



**Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut**

**IMPORTANT QUESTIONS / 70% MARKS GUARANTEED**

**COMMUNICATION ENGLISH**

**PAPER – I**

**GENERAL ENGLISH – III (Communication Skills)**

**(Paper Code : BL – 3001)**

**1. Elementary Knowledge of units of Sounds in English Language { British R.P}**

**(a). Phonetics, symbols {44} for vowels, Consonants and diphthongs.**

**(b). Syllable: number of syllables in a word, division in the words into syllables. Structure and types of syllable**

**2. (a). Word Stress, Sentences Stress: their use and importance in English.**

**(b). Pitch or intonation: Elements, Tone Group, Tonic Syllable and Tone (Tonality, Tonicity & Tone).**

**3. (a). Note making and Note taking (b). Preparing Bibliography**

**(c). Consulting Dictionary: thesaurus and Encyclopedia**



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**4. Communication – Meaning importance, process type, Non verbal Communication, Barriers to Communication, Oral presentation Skills, Groups discussions, interviews.**

**5. Study of Literary Text : Short stories of Eminent Writers**

- (a). The Gift of the Magi O. Henery
- (b). The Eyes are not here Ruskin Bond
- (c). The Iament Anton P Chekov
- (d). The Rocking Horse Winner D H Lawrence
- (e). The Barber's Trade union Mulk Raj Anand

**SECTION- A**

**QUES:- Describe the organs responsible for speech .**

**QUES:- How many back Vowels are there in English language ? Indicate their tougue position ?**

**Ques :- What makes Human Language different from animal language.**

**Ques :- What is secondary and primary stress ?write a short notes.**

**Ques :- Write a notes on air stream mechanism.**

**Ques :- What is consonant ? what is consonant cluster ? Give example ?**



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**SECTION – B AND C**

**English important Questions for 20 marks**

- QUES 1:- Explain in details merits and demerits of verbal communication ?**
- QUES 2:- What is step by step approach of note making ? How does it facilitate understanding.**
- QUES 3:- What are the points you keep in mind while giving an oral presentation ?**
- QUES 4:- Explain in details the merits and demerits of non-verbal communication.**
- QUES 5:- Write a note on preparing Bibliography. What is the purpose of bibliography. Write a different method of bibliography.**
- QUES 6:- What is linguistics ? Is linguistics a science ? Comment on the scope of linguistics .**
- QUES 7:-Distinguish between human language and animal communication.**
- QUES 8:-What are the common misconceptions about language ?**
- QUES 9:-Write an essay on the some folkloristic nations about language**
- QUES 10 :- What is the difference between note taking and note making?**

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**SECTION C (SHORT STORIES)**

**THE GIFT OF THE MAGI By O Henery**

QUES 1:- Write the summary of short story "The Gift of Magi".

QUES 2:- Give the critical analysis of short story 'The Gift Of Magi'. And write about the writing styles of O. Henery.

**THE ROCKING HORSE WINNER By D H Lowrance.**

QUES 1:- Write the summary of short story "The Rocking Horse Winner" and its critical analysis.

QUES 2:- Write about the D H Lawrence .

**THE BARBER'S TRADE UNION By Mulk Raj Anand**

QUES 1:- Write a character sketch of Chandu in Mulk Raj Anand's The Barber's Trade Union.

QUES 2:- Write about the Mulk Raj Anand.

**THE EYE'S ARE NOT HERE By Ruskin Bond.**

QUES 1:- What are the significance of the title 'The Eye's are not here' and its irony.

QUES 2:- Write a note on the style of Ruskin Bond.

**THE LAMENT By Anton P Chekov's**

QUES 1:- What is the theme of short story The Lament.

QUES 2:- Write the character of Iona Potapov in the lament.

**COMMUNICATION  
ENGLISH**

# PHONETICS

- ☒ Phonetics is the branch of linguistics that examines sounds in a language. Phonetics describes these sounds using the symbols of the **International Phonetic Alphabet** (IPA). The IPA uses a single symbol to describe each sound in a language.
- ☒ **Phonetics** is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the production and classification of the world's speech sounds. ... For **example**, the noun 'fish' has four letters, but the IPA presents this as three sounds: f i ʃ, where 'ʃ' stands for the 'sh' sound. **Phonetics** as an interdisciplinary science has many applicati



It is generally agreed that there are approximately **44** sounds in English, with some variation dependent on accent and articulation. The **44** English phonemes are represented by the 26 letters of the alphabet individually and in combination.

**Phonetics** is a branch of linguistics that studies how humans make and perceive sounds, or in the case of sign languages, the equivalent aspects of sign. ... **Phonetics** broadly deals with two aspects of human speech: production—the ways humans make sounds—and perception—the way speech is understood.

# IMPORTANCE OF PHONETICS

- ❑ **Phonetics** will help you, how to pronounce a particular word correctly. It gives the correct pronunciation of a word both in British and American English.
- ❑ **Phonetics** is the study of speech. It is the study of how the sounds of a speech are produced and how they are used while speaking. It also tells us how we can record sounds with written symbols, and how we hear and recognize different sounds.

❑

**Phonics** instruction teaches children how to decode letters into their respective sounds, a skill that is essential for them to read unfamiliar words by themselves. Having letter-sound knowledge will allow children to make the link between the unfamiliar print words to their spoken knowledge.

**Phonetics** is the study of human sounds and **phonology** is the classification of the sounds within the system of a particular language or languages.

- **Phonetics** is divided into three **types** according to the production (articulatory), transmission (acoustic) and perception (auditive) of sounds.



## 5. Semi-vowels (2): Sounds between vowels and consonants

- /w/ (wit)
- /j/ (yes)

### \*Phonetic Symbols\*

Phonetic symbols are used to represent sounds.

Here are some key symbols:

- /:/ (long vowel)
- /ʌ/ (schwa sound)
- /' / (primary stress)
- /, / (secondary stress)

### \*Transcription\*

Transcription is writing words using phonetic symbols. For example:

- /hæpɪ/ (happy)
- /kæt/ (cat)
- /saʊnd/ (sound)

## 2. Fricatives (10): Air flowing through a narrow channel

- /f/ (fit)
- /v/ (vit)
- /θ/ (thin)
- /ð/ (thin)
- /s/ (sit)
- /z/ (zoo)
- /ʃ/ (shoe)
- /ʒ/ (treasure)
- /h/ (house)
- /j/ (yes)

## 3. Nasals (4): Air flowing through the nose

- /m/ (mat)
- /n/ (net)
- /ŋ/ (sing)
- /ŋ̃/ (sing)

## 4. Liquids (2): Flowing sounds

- /l/ (let)
- /r/ (red)

## 5. Semi-vowels (2): Sounds between vowels and consonants

- /w/ (wit)
- /j/ (yes)

- /ʊ/ (put)
- /u:/ (boot)
- /ɛ/ (bet)
- /ɜ:/ (bird)
- /ɒ/ (dog)

## 2. Diphthongs (8): Gliding sounds

- /eɪ/ (play)
- /aɪ/ (buy)
- /aʊ/ (cow)
- /ɔɪ/ (boy)
- /ɪə/ (hear)
- /ʊə/ (pure)
- /eə/ (fair)
- /ʌə/ (care)

## \*Consonants (24)\*

### 1. Stops (6): Blocking the airflow

- /p/ (pat)
- /b/ (bat)
- /t/ (tot)
- /d/ (dot)
- /k/ (cat)
- /g/ (got)

## \*Phonetics\*

Phonetics is the study of sounds in language. It deals with the physical properties of speech sounds, how they're produced, and their acoustic characteristics.

## \*44 Sounds of English\*

English has 44 distinct sounds, represented by phonetic symbols. These sounds are divided into:

### \*Vowels (20)\*

#### 1. Monophthongs (12): Single, pure sounds

- /i:/ (bit)
- /ɪ/ (hit)
- /e/ (bet)
- /æ/ (bat)
- /ɑ:/ (car)
- /ɔ:/ (law)
- /ʊ/ (put)
- /u:/ (boot)