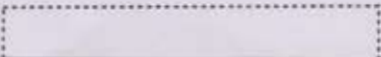


Subject Code :

10 MAY 2016
ENG/II/02

Booklet No. A 453



2016

AM

10 MAY 2016

AM

ENG/II/02

2016

(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 five questions, taking at least
two from each Section

SECTION—A

(Language)

1. Explain the four chief theories of the origin of language.
2. Write a note on the development of English during the Anglo-Saxon (Old English) period.
3. Trace the evolution of Standard English.

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G16/208a

(Turn Over)

/208

Subject Code :

10 ENG

To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 2nd Semester
(Arts / Science / Commerce
) Exam., 20

Subject
Paper

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. The Booklet No. of this script should be quoted in the answer script for all descriptive type questions and vice versa.
2. This paper should be ANSWERED and submitted within 1 (one) hour of the commencement of Examination.
3. While answering the questions in this booklet, any cutting, erasing, overwriting or furnishing more than one answer is prohibited. Any rough work, if required, should be done on a separate sheet of paper. The instructions given in each question should be followed for answering that question only.

Signature of
Scrutiniser(s)

Signature of
Examiner

- (23)
4. According to Simeon Potter, 'the whole Latin vocabulary became potentially English'. Discuss.

SECTION—B

(Phonetics)

5. Classify English consonants according to manner of articulation.
6. Define 'stress patterns' in English language with example.
7. What do you mean by 'vowel' in English language? Explain the meaning of front vowel, back vowel and central vowel with examples.
8. What do you mean by the term 'phonetic transcription'? Transcribe any five of the following :
 - (a) church
 - (b) this
 - (c) leisure
 - (d) thick
 - (e) ship
 - (f) judge
 - (g) caught
 - (h) juice
 - (i) sink
 - (j) hide

G16—1900/208a

ENG/II/02

2016

(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 (any ten) : 1×10=10

(a) As is generally known, the earliest inhabitants of the British Islands were

(i) Briton ()

(ii) Wessex ()

(iii) Anglo-Saxons ()

(b) 'Slang' is mainly the creation of those who believe that it shows

- (i) style ()
- (ii) independence and originality ()
- (iii) tradition ()

(c) The frequency of vibration of air determines

- (i) volume of the sound ()
- (ii) pitch of the sound ()
- (iii) tension of the sound ()

(d) The larynx contains the

- (i) vocal chords ()
- (ii) pharyngeal cavity ()
- (iii) nasal cavity ()

(e) The three semivowels are

- (i) /i, w, h/ ()
- (ii) /y, w, h/ ()
- (iii) /e, h, w/ ()

(f) Most of the English prefixes had come from

- (i) French ()
- (ii) German ()
- (iii) Latin ()

(g) The syllable structure of the word 'masks' is

- (i) CVCVC ()
- (ii) CVCCC ()
- (iii) VVCCV ()

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(h) A diphthong is also called

- (i) semivowel ()
- (ii) semiconsonant ()
- (iii) vowel glide ()

(i) Surnames were first adopted by Englishmen during the

- (i) Renaissance ()
- (ii) Old English period ()
- (iii) Middle English period ()

(j) The invading Angles and Saxons had succeeded in establishing their power fairly and firmly in Britain by

- (i) 500 AD ()
- (ii) 1100 AD ()
- (iii) 600 AD ()

(k) In the production of speech sound, the active articulators are

- (i) upper lip and front teeth ()
- (ii) front teeth and tongue ()
- (iii) lower lip and tongue ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

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

(a) What is 'loan word'? Give examples.

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(b) "English idioms can be divided into two main types." Explain.

3. Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each (10+10):

(a) What is joint verbs? Give examples.

(b) What is the difference between 'polarization' and 'colouring'?

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(c) How did change of meaning occur in a language by 'polarization' or 'colouring'?

(d) Define 'syllable' with appropriate examples.

(e) What are the active and passive articulators?

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(10)

(f) Explain the meaning of consonant clusters with example.

(11)

(g) What do you mean by diphthongs?

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