

2018

(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

ENGLISH—II

SECOND PAPER

( History of English Language and Phonetics )

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

1. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

( Marks : 10 )

Tick (✓) mark against the correct alternative in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. A word which is formed in imitation of the sound it makes is called

- (a) acronym ( )  
 (b) metaphor ( )  
 (c) onomatopoeia ( )

2. The authorized version of the Bible was made by the direction of

- (a) King James I ( )  
 (b) King James II ( )  
 (c) Charles I ( )

3. The modern grammatical system of English had come into existence by
- (a) the beginning of the eighteenth century ( )
  - (b) the end of the seventeenth century ( )
  - (c) the middle of the eighteenth century ( )
4. When a new meaning is given to an old word, with the old word meaning remaining intact, it is called
- (a) specialization ( )
  - (b) generalization ( )
  - (c) extension ( )
5. The dialect that attained prominence during the Middle English period was
- (a) West Saxon ( )
  - (b) East Midland ( )
  - (c) Northern England ( )
6. Sounds produced with a wide open glottis are called
- (a) voiced sounds ( )
  - (b) voiceless sounds ( )
  - (c) nasal sounds ( )
7. Speech sound can be studied at
- (a) two stages ( )
  - (b) three stages ( )
  - (c) four stages ( )
8. syllable that ends in a vowel is called
- (a) open syllable ( )
  - (b) closed syllable ( )
  - (c) half-open syllable ( )

9. Voiced sounds are produced when the

- (a) soft palate vibrates ( )
- (b) hard palate vibrates ( )
- (c) vocal cord vibrates ( )

10. A single vowel in isolation is called

- (a) minimum syllable ( )
- (b) initial syllable ( )
- (c) pre-initial syllable ( )

**SECTION—B**

( Marks : 15 )

Answer the following questions in not more than 5 sentences each :

3×5=15

1. Name three of the four chief theories of the origin of language.

**OR**

Give three grammatical changes in the English language during the Middle English period.

2. What is i-mutation? Give example.

**OR**

What is 'telescoping'?

3. What are active articulators? Give examples.

**OR**

What are passive articulators? Give examples.

4. Describe bilabials.

**OR**

Describe affricates.

5. What are semi-vowels? Give examples.

OR

What are syllables?

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

*The questions are of equal value*

1. (a) Discuss Middle English as a period of change.

OR

(b) Discuss the Scandinavian influence on the English vocabulary.

2. (a) Examine some of the aspects that contribute to the change in meaning of words in English. Explain at least ten points.

OR

(b) Trace the evolution of standard English.

3. (a) Classify English consonants according to their manner of articulation.

OR

(b) How are English consonants classified according to the place of articulation?

4. (a) What are consonant clusters? Give example.

OR

(b) Discuss with examples the difference between diphthongs and vowels.

5. (a) What do you understand by phonetic transcription? Explain narrow and broad transcriptions with examples.

OR

(b) What is word stress? Give examples.

\*\*\*