1. Explain any TWO of the following in about 50 words each:  
   (2 × 5 = 10)
   
   (a) List out the Parts of Speech. Explain with examples.
   
   (b) Explain Articles and its types with examples.
   
   (c) Write an essay on the Internet English.

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions:  
   (5 × 2 = 10)

   Before the United States was a country, it was a group of English colonies. Until 1763, England didn’t really bother the American colonists. The people handled their business the way they wanted. However, England had a lot of war debts to pay. Some of the money was owed because England had defended the colonies in the French and Indian War. Citizens who were living in
England wanted taxes to be lowered. The king decided to take more control over the colonies to get the money to pay off the debts. He started a new tax for the colonies. After being left to make their own decisions for so long, some of the colonists did not want to give up control. They did not want to pay high taxes. They did not want to follow rules that didn’t make sense to them. Colonists were not given a chance to participate in government decisions in England.

The colonists were divided. Loyalists wanted the colonies to stay part of England. Patriots wanted America to be established as an independent nation.

The Patriots decided that it was time to send a letter to the king. They wanted to make an official declaration, or statement, of independence. Thomas Jefferson wrote the group’s ideas into a letter to King George III. Jefferson explained why the colonists believed they no longer had to listen to his authority. By signing the Declaration of Independence, the men were risking their lives if the colonies lost the war. They signed it anyway.

Fighting in the American Revolutionary War had already begun when Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. After the war was over, there was still work to do. The job of uniting 13 separate colonies into one nation had to be done. It was a difficult process with lots of compromises. In 1781 the Constitution was written to describe the rights and responsibilities of the new government and its people.
(a) What country did the American colonies belong to before the American Revolutionary War?

(b) Why did King George III decide to take more control over the colonies than he had before?

(c) Did all the colonists think that it was time to be independent from England? Explain.

(d) What is the decision of the patriots?

(e) What is the role of Thomas Jefferson?

3. (a) Fill in the blanks with correct linkers:

(i) She was found guilty of fraud. ———— of this, she resigned from the government.

(ii) ———— the contrary, he considers bullfighting a barbaric remnant of the Roman circus.

(iii) Despite being born in Madrid, she feels English ———— than Spanish.

(iv) ———— first, everyone was confused by all the changes.

(v) It was a secret, ———— in the end the truth came out.
(b) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles:

\[(5 \times 2 = 10)\]

(i) Ramesh's father works as \underline{} electrician.

(ii) Suresh has \underline{} terrible headache.

(iii) I love \underline{} flowers in the garden.

(iv) I always listen to \underline{} radio in the morning.

(v) I wish I could play \underline{} Violin.

4. Read the following passage and make notes on it:

\[(1 \times 5 = 5)\]

With the HSLC/ SSLC examination being over, now in the time for students to make plans for their future course of studies and to take positive decisions on the aims that they would like to pursue in life. At this stage of their lives it is obvious that they would be receiving abundance of advice from guardians and neighbours, teachers and well-wishers on what to study and where to study. It is all very good to be provided with such inputs on one’s career. However, what is of greater importance is that more than anyone else, it is the student who must have a clear understanding of himself/ herself, his/ her aptitudes and abilities, interests and limitations, resources and facilities. The student should understand that a particular course of studies may be suitable for him/ her or may not be within his/ her easy grasp. Wrong choice of a course due to parental pressure and wrong role-models, often lands many a student in a mess.
Secondly, the student should have clear knowledge of the requirements and opportunities and prospects in different courses of studies. Unemployment is a serious problem of our country. But more serious is the fact that millions of unemployable people are coming out of various institutions every year, people who could have made themselves more useful had they chosen a field of study more suited to their competence. There are enormous numbers of young men and women who lack the attitudes, skills or personal goals that constitute employability.

India is a vibrant country with enormous developmental strides being taken at all fronts. This fact implies that India is constantly in need for a vibrant work force in order to meet her emerging needs. As the future leaders in these diverse fields of work, the students should be able to equip themselves with the skills and techniques that would make them employable in one field or the other. Today’s students have much more educational and career avenues open to them than their counterparts a decade or so ago. They can see a growing linkage between education and work with lots of institutions opening the doors for what is known as campus interviews. What is necessary on the part of each student in whatever institution he or she studies, is the willingness to seriously pursue a field of study and put some extra dedication to one’s work at hand and not leave everything to luck and chance.
5. Transcribe any THREE of the following passages:

(3 × 10 = 30)

(a) Dialogue between Fruit Vendor and Ramesh.

Ramesh: Hello, brother. I would like to buy some fruits.

Fruit Vendor: Sure, sir. Which fruits would you like to buy?

Ramesh: Do you have Fazli mango?

Fruit Vendor: Yes, sir. Fazli is one of the best of all types of mangoes sold here.

Ramesh: How much does it cost per kg?

Fruit Vendor: It'll cost you Tk. 130 per kg.

Ramesh: Oh! it's too high. A few days ago I bought a kg at the cost of Tk. 100 only.

Fruit Vendor: That's okay, sir. But the prices of fruits are rising every day.

Ramesh: Anyway, can you give me a kg in exchange of Tk. 110?

Fruit Vendor: I have set up the shop for sale.

Ramesh: But you have risen up your price. I can give you only Tk. 110 per kg.
Fruit Vendor: How many kgs will you take?
Ramesh: I will take five kg only.
Fruit Vendor: Okay, done. I am giving you. Just wait a moment.
Ramesh: Thank you.
Fruit Vendor: Welcome.

(b) Dialogue between two friends:

Saran: Good morning Vivek.
Vivek: Good morning Saran. Where are you going?
Saran: I am going to temple. Every morning I visit temple to offer my prayers. What about you?
Vivek: I am going to garden for a morning walk.
Saran: Don’t you offer your prayers?
Vivek: I do sometimes but not regularly.
Saran: It is very bad. Man must offer his prayers regularly. You know man finds real peace and comfort only in prayers.
Vivek: I know but it is just laziness.
Saran: I always prefer prayer. I offer my prayers five times a day. If I miss my prayers, I get disturbed.
Vivek: That is a good thing. I will also try.
(c) 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.
(d) Dialogue between two friends on English:

Raju: I think that British English and American English are almost the same.

Somu: I don’t think so. There are a number of words that have different spellings in American English.

Raju: You’re right. Words like theater and center end in ‘re’ in England and in ‘er’ in America. Can you think of any more examples?

Somu: The word colour?

Raju: Yes you’re right. Many words that end in our in British English are spelled or in American English.

Somu: I don’t think that the spelling matters much. If someone comes to England from America we can all understand what he is saying.

Raju: Are there any differences in pronunciation and meaning too?
Somu: Yes there’re many words that are pronounced differently. For example take the word leopard. The British do not pronounce the letter while the Americans do. So we all agree that British English and American English are different.

Raju: But not so different that it prevents us from understanding each other.
1. Write any FIVE of the following in about 50 words each. (5 × 5 = 25)
   
   (a) Describe Vowel Glides with examples.
   (b) List out Back Vowels with examples.
   (c) Write short notes on Semi vowels.
   (d) Write short notes on the basic grammatical notions.
   (e) Define Discourse Analysis.
   (f) Mention any five main features of Middle English Period.
   (g) Define Standard English.

2. Write any TWO of the following questions in about 200 words. (2 × 10 = 20)
   
   (a) Describe English as a descendent of Germanic family.
(b) Write short notes on word accent and rhythm.

(c) List out Plosives with examples.

(d) Describe the main characteristics of Old English period.

(e) Explain the terms
   (i) Semantics
   (ii) Syntax.

3. Write any two of the following in about 250 words:
   \(2 \times 15 = 30\)

(a) Write an essay on the similarities and differences between Spoken language and Written language.

(b) Describe in detail the evolution of Standard English.

(c) Write an essay on the growth of English Vocabulary.

(d) Explain in detail Morphology and its types.

(e) Explain English Consonants with special reference to the manner of articulation with examples.
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.
   
   \[(10 \times 2 = 20)\]

   (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.