INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATE

i) Write your ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.

ii) There is negative marking. Each wrong answer carries - 0.33 marks.

iii) Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.

iv). Hand over the OMR answer sheet at the end of the Examination to the Invigilator.

v) No additional sheet will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself / space provided at the end of the booklet.

vi). The question papers which are fully in objective type to be answered in OMR sheet and also the question papers which are answered fully in a separate answer book can be taken by the candidates at the end of the examination.
Section A – Aptitude for Language

Part I: Find the word which does NOT match with the others:

1. A. bilingual   B. trilingual   C. polyglot   D. linguist
2. A. superb     B. splendid    C. great      D. superlative
3. A. cut        B. put         C. but        D. nut
4. A. pronunciation B. phonology C. syntax    D. semantics
5. A. restart    B. renew       C. reveal     D. regenerate

Part II: Choose the correct equivalent to replace the bold printed word in below sentences:

6. He **corroborated** the statement of his brother.
   A. confirmed     B. disproved  C. seconded   D. condemned

7. Silence is **mandatory** for meditation to be effective.
   A. necessary     B. needed     C. compulsory D. essential

8. The young man appears to be quite **headstrong**.
   A. thick-headed  B. witty       C. robust     D. obstinate

9. Even today many people are guided by **abstruse** moral values.
   A. obscure       B. impracticable C. dangerous   D. inestimable

10. I wrote to him as **lately** as last week.
   A. immediately   B. recently   C. early      D. late

Part III: Correct the following sentences:

11. He dislikes the word dislike, **isn't he**?
    A. didn't he?     B. did he?    C. does he?   D. doesn't he?

12. Can you tell me **why did you not speak** the truth?
    A. why did not you speak     B. that why did you not speak
    C. why you did not speak     D. why did you not spoke

13. I have got some tea, but I do not have a sugar.
    A. some     B. less     C. any       D. more
14. Ramesh is **as tall if not**, taller than Mahesh.

   A. as tall as, if not  
   B. not so tall but as  
   C. not as tall but    
   D. as if not

15. They continued to work in the field **despite of the heavy rains.**

   A. even though there is heavy rain  
   B. although heavily rains  
   C. even though it rained heavily  
   D. in spite the heavy rains

**Part IV: Miscellaneous**

16. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1. Word  
2. Paragraph  
3. Sentence  
4. Alphabets  
5. Phrase

   A. 4, 1, 5, 2, 3  
   B. 4, 1, 5, 3, 2  
   C. 4, 2, 5, 1, 3  
   D. 4, 1, 3, 5, 2

17. Find the antonym of the word **CAPACIOUS.**

   A. limited  
   B. caring  
   C. foolish  
   D. changeable

18. Find the correctly spelt word.

   A. Entrepraneur  
   B. Entrapreneur  
   C. Entrepreneur  
   D. Enterprenuer

19. Choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in direct speech.

   *I told him that he was not working hard.*

   A. I told to him, "You are not working hard."  
   B. I said, "You are not working hard."  
   C. I said to him, "He is not working hard."  
   D. I said to him, "You are not working hard."

20. The idiom **to drive home** means ________

   A. to find one's root  
   B. to return to place of rest  
   C. to emphasise  
   D. back to original position

**Section B – General Knowledge of World Languages**

21. Swedish is one of the ________ languages of Finland.

   A. national  
   B. official  
   C. state  
   D. territorial

22. Hindi is one of the ________ languages of India.

   A. national  
   B. official  
   C. state  
   D. territorial
23. "India as a linguistic area" is an article written by ____________.
A. M.B. Emeneau  B. Bh. Krishnamurti  C. Noam Chomsky  D. Franklin Edgerton

24. __________ was the Sumerian system of writing.
A. Cuneiform  B. Ideogram  C. Pictogram  D. Logoform

25. The writing direction of Thai script is ____________.
A. Top to Bottom  B. Bottom to Top  C. Left to Right  D. Right to Left

26. __________ is a west Germanic language.
A. Danish  B. Swedish  C. English  D. Gothic

27. Brahui belongs to __________ language family.
A. Basque  B. Altaic  C. Indo-European  D. Dravidian

28. Turkish belongs to __________ language family.
A. Basque  B. Altaic  C. Indo-European  D. Dravidian

29. __________ is one of the languages spoken in South Africa.
A. Xhosa  B. Shona  C. Saraiki  D. Igbo

30. After Mandarin, the second most widely spoken language in the world is ____________.
A. English  B. Hindi  C. Spanish  D. Arabic

31. Which language is spoken in Austria?
A. Austrian  B. German  C. Tyrolian  D. Basketto

32. Singapore has ____________ official languages.
A. three  B. two  C. four  D. one

33. Nim Chimpkey is the name of a ____________ which was the subject to the study of animal language acquisition at Columbia University.
A. parrot  B. chimpanzee  C. monkey  D. dog

34. The continent that holds the largest number of languages is ____________.
A. Africa  B. South America  C. Asia  D. Europe
35. The creator of the most widely used constructed international language, Esperanto is

A. Johann Martin Schleyer  
B. Ludwig Lazarus Zamenhof  
C. Antoni Grabowski  
D. Otto Jespersen

36. ________ is the name given to the group of languages that have their roots in Latin.

A. Romance Languages  
B. Slavic Languages  
C. Germanic Languages  
D. Sinitic Languages

37. What do you call a pronounceable word that is made up of initial letters or parts of several words?

A. Anachronism  
B. Acronym  
C. Anagram  
D. Blends

38. Rose is a ________ of flower.

A. meronym  
B. hyponym  
C. synonym  
D. antonym

39. ________ is one of the language pairs that is developed in the first stage of Google Translate system.

A. French to English  
B. Hindi to English  
C. Dutch to English  
D. Russian to English

40. IPA stands for ________

A. Indian Phonetic Alphabet  
B. International Phonetic Alphabet  
C. Indian Phonetic Authorization  
D. International Phonetic Authorization

Section C – Knowledge of Indian Languages

41. What is the full form of MIL?

A. Minor Indic Languages  
B. Modern Indian Languages  
C. Major Indian Languages  
D. Major Iran Languages

42. CIIL stands for ________

A. Centre for Indian and Indo-European languages  
B. Central Institute of Indian Languages  
C. Centre for Improvement of Indian Languages  
D. Central Institute for Indo-European Languages

43. Who among the following is called as the earliest Indian Grammarian?

A. Kalidas  
B. Panini  
C. Patanjali  
D. Jaimini
44. Who authored the book *Endangered Languages of the Andaman Islands*?
   A. S.N. Sridhar  B. K.V. Subbarao  C. Yamuna Kachru  D. Anvita Abbi

45. The provision for the linguistic minorities to conserve their language script and culture is given in ______.
   A. Article 19  B. Article 29  C. Article 39  D. Article 49

46. Which schedule of the constitution of India deals with the number of official languages?
   A. eighth  B. ninth  C. fourth  D. seventh

47. How many language families are generally held to be there in India?
   A. four  B. five  C. six  D. seven

48. What is the official language of Mizoram?
   A. Hindi  B. Mizo  C. English  D. Hmar

49. Speakers of French are particularly numerous in ______
   A. Pune  B. Mumbai  C. Pondicherry  D. Kerela

50. Which among the following is one of the first states of India formed on the basis of language?
   A. Andhra Pradesh  B. Mumbai  C. Karnataka  D. Madhya Pradesh

51. Most Indian languages are ______.
   A. SOV  B. VSO  C. OVS  D. VSO

52. Which of the following is a feature of the Tibeto-Burman language family?
   A. verb final  B. postposition  C. tone  D. all of the above

53. In the construction of inflected forms, Proto-Dravidian uses only ______
   A. suffixes  B. infixes  C. prefixes  D. circumfixes

54. Dravidian languages are ______.
   A. isolating  B. inflexional  C. agglutinative  D. polysynthetic

55. Which of the following is not a classical language in India?
   A. Tamil  B. Sanskrit  C. Kannada  D. Hindi
56. Where did the anti-Hindi agitation take place in the 1960’s?
   A. Goa   B. Tamil Nadu   C. Maharashtra   D. Delhi

57. ‘Brahmi’ is a ________.
   A. language   B. script   C. state   D. linguist

58. Devanagari is the name of a ________.
   A. variety of Hindi   B. language   C. script   D. a place in India

59. Which institution is also known as Sahitya Akademi?
   A. National Academy of Letters   B. National Academy of Language
   C. National Academy for Women   D. National Academy of Linguistics

60. What does CLM stand for?
   A. Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities   B. Commissioner for Language Minorities
   C. Commissioner for Linguistic Majorities   D. Commissioner for Language Majorities

Section D-General Knowledge on Indian Languages

61. Which of the following is not an Indo-Aryan language?
   A. Bengali   B. Assamese   C. Oriya   D. Santhali

62. Which is the oldest literary language of India?
   A. Urdu   B. Sanskrit   C. Pali   D. Tamil

63. Tibeto - Burman languages are ________.
   A. telegraphic languages   B. verb medial languages
   C. tonal languages   D. verb initial languages

64. Linguistic Survey of India was compiled and edited by ________.
   A. G.A. Grierson   B. T.B. Macaulay
   C. Waring Hastings   D. Lord Hastings

65. Hindi is a/an ________ language.
   A. SOV   B. SVO   C. OSV   D. VOS
66. Which of the following features are found in the Indian languages?
   A. compound verbs   B. reduplication   C. grammatical gender   D. all are found

67. The ergative case is found in ________.
   A. Hindi   B. Khasi   C. Telugu   D. none of the above

68. Esperanto is a/an ________ language.
   A. programming   B. natural   C. artificial   D. spoken

69. Which of the following is not an endangered language?
   A. Aimol   B. Jarawa   C. Kota   D. Tulu

70. Emperor Ashoka inscribed his messages on the stone pillars in ________ language.
   A. Hindi   B. Prakrit   C. Pali   D. Sanskrit

71. Punjabi is spoken in the state of Punjab and ________.
   A. Uttar Pradesh   B. Rajasthan   C. Haryana   D. Madhya Pradesh

72. Lotha is spoken in the state of ________.
   A. Nagaland   B. Mizoram   C. Meghalaya   D. Tripura

73. The official language of Brazil is ________.
   A. Spanish   B. Dutch   C. English   D. Portuguese

74. Which of the following statement is not correct?
   A. Telugu is spoken in Andhra Pradesh   B. Dogri is spoken in Jammu
   C. Nishi is spoken in Arunachal Pradesh   D. Khasi is spoken in Mizoram

75. The patriotic song Vande Mataram is a mixture of which of the following languages?
   A. Hindi and Prakrit   B. Sanskrit and Prakrit
   C. Sanskrit and Bengali   D. Bengali and Prakrit

76. According to 2001 census, which state has the highest literacy rate?
   A. Goa   B. Tripura   C. Kerala   D. Mizoram

77. Which of the following language was added to the 8th schedule of the constitution of India by the 21st constitutional amendment?
   A. Punjabi   B. Bodo   C. Tamil   D. Sindhi
A. Vedas B. Upanishadas C. Upvedas D. Vedangas

79. Who authored ‘Gitanjali’?
A. Kalidas B. Mahatma Gandhi C. Rabindranath Tagore D. Sumitranandan Pant

80. International Mother Language day is celebrated on
A. 21st March B. 21st February C. 31st January D. 31st April

Section E – Language Problems set

Problem- 1
Examine the following words from Aztec, a language spoken in southwestern Mexico. Then answer the questions based on the data.

1. nokali  ‘my house’  5. mopelo  ‘your dog’
2. nokalimes  ‘my houses’  6. mopedes  ‘your dogs’
3. mokali  ‘your house’  7. nokwahmili  ‘my cornfield’
4. ikali  ‘his house’  8. mokwahmili  ‘your cornfield’

81. What is the word for 'cornfield' in Aztec?
A. okwahmili B. wahmili C. kwahmili D. kwah

82. What is the word for “dogs”?
A. mopelomes B. pelomes C. mespelo D. pelos

83. What is the word for ‘your’?
A. mo B. mok C. mop D. mokw

84. Translate “my dog” into Aztec.
A. nopelo B. pelono C. ipelono D. nopelomes

85. Translate the Aztec word “ikwahmili” into English.
A. cornfield B. my cornfield C. your cornfields D. his cornfield

86. Translate the Aztec word “nopelomes” into English.
A. my dog B. my dogs C. his dog D. his dogs
87. Translate the Aztec word “mokalimes” into English.
   A. my house's   B. my houses   C. your house's   D. your houses

88. The plural marker in Aztec is ________.
   A. ies   B. oes   C. mes   D. es

89. Translate “your cornfields” into Aztec.
   A. mokwahmilimes   B. nokwahmilimes   C. mokwahmili   D. nokwahmili

90. If the Aztec word for “friend” is “mahkwa”, then “my friends” is ________.
   A. mahkwas   B. nomahkwames   C. nomahkwa   D. momahkwames

Problem-2

Consider the Swahili data given below and answer the following questions.

1. [atanipenda]  ‘s/he will like me’
2. [atakupenda]  ‘s/he will like you’
3. [atawapenda]  ‘s/he will like them’
4. [nitakupenda]  ‘I will like you’
5. [nitawapenda]  ‘I will like them’
6. [tutampenda]  ‘we will like him/her’
7. [atanipiga]  ‘s/he will beat me’
8. [ananiipiga]  ‘s/he is beating me’
9. [aliniipiga]  ‘s/he beat me’
10. [walikupiga]  ‘they beat you’
11. [tultikulipa]  ‘we paid you’
12. [wametulipa]  ‘they have paid us’

91. What is the word for 'she'?
   A. ata   B. ali   C. at   D. a

92. What is the word for 'pay'?
   A. ulipa   B. lipa   C. ipa   D. pa

93. What is the word for 'they'?
   A. wa   B. wam   C. wame   D. wamet

94. How do you think a Swahili speaker would say 'we will pay them'?
   A. utawalipa   B. tutawalipa   C. tutanilipa   D. tutakulipa

95. The past tense marker in Swahili is ________.
   A. uliku   B. ulik   C. uli   D. li

96. Translate 'I liked you' into Swahili.
   A. nulikupenda   B. nilikupenda   C. nunakupenda   D. ninakupenda
97. Translate 'S/he will pay them' into Swahili.
   A. wataalipa  B. tutawalipa  C. watatulipa  D. atawalipa

98. In Swahili, the word 'amekupiga' means ________.
   A. s/he has beaten us  B. s/he has beaten you  
   C. s/he beat you  D. s/he beat us

99. In Swahili, the word 'walimpenda' means ________.
   A. they have liked him/her  B. they have liked us 
   C. they liked him/her  D. they liked us

100. In Swahili, the word 'tunakulipa' means ________.
    A. we are paying you  B. we have paid you 
    C. we are paying him/her  D. we have paid him/her