## **UNIT I**

##  **THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE**

1. Which theory of language origin is developed by Wilhelm Wundt and Sir Richard Paget?
	1. The pooh-pooh theory

#### The gesture theory

* 1. Onomatopoeia
	2. The ding-dong theory
1. The theory suggests that speech originates from man‟s attempt to imitate the characteristic sound of the creature/object he is referring to

#### Bow-wow theory

* 1. Ding-dong theory
	2. Pooh-pooh theory
	3. Gesture theory
1. Which theory holds that man’s earliest speech was produced by an attempt to imitate the sounds of creatures or objects?

#### Bow wow theory

* 1. Ding dong theory
	2. Pooh-pooh theory
	3. Gesture theory
1. What is the other name for Primitive Germanic?
	1. Esperanto

#### Teutonic

* 1. Italic
	2. Gothic
1. Which of the four dialects became the most dominant in the Old English period?
	1. Northumbrian
	2. Mercian

#### Wessex

* 1. Kentish
1. The four chief aspects of any language are –
	1. Grammar, Spelling, Vocabulary, and Idioms

#### Spelling, Vocabulary, Pronunciation, and Grammar

* 1. Grammar, Syntax, Vocabulary, and Spelling
	2. Grammar, Spelling, Syntax, Idioms
1. The Authorized Version/ King James Version of the Bible came out in

a) 1604

b) 1640

#### c) 1611

d) 1620

1. The modern grammatical system had come into existence by the end of the century.
	1. Fifteenth
	2. Sixteenth

#### Seventeenth

* 1. Eighteenth
1. The Norman Conquest of England was in the year

 a) 1660

#### b) 1066

c) 1166

d) 1661

1. Which dialect became the standard of Old English?

#### West Saxon

* 1. Kentish
	2. Celtic
	3. Yorkshire
1. The Scandinavians and Norsemen who settled in England spoke which language?
	1. Old English

#### Old Norse

* 1. Danish
	2. Swedish
1. After the Norman Conquest, which language became the language of courts and government?
	1. Latin
	2. Old English
	3. Norse

#### French

1. Who was the famous Old English writer who wrote *Canterbury Tales*?
	1. John Lydgate
	2. John Wyclif

#### Geoffrey Chaucer

* 1. John Babour
1. What was said to be the theory that came from automatic human responses to pain, fear, surprise, laugh etc
	1. Ding-dong Theory

#### Pooh-Pooh Theory

* 1. The Ta-ta Theory
	2. Bow-wow Theory
1. Which dialect attained prominence during the middle English period ?
	1. West Saxon

#### East Midland

* 1. Northern England
	2. East Saxon
1. Language is a social phenomenon.

#### True

* 1. False
	2. both (a) and (b)
	3. none of the above
1. Max Muller ,German Philologist is associated with -----

#### Bow -wow theory

* 1. Gesture theory
	2. Ding-Dong theory
	3. Pooh-Pooh theory
1. Anglo-Saxon is otherwise called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. New English
	2. British English

#### Old English

* 1. Middle English
1. Renaissance reached England about the year

a) 1300

b) 1400

#### c) 1500

d) 1700

1. Of the English language \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distinguish three main stages in its development.

#### Historians

* 1. Europeans
	2. Philosopher
	3. Foreigners
1. The Indo-European language was spoken around the area of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. The Baltic Sea
	2. The Dead Sea

#### The Black Sea

* 1. The Mediterranean Sea
1. The original language of Britain was

#### Celtic

* 1. Anglo-Saxon
	2. Norman
	3. Latin
1. The most important dialect during the Old English period was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Welsh

#### Wessex

* 1. Kentish
	2. Mercian
1. The Latin influence in Old English period was mainly due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. The Renaissance
	2. The Norman Conquest

#### Roman occupation

* 1. All of the above
1. The Norman Conquest of England began with the rule of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Alfred the Great

#### William of Normandy

* 1. Edward the Confessor
	2. Richard the Lionheart
1. The Renaissance and the coming of the printed book tended to set and standardize
	1. Grammar
	2. Vocabulary

#### Spelling

* 1. Pronunciation
1. Italian words also begin to make their appearance in English, especially in connection with music and the arts during the
	1. Old English period
	2. Middle English period

#### Renaissance

* 1. Modern period
1. Name the two languages spoken side by side during the Middle English period.

#### English and Norman- French

* 1. English and Celtic
	2. English and Latin
	3. English and Scandinavian
1. The most important dialect used during the Old English period is
	1. Celtic

#### East Midland

* 1. Wessex
	2. Anglo- Saxon
1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory traces all forms of speech utterance back to emotional interjections evoked by pain, surprise, pleasure, wonder etc.
	1. The bow- wow theory
	2. The ding- dong theory

#### The pooh- pooh theory

* 1. The gesture theory
1. We must realize that language is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Static
	2. Fixed
	3. Unvarying

#### Evolutionary

1. The best designation given to the parent language is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Aryan
	2. Indo- Germanic

#### Indo- European

* 1. Primitive Germanic
1. It is believed that the original Indo- European has split up into distinct language groups.
	1. Five
	2. Six
	3. Seven

#### Eight

1. Primitive Germanic split ultimately into three important branches they are;

#### Gothic, Scandinavian and West Germanic

* 1. Gothic, Celtic and Albanian
	2. Spanish, Rumanian and Portuguese
	3. Swedish, Danish and Icelandic
1. The Anglo Saxon belongs to the branch of the Indo European languages.
	1. Easter Sanskrit
	2. Celtic

#### Primitive Germanic

* 1. Romanic
1. The modern day ‘ sister’ comes from
	1. Old English ‘*sweostor’*
	2. Norse ‘*syster’*
	3. Norse ‘*storr’*
	4. The Sanskrit ‘*sita’*
2. In the year , English replaced French as the language of the law courts.

a) 1385

b) 1372

#### c) 1362

d) 1331

1. In the year, , the seat of the European learning, Constantinople, fell into the hands of the Turks.

a) 1643

#### b) 1453

c) 1673

d) 1667

1. Who established the beginnings of the modern English legal system?

#### The Normans

* 1. The French
	2. The Scandinavians
	3. The Germans

41. The English pronunciation dictionary was brought out by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Johnson

b)Collins

c) Fowler

d) Daniel Jones

42. ‘Competence’ and ‘Performance’ are the terms coined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Noam Chomsky

b) Bloomfield

c) Saussure

d) Caxton

43.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers the variant of a language used by an individual.

a) Register

b) Idiolect

c) Dialect

d) None of these

44. “To pass away” is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meaning “to die”.

a) Euphemism

b) Transference

c) Prudery

d) Formation

45. The process, where Vowels are elided and the consonants on either side of it are run together with the result that a syllable is lost, is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Differentiation

b) Telescoping

c) syncopation

d) Meta- Analysis

46. Which of the following theories of the origin of human speech is based on the imitation of sounds of creatures or objects?

a) Ding – Dong Theory

b) Pooh-Pooh Theory

 c) Bow-Wow Theory

 d) Gesture Theory

47. The study of inflection is

a) Free Morpheme

b) Bound Morpheme

 c) Accidence

d) Semantics

48. Which of the following was the result of Johann Gutenburg printing press?

a) An increase in the use of Latin

b) The writing of the books in vernacular

c) An abandonment of the movable type technology

d) The spreading of the newly written words the Magna Carta.

49. Nativistic theory is otherwise known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Ding – Dong Theory

 b) Pooh-Pooh Theory

c) Bow-Wow Theory

 d) Gesture Theory

50. ‘ ah’, ‘ooh’, ‘ouch’ is the emotional circumstances, and this instinctive sounds are the examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theory.

 a) Pooh-Pooh Theory

 b) Bow-Wow Theory

c) both a and b

d) none of the these

51.From which story we can now see the diversity of tongue?

a) story of man’s fall

b) Abraham & Sarah’s story

c) Cain & Abel’s Story

d) Story of the tower of Babel

52. In which book from the Bible, the stories of creation and flood have come?

a) Book of Psalms

b) Book of Genesis

c) Book of Job

d) Book of Proverb

53. When was generally agreed that the Indo- Europeans family was spoken by nomadic tribes?

a) 2000-3000 BC

 b) 2500 – 3500 BC

 c) 3000 – 3500 BC

 d) 4000 – 4500 BC

54. How many split up distinct language groups or dialects in Indo-European family?

a) 7

b) 8

c) 12

d) 15

55. Story of the tower of Babel comes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Book.

a) Book of Genesis

b) Book of Exodus

c) Book of Proverb

d) Book of revolution

56. Which region was now a day’s occupied by Lithuania and Hungary suggested as their home?

a) Red sea

b) Israel

c) Black sea

d) Bethlahem

57. The symbol / d / was used in Anglo – saxon and Gothic denote the sound of the modern English\_\_\_

a) dh

b) th

c) z

d) w

58. Who said ‘Five is the same word as hand’?

a) Prof. Lloyd James

b) Sir.Elliot Smith

c) Dr. Henry Bett

d) None of these

59. What is the Latin word for pebble?

a) Pedem

b) Calculus

c) Pater

d) Caput

60) In which book Dr. Henry Bett points out ‘Fie is the same word as hand in the speech of Labrador at one end of the world and of siam at the other’?

a) Wanderings among words

b) speech organs

c) Linguistics

d) None of these

**UNIT – I**

**ANSWER KEY**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. b | 11. b | 21. c | 31. c | 41. d | 51. d |
| 2. a | 12. d | 22. a | 32. d | 42. a | 52. b |
| 3. a | 13. c | 23. b | 33. c | 43. b | 53. c |
| 4. b | 14. b | 24. c | 34. d | 44. a | 54. b |
| 5. c | 15. b | 25. b | 35. a | 45. c | 55. a |
| 6. b | 16. a | 26. b | 36. c | 46. c | 56. c |
| 7. c | 17. a  | 27. c | 37. b | 47. c | 57. b |
| 8. c | 18. c | 28. c | 38. c | 48. b | 58. c |
| 9. b | 19. c | 29. a | 39. b | 49. a | 59. b |
| 10. a | 20. a | 30. b | 40. a | 50. a | 60. a |

**UNIT II**

**THE OLD ENGLISH PERIOD**

1- One of the oldest poems in English, Beowulf is written by

A-Caedmon

B-Cynewulf

C-Bede

D- Unknown

2-The monster Grendel appears in the poem

A-Widshit

B- Doer’s Lament

C-Beowulf

D-Walker

3- The poem Widshit probably the oldest in English is about

A- Personal Account of the minster’s life

B-Account of life of King

C-Both

D-None

4- The three——–tribes came to England in the middle of the 5th century.

A- Germanic

B-French

C-Italian

D-Greek

5- Which Germanic tribes came to England in the middle of the 5th century?

A-Jutes and Angle

B-Saxon

C-Both

D-None

6- Who is called ”father of our English learning”?

A- Bede

B-Cynewulf

C-King Alfred

7- Who wrote Ecclesiastical History of English People?

A- Bede

B-Cynewulf

C- King Alfred

D-None

8- Who wrote Paraphrase?

A- Caedmon

B-Cynewulf

C-Bede

D-None

9- The didactic poem, Christ is written by?

A- Cynewulf

B-Bede

C-Caedmon

D-None

10- Who translated Bede’s History into English in Anglo Saxon Period?

A-King Alfred

B-Bede

C-Caedmon

D-None

11- Who contributed to English/Saxon Chronicles?

A- King Alfred

B-Caedmon

C-Cynewulf

D-None

12- Alfred became the king of Wessex in?

A- 874

B-901

C-547

D-871

13- Harold, the last of the Saxon king defeated in—-

A- Battle of Hasting 1066

B-Battle of Wedmore 878

C-Both

D-None

14- Norman Conquest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A- Battle of Wedmore, 878

B- Battle of Hasting,1066

C-Both

D-None

15———-is considered as the National epic of England?

A- Beowulf

B-The Christ

C-Widshit

D-None

16. Pagan Literature —————.

A- Do not believe in God and Religion

B-Believe in Christianity

C-Believe in God

D-None

1. Timeline of Anglo-Saxon is———

A- 400-1000

B-455-1010

C-450-1066

D-None

18- Who wrote ‘The Fates of the Apostles and Elene’?

A- Cynewulf

B-Caedmon

C-Bede

D-Beowulf

19- Beowulf is based on the story of ———-?

A- A monster and king

B-A bird and King

C-People and King

D-None

20- Which is the oldest anglo-Saxon biblical poem?

A- Genesis

B-Daniel

C-Christ

D- Exodus

21- Which is the earliest poem in our literature?

A- Widshit

B- Beowulf

C-Decor

D-None

22- Beowulf is an

A- Poetry

B-Drama

C-Story

D- Epic

23- Beowulf consist of ———successive narratives.

A- Three

B-Two

C-Four

D-None

24- Which poem depict mostly vividly the tribal life and rites of ancient days?

A- Beowulf

B-Widshit

C- The Seafarer

D-None

25- The oldest Epic in Germanic literature is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A- The Seafarer

B- Widshit

C- Beowulf

D-None

26- The line ‘Came on the dark night gliding, the shadowy prowler’ has been taken from

A- Beowulf

B- Widshit

C- The Seafarer

D-None

27- The character of Heorranda appears in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A- Beowulf

B- Deor

C-Widshit

D-None

28- Bede wrote his Eccelestical History in

A- English

B-French

C-Greek

D- Latin

29-Caedmon is a write from

A-8th Century

B-6th Century

 C-7th Century

D-9th Century

30- Who is known as the Anglo-Saxon Milton?

A- Caedmon

B-Bede

C-Cynewulf

D-None

31-Which one of the following is not a poem by Caedmon?

A- The Christ

B-Dream of the Road

C- The Judith

D-None

32- The poem ‘The Christ’ was written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A- Bede

 B- Cynewulf

 C-Caedmon

 D-None

33- During the Anglo Saxon period in England Anglican came from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Germany
2. Rome

C- Greek

D-None

34- The first English Public School were found by

A- William Duke

B-The Venerable Bede

C- Alfred The Great

D-None

35- A written literature began to evolve in Britain with the coming of the?

A- Christian Churches

B-Danes

C-Romans

D-None

36- Alfred the Great managed to unify Britain temporarily by

A-Defeating the Danes

B- Pushing back the celts

C-Both

D-None

37- The first German people who invade Britains and settled there were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A- Romans

B- Jutes

C-Normans

D-None

38- One of the principal functions of Anglo-Saxon poet was to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A- Recites songs and tales

B-Provide dance music

C-Dance

D-None

39-St. Augustine came to England from—–

A- Germany

B- Rome

C-Both

D-None

40- The first Archbishop of Canterbury was

A- Saint Augustine

B-Saint Munro

C-Both

D-None

41- Who introduced Christianity to Britains ?

A- Romans

B-German

C-American

D-None

42- Where did the Saxon originally come from?

A- Western Germany

B-Eastern Germany

C-None

D- Northern Germany

43- Poetry of Anglo-Saxon was passed down through what means?

A- Oral Tradition

B-Written

C-Both

D-None

44- Who were the original inhabitant of Britains?

A- Celtes

B-Roman

C-Jutes

D-None

45- The Celts believed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A- Antithesis

B- Polytheist

C-Both

D-None

46- What did the Anglo-Saxon call Britains?

A- Anglo Land

B-England

C-America

D-None

47- Who is the famous Celtic King?

A- King Alfred

B-King Alfonso

C-None

48-Besides being a poet Alfred is a great

A- Poet

B-Dancer

C- Gower

D-None

49- Alfred King died in

A-901 AD

B-900 AD

C-903 AD

D-None

50- ‘Praises of Virginity’ has been written by

A- Aldhelm

B-Bede

C-Alcuin

D-None

51. Jacob Grimm was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 19th century

a) London scholar

 b) French scholar

c) German scholar

 d) Dutch scholar

52. Verner was a \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) German philologist

b) Spanish philologist

c) Danish philologist

d) Scottish philologist

53. How many branches had primitive Germanic?

a) 2

 b) 5

 c) 7

 d) 3

54.English language comes under which group of primitive Germanic?

 a) Gothic

 b) Scandinavian

 c) West Germanic

d) None of these

55. WShich language had the records of Christian gospels by Bishop Ulfilas?

 a) Gothic

 b) Scandinavian

 c) West Germanic

 d) Latin

56. Bishop Ulfilas, lived from \_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ A.D

 a)311 to 401

 b) 311 to 381

 c) 211 to 281

 d) None of these

57. Scandinavian is sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_

a) Swedish

 b) Danish

c) Norse

d) None of these

58) \_\_\_\_\_\_ has given us model Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Icelandic.

 a) Gothic

 b) Scandinavian

 c) West Germanic

 d) None of these

59) What is the Latin expression of the modern English word ‘acre’ ?

 a)ager

 b) edere

 c) aim

 d) den

60) What is the Latin expression of the modern English word kin?

 a) Gents

b) Gens

 c) Gem

 d) Genu

**UNIT – II**

**ANSWER KEY**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. d | 11. a | 21. b | 31. a | 41. a | 51. c |
| 2. c | 12. d | 22. d | 32. b | 42. d | 52. c |
| 3. a | 13. a | 23. a | 33. a | 43. a | 53. d |
| 4. a | 14. b | 24. a | 34. c | 44. a | 54. c |
| 5. c | 15. a | 25. c | 35. a | 45. b | 55. a |
| 6. a | 16. a | 26. a | 36. a | 46. a | 56. c |
| 7. a | 17. c | 27. b | 37. b | 47. a | 57. c |
| 8. a | 18. a | 28 d. | 38. a | 48. c | 58. b |
| 9. a | 19. a | 29. c | 39. b | 49. a | 59. a |
| 10. a | 20. d | 30. a | 40. a | 50. a | 60. b |

**UNIT-III**

**THE MIDDLE ENGLISH PERIOD**

1. Vowels glides are also called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Diphthongs
3. Monophthongs
4. Both (a) and (b)
5. None of these
6. Complex Speech Sound that begins with one Vowel and gradually changes to another vowel with in the same syllable is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Gliding Vowels
8. Semi Vowels
9. Cardinal Vowels
10. Monophthongs
11. Examples of Semi Vowels words in English are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Yes
13. West
14. Cry
15. All the above
16. Language are classified into Morphological and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. Syntactical
18. Genealogical
19. Organic
20. Verbal.
21. Morphologically Languages are classified into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. 1
23. 2
24. 3
25. 4
26. Sanskrit and Greek comes under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_group
27. Isolating
28. Inflectional
29. Amalgamating
30. None of these
31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are also called as retroflex Sounds
32. Cerebrals
33. Larynx
34. Vocal cards
35. Adam’s Apple
36. The oldest Literature of Indo European Family is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
37. Vedas
38. Ramayana
39. Mahabharatha
40. Upanishads
41. Primitive Sounds may have been imitaions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
42. The natural sounds
43. Genetic sounds
44. Genetic source
45. None of these
46. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is dropped to a lower position in humans because of upright posture, creating the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
47. Glottis, Larynx
48. Larynx, Pharynx
49. Wind Pipe, Pharynx
50. Glottis fairness
51. The dialect that is supported by institutions as government recognitions as being the correct form of the language in schools is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
52. Regional Dialect
53. Dialect
54. Standard Dialect
55. None of these
56. By whom ‘The Dialect Test’ was designed and compared.
57. Joseph wright
58. C.C. Fries
59. A.C. Bough
60. Bloomfield
61. E-Language refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
62. English
63. Efficient
64. External
65. Emphatic
66. The principle Language of East Teutonic is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
67. Gothic
68. Scandinavian
69. East Germanic
70. West Germanic
71. Jacob Grimm, analyzed the consonant Change from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
72. German to Latin
73. Latin to English
74. Latin to German
75. German to English
76. Lexical change refers to a change in the meeting by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
77. Use of a word
78. Use of a letter
79. Use of a meaning
80. Use of a sound
81. Allophones are written between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brackets.
82. Circle
83. Square
84. Curly
85. None of the these
86. We need an air stream mechanism for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
87. Production of Speech
88. Production of breath
89. Both (a) and (b)
90. None of these
91. When one sound is given by two consonants, it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
92. Vowel Sound
93. Consonant Sound
94. Single Sound
95. Consonant Cluster

20. Which of the following has / i:/ Sound?

1. Car
2. Seat
3. Fit
4. Books
5. Which is the example of Consonant Cluster?
6. Sea
7. Guard
8. Guilty
9. Play
10. The Word “Doctor” has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Two Syllables with Stress on One
12. Two Syllables with stress on Both
13. Two Syllables with Stress on First
14. Two Syllables with Stress on Second
15. “The Change of Pitch of Voice” is Called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Stress
17. Pause
18. Rhythm
19. Intonation
20. According to Phonetic Method, the unit of a word is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. Sentence
22. Word
23. Sound
24. Letter

25 .Identify the old English words and their modern meanings.

1. Brim- Ocean
2. Cyning – King
3. Bearn – Child
4. All the above

26.Which language is closest to old English?

1. Old Frisian
2. Old Saxon
3. Both (a) and (b)
4. None of these

27.The Authorized version of Bible came into the existence in 1611, by the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_\_

1. James 1
2. William Caxton
3. Tyndale
4. James 2

28.Blooms Field wrote a famous book named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Grammar
2. Language
3. Science
4. Anatomy

29. Anglo – Norman Period lasted from?

a)1100 to1350

b)1150 to 1300

c)1066 to 1350

d)none

30. Middle English Period was?

a)Transition

b)Experience

c)Transition and Experience

d)None

31. After the Norman Conquest, French remained the language of the upper Classes, of Courts, of Schools and Literature?

a)For four Centuries

b) ) For three Centuries

c) ) For five Centuries

d) ) For six Centuries

32. Ancrene Riwle is a manual of instruction for?

a) Women who have chosen to live as religious recluses

b)priest who have chosen to live as religious recluses

c) Men who have chosen to live as religious recluses

d) Nun who have chosen to live as religious recluses

33. Ancrene Riwle was produced early in the?

a) fourteenth Century.

b) Thirteenth Century.

c) fifteenth Century.

d) sixteenth Century.

34. In which dialect of Middle English is ‘Orm’s Ormulum’ Written?

 a) East Midland

 b) Iceland

 c)German

 d) Dutch

35. The Chief religious and Didactic poems of Middle English period are?

 a) The Flea

 b) The pulley

 c)Nightingale

 d) The Owl and The Nightingale, Ormulum and The Cursor Mundi

36. What is meant by Courtly Literature?

 a) Between friends

 b) It Frequently refers to love – making and amorous relation between Knights and their beloveds.

 c) Between beloveds

 d) None of these

37.Poem ‘The Pearl’ is a mixture of ?

1. Allegory and symbolism
2. Allegory
3. Symbolism
4. None of these

38.University of Cambridge was chartered in?

 a) 1130

 b) 1230

 c) 1330

 d)1400

39.Which two poets besides Chaucer are the eminent figures of Richardian poetry?

 a) John Guwer

 b) John Guwer and William Langland

 c) John wycliffe

 d) William Langland

40.First recorded miracle plays in England in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 a) 1100 A.D

 b)1200AD

 c)1300AD

 d) 1400AD

41.The Miracle and Morality plays were popular in?

 a) Anglo-Saxon

 b) Modern English

 c) None

 d) Middle English Period

42.The Matter of England, The Matter of Britain and The Matter of Rome, the Great are the chief romances of?

 a) Middle English Period

 b) Modern English

 c) None

 d) Old English Period

43.Who wrote the History of the Kings of Britain?

1. chaucer
2. Spenser
3. Geoffrey of Monmouth
4. George Herbert

44.Which medieval text revealed the secrets of after life?

 a) Dante’s Divine Comedy

 b) Beowulf

 c) Ode to a Nightingale

 d) None of the above

45.Which languages co-existed in Anglo-Norman England?

 a) Greek

 b) Latin, French. English and Celtic

 c) Norse

 d) Modern English

46.Which twelfth century poet indebted to Breton storytellers for narratives?

 a) William Langland

 b) Samuel Buttler

 c) John wycliffe

 d) Marie de France and DeTroyes

47.A lot of medieval books were destroyed in?

 a) )The dissolution of the monasteries in the 1430s

 b) The dissolution of the monasteries in the 1730s

 c) The dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s

 d) ) The dissolution of the monasteries in the 1600s

48.What was vellum?

a)Parchment made of animal skin

 b) Parchment made of human skin

 c) Parchment made of fish

 d) None

49.Words from which language began to enter English Vocabulary around the time of the Norman conquest in 1066?

 a) Japanese

 b) Celtic

 c) Spanish

 d) French

50.Towards the close of which century did English replace French as the language of conducting business in parliament and in court of law?

* 1. 14th

#### 15th

* 1. 16th
	2. 17th

51.How many distinctive speech sounds or phonemes are there in English (Received Pronunciation of England or RP English)?

* 1. 42

#### 44

* 1. 46
	2. 48

52.All English sounds are produced with

* 1. velaric air-stream
	2. ingressive glotallic air-stream

#### pulmonic egressive air-stream

* 1. none of the above

53.Which of these terms refers to the study of speech sounds of a given language and their function within the sound system of that language?

* 1. Phonetics

#### Phonology

* 1. Syntax
	2. Morphology

54.Phoneme means the unit in the sound system of a language.

* 1. stressed

#### smallest

* 1. longest
	2. most prominent

55. The English phonology has

* 1. 44 consonants & 20 vowels
	2. 34 consonants & 20 vowels
	3. 20 consonants & 24 vowels

#### 24 consonants & 20 vowels

56. What kind of air-stream mechanism does the English language use?

* 1. Pulmonic ingressive

#### Pulmonic eggressive

* 1. Glotallic ingressive
	2. Glotallic eggressive
1. During the production of speech sounds, when air is made to move out of the lungs we say that there is

#### an egressive pulmonic airstream

* 1. an ingressive pulmonic airstream
	2. subglottal pressure.
	3. A laryngo-coccal pressure

 58. From where the earliest records of Scandinavian found in 4th century A.D?

a) Statues

b) Epistolary novels

c) Epistles

d) Runic inscriptions

 59. In the Contemporary of Chaucer who is regarded as the most original and

 powerful prose writer of the times is

 a) John Wycliffe

 b) John of Treviso

 c) W. Langland

 d) John Gower

60. In Chaucer’s times the Peasant Revolt (1381) resulted in the

a) dethronement of the king

 b) demolition of church as an institution

c) end of serfdom

d) none of these

**UNIT – III ANSWER KEY**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.a | 11.c | 21.d | 31.b | 41.d | 51.b |
| 2.a | 12.a | 22.c | 32.a | 42.a | 52.c |
| 3.d | 13.c | 23.d | 33.b | 43.c | 53.b |
| 4.b | 14.a | 24.d | 34.a | 44.a | 54.b |
| 5.c | 15.c | 25.d | 35.d | 45.b | 55.d |
| 6.b | 16.a | 26.c | 36.b | 46.d | 56.b |
| 7.a | 17.b | 27.a | 37.a | 47.c | 57.a |
| 8.a | 18.a | 28.b | 38.b | 48.a | 58.d |
| 9.a | 19.b | 29.c | 39.b | 49.d | 59.a |
| 10.b | 20.b | 30.c | 40.a | 50.a | 60.c |

**UNIT: IV**

 **THE EVOLUTION OF STANDARD ENGLISH**

1. The spirit of new learning in the transitional period from the medieval to the modern was chiefly the influence of

 a)French Renaissance

 b) Italian Renaissance

 c) German Renaissance

 d) All of the above

2. John Gower’s Confessio Amantis (1384), “An encyclopedia of the Art of Love”, was written in

 a) Latin

 b) French

 c) English

 d) Anglo-Saxon

3. The history of English language has traditionally divided into \_\_\_\_\_ main periods

 a) 1

 b) 2

 c) 3

 d)4

4. The three traditional periods of the languages are \_\_\_\_

 a) Old English

 b)Middle English

 c) Modern English

 d) All the above

5. \_\_\_\_\_ English is characterised by the strong influence of French following the Norman Conquest

 a) Old English

 b)Middle English

 c) Modern English

 d) All the above

6. The Renaissance brought great changes to the vocabulary in the period of \_\_\_\_\_

 a) Clearly Modern English period

 b) Anglo-Saxon

 c) Both a and b

 d) None of these

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ lone words were mostly connected in the period of early modern English

 a) Latin

 b) Centic

 c) Gothic

 d) Irish

8. Which is NOT a Latin word?

 a) Education

 b)Drama

 c) Scientific

 d) Function

9. Only towards the end of the \_\_\_ century English became one more language of the whole country

 a) 14th C

 b)15th C

 c) 16th C

 d) 17th C

10. \_\_\_\_\_ words are found in every section of the vocabulary

 a) American

 b) Latin

 c) French

 d) Greek

11. Which is NOT a Greek word?

 a) Comedy

 b) Tragedy

 c)Drama

 d) Theory

12. In which century English borrowed the words from an increasing number of language

 a) 14th C

 b)15th C

 c) 16th C

 d) 17th C

13. In the language group French, Spanish and Italian are called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 a) Romantic

 b) Conventional

 c)Historical

 d)None of this

14. Which language is particulary dominant in the field of music?

 a) Celtic

 b)Italian

 c)Gothic

 d)Scandinavian

15. Many other varieties of English words are around the world, including the example of \_\_\_\_

 a) Australian English

 b) Indian English

 c) Caribbean English

 d) All the above

16. Modern English have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English roots.

 a) Old

 b)Middle

 c) Both (a) and (b)

 d) None of these

17. There was a kind of linguistic class division in the period of middle English, where the lower classes spoke English and the upper classes spoke \_\_\_\_\_

 a) French

 b) Latin

 c) Greek

 d) None of these

18. The main difference between early modern English and present modern English is\_\_\_\_

 a) Spelling

 b) Pronunciation

 c) Vocabulary

 d) All the above

19. What are the principle factors of arising many more English words to the present situation?

 a) Industrial Revolution

 b) Technological factors

 c) Both (a) and (b)

 d) None of these

20. What is an identification of middle English period?

a) English became dominant on Britain the 14th C

b) English language adopted Foreign words from many countries

c) English replaces French as the language of law

d) The Great Vowel shift begins

21. Which are the languages are Not included in the Group of Indo-European branches?

a) Basque

b) Finnish

c) Estonian and Hungarian

d) All the above

22. \_\_\_\_\_ Law (or) the first sound shift, helps to explain the consonant changes from Proto-Indo-

European to Germanic.

1. Grimm’s Law
2. Two tense verbal system
3. Fixed Stress
4. Verner’s Law

23.Eventually, combined to form the word ‘most’ which is still used before adjectives in the superlative even today. This is one of the General objectives of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

1. Old English & Modern English
2. Old English & Middle English
3. Old English
4. Modern English

24. “ If no determiner preceded the adjective then the strong endings were used. They also

Agreed in Gender”. The above statement is one of the example of the below objectives.

a) One of the aims of old English

b) One of the aims of middle English

c)of the aims of modern English

d) None of these

25.What are the new symbols of middle English letters were added?

a)v

b) u

c) both (a) and (b)

d) None of these

26. In the pronunciation changes, there were dialect differences between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

a) North and South

b) East and West

c) North and West

d)West and East

27.\_\_\_\_ played a very significant and important role in establishing English as the national language of England.

a) William Caxton

 b)Harris

 c) Taylor

 d)None of these

28. According to the growth of English Caxton’s choice of the dialect of the south east midlands has given us the present form of

a) Standard English

b) Modern English

c) Eastern English

d) Western English

29. When the publication of \_\_\_\_ by Chaucer the English language had changed dramatically in form and grammar.

a) The Canterbury Tales

b) Beowulf

c)The Roman of the rose

d) None of these

30. In middle English the generalized plural maker became ‘S’ but it still compared with\_\_\_\_\_

a) H

b) S

c) N

d) R

31.\_\_\_\_ is the minor type of word formation by which a compound word is created by the reception.

a) Reduplication

b) Back Formation

c) Blending

d) None of these

32. Which period is known as the period of levelled inflections?

a) 1150 to 1500

 b) 1500 to 1600

 c) 1600 to 1700

 d) None of these

33. Which period is responsible for surnames were adopted by the English men?

a) Middle English period

b) Old English period

c) Modern Period

 d) Anglo Saxon

34.Jacob Grimm is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scholar

a) American

b) German

c) Italian

d) Scottish

35. Choose the alliterative phrases came from old English.

a) Kith and Kin

b) Might and Main

c) Fair or Foul

d) All the above

36. Pre- Chaucerian period is also called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Anglo Saxon

b) Old English

c) Anglo Norman

d) All the above

37.The most celebrated Anglo-Saxon King, and also the only English King to be given the title

“The Great” is \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) King Alfred

 b) Norsemen

c) James 1

d) None of these

 38. Angel land later came to be known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Switzerland

b) Netherlands

c) Scotland

d) England

39. Normans defeated Anglo Saxons at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Hastings

b) Edington

c)Both (a) and (b)

d) None of these

40. Old English poetry totally survived in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manuscripts.

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

41. One of the most important works of Anglo Saxon literature is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Beowulf

b) Juliana

 c) The fate of the Apostles

 d) The Seafarer

42. Which is NOT related to Anglo Saxons?

a) Epic Poetry

 b) Hagiography

c) Essays

d) Bible Translations

43. Which is NOT the literary techniques used in Anglo Saxon poetry?

a) Caesura

b) Alliteration

 c) Oxymoron

 d) Blank Verse

44. Which is the device or technique is made up of specialized metaphors?

a) Kinnings

 b) Simile

c) Onametopoia

d) Riddle

45. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ major dialects in middle English.

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

46. During middle English period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was a sacred language.

a) Latin

 b) French

 c) German

 d) Greek

47. Classical Latin is used by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Virgil

b) Cicero

c) Both (a) and (b)

d) None of these

48. English is not strictly a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language.

a) Phonetic

b) Phonemic

c) Non – Phonetic

d) Orthography

49. Greatest change in pronunciation happened in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ century

a) 14th C

b) 15th C

c) 16th C

d) 17th C

50. Which country is considered to be the birthplace of the Renaissance:

a) Italy

b) Spain

c) France

d) England

51. When the word ‘accent‟ is accented on the second syllable, it is a

 a)Verb

b) noun

c) pronoun

d) adjective

52.Accent makes the syllable on which it falls

* 1. Change
	2. Weak
	3. Vibrate
	4. Prominent

53.Accent or stress is important in English because it affects

* 1. Form
	2. meaning
	3. Both form and meaning
	4. None of the above

54. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the name given to the process, seen most clearly in the principal part of verbs, where by vowel sounds undergo a change according to whether they occur in a stressed or unstressed syllable.

#### Gradation

#### mutation

####  Consonant Shift

#### Stress modification

55.What is the correct transcription for the word “accident”?

1. /eksident/
2. /æksidænt/

#### /æksidənt/

1. /aksident/

56.A vowel which remains constant and does not glide is called a

* 1. triphthong
	2. diphthong

#### pure vowel

* 1. semi-vowel

57.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are located on the right hand side of each vowel pair of the IPA vowel Quadrilateral.

* 1. Unrounded vowels

#### Rounded vowels

* 1. Diphthongs.
	2. Monothongs

58.The descriptive label for the vowel [a] is

#### unrounded open front vowel

* 1. rounded open back vowel
	2. unrounded close front vowel
	3. rounded close front vowel

59.When there are two or more consonants occurring together in a word, they are called

#### consonant clusters

* 1. group consonants
	2. initial consonants.
	3. Consonant variation
1. For the production of speech sounds we need
	1. Air stream mechanism

#### Organs of speech

* 1. Lung air
	2. Articulation

**UNIT – IV**

**ANSWER KEY**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.b | 11.d | 21.d | 31.a | 41.a | 51.a |
| 2.c | 12.c | 22.a | 32.a | 42.c | 52.d |
| 3.c | 13.a | 23.b | 33.a | 43.c | 53.c |
| 4.d | 14.b | 24.a | 34.b | 44.a | 54.a |
| 5.b | 15.d | 25.c | 35.d | 45.d | 55.c |
| 6.a | 16.a | 26.a | 36.d | 46.a | 56.c |
| 7.a | 17.a | 27.a | 37.a | 47.c | 57.b |
| 8.b | 18.c | 28.a | 38.d | 48.a | 58.a |
| 9.b | 19.c | 29.a | 39.a | 49.c | 59.a |
| 10.c | 20.a | 30.c | 40.d | 50.a | 60.b |

**UNIT – V**

**THE GROWTH OF VOCABULARY**

1. The word “exam” is an example of the growth of vocabulary by –

* 1. Telescoping
	2. Back-formation

#### Abbreviation

* 1. Acquisition
1. Which of the following word is a Portmanteau word?

a) Nickname

#### b) Electrocute

c) Enthusiasm

d) Convivial

1. The word “boycott” originates from
	1. A popular boy-scout anthem
	2. Workers on strike in colonial cotton fields

#### An unpopular captain named Boycott

* 1. A German origin word
1. A term which at one time had a specialized and restricted meaning comes, in course of time, to have a wider application, is said to have undergone
	1. Specialisation

#### Generalisation

* 1. Polarisation
	2. Modification
1. The term “idiom\”” derived from Greek, means

#### Standing apart on its own

* 1. The words of the wise
	2. Having a great idea
	3. A state of being
1. Which of the following word is an example of imitation/onomatopoeia?

#### Giggle

* 1. Meddle
	2. Cradle
	3. Cuddle
1. The formation of the word “lunch” from the words “lump and hump” is an example of
	1. Telescoping

#### Portmanteau Words

* 1. Addition of Prefix/Suffix
	2. Acquisition
1. Euphemism refers to –
	1. Political Correctness

#### A figure of speech designed to conceal something repugnant or unpleasant

* 1. Usage of a double metaphor
	2. Joining two words together to form a new word
1. Which famous English poet is deeply involved in the movement towards“purer” English?
	1. Matthew Arnold
	2. John Keats

#### Lord Alfred Tennyson

* 1. Samuel Johnson
1. .The academic word “radius” has been incorporated into the English language from

#### Latin

* 1. Arabic
	2. Celtic
	3. German
1. Before 1756 the type of language we now call slang was designated as
	1. Portmanteau

#### Cant

* 1. Camouflage
	2. Balderdash

 12. A figure of speech by which one seeks to hide the real nature of something

 unpleasant or repugnant by giving it a less offensive name is

1. Polarisation
2. Extension
3. Specialisation
4. Euphemism

 13. Homonyms are

#### Words which are spelt and pronounced the same but which differ in meaning.

* 1. Words with a religious or political significance
	2. Words which undergo a change in meaning through specialisation
	3. Metaphorical expressions in English vocabulary.
1. The study of the historical evolution of the meaning of words is called
	1. Semiotics
	2. Phonetics
	3. Articulation

#### Semantics

1. Romance languages are languages that are derived from

#### Latin

* 1. French
	2. Germanic
	3. Scandinavian
1. Words like *alter, clerk,* and *monk* are influences of which language?
	1. French
	2. Germanic

#### Latin

* 1. Spanish
1. What are „loan words?‟
	1. Words which are borrowed and then given back

#### Words which have been adopted from other languages

* 1. Words which have no meaning in different languages
	2. None of the above
1. “Kindergarten” is an English loan word from which language?
	1. Latin

#### German

* 1. Norse
	2. Italian
1. The Romance languages which English adopted came from which language family

#### Indo-European

* 1. Germanic
	2. Celtic
	3. Baltic
1. The Roman settlement in England brought with it which religion that continued to have long influence on the English language?
	1. Islam
	2. Zoroastrianism
	3. Hinduism

#### Christianity

1. Which of these words is based on the phenomena, “Onomatopoeia”?

#### Cuckoo

* 1. Book
	2. Door
	3. Blackboard
1. Which of these people receives language as a means to interpret human experience?
	1. Anthropologist
	2. Sociologist

#### Philosopher

* 1. Students of literature
1. Before the term ‘slang' came into general use, such type of language was called
	1. jargon
	2. hackney

#### cant

* 1. none of the above
1. Which of these is the study of meaning of word, and the development of the meaning of words
	1. Morphemics
	2. Phonetics

#### Semantics

* 1. Syntax
1. When part of one word is combined with part of another in order to form a new word, it is called
	1. freak formation
	2. Syncopation

#### portmanteau words

* 1. false etymology
1. When a new meaning is given to an old word, with the old word meaning

 remaining intact, it is called

* 1. specialization

#### generalization

* 1. extension
	2. none of the above
1. A word which is formed in imitation of the sound it makes is called
	1. acronym
	2. metaphor

#### onomatopoeia

d.personification

1. The ancient method of word formation, which can be found in almost any language is:
	1. Abbreviation
	2. Corruption and misunderstanding
	3. Abbreviation

#### Addition of prefixes and suffixes

1. Formation of a new word when one part of one word is combined with part of another is called:
	1. Syncopation
	2. Telescoping
	3. Abbreviation

#### Portmanteau words

1. The word ‘box’ is an example of:

#### Specialization

* 1. Generalisation
	2. Extension
	3. Association of ideas
1. The real meaning of the word ‘traffic’ is:
	1. Vehicle
	2. Policeman
	3. Road

#### Trade

1. The word ‘Christian’ was originally a term of
	1. Pride
	2. Endearment

#### Derision

* 1. Euphemism
1. One of the most influential factors for the emergence of Standard English is
	1. The Renaissance
	2. Loan words

#### The invention of printing

* 1. The publication of Johnson‟s Dictionary
1. The word idiom, which is Greek in origin means
	1. Nonsensical

#### Standing apart on its own

* 1. Funny
	2. Difficult to understand
1. ‘Davy Jones’ locker is a metaphor connected with

#### The sea

* 1. The army and warfare
	2. Superstitions
	3. Sports and pastimes
1. The great influence of Latin in English is mainly due to
	1. The Roman occupation of Britain
	2. The early Christian missionaries
	3. The invention of printing

#### The Renaissance

1. The word ‘bungalow’ is of origin.

#### Indian

* 1. Arabic
	2. American
	3. Portuguese
1. The American influence upon British English was seen most after:
	1. World War I

#### World War II

* 1. The Vietnam War
	2. The Gulf War
1. The most important foreign contributions in English have come from .
	1. Latin, Celtic and Italian

#### Latin, French and Scandinavian

* 1. Latin, French and Italian
	2. Latin, Spanish and German
1. The term for words which have been adopted from foreign tongues is .
	1. Foreign words
	2. Onomatopoeia

#### Loan words

* 1. Polarization

41. The art of compiling dictionary is

a) Calligraphy

 b) Ethology

c) Ornithology

d) Encylopedia

42. Language is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ communication

a) Orbitary

b) Absolute Form

c) Oxly Method

d) Authentic Form

43. Consonants cannot be pronounced without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Practice

b) Vowels

c) Vocabulary

d) Pronunciation

44. The great vowel shift is related to the simplification of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) English Grammar

b)Vocabulary

c) Usage of a Language

d) spelling

45. Ordinary vowels in English are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) a,e,i,o,u

b) p,b,t,d,k,g

c./ts/,/tz/

d. j,r,w

46.The sentence, if you had been there, I would have seen you – is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Fulfilled condition

b)Open Condition

c) Hypothetical Condition

d)unfulfilled Condition

47. /H/ Sound refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Glottal sound

b) Velar Sound

c) Palato Alveolar

d. Alveolar

48.The words ‘Brunch’ and ‘Medicare’ belong to the category of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Telescope

b) Back Formation

c) Portmanteau

d) Syncopation

49. Standardization of spelling was attempted by \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Dr. Johnson

b) Caxton

c) Milton

d) Spencer

50. Which of the following word is not the Latin origin ?

a) Copper

b) Mint

c) Wine

d) Dry

51. Adjectives in all degrees of comparison have the accent in the

####  a) first syllable

 b) second syllable

 c) third syllable

 d) both a and b

52. The quality of sounds that makes it possible to judge their “highness” or “lowness” is

 a) Tone

####  b) Pitch

 c) Musical

 d) Loudness

 53. The phonetic transcription of “coin” is

* 1. /kɔrn/

#### /kɔɪn/

* 1. /koʊr/
	2. none of the above
1. The phonetic transcription of “pound” is

#### /paʊnd/

* 1. /paʊns/
	2. /paʊd/
	3. /pɔ:nd/
1. The word *subject* with a stress on the first syllable is a/an
	1. Verb
	2. Preposition
	3. Noun
	4. Adjective
2. Phonemic transcription is also called
	1. narrow transcription
	2. broad transcription
3. simple transcription
4. close transcription
5. The phonemic transcriptions of “colour”, “water” and “singer” are

#### / kΛlə /, / wɔ:tə /, / sɪŋə /

* 1. / kɑlə /, / wɔ:tə /, /si: ŋə /
	2. / kΛlər /, / wɔ:ta: /, / ʃɪŋə /
	3. / kɑlər /, / wa:tə /, / sɪŋə /
1. The correct transcription for the word ‘rejoice’ would be
	1. /ri:'jɔIs/
	2. /'ri:dʓɔIs/

#### /rI 'dʓɔIs/

* 1. /rI 'dʓɔIz/
1. When words with the same stem do not keep the primary stress on the same syllable,

 it is known as

1. secondary stress
2. stressed syllable

#### c. stress-shift

#### d. unstressed syllable

1. What kind of air-stream mechanism does the English language use?
	1. Pulmonic ingressive

#### Pulmonic eggressive

* 1. Glotallic ingressive
	2. Glotallic eggressive

**UNIT – V**

**ANSWER KEY**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.c | 11.b | 21.a | 31.d | 41.b | 51.a |
| 2.b | 12.d | 22.c | 32.c | 42.a | 52.b |
| 3.c | 13.a | 23.c | 33.c | 43.b | 53.b |
| 4.b | 14.d | 24.c | 34.b | 44.d | 54.a |
| 5.a | 15.a | 25.c | 35.a | 45.a | 55.c |
| 6.a | 16.c | 26.b | 36.b | 46.d | 56.b |
| 7.b | 17.b | 27.c | 37.a | 47.a | 57.a |
| 8.b | 18.b | 28.d | 38.b | 48.a | 58.c |
| 9.c | 19.a | 29.d | 39.b | 49.a | 59.c |
| 10.a | 20.d | 30.a | 40.c | 50.d | 60.b |