

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS- JUNE, 2012
Ph.D., APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time : 2 Hours

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.

SECTION – A

1. Interlingual Translation involves _____ representation.
 - A. abstract language dependent
 - B. abstract language independent
 - C. direct
 - D. indirect

2. The words *mammal* and *horse* are related by _____.
 - A. synonymy
 - B. antonymy
 - C. meronymy
 - D. hyponymy

3. *Generalized quantifiers* are used to model the denotations of _____.
 - A. noun phrases
 - B. verb phrases
 - C. relative clauses
 - D. adverbial expressions

4. Which of the following set-theoretic relations is the most appropriate in characterizing the quantifier *some*?
 - A. subset
 - B. superset
 - C. intersection
 - D. disjunction

5. Which of the following sentences is *not* syntactically ambiguous?
 - A. I saw the man walking towards the railroad station.
 - B. I saw a girl with the telescope.
 - C. Old men and women love chocolates.
 - D. The cat chased the rat that ate the cheese had a heart attack.

6. *Necessity* and *possibility* are _____ modalities.
 - A. deontic
 - B. alethic
 - C. epistemic
 - D. asynchronous

7. *Burzio's principle* can account for movement in _____.
 - A. question formation
 - B. passivization
 - C. relativization
 - D. topicalization

8. The notion of *proper government* is used in defining _____.
 - A. binding theory
 - B. the empty category principle
 - C. the projection principle
 - D. the bijection principle

9. Which of the following sentences illustrates a violation of Condition C of the binding theory?
 - A. *Who_i does he_i like t_i?
 - B. *Who_i does his_i mother like t_i?
 - C. *Who do you think likes Mary?
 - D. *Who_i is liked t_i by him_i?

10. Syntactic trees are dispensed with in _____.
- A. TAG B. DCG C. HPSG D. CFG
11. Tree adjoining grammars have stronger generative capacity than _____.
- A. indexed grammars B. context-sensitive grammars
C. context-free phrase structure grammars D. none of the above
12. The extended projection principle requires that _____.
- A. every syntactic head must project a phrase
B. every sentence must have an object
C. every sentence must have a verb
D. every sentence must have a subject
13. According to Chomsky, what could an ideal grammar be?
- A. Descriptively and theoretically adequate.
B. Structural and nonstructural factors.
C. Comparison of performance
D. Precondition for theoretical adequacy
14. What are scholars have often called for relevant to a general understanding of human language?
- A. A set of analytical principles
B. Rigorous analyses
C. Rigorous analyses and a set of analytical principles
D. Generative analysis
15. The production of discourse has important effects on the pitch contours, pauses and other _____ of phonological structure.
- A. Suprasegmental aspects B. Linguistic subsystems
C. Sociolinguistic variables D. Extra linguistic aspects
16. Language universals is the study about _____.
- A. basic English which is spoken world wide.
B. basic language which is spoken world wide.
C. the standard written English.
D. the nature of language (human language)
17. One key hypothesis is that Universal Grammar is _____.
- A. a biological inheritance.
B. basic English grammar
C. basic grammar which is used world wide.
D. grammatical theory.

18. According to Greenberg it appears that _____.
- A. subjects tend to precede objects in most of languages.
 - B. subjects tend to precede objects in a few of languages.
 - C. objects tend to precede subjects in most of languages.
 - D. objects tend to precede subjects in few of languages.
19. Most influential study of social stratification of language comes from _____.
- A. Dell Hymes
 - B. Charles Ferguson
 - C. William Labov
 - D. Joshua Fishman
20. A Grammar that lays down rules governing correct use of language is _____.
- A. Theoretical Grammar
 - B. Pedagogical Grammar
 - C. Perspective Grammar
 - D. Prescriptive Grammar
21. The most crucial criterion to decide whether a dialect belongs to the same language or not is _____.
- A. Mutual Intelligibility
 - B. Socio-Political
 - C. Cultural relationship
 - D. Historical relationship
22. Manual alphabet is used in _____.
- A. Braille
 - B. Sign language
 - C. Semiotics
 - D. Visual language
23. La Parole and the La Langue roughly parallels the notion of _____.
- A. Competence and Performance
 - B. I-Language and E-Language
 - C. Language and Dialect
 - D. Idiolect and Language
24. A more accurate view of Language Change is _____.
- A. sudden
 - B. gradual
 - C. lexically diffused
 - D. sudden and gradual
25. Linguistic use of suprasegmental features is called _____.
- A. Phonetics
 - B. Prosody
 - C. Style
 - D. Intonation
26. False friends are those words that look _____.
- A. same in two languages but do not mean the same.
 - B. different in two languages but have same meaning.
 - C. same in two languages and have same meaning.
 - D. different in two languages and have different meaning.

27. Unstressed elements that have syntactic relevance are called _____.
- A. Clitics B. Particles C. Affixes D. Tones
28. The contentless elements but that have syntactic relevance are called _____.
- A. Empty elements B. Pleonastic elements
C. Zero elements D. Null elements
29. Phonological units that are completely syllabified within a syllable:
- A. Ambisyllabic B. Amphisyllabic
C. Tautosyllabic D. Extrasyllabic
30. Parsing is _____ the grammatical elements of a sentence.
- A. Generating structure of B. Analyzing and labeling
C. Analyzing and generating D. Analysis and comprehension of

SECTION - B

31. Morphological phenomenon involving the formation of new lexemes is called _____.
- A. Inflexional B. Derivation C. Compounding D. Incorporation
32. _____ was an influential structuralist treatment analyzing word meaning where decomposition of meaning is the main focus.
- A. componential analysis B. transformational analysis
C. contrastive analysis D. comparative analysis
33. _____ grammar formalisms is the least amenable to computational implementation?
- A. HPSG B. LFG C. GB D. TAG
34. Tree Adjoining Grammar is developed by _____.
- A. Noam Chomsky B. Joan Bresnan
C. Ivan Sag D. Aravind K Joshi .
35. _____ proposed the theory of Two-Level Morphology.
- A. John MacCarthy B. Paul Kiparsky
C. Kimmo Koskenniemi D. John Goldsmith

36. The variable -R condition is used in defining _____.
- A. compounds B. lexemes C. word-forms D. words
37. The term " Communicative competence" was first introduced by _____.
- A. Mark Aronoff B. Noam Chomsky
C. Dell Hymes D. C.F. Hockett.
38. Through the _____ we are able to compare and find out the similarities and differences between the T.L and mother tongue.
- A. Contrastive Analysis B. Transformational grammar
C. Context-sensitive grammar D. Language Skills
39. One of the following is not a language test:
- A. Achievement test B. proficiency test
C. Diagnostic test D. ECG test
40. As an alternative to the Grammar Translation Method _____ was developed.
- A. Communicative Language Method B. Direct Method
C. Computer Aided Language Teaching method D. Silent way method
41. If a person learns a language informally by contact and usage then it is called as _____.
- A. Language learning B. language proficiency
C. Language Acquisition D. Language Borrowing
42. The in - built dictionary of a person is called _____.
- A. Mental Lexicon B. Etymological Dictionary
C. Social lexicon D. Theoretical Dictionary
43. The book " Manual of Lexicography" is written by _____.
- A. R.A. Singh B. V.P. Singh C. L. Zugusta D. Eugene Nida
44. A Lexical Entry consists of two parts. They are _____ and _____.
- A. Word and Meaning B. Lemma and Body
C. Lexicon and Grammar D. Idiom and Phrase
45. To collect lexicographical data from an undescribed Language, a lexicographer follows _____ method.
- A. Contrastive Method B. Comparative Method
C. Field Method D. Extraction Method

46. Endocentric compounds have _____.
- A. heads inside the compound B. heads outside the compound
C. a single discernible head D. no single discernible head
47. Which of the following statements are correct?
- A. happy is a homonym of sad.
B. finger is an meronym of hand.
C. blue is a synonym of color.
D. soccer is a hyponym of ball.
48. Which factor is the most important in influencing Communication?
- A. personal B. familial C. regional D. social
49. 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
50. Language distance is :
- A. the degree of difference between two languages.
B. the degree of similarity between two languages.
C. the comparisons of structural similarities.
D. only measured by learners' judgements.
51. Compounding is a _____ phenomenon.
- A. syntactic B. morphological C. phrasal D. concatenative
52. _____ is responsible for models of morphology.
- A. Charles F. Hockett B. Mark Aronoff
C. Eugene A. Nida D. Rajendra Singh
53. _____ is largely responsible for a theory of word based Morphology.
- A. Jackendoff R B. Aronoff, Mark
C. Halle, Morris D. Matthews, Peter
54. The theory of Generative Lexicon owes its origin to _____.
- A. Pustejovsky, J B. Zgusta, L.
C. Cruse, A. D. Lyons, J.

55. _____ is a pioneer in the field of measuring psychological distance between words.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. Osgood, C.E. | B. Fillmore, C. |
| C. Bllomfield, L. | D. Lyons, John. |
56. Peter Mark Roget's most influential work is _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Mental Lexicon | B. Thesaurus |
| C. WordNet | D. Mannual Lexicography |
57. Africa and Asia constitute _____ of the modern language spoken on the earth.
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Less than 20% | B. More than 60% |
| C. Less than 40% | D. More than 80% |
58. One of the first demonstrations of the existence of major statistical regularities in Language is best known by _____.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| A. Zipf's law | B. Grammarian's law |
| C. Grimm's law | D. Lachmann's law. |
59. Many children will be able to produce sentences by _____.
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A. one year | B. 2 years | C. 6 years | D. 4 years |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
60. The phenomenon of consonants produced using two points of articulation is called _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Double articulation | B. Co-articulation |
| C. Parallel articulation | D. Overlapping articulation |

SECTION – C

61. Which research paradigm is based on the pragmatic view of reality?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. quantitative research | B. qualitative research |
| C. mixed research | D. none of the above |
62. Which research paradigm is least concerned about generalizing its findings?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. quantitative research | B. qualitative research |
| C. mixed research | D. none of the above |

63. Which of the following best describes quantitative research?
- A. the collection of numerical data
 - B. an attempt to confirm the researcher's hypotheses
 - C. research that is exploratory
 - D. research that attempts to generate a new theory
64. A condition or characteristic that can take on different values or categories is called _____.
- A. a constant
 - B. a variable
 - C. a cause-and-effect relationship
 - D. a descriptive relationship
65. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called a(n) _____.
- A. a categorical variable
 - B. dependent variable
 - C. independent variable
 - D. intervening variable
66. All of the following are common characteristics of experimental research except _____.
- A. it relies primarily on the collection of numerical data
 - B. it can produce important knowledge about cause and effect
 - C. it uses the deductive scientific method
 - D. it rarely is conducted in a controlled setting or environment
67. Qualitative research is often exploratory and has all of the following characteristics except:
- A. it is typically used when a great deal is already known about the topic of interest
 - B. it relies on the collection of nonnumerical data such as words and pictures
 - C. it is used to generate hypotheses and develop theory about phenomena in the world
 - D. it uses the inductive scientific method
68. Historical research is interpretative.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. partially true
 - D. none of the above
69. The following is an essential step in the process of Applied area of research.
- A. Preparing a report or narrative exposition
 - B. Identifying a research topic and formulation of the research problem
 - C. Data collection, Data synthesis
 - D. All of the above
70. Research in descriptive linguistics relied on _____.
- A. Interviews with people
 - B. Stories and tales
 - C. Elicitation
 - D. All of the above

71. In historical linguistics, a primary source _____.
- A. consists of first hand accounts by witnesses to events
 - B. can consist of written records
 - C. can consist of externally reconstructed materials
 - D. can consist of internally reconstructed material
72. When writing theses, papers and articles many researchers in Linguistics internationally prefer to use _____.
- A. The Publication Manual of the Language Association
 - B. The Chicago Manual of Style
 - C. The LSA Manual of Style
 - D. The Indian Linguistics Manual of Style
73. When a citation includes more than _____ authors, only the surname of the first author is cited followed by et al.
- A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
74. Which of the following is not one of the seven major parts to the research report?
- A. Results B. Abstract C. Method D. Footnotes
75. Which type of research provides the strongest evidence about the existence of cause-and-effect relationships?
- A. non-experimental research B. experimental research
- C. rationalist account D. empirical research
