

Subject Code : **ENG/II/02**

Booklet No. **A**

29

**ENG/II/02**

**2017**

( 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*

1. Write a note on the theory of the origin of language.

Or

Briefly discuss the three important periods in the history of English language.

2. Describe the process of i-mutation or umlaut. Give examples.

Or

Give an account of the contribution made by the Bible translation towards the growth of the English language.

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( Turn Over )

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Subject Code :

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To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 2nd Semester  
(Arts / Science / Commerce /  
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Subject .....

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. The Booklet No. of this script quoted in the answer script must be descriptive type questions and vice versa.
2. This paper should be ANSWERED and submitted within 1 hour of the commencement of Examination.
3. While answering the questions in the booklet, any cutting, erasing, writing or furnishing more than the answer is prohibited. Any rough work, if required, should be done in the main Answer Book. Instructions given in each question must be followed for answering the questions only.

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3. Describe the mechanism of speech.

Or

Classify English consonants according to their place of articulation.

4. What are cardinal vowels, and how are the English vowels related to them?

Or

Write short notes on :

- (a) Vowels
  - (b) The syllable
  - (c) Linking 'r'
  - (d) Affricates
5. What are closed and open vowels?

Or

Transcribe the following words phonemically (any ten) :

School ; Teacher ; Driver ; Dress ;  
Apple ; Grammar ; Spelling ; Bus ;  
Hand ; Pattern ; Speech ; Act.

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2017

( 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 )

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

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ also established the beginnings of the Modern English legal system, and a number of new words were introduced.

(i) The Scandinavians ( )

(ii) The Normans ( )

(iii) The Greeks ( )

(iv) The French ( )

(b) The Commonwealth was followed in \_\_\_\_\_ by the Restoration, and with this came a further influx of French words and phrases.

- (i) 1770 ( )
- (ii) 1880 ( )
- (iii) 1660 ( )
- (iv) 1550 ( )

(c) When part of one word is combined with part of another in order to form a new word, it is called

- (i) freak formation ( )
- (ii) syncopation ( )
- (iii) portmanteau words ( )
- (iv) false etymology ( )

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

- (i) onomatopoeia ( )
- (ii) euphemism ( )
- (iii) rhetoric ( )
- (iv) metaphor ( )

(e) Sounds produced with a wide open glottis are called

- (i) voiced sounds ( )
- (ii) voiceless sounds ( )
- (iii) nasalised sounds ( )

(f) The teeth ridge is also called

- (i) alveolum ( )
- (ii) velum ( )
- (iii) alveolar ( )

(g) Consonants that are articulated with a stricture of open approximation are called

- (i) approximants or semivowels ( )
- (ii) intermittent closure ( )
- (iii) fricatives ( )

(h) A pure vowel is also called

- (i) diphthong ( )
- (ii) monophthong ( )
- (iii) triphthong ( )

(i) The centre of the tongue is raised during the articulation of a

- (i) front vowel ( )
- (ii) back vowel ( )
- (iii) central vowel ( )

(j) Sequences of consonants at the beginning or end of a syllable are called

- (i) abutting consonants ( )
- (ii) consonant clusters ( )
- (iii) syllabic consonants ( )

(k) Vowels are longer when followed by

- (i) voiced consonants ( )
- (ii) voiceless consonants ( )
- (iii) semi-vowels ( )

(l) The word 'progress' (stress on the first syllable) is a/an

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

SECTION—B  
( Marks : 15 )

2. Answer any five of the following questions : 3×5=15  
(a) What do you understand by standard English?

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( 6 )

(b) Describe the three basic features of human language.

( 7 )

(c) What are the three effects of the invention of printing on the development of the English language?

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(d) What is syncopation?

(e) What are portmanteau words?

(f) Describe the airstream mechanism used in speaking English.

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(g) What are active and passive articulators? Give examples.

( 11 )

(h) What are fricatives? Give examples.

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( 12 )

(i) What are diphthongs?

( 13 )

(i) What is the difference between a 'stressed' and 'unstressed' syllable?

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