

CTE-02**Set-1****Section A**

1. The smallest element that may be uttered in isolation with semantic or pragmatic content is called-
 - (i) Morpheme
 - (ii) Word
 - (iii) Suffix
 - (iv) Prefix
2. 'televise ← television' is an example of –
 - (i) Back formation
 - (ii) Reduplication
 - (iii) Blends
 - (iv) Clipping
3. The new candidate gives me hope. In this sentence the word "hope" is-
 - (i) Direct Object
 - (ii) Indirect Object
 - (iii) Subject Complement
 - (iv) Object Complement
4. My sister felt happy about her new job. In this sentence the predicate adjective is-
 - (i) Felt
 - (ii) Happy
 - (iii) Her
 - (iv) New
5. The black cat stared at me and the dog barked at me because they didn't like me. This is a kind of sentence that is-
 - (i) Simple
 - (ii) Compound
 - (iii) Complex
 - (iv) Compound-Complex
6. It was hot we went to the beach. The sentence fault here is-
 - (i) Run on sentence
 - (ii) Comma splice
 - (iii) Sentence Fragment
 - (iv) Punctuation error
7. 'cutting', an example of creative Indian English innovation, means-
 - (i) Pick-pocketing
 - (ii) Tailoring
 - (iii) Newspaper report

- (iv) Roadside tea served in a small glass for one person
8. Ab BPL ke maalik jitenge bumper prizes; country wide finance ki suvidha. This is an example of-
- (i) Code mixing
 - (ii) Code switching
 - (iii) Roman Hindi
 - (iv) Indian English
9. If the writer is trying to explain something to make it clear, he is writing-
- (i) A Descriptive Prose
 - (ii) A Narrative Prose
 - (iii) An Expository Prose
 - (iv) A Literary Prose
10. The use of reasoning, either inductive or deductive, to construct an argument is called-
- (i) Ethos
 - (ii) Pathos
 - (iii) Logos
 - (iv) Sophistry

Section- B

1. Give five examples of words that contain exactly one morpheme each.
2. Enumerate six distinctive characteristics of derivational affixes.
3. Write the five basic patterns around which most English sentences are built. Give two examples of each.
4. Say whether the underlined part in each of the following sentences is a phrase or a clause-
 - (i) The dog lay down on the floor.
 - (ii) The waiter who served us has worked here for years.
 - (iii) As we sat down to dinner, the telephone rang.
 - (iv) The man ran five miles in thirty minutes.
 - (v) We will welcome whomsoever they send.
5. Enumerate the four kinds of sentences (by purpose) giving two examples each.
6. What do you understand by code mixing. Explain with examples.
7. Write a short note on objectives of narrative prose.
8. How does prosody help resolve sentence ambiguity? Explain with an example.

Section –C

1. Write a detailed essay on Inflectional and Derivational Morphology.
2. What do you understand by Compounding? Discuss the Syntactic Approach, the Semantic Approach and Generative Approach of Compounding with examples.
3. Discuss the three major sentence faults with examples.
4. Write an essay on the growth of English in India.

CTE-02**Set-2****Section-A**

1. Name the first purely English alphabetical dictionary.
2. Give one word for- 'murder of a human being' -
 - (i) Homicide
 - (ii) Patricide
 - (iii) Matricide
 - (iv) Fratricide
3. My plane ---- in five minutes. Use the correct phrasal verb-
 - (i) Takes up
 - (ii) Takes down
 - (iii) Takes off
 - (iv) Takes through
4. Which of the following was not a rhetorician but contributed to the field in his writings-
 - (i) Aristotle
 - (ii) Cicero
 - (iii) Quintilian
 - (iv) Francis Bacon
5. They were late. We waited for them. Join these two sentences to make a compound sentence.
6. The children swam in the Chambal. In this sentence the verb 'swam' is-
 - (i) Transitive
 - (ii) Intransitive
 - (iii) Incomplete
 - (iv) Auxiliary
7. The climate makes life really difficult. Identify the sentence structure-
 - (i) S+V+DO+OC
 - (ii) S+V+DO
 - (iii) S+V+IO+DO
 - (iv) S+V+A+DO
8. An abbreviation formed from the initial components in a phrase or a word is called-
 - (i) Blend
 - (ii) Clipping
 - (iii) Acronym
 - (iv) Pseudonym

Section B

1. How is a Thesaurus different from a Dictionary?

2. Give five examples of Counter Proverbs.
3. Enumerate three main types of phrasal verb constructions giving three examples of each.
4. How does Aristotle identify three different types of rhetorical proof? Discuss.
5. Write a short note on stylistic features of descriptive writing.
6. Write a short note on linguistic features of code mixing in Indian English.
7. What are the four kinds of sentences (by structure). Give three examples of each.
8. Explain the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs with the help of suitable examples.

Section-C

1. Write a detailed essay on how to use a dictionary.
2. Write an essay on India: A Bilingual Mosaic.
3. Explore the contribution of Indian writers to English.
4. Discuss Coining and Meaning Change as two broad types of word formation,

CTE-02
Set-3
Section-A

1. His refusement of my offer surprised me. Say whether the error in the underlined word is inflectional or derivational? Also correct the error.
2. By adding a suffix to the verb 'alter', make its noun form.
3. Identify the function of the underlined sentence element-
The area appears calmer now.
 - (i) Subject complement
 - (ii) Adverbial
 - (iii) Direct Object
 - (iv) Adverbial Complement
4. Say whether the following sentence is true or false:
Simply putting a capital at the beginning and period at the end makes a complete sentence.
5. Underline the dependent clause in the following sentence:
We can catch the train if we hurry.
6. Give an example of a phrasal verb that has the following structure:
Verb+particle+preposition.
7. My bike has -----petrol. Use appropriate phrasal verb:
 - (i) Run down on
 - (ii) Run out of
 - (iii) Run into
 - (iv) Run after
8. 'Once bitten, twice shy' is an example of :
 - (i) Alliteration
 - (ii) Parallelism
 - (iii) Rhyme
 - (iv) Ellipsis
9. The transformation of a standard proverb for humorous effect is called:
 - (i) Counter proverb
 - (ii) Anti-proverb
 - (iii) Mock proverb
 - (iv) Comic proverb
10. 'Let the cat out of the bag' means:
 - (i) To reveal the secret
 - (ii) To attack
 - (iii) To free someone
 - (iv) To create nuisance

Section –B

1. What do you know about Sophists and their teaching in oratory?
2. What differentiates between literary and non-literary expository writing?
3. Educated Indians use code mixing as a communication strategy. Discuss.
4. Identify and label the predicate adjectives and predicate nominatives in the following sentences:
 - (i) Abdullah is a real hero.
 - (ii) Rosalind was a very intellectual woman.
 - (iii) Bunti and Bubby can be very helpful in the situations like this.
 - (iv) Manish Malhotra became their most successful designer.
 - (v) My grandmother is the greatest story teller on earth.
5. Explain the three cases of personal pronouns with examples.
6. Explain Direct Object, Indirect Object, Subject Complement and Object Complement with the help of suitable examples.
7. What do you understand by 'Reduplication' and 'Clipping'?
8. What do you understand by Allomorphy?

Section- C

1. Prosody may reflect various features of the speaker or the utterance. Discuss.
2. Write an essay on Varieties of Prose.
3. Explain Morphology as a linguistic term.
4. What are Derivational Prefixes? Enumerate the ways in which the prefixes modify the meaning of the stem.
