

**P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
DECEMBER 2020**

SPOKEN ENGLISH

English

BASICS OF LANGUAGE

Time : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 75

1. Explain any TWO of the following in about 50 words each. (2 × 5 = 10)
 - (a) List out the parts of speech in English.
 - (b) Define Listening. Give examples.
 - (c) Explain the difference between Present perfect and simple past tense with example.

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions. (10)

During 1700 and 1800, major fighting during wars generally ceased for the winters and armies took up winter encampments. As winter descended upon Pennsylvania in 1777, General George Washington chose Valley Forge,

Pennsylvania, some eighteen miles west of Philadelphia as site of the winter encampment of the Continental Army. The area was far enough away from the British in Philadelphia to discourage surprise attacks and its location between high hills and the Schuylkill River made it easily defensible. The Continental Army, however was in bad shape. Of the 12,000 soldiers, many lacked the supplies or clothing to survive the winter and many others were starving at this point. At Valley Forge, defense lines were built along with over 1,000 huts to provide some relief from the brutal elements. Moisture from rain and melting snow made it impossible for many soldiers to stay dry and allowed for the spread of disease. The only reliable food that the soldiers received was a mixture of flour and water known as "firecake." Occasionally, soldiers received meat and bread. Furthermore, many soldiers had inadequate supplies of clothing and were forced to endure the winter in tatters and without blankets. Many lacked shoes. Wounded soldiers often died from exposure to the elements. Unsanitary and crowded conditions led to the proliferation of diseases and sicknesses such as typhoid and pneumonia. Over 2,000 people died from such sicknesses.

On February 23, 1778, former German General Baron von Steuben arrived at Valley Forge to train the Patriots how to march in formation, fire guns quickly, use bayonets and become soldiers. Though von Steuben spoke little English, he developed a training manual in French that would be translated on the grounds into English. Unlike many American generals, von Steuben worked directly with the soldiers, endearing him to the thousands suffering at Valley Forge. Von Steuben's presence did much to improve the morale of the army during the bitter winter and also helped them develop into a more tactical, effective military machine, capable of fighting the British. On June 19, 1778, the Continental Army left Valley Forge in pursuit of the British who were moving north to New York.

Questions:

- (a) Why did General Washington choose Valley Forge as the site of his army's winter encampment?
- (b) Which of the following words would best describe the state of the Continental Army during the winter of 1777-1778?
- (c) Which of the least likely threat to soldiers encamped at Valley Forge?
- (d) How did soldiers get pneumonia?

- (e) What does the word 'proliferation' mean in the passage?

3. Fill in the blanks as directed

- (a) Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns:

(5 × 2 = 10)

The doctor was a huge man with a loud voice. _____ was having _____ bath and did not want to be disturbed. But _____ wife did not permit _____ to have _____ way.

- (b) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

(5 × 1 = 5)

Since I am a busy mother _____ four children, I rely _____ them to help me _____ this everyday chores _____ the house. But the level _____ cooperation is inadequate.

- (c) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

(5 × 1 = 5)

(i) We went to Los Angeles for _____ Olympic Games.

(ii) _____ Brahmaputra river is _____ mighty river.

- (iii) _____ book you gave me yesterday
is _____ interesting one.

4. Read the following passage and make notes on it. (5)

As a measure of value, money is of the very greatest use. If I work in an office, how can my employer know what to pay me for my service, if there is no general recognised measure of value? He may decide to pay a certain number of loaves of bread each week, but then I shall have to exchange some of these loaves for other things I need, and how am I to know how many loaves I should give for a pair of shoes or for the rent of my house? Money gives us a very useful means of measuring such relative values. My services are worth, let us say Rs. 10,000/- per month to my employer my rent is Rs. 2,000/- a month, a pair of shoes costs Rs. 500/- and so on.

5. Transcribe any THREE of the following passages.
(3 × 10 = 30)

- (a) One of the greatest runners of this century, Murray Halberg, winner of the 5000-metre race at the Rome Olympic Games in 1960, was almost killed in an accident while playing football. He was only 16 then. His left shoulder and arm were so badly damaged that the arm remained *paralysed* for the rest of his life. The *veins* and *arteries* in the arm had burst, and the doctors could

save his life only with great difficulty. His parents, who had been told he was dying, stood by his bedside. When Murray became conscious they saw a faint smile on his face. That same faint smile was to become famous ten years later, on the Olympic track in Rome, when Murray lay almost unconscious with pain after breaking the world record for the 5000-metre race.

- (b) Murray Halberg was born in New Zealand, but his forefathers came from Denmark. His father was, at one time, a trainer of wild horses, Murray did not have a big, strong body; he never weighed more than 57 kilogrammes. However, he loved all sports. After his accident he had to give up football and basketball and he took up *athletics*. one his coach asked him to run five miles, to see if Murray had any *stamina* for athletics, and the boy surprised him by running the distance in just over 25 minutes. At this time Murray was still learning to dress and feed himself with one arm, and to write again.
- (c) The first thing necessary to the pleasure of reading is that when people are young they should acquire the habit of reading. This is becoming more and more difficult. Before I was aware of things in the word, the penny post has already begun to make a change adverse to reading, by consuming a vast

amount of time in correspondence that was unnecessary, trivial or irksome. Railways have altered people's habits by making them move about much more. But railways have this compensating advantage that, although they take people much away from home, a long railway journey affords a first rate opportunity for reading. They are not, therefore, an unmixed disadvantage. But now things are changing. The motor-car is altogether unfavourable to reading.

(d) **LINDA:** Hey! How did your physics exam go?

FRANK: Not bad, thanks. I'm just glad it's over! How about you ... how'd your presentation go?

LINDA: Oh, it went really well. Thanks for helping me with it!

FRANK: No problem. So ... do you feel like studying tomorrow for our math exam?

LINDA: Yeah, sure! Come over around 10:00, after breakfast.

FRANK: All right. I'll bring my notes.

P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATION- DECEMBER -2020

SPOKEN ENGLISH
BASICS OF LANGUAGE

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum: 70 Marks

Part – A

(5X5=25 Marks)

Answer any Five out of Eight questions.

1. Explain Linkers with suitable examples.
2. Mention the various attributes of good speech.
3. Write a note on E-mail and its structural components.
4. Put in the verb in the Present Perfect or Past Simple using the words in brackets.
 - i) My friend is a writer. He ----- [write] many books.
 - ii) I -----[play] tennis yesterday afternoon.
 - iii) My hair is wet. I ----- [just/wash] it.
 - iv) Kate travels a lot. She ----- [visit]many countries.
 - v) I -----[wash]my hair before breakfast this morning.
5. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles
 - i) Jane is ----- interesting person.
 - ii) You look very tired. You need ----- holiday.
 - iii) Where's Tom? He is in ----- bathroom.
 - iv) We enjoyed our holiday. ----- hotel was very nice.
 - v) Can I ask ----- question?

6. Read the following passage and make notes on it

Effective speaking depends on effective listening. It takes energy to concentrate on hearing and to concentrate on understanding what has been heard. Incompetent listeners fail in a number of ways. First, they may drift. Their attention drifts from what the speaker is saying. Second, they may counter. They find counter-arguments to whatever a speaker may be saying. Third, they compete. Then, they filter. They exclude from their understanding those parts of the message which do not readily fit with their own frame of reference. Finally, they react. They let personal feelings about a speaker or subject override the significance of the message which is being sent.

What can a listener do to be more effective? The first key to effective listening is the art of concentration. If a listener positively wishes to concentrate on receiving a message his chances of success are high. It may need determination. Some speakers are difficult to follow, either because of voice problems or because of the form in which they send a message. There is then a particular need for the determination of a listener to concentrate on what is being said. Concentration is helped by alertness. Mental alertness is helped by physical alertness. It is not simply physical fitness, but also positioning of the body, the limbs and the head. Some people also find it helpful to their concentration if they hold the head slightly to one side. One useful way for achieving this is intensive note-taking, by trying to capture the critical headings and sub-headings the speaker is referring to.

Note-taking has been recommended as an aid to the listener. It also helps the speaker. It gives him confidence when he sees that listeners are sufficiently interested to take notes; the patterns of eye-contact when the note-taker looks up can be very positive; and the speaker's timing is aided—he can see when a note-taker is writing hard and can then make effective use of pauses. Posture too is important. Consider the impact made by a less competent listener who pushes his chair backwards and slouches. An upright posture helps a listener's concentration. At the

same time it is seen by the speaker to be a positive feature amongst his listeners. Effective listening skills have an impact on both the listener and the speaker.

7. Explain the pronoun with examples.

8. Write a short note on adjectives.

Part – B

(3X15=45 Marks)

Answer any three out of Five questions.

9. Read the given passage and answer the questions given below: **(5 x3=15)**

Every morning Ravi gives his brain an extra boost. We're not talking about drinking strong cups of coffee or playing one of those mind-training video games advertised all over Facebook. "I jump into my stationary bike and cycle for 45 minutes to work," says Ravi. "When I get to my desk, my brain is at peak activity for a few hours." After his mental focus comes to a halt later in the day, he starts it with another short spell of cycling to be able to run errands.

Ride, work, ride, repeat. It's a scientifically proven system that describes some unexpected benefits of cycling. In a recent study in the Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research, scientists found that people scored higher on tests of memory, reasoning, and planning after 30 minutes of spinning on a stationary bike than they did before they rode the bike. They also complete the tests faster after pedalling.

Exercise is like fertilizer for your brain. All those hours spent on exercising your muscles, create rich capillary beds not only in leg and hip muscles, but also in your brain. More blood vessels in your brain and muscles mean more oxygen and nutrients to help them work. When you pedal, you also force more nerve cells to fire. The result: you double or triple the production of these cells—literally building your brain. You also release neurotransmitters (the messengers between your brain cells)

so all those cells, new and old, can communicate with each other for better, faster functioning. That's a pretty profound benefit to cyclists.

This kind of growth is especially important with each passing birthday, because as we age, our brains shrink and those connections weaken. Exercise restores and protects the brain cells. Neuroscientists say, "Adults who exercise display sharper memory skills, higher concentration levels, more fluid thinking, and greater problem-solving ability than those who are sedentary."

Cycling also elevates your mood, relieves anxiety, increases stress resistance, and even banishes the blues. "Exercise works in the same way as psychotherapy and antidepressants in the treatment of depression, maybe better," says Dr. Manjari. A recent study analyzing 26 years of research finds that even some exercise— as little as 20 to 30 minutes a day—can prevent depression over the long term.

Although it's healthy, exercise itself is a stress, especially when you're just getting started or getting back into riding. When you first begin to exert yourself, your body releases a particular hormone to raise your heart rate, blood pressure, and blood glucose levels, says Meher Ahluwalia, PhD, a professor of integrative physiology. As you get fitter, it takes a longer, harder ride to trigger that same response.

Questions:

- i) How does exercise help the brain?
- ii) Why does Ravi do a circuit of 'ride, work, ride'?
- iii) What is the work of neuro transmitters?
- iv) What are the other benefits of cycling?
- v) How is exercise itself a stress ?

10. Transcribe of the following passage:

Physics started with reality as our senses perceived it, but it has gone well beyond that stage and introduced concepts completely alien to the layman. Nevertheless, popular physics has got much to be said for it. We become acquainted with it as we grow up, and we certainly become adept at adjusting our behaviour to its laws. The footballer curling his shot into the corner of the net; the tennis player serving accurately at a speed of a hundred miles an hour into the corner of the service court; the high-jumper clearing a bar at a great height – these are all making use of an acquired knowledge of the laws of physics, including those applying to gravitational forces, without any knowledge whatsoever of experimental physics. The man in the street knows a great deal of practical physics, without having any knowledge of scientific principles.

11. Transcribe of the following passage:

I wonder how many people are aware of the different ways in which advertisers manipulate programme makers and presenters. One fairly innocuous example is the give-away competition. A radio or television station will tell you that it is giving away wonderful prizes in a competition over the next few days or weeks. You might, perhaps, think that the station has paid for those prizes. Quite the opposite: the company whose product it is will have paid handsomely for the privilege of giving them away. But the deal is that their product will be mentioned a specific number of times during the contract period, and a precise form of words will be used by the presenters at each stage. If that is not deceptive advertising I would like to know what is, but without the revenue from that sort of scam some radio stations would be struggling to make ends meet.

12. Transcribe of the following passage:

There was no moon that warm July evening. Jack crawled alongside the lake for about a hundred yards, then doubled back, and crept across to where a canoe had

been moored ready for his getaway. Jumping in, he rowed off as energetically as he could. After a few minutes, he stopped for a moment and listened. The chimes from the church clock came faintly but clearly across the calm water – it was one o'clock. Less than a quarter of an hour later, he arrived at the island and made straight for where he knew the old hut to be, finding it without any difficulty. To celebrate his good fortune, Jack ate one of the remaining sandwiches, and drank half a bottle of beer. 'With any luck,' he thought, 'no-one will ever think of looking for me here.'

13. Transcribe of the following passage:

I have to confess that when a doctor asked me if I found myself out of breath when taking exercise, I had to say, 'How would I know? I've never taken any.' Exercise has become, in my lifetime, the modern form of prayer. When religious belief faltered, and faith in immortality and an afterlife free of any kind of physical disability faded, it became essential to prolong a healthy life on earth by all available means. Gyms, saunas and swimming pools took the place of churches and chapels. A little sports bag was slung over the shoulder instead of hymn books and missals as the faithful passed to their devotions, and the father confessor was replaced by the personal trainer. Voices once raised in hymns are now united in the muted drone of the yoga class and the muttered counting of swimming-pool lengths.

P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATION –**DECEMBER 2020****INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 75

1. Explain any TWO of the following in about 50 words each: (2 × 5 = 10)
 - (a) What is syntax?
 - (b) What are known as 'Allophones'?
 - (c) Explain the term 'ambiguity' with examples.

2. Read the passages carefully and answer briefly the questions appended below: (5 × 2 = 10)

People talk of memorials to him in statues of bronze or marble or pillars and thus they mock him and belie his message. What tribute shall we pay to him that he would have appreciated?

He has shown us the way to live and the way to die and if we have not understood that lesson, it would be better that we raised no memorial to him, for only fit memorial is to follow reverently in the path he showed us and to do our duty in life and in death.

He was a Hindu and an Indian, the greatest in many generations and he was proud of being a Hindu and an Indian. To him India was dear, because she had represented throughout the ages certain immutable truths. But though he was intensely religious and came to be called the Father of the Nation Which he had liberated, yet no narrow religious or national bonds confined his spirit. And so he became the great internationalist, believing in the essential unity of man, the underlying unity of all religions and the needs of humanity and more specially devoting himself to the service of the poor, the distressed and the oppressed millions everywhere.

His death brought more tributes than have been paid at the passing of any other human being in history. Perhaps what would have pleased him best was the spontaneous tributes that came from the people of Pakistan. On the morrow of the tragedy, all of us forgot for a while the

bitterness that had crept in, the estrangement and conflict of these past months and Gandhiji stood out as the beloved champion and leader of the people of India as it was before partition cut up this living nation.

What was his great power over the mind and heart of man due to? Even we realize, that his dominating passion was truth. That truth led him to proclaim without ceasing that good ends can never be attained by evil methods, that the end itself is distorted if the method pursued is bad. that truth led him to confess publicly when ever he thought he had made a mistake-Himalayan errors he called some of his own mistakes. That truth made the service of the poor and the dispossessed the passion of his life, for where there is inequality and discrimination and suppression there is injustice and evil and untruth. And thus he became the beloved of all those who have suffered from social and political evils and the great representative of humanity as it should be. Because of that truth in him wherever he sat became a temple and where he trod was hallowed ground.

– Jawaharlal Nehru

Questions :

- (a) About whom is the passage written?
- (b) Why does Nehru make the difference about being a "Hindu" and an "Indian"? Is there any difference really?
- (c) What great lesson did this great man show us for life?
- (d) Mention some of the virtues of "the great internationalist"
- (e) Nehru seems to suggest that his hero was "the beloved champion and leader of the people of India" only before the partition of Pakistan and India'. Do you agree with that? Explain.

3. Write as directed: (10 × 2 = 20)

- (a) Ganges falls into _____ Bay of Bengal. (Use the correct article)
- (b) Naini was _____ ill-tempered woman. (Use the correct article)
- (c) Each of the thieves _____ sent to jail. (was/were) (Use the correct form of the verb)

- (d) Rice and curry _____ easy to cook (are/is) (Use the correct form of the verb)
- (e) The little boy is as quiet as _____ (lamb/lamp) (Use the right word)
- (f) Man and woman _____ each other. (compliment/complement) (Use the right word)
- (g) I will meet you there _____ six O'clock sharp. (Use the correct preposition)
- (h) Tears rolled _____ her cheeks. (Use the correct preposition)
- (i) Give the antonyms of the following using the right prefix.
- (i) Civilized.
- (ii) Behave.
- (j) Give the synonyms of the following:
- (i) Absurd.
- (ii) Pathetic.
4. Read the following passage and make notes on it :

(1 × 5 = 5)

You know that there are two kinds of elephants: the Indian elephant and the African elephant. African elephant is larger in size than the other and has longer tusks. However, it has a much smaller head than the other although its ears are much larger. But Indian elephant is said to be more intelligent than the other and is used by man to do several kinds of highly useful work such as lifting heavy logs of wood. The other, however, is completely wild and is never used by man for any purpose.

5. Transcribe any THREE of the following passages:

(3 × 10 = 30)

OPTIMISM

(a) *Jim* : Oh, what a beastly day.

Mary : There you are, grumbling again.

What's gone wrong now?

Jim : What's gone wrong? Ask me what

went right today.

Mary : You seem to be in one of your usual moods. Have a cup of coffee first and then tell me all about it.

Jim : No, thanks Mary. I've just had tea.

Mary : Did you go to the Provident Fund Commissioner? What did he say about your application?

(b) *Jim* : No, I didn't see him. You see, I got up late this morning, because the alarm clock didn't go off. Because of that I missed the eight O'clock bus. I had to wait for ages before I got a taxi. When I reached his office it was 10.00 and my appointment was for half past nine. I spent Rs. 10 on the taxi and the whole visit was an exercise in futility.

Mary : Cheer up Jim. May be it was one of those days when nothing goes right. There's always a tomorrow.

Jim : No, I met the Commissioner's Secretary and my next appointment is for the 18th of November.

Mary : That's real bad luck, isn't it Jim? Doesn't matter. Something will turn up

Jim : You are an optimist, I tell you.

A GOOD ELECTION MANIFESTO

(c) *Raju* : Good morning Mr. Bhardwaj.
How are you this morning?

Bhardwaj : Good morning. I'm very well,
thank you. I'm afraid we haven't had the pleasure of meeting each other before, but still you seem to know me.

Raju : As a candidate for the forthcoming Parliamentary Elections, I ought to know

all
the voters in my
constituency.

Bhardwaj : Oh, that's it, is it? So you
hope to become an M.P.?

Raju : With your support, I am
sure I will, Mr. Bhardwaj.
May I appeal to you to cast
your vote in my favour? My
name is Raju and I belong
to the People's Party.

Bhardwaj : Could you tell me what
your plans are for stopping
defections in politics? Don't
you think it is an extremely
ugly feature of Indian
politics?

(d) *Raju* : Indeed, Mr. Bhardwaj. If
my Party is voted to power,
there will be no more
defections.

Bhardwaj : How can you be so sure
about that?

Raju : I have an absolutely fool-proof plan. You see I just had a conference with my Party leaders. We've decided to make all the M.P.'s belonging to our Party ministers. Then there's no question of anyone belonging to the People's Party crossing the floor.

Bhardwaj : But then M.P.'s from other parties will defect to your Party.

Raju : We'll welcome them with open arms and make them ministers, too. There'll be no more defections then and the golden era in Indian politics will begin.

P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATION- DECEMBER -2020

FIRST YEAR

SPOKEN ENGLISH

INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum: 70 Marks

Part – A

(5X5=25 Marks)

Answer any Five out of Eight questions in 300 words.

1. “Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols.”
Elaborate.
2. Write about the history of English language.
3. Elaborate the functions of language and explain the similarities of spoken and written language.
4. Elucidate the factors that contribute to the growth of vocabulary.
5. Explain the basic grammatical notions and different types of grammar with examples.
6. Sounds are the basic units of language. How? Explain with examples.
7. Explain any two theories that have originated to explain the system of communication.
8. English has a stress timed rhythm. Explain

Part – B

(3x15=45 Marks)

Answer any three out of Five questions in 1000 words each.

9. What is the difference between speech and writing?
10. Write down any three definition of Linguistics.
11. Define discourse analysis.
12. Differentiate content and function words
13. Write a note on evolution of English language.

**P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
DECEMBER 2020**

Spoken English

**PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION AND SPOKEN
ENGLISH**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 75

1. Write any FIVE of the following in about 50 words each. (5 × 5 = 25)
 - (a) Write short notes on articulatory system.
 - (b) List out Cardinal Vowels with examples.
 - (c) What are the main functions of Intonation?
 - (d) Write short notes on stress.
 - (e) Explain Central Vowels with diagrams.
 - (f) Write short notes on Consonant Clusters.
 - (g) Explain the terms with examples:
 - (i) Fricatives
 - (ii) Nasals.

2. Write any TEN words in phonetic transcription.

(10 × 2 = 20)

- (a) Describe
- (b) Nature
- (c) Beauty
- (d) Enemy
- (e) Sequence
- (f) Practice
- (g) Geography
- (h) Expose
- (i) Narrate
- (j) Technician
- (k) Photographer
- (l) Example
- (m) Cite
- (n) Manner
- (o) Flower.

3. Convert any TWO of the following dialogues into phonetic transcription. (2 × 15 = 30)

(a) Dialogue between shopkeeper and a customer:

Shopkeeper: Can I help you?

Customer: Yes please I want some black shoes.

Shopkeeper: With laces or slip-on?

Customer: With laces please.

Shopkeeper: What size?

Customer: Ten I think but would you measure my foot?

Shopkeeper: Certainly! Yes it is ten Now... how about these?

Customer: Well they feel a bit tight here. Can I try the next?

Shopkeeper: Of course Try these.

Customer: They're a better fit, but I don't like this colour. They are too shining. Have you got them in some other colour?

Shopkeeper: I'm afraid not. These are all we have.

Customer: Oh well I think I'll leave it then. Goodbye.

Shopkeeper: As you like sir Bye.

(b) Dialogue between father and son:

Father: Why are you not studying you have an exam tomorrow if I am right?

Son: Yes, but I just studied for a while and I am taking a break.

Father: I didn't see you studying since morning.

Son: I did, you can ask mother.

Father: Listen son; this time of the life is really precious and important, if you work hard in this time, this will help you in life wherever you go.

Son: I understand that fully.

Father: Plus we come from a middle-class family and it is not very easy for me to afford your studies, I do it with a lot of savings and working hard. So whenever you are studying keep this in mind that I want a good return for all of this as well, and that can only be given by getting good grades.

Son: I understand that father and I will keep this in mind from next time.

Father: Thank you, son.

Son: I love you Dad, for always being there for us and for making us follow our dreams. You are my hero.

(c) Dialogue between police Inspector and a man.

Man: You are Police Inspector, I suppose.

Inspector: Yes, I am. What brings you here?
How can I help you?

Man: A burglar got in through the window last night.

Inspector: What happened then?

Man: He asked for key at the point of revolver: I daren't refuse. He broke open the safe and made oil with all the valuables.

Inspector: Could you please write down the details in the F.I.R.?

Man: Yes, I will. Since it is a puzzling crime, this case may be referred (entrusted) to some detective. The police dogs, too might help in the detection of crime.

Inspector: All right. I'm, taking up the investigation immediately. Let me see what I can do in the matter.

Man: Thank you very much.

Inspector: Thanks. Don't worry.

P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATION- DECEMBER -2020

SPOKEN ENGLISH

PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION & SPOKEN ENGLISH

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum: 70 Marks

Part – A

(5x5=25 Marks)

Answer any Five out of Eight questions.

1. Explain that respiratory system is important in the production of speech.
2. Give the three-term label of /eɪ/, /aʊ/, /ʊə/
3. Draw the vowel chart.
4. Explain the structures of syllables that occur in English.
5. Define primary stress. Write five rules of primary stress pattern.
6. In English only function words have two or more forms. Explain with examples.
7. Mark the stress and intonation in the following dialogue.

Mary: Dad, I'm home.

Jack: Mary, I can't sleep anymore.

Mary: Are you okay?

Jack: Not bad.

Mary: I've got to tell you something.

Jack: What's that?

Mary: Dad, I'm getting married.

Peter: That's nice.

8. Write the importance of spoken English.

Part – B

(3x15=45 Marks)

Answer any three out of Five questions.

9. Write the Phonetic Transcription of the words listed below:
 - i) Expressions
 - ii) Hammered
 - iii) Alone
 - iv) Objects
 - v) Ancient
 - vi) Bourgeois
 - vii) Wednesday
 - viii) Long

- ix) Radiology
- x) Botany
- xi) Vision
- xii) Linguistics
- xiii) Fictional
- xiv) Nook
- xv) Piano

10. Transcription of the dialogue

David : Excuse me, could I borrow a book from the library?

Librarian: Yes, but do you have a library card?

David: Yes, I have.

Librarian: Ok. Please show me the card.

David: Here it is.

Librarian: I think, you have not borrowed any book earlier.

David: You're right. This is the first time I'm going to borrow a book.

Librarian: No problem. You can borrow even three books at a time.

David: I need only one this time.

Librarian: Ok, please choose the book you need and tell me the call number.

David: Well, the call number is 017.....890

Librarian: Ok, let me find the book. The title of the book is 'An Easy Way to Learn English', isn't it?

David: Right.

Librarian: Here it is.

David: Ok. But one thing! How many days could I keep the book?

Librarian: One week.

David: I understand. I shall return it on time. Goodbye.

Librarian: Goodbye.

11. Transcription of the dialogue .

Mary: Hello Abel, how are you?

Abel: Fine, thank you. I'm very happy that you have come to my house to visit me.

Mary: What happened to you? Aren't you going to the playground nowadays?

Abel: Oh! I'm sorry for that. But there's the reason for my not going these two days.

Mary: Would you please tell me?

Abel: I was reading such an interesting book that I could not go anywhere without finishing it.

Mary: What is that book?

Abel: It's a famous drama of Shakespeare.

Mary: What is the name of that drama and what is the subject matter of it?

Abel: Its "Macbeth." The major characters are Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, King Duncan etc. It shows that too much ambition leads to ruin and death.

Mary: I want to read this drama. Can I borrow it for some days?

Abel: Of course. Here it is.

Mary: Thank you.

12. Transcription of the dialogue

Agent: Good afternoon! Where are you flying today?

Dan: Los Angeles.

Agent: May I have your passport, please?

Dan: Here you go.

Agent: Are you checking any bags?

Dan: Just this one.

Agent: OK, please place your bag on the scale.

Dan: I have a stopover in Chicago – do I need to pick up my luggage there?

Agent: No, it'll go straight to Los Angeles. Here are your boarding passes – your flight leaves from gate 15A and it'll begin boarding at 3:20. Your seat number is 26E.

Dan: Thanks.

13. Discuss the role of phonetics in oral communication.