UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS- JUNE, 2012

M.Phil., APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time: 2 Hours

A. S.

REAL PROPERTY.

A Carlos Contractor

A CARGE STREET

entran and a second

Service Martines

Max. Marks: 75

Hall Ticket No:

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 -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 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.

2-43

SECTION – A

.

1

1.	a/an adequate grammar.	d
	A. ObservationallyB. DescriptivelyC. GenerativelyD. Explanatorily	
2.	The author of the Course in General Linguistics (Cours de Linguistique Générale) i	S
	A. Ferdinand de SaussureB. Charles F. HockettC. Antony meitteD. Noam Chomsky	
3.	Lexical parts of speech provide the of the sentence.	
	A. function B. content C. structure D. arguments	
4.	A grammar of a language contains	
·	A. a lexicon and a syntactic componentC. a lexicon and morphologyD. phonology and a syntactic component	
5.	A language which can be used for describing itself or any other language is a	
	A. Paralanguage B. Metalanguage C. Metonymy D. Metaphor	
6.	Parts of speech in grammar	
	 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	
•	A. lattices B. groups C. cyclic graphs D. directed acyclic graphs	
8.	The 92^{nd} Constitutional amendment 2004 added the following four languages to the 8^{th} Schedule of the Indian Constitution:	
	 A. Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali B. Bodo, Meiteilon, Maithili and Santhali C. Bodo, Konkani, Dogri and Santhali D. Bodo, Dogri, Konkani and Santhali 	

1

9.	Chomsky's attack on behaviorism began with the publication of 'A Review of Verbal Behaviour by B. F. Skinner' in <i>Language</i> . This publication came out in which year?					
	A. 1956	B. 1959	C. 1961	D. 1962		
10.	India as a Lingu	vistic area (1956)	is an article by	· · · ·		
	A. F. de Saussur	e B. C.F. Ho	ckett C. Eug	ene Nida D. M. B. E	meneau	
11.	Greenberg's Un	iversal 29 states t	hat:			
	 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 dictiona	ry entry?	
	A. Giving	B. Gave	C. Give	D. Given		
13.	3. Roughly how many languages are there in the world?					
	A. 3,000	B. 6,000	C. 10,000	D. 30,000		
14.	4. It is said that population of the world is bilingual.					
	A. 10%	B. 30%	C. 50%	D. 75%		
15	. Which word bes	st describes a per	son's individual pro	eferences in language use?		
	A. Accent	B. Dialect	C. Style	D. Lingo		
16	. Which of these	words do you mo	ost associate with p	rescriptivism?		
	A. Variation	B. Change	C. Tolerance	D. Correctness	•	
17	 Historical linguistics aims to classify languages by theirand to trace the historic development of languages. 					
	A. genetic affili C. ethnic affilia		B. typolog D. borrowe	ical relation ed words		

18.	Historical Linguistics is also called	•				
	A. Synchronic Linguistics C. Etymology	B. Diachronic Linguistics D. Areal Linguistics				
19.	is an Indo Aryan language					
	A. Malto B. Santhali	C. Sinhala D. Gutob				
20.	What are the two levels of language re	ferred to by the term 'duality'?				
	A. Phonetics and phonology C. Kinesics and proxemics	B. Sound and meaning . D. Structure and use				
21.	Brahui belongs to the lan	guage family.				
	A. Indo-Aryan B. Austro-Asiati	c C. Dravidian D. Dardic				
22.	2. 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					
	A. Metaphor B. Metonymy	C. Folk Etymology D. Hyperbole				
23.	The expansion of DED is	•				
	A. Dravidian Etymological DataB. Dravidian Etymological DictionaryC. Dravidian Entire DictionaryD. Dravidian Entire Data					
24.	In Dravidian Languages, vowel length	is				
	A. Contrastive B. Complement	ary C. Variable D. Optional				
25.	Most common effects which typically of	occur in connected speech:				
	A. suffixation B. elision	C. reduplication D. assimilation				

e .

SECTION - B

26.	is possibly the earliest among the most professions of Applied Linguistics.						
	A. Historical linguisticsB. Language teachingC. TranslationD. Compilation of grammar		•				
27.	27. Degeneration or shrinking of the brain results in						
	A. Dementia B. Dyspraxia	C. Amnesia	D. Dyslexia				
28.	Prolongations and repetitions in fluen	t speech are the features	of				
	A. Cluttering B. Dysarthria	C. Stuttering	D. Misarticulation				
29.	SYSTRAN is a						
	A. Speech Synthesizer C. Machine translation system	B. Speech Recognizer D. Machine transiliteration system					
30.	Identify one of the following that wou	Ild not fit in the group :					
	A. Morphological Analyzer C. POS Tagger	B. Word Editor D. Parser					
31.	The Finite State automata is a/an	• ·					
	A. Statistical model C. Abstract computational model	B. Linguistic model D. Abstract scientific	model				
32.	. A generates word forms from given roots, categories and other morph syntactic elements.						
	A. Word Analyzer C. Chunker	B. Word synthesizer D. Stemmer	•				
33.	WSD stands for						
	A. Word Sense Directionality C. Word Semantics Disambiguation	B. Word Sense Disam D. Word Sense Detect					

2-43

4

34.	Diction means					
	A. Choice of morphemes C. Choice of words	B. Choice of language D. Choice of speech				
35.	Use of an entry to refer to another entry	y is called				
	A. Label B. Cross reference	C. Etymology D. Lexicology				
36.	Head word, spelling and pronunciation	are part of a/an				
	A. Dictionary entry C. Stock entry	B. Encyclopedic entry D. Phonemic inventory				
37.	A book containing words and their syn	onyms is called				
	A. A dictionary C. A Thesaurus	B. An encyclopedia D. An Advanced dictionary				
38.	A book containing information about a branch of knowledge or all branches of knowledge is called					
	A. An advanced learner's dictionary C. A diction	B. An encyclopedia D. A Thesis				
39.	. Which of these changes have not affected English in its development?					
	A. Loss of inflections C. Loss of final vowels	B. Loss of grammatical gender 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 					

5

42. Name the well-known living historical linguist from India:

A. K.V. Subbarao C. Bh. Krishnamurti

B. R.K. Agnihotri D. D. P. Pattanayak

43. What is a corpus?

A. A type of large dictionaryC. A tool for language analysisB. A single written textD. A collection of repre

D. A collection of representative samples of a language

44. Appropriate definition of Computational Linguistics is

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	
C. None of them precede each other	

B. Derivation precedes inflection

7

2-4

D. No relation exists between them

52. In the words underlined below which one is not a nominalised expression:

A. <u>Clothing</u> 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 C. Only a root and not a stem

B. Neither a root nor a stemD. 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; larynx position

D. lower jaw; articulator; voicing

56	56sound is produced when space completely and briefly then released.	between voca	al folds (glottis) is closed						
	A. glottal stop B. Murmur C. Obst	ruent I	D. Aspirate						
57. Most sounds in human languages									
	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.	8. The English word <i>relevant</i> pronounced as <i>revela</i>	<i>nt is</i> an exampl	e of						
	A. Metathesis B. Assimilation	C. Haplology	D. Dissimilation						
59.	9. Which of the following is not an economy princi	ple in Minimal	st Program.						
	A. Procrastinate B. Shortest move C.	Wh-movement	D. Greed						
60.	0. In a word and paradigm model of morphology, v	ords are consid	lered as:						
	 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 <i>m-command</i> is relevant to								
		overnment heta theory							
62.	2. The Aspects model was abandoned because of its	<u> </u>							
		nadequate gener ontext depender							
63.	3. In principles and parameters framework the parameters framework the principles and parameters framework the principles and parameters framework the principles and parameters framework the parameters frameters frameters framework the param	ciple of structur	e dependence						
	A. is subject to parametric variationB. isC. is not subject to parametric variationD. is	subject to diac subject to sync	hronic variation hronic variation						
			•						

8

64	4. Every language has a set of phonological rules that convert						representatio	n into
	A. mental, phor B. phonologica C. psychologica D. phonetic, pro	l, phonetic al, phonological	• • •		•	•		
65	The words car	and <i>wheel</i> are rela	ated by		_•			
	A. synonymy	B. antonyr	ny	C. mer	onymy	D	. hyponymy	
66.	In which of the	following sentend	ces does a j	pronoun	function as a	bound va	ariable?	
	A. every man h C. every man w	ates it ho sees the Taj ac	lmires it		e women hate y man who o		nkey beats it	
67.	The substitutivi	ty principle appea	rs to fail ir	1	•			
	A. extensional contextsB. intensional contextsC. transparent contextsD. incongruent contexts							
68.	3. The principle of compositionality states that							
	 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 <i>attribute-value</i> pairs 							
69.	. When individuals in network are linked to each other in more than one function, it is known as:							
	A. Uniplex network. C. Duplex netwo				iplex network network	K		
70.	The study of language as a means towards a better understanding of the social structure is known as:							
	A. SociolinguisticsB. AnthropologyC. Social StudiesD. Sociology of language							
71.	A set of vocabul	ary used by a prop	fessional g	roup is r	eferred to as:			
	A. Accent	B. Register	C. Diale	ct	D. Style			

9

72. A language which is used in a major trade, cultural and political hub may become

A. A national language C. A standard language

B. A trade 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 ______.

A. A passive bilingual C. An active bilingual B. A mature bilingual D. An intelligent bilingual

74. Deletion of grammatical morphemes and function words by a young child in his communication is called ______.

A. Telegraphic spèech C. Agrammatism

B. Non-fluent speech D. None of the above

75. Children who acquire two languages at a time- one at home and the other at school are called ______

A. Simultaneous bilinguals

C. Compound bilinguals

B. Sequential bilingualsD. Coordinate bilinguals

10