

ADITYA DEVULAPALLY

Code No. 10292

FACULTY OF ARTS
B.A. (Vocational) I-Semester Examination, December 2017
Subject: Communicative English
Paper – I: Phonetics

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks : 80

PART – A (5 X 4 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions in about 100 words each.

1. Define Linguistics? What are its branches?
2. Describe English plosives?
3. What is RP?
4. What are voiced sounds?
5. What are consonant clusters?
6. Describe the nucleus of a syllable with the examples.
7. Describe back vowels.
8. Give five examples of monophthongs.

PART – B (5 X 12=60 Marks)

Answer the following questions in about 300 words each.

9. a) Describe in detail the air-stream mechanism.
OR
b) What is Phonetics? Why is its study important?
10. a) Explain pure vowels with examples and diagrams.
OR
b) What is a phoneme? How many phonemes are there in English? Give examples.
11. a) Write about the Manner of Articulation of the consonant sounds.
OR
b) Explain Monophthongs and diphthongs with examples.
12. a) Define syllable and give examples of monosyllabic, disyllabic and polysyllabic.
OR
b) Define word-accent. Explain 'Shift of Accent' with suitable examples in phonemic transcription.
13. a) Give the phonemic transcription of the following words and mark the tonic accent.
i. academician ii. object iii. produce
iv. photographer v. politics vi. responsible
OR
b) Read the following passage and write a dialogue between a teacher and a student, based on the message.

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A problem is a difficult situation, a dilemma or a predicament which, if unresolved, may result in a crisis. We all encounter problems of varying natures, as students, in our professional lives, or as members of a family and of society. The causes for problems often lie in our deficient value system and in our negative thinking, which need immediate tackling. Solving a problem is considered one of the most complex functions of the human mind and is closely linked to another skill, that of decision making.

To begin the process of problem solving, we need to first identify the problem clearly and coherently. The next step is to understand the problem-raising related questions and analyzing it. To analyze, we need critical thinking, taking into consideration all aspects of the problem. We also have to understand that evading a problem weakens one and trying to find a solution empowers one. However, for some knotty problems, avoidance as a relative strategy is also a way out.
