UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – JUNE 2011
Ph.D., APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time: 2 Hours

Marks: 75

Hall Ticket No:

Code NO: X - 68

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

i) Write your Booklet Code and Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.

ii). There is negative marking. Each wrong answer carries -0.33 mark.

iii) Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.

iv). Hand over both the question paper booklet and 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 / space provided at the end of the booklet.
1. A finite state machine must have---------
   A. Exactly one initial state
   B. One or more initial states
   C. More than one final states
   D. Exactly one final state

2. An indexed grammar has greater generative capacity than a---------
   A. Context-sensitive grammar
   B. Turing machine
   C. Context-free grammar
   D. Transformational grammar

3. The statement “Mother tongue interference causes major problems in learning the grammatical structure of a second language” is ______
   A. entirely true.
   B. partially true.
   C. not at all true.
   D. mostly true.

4. Which of the following languages is known to be beyond the generative capacity of context-free grammars?
   A. English
   B. Telugu
   C. French
   D. Swiss German

5. Which of the following is not a machine translation system?
   A. SYSTRAN
   B. UNITRAN
   C. FORTRAN
   D. CANDIDE

6. ______ is the author of “Closing statements: Linguistics and Poetics”
   A. J.Mukarovsky
   B. M.Halle
   C. R.Jakobson
   D. L.Bloomfield
7. _______ proposed the concept "a test for testing"
   A. D.Nunan
   B. R.Lado
   C. H.Widdowson
   D. A.Davies

8. _______ first made a distinction between learning and acquisition.
   A. S.Pit Corder
   B. C.C.Fries
   C. B.F.Skinner
   D. S.Krashen

9. The Input Hypothesis is associated with _______
   A. R. Lado
   B. N.Chomsky
   C. S.Krashen
   D. C.F.Hockett

For each of the following ungrammatical sentences, select the rule, principle, generalization or module of grammar that accounts for its ungrammaticality:

    A. Principle A of Binding Theory
    B. Principle C of Binding Theory
    C. Subjacency
    D. The Bijection Principle

11. *Anand thinks Sheila, likes her.
    A. Principle A of Binding Theory
    B. Principle B of Binding Theory
    C. Principle C of the Binding Theory
    D. The A-over-A Condition

12. *Who, does he, like?
    A. Principle A of Binding Theory
    B. Principle B of Binding Theory
    C. Principle C of the Binding Theory
    D. The Bijection Principle
13. *I think John to be clever
   A. Theta theory
   B. Principle B of Binding Theory
   C. Case theory
   D. ECP

14. *Is easy to please John.
   A. The Specified Subject Condition
   B. Theta theory
   C. The Extended Projection Principle
   D. The A-over-A Condition

15. *I smiled a cat.
   A. Case theory
   B. Theta theory
   C. Binding Theory
   D. Subjacency

16. *John was killed Bill.
   A. Burzio’s generalization
   B. The Extended Projection Principle
   C. Binding Theory
   D. Subjacency

17. *Who do you think that likes Mary?
   A. Case theory
   B. Theta theory
   C. The EPP
   D. The ECP

18. *Who do you think Mary likes John and?
   A. Complex NP Constraint
   B. Coordinate structure constraint
   C. Burzio’s Generalization
   D. Weak Crossover
19. *Who do you know when Bill saw?.

A. That-trace filter
B. Doubly filled COMP
C. Tensed-S Condition
D. The Theta Criterion

For each of the following sentences, indicate the part of speech to which the underlined word belongs

20. Flying planes are dangerous.

A. Gerund
B. Participle
C. Adverb
D. Determiner

21. Chomsky is a very clever linguist.

A. Adjective
B. Preposition
C. Adverb
D. Conjunction

22. I like linguistics but not geography

A. Preposition
B. Conjunction
C. Gerund
D. Interjection

23. I know that Vishal is taller than Vivek.

A. Demonstrative
B. Adjective
C. Determiner
D. Complementizer

24. I want to study linguistics.

A. Preposition
B. Conjunction
C. Inflection (INFL)
A. Verb
25. I will be studying linguistics.
   A. Main verb  
   B. Modal auxiliary  
   C. Adverb  
   D. Tense

26. In formal semantics generalized quantifiers are used to represent denotations of——
   A. Verb phrases  
   B. Noun phrases  
   C. Clauses  
   D. Determiners

27. The extensions of intransitive verbs can be modelled as——
   A. Sets of entities  
   B. Sets of pairs of entities  
   C. Sets of entities  
   D. Sets of indexes

28. The extensions of transitive verbs can be modelled as——
   A. Sets of entities  
   B. Sets of sets of entities  
   C. Sets of indexes  
   D. Sets of possible worlds

29. Quantifiers like many justify the need for
   A. Unrestricted quantification  
   B. Function composition  
   C. Restricted quantification  
   D. Schoenfinkelization

30. 'Home' in the sentence 'He is going home' is a(n)——
   A. Noun  
   B. Adjective  
   C. Adverb  
   D. None of the above

31. All natural language quantifiers are——
   A. Conservative  
   B. Non-monotonic
C. Monotone-increasing  
D. Monotone-decreasing

32. ‘Help’ represents a ________

A. Sentence  
B. Utterance  
C. Proposition  
D. Contradiction

33. Meronymy is a relation of ________

A. Inclusion  
B. Identity  
C. Incompatibility  
D. Divergence

34. _______ out of the following words is inherently a non referring expression.

A. Almost  
B. Sun  
C. Boy  
D. Girl

35. _______ is an example of a performatice verb.

A. Flatter  
B. Amuse  
C. Apologize  
D. Laugh

36. ‘My mother is a woman’ is an example of a ______ sentence

A. Synthetic  
B. Analytic  
C. Interrogative  
D. Imperative

37. _______ out of the following is an example of a stative verb

A. Laugh  
B. Cry  
C. Know  
D. Blow
38. ____ out of the following contains the presupposition ‘Mike broke the glass’.
   A. Did mike break the glass?
   B. I wonder how Mike broke the glass
   C. It would be nice if Mike could break the glass.
   D. Mike could not break the glass.

39. The sentences “My brother is a bachelor” and “My brother is an unmarried man” are examples of ____ sentences
   A. Synonymous
   B. ambiguous
   C. contradictions
   D. entailment

40. ____ is a main proponent of the Prototype theory
   A. H.P Grice
   B. Eleanor Rosch
   C. Steven Pinker
   D. James Pustejovsky

41. Aristotle’s modus ponens is an argument in ____ steps
   A. One
   B. Two
   C. three
   D. four

42. ____ is a striking example of context effects in language comprehension
   A. Phoneme restoration effect
   B. Gardenpath effect
   C. Categorical perception
   D. Speech disfluency

43. The Wernicke’s area is located in the ____ lobe of the brain.
   A. Frontal
   B. Temporal
   C. Parietal
   D. Occipital
44. The Critical Period Hypothesis was proposed by ____

A. Noam Chomsky  
B. Steven Pinker  
C. Ray Jackendoff  
D. Eric Lenneberg

45. The ____ model of lexical access proposed by Forster in 1978 uses the analogy of a library.

A. Logogen  
B. Interactive Activation  
C. Mungurk  
D. Serial Search

46. When a speaker commits a speech error by saying 'leading list' when he intended to say 'reading list', it is an example of a(n) ____ error

A. Anticipation  
B. Substitution  
C. Blend  
D. Exchange

47. In lexical decision tasks, possible non-words in a given language a recognized ____ than a not probable non-word

A. Slower  
B. Faster  
C. Inaccurately  
D. No effect

48. The psychologist B.F. Skinner is associated with______

A. Behaviourism  
B. Mentalism  
C. Cognitivism  
D. Innatism

49. The movements of the eye ball during reading is known as ______

A. primes  
B. latencies  
C. saccades  
D. none of the above

50. Malapropism is a type of

A. tip of the tongue phenomenon  
B. speech error  
C. telegraphic speech  
D. aphasic speech
51. Phonological dyslexia arises by impairments to representations at the phonological level, rather than to grapheme-phoneme conversion. This is called the________ hypothesis

A. Grapheme Conversion
B. Mismatch
C. Semantic deficit
D. Phonological deficit.

52. The direction of structural case assignment is ____________ in all languages.

A. Universal
B. Parametric
C. Bi-directional
D. Inherent

53. A nominal anaphor cannot occur in __________ position.

A. Direct object
B. Indirect object
C. Subject
D. Oblique object

54. Adjacency for case assignment is a requirement for __________

A. All Indian languages
B. No Indian language
C. All human languages
D. Some Indian languages.

55. Expletive expressions are found in________

A. All Indian languages
B. Some Indian languages
C. All human languages
D. Some languages.

56. All dative predicates are __________

A. Intransitive
B. Transitive
C. Ditransitive
D. Causative
57. Implicational typology was proposed by__________

A. E.Sapir  
B. Roman Jakobson  
C. J.H.Greenberg  
D. N.Chomsky

58. How many types of languages were listed by Greenberg in his word order Typology?

A. 15  
B. 29  
C. 32  
D. 24

59. The milestone paper of Greenberg on word order typologies was written in the year_______

A. 1963  
B. 1974  
C. 1960  
D. 1976

60. ________is the inbuilt dictionary of an individual speaker of a language.

A. Practical dictionary  
B. Theoretical dictionary  
C. Monolingual dictionary  
D. Special dictionary.

61. The book entitled “Manual of Lexicography” is written by__________

A. R.A.Singh  
B. Uriel Weinreich  
C. Ladislav Zugusta  
D. S.M.Katre.

62. ________ are used to collect data on a tribal language.

A. Literary works  
B. Language Informants  
C. Text books  
D. Inscriptions

63. The phenomena where words with the same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings are called__________
A. Hyponymy
B. Synonymy
C. Homonymy
D. Polysemy

64. The first thesaurus in English language was compiled by ________
A. Webster
B. Collins
C. Roget
D. Johnson

65. State which of the following statements is correct:
A. The grammatical category of a morphologically complex word is determined by its head.
B. The grammatical category of a morphologically complex word is determined by its non-head.
C. The grammatical category of a morphologically complex word is determined neither by the head nor the non-head.
D. Morphologically complex words are not headed at all.

66. In the word oxen the plural morpheme is:
A. Grammatically conditioned.
B. Lexically conditioned.
C. Phonologically conditioned.
D. None of the above.

67. In the words underlined below which one is not a nominalised expression?
A. Clothing makes the man.
B. That is an ancient building.
C. The hole is gaping.
D. The painting is Picassos.

68. In the word Crows ‘Crow’ is
A. Both root and stem.
B. Neither root nor stem.
C. Only root and not stem.
D. Only stem and not root.

69. For verbs like Put and Cut the past tense form is realised by:
A. Empty morph.
B. Zero allomorph.
C. Surplus Morph.
D. None of the above.

70. In a morphologically complex word:

A. Inflection precedes derivation.
B. Derivation precedes inflection.
C. None of them precede each other.
D. No relation exists between them.

71. The Lexical Phonology Morphology Model is proposed by:

A. Kiparsky and Mohanan
B. Mark Aronoff
C. Noam Chomsky
D. Peter Matthews

72. The term ----------- is used to refer to the set of all the inflected forms of a lexeme.

A. Syntagm.
B. Paradigm
C. Derivation
D. None of the above.

73. In English compounds are normally show stress:

A. On the first word
B. On the second word
C. Both on first and second words
D. On neither.

74. In Item and Arrangement Model a ----------- is the basis of morphological analysis

A. Word
B. Morpheme
C. Compound
D. Phrase

75. ----------- marks the beginning of Generative Morphology

A. Syntactic Structures
B. Remarks on Nominalization
C. Word Formation in a Generative Grammar
D. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax