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(Pre-CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

ENGLISH

SECOND PAPER

(History of English Language and Phonetics)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks : 25*)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks : 10*)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The invading Anglo-Saxons established their power firmly and implanting their language in Britain by

(a) 500 AD ()

(b) 1100 AD ()

(c) 600 AD ()

2. Philologists sometimes called gradation

(a) umlaut ()

(b) declension ()

(c) ablaut ()

- 3.** The Old English was probably of
- (a) Germanic origin ()
 - (b) Celtic origin ()
 - (c) French origin ()
- 4.** When part of one word is combined with part of another in order to form a new word, it is known as
- (a) metanalysis ()
 - (b) suffixes ()
 - (c) portmanteau word ()
- 5.** King James Bible of—is regarded as the greatest prose work in any language.
- (a) 1601 ()
 - (b) 1612 ()
 - (c) 1611 ()
- 6.** One or more phonemes form the next higher unit is called
- (a) the structure ()
 - (b) the syllable ()
 - (c) the sentence ()
- 7.** The soft palate is also called
- (a) alveolar ()
 - (b) larynx ()
 - (c) velum ()
- 8.** The letter 'b' in the English word 'big' represents
- (a) a voiceless bilabial plosive ()
 - (b) a voiceless velar frictionless continuant ()
 - (c) a voiced bilabial plosive ()

9. The consonant cluster in the word 'amongst' is
- (a) initial ()
 - (b) medial ()
 - (c) final ()
10. The word 'im'port' (stress on the second syllable) is a/an
- (a) verb ()
 - (b) noun ()
 - (c) adjective ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer any *five* of the following questions :

3×5=15

1. Define syllable with examples.
2. Explain the difference between a voiced sound and a voiceless sound with examples.
3. What are active and passive articulators? Give examples.
4. Who were the Vikings? Mention the three virtues honoured by them.
5. Name the four chief theories of the origin of language.
6. What is phoneme? Give example.
7. Describe the importance of stress. Give examples of three syllables with primary stress on the second syllables.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

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

OR

(b) Discuss the main characteristics of English language during the Middle-English period.

2. (a) What are the impacts of Renaissance on the growth of English language?

OR

(b) Give an account of the evolution of standard English.

3. (a) Describe the place of articulation.

OR

(b) Describe the manner of articulation.

4. (a) Describe English vowels with examples.

OR

(b) Explain the formation of consonant clusters with appropriate examples.

5. (a) What is the meaning of word 'stress'? Explain with an appropriate example.

OR

(b) Define phonetic transcription and transcribe any *five* of the following words :

(i) church

(ii) education

(iii) college

(iv) university

(v) language

(vi) student

(vii) picture

(viii) hang

(ix) matron

(x) honour

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