(6 pages)

NOVEMBER 2025 **71511/205C4B**

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (20 × 1 = 20 marks)

I. Answer ALL the questions by choosing the correct answer :

1. What is the ancestor of modern Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Icelandic languages?

   (a) Greek (b) Latin (c) French (d) Scandinavian

2. Which was the most important dialect in Anglo-Saxon?

   (a) Norse (b) Midland (c) Wessex (d) Welsh

3. The words 'melodrama' and 'electrocute' are formed in the process of _____.

   (a) Telescoping (b) Back formation (c) Portmanteau (d) Syncopation

4. 'Bureau' was originally meant _____.

   (a) a cloth (b) a container (c) a box (d) a team

5. Who said that linguistic is guided by three canons of science namely exhaustiveness, consistency and economy?

(a) Bloomfield (b) R.A. Hall (c) Saussure (d) R.H. Robins

6. Which terminology of linguistics levels was not recommended by Robert Hall?

(a) Phonology (b) Semantics (c) Morphology (d) Syntax

7. _____ linguistic studies language change and the causes and results of such changes.

(a) Descriptive (b) Historical (c) Comparative (d) Sociological

8. Synchronic linguistics is otherwise known as _____.

(a) Descriptive (b) Historical (c) Temporal (d) Diachronic

9. How many cardinal vowels are there in the IPA?

(a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 16 (d) 20

10. _____ is a phonetic process where sounds are omitted in connected speech, particularly in informal or rapid speech.

(a) Assimilation (b) Tempo (c) Elision (d) Allophones

11. Which sound is produced in rapid intermittent closures?

(a) /p/ (b) /k/ (c) /m/ (d) /r/

12. How many long vowels are there in English?

(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 9

13. _____ meaning is the meaning conveyed by an expression regarding the sociocultural backdrop of the users of a language.

(a) Conceptual (b) Affective (c) Stylistic (d) Reflected

14. Who breaks down 'meaning' into seven types?

(a) Edward Sapir (b) Roman Jakobson (c) William Labor (d) Geoffrey Leech

15. Which is called a non-distinctive variant of a morpheme?

(a) Empty morpheme (b) Zero morphene (c) Morphophonemics (d) Allomorphs

16. Which word contains zero morpheme?

(a) Cattle (b) Under (c) Sun (d) Respect

17. Which one is not a trait of Traditional Grammar?

(a) Intuitive (b) Informal (c) Economy (d) Explanatory

18. When was Bloomfield introduced the term IC?

(a) 1936 (b) 1939 (c) 1946 (d) 1949

19. How many components are recommended to view grammar in "Syntactic Structures"?

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

20. Who says that the deep structure is present in the mind not necessarily represented directly in the physical signal?

(a) Bloomfield (b) Saussure (c) Sapir (d) Chomsky

SECTION B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

II. Answer any FIVE of the following from Q. No. 21 to 25 in about 100 words each.

21. What are the characteristics of old English?

22. Describe the scope of linguistics.

23. Draw a diagram of the organs of speech and explain it.

24. Discuss the seven types of meaning.

25. Bring out the fallacies of Traditional Grammar.

26. Give phonetic transcription to the following sentences : (5)

(a) The teacher warned the students for their misbehaviours.

(b) None of the speakers spoke well in the meeting.

27. Write morphological analysis to the following sentences : (5)

(a) A common friend put the wheels in motion

(b) The essays in Tagore's anthology are noted for their lyricism.

SECTION C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

III. Answer THREE questions of the following in about 300 words each.

28. (a) Write an essay on the contributions of French into English.

Or

(b) Discuss the various branches of linguistics.

29. (a) Explain English consonant sounds using three term labels.

Or

(b) Describe any ten process of the vocabulary growth in English.

30. (a) Explain morphology and its kinds with illustrations.

Or

(b) Discuss IC analysis with suitable examples and bring out its shortcomings.

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