ASSIGNMENT (BEGE 102)
THE STRUCTURE OF MODERN ENGLISH
Programme: BDP
Course Code: BEGE-102/ 2025-26

Answer all questions in this assignment.

Section A

1. Write short notes on the following

$5 \times 4 = 20$

a. Countable and uncountable nouns
b. Falling and Rising Tones
c. The organs of speech
d. Imperatives

2. Mark the primary stress in the following words.

5

i. Believe
ii. Morning
iii Beautiful
iv Electricity
v Destroy

3. a. Write the phonetic symbols of the following vowel sounds represented by the underlined letter(s) in each of the following words (according to R.P.):

i. retr<u>ea</u>t
ii. f<u>oo</u>d
iii b<u>i</u>rd
iv r<u>ai</u>n
v. d<u>oo</u>r

5

b. Write the phonetic transcription of the following words:

i. Fire
ii. Festival
iii. Appointment
iv. Union
v. Boat

5

c. Divide the following words into constituent morphemes:

i. Unbelievable
ii. Helplessness
iii. Disagreement

iv. Reappearance
v. Hopeless

5

Section B

4. Explain the difference between inflectional and derivational affixes. Give examples.

10

5. What are the key differences between co-ordinate clauses and subordinate clauses? Explain with examples of each type.

10

6. What are the functions of exclamatory and imperative sentences? Illustrate your answer with five examples of each.

10

7. Explain the different types of negations with examples.

10

Section C

8. **Fill in the blanks as directed:**

5x2=10

a. If she had studied harder, she (pass)___ the examination. (use the correct form of the verb)
b. She _____(work) in this company for five years now. (use correct verb form)
c. I was tired ____ I continued working. (use an appropriate subordinating conjunction)
d. ___bird flying overhead is an eagle. (use an article)
e. By the time the doctor arrived, the patient ___ (die). (use the correct form of the verb)

9. **Rewrite as indicated.**

5x2=10

a. The committee announced the results yesterday. (Change into the passive voice)
b. She is so weak that she cannot walk further. (Rewrite using 'too')
c. Although he was tired, he continued working. (Rewrite as a simple sentence)
d. "Let's go for a walk," he said. (Rewrite as indirect speech using *suggested*)
e. He missed the bus. He took a taxi. (Combine without using *and* or *but*)

1. Write short notes on the following (5 × 4= 20)

a. Countable and uncountable nouns

Answer

Nouns name people, places, things, ideas and feelings. In English, they are commonly divided into countable and uncountable nouns according to whether we normally count the things they name as separate units.

Countable nouns refer to separate persons or objects which we can count: *one student, two students; one chair, three chairs*. They normally have both singular and plural forms. A singular countable noun usually takes a determiner such as *a, an, the, this* or *my*: *She bought a book*. With plural nouns, we use words such as *many, several, a few* and numbers: *There are many books on the shelf*. When asking about quantity, we usually say *How many apples do you need?*

Uncountable nouns name substances, materials or abstract ideas which are not normally treated as separate units. Examples are *water, rice, milk, furniture, information, honesty* and *advice*. These nouns generally do not take an indefinite article or a regular plural in their ordinary meaning. We say *some information*, not *an information*, and *much advice*, not *many advices*. Useful expressions include *much, a little, some* and *How much?*

To count an uncountable substance or idea, English often uses a measure word: *two glasses of water, three pieces of furniture, a piece of advice*. The measure word is countable even though the following noun is not.

The distinction can change with meaning. *Chicken* is countable when we mean an animal but often uncountable when we mean its meat. Similarly, *a coffee* can mean a cup of coffee, while *coffee* in general is a substance. Understanding this distinction helps us choose correct articles, plurals and quantity expressions in sentences.

b. Falling and Rising Tones

Answer

In spoken English, our voice does not remain at the same pitch. It rises and falls as we speak. These movements are called **tones** in intonation. Two important tones are the falling tone and the rising tone. They help listeners understand not only the words but also the speaker's purpose and attitude.