

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION - FEBRUARY 2015**

**PH.D. APPLIED LINGUISTICS**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 75**

**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) **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 **14 pages** and the questions are objective type. Only the question paper maybe taken by the candidate at the end of the examination.

**SECTION - A**  
**Core Linguistics (30 Marks)**

1. In Generative phonology A>B/C\_D does not involve whole \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. segments, features	B. phonemes, segments
C. phonemes, allophones	D. segments, sounds
  
2. Important to the Optimality Theory is an idea of competing constraints which can be ranked in importance with respect to each other. A ranking implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a less important constraint can sometimes be violated in order to obey a more important constraint
  - 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. *markedness constraints* prohibit marked structures and *faithfulness constraints* militate against deviations from input forms
  
3. In a metrical text, the smallest metrically relevant phonological constituent is \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. the mora	B. the nucleus	C. the rime	D. the syllable
-------------	----------------	-------------	-----------------
  
4. Functional Phonology (Boersma, 1998) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Does not assume a Universal Grammar but accounts for processes that can be found in all languages by their functionality
  - B. Reintroduces perceptual and articulatory representations
  - C. (A) and (B)
  - D. None of the above
  
5. Match the following and choose the answer accordingly.
 

A	B
(a) Prosodic phonology	(i) Goldsmith
(b) Autosegmental phonology	(ii) Prince & Smolensky
(c) Generative phonology	(iii) Chomsky & Halle
(d) Constraint-based phonology	(iv) Firth

  - A. (a)-(ii); (b)-(iii); (c)-(iv); (d)-(i)
  - B. (a)-(i); (b)-(iii); (c)-(ii); (d)-(iv)
  - C. (a)-(iv); (b)-(i); (c)-(iii); (d)-(ii)
  - D. (a)-(iii); (b)-(ii); (c)-(i); (d)-(iv)
  
6. Which among the following advocates for the simplest possible analysis in language reconstruction?
 

A. The principle of economy	B. The principle of frequency
C. The principle of naturalness	D. Occam's Razor

7. A Sound Change which is highly regular brings irregularity but analogy which is essentially irregular brings regularity is often known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Sturtevant's paradox
  - B. Schlegel's paradox
  - C. Labov's principle of linguistic change
  - D. Grimm's Law of sound change
8. With reference to Chain shifts in historical linguistics, identify from among the following, an unrelated terminology.
- A. Drag chains
  - B. Push chains
  - C. Pull chains
  - D. Solidarity chain
9. The formulation " $\emptyset > Y / X \_\_\_\_\_\_ Z$ " represents a sound change condition known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Loss
  - B. Anaptyxis
  - C. Epenthesis
  - D. Excrecence
10. The two main issues that dominated the early course of historical linguistics are:
- A. Synchronic irregularity and Cross-language similarity
  - B. Synchronic irregularity and Sound change
  - C. Cross-language similarity and Sound change Analogy
  - D. Cross-language similarity and Analogy
11. Which of the following statements is not true?
- A. Derivation may cause a change of category
  - B. Inflectional affixes have a regular meaning
  - C. Derivational affixes are nearer to the root than inflectional affixes
  - D. Derivation is productive, inflection is semi-productive
12. Uninterruptability means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Extraneous material cannot be introduced into the middle of the word-form
  - B. Ordering of items within a word-form is usually fixed and non-contrastive
  - C. The word-form as a whole cannot be moved
  - D. none of the above
13. A clear match between meaning and form implies \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Diagrammaticity
  - B. Transparency
  - C. Constructional iconicity
  - D. Phonological naturalness

14. Identify the correct statement.
- The grammatical category of a morphologically complex word is determined by its head.
  - The grammatical category of a morphologically complex word is determined by its non-head.
  - The grammatical category of a morphologically complex word is determined neither by the head nor the non-head.
  - Morphologically complex words are not headed at all.
15. Identify a relevant statement which holds true.
- Both morphological and syntactic inflections are realized overtly.
  - Morphological inflection is realized overtly while syntactic inflection may or may not be overtly realized.
  - Syntactic inflection is realized overtly while morphological inflection may or not be overtly realized.
  - None of the above statements is true.
16. The Case Filter is stated thus:
- \*NP if NP has semantic content and has no Case.
  - \*NP if NP has phonetic content and has no Case.
  - \*NP if NP has no semantic content and has no Case.
  - \*NP if NP has no phonetic content and has Case.
17. As a principle of phrase structure, Kayne's Linear Correspondence Axiom (LCA) "d(A) is a linear ordering of T" can be simplified/restated as:
- A terminal node  $\alpha$  precedes another terminal node  $\beta$ , if and only if  $\alpha$  symmetrically c-commands  $\beta$ .
  - A terminal node  $\alpha$  precedes another terminal node  $\beta$ , if and only if  $\alpha$  asymmetrically c-commands  $\beta$ .
  - A terminal node  $\alpha$  precedes another terminal node  $\beta$ , if and only if  $\alpha$  asymmetrically m-commands  $\beta$ .
  - A terminal node  $\alpha$  precedes another terminal node  $\beta$ , if and only if  $\alpha$  asymmetrically both c-commands and m-commands  $\beta$ .
18. Identify a term which is not part of the economy principles in Minimalist Program.
- A. Procrastinate      B. Shortest move      C. Wh-movement      D. Greed
19. Chomsky's Leftness condition states that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A constituent that contains a linked pronoun but not the antecedent variable
  - A variable cannot be the antecedent of a pronoun to its left
  - If X c-commands Y, then Y is not an antecedent of X
  - None of the above



26. Dialects are not \_\_\_\_\_.
- socially and/or regionally constrained
  - standardized
  - linguistically similar to and mutually intelligible with other dialects
  - marked with socio-political boundaries
27. In theories of code-switching, the Functional Head constraint claims that \_\_\_\_\_.
- one of the languages involved in code-switching plays a more dominant role.
  - code-switching between a category and the elements it governs is not grammatical.
  - code-switching is not grammatical between a functional head and its complement.
  - around the switching point, the order of the constituents must be grammatically correct in both languages.
28. In a social network, a situation where individuals know the central members of the group but not each other is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Multiplex network
  - Complex network
  - High density network
  - Low density network
29. A correct match of the following represents Fishman's (1967) classification of the relations between bilingualism and diglossia. Identify the same.
- | <b>A</b>                               | <b>B</b>                                      |
|--|---|
| (a) Bilingualism without diglossia     | (i) Classical and colloquial Arabic in Egypt  |
| (b) Bilingualism with diglossia        | (ii) Guarani-Spanish bilingualism in Paraguay |
| (c) Diglossia without bilingualism     | (iii) German-English bilingualism in Germany  |
| (d) Neither diglossia nor bilingualism | (iv) Monolingual parts of the USA             |
- (a)-(ii); (b)-(iii); (c)-(iv); (d)-(i)
  - (a)-(i); (b)-(iii); (c)-(ii); (d)-(iv)
  - (a)-(iv); (b)-(i); (c)-(iii); (d)-(ii)
  - (a)-(iii); (b)-(ii); (c)-(i); (d)-(iv)
30. Match the following and choose the answer accordingly.
- | <b>A</b>                          | <b>B</b>   |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (a) Expansion diffusion           | (i) Innovations descend down from large city to smaller cities           |
| (b) Relocation diffusion          | (ii) Wave model diffusion  |
| (c) Contra-hierarchical diffusion | (iii) Forms are transported to a geographically non-contiguous community |
| (d) Urban hierarchy diffusion     | (iv) Innovations descend to urban from rural areas                       |
- (a)-(ii); (b)-(iii); (c)-(iv); (d)-(i)
  - (a)-(i); (b)-(iii); (c)-(ii); (d)-(iv)
  - (a)-(iv); (b)-(i); (c)-(iii); (d)-(ii)
  - (a)-(iii); (b)-(ii); (c)-(i); (d)-(iv)

**SECTION - B**  
**Applied Linguistics (30 Marks)**

31. Which among the following is not a characteristic feature of Broca's Aphasia?
- A. Preservation  
B. Circumlocution  
C. Aggramatism  
D. Telegraphic speech
32. Word spurt is a stage in lexical acquisition that occurs in children between \_\_\_\_\_ months of age.
- A. six to twelve  
B. eight to eighteen  
C. fifteen to twenty four  
D. twenty four to thirty six
33. According to Piaget, which among the four stages of cognitive development is characterized by a child's "egocentric" nature?
- A. Sensory motor stage  
B. Preoperational stage  
C. Concrete operational stage  
D. Formal operational stage
34. A child diagnosed with peripheral dyslexia would exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. reading difficulty  
B. inability to read pronounceable non-words  
C. inability to match visual words to the word's meaning  
D. difficulty in matching visual characteristics of letters to a stored memory or the prior encounters of the letter.
35. Identify a correct statement.
- A. Frontal lobe is the seat of comprehension of spoken and written language  
B. Temporal lobe bears the function of language production  
C. Insula plays a role in language production and perception  
D. Cerebellum is also called the "small brain"
36. Total physical response method of language teaching is rooted in the notion that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Language learning should start with understanding and then move on to production  
B. Culturing communicative competence in learners is the primary goal of language Teaching  
C. Learning is facilitated if the learner discovers what is to be learned by himself  
D. None of the above
37. Which among the following is a language teaching method that appreciated the notion that the difference between the native language and the target language is the reason for the difficulties a learner might encounter.
- A. Contrastive analysis  
B. Grammar translation method  
C. Audiolingual method  
D. None of the above

38. The concept of Interlanguage claims that in language learning, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Errors occur because of interference from other languages  
 B. Errors can be avoided  
 C. Errors occur in a systematic way  
 D. Errors are desirable
39. "A child first observes the communication pattern of adults around him and then later develops the ability himself to communicate". This is a position adopted by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Vygotsky                      B. Chomsky                      C. Piaget                      D. Skinner
40. Match the following and choose the answer accordingly:
- | A                     | B   |
|-----------------------|---|
| (a) Proficiency Tests | (i) are designed to determine the areas in which learners may need help   |
| (b) Achievement Tests | (ii) are conducted at the end of a course                                 |
| (c) Diagnostic Tests  | (iii) try to predict to what extent a person will succeed in learning L2. |
| (d) Prognostic Tests  | (iv) test how much of L2 a learner has mastered                           |
- A. (a)-(i); (b)-(iii); (c)-(ii); (d)-(iv)  
 B. (a)-(iv); (b)-(ii); (c)-(i); (d)-(iii)  
 C. (a)-(ii); (b)-(i); (c)-(iii); (d)-(iv)  
 D. (a)-(iii); (b)-(ii); (c)-(iv); (d)-(i)
41. In the formula  $m = F^{1/2}$ , (Zipf's formula for the relationship between meaning and word-frequency)  $m$  stands for the number of meanings and  $F$  for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Absolute frequency                      B. Contrastive frequency  
 C. Correlational frequency                      D. Relative frequency
42. Greenberg's typological approach was set against \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Anthropological relativism                      B. Relational grammar  
 C. Universal grammar                      D. Nativism
43. In Typology, universals that apply to every known language and are quite few in number are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. implicational universals                      B. absolute universals  
 C. statistical universals                      D. substantive universals

44. Greenberg's Universal -29 states that:
- If a language has discontinuous affixes, it always has either prefixing or suffixing or both.
  - If a language is exclusively suffixing, it is postpositional.
  - If a language has inflection, it always has derivation.
  - If either the subject or object noun agrees with the verb in gender, then the adjective always agree with the noun in gender.
45. One of the following does not belong to Hockett's Grammatical Universals category. Identify:
- Every human language has proper names.
  - Among the deictic elements of every human language is one that denotes the speaker and one that denotes the addressee.
  - The channel for all linguistic communication is vocal-auditory.
  - A major form-class distinction reminiscent of "noun" versus "verb" is universal, though not always at the same size-level.
46. A simplest type of grammar which, with a finite amount of apparatus, can generate an infinite number of sentences is called.
- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. infinite state grammar | B. finite state grammar |
| C. finite set grammar     | D. infinite set grammar |
47. \_\_\_\_\_ is a strong computational formalism that addresses how to extract grammatical relations from a sentence in a language such as English.
- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Lexical Functional Grammar | B. Phrase structure Grammar |
| C. Relational Grammar         | D. Tree-adjoining Grammar   |
48. One of the following is an incorrect arithmetic expression in perl. Identify it.
- A. \$add = 5+5;      B. \$mul = 5 x 5;      C. \$div = 5/5;      D. \$sub = 5-5;
49. A non-deterministic automaton is used in building a \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. morphological analyzer | B. morphological generator |
| C. POS tagger             | D. Chunker                 |
50. \_\_\_\_\_ systems are used in efficient ways of searching and retrieving knowledge and information available in written texts and documents.
- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Optical Character Recognition | B. Word Processor             |
| C. Information retrieval         | D. Natural language processor |

51. The use of controlled defining vocabulary and a preference for user friendly style with full sentence defining is found in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Bilingual Dictionary
  - B. Historical Dictionary
  - C. Etymological Dictionary
  - D. Monolingual Learner's Dictionary
52. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary is a dictionary which is organized by semantic criteria and thus leads the user from concepts to expressions.
- A. onomasiological
  - B. traditional extended
  - C. electronic
  - D. onomatopoeic
53. Copulative compound is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Tatpurusha compound
  - B. Dvandva compound
  - C. Bahuvrihi compound
  - D. Karmadharya compound
54. Which of the following does not represent members of one group?
- A. Gorum; Remo; Juang; Kharia
  - B. Ho; Korku; Santali; Mundari
  - C. Hindi; Persian; Bengali; Romany
  - D. German; Spanish; French; English
55. 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. Monkhmer languages in South Asia are to be found only in North East India.
  - D. All Indo-Aryan languages are verb-final word.
56. An approach to second or foreign language education that integrates theoretical and empirical foundations for good pedagogy with a focus on tangible learning outcomes especially with regard to what learners are able to *do* with the language is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Radical Language Teaching
  - B. Task-based Language Teaching
  - C. Computer-assisted Language Teaching
  - D. Content-based Language Teaching

57. 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
58. 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
59. 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
60. In *Remarks on Nominalization*, it is argued that derived nouns should be treated as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. derived from a base
  - B. independent lexemes
  - C. syntactic phrases
  - D. sentences

### SECTION - C

#### Research Methodology (15 Marks)

61. In the Hypothesis-driven research commonly used in the investigation of linguistic diversity,
- A. data collection is driven by the need to test the predictions of formal hypotheses
  - B. data collection is necessarily a requirement for hypotheses formulation
  - C. data collection is carried out in a fixed time period
  - D. data collection is done using attested questionnaires such as the Lingua Descriptive Studies Questionnaire
62. According to the Katz-Fodor semantic theory, "a semantic theory describes and explains the interpretive ability of speakers". By "interpretive ability", Katz and Fodor mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the ability to understand a language
  - B. the ability to use a language
  - C. the ability to understand and use sentences of a language
  - D. the ability to understand, analyze and use sentences in a language

63. The use of computational techniques to analyze \_\_\_\_\_ is generally termed as computational morphology.
- A. changes in sound patterns
  - B. sentences into phrases
  - C. words in terms of parts of speech
  - D. word structure
64. \_\_\_\_\_ is a theory of morphology/phonology which models phonological rules as finite-state well-formedness constraints on the mapping between lexical and surface form.
- A. Inflectional morphology
  - B. Derivational morphology
  - C. Two-level morphology
  - D. Relational morphology
65. Contemporary Discourse Analysis \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. examine particulars of communication through ethnographic methods of participant-observation
  - B. focus on the emergence of meaning during face-to-face interactions
  - C. provide detailed linguistic analyses of texts and their relationships to their context
  - D. All the above
66. The Language acquisition theory which focuses on the importance of care-giver speech is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the Innatist theory
  - B. the Social Interactionalist theory
  - C. the Modular theory
  - D. the Behaviorist theory
67. Generalizations of crosslinguistic hypothesis testing \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have no direct link to the linguistic knowledge of individual speakers
  - B. are limited to phenomena that have some crosslinguistic motivation
  - C. take into account only those universal linguistic phenomena that we know about
  - D. are applied when linguists work out an inflectional paradigm in a language
68. 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

69. The Reference Hierarchy for the classification of noun phrases for a typology of articles as provided in WALS is \_\_\_\_\_.
- anaphoric definites > nonanaphoric definites > pragmatically specific indefinites > pragmatically nonspecific (but semantically specific) indefinites > semantically nonspecific indefinites
  - anaphoric definites > nonanaphoric definites > pragmatically specific definites > pragmatically nonspecific (but semantically specific) indefinites > semantically nonspecific indefinites
  - anaphoric definites > nonanaphoric definites > pragmatically specific definites > pragmatically nonspecific (but semantically specific) definites > semantically nonspecific indefinites
  - anaphoric definites > anaphoric indefinites > pragmatically specific indefinites > pragmatically nonspecific (but semantically specific) indefinites > semantically nonspecific indefinites.
70. One of the research techniques that analyzes characteristics of incoming auditory stimuli processed by individual hemispheres in the brain is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
  - Evoked Response Potential
  - Dichotic listening
  - Broca's area
71. Experimentally based approaches to data-collection attempted to replace personal introspection data include \_\_\_\_\_.
- Forced-choice questionnaires and Open-ended Interviews
  - Subject performance tasks and Appropriate Response methodology
  - Both (A) and (B)
  - Neither (A) nor (B)
72. "... concepts such as creativity or generative grammar... brought about by the Chomskyan revolution find a direct and crucial application to language teaching practice" (Roca, 1979). With the application of grammatical theory, some of the developments in the field of Second language learning in the 1970's and 80's include explanations of learners' errors in concepts such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- the Right Roof Constraint
  - the Markedness Differential Hypothesis
  - Neither (A) nor (B)
  - (A) and (B)
73. Match the following and choose the answer accordingly.
- | A                                | B                    |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Burzio's generalization      | (i) article          |
| (b) Bach's generalization        | (ii) Case            |
| (c) Bošković's generalizations   | (iii) Complementizer |
| (d) Kayne-Jaeggli generalization | (iv) Passive         |

- A. (a)-(i); (b)-(iii); (c)-(ii); (d)-(iv)  
 B. (a)-(iv); (b)-(iii); (c)-(i); (d)-(ii)  
 C. (a)-(iv); (b)-(i); (c)-(iii); (d)-(ii)  
 D. (a)-(i); (b)-(ii); (c)-(iii); (d)-(iv)

74. Match the following and choose the answer accordingly.

- | A                                  | B            |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) Argument Linking Principle     | (i) Lieber   |
| (b) Structure Preserving Principle | (ii) Ross    |
| (c) Listing Principle              | (iii) Borer  |
| (d) Locality Principle             | (iv) Chomsky |

- A. (a)-(i); (b)-(iii); (c)-(ii); (d)-(iv)  
 B. (a)-(iv); (b)-(iii); (c)-(i); (d)-(ii)  
 C. (a)-(iv); (b)-(i); (c)-(iii); (d)-(ii)  
 D. (a)-(i); (b)-(ii); (c)-(iii); (d)-(iv)

75. Match the following and choose the answer accordingly.

- | A  | B                    |
|--|----------------------|
| (a) <i>Sino-Tibetan: A Conspectus</i>    | (i) F.B. Kuiper      |
| (b) <i>Proto Munda Words in Sanskrit</i> | (ii) S. Bhattacharya |
| (c) <i>Kolami: A Dravidian Language</i>  | (iii) M.B. Emeneau   |
| (d) <i>Ollari: A Dravidian Speech</i>    | (iv) P.K. Benedict   |

- A. (a)-(i); (b)-(iii); (c)-(ii); (d)-(iv)  
 B. (a)-(iv); (b)-(iii); (c)-(i); (d)-(ii)  
 C. (a)-(iv); (b)-(i); (c)-(iii); (d)-(ii)  
 D. (a)-(i); (b)-(ii); (c)-(iii); (d)-(iv)

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