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( CBCS )

( 2nd Semester )

**ENGLISH**

SECOND PAPER

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

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

( Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers )

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answer, candidate 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.

( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 10 )

Choose the correct answer from the options provided :

1×10=10

1. Which theory in the origin of language is associated with the German scholar and philologist, Max Müller?
  - (a) The bow-wow theory
  - (b) The ding-dong theory
  - (c) The pooh-pooh theory
  - (d) The gesture theory
2. The original language of Britain was
  - (a) Celtic
  - (b) Gothic
  - (c) Danish
  - (d) German
3. According to *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, a 'normally educated person' has a vocabulary of about
  - (a) 400,000 words
  - (b) 48,000 words
  - (c) 30,000 words
  - (d) 25,000 words
4. A term which at one time had a specialized and restricted meaning comes in course of time to have a wider application is said to have undergone
  - (a) specialization
  - (b) generalization
  - (c) polarization
  - (d) modification

- 5.** A sound articulated by the blade of the tongue against the teeth-ridge, with the front of the tongue raised towards the hard palate is known as
- (a) palatal
  - (b) alveolar
  - (c) palato-alveolar
  - (d) velar
- 6.** Sounds produced with a wide open glottis are called
- (a) voiced sounds
  - (b) voiceless sounds
  - (c) nasal sounds
  - (d) nasal and voiceless sounds
- 7.** A diphthong always consists of
- (a) a single syllable
  - (b) two syllables
  - (c) three syllables
  - (d) a meaningful word
- 8.** The syllabic structures of the words 'hat' and 'letter' are
- (a) CVC and CVCV
  - (b) CV and VCVC
  - (c) CVC and CVCVV
  - (d) VCC and CVVC
- 9.** The word 'increase' with a stress on the second syllable is a/an
- (a) noun
  - (b) verb
  - (c) adverb
  - (d) adjective

10. On which syllable are the words ending in ‘-ian’ like musician, librarian, electrician and politician accented?
- (a) The first syllable
  - (b) Two syllables before the suffix
  - (c) The syllable preceding the suffix
  - (d) The final syllable

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

1. What is the most important of the eight language groups or dialects under the Indo-European family?

**OR**

There are four different aspects in the evolution of language during the Middle English period. Name them.

2. What are ‘loan words’?

**OR**

Explain the process of back-formation with examples.

3. What are active and passive articulators?

**OR**

Name the three phases in the production of plosive consonants.

4. Define phoneme with examples.

**OR**

Give the syllabic structure of the words—sack, lunch, pushed, masks, straight.

5. What is stress-shift? Define with examples.

**OR**

What is the difference between primary and secondary accent?

( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

1. Write a note on the development of English during the Anglo-Saxon or Old English period.

**OR**

Describe the impact of the Renaissance on the English language.

2. Account for the evolution of 'Standard English'.

**OR**

Write short notes on any *two* of the following :

(a) Syncopation

(b) Freak-formation

(c) Slang

(d) Euphemism

(e) Grimm's law

3. Classify English consonants according to their place of articulation.

**OR**

Classify, by giving examples, the English consonants according to their manner of articulation.

4. What do you mean by 'vowel' in the English language? Explain the meaning of front vowel, back vowel and central vowel with examples.

**OR**

What do you mean by the nucleus of a syllable? Give examples.

5. Define 'stress patterns' in the English language. Give examples.

**OR**

Transcribe the following words :

(a) Career

(b) Pound

(c) Maid

(d) Patient

(e) Knife

(f) Figure