

14/3

**II/ENG (ii)**

**2013**

( 2nd Semester )

**ENGLISH**

**SECOND PAPER**

**( History of English Language and Phonetics )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

*( Marks : 50 )*

*The questions are of equal value*

*Answer any **five** questions*

1. Give an account of the evolution of Middle English.
2. Describe the impact of the Renaissance on the English language.
3. What do you understand by the term 'Standard English'? What gives rise to a standard language?
4. Discuss the Latin influence on the English vocabulary.

G13—1500/280a

*( Turn Over )*

5. Discuss, with examples, the difference between vowels and consonants.
6. Define, with examples, the uses of rising and falling tone in English.
7. (a) Transcribe the following words :
- (i) Singer
  - (ii) English
  - (iii) Colour
  - (iv) Receipt
  - (v) Water
- (b) Identify the number of syllables in the following words.
- (i) Mumbai
  - (ii) Examination
  - (iii) Grate
  - (iv) Photography
  - (v) Department
8. Write a note on articulation described by place.

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**2 0 1 3**

( 2nd Semester )

**ENGLISH**

SECOND PAPER

**( History of English Language and Phonetics )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—A

( Marks : 10 )

Answer **all** questions

1. Put a tick (✓) mark against the correct alternative in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

(a) When part of one word is combined with part of another in order to form a new word, carrying with it the ideas behind both the original terms, we have what is known as

(i) back-formation ( )

(ii) association of ideas ( )

(iii) portmanteau word ( )

(iv) nonce word ( )

( 2 )

(b) The ding-dog theory is usually associated with

- (i) Richard Paget ( )
- (ii) Max Muller ( )
- (iii) Wilhelm Wundt ( )
- (iv) Percy Nunn ( )

(c) A number of euphemistic expressions are traceable to a false sense of delicacy and refinement rather than a genuine desire to avoid giving pain or embarrassment—in other words, to

- (i) differentiation ( )
- (ii) euphemism ( )
- (iii) polarization ( )
- (iv) prudery ( )

(d) A word coined and used on one occasion only is called

- (i) acronym ( )
- (ii) nonce word ( )
- (iii) metaphor ( )
- (iv) freak word ( )

( 3 )

(e) Feudal and manorial systems of Middle English period are usually associated with the name of

(i) William the Conqueror ( )

(ii) Constantinople ( )

(iii) William of Normandy ( )

(iv) Robert of Gloucester ( )

(f) The quality of highness or lowness of a sound, as perceived by one's ears, is called

(i) tone ( )

(ii) syllable ( )

(iii) rhythm ( )

(iv) pitch ( )

(g) Two or more consonants in a row within a single syllable is called

(i) single-base ( )

(ii) consonant cluster ( )

(iii) monophthong ( )

(iv) None of the above ( )

(h) The opening between the vocal cords in the larynx is called

(i) velum ( )

(ii) glottis ( )

(iii) uvula ( )

(iv) trachea ( )

(i) The consonant clusters in the word 'adopt' is

(i) initial ( )

(ii) medial ( )

(iii) final ( )

(iv) None of the above ( )

(j) Consonants produced by the intermittent taps of the active articulators against the passive articulators are called

(i) trills ( )

(ii) plosives ( )

(iii) fricatives ( )

(iv) flaps ( )

( 5 )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

2. Answer the following questions in not more than *five* sentences each (any *five*) : 3×5=15

(a) What factors determine whether new words become permanent or obsolete?

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(b) How does a word become 'good English'?

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(c) What is onomatopoeia? Give examples.

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(d) What are semivowels? Give examples.

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(e) Using V and C to represent the obligatory and marginal elements in the syllable, identify the types of syllable in the following words :

eye; aunt; bun

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(f) What are the functions of intonation?

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(g) Give one example for each of the following consonant sounds :

dental fricative; velar stop; bilabial stop

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