

SECTION A
INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE

Answer **one (1)** question from this section.

1. (a) Wherever applicable, use examples to differentiate between the following linguistic concepts:
 - (i) A dialect and a register
 - (ii) A Pidgin and a Creole
 - (iii) Code mixing and code switching.
 - (b) What are the functions of language in a society?
- ✓ 2. (a) Why is English an international language while Kisukuma is not?
 - (b) Explain briefly the advantages and disadvantages of using Kiswahili in our higher learning institutions.

SECTION B
SYNTAX

Answer **one (1)** question from this section.

3. (a) Construct correct sentences to illustrate the use of auxiliary verbs in carrying out the grammatical functions specified below: (one sentence each).
 - (i) Expressing emotional emphasis
 - (ii) Forming the perfect aspect
 - (iii) Making the passive voice
 - (iv) Forming question tags
 - (v) Expressing obligation.
 - (b) Change the words in brackets into their appropriate noun forms.
 - (i) Don't despise anyone because of their (poor).
 - (ii) Because of their (brave) they got lion's share.
 - (iii) His (approve) as a discipline master surprised everybody.
 - (iv) His (draw) is inaccurate.
 - (v) The (conquer) of African Kingdoms by colonial forces was obvious.
4. (a) Differentiate
 - (i) tense from time
 - (ii) aspect from mood
 - (iii) direct object from indirect object
 - (iv) noun clause from adjective clause
 - (v) subject complement from object complement.
 - (b) How can you prove that there are only two tenses in English?

- (c) Construct correct sentences of your own to illustrate **five** different ways of referring to future time.

SECTION C

LEXIS

Answer **one (1)** question from this section.

5. (a) Mention the type of category that describes each of the underlined parts of the sentence and show their functions.
- (i) The boy who has a white cap is a teacher.
 - (ii) Painting is his hobby.
 - (iii) She gave him a note.
 - (iv) It was found here.
 - (v) The boy who has a white cap is a teacher.
- (b) Organize the following phrases in their correct order to complete the sentence.
- (i) Two our first half years (here were spent on studying)
 - (ii) Two both the girls (left home when they got married)
 - (iii) Grammar all silly exercises these (make me tired)
 - (iv) Great attempt a second what (he made)
 - (v) Four friends new her Mwenge (come to visit us).
- (a) Replace the relative clauses by prepositional phrases.
- (i) The girl who is wearing a red dress is called Joyce.
 - (ii) The children whose parents were missing were taken to the orphanage.
 - (iii) We saw the ambulance which was carrying the train victims.
 - (iv) The boy that fought fearlessly is in hospital.
- (b) (i) With two clear examples explain briefly what a gerund is.
(ii) Using three sentences of your own show three ways in which present tense can be used.
- (c) Mention **four (4)** word formation processes.

SECTION D
PHONOLOGY

Answer **one (1)** question from this section.

7. (a) Describe briefly the manner and place of articulation of the following English Speech Sound:

(i) / ŋ / (ii) / θ / (iii) / dʒ / (iv) / ʃ / (v) / f /

- (b) Provide a word as an example to each sound in 7.(a) above and transcribe it.
8. (a) Complete the following table (i – x) on the production of vowels.

Vowel	Point on the tongue	Height of the tongue in the mouth	Position of the lips
/u/	(ii) _____	close	(viii) _____
/e/	(iii) _____	(v) _____	(ix) _____
/ɔ/	back	(vi) _____	(x) _____
/i/	(iv) _____	(vii) _____	spread
(i) _____	back	open	neutral

- (b) Explain the meaning of
- (i) friction consonants
 - (ii) manner of articulation
 - (iii) stop consonants
 - (iv) velum
 - (v) voiced phonemes.

SECTION E
SEMANTICS

Answer one (1) question from this section.

9. (a) Differentiate the following terms giving examples.
- (i) Stylistic meaning and connotative meaning.
 - (ii) Synonyms and relational opposites.
 - (iii) Gradable and non-gradable antonyms.
 - (iv) Literal and literary meaning.
 - (v) Homonyms and homophones.
- (b) Disambiguate the following sentences and say what causes the ambiguity.
- (i) The shooting of the hunters was terrifying.
 - (ii) She is coming from the bank.
 - (iii) The Germans are musicians.
 - (iv) Visiting speakers can be awful.
 - (v) The English teacher is here.
- ✓ 10. (a) Explain the difference in meaning between the following pairs of sentences.
- (i) He built herself a new house.
He built a new house herself.
 - (ii) The teacher called the student stupid.
The teacher called the stupid student.
 - (iii) The police found the deserted house.
The police found the house deserted.
 - (iv) My only radio cassette was stolen.
Only my radio cassette was stolen.
 - (v) His only child passed the examination.
Only his child passed the examination.
- (b) Substitute a word to the following underlined phrasal/prepositional verbs.
- (i) The thieves broke into the room.
 - (ii) He got down into business.
 - (iii) I'll drop in any time during the holidays.
 - (iv) She looked down on him.
 - (v) I can't make out what he means.