

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (20 × 1 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who studies language in all its aspects.  
(a) Polyglot (b) Linguist (c) A scientist (d) A grammarian
2. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the combination of words into phrases, clauses and sentences.  
(a) Semantics (b) Syntax (c) Linguistics (d) Phonetics
3. The study that deals with changes that occur in course of time is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Macro linguistics (b) Micro linguistics (c) Diachronic linguistics (d) Socio linguistics
4. A person who knows several languages is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) A linguist (b) Polyglot (c) Bilingual (d) Monolingual.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ follows the general methodology of science.  
(a) Graphology (b) Lexicology (c) Linguistics (d) Syntax
6. The hard surface on the roof of the mouth is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Teeth ridge (b) Alveolar ridge (c) Alveolium (d) All the above
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is divided into the tip, the blade, the front, the centre and the back.  
(a) Tongue (b) Teeth (c) Mouth (d) Lungs
8. The rate at which the vocal cords vibrate determines the \_\_\_\_\_ of our voice.  
(a) Pitch (b) Larynx (c) Glottis (d) Lungs
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a vowel glide within a single syllable.  
(a) Consonant (b) Vowel (c) Diphthong (d) Syllable
10. During the articulation of vowel sounds, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the active articulator.  
(a) Hard palate (b) Roof of the mouth (c) The tongue (d) Soft palate

11. \_\_\_\_\_ are positional variants of phonemes.  
(a) Phoneme (b) Allophones (c) Morphemes (d) Minimal pairs
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are used to represent morphemes.  
(a) Slanted lines (b) Braces (c) Hyphens (d) Quotation
13. There are \_\_\_\_\_ diphthongs in English  
(a) Twelve (b) Twenty (c) Eight (d) Twenty four
14. The nucleus of a syllable is usually a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Vowel (b) Consonant (c) Diphthong (d) Alphabet
15. A \_\_\_\_\_ consonant is articulated with a structure of complete closure and sudden release.  
(a) Fricatives (b) Plosives (c) Affricates (d) Nasals
16. Morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Bound morphemes (b) Free morphemes (c) Derivational morphemes (d) Inflectional morphemes

17. When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another, the relationship is described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Prototype (b) Hyponymy (c) Polysemy (d) Metonymy
18. Which of the following opposites are gradable?  
(a) Absent/present (b) Fail/pass (c) Male/female (d) Big/small
19. Which of the following opposite is reversible?  
(a) Enter/exit (b) Big/small (c) Old/new (d) Fast/slow
20. The meaning of flower is included in the meaning of rose or rose is a \_\_\_\_\_ of flower.  
(a) Metonymy (b) Polysemy (c) Hyponymy (d) Antonymy

SECTION B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer the following.

- Q 21 to 25 Answer any THREE (3 × 5 = 15)
21. Explain the difference between synchronic and Diachronic approaches.
22. Write briefly on the organs of speech.

23. What is meant by primary accent and secondary accent?

29. (a) Attempt a description of the vowels.

Or

24. What are called affixes? Illustrate.

(b) Write an essay on syllables, its division and structure.

25. Explain the process of back formation.

30. (a) Analyse semantic features.

26. Transcribe the following sentences. (5)

Or

(a) A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

(b) Explain morphophonemics and its rules.

(b) Phonetics is a fascinating subject.

27. List the bound morphemes in these words. (5)

Fearlessly, Misleads, Previewer, Shortened, Unhappier.

**SECTION C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)**

Answer any THREE of the following in 300 words each.

28. (a) 'Language is arbitrary with respect to nature and not with respect to culture'. Explain and illustrate.

Or

(b) Describe speech mechanism in detail.

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