Section-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

- Note: Section—B will contains 8 Short Answer Type Questions. Examinees will have to answer any four questions. Each question will be of 20 marks and maximum word limit for each answer is 200 words. Maximum marks of this Section will be 80 marks.
- 2. Give *five* examples of words that contain exactly one morpheme each.
- 3. Enumerate *six* distinctive characteristics of derivational affixes.
- 4. Write the *five* basic patterns around which most English sentences are built. Give two examples of each.
- 5. Prosody may reflect various features of the speaker or the utterance. Discuss.
- 6. Enumerate the *four* kinds of sentences (by purpose) giving two examples each.
- 7. What do you understand by code mixing. Explain with examples.
- 8. Write a short note on objectives of narrative prose.
- 9. Explain morphology as a linguistic term.

CTE-02

June - Examination 2022

Certificate Programme Examination

Written English: Morphology and Morphemes

Paper: CTE-02

Time : 1½ Hours] [Maximum Marks : 100

Note:— The question paper will be divided into two Sections A and B.

Section-A

 $5 \times 4 = 20$

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

Note: Section—A contains 10 Very Short Answer Type Questions. Attempt only *five* questions and each question is of 4 marks.

- 1. (i) The smallest element that may be uttered in isolation with semantic or pragmatic content is called:
 - (a) Morpheme
- (b) Word

(c) Suffix

- (d) Prefix
- (ii) 'televise \leftarrow television' is an example of :
 - (a) Back formation
- (b) Reduplication

(c) Blends

CTE-02 / 4

(d) Clipping

T-426

 $4 \times 20 = 80$

(iii)		new candidate gives me ence the word 'hope' is :	hope. In this	(vii)		tting', an exampl dish innovation, m		creative I	ndian
	(a)	Direct object		(a)	b) Tailoring				
	(b)	Indirect object		(b)					
	(c)	Subject complement		(c)					
	(d)	Object complement		(d)	,			iss for	
(iv)	this	sister felt happy about he sentence the predicate adj	, ,	cou	one person Ab BPL ke maalik jitenge bumper prizes; country wide finance ki suvidha. This is an				
	(a)	• •	Happy			imple of:			
	(c)	` '	New		(a)	Code mixing			
(v)		black cat stared at me and ne because they didn't like		(b)	Code switching				
		of sentence that is:	(ix)	(c)	(d) Indian English				
	(a)	Simple Compound		(d)					
	(b)			If the writer is trying to explain something to make it clear, he is writing:					
	(c)	Complex		(a)	(a) A descriptive prose				
	(d)	Compound-Complex		(b)					
(vi)		as hot we went to the beach		(c)	An expository pr	ose			
		t here is :	(x)	(d)	A literary prose				
	(a)	Run on sentence Comma splice Sentence fragment		The	use of reasoning	g, eith	either inductive or		
	(b)			ded	ductive, to construct an argument is called:				
	(c)			(a)	Ethos	(b)	Pathos		
	(d)	Punctuation error			(c)	Logos	(d)	Sophistry	y
E-02 /	4	(2)	<u>T-426</u>	CTE-02 /	4	(3)	<i>T-426</i>	Turn Ove