## ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS- JUNE, 2012

## M.Phil., APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time : 2 Hours

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATE

i) Write your

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 $\mathbf{- 0 . 3 3}$ 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 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.

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## SECTION - A

1. A theory of grammar that also accounts for how children acquire their language is called adan $\qquad$ adequate grammar.
A. Observationally
B. Descriptively
C. Generatively
D. Explanatorily
2. The author of the Course in General Linguistics (Tours de Linguistique Générale) is
$\qquad$ .
A. Ferdinand de Saussure
B. Charles F. Hockett
C. Antony mite
D. Noam Chomsky
3. Lexical parts of speech provide the $\qquad$ of the sentence.
A. function
B. content
C. structure
D. arguments
4. A grammar of a language contains $\qquad$ .
A. a lexicon and a syntactic component
B. a lexicon and phonology
C. a lexicon and morphology
D. phonology and a syntactic component
5. A language which can be used for describing itself or any other language is a $\qquad$ .
A. Paralanguage
B. Metalanguage
C. Metonymy
D. Metaphor
6. Parts of speech in grammar $\qquad$ .
A. cannot be determined solely based on their subcategories
B. can successfully be determined on the basis of their syntactic distribution
C. can be determined on the basis of their meanings
D. could be determined by their subcategories
7. Syntactic trees are $\qquad$ .
A. lattices
B. groups
C. cyclic graphs
D. directed acyclic graphs
8. The $92^{\text {nd }}$ Constitutional amendment 2004 added the following four languages to the $8^{\text {th }}$ Schedule of the Indian Constitution:
A. Bode, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali
B. Bodo, Meiteilon, Maithili and Santhali
C. Bode, Konkani, Dogri and Santhali
D. Bode, Dogri, Konkani and Santhali
9. Chomsky's attack on behaviorism began with the publication of 'A Review of Verbal Behaviour by B. F. Skinner' in Language. This publication came out in which year?
A. 1956
B. 1959
C. 1961
D. 1962
10. India as a Linguistic area (1956) is an article by $\qquad$ .
A. F. de Saussure
B. C.F. Hockett
C. Eugene Vida
D. M. B. Emeneau
11. Greenberg's Universal 29 states that:
A. If a language has the category of gender, it always has the category of number.
B. If a language has dominant SOV order and the genitive follows the governing noun, then the adjective likewise follow the noun.
C. If a language has inflection, it always has derivation.
D. Languages with dominant VSO order are always prepositional.
12. Which of these words would you expect to find as a lexeme heading a dictionary entry?
A. Giving
B. Gave
C. Give
D. Given
13. Roughly how many languages are there in the world?
A. 3,000
B. 6,000
C. 10,000
D. 30,000
14. It is said that $\qquad$ population of the world is bilingual.
A. $10 \%$
B. $30 \%$
C. $50 \%$
D. $75 \%$
15. Which word best describes a person's individual preferences in language use?
A. Accent
B. Dialect
C. Style
D. Lingo
16. Which of these words do you most associate with prescriptivism?
A. Variation
B. Change
C. Tolerance
D. Correctness
17. Historical linguistics aims to classify languages by their $\qquad$ and to trace the historic development of languages.
A. genetic affiliation
B. typological relation
C. ethnic affiliation
D. borrowed words
18. Historical Linguistics is also called $\qquad$ .
A. Synchronic Linguistics
B. Diachronic Linguistics
C. Etymology
D. Areal Linguistics
19. $\qquad$ is an Undo Aryan language.
A. Malt
B. Santhali
C. Sinhala
D. Gutob
20. What are the two levels of language referred to by the term 'duality'?
A. Phonetics and phonology
B. Sound and meaning
C. Kinesics and proxemics
D. Structure and use
21. Brahui belongs to the $\qquad$ language family.
A. Indo-Aryan
B. Austro-Asiatic
C. Dravidian
D. Bardic
22. A change in the form or pronunciation of a word or phrase resulting from a mistaken assumption about its composition or meaning is called as $\qquad$ .
A. Metaphor
B. Metonymy
C. Folk Etymology
D. Hyperbole
23. The expansion of DED is $\qquad$ .
A. Dravidian Etymological Data
B. Dravidian Etymological Dictionary
C. Dravidian Entire Dictionary
D. Dravidian Entire Data
24. In Dravidian Languages, vowel length is $\qquad$ .
A. Contrastive
B. Complementary
C. Variable
D. Optional
25. Most common effects which typically occur in connected speech:
A. suffixation
B. elision
C. reduplication
D. assimilation

## SECTION - B

26. $\qquad$ is possibly the earliest among the most professions of Applied Linguistics.
A. Historical linguistics
B. Language teaching
C. Translation
D. Compilation of grammar
27. Degeneration or shrinking of the brain results in $\qquad$ .
A. Dementia
B. Dyspraxia
C. Amnesia
D. Dyslexia
28. Prolongations and repetitions in fluent speech are the features of $\qquad$ .
A. Cluttering
B. Dysarthria
C. Stuttering
D. Misarticulation
29. SYSTRAN is a $\qquad$ .
A. Speech Synthesizer
B. Speech Recognizer
C. Machine translation system
D. Machine transiliteration system
30. Identify one of the following that would not fit in the group :
A. Morphological Analyzer
B. Word Editor
C. POS Tagger
D. Parser
31. The Finite State automata is $\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{an}$ $\qquad$ .
A. Statistical model
B. Linguistic model
C. Abstract computational model
D. Abstract scientific model
32. A $\qquad$ generates word forms from given roots, categories and other morphosyntactic elements.
A. Word Analyzer
B. Word synthesizer
C. Chunker
D. Stemmer
33. WSD stands for $\qquad$ .
A. Word Sense Directionality
B. Word Sense Disambiguation
C. Word Semantics Disambiguation
D. Word Sense Detector
34. Diction means $\qquad$ .
A. Choice of morphemes
B. Choice of language
C. Choice of words
D. Choice of speech
35. Use of an entry to refer to another entry is called $\qquad$ .
A. Label
B. Cross reference
C. Etymology
D. Lexicology
36. Head word, spelling and pronunciation are part of a/an $\qquad$ .
A. Dictionary entry
B. Encyclopedic entry
C. Stock entry
D. Phonemic inventory
37. A book containing words and their synonyms is called $\qquad$ .
A. A dictionary
B. An encyclopedia
C. A Thesaurus
D. An Advanced dictionary
38. A book containing information about a branch of knowledge or all branches of knowledge is called $\qquad$ .
A. An advanced learner's dictionary
B. An encyclopedia
C. A diction
D. A Thesis
39. Which of these changes have not affected English in its development?
A. Loss of inflections
B. Loss of grammatical gender
C. Loss of final vowels
D. Apical displacement
40. Which of these statements about English is accurate?
A. English is a strongly polysynthetic language
B. English has no inflections
C. English is a Germanic language
D. English orthography closely reflects its pronunciation
41. Identify the correct statement about language varieties that you consider accurate:
A. Some languages have no varieties
B. Regional and social are two common kinds of varieties
C. Accents are phonetically conditioned
D. Genderlects are strongly codified
42. Name the well-known living historical linguist from India:
A. K.V. Subbarao
B. R.K. Agnihotri
C. Sh. Krishnamurti
D. D. P. Pattanayak
43. What is a corpus?
A. A type of large dictionary
B. A single written text
C. A tool for language analysis
D. A collection of representative samples of a language
44. Appropriate definition of Computational Linguistics is $\qquad$ .
A. Computing for linguistics
B. Linguistics with computers
C. Computational modeling of language
D. Computational modeling of linguistics
45. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
A. Icon is a sign which resembles the object it signifies
B. Index is a sign that is causally connected to the object it signifies
C. Symbol is a sign that is arbitrarily and conventionally related to its referent or object
D. Semiotics is also a sign which are used to convey meaning
46. Which factor is the most important in influencing Communication?
A. personal
B. familial
C. regional
D. social
47. In Krashen's Input Hypothesis, he claimed that:
A. Success in a foreign language can be attributed by Input alone.
B. Success in a foreign language can be attributed by both Input and Output.
C. Success in a foreign language can be attributed by Input and Intake
D. Success in a foreign language can be attributed by Output alone

## 48. Applied Linguistics:

A. is a subset of linguistics which concerns theoretical principles.
B. deals with the application of theories to practical matters
C. is most restricted to pedagogical matters.
D. draws up a clear distinction between applications and theories.
49. Which statement is NOT correct?
A. Linguists are trying to maintain "pure-linguistics"
B. Psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics are no longer purely "applied" areas.
C. Semantic components brought a new interest in the social aspects of the language.
D. Social aspects of language was formerly considered irrelevant to theoretical linguistics.
50. Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis (CAH):
A. focuses on the interference of the first language system with the second language system.
B. does not account for the difficulties encountered by learners.
C. used structural linguistics to find out the inner differences within one language.
D. considers language learning as the acquisition of a united unit.

## SECTION - C

51. 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
52. 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 Picasso's
53. In the word Crows 'Crow' is:
A. Both a root and a stem
B. Neither a root nor a stem
C. Only a root and not a stem
D. Only a stem and not a root
54. In the word oxen the plural morpheme is:
A. Grammatically conditioned
B. Lexically conditioned
C. Phonologically conditioned
D. None of the above
55. 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; Iarynx position
D. lower jaw; articulator; voicing

56. $\qquad$ sound is produced when space between vocal folds (glottis) is closed completely and briefly then released.
A. glottal stop
B. Murmur
C. Obstruent
D. Aspirate
57. Most sounds in human languages $\qquad$ .
A. are consonant sounds resulting from a blocking/stopping effect on the air stream
B. combines brief stopping of air stream with obstructed release causing some friction
C. are produced orally with velum raised
D. are produced with velum lowered
58. The English word relevant pronounced as revelant is an example of $\qquad$ .
A. Metathesis
B. Assimilation
C. Haplology
D. Dissimilation
59. Which of the following is not an economy principle in Minimalist Program.
A. Procrastinate
B. Shortest move
C. Wh-movement
D. Greed
60. In a word and paradigm model of morphology, words are considered as $\qquad$ $\therefore$
A. projection of root/stem and the associated morphology \& tactic property
B. combination of root/stem plus its formative
C. concatenation of root/stem with the relevant affix
D. projections of syntax
61. The notion of $m$-command is relevant to $\qquad$ .
A. binding theory
B. government
C. the A-over-A principle
D. theta theory
62. The Aspects model was abandoned because of its $\qquad$ .
A. excessive generative power
B. inadequate generative power
C. context independence
D. context dependence
63. In principles and parameters framework the principle of structure dependence $\qquad$ .
A. is subject to parametric variation
B. is subject to diachronic variation
C. is not subject to parametric variation
D. is subject to synchronic variation
64. Every language has a set of phonological rules that convert $\qquad$ representation into
$\qquad$ representation.
A. mental, phonetic
B. phonological, phonetic
C. psychological, phonological
D. phonetic, prosodic
65. The words car and wheel are related by $\qquad$ .
A. synonymy
B. antonymy
C. meronymy
D. hyponymy
66. In which 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 it
D. every man who owns a donkey beats it
67. The substitutivity principle appears to fail in $\qquad$ .
A. extensional contexts
B. intensional contexts
C. transparent contexts
D. incongruent contexts
68. The principle of compositionality states that $\qquad$ .
A. every sentences is composed of words
B. every word is composed of morphemes
C. the meaning of a complex expression is a function of the meanings of its constituents and the manner in which they are combined
D. every word can be decomposed into a set of attribute-value pairs
69. When individuals in network are linked to each other in more than one function, it is known as:
A. Uniplex network
B. Multiplex network
C. Duplex network
D. Thin network
70. The study of language as a means towards a better understanding of the social structure is known as:
A. Sociolinguistics
B. Anthropology
C. Social Studies
D. Sociology of language
71. A set of vocabulary used by a professional group is referred to as:
A. Accent
B. Register
C. Dialect
D. Style
72. A language which is used in a major trade, cultural and political hub may become
$\qquad$ .
A. A national language
B. A trade language
C. A standard language
D. An official language
73. One who can understand her/his ancestral language but unable to use it in productive speech is termed as $\qquad$ .
A. A passive bilingual
B. A mature bilingual
C. An active bilingual
D. An intelligent bilingual
74. Deletion of grammatical morphemes and function words by a young child in his communication is called $\qquad$ .
A. Telegraphic speech
B. Non-fluent speech
C. Agrammatism
D. None of the above
75. Children who acquire two languages at a time- one at home and the other at school are called $\qquad$ -.
A. Simultaneous bilinguals
B. Sequential bilinguals
C. Compound bilinguals
D. Coordinate bilinguals

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