

2020
CBCS
(2nd Semester)
ENGLISH - II
SECOND PAPER
(History of English Language and Phonetics)
Full Marks: 50
Time: 3 hours

Instructions:

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Questions No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. Multiple choice answer should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example-
1. Name the state capital of Mizoram.
(a) Lunglei (b) Aizawl (c) Champhai
Candidate should provide answer as **Q. No. 1: (b) Aizawl**
[Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]
4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.
5. Separate answer script should be used.

(SECTION – A: OBJECTIVES)

Choose the correct answer from the following: 1x10=10

1. The study of the historical evolution of the meaning of words is called the science of ____.
a) Semantics
b) Pedantics
c) Histrionics
d) Sedantics

2. The invading Angles and Saxons had succeeded in establishing their power fairly and firmly in Britain by the year ____.
 - a) 500 AD
 - b) 600 AD
 - c) 660 AD
 - d) 560 AD
3. The verbs '*to don*' and '*to doff*' are results of the _____ of '*do on*' and '*do off*'.
 - a) Popular Misunderstanding
 - b) Syncopation
 - c) Telescoping
 - d) Back formation
4. Primitive Germanic is also known as
 - a) Italic
 - b) Teutonic
 - c) Old Germanic
 - d) Normandic
5. By which period had the modern grammatical system of English come into existence, according to FT Wood?
 - a) The end of the seventeenth century
 - b) The beginning of the eighteenth century
 - c) The end of the eighteenth century
 - d) The beginning of the nineteenth century
6. All English sounds are produced using _____.
 - a) pulmonic egressive air-stream mechanism
 - b) pulmonic ingressive air-stream mechanism
 - c) glottalic air-stream mechanism
 - d) Velaric air-stream mechanism
7. During the production of voiced sounds _____.
 - a) the glottis is closed

- b) the glottis is wide open
 - c) the glottis is loosely held together
 - d) the glottis narrowly open
8. Affricates are produced with the stricture of ____.
- a) complete closure and sudden release
 - b) complete closure and slow release
 - c) complete oral closure
 - d) complete release
9. Consonants that are articulated with a stricture of close approximation are called ____.
- a) Plosives
 - b) Affricates
 - c) Fricatives
 - d) Glottis
10. Voiced plosives are ____.
- a) never aspirate in English.
 - b) aspirated in English.
 - c) partially devoiced in English.
 - d) always aspirated in English

(SECTION – B : SHORT NOTES)

Answers any four of the following questions: 2½x4=10

1. What is known as *Grimm's Law*?

OR

Highlight the role of the publication of Johnson's *Dictionary* in the evolution of English in the Modern period.

2. How are words formed through onomatopoeia? Give examples in support of your answer. **OR**

Explain how the meanings of words change through the process of **any one** of the following:

- i) Specialization ii) Generalization iii) Polarization

3. What is a syllable? Give examples.

OR

What do you mean by nucleus of a syllable?

4. Describe Nasal sounds.

OR

What are the organs of speech that comprises the Respiratory system?

5. How is the length of a vowel determined?

OR

What are passive articulators.

(SECTION :C – DESCRIPTIVE)

The questions are of equal value

Answer any three of the following questions: 10x3=30

1. Elaborate on the chief theories of the origin of language, as described by FT Wood.

OR

Trace the various influences on the Old English (Anglo-Saxon).

2. Account for the rise of the Midland dialect to 'Standard English'.

OR

Write a note on the French influence in the development of the English language.

3. Explain the Articulatory system.

OR

Discuss the air-stream mechanism.

4. Describe consonants according to their Manner of Articulation.

OR

Describe Consonant Clusters with examples.

5. What are Diphthongs?

OR

Write a note on the significance of accent in the English language.
