

MA ENGLISH
SECOND SEMESTER
LANGUAGE & LINGUISTICS
MEN-202

**SET
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(Objective)

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Phonetics is the linguistic analysis of speech sounds, their production, transmission and reception.
 - True
 - False
 - Partially true
 - Partially false
- /p/ is a voiceless _____ stop
 - Bilabial
 - Dental
 - Velar
 - Global
- The phonetic symbol (IPA) for the first sound in the word 'psychology' is
 - p
 - s
 - i
 - j
- IPA is the full form of _____
 - Indian Phonetic Association
 - International Phonetic Association
 - Indian Phonetic Alphabet
 - International Phonetic Alphabet
- 'kind' in the sentence "She is a kind girl" is a/an
 - Noun
 - Verb
 - Adjective
 - Adverb
- The larynx contains a pair of muscular bands or folds called the vocal cords.
 - True
 - False
 - Partially true
 - Partially false
- Syntax is the branch of linguistics that deals with sentence construction
 - True
 - False
 - Partially true
 - Partially false
- IC in IC analysis is
 - Intermediate Constituent
 - Immediate Constituent
 - Intermittent Constituent
 - Initial Constituent
- /m/ and /n/ are _____
 - Stops
 - Fricatives
 - Alveolar
 - Nasals

10. The Respiratory system consists of the _____ the muscles of the chest and wind pipe or trachea.
- a. Lips
 - b. Tongue
 - c. Lungs
 - d. Teeth
11. _____ morphemes are those that can stand alone as words
- a. Free
 - b. Prefix
 - c. Suffix
 - d. Bound
12. Polysemy has several very closely related senses
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Partially true
 - d. Partially false
13. Morphology deals with the internal structure of _____
- a. Sound
 - b. Word
 - c. Meaning
 - d. Sentence
14. Dogs is a _____
- a. Free morpheme
 - b. Bound morpheme
 - c. Zero morpheme
 - d. None of the above
15. Sense and reference come under
- a. Phonology
 - b. Morphology
 - c. Semantics
 - d. Syntax
16. _____ have same pronunciation but differ in their meaning.
- a. Homophone
 - b. Homograph
 - c. Holonym
 - d. Meronym
17. Suffixes are attached after the root word
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Partially true
 - d. Partially false
18. Hot-cold are examples of _____
- a. Homophones
 - b. Synonyms
 - c. Homonyms
 - d. Antonyms
19. USA, AIR are examples of _____
- a. Acronyms
 - b. Blending
 - c. Reduplication
 - d. Borrowing
20. Un in the word unhappy is an example of _____
- a. Prefix
 - b. Suffix
 - c. Infix
 - d. Circumfix

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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| 1. Write a note on clipping. Discuss its different types with examples. | 10 |
| 2. Is compounding a word-formation process? Write a note on the different types of compounding. | 4+6=10 |
| 3. Show the classification of bound morphemes with examples. | 5+5=10 |
| 4. Explain presupposition and its two types from your understanding. | 4+6=10 |
| 5. Discuss the theories under the origin of language. | 3+7=10 |
| 6. Write a note on speech mechanism. Discuss the organs of speech and their speech functions. | 4+6=10 |
| 7. Define the parts of speech or word class with examples. | 5+5=10 |
| 8. What is syntax? Write a note on IC analysis. Make an attempt to do the IC analysis with an example. | 3+7=10 |

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