on school by feet.
- d) He goes to school with foot.

**Q4.** Choose the correct article: This is \_\_\_\_ best book I have ever read.

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

**Q5.** Select the correct preposition: She is fond \_\_\_\_ music.

- a) on
- b) of
- c) in
- d) at

**Q6.** Translation: “वह प्रतिदिन स्कूल जाता है। ”

- a) He goes school every day.
- b) He goes to school every day.
- c) He go to school every day.
- d) He is goes to school every day.

**Q7.** Translation: “मैं एकपत्र लिख रहा हूँ। ”

- a) I write a letter.
- b) I wrote a letter.
- c) I am writing a letter.
- d) I was writing a letter.

**Q8.** Choose the correct article: He wants to be \_\_\_\_ engineer.

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

**Q9.** Fill in the blank: She divided the cake \_\_\_\_ two parts.

- a) in
- b) into
- c) within
- d) at

**Q10.** Translation: “हम क्रिकेट खेल रहे थे। ”

- a) We are playing cricket.
- b) We play cricket.
- c) We were playing cricket.
- d) We played cricket.

**Q11.** Correct use of preposition: He was born \_\_\_\_ 2001.

- a) on
- b) at
- c) in
- d) to

**Q12.** Fill with correct article: \_\_\_\_ Ganga is a holy river.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

**Q13.** Translation: “वह अभी सो रहा है। ”

- a) He sleeps now.
- b) He is sleeping now.
- c) He sleep now.
- d) He was sleeping now.

**Q14.** Fill in the blank: He was married \_\_\_\_ a doctor.

- a) with
- b) to

- c) for
- d) in

**Q15.** Translation: “क्या तुम कलआए थे ?”

- a) Did you come yesterday?
- b) Do you come yesterday?
- c) Have you come yesterday?
- d) Are you come yesterday?

**Q16.** Choose correct article: I saw \_\_\_\_ owl sitting on the tree.

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

**Q17.** Correct sentence:

- a) He discussed about the problem.
- b) He discussed the problem.
- c) He discuss the problem.
- d) He discussing the problem.

**Q18.** Translation: “मैं दिल्ली जा चुका हूँ। ”

- a) I am gone to Delhi.
- b) I go to Delhi.
- c) I have gone to Delhi.
- d) I has gone to Delhi.

**Q19.** Fill in the blank: The train arrived \_\_\_\_ the station on time.

- a) at
- b) in
- c) on
- d) to

**Q20.** Translation: “तुम कौन हो ?”

- a) Who are you?
- b) What are you?
- c) Which are you?
- d) Where are you?

**Q21.** Choose correct preposition: He is angry \_\_\_\_ me.

- a) with
- b) on
- c) of
- d) in

**Q22.** Translation: “सूरज पूर्व से निकलता है। ”

- a) The sun rises from the east.
- b) The sun rises in the east.
- c) The sun rise in the east.
- d) The sun is rising east.

**Q23.** Fill in the blank: We stayed \_\_\_\_ a hotel in Jaipur.

- a) at
- b) in
- c) on
- d) into

**Q24.** Choose correct article: She found \_\_\_\_ European coin.

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

**Q25.** Translation: “वह पाँच साल से यहाँ रह रहा है। ”

- a) He has lived here for five years.
- b) He lives here since five years.
- c) He is living here from five years.
- d) He had lived here from five years.

## **Unit 2 – Sentence Patterns, Spotting Errors, Transcription & Word Stress**

**Q26.** Which is an example of an SVO pattern?

- a) The boy runs fast.
- b) She reads a book.
- c) They are in the room.
- d) The sky is blue.

**Q27.** Identify the error: He do not like tea.

- a) He
- b) do
- c) not
- d) tea

**Q28.** Sentence pattern: “The teacher made Ravi the monitor.”

- a) SVOA
- b) SVOC
- c) SVC
- d) SVOO

**Q29.** Spot the error: Neither of the students have completed the homework.

- a) Neither

- b) of the students
- c) have
- d) completed

**Q30.** Which word has stress on the first syllable?

- a) begin
- b) teacher
- c) admit
- d) advise

**Q31.** Sentence pattern: “They elected him president.”

- a) SVOC
- b) SVOA
- c) SVC
- d) SVOO

**Q32.** Error spotting: She prefer tea than coffee.

- a) She
- b) prefer
- c) tea
- d) than

**Q33.** Transcription (phonetics): “Book” is transcribed as—

- a) /bu:k/
- b) /bʊk/
- c) /bok/
- d) /bɒk/

**Q34.** Sentence type of “Please open the window.”

- a) Assertive
- b) Imperative
- c) Interrogative
- d) Exclamatory

**Q35.** Error spotting: He is senior than me.

- a) He
- b) is
- c) senior
- d) than

**Q36.** Which word has stress on the second syllable?

- a) teacher
- b) father
- c) about
- d) pretty

**Q37.** Sentence pattern of: “He is a doctor.”

- a) SVC
- b) SVO
- c) SVOC
- d) SVOA

**Q38.** Spot the error: I have visited Agra last year.

- a) have
- b) visited
- c) Agra
- d) last year

**Q39.** Transcription of “cat”:

- a) /kat/
- b) /kæt/
- c) /ket/
- d) /kʌt/

**Q40.** Which is an example of an SV pattern?

- a) She sings.
- b) He writes a letter.
- c) They gave me a gift.
- d) She is my sister.

**Q41.** Error spotting: She is going in market.

- a) She
- b) is
- c) going
- d) in

**Q42.** Word stress: Which word has primary stress on the second syllable?

- a) hotel
- b) happy
- c) garden
- d) summer

**Q43.** Sentence pattern: “They gave me a gift.”

- a) SVO
- b) SVOA
- c) SVOO
- d) SVOC

**Q44.** Error spotting: I am living here since five years.

- a) am
- b) living

- c) since
- d) five years

**Q45.** Transcription of “school”:

- a) /sku:l/
- b) /skul/
- c) /skul/
- d) /skəul/

**Q46.** Sentence type of: “What a beautiful day it is!”

- a) Assertive
- b) Interrogative
- c) Exclamatory
- d) Imperative

**Q47.** Error spotting: He did not wrote the letter.

- a) He
- b) did
- c) not
- d) wrote

**Q48.** Word stress: Choose the word stressed on the first syllable.

- a) record (noun)
- b) record (verb)
- c) begin
- d) apply

**Q49.** Sentence pattern of: “The children are playing in the park.”

- a) SVOC
- b) SVOA
- c) SVC
- d) SVA

**Q50.** Each of the boys (a) have done (b) their homework (c) correctly. Spot the error

- a) a
- b) b
- c) c
- d) none of the above

### **Unit 3 – Prose/Stories**

#### **The Heritage of India (Abul Kalam Azad)**

**Q51.** According to Azad, India’s greatest strength lies in its—

- a) Military power
- b) Cultural unity in diversity

- c) Wealth and resources
- d) Political system

**Q52.** “The Heritage of India” mainly emphasizes—

- a) India’s scientific achievements
- b) India’s literary contribution
- c) India’s composite culture
- d) India’s geographical features

**Q53.** Which two religious cultures Azad particularly highlights as blending in India?

- a) Hindu and Muslim
- b) Hindu and Buddhist
- c) Christian and Hindu
- d) Sikh and Jain

**Q54.** Azad believed India’s culture was like—

- a) A melting pot
- b) A river with many tributaries
- c) A desert with oases
- d) A mountain peak

**Q55.** The essay “The Heritage of India” was delivered as—

- a) A speech
- b) A newspaper article
- c) A classroom lecture
- d) A book chapter

**Q56.** Azad stresses that the future of India depends upon—

- a) Forgetting the past
- b) Preserving foreign culture
- c) Recognizing and nurturing her composite heritage
- d) Following Western culture

**Q57.** Which quality of India does Azad admire most?

- a) Tolerance and assimilation
- b) Aggression and conquest
- c) Isolation and conservatism
- d) Economic prosperity

### **A Cup of Tea (Katherine Mansfield)**

**Q58.** The central character of “A Cup of Tea” is—

- a) Miss Smith
- b) Rosemary Fell
- c) Philip Fell
- d) Katherine Mansfield



**Q59.** Rosemary Fell can best be described as—

- a) Humble and shy
- b) Rich and curious
- c) Poor and honest
- d) Simple and generous

**Q60.** What does Miss Smith ask Rosemary for?

- a) Food
- b) A cup of tea
- c) Clothes
- d) Money

**Q61.** Rosemary decides to take Miss Smith to—

- a) A hospital
- b) A church
- c) Her home
- d) A café

**Q62.** Philip Fell is Rosemary's—

- a) Brother
- b) Father
- c) Husband
- d) Friend

**Q63.** Why does Rosemary finally send Miss Smith away?

- a) She becomes angry
- b) She feels insecure after Philip praises Miss Smith's beauty
- c) She has no money
- d) Miss Smith refuses her help

**Q64.** The story "A Cup of Tea" deals with themes of—

- a) Love and friendship
- b) Social class, vanity, and insecurity
- c) Poverty and crime
- d) Education and ambition

**Q65.** The story ends with Rosemary asking her husband—

- a) Do you love me?
- b) Am I pretty?
- c) Will you buy me jewelry?
- d) Am I rich?

### **A Work of Art (Anton Chekhov)**

**Q66.** In "A Work of Art," the central object is—

- a) A piece of jewelry

- b) A bronze candelabrum
- c) A painting
- d) A marble statue

**Q67.** The bronze candelabrum is presented as a—

- a) Wedding gift
- b) Birthday present
- c) Token of gratitude
- d) Religious offering

**Q68.** Who first receives the candelabrum?

- a) Dr. Yegor
- b) Ivan Ivanovitch
- c) Sasha Smirnov
- d) A shopkeeper

**Q69.** Why is the candelabrum considered problematic?

- a) It is too heavy
- b) It is ugly and indecent
- c) It is broken
- d) It is stolen property

**Q70.** What does Dr. Yegor do with the candelabrum?

- a) Keeps it proudly in his home
- b) Gives it away to Ivan Ivanovitch
- c) Sells it in the market
- d) Donates it to a museum

**Q71.** Eventually, the candelabrum is—

- a) Destroyed
- b) Returned to its original owner
- c) Passed from one person to another
- d) Stolen by thieves

**Q72.** The story satirizes—

- a) Artistic beauty
- b) Human discomfort and social pretension
- c) Religious beliefs
- d) Political corruption

**Q73.** The ending of “A Work of Art” shows that—

- a) Beauty is eternal
- b) People easily get rid of uncomfortable gifts
- c) Art is for the rich only
- d) Friendship is permanent

**Q74.** Which theme is common to the story?

- a) Comedy of manners
- b) Serious tragedy
- c) Political satire
- d) War and peace

**Q75.** Chekhov's "A Work of Art" is best described as—

- a) A tragic tale
- b) A humorous short story
- c) A historical story
- d) A romantic drama

#### **Unit 4 – Precis Writing & Email Writing**

##### **Precis Writing**

**Q76.** The word *precis* literally means—

- a) Clear
- b) Brief
- c) Detailed
- d) Expanded

**Q77.** The main quality of a good precis is—

- a) Lengthy explanation
- b) Brevity and clarity
- c) Decorative language
- d) Personal opinion

**Q78.** A precis should be written in—

- a) First person
- b) Third person
- c) Second person
- d) Any person

**Q79.** The length of a precis is usually—

- a) One-half of the original passage
- b) One-third of the original passage
- c) Equal to the original passage
- d) Double the original passage

**Q80.** Which of the following should NOT be included in a precis?

- a) Main ideas
- b) Examples and illustrations
- c) Central theme
- d) Important arguments

**Q81.** A good title of a precis should be—

- a) Very long
- b) Short and relevant
- c) Abstract
- d) Decorative

**Q82.** The first step in precis writing is—

- a) Writing summary directly
- b) Reading the passage carefully
- c) Finding difficult words
- d) Counting words

**Q83.** In precis writing, one should avoid—

- a) Using own words
- b) Preserving core idea
- c) Repetition and redundancy
- d) Clarity

**Q84.** A precis is also called—

- a) Draft
- b) Digest
- c) Rough note
- d) Article

**Q85.** The tone of a precis should be—

- a) Objective
- b) Personal
- c) Aggressive
- d) Emotional

## **Email Writing**

**Q86.** Which of the following is the correct order in a formal email?

- a) Subject → Body → Greeting → Closing
- b) Greeting → Subject → Body → Closing
- c) Subject → Greeting → Body → Closing
- d) Greeting → Body → Subject → Closing

**Q87.** The subject line of an email should be—

- a) Long and detailed
- b) Short and specific
- c) Left blank
- d) Decorative

**Q88.** A formal email usually ends with—

- a) Cheers

- b) Yours lovingly
- c) Regards / Sincerely
- d) Bye

**Q89.** The opening of a formal email may include—

- a) Dear Sir/Madam
- b) Hey buddy
- c) What's up
- d) No greeting

**Q90.** Email etiquette requires—

- a) Using slang freely
- b) Using ALL CAPS for emphasis
- c) Clear, polite, and professional language
- d) Skipping punctuation

**Q91.** Which is NOT recommended in email writing?

- a) Proofreading
- b) Attaching necessary documents
- c) Writing irrelevant details
- d) Using professional tone

**Q92.** A professional email signature includes—

- a) Nickname
- b) Contact information
- c) Emojis
- d) Gossip

**Q93.** CC in email stands for—

- a) Current Copy
- b) Carbon Copy
- c) Central Communication
- d) Computer Copy

**Q94.** BCC in email ensures—

- a) Everyone sees all addresses
- b) Hidden recipients
- c) Delivery failure
- d) Extra copy to sender

**Q95.** Which of the following is an advantage of email communication?

- a) Slow delivery
- b) Expensive cost
- c) Quick and convenient
- d) No written record

**Q96.** In business communication, email is mostly used for—

- a) Personal chatting
- b) Official correspondence
- c) Entertainment
- d) Story writing

**Q97.** Which one is NOT a formal closing in emails?

- a) Best regards
- b) Yours sincerely
- c) Thanks and regards
- d) Later dude

**Q98.** One important rule of email attachment is—

- a) Never attach files
- b) Attach only relevant files
- c) Attach as many large files as possible
- d) Ignore attachment size

**Q99.** Which is more acceptable in a professional email?

- a) Abbreviations like “u” for “you”
- b) Correct grammar and spelling
- c) Fancy fonts and colors
- d) Jokes and memes

**Q100.** The best practice in subject line writing is—

- a) Write vague lines
- b) Keep it short, specific, and informative
- c) Use all capital letters
- d) Leave it empty

**Answer Key –**

Unit 1 (Q1-Q25)	Unit 2 (Q26-Q50)	Unit 3 (Q51-Q75)	Unit 4 (Q76-Q100)
1. b	26. b	51. b	76. b
2. a	27. b	52. c	77. b
3. a	28. b	53. a	78. b
4. c	29. c	54. b	79. b
5. b	30. b	55. a	80. b
6. b	31. a	56. c	81. b
7. c	32. d	57. a	82. b
8. b	33. b	58. b	83. c
9. b	34. b	59. b	84. b
10. c	35. d	60. b	85. a
11. c	36. c	61. c	86. c
12. c	37. a	62. c	87. b
13. b	38. a	63. b	88. c
14. b	39. b	64. b	89. a
15. a	40. a	65. b	90. c
16. b	41. d	66. b	91. c
17. b	42. a	67. c	92. b
18. c	43. c	68. a	93. b
19. a	44. c	69. b	94. b
20. a	45. a	70. b	95. c
21. a	46. c	71. c	96. b
22. b	47. d	72. b	97. d
23. b	48. a	73. b	98. b
24. a	49. d	74. a	99. b
25. a	50. a	75. b	100. b