

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION - JUNE 2017

Ph.D. APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Hall Ticket No.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATE

- i) Write your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.
- ii) Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
- iii) **Handover the OMR Answer Sheet at the end of the Examination to the Invigilator.**
- iv) No additional sheet will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself or in the space provided at the end of the booklet.
- v) The question paper contains **11 pages** including this page and the questions are of objective type. Only the question paper maybe taken away by the candidate at the end of the examination.

P-75

PART-A
Research Methodology (40 Marks)

1. Bibliography given in a research _____.
 - A. helps those interested in further research and studying the problem from another angle.
 - B. shows the vast knowledge of the researcher.
 - C. makes the report authentic
 - D. none of the above

2. Hypothesis cannot be stated in _____.
 - A. declarative terms
 - B. null and question form terms
 - C. general terms
 - D. directional terms

3. Formulation of hypothesis may not be necessary in _____.
 - A. survey studies
 - B. historical studies
 - C. experimental studies
 - D. normative studies

4. A good hypothesis should be _____.
 - A. formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data
 - B. precise, specific and consistent with most known facts
 - C. of limited scope and should not have global significance
 - D. all of these

5. Field study is related to _____.
 - A. real life situations
 - B. laboratory situations
 - C. experimental situations
 - D. none of the above

6. Research is based upon _____.
 - A. scientific method
 - B. experiments
 - C. scientists
 - D. general principles

7. "Research is an ethical process". Here the meaning of ethics is _____.
 - A. The external beauty of the research
 - B. The quality of the research content
 - C. The fulfilment of research values in an investigation
 - D. None of the above

8. Evidence in research is collected from _____.
- A. primary and secondary resources B. pure and applied sources
C. active and passive sources D. none of the above.
9. In primary sources, we include _____.
- A. Hand written manuscripts only B. The original writings of the authors
C. Direct collection from the thesis D. All of the above
10. A researcher is generally expected to _____.
- A. Study the existing literature in a field B. Generate new principles and theories
C. Synthesize the ideas given by others D. Evaluate the findings of a study
11. One of the essential characteristics of research is _____.
- A. Replicability B. Generalizability C. Usability D. Objectivity
12. The Government of India conducts Census after every 10 years. The method of research used in this process is _____.
- A. Case study B. Developmental study
C. Survey D. Experimental study
13. An investigator studied the Census data for a given area and prepared a write-up based on them. Such a write-up is called _____.
- A. Research paper B. Article C. Thesis D. Research report
14. A null hypothesis is _____.
- A. When there is no difference between the variables
B. The same as research hypothesis
C. Subjective in nature
D. When there is difference between the variables.
15. The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called _____.
- A. Philosophical research B. Historical research
C. Mythological research D. Content analysis

16. Action research is _____.
- A. An applied research
 - B. A research carried out to solve immediate problems
 - C. A longitudinal research
 - D. Simulative research.
17. The main characteristic of scientific research is _____.
- A. Empirical
 - B. Theoretical
 - C. Experimental
 - D. All of the above.
18. Authenticity of a research finding is _____.
- A. Originality
 - B. Validity
 - C. Objectivity
 - D. All of the above
19. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. Objectives of research are stated in the first chapter of the thesis.
 - B. Researcher must possess analytical ability.
 - C. Variability is the source of problem.
 - D. All of the above.
20. The first step of research is _____.
- A. Selecting a problem
 - B. Searching a problem
 - C. Finding a problem
 - D. Identifying a problem
21. Books and records are the primary sources of data in _____.
- A. Historical research
 - B. Participatory research
 - C. Clinical research
 - D. Laboratory research.
22. Which kind of research sampling can be used to obtain a representative sample?
- A. Stratified sampling
 - B. Quota sampling
 - C. Systematic sampling
 - D. Simple Random sampling
23. Which sampling procedure gives each item an equal probability of being selected?
- A. Stratified sampling
 - B. Quota sampling
 - C. Systematic sampling
 - D. Simple Random sampling

24. The final result of a study will be more accurate if the sample drawn is _____.
- A. Taken randomly
B. Fixed by quota
C. Representative to the population
D. Purposeful
25. Which type of research method is most appropriate when the focus of the research is subjective experience?
- A. Pre-empirical
B. Descriptive method
C. Experimental method
D. Qualitative method
26. The process of describing a culture or way of life from a peoples' point of view is _____.
- A. Ethnography
B. Ethnomethodology
C. Sociometry
D. Photography
27. Which type of research method does media commonly use?
- A. Secondary analysis
B. Content analysis
C. Unobtrusive measures
D. Natural experiment
28. A summary of a body of information is _____.
- A. Introduction
B. Preface
C. Abstract
D. Conclusion
29. Reference section of a research report includes _____.
- A. Appendix
B. Bibliography
C. Index if any
D. All of the above
30. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?
- A. Socio-economic status
B. Marital status
C. Numerical aptitude
D. Professional attitude.

Passage: (Q:31-35)

Students go to university to develop skills and obtain knowledge, as a result of which they get better jobs. So to subsidise their education means assisting the potentially rich at the expense of the poor. Why should the young man or woman who cannot get into university and chooses to set up a small business have to borrow capital, while their more intellectually gifted brother or sister obtains capital free financed by the taxpayer?

Students should pave their own way through university, and universities should charge them a fair price for their services. Loan facilities should be an offer from the Government – a system which works well in other high income countries and certainly doesn't deter the poorer

students – especially when repayments take into account personal circumstances. Those who enter less well-paid occupations may repay less than those who hit the jackpot. This would save government money, which could then be channelled into more urgent education projects – such as supporting families whose children would otherwise have to leave school to earn money.

31. In this passage, the writer pleads that _____.
- A. The state should subsidise university education
 - B. University education should be free for all citizens
 - C. There is no need for university education in poorer societies
 - D. Students should be made to pay for university education
32. The loan facilities will help the poor students in higher education because _____.
- A. They will not have to repay it
 - B. They will be charged normal interest on it
 - C. They will not be charged any interest on it
 - D. The repayment will be adjusted according to their repaying capacity
33. The money earned by the government in the universities _____.
- A. Could be channelled back to higher education
 - B. Could become a part of the national exchequer
 - C. Could be used to subsidise poor school students
 - D. Could be used to improve conditions of the poor
34. The phrase “hitting the jackpot” means _____.
- A. Getting a meagre salary
 - B. Earning a fortune
 - C. Hitting a clay-pot
 - D. Being a job-less person
35. The kind of prose used in this passage is _____.
- A. Argumentative
 - B. Narrative
 - C. Colloquial
 - D. Poetical

Directions (Q:36-40): Certain words/terms are given below in each question. All are similar in nature except one which is different. Pick the odd one out.

36. Lion and Den, Cow and Porch, Pig and Pen, Hen and Farm, Horse and Stable
- A. Lion and Den
 - B. Cow and Porch
 - C. Pig and Pen
 - D. Hen and Farm

37. Lion and Roar, Elephant and Trumpet, Snake and Hiss, Dogs and Cook, Birds and Chirp
 A. Birds and Chirp
 C. Snake and Hiss
 B. Dogs and Cook
 D. Lion and Roar
38. Goat, Bull, Horse, Lion, Cow
 A. Bull
 B. Horse
 C. Cow
 D. Lion
39. Weaver, Tailor, Carpenter, Clerk, Blacksmith
 A. Weaver
 B. Tailor
 C. Clerk
 D. Carpenter
40. Magazine, Journal, Novel, Dictionary, Article
 A. Article
 B. Novel
 C. Dictionary
 D. Journal

PART-B
Applied Linguistics (40 Marks)

41. The concept of 'communicative competence' was introduced by _____.
 A. Noam Chomsky
 C. Dell Hymes
 B. Mark Aronoff
 D. Charles Hockett
42. The terms of 'langue' and 'parole' were coined by _____.
 A. Noam Chomsky
 C. David Crystal
 B. Dell Hymes
 D. Ferdinand de Saussure
43. Which of the following language does not belong to the Dravidian family?
 A. Tulu
 B. Santhali
 C. Badaga
 D. Kurukh
44. _____ is the founding father of Modern Linguistics.
 A. Noam Chomsky
 C. Leonard Bloomfield
 B. Ferdinand de Saussure
 D. Edward Sapir
45. The 'cardinal vowel system' was devised by _____.
 A. Peter Ladefoged
 C. David Abercrombie
 B. Daniel Jones
 D. Peter Roach

46. A machine designed to analyse sound into its acoustic parameters is called _____.
- A. Spectrogram
C. Spectrograph
- B. Oscillograph
D. Oscillogram
47. The mathematical curve that describes a smooth repetitive oscillation is called _____.
- A. Longitudinal wave
C. Transverse wave
- B. Sinusoidal wave
D. Mechanical wave
48. The mutual influence of two neighbouring languages on each other over a period of time is known as _____.
- A. Substratum
C. Adstratum
- B. Superstratum
D. None of the above
49. In a logographic writing system, the basic written units generally correspond to _____.
- A. phonemes B. morphemes C. speech acts D. concepts
50. When young children create plurals like “childs” and “sheeps”, we can characterize this as a case of _____.
- A. assimilation B. analogy C. semantic shift D. replacement
51. _____ denotes a problem in conveying words and sentences in the written form.
- A. dyslexia B. aphasia C. dysgraphia D. dysphasia
52. “Conceptual blending theory” was developed by _____.
- A. V. Evans and M. Green
C. G. Fauconnier and M. Turner
- B. W. Hollman and N. Gisborne
D. G. Lakoff and N. Rafael
53. Which of the following suggests that human beings can talk about things that are remote in time and/or space?
- A. discreteness
C. arbitrariness
- B. productivity
D. displacement

54. The fact that we could say *economics* as [ika'namiks] or [eka'namiks] is an example of _____.
- A. prevarication B. openness C. discreteness D. free variation
55. If said out of context, the sentence 'John saw the people with binoculars' could serve as an example of _____.
- A. Deep structure B. Structural ambiguity
C. Part-of-speech ambiguity D. Lexical ambiguity
56. An area of sociolinguistic study which concentrates on the use of a variety and its social significance is called _____.
- A. microsociolinguistics B. macrosociolinguistics
C. balanced bilingualism D. simultaneous bilingualism
57. The study of class distinction in speech is known as _____.
- A. creolization B. social stratification
C. normativism D. dialectology
58. A variety of language used recognizably in a specific region or (a social) by a specific social class is called _____.
- A. variety B. dialect C. cant D. creole
59. _____ means groups of people who communicate with each other regularly.
- A. networks B. creole C. pidgin D. jargon
60. A form which alternates with another under definable conditions is known as _____.
- A. jargon B. diglossia C. dialect D. sociolect
61. Compounding is the characteristic feature of _____ family of languages.
- A. Austro-Asiatic B. Dravidian
C. Tibeto-Burman D. Indo-Aryan
62. 'Lexical Functional Grammar' was developed by _____.
- A. R. Grishman and H. Somers B. G. Gerald and I. Sag
C. J. Bresnan and R. Kaplan D. A. Zwicky and D. Dowty

