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( CBCS )

( 2nd Semester )

**ENGLISH**

SECOND PAPER

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

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

*( Marks : 10 )*

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

1×10=10

1. By which period had the modern grammatical system of English come into existence, according to F. T. 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 ( )

**2. Johnson's Dictionary (1755) contains about**

(a) 400000 words ( )

(b) 10000 words ( )

(c) 38000 words ( )

(d) 48000 words ( )

**3. The \_\_\_\_\_ alphabet was borrowed to write in Old English.**

(a) Roman ( )

(b) Greek ( )

(c) Latin ( )

(d) Hebrew ( )

**4. William the Conqueror conquered England in**

(a) 1092 ( )

(b) 1066 ( )

(c) 1089 ( )

(d) 1055 ( )

5. The Ding-Dong theory is associated with the scholar and philologist

(a) Karl Brugmann ( )

(b) Franz Bopp ( )

(c) Max Muller ( )

(d) Hermann Paul ( )

6. All English sounds are produced using

(a) pulmonic egressive air-stream mechanism ( )

(b) pulmonic ingressive air-stream mechanism ( )

(c) glotallic air-stream mechanism ( )

(d) velaric air-stream mechanism ( )

7. Which manner of articulation involves producing sound with the airflow directed through the nasal passages?

(a) Nasal ( )

(b) Liquids ( )

(c) Affricates ( )

(d) Stops ( )

8. Which of the following is a characteristic of diphthongs?

- (a) There are two vowel sounds ( )
- (b) There are three vowel sounds ( )
- (c) There are two vowel sounds and a consonant ( )
- (d) It is a combination of one consonant and a vowel ( )

9. The place of articulation for /f/ is

- (a) labio-dental ( )
- (b) alveolar ( )
- (c) inter-dental ( )
- (d) bilabial ( )

10. Which of the following is an example of back formation?

- (a) Editor→Edit ( )
- (b) Child→Children ( )
- (c) Go→Went ( )
- (d) Book→Books ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS )**

**( Marks : 15 )**

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

**UNIT—I**

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

**OR**

2. What did William Caxton contribute to English?

**UNIT—II**

3. What is an idiom? Provide suitable examples.

**OR**

4. In which century were dialects taken over by Standard English? Why?

**UNIT—III**

5. What is the importance of glottis in the production of sound?

**OR**

6. What are the organs of speech that comprise the respiratory system?

**UNIT—IV**

7. Explain consonant clusters with examples.

**OR**

8. What are plosives? Give examples.

**UNIT—V**

9. What are accents? Describe their significance.

**OR**

10. Explain voiced consonants used in transcription with examples.

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

**( Marks : 50 )**

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

1. What are the four chief theories in the origin of language?

**OR**

2. What are the factors that led to the birth of Modern English?

**UNIT—II**

3. Write a note on the growth of vocabulary after the Renaissance.

**OR**

4. Examine some aspects that contribute to the change in meaning of words in English. Provide sufficient examples.

**UNIT—III**

5. How do the places and manners of articulation influence the production of different consonant sounds?

**OR**

6. Classify English vowels according to their place of articulation.

**UNIT—IV**

7. Explain syllable with appropriate examples.

**OR**

8. What are diphthongs? Describe with examples.

**UNIT—V**

9. What do you mean by phonetic transcription? Explain narrow and broad transcriptions with examples.

**OR**

10. Define 'stress patterns' in the English language with examples.

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