	Hall Ticket Number
	ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – 2020
	MA English Language Studies
Time	2 hrs Maximum marks: 100
	INSTRUCTIONS
•	There are 17 pages to this question paper. There are two sections to answer.
•	Section A and B consist of multiple-choice questions. Answer these in the OMR sheet provided to you.
•	Section A consists of 25 questions (Questions 1-25) on English language proficiency. Each question carries 1 mark. There is negative marking for this section. 0.33 marks is deducted for every wrong answer. No marks are deducted for unattempted questions.
•	Section B consists of 75 questions (Questions 26 - 100) on Content and Analytical Ability. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking for this section.
•••	
	SECTION A
	LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY (25 MARKS)
1.	"Four walls and a roof do not make a"  A. house  B. dwelling  C. habitat
	- ·

# "Four walls and A. house B. dwelli C. habita D. home. deep; there was no going back now. 2. Cupid's arrow had A. pointed B. peered C. entered D. struck 3. You can exchange this dress it is returned within a fortnight. A. so long that B. meanwhile C. as long as D. while

1.

4.	Match the verbs with their correct collocates.  a. make i. the nurse attend to patients.  b. do ii. the child to play for some time.  c. have iii. some coffee for them.  d. get iv. all your shopping from your armchair	,
	A. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i B. a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i C. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d- ii D. a- iv, b-iii, c-i, d- ii	
5.	Which of the sentences is ambiguous?  (i) The special squad helped the dog bite victim.  (ii) The special squad helped the dog-bite victim.	
	A. both (i) and (ii) B. only (i) C. only (ii) D. neither (i) nor (ii)	
6.	It's time we The roads might get blocked if we delay.  A. start  B. started  C. starting  D. to start	
7.	<ul> <li>From among the options below, find out which has NOT used the proverb correctly context of the sentence given.</li> <li>A. A beautiful woman living in the next street behaved rudely with her main Beauty is only skin deep, after all.</li> <li>B. Don't trust his promise that he will change his behaviour. First, let him a Actions speak louder than words.</li> <li>C. Due to adverse conditions in my life, I have accepted this job. Beggars of choosers.</li> <li>D. I want to go to work, because this summer vacation is very long and bor good things must come to an end.</li> </ul>	id. change can't be
8.	Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?  A. I will come as soon as I will finish.  B. Jack is not drinking tea very often.  C. I can borrow that novel when you've finished reading it.  D. It is raining outside. You will get wet if you will go out.	
9.	Do you rememberthe complaint? There has been no response y  A. to register  B. register  C. registering  D. having register	et.

	G. In this chapter, we have described two approaches to ESP instruction: the pre-production
	read-and-notice approach and the read-analyze and write approach.
	H. To illustrate both approaches, we provided examples from our experiences developing
	materials for and teaching ESP in a chemistry context.
	I. By means of the pre-production approach, students develop observational skills that help them notice, compare, and contrast disciplinary conventions.
	J. The two approaches, sequenced one after the other, can help students transition from
	general academic English to the language and genres of their chosen areas of study.
	K. These skills prepare them for a later stage that involves an iterative series of read-analyze
	and write tasks centered around valued disciplinary genres.
	L. Parallels certainly exist in other ESP contexts. (Stoller& Robinson, 2018:38)
	A. HUK
	B. IJHK
	C. KIHJ
	D. ЛКН
11.	Match the following words correctly with their parts of speech.
	a. like i. Adjective and verb
	b. articulate ii. Noun, verb, adjective, adverb
	c. right iii. Noun, adjective, and verb
	d. light iv. Noun, verb, preposition, and conjunction
	A. a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
	B. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
-	C. a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
•	D. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
12.	Which of the following is correct? Choose from the options given below.
	A. It's difficult to move through a course when its contents are not well sequenced.
	B. It's difficult to move through a course when it's contents are not well sequenced.
	C. Its difficult to move through a course when its contents are not well sequenced.
	D. Its difficult to move through a course when it's contents are not well sequenced.
13.	They such a beautiful sunset before. They enjoyed themselves
	thoroughly.
	A. have never seen
	B. had never seen
	C. have not been seen
	D. has not seen
14.	She was cooking in the kitchen with the baby next to
	A. herself
	B. hers
	C. her own
	D. her
	3

Sentences between 'G' and 'L' are jumbled. Arrange them in the correct order with the first

10.

and the last as they are:

15.	With the king st	ill a mir	nor, the minister was the ruler of the kingdom.
	A. de jure		
	<ul><li>B. de facto</li></ul>		
	C. de novo		
	D. de rigue	ur	•
		•	·
16.			fills in the blanks in the correct sequence.
	The skin healing		
	water		a food processing waste that can potentially be incorporated into
	cosmetic formul	lations.	However, no scientific evidence (iii) their role in
	skincare produc	ts. The	aim of this project (iv) to design and develop a topical
	_		ting rice water and to evaluate its biological properties, namely, the
	anti-aging and a	ntioxid	ant rice water properties (Marto, Joana, et.al., 2018: 1)
	4 (2)	<i>~</i> ">	2011. 1
	* -		, (iii)had supported, (iv)had been
			was, (iii) supported, (iv)had been
		•	een, (iii)has supported, (iv)has been
	D. (i)have	een, (11	i)is, (iii)supports, (iv)is
	A Δ al 1.1111	_ 1	one for the Many foreity and Mr. Then are a fall that
17.			vers for the Yuan family said Mr. Zhao was a <u>fabulist</u>
	A. new-age		enge. Fabulist in this sentence is a
	B. sociopati		phici
	C. visionary		
	D. liar	Į.	
	D. Isai		
18.	Match the follow	ving wo	ords with their correct meanings:
	a. Jump-start	i.	a piece of rope, chain, etc. tied to an animal, especially to
			a dog at its collar when taking it for a walk
	b. rail	ii.	an argument, claim, or opponent that is invented in order to win or
•	\		create an argument
	c. leash	iii.	a bet in which the horses, etc. that come first, second, and third
	_		must be picked in the right order
	d. straw man	iv.	make something such as an industry/economy improve quickly
	e. trifecta	v.	to complain angrily
	A. a-v, b-iv		
	B. a-iv, b-v		
	C. a-iv, b-v		
	D. a-v, b-iv	, c-iii, d	l-i, e-ii
10	D24.4		
19.	Doesn't it		you as strange that it's April and it is raining.
	A. strike		
	B. show		
	C. make		
	D. feel		
•			
			4

	. appearing devastated
E	. looking foolish
	. extremely disappointed
Ε	extremely irritable
That	is a very excuse. I don't believe it.
	A. fair
	3. humble
(	lame
]	D. phoney
/ith	two dead children between them, the two families wished they had never started the
	necine feud. An appropriate replacement for the underlined word would be
	. consensus
	. fratricidal
_	. cross-examination
	. cross-border
/hic	h of the following is correctly punctuated?
	A. I bought three things; a spade, a shovel and a pot.
	3. I bought three things: a spade, a shovel and a pot.
	C. I bought three things: a spade; a shovel and a pot.
١	). I bought three things; a spade, a shovel, and a pot.
	.,
	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well.
lach lasm	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well.
lach lasm	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well. i: A. My pleasure!
lach lasm	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well. i: A. My pleasure! B. Thank you for the compliment.
ache asm	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well. i: A. My pleasure! B. Thank you for the compliment. C. Thank you. Wish you the same.
kache kasm l	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well. i: A. My pleasure! B. Thank you for the compliment.
kache kasm l (	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well. i: A. My pleasure! 3. Thank you for the compliment. C. Thank you. Wish you the same. D. Would it suit you?  ge the following sentences in the right order to make a coherent paragraph.
kache kasm l (	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well. i:
tachdasm   (   )   (   )	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well. i: A. My pleasure! B. Thank you for the compliment. C. Thank you. Wish you the same. D. Would it suit you?  ge the following sentences in the right order to make a coherent paragraph. She wanted minimal usage of glass, while ensuring lots of light and fresh air. There would have to be a tradeoff.
kache kasm l (	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well. i: A. My pleasure! B. Thank you for the compliment. C. Thank you. Wish you the same. D. Would it suit you?  ge the following sentences in the right order to make a coherent paragraph. She wanted minimal usage of glass, while ensuring lots of light and fresh air. There would have to be a tradeoff. Giant skylights and three types of windows would illumine the interiors.
ache tasm ( ) ( ) (i)	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well.  i:  A. My pleasure!  3. Thank you for the compliment.  C. Thank you. Wish you the same.  D. Would it suit you?  ge the following sentences in the right order to make a coherent paragraph.  She wanted minimal usage of glass, while ensuring lots of light and fresh air.  There would have to be a tradeoff.  Giant skylights and three types of windows would illumine the interiors.  She weighed the tiled roof against the contemporary look.
ache asm [] ( ( arran ) ii) v)	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well.  i:
achdasm lasm larran i) ii) ii)	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well.  i:  A. My pleasure!  3. Thank you for the compliment.  C. Thank you. Wish you the same.  D. Would it suit you?  ge the following sentences in the right order to make a coherent paragraph.  She wanted minimal usage of glass, while ensuring lots of light and fresh air.  There would have to be a tradeoff.  Giant skylights and three types of windows would illumine the interiors.  She weighed the tiled roof against the contemporary look.
acheasm    contract   contract	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well.  A. My pleasure! B. Thank you for the compliment. C. Thank you. Wish you the same. D. Would it suit you?  ge the following sentences in the right order to make a coherent paragraph. She wanted minimal usage of glass, while ensuring lots of light and fresh air. There would have to be a tradeoff. Giant skylights and three types of windows would illumine the interiors. She weighed the tiled roof against the contemporary look. There probably should be a two-piece roof, with an elegant, barely-noticeable slope on either side.
achdasm larran i) ii) iii) iv)	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well.  i:  A. My pleasure!  B. Thank you for the compliment.  C. Thank you. Wish you the same.  D. Would it suit you?  ge the following sentences in the right order to make a coherent paragraph.  She wanted minimal usage of glass, while ensuring lots of light and fresh air.  There would have to be a tradeoff.  Giant skylights and three types of windows would illumine the interiors.  She weighed the tiled roof against the contemporary look.  There probably should be a two-piece roof, with an elegant, barely-noticeable slope on either side.  A. (iv), (ii), (i), (v), (iii)
tach tasm (() iii) iii) iv)	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well.  i:  A. My pleasure!  3. Thank you for the compliment.  5. Thank you. Wish you the same.  6. Would it suit you?  ge the following sentences in the right order to make a coherent paragraph.  She wanted minimal usage of glass, while ensuring lots of light and fresh air.  There would have to be a tradeoff.  Giant skylights and three types of windows would illumine the interiors.  She weighed the tiled roof against the contemporary look.  There probably should be a two-piece roof, with an elegant, barely-noticeable slope on either side.  A. (iv), (ii), (i), (v), (iii)  B. (v), (iii), (iii), (iv), (i)
tachdasm ((asm () ii) iii) v)	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well.  i:  A. My pleasure!  3. Thank you for the compliment.  5. Thank you. Wish you the same.  6. Would it suit you?  ge the following sentences in the right order to make a coherent paragraph.  She wanted minimal usage of glass, while ensuring lots of light and fresh air.  There would have to be a tradeoff.  Giant skylights and three types of windows would illumine the interiors.  She weighed the tiled roof against the contemporary look.  There probably should be a two-piece roof, with an elegant, barely-noticeable slope on either side.  A. (iv), (ii), (i), (v), (iii)  B. (v), (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)  C. (ii), (iv), (v), (iiii)
achdasm ((asm ) irran i) ii) v) v)	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well.  i:  A. My pleasure!  3. Thank you for the compliment.  5. Thank you. Wish you the same.  6. Would it suit you?  ge the following sentences in the right order to make a coherent paragraph.  She wanted minimal usage of glass, while ensuring lots of light and fresh air.  There would have to be a tradeoff.  Giant skylights and three types of windows would illumine the interiors.  She weighed the tiled roof against the contemporary look.  There probably should be a two-piece roof, with an elegant, barely-noticeable slope on either side.  A. (iv), (ii), (i), (v), (iii)  B. (v), (iii), (iii), (iv), (i)
tachdasm ((asm () ii) iii) v)	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well.  i:  A. My pleasure!  3. Thank you for the compliment.  5. Thank you. Wish you the same.  6. Would it suit you?  ge the following sentences in the right order to make a coherent paragraph.  She wanted minimal usage of glass, while ensuring lots of light and fresh air.  There would have to be a tradeoff.  Giant skylights and three types of windows would illumine the interiors.  She weighed the tiled roof against the contemporary look.  There probably should be a two-piece roof, with an elegant, barely-noticeable slope on either side.  A. (iv), (ii), (i), (v), (iii)  B. (v), (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)  C. (ii), (iv), (v), (iiii)
acheasm  ( ( rran ) ii) ii)  I ( (	el: What a lovely dress! It suits you well.  i:  A. My pleasure!  3. Thank you for the compliment.  5. Thank you. Wish you the same.  6. Would it suit you?  ge the following sentences in the right order to make a coherent paragraph.  She wanted minimal usage of glass, while ensuring lots of light and fresh air.  There would have to be a tradeoff.  Giant skylights and three types of windows would illumine the interiors.  She weighed the tiled roof against the contemporary look.  There probably should be a two-piece roof, with an elegant, barely-noticeable slope on either side.  A. (iv), (ii), (i), (v), (iii)  B. (v), (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)  C. (ii), (iv), (v), (iiii)

# **SECTION B**

# CONTENT AND ANALYTICAL ABILITY (75 MARKS)

26.	Which of the following sets of words may be said to be derived in a similar manner?  A. glimmer, gleam B. unreal, untie C. disobey, disregard
	D. convict, construct
27.	"A grammar of a language purports to be a description of the ideal speaker-hearer's intrinsic competence."
	Who is the author of this statement?
	A. Sapir
	B. Bloomfield
٠	C. Chomsky
	D. Halliday
28.	Which word is the head of the following phrase?
20.	"My house at the foothills of the mountain near the small town"
	A. house
	B. foothills
	C. mountain
	D. town
	D. town
29.	The property of language that enables infinitely long sentences to be constructed is called
	A. phrase-structure
	B. endocentricity
	C. coordination
	D. recursion
30.	Which of the following is the most appropriate bracketing for the sentence given below?
<b>3υ.</b>	A. [The road to hell] [is [paved with good intentions]]
	B. [The road to hell] [is paved [with good intentions]]
	C. [The road] [to hell [is [paved with good intentions]]]
	D. [The road to hell] [is paved with [good intentions]]
	D. [The toad to hen] [is paved with [good intentions]]
31.	In the following words the articulation is altered as shown:
	i. beginning – beniging
	ii. asterisk – asteriks
	This phenomenon is called
	A. metathesis
	B. reduplication
	C. resyllabification
	D. infixation

	•					W-26
					-	
			•			
		·		,		
32.	_	ing, which ones are axmination	compounds?			
•		amination				•
	(iii) Term pa					
	(iv) Termina	us	•			
	A Grand Gr					
	A. (i) and (ii) B. (i) and (iii)	•				
	C. (ii) and (iii)					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	D. (ii) and (iv)					
33.	The process of adj	isting one's speech t	o the hearer is	called		•
JJ	A. register		o the nearer is	omitod		
	B. jargon		1			
	C. normativism					
	D. accommodation	11				•
	A. bilingualism					
	<ul><li>B. pidgin</li><li>C. heteroglossia</li><li>D. creole</li></ul>					
35.	C. heteroglossia	der, English is a		language.		
35.	C. heteroglossia D. creole In terms of word or A. subject-object-v	erb		_ language.		
35.	C. heteroglossia D. creole In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj	erb ect		_ language.		
35.	C. heteroglossia D. creole In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj	erb ect ect		_ language.		
	C. heteroglossia D. creole In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v	erb ect ect erb	utted and *kno		of (cut and knew	) they are
	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v When children cons	erb ect ect	utted and *knor		of (cut and knew	), they are
	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v  When children cons A. generalising	erb ect ect erb struct words like *ca	itted and *knor		of (cut and knew	), they are
	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v When children cons A. generalising B. learning incorres	erb ect ect erb struct words like *ca	utted and *know		of (cut and knew	), they are
	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v When children cons A. generalising B. learning incorre C. being creative	erb ect ect erb struct words like *ca			of (cut and knew	), they are
36.	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v  When children cons  A. generalising B. learning incorre C. being creative D. deliberately dist	erb ect ect erb struct words like *co ect forms torting language for	ms.		of (cut and knew	), they are
	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v  When children cons  A. generalising B. learning incorre C. being creative D. deliberately dist  Language standard	erb ect ect erb struct words like *ca ect forms torting language for ization is more visil	ms.		of (cut and knew	), they are
36.	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v  When children cons  A. generalising B. learning incorre C. being creative D. deliberately dist	erb ect ect erb struct words like *co ect forms torting language for ization is more visil	ms.		of (cut and knew	), they are
36.	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v  When children cons  A. generalising B. learning incorre C. being creative D. deliberately dist  Language standard A. speech, not writ B. writing, not spe C. both speech and	erb ect ect erb struct words like *co ect forms torting language for ization is more visil ting ech l writing	ms.		of (cut and knew	), they are
36.	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v  When children cons  A. generalising B. learning incorre C. being creative D. deliberately dist  Language standard A. speech, not writ B. writing, not spe	erb ect ect erb struct words like *co ect forms torting language for ization is more visil ting ech l writing	ms.		of (cut and knew	), they are
36.	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v  When children cons  A. generalising B. learning incorre C. being creative D. deliberately dist  Language standard A. speech, not writ B. writing, not spe C. both speech and D. neither speech r  Diaglossia is a situa	erb ect ect ect erb struct words like *ci ect forms torting language for ization is more visibling ech l writing ior writing. tion where two lang	ms. o <b>le</b> in	wed instead	of (cut and knew	
36. 37.	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v  When children cons  A. generalising B. learning incorre C. being creative D. deliberately dist  Language standard A. speech, not writ B. writing, not spe C. both speech and D. neither speech r  Diaglossia is a situa A. overlapping role	erb ect ect ect erb struct words like *co ect forms torting language for ization is more visit ting ech l writing nor writing. tion where two langes	ms. o <b>le</b> in	wed instead		
36. 37.	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v  When children cons  A. generalising B. learning incorre C. being creative D. deliberately dist  Language standard A. speech, not writ B. writing, not spe C. both speech and D. neither speech r  Diaglossia is a situa	erb ect ect ect erb struct words like *cr ect forms torting language for ization is more visil ting ech l writing nor writing. tion where two langes grole	ms. o <b>le</b> in	wed instead		
36. 37.	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v When children cons  A. generalising B. learning incorre C. being creative D. deliberately dist  Language standard A. speech, not writ B. writing, not spe C. both speech and D. neither speech r  Diaglossia is a situa A. overlapping role B. non-overlapping	erb ect ect ect erb struct words like *ca ect forms torting language for ization is more visibling ech l writing nor writing. tion where two lange g role e	ms. o <b>le</b> in	wed instead		
36. 37.	C. heteroglossia D. creole  In terms of word or A. subject-object-v B. subject-verb-obj C. object-verb-subj D. object-subject-v When children cons  A. generalising B. learning incorre C. being creative D. deliberately dist  Language standard A. speech, not writ B. writing, not spe C. both speech and D. neither speech r  Diaglossia is a situa A. overlapping role B. non-overlapping C. non-definite role	erb ect ect ect erb struct words like *ca ect forms torting language for ization is more visibling ech l writing nor writing. tion where two lange g role e	ms. o <b>le</b> in	wed instead		

39.	The concept, 'HOUSE' is represented as house in English, maison in French, dom in Russian and casa in Spanish. This exemplifies that
	A. same sounds represent different concepts in different languages
	B. different sounds represent same word in different languages
	C. different sounds represent same concept in different languages
	D. same sounds represent same words in different languages
	D. Same sounds represent same words in different languages
40.	Which of the following is NOT an onomatopoeic sound?
	A. tick-tock
	B. pitter-patter
	C. suit-boot
	D. bow-wow
41.	How many times is an adjective allowed to recur in a sentence according to the rules of grammar? (E.g, Corona is an old, old, old virus)
	A. three
	B. ten
•	C. seven
	D. infinite
42.	Which of the following is true?
	A. Finite rules of grammar allow us to form infinite number of sentences.
	B. Infinite rules of grammar allow us to form infinite number of sentences.
	C. Finite rules of grammar allow us to form finite number of sentences.
	D. Infinite rules of grammar allow us to form finite number of sentences.
43.	Complete Ludwig Wittgenstein's famous quote on language: "The limits of my language mean the limits of my
4	A. speech
	B. world
	C. life
	D. writings
44.	How many syllables and morphemes are there in the word, 'uncharacteristically'?
• • •	A. 6 syllables and 8 morphemes
	B. 9 syllables and 6 morphemes
	C. 8 syllables and 5 morphemes
	D. 19 syllables and 8 morphemes
45.	Linguists use to represent the hierarchical organisation of words.
13.	A. flow charts
	B. bar graphs
	C. pie Diagrams
	D. tree diagrams
	D. MAA BINETAIN

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46.	Here are a few wo	rds from an indigenous M	fexican language. (	Go through the wo	rds carefully
	and choose the be				,
	nokali	"my house"			
	nokalimes	"my houses"			
	mokali	'your houses"			
	nopelo	"my dog"			
	mopelo	"your dog"			1
	mopelomes	"your dogs"			•
	A. There are only	prefixes in this language.			
		suffixes in this language.			
		prefixes and suffixes in th	is language.		
		er prefixes nor suffixes in			
47.	The part of gramm	nar that represents a speak	er's knowledge of	sentences and thei	r structures
	is called	<u> </u>	<b>O</b> .		
	A. syntax				
	B. semantics				
	C. morphology				
	D. discourse			·	
48.	Which of the follo	wing is a dental sound?			
	A. v		•		•
	B. ð				
	C. 3				
	D. h	•			
49.	The word Absogod	damlutely is an example	of,		
	A. prefix		,		
	B. suffix				•
	· C. infix				
	D. multiple proces	ses	•		
50.	The status of Engli	ish has been stated in the	Constitution of Ind	ia as	<u> </u>
	A. official langua	ge			
	B. link language				
	<ul> <li>C. associate offici</li> </ul>				
	D. federal languag	ge	•		
51.	When the functions called	that a language has to per	rform in society are	consciously deve	sloped, it is
	A. verbal planning	 19	•		
	B. status plannin				
	C. corpus plannin				
	D. acquisition pla				
	D. adquisition pro				
					A
			·		
		•			
		9			
		·		•	

52.	"The first language is maintained as the reference system in the acquisition of the second language" (Stern, 1983). This statement is true of:  A. Grammar translation method.  B. Audiolingual method  C. Communicative method  D. Direct method.
53.	The distinction between "acquisition "and "learning" was highlighted by  A. Prendergast  B. Gouin
٠	C. Krashen D. Sauveur
54.	The Army Specialized Training Programme(ASTP) is also known as  A. Grammar translation method B. Community teaching method C. Audio-lingual method D. Communicative method.
55.	TESOL stands for
56.	The meaning worked out by the audience is known as  A. cohesion  B. coherence  C. genre  D. text
57.	'Dog' is a co-hyponym of A. animal B. rabbit C. flower D. rose
58.	What kind of a clause is denoted in a sentence that begins with 'though'?  A. relative clause  B. compound clause  C. conditional clause  D. concessive clause
59.	Which of the following is the first fully corpus-based learner dictionary?  A. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary  B. Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary  C. Collins COBUILD English Dictionary  D. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

60.	Which of the following can be used as both content word and function word?  A. mine B. without C. finding D. herself
61.	Organization of ideas and arguments is an important part of writing  A. stories B. travelogues C. essays D. emails
62.	The term 'communicative competence' was first used by A. Noam Chomsky B. Ferdinand Saussure C. M A K Halliday D. Dell Hymes
63.	Which of the following is NOT a faulty reading habit?  A. subvocalizing  B. guessing  C. regressions  D. finger-pointing
64.	Match the following.  i. Skimming  ii. Extra linguistic cues  iii. Motor-receptive skills  iv. Layout and presentation  A. i-c, ii-b, iii-a, iv-d  B. i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a  C. i-d, ii-b, iii-a, iv-c
65.	D. i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a  What does 'U' in square brackets in the following dictionary entry refer to?  jet-lag noun [U]  the feeling of tiredness and confusion that people experience after making a long journey by plane to a place where the time is different from the place they left  A. Universal  B. Use  C. Uncount  D. Usage

66.	What kind of assessment does the following task description relate to?  In a language proficiency test, students were given a bar graph about fuel consumption and they interpreted it. They were assessed on their ability to write a coherent text.  A. formative and objective  B. summative and descriptive  C. formative and descriptive  D. summative and objective
<b>67.</b>	Which of the following is the focus of the following activity?  Students are given a class task that makes them write the main points of a passage in no more than 75 words.  A. synthesizing  B. analysing  C. summarising  D. critiquing
68.	Which aspect needs to be improved given the following teacher feedback on writing assignment?  I like your essay. It includes all the right information. It would read much better if you used some linkers to connect your ideas logically.  A. accuracy  B. register  C. vocabulary  D. organisation
69.	The study of meaning in context is known as  A. semantics B. semiotics C. pragmatics D. numismatics
70.	Note-taking is done while  A. listening to a lecture  B. reading a passage  C. watching a movie in a cinema  D. listening to classical music
71.	What does 'who' in 'who did you see last night at the bar' refer to?  A. subject B. object C. senser D. identifier
72.	Cognates are words related in  A. form and meaning to those in another language B. spelling and pronunciation to those in another language C. form, meaning, and pronunciation to those in another language D. pronunciation and meaning to those in another language

/3.	A. appropriateness
	B. effectiveness
	C. correctness
	D. economy
	•
74.	An advantage of a technology enhanced assessment is
	A. moderately high assessment costs
	B. flexibility in time and place of assessment
	C. restricted candidate pool
	D. security of test materials
75.	Which of the following is an example of productive skill?
	A. listening
	B. reading
	C. contemplating
	D. writing
76.	Tehmina walks towards the north. She then takes a left turn, followed by a right turn. After
	that, she takes two consecutive left turns. In which direction is she now walking?
	A. South
	B. East
	C. North
	D. West
<b>77.</b>	Small gifting objects are placed in a multi-layered box. The first layer has 4 rows and 6 columns. Each layer is 1 less in each dimension, compared to the previous layer. What is the number of objects in the third layer?  A. 12
	B, 08
•	C. 04
	D. 24
<b>78</b> .	A is the brother of B. B is the mother of C. G is the father of B. G has only one daughter. K is
	the brother of A. How is K related to C?
	A. uncle
	B. grandfather
	C, aunt
	D. father
79.	'Agree to disagree' is an example of
	A. metaphor
	B. simile
	C. oxymoron
	D. synecdoche

- 80. Find the odd one out.
  - A. beautiful
  - B. feasible
  - C. reasonable
  - D. viable
- 81. Stacy Abhrams says, "There are racial and gender implications to how we think about what leadership looks like in the country."

Implications:

- (i) Leadership has gender and race implications.
- (ii) We think that leadership has gender and race.
- A. Implication (i) is implicit.
- B. Implication (ii) is implicit.
- C. Both the implications are implicit.
- D. Neither of the implications are implicit.
- 82. The statement given below is followed by two assumptions, 'i' and 'ii'. Choose which assumption(s) follow the statement logically.

#### Statement:

"Language is a complex array of many different components, ranging from individual sounds to the appropriateness of a particular utterance or sentence in a given situation or culture." Assumptions:

- (i). Many different components make language complex.
- (ii). Only certain sentences or utterances are appropriate in a given situation.
- A. Only assumption (i) is implicit.
- B. Only assumption (ii) is implicit.
- C. Both assumptions (i) and (ii) are implicit.
- D. Neither (i)nor (ii) are implicit.
- 83. Which of the following is NOT possible to construct from the letters of the word, 'linguistics'?
  - A. insults
  - B. listing
  - C. utilising
  - D. instills
- 84. If in a certain code, LEARNING is written as KFBQMJMF, how is TEACHING written in the same code?
  - A. SFBBGJMF
  - B. UFBDIJMF
  - C. UFBBGJMF
  - D. SFBDIJMF

85. The extract given below is followed by two conclusions, (i)and(ii). Choose which follow(s) logically.

## Extract

The faster the vibration of the vocal folds, the higher the pitch of the voice. Large vocal folds vibrate more slowly than small vocal folds, producing a lower range of sound. Men, on average, have vocal folds 50% longer than women's; male vocal folds are also thicker. Thus, men tend to have lower voices.

#### Conclusions

- (i) Women tend to have a higher pitch of voice.
- (ii) Men can vary their pitch more than women.
- A. Only conclusion (1) follows.
- B. Only conclusion (ii) follows.
- C. Both conclusions (i) and (ii) follow.
- D. Neither (i) nor (ii) follow.
- 86. The statement given below is followed by two conclusions, (i) and(ii). Choose the option which follow(s) logically.

## Statement

In everyday life, people reach practical agreement on the meanings of almost all the words they use.

## **Conclusions**

- i. There may be disagreement about the meanings of a limited number of words.
- ii. Communication is successful in everyday life.
- A. Only conclusion (i) follows.
- B. Only conclusion (ii) follows.
- C. Both conclusions (i) and (ii) follow.
- D. Neither (i) nor (ii) follow.
- 87. Which of the following is NOT possible to construct from the letters of the word, 'conversation'?
  - A. coinvestor
  - B. overaction
  - C. cremations
  - D. renovation
- 88. Read the following statement and assumptions, and state whether the given assumptions are implicit in the given statement.

## Statement

Children are full of energy. How to channelize this energy is a challenge.

# Assumptions

- (i) Children's energy is to be channelized.
- (ii) It is not an easy task to channelizing children's 'energy.
- A. Only assumption (i) is implicit.
- B. Only assumption (ii) is implicit.
- C. Both the assumptions (i) and (ii) are implicit.
- D. Both the assumptions (i) and (ii) are not implicit.

If in a certain language UNIVERSITY is coded as VOJWFSTJUZ, UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD can be coded as  A. VOJWFSTJUZ PG IZEFSBCBE
B. VOJWFSTJUZ QH JZFGTCDCF C. VOJWFSTJUZ LU CFILORURI D. VOJWFSTJUZ LU BDFHJLNLF
Virus: Corona :: Insect:
A. Tiger B. Fox C. Snake D. Cricket
Identify the cause-effect relationship between the events given below:
Event I; There was a heavy rain last night at my place.  Event II: A snake appeared in the rain water that flooded my house.
<ul> <li>A. Event I is the effect and Event II is its immediate cause.</li> <li>B. Event I is the effect but Event II is not its immediate cause.</li> <li>C. Event II is the effect and Event I is its immediate cause.</li> <li>D. Event II is the effect but Event I is not its immediate cause.</li> </ul>
Arrange the given words in meaningful order.  (i) Student  (ii) Department  (iii) University  (iv) Course
(iv) Course  A. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)  B. (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)  C. (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)  D. (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
Choose the right option to fill in the blank.  Cattle: Calf:: Cockroach:  A. Whelp  B. Nymph  C. Hatchling  D. Juvenile
Below are given the two statements followed by two conclusions numbered (i) and (ii). Find out which of the given conclusion/s follow/s logically.  Statements  Some of my friends are vocalists. All the vocalists are instrumentalists.  Conclusions (i). Some of my friends are instrumentalists. (ii). No vocalist is my friend.  A. Only conclusion (i) follows.  B. Only conclusion (ii) follows.  C. Either (i) or (ii) follows.

95.	The number sequence 60, 30, 15 is similar to  A. 44, 22, 4  B. 46, 23, 12  C. 42, 21, 11  D. 20, 10, 5
96.	Complete the sequence 3, 6, 11,  A. 13 B. 16 C. 18 D. 22
97.	The relationship between the numbers in this pair, 16:256 is similar to  A. 11:121 B. 12:142 C. 13:39 D. 10:110
<b>98</b> .	Which one is the same as Coal, Ebony and Soot?  A. Ash B. Rust C. Raven D. Grey
99.	From the options given, choose the similar pair. DRIVER: MAP A. Dancer: Pirouette B. Author: Novel C. Singer: Tune D. Builder: blueprint
100.	Complete the sequence DEF, DEF2, DE2F2,  A. DEF3 B. D3EF3 C. D2E3F D. D2E2F2