UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2010
Ph.D. APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time: 2 hours  Maximum Marks: 75

INSTRUCTIONS
1. The question paper is divided into two parts – A & B. Part-A has 25 objective types multiple-choice questions of 1 mark each. These questions test aptitude in general and applied linguistics.
2. There will be negative marking for questions under Part-A so that 0.33 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer and a zero for not attempting a question.
3. No negative marking for questions under Part-B.
4. Answer questions of Part-A by putting a tick mark (✓) against the correct answer on the question paper itself and tie it to the answer sheet.
5. In the event of a tie between two or more candidates, marks scored in Part-A will be considered to decide candidate’s relative rank.
6. Marks allotted to each set of questions are shown separately under Part-B.

PART – A
(25 marks)

1. A diphthong is ____________.
   a) a single vowel  b) two vowels  c) a vowel and a consonant  d) none

2. When a sound changes and becomes similar to a neighbouring sound in a word, the process is called ____________.
   a) metathesis  b) assimilation  c) epenthesis  d) insertion

3. A word formation process in which a new base is created from an existing form is called ____________.
   a) back formation  b) clipping  c) inversion  d) none

4. Telugu writing system is ____________.
   a) syllabic  b) logographic  c) alphabetic  d) cyrillic

5. Study of a language in a particular period of time is called
   a) diachronic  b) synchronic  c) chronologic  d) anachronic

6. [?] stands for ____________.
   a) Uvular stop  b) dental fricative  c) glottal stop  d) palatal approximant
7. Syntagmatic relationship is a ________ relationship.
   a) close  b) vertical  c) horizontal  d) sentential

8. According to Ferdinand de Saussure, grammar + pronunciation + vocabulary system of a community is called ________.
   a) competence  b) language  c) langue  d) parole

9. A child learns faster in a situation where ________.
   a) one parent speaks one language  b) one parent speaks two languages
   c) two parents speak three languages  d) two parents speak two languages

10. A harmonic succession of sounds, contributing to the musical flow of language is called ________.
    a) rhyme  b) rhythm  c) juncture  d) melody

11. In a syllable the ________ can be heavy.
    a) onset  b) rhyme  c) coda  d) pitch

12. A language developed by speakers in contact, who otherwise share no common language is called ________.
    a) pidgin  b) creole  c) link language  d) LWC

13. ________ is involved in processing the semantic aspects.
    a) temporal lobe  b) Wernicke’s area
    c) comprehension of language  d) Broca’s area

14. Kharia is a language of the ________.
    a) Munda family  b) Indo-Aryan family
    c) Dravidian family  d) Tibeto-Burman family

15. Restrictions on possible combinations of sounds in a language is called ________.
    a) phonotactic constraints  b) morphological constraints
    c) complementary distribution  d) contrastive distribution

16. A grammatical category related to the notions of completeness or incompleteness of an action is called ________.
    a) Aspect  b) mood  c) voice  d) case

17. Sounds produced by complete obstruction of airflow followed by slight release of the articulators allowing friction are called ________.
    a) affricates  b) fricatives  c) approximants  d) laterals

18. A situation in which two varieties of a language are used for clearly defined functions is called ________.
    a) diglossia  b) language shift  c) bilingualism  d) multilingualism

19. Ability to communicate about things that are not physically or temporally present is known as ________.
    a) displacement  b) discreteness  c) discourse  d) redundancy
20. ‘Finger’ is a __________ of ‘hand’.
   a) homonym   b) hyponym   c) antonym   d) meronym

21. Pick the odd one out:
   a) minimal pair  b) contrastive distribution  c) phonemes  d) allophones

22. A set of inflected forms stemming from a common root is called __________.
   a) paradigm  b) syntagm  c) derivational morphemes  d) creations

23. The concept ‘after life’ in translation studies has been proposed by __________.
   a) Susan Bassnett  b) Mona Baker  c) Waller Benjamin  d) André Lefevere

24. __________ used ‘receptor language’ instead of ‘target language’.
   a) Roman Jakobson  b) Peter Newmark  c) E.A. Nida  d) Gideon Toury

25. The term ‘Inter language’ was coined by __________.
   a) S. Pit Corder  b) L. Selinker  c) L. Bloomfield  d) MAK Halliday

PART –B
(50 marks)

I. STRUCTURE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES

26. Briefly discuss any three of the following examples: (3 x 5 = 15)
   a) Echoword constructions  b) Relative clause structure  c) Gender and number
   d) Syllable structure  e) Nasals and nasalization  f) Serial verbs

II. SHORT QUESTIONS IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

27. Write notes on any five of the following: (5 x 5 = 25)
   a) Motherese hypothesis  b) Homonymy and polysemy  c) Contact and convergence
   d) Communicative language teaching  e) Reliability and validity  f) Computational linguistics
   g) Descriptive translation studies  h) Multilingualism

III. QUESTIONS ON METHODOLOGY AND / OR TOPIC OF RESEARCH

28. Briefly discuss your area of research and the methodological issues involved concerning the topic you would like to work on if you were admitted to the course.

OR

Explain with examples the importance of Fieldwork and Questionnaire in research.

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