

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2018
(Ph.D. Admissions - January 2019 Session)

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PH.D. APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Hall Ticket Number

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) **There is a negative marking of 0.33 marks for each wrong answer.**
- iii) Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
- iv) **Handover 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 or in the space provided at the end of the booklet.
- vi) The question paper contains **13 pages** and the questions are of objective type. Only the question paper maybe taken away by the candidate at the end of the examination.

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PART-A
Research Methodology (40 Marks)

1. Statement 1: Quantitative approach to research focuses on the quantity of a particular characteristic or item.
Statement 2: Quantitative approach is inductive.

A. Statement 1 is true & statement 2 is false.
B. Statement 2 is true & statement 1 is false.
C. Both the statements 1 & 2 are true.
D. Neither statement 1 nor 2 is true.
2. The conclusion that 'theory is derived from the results of the research' comes under what kind of research?

A. Qualitative research
B. Quantitative research
C. Mixed research
D. Experimental research
3. Primary resource in research includes _____.

A. Historical documents
B. Statistical data
C. Both A & B
D. Neither A nor B
4. Which one among the following is not a document style?

A. MLA
B. LSI
C. APA
D. Harvard
5. A basic research demands _____.

A. Reliability
B. Verifiability
C. Objectivity
D. All of the above
6. Which one of the following is not a social variable?

A. Age group
B. Marital Status
C. Speaker's fluency
D. None of the above
7. Quantitative paradigm is made up of _____.

A. Observable facts
B. Quantifiable facts
C. Measurable facts
D. All of the above
8. What is a hypothesis?

A. An experiment that tests certain predictions.
B. A prediction of relationship among certain variables.
C. A dependable Variable.
D. The outcome of a research.

9. An empirically verifiable observation is a _____.
 A. Fact
 B. Statement
 C. Theory
 D. All of the above
10. A small scale study conducted in order to evaluate feasibility, time, cost, adverse events, and improve upon the study design is called _____.
 A. Statistical analysis
 B. Pilot study
 C. Self-completion questionnaire study
 D. Pre-coding analysis
11. One of the key assumptions of the postpositivists is that _____.
 A. Researchers must use both quantitative and qualitative data.
 B. Research is the process of making claims.
 C. Research always occurs in social, historical, political, and other contexts.
 D. Knowledge is conjectural (and antifoundational) - absolute truth can never be found.
12. Any research approach would necessarily have to involve _____.
 A. Philosophical assumptions and distinct methods or procedures
 B. A research proposal and world view
 C. Research questions as well as analyses
 D. Experiments and analyses
13. The role of theories in _____ is that they serve to provide a proposed explanation for the relationship among variables being tested.
 A. Quantitative research
 B. Qualitative research
 C. Documentation research
 D. Mixed method research
14. Qualitative and quantitative approaches represent different ends on a continuum (Newman & Benz, 1998). One of the prominent distinctions between the two involve:
 A. Collecting qualitative data with the help of instruments versus collecting quantitative data through setting observation.
 B. Experiments are qualitative and case studies quantitative.
 C. Using closed-ended questions for quantitative hypotheses and open-ended questions for qualitative interviews.
 D. None of the above.
15. Experimentally based approaches to data-collection which attempted to replace personal introspection data include _____.
 A. Forced-choice questionnaires and Open-ended Interviews
 B. Subject performance tasks and Appropriate Response methodology
 C. Both (A) and (B)
 D. Neither (A) nor (B)

16. The purposes of testing is:
- To discover how successful students have been in achieving the objectives of the course of study.
 - To diagnose students' strengths and weaknesses to identify what they know and what they do not know.
 - To assess placement of students by identifying the stage of part of a teaching programme most appropriate to their ability.
 - To monitor students' progress during a course.
- Statements i, ii and iii are correct.
 - All the statements are correct.
 - Only statements i and ii are correct.
 - Only statements iii and iv are correct.
17. In Grammar Translation Method the teacher always explains the rules for students who would then apply them. This is in contrast to discovery learning. Therefore the method of learning in Grammar Translation Method is:
- Inductive
 - Deductive
 - Hypothetico-Deductive
 - Hypothetico-Inductive
18. "Acquisition of a paradigm and of the more esoteric type of research it permits is a sign of _____ in the development of any given scientific field." (Kuhn, 1962)
- Crisis
 - Maturity
 - Advancement
 - Degeneration
19. A theory of grammar that also accounts for how children acquire their language is called a/an _____ adequate grammar.
- Observationally
 - Descriptively
 - Generatively
 - Explanatorily
20. The hypothesis which states that second language rules are acquired in a fixed way, pre-established, determined by innate mechanisms and not by linguistic complexity or explicit teaching is _____.
- Acquisition vs. learning Hypothesis
 - Monitor Hypothesis
 - Natural Order Hypothesis
 - Identity Hypothesis
21. A major distinction between method and post method in language teaching is that :
- The concept of method involves theorizers constructing "knowledge oriented" theories of pedagogy and post method involves practitioners constructing "class room oriented" theories of practice.
 - Method consists of a single set of theoretical principles derived from feeder disciplines and a single set of classroom procedures directed at classroom teachers while post method can be defined as the construction of classroom procedures and principles by the teacher himself/herself based on his/her prior and experiential knowledge and/or certain strategies.

- A. Both the statements are true
 B. Statement i is true while ii is False
 C. Both the statements are false
 D. Statement i is false while ii is True
22. Note taking from research readings is based on the three main principles:
- i. Know what kind of ideas to record
 - ii. Label ideas intelligibly
 - iii. Paraphrase every idea word by word
 - iv. Compress ideas in your own words
- A. i, ii & iii B. i, ii & iv C. ii, iii & iv D. i, iii & iv
23. Which one of the following statements is not true for testing of a hypothesis?
- A. The null hypothesis is generally assumed to be true until evidence indicates otherwise.
 - B. It is only the null hypothesis, that can be tested.
 - C. If the null hypothesis is rejected, an alternative hypothesis is accepted in its place.
 - D. Both the alternative and null hypothesis cannot be tested.
24. Appendices provide _____ to the main thesis.
- A. Redundant information B. Important but not essential information
 - C. Supplementary information D. Essential information
25. What is a Research question?
- A. It is a single tentative guess or good hunch.
 - B. It is a question on the research outcome.
 - C. It is an answerable inquiry into a specific concern or issue.
 - D. It is a query based on the researcher's opinion.
26. What is The Interview Method Of Research?
- A. The interviewer goes to the field with a questionnaire and records his observations.
 - B. The interviewer asks a series of questions which are then recorded in some manner.
 - C. The interviewer finds informants and records their personal views and opinions.
 - D. The interviewer goes to the field and records the everyday conversation of locals.
27. In a 'Between Subjects experiment design':
- A. Different treatments of stimulus are given to different groups of subjects.
 - B. Same treatment is provided to different groups of subjects.
 - C. There needs to be a control group of subjects to which a treatment group must be compared.
 - D. The different groups of subjects act as the control of each other.

28. 'Within Subjects experiment design' is known to be very useful because:
- A. Lesser number of subjects are required, as single group of subjects is exposed to all the treatments which act as each other's control.
 - B. The different group of subjects are exposed to different kinds of stimulus and this increases the effect of the experiment
 - C. The same subjects get exposure to a treatment at different points of time.
 - D. The experiment process is very cheap and demands less attention upon the subjects.
29. The distinction between Research Methods and Research Methodology is as follows: Research methods are the various procedures, schemes, algorithms etc. used by a researcher during a research study whereas research methodology is a systematic way to solve a problem and giving the work plan of research which is basically a science of how research is to be carried out. According to the above statement,
- A. Research Methods and Research Methodology are independent of each other.
 - B. Research Methodology includes Research Methods.
 - C. Research Methods include Research Methodology.
 - D. Research Methods are more specific and Research Methodology is vague.
30. Which one of the following is not a Component Of Research Design?
- A. Control
 - B. Dependent and Independent variables
 - C. Subject Bias
 - D. Confound
31. The difference between Null Hypothesis (H_0) and Research Hypotheses (H_1) is that:
- A. H_0 states the confounding factors in a hypothesis whereas H_1 states the actual factors.
 - B. H_0 is a necessary dependent variable in the design where as H_1 is an unnecessary dependent variable
 - C. H_0 states the existence of no relationship between the independent variables where as H_1 states the existence of relationship between the same.
 - D. One is affected by the dependent variable and the other is not.
32. Successive citations in a thesis belonging to the same source are referred to by using _____.
- A. Op. cit
 - B. Ibid
 - C. Loc. cit
 - D. et al.
33. How do you cite the reference when there are several authors besides the main author?
- A. cf.
 - B. ... et al
 - C. ps.
 - D. ackn.

34. In the hypothesis 'The more one practices, the more likely is one to win the match', "practising" would be the _____ variable.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Dependent | B. Independent |
| C. Respondent | D. Despondent |
35. An additional piece of information printed at the bottom end of a page is called _____.
- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| A. Endnote | B. Footnote |
| C. Keynote | D. Bottomnote |
36. Which one of the following is the research that seeks to examine the findings of a study by using the same design but a different sample?
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A. An exploratory study | B. A replication study |
| C. An empirical study | D. Hypothesis testing |
37. Which one of the following is not an ethical practice?
- A. Maintaining participants' anonymity
 - B. Gaining informed consent
 - C. Informing participants that they are free to withdraw at any time
 - D. Requiring participants to continue until the study has been completed
38. The list of all sources mentioned in the _____ of a research must have been cited in the research/paper.
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. Bibliography | B. Reference |
| C. Appendix | D. Content |
39. In a research document, index is always found at the _____.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Beginning | B. Middle |
| C. End | D. Contents |
40. Plagiarism can be avoided by:
- A. Copying the work of others accurately
 - B. Paraphrasing the author's text in your own words
 - C. Cut and pasting from the Internet
 - D. Quoting directly without revealing the source

PART-B
Applied Linguistics (40 Marks)

41. Read the following two statements and select the correct option:
 i. Every expression that has meaning has sense but not every expression has reference.
 ii. Every expression that has meaning has reference but not every expression has sense.
- A. Both the statements (i) and (ii) are correct.
 B. Both the statements (i) and (ii) are false.
 C. Statement (i) is correct while statement (ii) is incorrect.
 D. Statement (i) is incorrect while statement (ii) is correct.
42. The two levels of language referred to by the term 'duality' are ____.
- A. Phonetics and phonology
 B. Sound and meaning
 C. Kinesics and proxemics
 D. Structure and use
43. The Three essential features needed to describe a consonant:
- A. Articulator; resonator; airstream.
 B. point of articulation; manner of articulation; voiced/voiceless.
 C. Stricture; velum; larynx position.
 D. Lower jaw; articulator; voicing.
44. Optimality Theory stresses on the idea of competing constraints which can be ranked in importance with respect to each other. A ranking implies that ____.
- A. Markedness constraints prohibit marked structures and faithfulness constraints militate against deviations from input forms.
 B. Constraints once correctly identified should match up with the range of sound patterns seen across languages
 C. Languages differ in how they rank particular constraints.
 D. A less important constraint can sometimes be violated in order to obey a more important constraint.
45. In Lexical Phonology Morphology Model the distribution of primary and secondary affixes conforms to one of the following:
- A. Primary affixes are attached at Level-1 while secondary ones at level-2.
 B. Primary affixes are attached at Level-1 and secondary ones at level-3.
 C. Primary affixes are attached at level-2 while secondary ones at Level-3.
 D. Primary affixes are attached at level-2 while secondary ones at level -1.
46. The observation that _____ is called Sturtevant's paradox.
- A. Sound change is irregular and causes regularity but analogy is irregular and causes regularity;
 B. Sound change is regular and causes irregularity but analogy is irregular and causes regularity;

- C. Sound change is regular and causes regularity but analogy is irregular and causes irregularity;
 D. Sound change is irregular and causes irregularity but analogy is regular and causes regularity;
47. Assertion I: Constative utterances are statements having the property of being either true or false.
 Assertion II: Performative utterances have no truth value.
- A. Both the assertions are false
 B. Both the assertions are true
 C. Assertion-I is false; Assertion-II is true
 D. Assertion-I is true; Assertion-II is false
48. In Principles and Parameters framework the principle of structure dependence ____.
- A. is subject to parametric variation B. is subject to diachronic variation
 C. is not subject to parametric variation D. is not subject to diachronic variation
49. The Substitutivity principle appears to fail in ____.
- A. extensional contexts B. intensional contexts
 C. transparent contexts D. incongruent contexts
50. The variety of speech that is considered most suitable for formal occasions is called as ____.
- A. Mesolect B. Acrolect
 C. Basilect D. Dialect
51. Identify which of the following statements are true or false.
 i. PRO theorem says that PRO must be Ungoverned
 ii. PRO can be bound by an NP antecedent within its clause.
- A. Both *i* and *ii* are False B. Both *i* and *ii* are True
 C. *i* is False and *ii* is True D. *i* is True and *ii* is False
52. An influential Second Language Acquisition (SLA) theory which relies on innate language ability is ____.
- A. The Processability theory B. The Behaviorist theory
 C. The Modular theory D. The Monitor theory
53. The 92nd Constitutional amendment 2004 added the following four languages to the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
- A. Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santali B. Bodo, Meiteilon, Maithili and Santali
 C. Bodo, Konkani, Dogri and Santali D. Bodo, Dogri, Konkani and Santali

54. In Grierson's *Linguistic Survey of India*, for all the languages surveyed, the data collected does not include _____.
 A. A recital of the Biblical parable of the Prodigal son
 B. A piece of folklore, prose or verse
 C. A translation of a list of 241 words or phrases
 D. An analysis of the language family
55. According to Stewart (1968), a 'classical' language has the following properties _____.
 A. Standardization, Autonomy, Historicity and Vitality
 B. Standardization, Literary, Historicity and Vitality
 C. Standardization, Autonomy, Historicity and Domain centrality
 D. Vitality, Autonomy, Historicity and Domain centrality
56. A linguistic area implies _____.
 A. Identifiable geographical boundaries of a language family
 B. Specific linguistic features demarcating language families
 C. Shared linguistic features within a language family
 D. Shared linguistic features across language families
57. The aim of Historical linguistics is to classify languages by their _____ and to trace the historic development of languages.
 A. Genetic affiliation
 B. Typological relation
 C. Ethnic affiliation
 D. Lexicon
58. The type of sound change that underlies Grimm's law is _____.
 A. Split
 B. Merger
 C. Shift
 D. Loss
59. The two most important aspects of Linguistic Borrowing involve _____.
 A. Divergence and Convergence
 B. Formal and conceptual loans
 C. Need and prestige
 D. Foreignization and nativization
60. The most common mechanism of the implementation of a sound change is _____.
 A. Phonetically abrupt and lexically gradual
 B. Phonetically gradual and lexically abrupt
 C. Phonetically gradual and lexically gradual
 D. Phonetically abrupt and lexically abrupt
61. The observation that _____ is called Sturtevant's paradox.
 A. Sound change is irregular and causes regularity but analogy is irregular and causes regularity
 B. Sound change is regular and causes irregularity but analogy is irregular and causes regularity

- C. Sound change is regular and causes regularity but analogy is irregular and causes irregularity
 D. Sound change is irregular and causes irregularity but analogy is regular and causes regularity
62. *Brahui* belongs to the _____ language family.
 A. Indo-Aryan B. Austro-Asiatic C. Dravidian D. Dardic
63. Which one of these is a gradable opposite?
 A. Husband – Wife B. Male – Female C. Hot – Cold D. Buy – Sell
64. It is not true that _____.
 A. All Tibeto-Burman languages do not have tones
 B. In some Munda languages, verbs and adjectives are one and the same
 C. Austroasiatic languages in South Asia are to be found only in North East India
 D. All Indo-Aryan languages are verb-final
65. Identify a set of the following features which are collectively said to be unary/univalent in nature.
 I. Dorsal II. Labial III. Sonorant IV. Coronal
 A. I, III and IV B. I, II and IV C. Only I and II D. I, II and III
66. The question 'How is mentally represented grammar employed in the production and comprehension of speech ?' is addressed by:
 A. The information scientist B. The psycholinguist
 C. The neurolinguist D. The grammarian
67. Identify from among the following the one with the most marked syllable:
 A. /tent/ B. /bla:st/ C. /bu/ D. /buk/
68. Which one of the following non-linear theories came into being to address the issues in tonal representation?
 A. Lexical Phonology B. Autosegmental Phonology
 C. Optimality Theory D. CV Phonology
69. With respect to linear Phonology, identify which of the following component(s) was/were not paid much attention in.
 I. Phonological Rules and their representation II. Auditory aspects of speech sounds
 III. Articulatory aspects of speech sounds IV. Distinctive Features
 A. I and II B. III and IV
 C. Only II D. II and IV

70. Consider the examples: *Man eater*, *Teacher recruitment* and *Tie dyer* and state which one of the following statements is true:
- A. Derivational rules apply before compounding rules.
 - B. Derivational rules and compounding rules don't interact with each other.
 - C. Compounding rules apply before derivational rules.
 - D. Only derivational rules apply and no compounding rules apply.
71. A sentence of the form PVQ is true if ____.
- A. Both P and Q are true
 - B. Either P or Q is true
 - C. Both (A) and (B)
 - D. Neither (A) nor (B).
72. Which one among the following statements is not true?
- A. Propositions are not sentences.
 - B. Propositions are abstract entities which may be asserted or denied by making statements.
 - C. Propositions are timeless or tenseless.
 - D. Sentences- (i) "It is raining"; (ii) "It was raining" and (iii) "It will be raining" express the same propositions.
73. The Case Filter is stated thus:
- A. *NP if NP has semantic content and has no Case.
 - B. *NP if NP has phonetic content and has no Case.
 - C. *NP if NP has no semantic content and has no Case.
 - D. *NP if NP has no phonetic content and has Case.
74. Identify a term which is not part of the economy principles in Minimalist Program.
- A. Procrastinate
 - B. Shortest move
 - C. Wh-movement
 - D. Greed
75. In which one of the following sentences does a pronoun function as a bound variable?
- A. Every man hates it
 - B. Some women hate it
 - C. Every man who sees the Taj admires him
 - D. Every man who owns a donkey beats it
76. In a social network, a situation where individuals know the central members of the group but not each other is referred to as ____.
- A. Multiplex network
 - B. Complex network
 - C. High density network
 - D. Low density network
77. The kind of aphasia where naming is impaired is ____.
- A. Transcortical motor aphasia
 - B. Wernicke's aphasia
 - C. Anomic Aphasia
 - D. None of the above

78. In a morphologically complex word _____ is the unit to which morphological operations apply.
- A. Root B. Affix C. Stem D. Base
79. One of the following features is not associated with inflectional morphology:
- A. Expresses the same concept as base B. Cumulative expression possible
C. No change of word class D. Expresses a New Concept
80. The representation of the storage in terms of (0,1) in computers is referred to as _____.
- A. Hexadecimal number system B. Octal number system
C. Binary number system D. Decimal number system
