NF-110

December-2015
B.A., Sem.-V
CC-305 : English
(EA : Introduction to English Language and Spoken English)

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 70

SECTION-I

1. (a) Evaluate the general characteristics of English Language. 14

OR

(b) Examine in detail the Indo-European family of languages and its various characteristics.

2. Write linguistic notes on any seven of the following : 14
   Camouflage, Restaurant, Bolshevik, Assassin, Fascism, Guillotine, Circus, Status quo,
   O.K, Khaki

SECTION-II

3. Write short notes on any two of the following : 14
   (1) Emotive and Symbolic language
   (2) Prosodic features
   (3) The Syllable
   (4) Production of speech

4. Transcribe the following words into phonetic script : 14
   Shoulder, reduce, bottle, carriage, perfect, card, look, before, home, might, these, keys,
   finger, sea.
5. Complete the following choosing the right options given:

(1) Which language is used to state facts?
(a) Indicative (b) Emotive
(c) Outer (d) Inner

(2) The energy for the production of speech is generally provided by the_____.
(a) trachea (b) heart
(c) air-stream (d) brain

(3) Vowels that do not change their quality are called_____.
(a) vowel glides (b) pure vowels
(c) phonemes (d) diphthongs

(4) / t, d, s, z, n, l/ are _____ sounds.
(a) plosive (b) labio-dental
(c) alveolar (d) velar

(5) The_____ used ‘oratio’ and ‘ratio’ for the power of speech and power of
thought.
(a) Greeks (b) Romans
(c) Germans (d) Italians

(6) _____ relates to the note of the voice as determined by the frequency of
vibration of the vocal cords.
(a) Breadth (b) Stress
(c) Length (d) Pitch

(7) _____ is a symbol of ‘zero’ originally derived from Arabic vocabulary.
(a) Cipher (b) Circus
(c) Cinder (d) Circle

(8) Alveolar sound is articulated by the blade of the tongue against the_____.
(a) lips (b) soft palate
(c) teeth-ridge (d) hard palate

(9) The Indo-European family of languages was formerly called_____.
(a) Indo-Japanese (b) Indo-Germanic
(c) Indo-Russian (d) Indo-Chinese

(10) The phonetic transcription of ‘castle’ is_____.
(a) / kæsəl / (b) / kasəl /
(c) / kaːsəl / (d) / kæsəl /
(11) _____ word is taken from the language of Australian bushmen.
   (a) Bogus  (b) Boycott  
   (c) Bolshevik  (d) Boomerang

(12) Every language has a limited number of distinctive sound-units called _____.
   (a) syllable  (b) allophones  
   (c) phonemes  (d) phonetics

(13) ‘Aryan’ originated from the Sanskrit word ‘Aryas’ meaning _____.
   (a) sincere  (b) noble  
   (c) brave  (d) smart

(14) The larynx is also referred to as _____.
   (a) trachea  (b) voice-box  
   (c) pharynx  (d) uvula

FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY

4. Fill in the blanks: (any seven)  
   (1) One or more phonemes form the next higher unit called _____.
   (2) _____ is a system of communication through speech.
   (3) The end of the soft palate is called _____.
   (4) A vowel glide with consonant function is called _____.
   (5) There are _____ main groups of Indo-European languages.
   (6) Written language is an attempt to represent the spoken language by _____ symbols.
   (7) The word ‘kindergarten’ has been borrowed from _____ language.
   (8) In the production of _____, the air comes out freely through the mouth without any obstruction or audible friction.
   (9) _____ were fair-skinned people who brought Hindu civilization to India from the North.

______________
1. Write a detailed note on Juliet Mitchell’s analysis of feminist narratives as double-voiced narratives. 

OR

Comment critically on the way in which Mitchell discusses narrative authority in Wuthering Heights?

2. How does Elaine Showalter explain the relationship between feminist literary criticism and women’s language? 

OR

Comment on Showalter’s use of biography to make a critique of Woolf’s concept of androgyny.


OR

Write a detailed note on notions of ‘sanity’ and ‘madness’ in That Long Silence.

4. Write notes on any two:
   (a) Womanism
   (b) Indian feminism
   (c) Feminism

5. Identify the correct option:
   (1) Mitchell begins her essay with a scenario from psychoanalysis to explore the nature of
       (a) Women’s writing (b) Women’s language (c) Women’s narratives (d) Women’s culture
   (2) Woolf’s concept of androgyny, according to Showalter, is an attempt to evade
       (a) Her femininity (b) Her femaleness (c) Her neurosis (d) Her bisexuality
(3) In Mitchell’s essay, narratorial authority is undermined with examples from
   (a) Jane Eyre   (b) Sense and sensibility
   (c) Wuthering Heights   (d) Agnes Grey

(4) The subject-in-process is a concept used by Juliet Mitchell to explain the work of _____ in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
   (a) autobiographers   (b) Women autobiographers
   (c) Male novelists   (d) Essayists

(5) Showalter’s essay indicates that the treatment for Woolf’s psychological ‘disorder’ was
   (a) The rest cure   (b) Lobotomy
   (c) Psychoanalysis   (d) Electric shocks

(6) The discourse of the hysteric refers to
   (a) The language of the mad
   (b) The double voiced quality of women’s language
   (c) The language of psychoanalysis
   (d) Hystera

(7) Mohan is seen by Jaya as rarely being
   (a) sensitive   (b) truthful
   (c) employed   (d) masculine

(8) Jaya is surprised at the ease with which Kamat
   (a) Points out the flaws in her writing
   (b) Says her name
   (c) Discusses his life
   (d) Deals with his loneliness

(9) Jaya discusses Kamat with
   (a) Mukta   (b) Nayana
   (c) Neelima   (d) Mohan

(10) What Kusum represents for Jaya is the assurance of her own
     (a) Madness   (b) Normalcy
     (c) Happiness   (d) Financial well being

(11) Ravi wants Jaya to talk to
     (a) Alisha   (b) Asha
     (c) Asish   (d) Anisha

(12) The first owner of the Dadar flat was a
     (a) Hindu man   (b) Muslim man
     (c) Poor man   (d) Pakistani man

(13) Before getting married, Jaya is reminded that a husband is a
     (a) Burden   (b) Sheltering tree
     (c) Necessary evil   (d) Necessary problem

(14) Kamat does not want to take responsibility for Jaya’s
     (a) Angry stories   (b) Sensual stories
     (c) Seeta column   (d) Stories
1. (a) Write in detail about cinema as an art form and also provide details about the aspects that make it an art form.  
(b) Write at length a critical note on the history of the evolution of Indian cinema.  

2. (a) Provide detailed history of the growth of Hindi cinema.  
(b) Write a detailed critical note on the role and contribution of regional cinema towards making of Indian cinema.  

3. (a) Compare the theme of the novel *The Guide* and movie ‘Guide’ while bringing out similarities and differences of treatment in the both.  
(b) Discuss at length about the end of the novel *The Guide* and movie ‘Guide’.  

4. Write short notes on any two of the following:  
   (a) Anti-hero  
   (b) Cinematography  
   (c) Art films  
   (d) Popular cinema  

5. Choose the correct alternative from the options given below each:  
   (1) In which fictional town is the novel *The Guide* located?  
      (a) Malgudi  
      (b) Kanthapura  
      (c) Phoenix  
      (d) New Delhi  
   (2) The novel *The Guide* won which of the following awards?  
      (a) Nobel Prize  
      (b) Sahitya Akademy Award  
      (c) Booker Prize  
      (d) Sangeet Natak Academy Award
(3) What is the profession of Rosie’s husband Marco?
   (a) Builder    (b) Painter
   (c) Archaeologist (d) Sculptor

(4) In which year is the novel *The Guide* published?
   (a) 1968    (b) 1955
   (c) 1965    (d) 1958

(5) Which of the following novels is not written by R.K. Narayan?
   (a) Coolie    (b) Swami and Friends
   (c) The Financial Express (d) The English Teacher

(6) Which highest award was R.K. Narayan conferred with?
   (a) Padma Sri    (b) Padma Vibhushan
   (c) Padma Bhushan (d) Kamal Padma

(7) In which year was the film ‘Guide’ made?
   (a) 1955    (b) 1968
   (c) 1965    (d) 1958

(8) The music in the film ‘Guide’ was given by which of the following musicians?
   (a) A.R. Rahman (b) Shankar Jaikishan
   (c) Illaiyah Raja (d) S.D. Burman

(9) Who is the author of the novel *Water* on which is based the film ‘Water’?
   (a) Deepa Mehta (b) Arundhati Roy
   (c) Kundanika Kapadia (d) Shashi Deshpande

(10) Who has made the film ‘Raja Harishchandra’, the first silent feature film of India?
    (a) Dev Anand (b) Dadasaheb Phalke
    (c) Guru Dutt (d) Mira Nair

(11) Which of the following movies is based on Shakespeare’s play *Macbeth*?
    (a) Haider (b) Dosti
    (c) Maqbool (d) Yarana

(12) On which novel is the movie ‘3 Idiots’ based?
    (a) Untouchable (b) 3 Mistakes in My Life
    (c) Yaar (d) Five Point Someone

(13) Who is the author of the novel *Tamas* on which is based the art film ‘Tamas’?
    (a) Bhism Sahni (b) Raja Rao
    (c) Vikram Seth (d) Salman Rushdie

(14) Who has directed the film ‘2 States’?
    (a) Karan Johar (b) Abhishek Varman
    (c) Chetan Bhagat (d) Arjun Kapoor