

11/11/2015

II/ENG (ii)

2015

(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. Analyze the general characteristics of early Modern English.
2. "The most important foreign contributions to the English language have come from Latin, French and the Scandinavian tongues." Discuss with suitable examples.

G15—1500/214a

(Turn Over)

3. Examine various methods by which words have changed their meanings.
4. "New words have come into the English language, and the vocabulary has been enlarged, in a number of ways." Discuss with examples.
5. Classify English consonants according to the place of articulation.
6. Define vowels and diphthongs with examples.
7. Define phonemic transcription and transcribe *five* of the following words phonemically :
English; College; Classes; Student; Teacher;
Writer; Language; Special; Education;
Success
8. Distinguish between clusters and syllables with examples.

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(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) Changes in spelling are mainly

(i) orthocentric ()

(ii) orthographical ()

(iii) orthodoxical ()

(iv) orthogenetic ()

(b) The description given to that figure of speech by which one seeks to hide the real nature of something unpleasant or repugnant by giving a less offensive name is called

(i) euphemism ()

(ii) prudery ()

(iii) specialization ()

(iv) synecopation ()

(c) In the mind of the average person, the Roman occupation of Britain is usually associated with the building of

(i) fields and gardens ()

(ii) parks and playgrounds ()

(iii) walls and roads ()

(iv) ponds and rivers ()

(d) The word 'idiom' is of Greek derivation and means

(i) belonging to many ()

(ii) bringing together ()

(iii) choosing arbitrarily ()

(iv) standing apart on its own ()

(e) Hebrew has given English mainly

(i) religious terms ()

(ii) political terms ()

(iii) economic terms ()

(iv) legal terms ()

(f) Sounds that perform the function of consonants but are phonetically vowels are called

(i) semivowels ()

(ii) vowels ()

(iii) consonants ()

(iv) articulators ()

(g) A sound articulated with a stricture of complete closure and sudden release is known as

(i) affricate ()

(ii) fricative ()

(iii) nasal ()

(iv) plosive ()

(h) Voiced sounds are produced when the vocal cords

- (i) are drawn wide apart ()
- (ii) are held together loosely ()
- (iii) vibrate ()
- (iv) are held together tightly ()

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

- (i) initial ()
- (ii) medial ()
- (iii) final ()
- (iv) None of the above ()

(j) The word 'object' (stress on the first syllable) is a/an

- (i) verb ()
- (ii) noun ()
- (iii) adverb ()
- (iv) adjective ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

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

(a) What is slang? Give examples.

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(b) How does the radio influence the English language?

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(7)

(c) Define Grimm's law with examples.

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(8)

(d) What do you mean by 'Global English'?

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(9)

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

Labiodental :

Bilabial stop :

Glottal stop :

(10)

(f) Mark the structure of each syllable of the following words :

Tea :

Play :

Stream :

(11)

(g) What are active and passive articulators?

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