

E-5

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION - 2025
Ph.D. APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Hall Ticket Number

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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 no negative marking.
- iii) Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
- iv) Handover the OMR Answer Sheet at the end of the examination to the Invigilator.
- v) No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself / space provided at the end of the booklet.
- vi) The question paper contains **12 pages** and the questions are of objective type. Only the question paper may be taken away by the candidate at the end of the examination.

Part-A
Research Methodology

1. 'Research' that follow some version of the 'scientific method' should rely on _____.
 - A. reliable data and analysis.
 - B. empirically falsifiable hypotheses.
 - C. the correspondence between initial hypothesis and eventual analysis.
 - D. proving the hypothesis of uniformity.
2. Any research approach that qualifies as scientific would necessarily have to involve _____.
 - A. philosophical assumptions and distinct methods or procedures
 - B. a research proposal and world view
 - C. research questions as well as analyses
 - D. experiments and analyses
3. "In the mature sciences, the prelude to much discovery and to all novel theory is not ignorance, but _____." (Kuhn, 1977)
 - A. the lack of capable and dedicated people to initiate and carry the work forward.
 - B. the lack of both funding and right orientation of practitioners in the field.
 - C. the recognition that the scientist could not break off from the tradition he is trained in.
 - D. the recognition that something has gone wrong with existing knowledge and beliefs.
4. In a *deductive argument*, the premises are intended to provide such support for the conclusion that, if the premises are true, then it would be _____ the conclusion to be false.
 - A. less likely for
 - B. impossible for
 - C. more likely for
 - D. most likely for
5. An *inductive argument* is an argument that is intended to be strong enough that, if the premises were to be true, then it would be _____ that the conclusion is false.
 - A. unlikely
 - B. less than likely
 - C. likely
 - D. more likely than not
6. Which of the following does not constitute Levinson and Evans's (2010) distinction between 'D-linguists' and 'C-linguists'.
 - A. Only 'D-linguists' are positioned to uncover linguistic diversity
 - B. 'D-linguists' gather data from many languages and diverse sources.
 - C. 'C-linguists' 'construct formal theories that generate predictions that must be tested for all languages'.
 - D. 'C-linguists' 'draw on a very small subset of the data—especially, intuitions about complex clauses'.
7. Identify which of the following is not among the list of most common transcription traps that linguists should look out for (Vaux and Cooper, 2003).
 - A. forcing one's own language phonetic categories onto a language one is trying to transcribe.
 - B. competency to discriminate between phonemic tone contrast and prosodic tonal contours.
 - C. Obstruents' clusters tendency to assimilate in voicing.
 - D. Distinction between consonantal and vocalic features.

8. Choose a statement that does not exclusively pertain to 'Broad Transcription'.
 - A. Capturing subtle phonetic nuances increases the value of a body of data.
 - B. Features that do not play a role in distinguishing meaning are not represented.
 - C. Subtle phonetic nuances are rarely relevant syntactically.
 - D. Represents only the aspects of sounds that are needed to predict the actual pronunciation of words.
9. Identify an incorrect statement of the Leipzig Glossing Rule's interlinear morpheme-by-morpheme glosses.
 - A. Segmentable morphemes are separated by hyphens.
 - B. Clitic boundaries are marked by an equals sign, both in the object language and in the gloss.
 - C. Infixes are enclosed by square brackets, and so is the object-language counterpart in the gloss.
 - D. When a single object-language element is rendered by several metalanguage elements (words or abbreviations), these are separated by periods.
10. As per the APA style, a journal's issue number is to be cited _____ in the reference list.
 - A. in parentheses, not italicized
 - B. In parentheses, italicized
 - C. italicized without parenthesis
 - D. in parenthesis, underlined
11. In research involving human subjects, prospective participants must be fully informed about the procedures and risks involved, and their permission to participate must be obtained. This is called _____.
 - A. Validation certificate
 - B. Informed consent
 - C. Confirmation agreement
 - D. Participation Approval
12. Which of the following does not hold true of 'longitudinal studies'?
 - A. it allows researchers to look at changes over time.
 - B. Participants tend to drop out over time.
 - C. Longitudinal studies can be expensive.
 - D. It is less expensive due to the time period it takes.
13. _____ interviews not only have certain specific questions that are asked of all participants but also allow the interviewer freedom to probe the respondent based on his or her specific answers.
 - A. Structured
 - B. Semi-structured
 - C. Unstructured
 - D. Closed-ended
14. Which of the following methods of research, hypotheses are usually implied rather than being explicit?
 - A. Descriptive survey method
 - B. Historical method
 - C. Experimental method
 - D. Ex-post facto method
15. In Qualitative methods, _____ techniques are used to encourage participants to reveal hidden or suppressed attitudes, ideas, emotions and motives.
 - A. Deceptive
 - B. Projective
 - C. Unstructured
 - D. Focus group

16. Qualitative and quantitative approaches represent different ends on a continuum (Newman & Benz, 1998). One of the prominent distinctions between the two involve:
 - A. collecting qualitative data with the help of instruments versus collecting quantitative data through setting observation.
 - B. experiments are qualitative and case studies quantitative
 - C. using closed-ended questions for quantitative hypotheses and open-ended questions for qualitative interviews.
 - D. None of the above
17. A sampling method that can improve the representation of all specified subgroups within the population thereby producing more accurate results in heterogeneous population.
 - A. Simple random sampling.
 - B. Systematic sampling.
 - C. Stratified sampling
 - D. Cluster sampling
18. A cross-sectional study is a _____ type of research in which people of various ages or developmental stages are measured simultaneously.
 - A. Quantitative Research
 - B. Qualitative Research
 - C. Mixed Methods Research
 - D. Developmental Research Designs
19. A variable that a researcher modifies or manipulates in order to see how it affects another variable is referred to as a/an _____.
 - A. Control Variable
 - B. Independent Variable
 - C. Dependent Variable
 - D. Extraneous Variable
20. A/an _____ ascertains significant differences in the means of two groups of relative population.
 - A. Independent sample t test
 - B. Paired sample t test
 - C. One-Way ANOVA test
 - D. Two-Way ANOVA test
21. _____ is considered as the proponent of Q Methodology.
 - A. Danesh Aktar
 - B. William Stephenson
 - C. John Steiner
 - D. Adrian Lundberg
22. Identify from among the following, the most commonly preferred model in modern Large Language Models such as GPT.
 - A. RNN
 - B. CNN
 - C. Transformer
 - D. Naïve Bayes
23. Which of the following is not one of the 6 primary principles that Eugene A. Nida (1948) proposed for isolating and identifying morphemes?
 - A. "Forms which possess a common semantic distinctiveness but which differ in their phonemic form... constitute a single morpheme ..."
 - B. "The meaning of any form is definable in terms of the feature or features common to the situations in which the form occurs."
 - C. "Forms which possess a common semantic distinctiveness and an identical form in all their occurrences constitute a single morpheme."
 - D. "Morpheme alternants whose distribution is phonologically definable exhibit sub-morphemic differences of meaning."

24. Important to the Optimality Theory is an idea of competing constraints which can be ranked in importance with respect to each other. A ranking implies that _____.
 A. a less important constraint can sometimes be violated in order to obey a more important constraint
 B. constraints once correctly identified should match up with the range of sound patterns seen across languages
 C. languages differ in how they rank particular constraints
 D. *markedness constraints* prohibit marked structures and *faithfulness constraints* militate against deviations from input forms
25. In the *Proto-Type Theory* of linguistic categorization _____.
 A. the members exhibit no internal structure.
 B. the central members exhibit a cluster of converging properties, the peripheral ones cancel one or more of them.
 C. both the central and peripheral members exhibit an equal cluster of converging properties. the members exhibit no internal structure.
 D. the central members cancel out all the cluster of properties that the peripheral members exhibit.
26. Choose one of the given codes to complete the statement: "Theoretical aspects of linguistics are necessary for computational linguistics because _____.
 i. they help to prepare good user's manuals for products of computational linguistics.
 ii. they help to evaluate the performance of computational linguistics products.
 iii. they help to gather statistics of various language elements.
 iv. they help in computational modelling of natural languages.
CODES:
 A. (i) & (ii) B. (ii) & (iv) C. (ii) & (iii) D. (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
27. "Do not multiply entities beyond necessity"- is an important dictum for any theoretical success of any proposal which captures in _____.
 A. Occam's Razor B. Plato's problem
 C. Meno's Paradox D. Uniformitarian Principle
28. Which of the following is not a valid syntactic 'constituency test'?
 A. Proform Replacement B. Fronting
 C. Elipsis D. Dislocation
29. Observe the two assertions below and answer accordingly.
ASSERTION-I: Corpus linguistics is a methodology that allows us to develop insights into how language works by 'consulting' real-life data.
ASSERTION-II: One cannot learn how to do corpus research on a purely theoretical basis.
CODES:
 A. Assertion-I is True, Assertion-II is False.
 B. Assertion-I is False, Assertion-II is True.
 C. Both assertions are True.
 D. Both assertions are False.

30. Identify the code representing a correct match of items in column-A and column-B.

COLUMN-A

(a) Attested data; (b) Intuitive data; (c) Modified data; (d) Plain data

COLUMN-B

- (i) Data that are based on attested data but simplified to exclude aspects which are extraneous.
- (ii) Does not contain any markup and contains only actual words.
- (iii) Data which are based on real-life examples.
- (iv) Denotes data that occur naturally and have been transcribed and recorded accordingly, without intervention from a researcher.

CODES:

- A. (a)-(ii); (b)-(iii); (c)-(iv); (d)-(i).
- B. (a)-(i); (b)-(ii); (c)-(iv); (d)-(iii).
- C. (a)-(iv); (b)-(iii); (c)-(i); (d)-(ii).
- D. (a)-(iii); (b)-(i); (c)-(iv); (d)-(ii).

31. Choose the code representing an ordered match of items in columns A & B below.

COLUMN-A

(a) Direct plagiarism; (b) Mosaic plagiarism;
(c) Complete plagiarism; (d) Paraphrase plagiarism

COLUMN-B

- (i) Appropriating phrases from other sources or using synonyms to change some words or parts of a sentence.
- (ii) Restate a part of someone else's work but without citing the source.
- (iii) Copying of whole paragraphs or passages from another source without quotation marks.
- (iv) Appropriate someone else's article as such and publish it under your name.

CODES:

- A. (a)-(ii); (b)-(iii); (c)-(iv); (d)-(i).
- B. (a)-(i); (b)-(ii); (c)-(iv); (d)-(iii).
- C. (a)-(iv); (b)-(iii); (c)-(i); (d)-(ii).
- D. (a)-(iii); (b)-(i); (c)-(iv); (d)-(ii).

32. Carefully read the statements and accordingly choose the correct answer.

Scientific 'Linguistic diversity' research should rely on empirically falsifiable hypothesis (Davis et.al., 2014). Crosslinguistic investigations therefore have to necessarily start with an 'initial hypothesis'.

STATEMENT-I: An Initial hypothesis can be arrived at through 'prior investigation of corpora or spontaneous natural data'.

STATEMENT-II: The choice of initial hypothesis must be guided by 'what counts as necessary and sufficient evidence to falsify it'.

CODES:

- A. Statement-I is true, Statement-II is false.
- B. Statement-I is false, Statement-II is true
- C. Both the statements are true.
- D. Both the statements are false.

33. Consider the following assertions and choose a correct answer from the given codes.

ASSERTION I: Constative utterances are statements having the property of being either true or false.

ASSERTION II: Performative utterances have no truth value.

CODES:

- A. Both assertions are false.
- B. Both assertions are true
- C. Assertion-I is false; Assertion-II is true
- D. Assertion-I is true; Assertion-II is false

34. Consider the following statements and choose a valid answer from the codes given.
- STATEMENT I:** Experimental research manipulates and controls variables to determine cause and effect.
- STATEMENT II:** Experimental research is completed in a controlled environment.
- CODES:**
- A. Only statement I B. Only statement II
- C. Both statements I & II D. Neither statement I nor II
35. Observe statements I and II below and answer accordingly.
- STATEMENT I:** An argument is **valid** if it would be inconsistent for all its premises to be true and its conclusion to be true.
- STATEMENT II:** An argument is **valid** if it has no counterexample, that is, a possible situation that makes all the premises true and the conclusion false.
- CODES:**
- A. Both the statements are true. B. Only statement I is true
- C. Only statement II is true D. Neither of the statements are true

Part - B
Applied Linguistics

36. The main structure involved in the resonatory system is/are the _____.
A. larynx B. lungs C. pharynx D. vocal folds
37. In the process of speech articulation, as articulators move from the back to the front, the Voice Onset Time (VOT) _____.
A. Increases B. Decreases
C. Remains constant D. Independent of articulatory movement
38. Consonants produced when air is forced through a narrow opening in the vocal tract, causing a turbulent airflow are classified as _____.
A. Plosives B. Fricatives C. Nasals D. Affricates
39. Which of the following features are said to be unary/univalent in nature?
I. Dorsal II. Labial III. Sonorant IV. Coronal
A. I, III and IV B. I, II and IV C. Only I and II D. I, II and III
40. Which of the following natural class does not qualify as a sonorant?
A. Nasal B. Liquids C. Fricatives D. Glides
41. The term _____ refers to the involuntary repetition of words or phrases spoken by another person, often as a compensatory mechanism for language difficulties by individuals with aphasia.
A. Echolalia B. Anomia C. Jargon speech D. Paraphasia
42. _____ refers to the fibre of nerves (white matter pathways) that connects Broca's area and Wernicke's area in the brain.
A. Corpus collosum B. Arcuate Fasciculus
C. Oligodendrocyte D. None of the above

43. The process of acquiring a second language (L2) after becoming proficient in one's first language (L1) is known as _____.
 A. Subtractive bilingualism B. Simultaneous bilingualism
 C. Sequential bilingualism D. Balanced bilingualism
44. The temporal lobe of the left hemisphere is responsible for _____.
 A. Social interaction B. Writing C. Emotions D. Auditory processing
45. For Cognitive Linguists, LANGUAGE is _____.
 A. isolated from other cognitive phenomena
 B. integrated with other cognitive phenomena
 C. the only cognitive phenomenon human beings possess
 D. the Universal Grammar phenomenon
46. Identify the sense captured by 'at' in the construction 'I will see you at 6 o'clock'. (cf. Crusier and Craft, 2004)
 A. Metaphorical B. Literal C. Both literal and metaphorical D. Context-free
47. Image Schemas refer to _____.
 A. sensorimotor experiences
 B. the way a speaker chooses to 'package' and 'present' an idea or situation
 C. the interpretation of sensory information from the environment
 D. the metaphorical experiences
48. The acronym **BERT** in Natural Language Processing, stands for _____.
 A. Bidirectional Encoder Representation from Transformers
 B. Binary Encoder Representation from Transformers
 C. Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers
 D. Bidirectional Encoder from Representative Transformers"
49. In theories of code-switching, the 'Functional Head constraint' holds that
 A. one of the languages involved in code-switching plays a more dominant role
 B. code-switching between a category and the elements it governs is not grammatical.
 C. code-switching is not grammatical between a functional head and its complement.
 D. around the switching point, the order of the constituents must be grammatically correct in both languages
50. Bertrand Russell argues *Indefinite descriptions* to be _____.
 A. referential expressions B. quantificational expressions
 C. existential quantifiers D. proper names
51. The *Cafeteria Principle* introduced by _____ expresses skepticism over the alleged heterogeneous origins of different features of pidgin and creole grammars.
 A. P. Boudieu B. B. J. L. Dillard C. C. J. T. Platt D. W. Labov
52. 'Building block metaphor' is a term coined by _____.
 A. Ronald Langacker B. Eve Sweetser
 C. George Lakoff D. Mark Turner

53. An ethnolinguistics vitality (EV) framework based solely on the notion of *ethnolinguistic vitality* was introduced by _____.
 A. Willemyns, Pittam, and Gallois, in 1993. B. Giles, Bourhis and Taylor in 1977.
 C. Ferguson, in 1966. D. Giles, and Johnson, in 1987.
54. Which of the following theories emphasises 'Bernoulli's Principle' in voice production?
 A. Resonance theory B. Neurochronaxic theory
 C. Source filters theory D. Myoelastic Aerodynamic theory
55. Identify an incorrect statement among the following.
 A. Inflection is paradigmatic, derivation is not.
 B. Inflection is productive, derivation is not.
 C. Inflection creates things that cannot be mono-morphemic.
 D. Derivation can create things that could be mono-morphemic.
56. Pick out a correct statement that follow from constructions (a & b) —
 (a) *I will have chosen to stay home*; (b) *They consider themselves chosen ones*.
 A. -en in (a) is a perfective aspect marker, -en in (b) is a verbalizer.
 B. -en in (a) is a perfective aspect marker, -en in (b) is an adjectivalizer.
 C. -en in both (a) and (b) is an aspect marker.
 D. All statements above are correct.
57. In Lexical Phonology Morphology Model the distribution of primary and secondary affixes confirms to one of the following.
 A. Primary affixes are attached at Level-1 while secondary ones at level-2
 B. Primary affixes are attached at Level-1 and secondary ones at level-3
 C. Primary affixes are attached at level-2 while secondary ones at Level-3
 D. Primary affixes are attached at level-2 while secondary ones at level -1
58. Identify which of the following is not a statement of an *Implicational universals*.
 A. If a language has Adj-N word order, then it (almost) always has Num-N word order.
 B. A dominant order may occur at any time, but a recessive order occurs only when a harmonic order is also present.
 C. A language that uses an overt inflection for the singular, also uses an overt inflection of the plural.
 D. If the marked member of a category grammatically expresses a cross-cutting distinction, so does the unmarked member.
59. In contrast to the _____ approach adopted in traditional grammar, Chomsky takes a _____ approach to the study of grammar. For Chomsky, the goal of the linguist is to determine what it is that native speakers know about their native language which enables them to speak and understand the language fluently.
 A. taxonomic, cognitive B. structuralist, generative
 C. traditional, modern D. behavioral, psychological

60. Contemporary Discourse Analysis _____.
 A. examines particulars of communication through ethnographic participant-observation methods.
 B. focus on the emergence of meaning during face-to-face interactions.
 C. provide detailed linguistic analyses of texts and their relationships to their context
 D. A, B & C.
61. Identify which of the following is an incorrect statement.
 A. A speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication.
 B. A speech act might contain just one word.
 C. Speech acts are not difficult to perform in a second language since learners can transfer their first language rules and conventions into the second language.
 D. Speech acts include real-life interactions and require not only knowledge of the language but also appropriate use of that language.
62. "The lexicon is arguably one of the most difficult domains for cross-linguistic and typological generalizations." (Gast and Koptjevskaja-Tamm, 2018), due to the fact that _____.
 A. The lexicon is much more loosely structured than, e.g., the sound systems.
 B. Attempts at identifying principles of lexical organization mostly rely on diagnostic tests and intuitions.
 C. Cross-linguistic comparison of lexicons of different languages is a challenge (and to some, an impossible enterprise).
 D. A, B & C.
63. *Clitics* are _____.
 (a) morphemes which are syntactically separate words but phonologically like affixes in being attached to other words.
 (b) syntactically separate words in that their position must refer back to the syntax in terms of their position relative to syntactic phrases.
 (c) but another name for *affixes*.
 (d) overt inflections encoding a conceptual category.
 A. (a) and (b) are true, (c) and (d) are false.
 B. (c) and (d) are true, (a) and (b) are false.
 C. Only (a), (b) and (d) are true, (c) is false.
 D. All (a), (b), (c) and (d) are false.
64. The term *Indigenisation*, _____.
 (a) Describes the processes by which a language changes in response to a new environment to which it is transported
 (b) may include the incorporation of local terms for flora, fauna, customs, topographical features, etc.
 (c) also includes the influence of the phonetic and grammatical patterns of indigenous languages as local people adopt the new language as a second language.
 (d) is coined by Braj Kachru.
 A. (a) and (b) are true, (c) and (d) are false.
 B. (c) and (d) are true, (a) and (b) are false.
 C. All (a), (b), (c) and (d) are true.
 D. All (a), (b), (c) and (d) are false.

65. Identify a valid ordering of the following statements.

STATEMENT-1: Forward-Backwards algorithm is a technique for training a parts-of-speech tagger based on probabilistic disambiguation of untagged data.

STATEMENT-2: In parts-of-speech taggers based on hidden Markov model, the maximum likelihood principle is one way of selecting a tag for an unambiguously tagged word.

CODES:

- A. Both (1) and (2) are true and statement (2) is the correct explanation of (1).
- B. Both (1) and (2) are true and statement (2) is not the correct explanation of (1).
- C. (1) is true and (2) is false.
- D. Both (1) and (2) are true.

66. Identify a valid ordering of the following statements.

STATEMENT (1): Erving Goffman is a pioneer in the study of face-to-face interaction through naturalistic observation.

STATEMENT (2): Goffman's insistence on the study of speech in natural encounters has also influenced variationist sociolinguists.

CODES:

- A. Statement (1) is True, Statement (2) is False.
- B. Statement (1) is False, Statement (2) is True
- C. Both Statements are True.
- D. Both Statements are False

67. Select the logical ordering of (i), (ii) and (iii) from the codes given below.

- (i) Underlying representation;
- (ii) Surface representation;
- (iii) Application of phonological rule

CODES:

- A. (ii), (iii), (i).
- B. (iii), (ii), (i).
- C. (i), (ii), (iii).
- D. (i), (iii), (ii).

68. Match the following and choose the answer accordingly.

COLUMN-A

- (a) The Thinking-for-Speaking Hypothesis
- (b) Motion Event Typology
- (c) Linguistic Universals
- (d) Cognitive Development Theory

COLUMN-B

- (i) Joseph Greenberg
- (ii) Dan I Slobin
- (iii) Leonard Talmy
- (iv) Jean Piaget

CODES:

- A. (a)-(ii); (b)-(iii); (c)-(iv); (d)-(i).
- B. (a)-(i); (b)-(iii); (c)-(ii); (d)-(iv).
- C. (a)-(iv); (b)-(i); (c)-(iii); (d)-(ii).
- D. (a)-(ii); (b)-(iii); (c)-(i); (d)-(iv).

69. List-I and List-II present theses of 'the principle of compositionality' and their corresponding articulations. Identify a match that represents a correct mapping of items in list-I with those in list-II.

LIST-I

- (i) *compositionality of reference* principle-
- (ii) *local compositionality* principle-
- (iii) *global compositionality* principle-
- (iv) *cross-linguistic compositionality* principle-

LIST-II

- (a) 'The meaning of a complex expression is determined by its structure and the meanings of its constituents.'
- (b) 'For every complex expression e in L , the reference of e in L is determined by the structure of e in L and the references of the constituents of e in L .'
- (c) 'For every complex expression e in L , the meaning of e in L is determined by the immediate structure of e in L and the meanings of the immediate constituents of e in L .'
- (d) 'For every complex expression e in L , the meaning of e in L is functionally determined through a single function for all possible human languages by the structure of e in L and the meanings of the constituents of e in L .'

CODES:

- A. (i)-(a); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(b); (iv)-(c). B. (i)-(b); (ii)-(c); (iii)-(a); (iv)-(d).
 C. (i)-(b); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(c); (iv)-(a). D. (i)-(a); (ii)-(c); (iii)-(d); (iv)-(b).

70. Match items given in 'List-I' with those in 'II' and choose the correct code.

LIST-I

- (i) Junggrammatiker; (ii) Grimm's law;
 (iii) Grassmann's law; (iv) Verner's laws.

LIST-II

- (a) stop consonants correspondences between Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and Germanic are conditioned by the original position of the word accent.
 (b) sound laws suffer no exception.
 (c) deaspirated the first aspirated consonant in Sanskrit.
 (d) accounts for the systematic correspondences between Germanic and non-Germanic languages.

CODES:

- A. (i)-(a); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(b); (iv)-(c). B. (i)-(b); (ii)-(c); (iii)-(a); (iv)-(d).
 C. (i)-(b); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(c); (iv)-(a). D. (i)-(a); (ii)-(c); (iii)-(d); (iv)-(b).

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS - 2025
PH.D. ADMISSIONS - JUNE 2025 SESSION

School/Department/Centre: **Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies**

Course: **Ph.D.**

Subject: **Applied Linguistics**

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	B	26	B	51	B
2	A	27	A	52	A
3	D	28	B	53	B
4	B	29	C	54	D
5	A	30	C	55	D
6	C	31	D	56	B
7	C	32	C	57	A
8	A	33	B	58	B
9	C	34	C	59	A
10	A	35	C	60	D
11	B	36	C	61	C
12	D	37	A	62	D
13	B	38	B	63	A
14	B	39	B	64	C
15	B	40	C	65	D
16	C	41	A	66	C
17	C	42	B	67	D
18	D	43	C	68	D
19	B	44	D	69	B
20	A	45	B	70	C
21	B	46	A		
22	C	47	A		
23	D	48	C		
24	A	49	C		
25	B	50	C		

Note/Remarks:


Signature
School/Department/Centre

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