

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION
CAREER RELATED FIRST DEGREE PROGRAMME 2(a) (CBCS System)
COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

SEMESTER II

2013 admissions

Vocational Course II - PHONETICS: CG 1271

Time: Three hours

Maximum Marks: 80

CONTINUOUS EVALUATION (INTERNAL) (CE)

Maximum of 20 marks for CE

1. Attendance – 5 marks
2. Assignment - 5 marks
3. Test paper (only one) – 10 marks

END SEMESTER EVALUATION

External written exam to be conducted by the University

I. Very short answer type

10 questions covering all the four modules.

Answer all the questions.

Each question to be answered in a word or a sentence

Mark distribution: $10 \times 1 = 10$

II. Short answers

8 questions out of 12 - the questions will be based on all the four modules..

Each question to be answered in a short paragraph not exceeding 50 words

Mark distribution: $8 \times 2 = 16$

III. Short essays or paragraphs

6 questions out of 9 - the questions will be based on all the four modules.

Each question to be answered in a paragraph not exceeding 100 words

Mark distribution: $6 \times 4 = 24$

IV. Long essays

2 questions out of 4 – question 35 on transcription is compulsory; choose one from 32, 33 & 34.

Each question to be answered in about two to three pages [except question number 35].

Mark distribution: $2 \times 15 = 30$

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

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Model Question Paper

Time: 3 hours

Total marks: 80

Answer all the questions

I. Answer all the ten questions, each in a word or one sentence.

1. What is Phonetics?
2. What do you understand by RP?
3. What is articulatory phonetics?
4. What is glottis and where is it located?
5. Give the orthographic version of 'traffic'.
6. How many fricatives are there in English? List them.
7. What are suprasegmentals? Give an example..
8. What do you understand by accent?
9. What is the difference between intrusive 'r' and retroflex 'r'?
10. How many syllables are there in the word 'photographical'?

II. Answer any eight of the following questions in about one or two sentences each:

11. What is BBC English?
12. What is a passive articulator?
13. What is meant by acoustic phonetics?
14. What are the various divisions of the tongue in phonetics?
15. Break the following passage into sense groups:
Never say 'Never Mind', especially when you are a mom or dad. A sharp mind is the best thing that can happen to your kids. But, minding the mind is never so easy. Help your child probe his mind—its every nook and cranny, and wall them with steel, and fill them with energy, overflowing. Tomorrow's wonder kids are today's 'mind kids'.
16. What is a triphthong? Give two examples.
17. Distinguish between voiced and voiceless sounds with examples.
18. Mark intonation in the following sentences:
"How strange is life!"
"Good morning! How are all of you?"
19. What is stress? Mark the stress in the word 'examination'.
20. What is juncture? Exemplify it.

21. Transcribe the sentence: “That was a cold day.”
22. Transcribe the following: Genre, wool, content (verb), examination, photo

(2 × 8 = 16 marks)

III. Answer any six of the following in about 100 words:

23. Write a short note on the phonetic features of Indian English.
24. Transcribe any ten of the following:
Order, ruler, contended, castle, remarkable, says, gasp, gossip, anatomy, ghost, sincere.
25. Define and exemplify syllabic structure. Divide the following words into syllables:
Can, utopia, willing, determination, offspring
26. Consonantal clusters in English.
27. Write a short note on the semantic function of intonation.
28. Word stress in English.
29. The difference between Malayalam and English speech sounds.
30. What is the role of the language lab in learning Phonetics?
31. Mark the sentence stress in the following:

A multicellular organism, even the simplest one, contains different kinds of cells. It grew from a single zygote by cell division. This division conserves the number of chromosomes and the quantity of DNA. Although all the cells contain the same DNA, there are some differences in their roles and their contents. We have shown that, in a chapter about cell differentiation, genes are expressed only in the cells that require their expression, and when they are needed. A gene for insulin is present in all the cells of the organism, but insulin is produced only in the pancreas. Insulin is produced in the pancreas in response to certain levels of glucose in the blood.

(4 × 6 = 24 marks)

IV. Write an essay on any two [choose one from 32, 33 & 34, in about two to three pages; **question 35 is compulsory].**

32. What is phonology? Discuss with respect to phonemes, suprasegmentals and allophones.
33. What is phonetics? Also discuss the air stream mechanisms and the organs of speech with appropriate diagrams and examples.
34. How do you classify speech sounds? Discuss with examples.
35. Transcribe the following marking sentence stress:

The Titanic came face to face with its icy adversary, and went down-both in the bitterly cold water and the annals of history. No other ship or maritime disaster conjures up as many immortal images as the “unsinkable” *Titanic*. The ship has been the recurring subject of documentaries, books, and movies, while explorations continue to probe around its corpse on the Atlantic’s floor. Although its fate is universally known, the causes of its doom are not. How did it really go down? Was it humanity’s hubris that forced this floating monument to high living into an icy crag? The reason the disaster occurred, as some 1,500 people died on that grim evening, was varied. A number of factors came into play at the right time in the right order, and led the ship to its doom.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)