UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2010
M.Phil. APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time : 2 hours   Maximum Marks: 75

HALL TICKET NUMBER

This question paper consists of **3** (three) pages only.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The question paper is divided into two parts – A & B. Part-A has 25 objective types multiple-choice questions of 1 mark each. These questions test aptitude in general and language in particular.
2. There will be negative marking for questions under Part-A so that 0.33 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer and a zero for not attempting a question.
3. No negative marking for questions under Part-B.
4. Answer questions of Part-A by putting a tick mark (√) against the correct answer on the question paper itself and tie it to the answer sheet.
5. In the event of a tie between two or more candidates, marks scored in Part-A will be considered to decide candidate's relative rank.
6. Marks allotted to each set of questions are shown separately under Part-B.

PART –A
(25 marks)

1. Reference to an already introduced entity in a sentence is called _____.
   a) antecedent   b) anaphora   c) reference   d) inference

2. Tamil has a _____ script.
   a) Brahmi   b) Devnagari   c) Roman   d) Cyrillic

3. Study of Phonetic environments in which a sound occurs is called its _____.
   a) environment   b) distribution   c) position   d) contrast

4. Study of word formation is called _____.
   a) phonology   b) syntax   c) morphology   d) phonetics

5. The words which can be interpreted only on the basis of physical context are called _____.
   a) maxims   b) co-operative principles   c) deixis   d) antecedent

6. Who gave the concept of communicative competence?
   a) David Crystal   b) Noam Chomsky
   c) Harold Goodglass   d) Dell Hymes

7. Rhenish Fan is a _____.
   a) a bundle of isoglosses   b) a bundle of distinctive features
   c) a bundle of phonemes   d) a minimal set

8. Which of the following words is a borrowing in English?
   a) pen   b) chalk   c) nose   d) boss

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9. The type of language where morphemes are joined together relatively "loosely"?
    a) agglutinating   b) Fusional   c) Synthetic   d) polysynthetic

10. Brunch is an example of _____.
    a) blending   b) clipping   c) acronym   d) back-formation

11. Who coined the terms Langue and Parole?
    a) Daniel Jones   b) Ferdinand de Saussure
    c) Roman Jacobson   d) Zellig Harris

12. Which of the following language does not belong to Indo-Aryan family?
    a) Konkani   b) Tulu   c) Bangla   d) Dogri

13. The branch of Linguistics, which deals with the analysis of crimes is called _____.
    a) Computational Linguistics   b) Forensic Linguistics
    c) Anthropological Linguistics   d) Biolinguistics

14. Words that imitate natural sounds or have meanings associated with sounds of nature are called _____.
    a) onomatopoeia   b) halophrases   c) iconic   d) reflexives

15. Inability to perceive, process or produce language due to brain damage is called _____.
    a) aphagia   b) aphasia   c) aplasia   d) alexia

16. Chemical substances, which carry information from one brain region to another are called _____.
    a) neurotransmitters   b) neuroglia   c) neurons   d) synapses

17. Conduction Aphasia is marked by severe impairment in _____.
    a) naming   b) repetition   c) comprehension   d) spontaneous speech

18. The situation in which two varieties of Language are used for clearly defined functions is called _____.
    a) diglossia   b) polyglossia   c) hypoglossia   d) triglossia

19. The technique for reconstructing the common ancestor (the Proto language) of related languages is known as _____.
    a) comparative method   b) internal reconstruction
    c) regularity hypothesis   d) lexical diffusion

20. Anyway, anything are examples of _____.
    a) empty speech   b) inference   c) discourse markers   d) deixis

21. When pidgin is spoken by a couple as a Language of Communication and later their children acquire it, it is called _____.
    a) Lingua Franca   b) trade language   c) business language   d) creole

22. A child takes moon to be the name for cakes, round marks, postmarks and the letter O. This process is called _____.
    a) overextension   b) regularization
    c) underextension   d) overgeneralization

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23. Observation of people's behaviour, as they carry on their everyday lives by a researcher during periods of stay in a community is called _____.
    a) accommodation theory
    b) domain analysis
    c) participant observation
    d) decision tree

24. Property of the brain such that one side of the body is controlled by the opposite hemisphere of the brain is called _____.
    a) contralaterality
    b) ipsilaterality
    c) bilaterality
    d) unilaterality

25. The hypothesis that the world view of culture is conditioned by the structure of its language is known as _____.
    a) linguistic relativism
    b) Whorfian hypothesis
    c) regression hypothesis
    d) regularity hypothesis

PART –B
(50 marks)

I. STRUCTURE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES :

From Questions **26 to 30**, answer any **THREE** of the following: (3 x 5 = 15 marks)

26. Complex verbs formed in Indian languages. Discuss.
27. Modal categories in Indian languages.
28. Agreement in Indian languages. Discuss with examples from a familiar Indian language.
29. Function words vs Content words.
30. Match the following:

Column A	Column B	Match
		Indicate by a letter a-d
Language Families	Linguistic Features	
a. Chinese	1. Fusional	[ ]
b. Aleut	2. Agglutinative	[ ]
c. Sanskrit	3. Analytic	[ ]
d. Turkish	4. Polysynthetic	[ ]

II. SHORT QUESTIONS ON DIFFERENT AREAS OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS :

From Questions **31 to 36**, write short notes on any FOUR of the following:
(4x5=20 marks)

31. Corpus planning
32. Critical period hypothesis
33. Computational modeling
34. Maxims of conversations
35. Glottochronology
36. Parsing

37. Write a short account of the chosen area of your research connecting it with relevant work that has already been undertaken in the concerned area.   (15 marks)

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