

**UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – JUNE 2011
M.Phil, APPLIED LINGUISTICS**

Time: 2 Hours

Marks : 75

Hall Ticket No:

Code NO: W - 43

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

- i) Write your Booklet Code and 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 booklet 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.

1. The Sound Patterns of English was first published in _____
 - A. 1970
 - B. 1968
 - C. 1971
 - D. 1969
2. Syntactic Structures was first published in
 - A. 1969
 - B. 1968
 - C. 1957
 - D. 1965
3. Lectures on Government and Binding was first published in
 - A. 1981
 - B. 1985
 - C. 1961
 - D. 1979
4. Remarks on Nominalization was published in
 - A. 1970
 - B. 1975
 - C. 1972
 - D. 1969
5. The Author of Generative Morphology (1984) is
 - A. Mark Baker
 - B. Mark Aronoff
 - C. Sergio Scalise
 - D. Laurie Bauer
6. India as a Sociolinguistic Area (1972) is written by
 - A. L. M. Khubchandani
 - B. R. K. Agnihotri
 - C. P. B. Pandit
 - D. H. R. Dua
7. The Case for Case is written by
 - A. J.D. McCawley
 - B. C. J. Fillmore
 - C. N. Chomsky
 - D. R. Lakoff

8. India as a Linguistic Area is written by
- A. M. Shapiro
 - B. M. B. Emeneau
 - C. G. A. Grierson
 - D. Bh. Krishnamurti
9. One of the following is considered to be associated with the definition of phoneme
- A. Prague school;
 - B. London school;
 - C. Neogrammarians;
 - D. Generative enterprise
10. One of the following is credited to have integrated the work on language acquisition and language loss by aphasia in linguistic theory
- A. Roman Jakobson;
 - B. Nikolay Sergeyevich Trubetzkoy;
 - C. Morris Halle;
 - D. Paul Kiparsky
11. Segments are defined as _____ features
- A. bundles of;
 - B. distinctive;
 - C. binary;
 - D. phonetic
12. Distinctive Features have a standard phonetic interpretation, in terms of _____.
- A. articulatory and/or acoustic properties.
 - B. articulatory and perceptual properties
 - C. perceptual and acoustic properties
 - D. acoustic properties alone
13. $A \rightarrow B / C _ D$ is a _____
- A. A context-free rule
 - B. A context-sensitive rule
 - C. A rewrite rule
 - D. A phonetic law
14. In Generative phonology $A \rightarrow B / C _ D$ does not involve whole _____, but _____.
- A. segments, features
 - B. phonemes, segments
 - C. phonemes, allophones
 - D. segments, sounds

15. Conventional generative phonology believes in _____.
- A. Absolute slicing hypothesis
 - B. hierarchical nature of phonological units
 - C. autosegmental nature of phonological units
 - D. non-linear nature of phonological units
16. State which of the following statements is correct:
- A. The grammatical category of a morphologically complex word is determined by its head.
 - B. The grammatical category of a morphologically complex word is determined by its non-head.;
 - C. The grammatical category of a morphologically complex word is determined neither by the head nor the non-head.;
 - D. Morphologically complex words are not headed at all.;
17. The Lexical Phonology Morphology Model is proposed by:
- A. Kiparsky and Mohanan
 - B. Aronoff
 - C. Chomsky
 - D. Peter Matthews
18. The extension of X-bar Syntax to morphology in the form of W(ord) syntax is proposed by :
- A. Selkirk
 - B. Scalise
 - C. Seigel
 - D. Aronoff
- 19 The main proponents of the theory of Distributed Morphology are:
- A. Halle and Mohanan;
 - B. Aronoff and Mohanan;
 - C. Morris Halle and Alec Marantz;
 - D. Chomsky and Halle
- 20 The derivational process whereby the lexical category of a word changes without changing its phonological shape is:
- A. Blending;
 - B. Conversion;
 - C. Clipping;
 - D. None of the above
- 21 The term _____ is used to refer to the set of all the inflected forms of a lexeme.
- A. Syntagm
 - B. Paradigm
 - C. Derivation
 - D. Inflection

22. In Remarks on Nominalization, Chomsky argues that derived nouns should be treated as:
- A. derived from a base;
 - B. independent lexemes;
 - C. syntactic phrases;
 - D. sentences;
23. One of the following is not a term used for economy principles in Minimalist Program.
- A. Procrastinate.
 - B. Shortest move.
 - C. Wh-movement.
 - D. Greed.
24. Principle B of the Binding Theory deals with
- A. Trace
 - B. Pronominals
 - C. DP
 - D. C-command
25. α L-marks β iff:
- A. β is θ -marked by a lexical head
 - B. α which C-commands β is a lexical head
 - C. β belongs to a lexical category
 - D. β is not θ -marked by a functional head
26. In the sentence I wanted Karan to give the book to his friend, Karan to give the book to his friend is:
- A. An adverbial clause.
 - B. An infinitival clause.
 - C. A complement clause.
 - D. A predicative clause
27. Identify the wrong statement.
- A. PRO is universal.
 - B. INFL is a functional category.
 - C. pro occurs only in pro-drop languages.
 - D. COMP is an empty category.
28. The Case Filter is stated thus:
- A. *NP if NP has semantic content and has no Case;
 - B. *NP if NP has phonetic content and has no Case.
 - C. *NP if NP has no phonetic content and has no Case;
 - D. *NP if NP has no phonetic content and has Case;

29. As a principle of phrase structure, Kayne's Linear Correspondence Axiom (LCA) "dA. is a linear ordering of T" can be simplified/restated as:
- A. A terminal node α precedes another terminal node β , if and only if α symmetrically c-commands β .
 - B. A terminal node α precedes another terminal node β , if and only if α asymmetrically c-commands β .
 - C. A terminal node α precedes another terminal node β , if and only if α asymmetrically m- commands β .
 - D. A terminal node α precedes another terminal node β , if and only if α asymmetrically both c-commands and m-commands β .
30. Buyer and seller are examples of
- A. Conversive antonymy.
 - B. Reversive antonymy.
 - C. Binary antonymy.
 - D. Complementary antonymy.
31. Polysemy of a given word would involve multiple
- A. unrelated meaning
 - B. related meaning
 - C. equivalent meaning
 - D. divergent meaning
32. Punch which can mean both 'drink' and 'a blow of fist' are instances of
- A. hyponymy
 - B. meronymy
 - C. homonymy
 - D. metonymy.
33. The sentence 'All elephants are animals' is
- A. analytic
 - B. conditional
 - C. synthetic
 - D. none of the above
34. The theory of Conversational Implicature was discussed by
- A. Paul Grice
 - B. Stephen C. Levinson
 - C. John R. Searle
 - D. John L. Austin and John R. Searle

35. 'I boiled an egg' _____ 'I cooked an egg'
- A. Presupposes
 - B. Entails
 - C. Paraphrases
 - D. Contradicts
36. Greenberg's Universal -6 states that:
- A. Languages with dominant VSO order are always prepositional
 - B. In languages with dominant order VSO, an inflected auxiliary always precedes the main verb.
 - C. In languages with dominant order SOV, an inflected auxiliary always follows the main verb.
 - D. All languages with dominant VSO order have SVO as an alternative or as the only alternative basic Order
37. The statement "if a language has property P, then it has property Q" would be a definition of:
- A. Absolute universals
 - B. Implicational universals
 - C. Non-implicational universals
 - D. Unidirectional universals
38. It is not true that:
- A. All Tibeto-Burman languages do not have tones.
 - B. All Dravidian languages are found only in South India.
 - C. In some Austro-Asiatic languages, verbs and adjectives are one and the same.
 - D. All Indo-Aryan languages have a verb-final word order.
39. Sinhalese belongs to the group of
- A. Indo-Aryan languages
 - B. Dravidian languages.
 - C. Language Isolates.
 - D. Endangered languages.
40. The Jarawara language is spoken in
- A. Andaman Islands.
 - B. Amazonas.
 - C. Jharkhand
 - D. Nigeria.
41. _____ does not have 'Dative subjects'.
- A. Khasi
 - B. Telugu
 - C. Hindi
 - D. Meiteilon

42. A Lingua Franca is a
- A. Regional Language
 - B. National Language
 - C. Link Language
 - D. Trade Language
43. The use of two languages/varieties of language in two different domains is called
- A. Polyglot
 - B. Diglossia
 - C. Biglossia
 - D. None of the above
44. The phenomenon such that an individual has more than one connection in a social network is known as
- A. Density
 - B. Strong social network
 - C. Weak social network
 - D. Multiplexity
45. When speakers of a language are spread over different parts of the world, they form a
- A. Speech community
 - B. Language community
 - C. Diaspora
 - D. Regional community
46. Rhenish fan is an example of
- A. A relic area
 - B. A transitional area
 - C. A centre of prestige
 - D. A major dialect area
47. A change like a > b is called as _____.
- A. A rule
 - B. A phonetic law
 - C. phonetic process
 - D. a merger
48. Modelling of language change over time is _____.
- A. Glottochronology;
 - B. Historical linguistics;
 - C. paleontology;
 - D. palaeography;

49. A sound change which is regular brings irregularity but analogy which is essentially irregular brings regularity is often known as _____.
- A. Sturtevant's paradox;
 - B. grandfather paradox;
 - C. barber paradox;
 - D. drinker paradox;
50. Grimm's Law involves _____.]
- A. a split;
 - B. a merger;
 - C. a shift;
 - D. none of these;
51. Languages which do not have any other genetically related member are usually known as _____
- A. Unique languages;
 - B. Isolates;
 - C. Unitary languages;
 - D. None of the above.
52. Proto-Indo-European has been reconstructed from its _____
- A. descendants;
 - B. sisters;
 - C. daughters;
 - D. parents;
53. Reduplicative babbling requires
- A. Doubling of words;
 - B. Doubling of phrases;
 - C. Doubling of syllables;
 - D. Doubling of morphemes;
54. Deletion of function words and bound grammatical morphemes during language acquisition marks _____
- A. jargon;
 - B. holophrastic speech;
 - C. telegraphic speech;
 - D. full competence;
55. A language disorder found among normal children in reading, writing and arithmetic is technically known as
- A. dysnomia;
 - B. hyperlexia;
 - C. alexia;
 - D. dyslexia;

56. The _____ theory of language acquisition focuses of the care-giver speech
- A. Innatist;
 - B. Behaviourist;
 - C. Social Interactionalist;
 - D. Modular;
57. Psycholinguists believe that we store representations of words in a dictionary known as
- A. Mental lexicon;
 - B. Mental parsing;
 - C. Gating;
 - D. Checklist;
58. The Wernicke's and Broca's areas in the brain are located in the
- A. Right hemisphere;
 - B. Left hemisphere;
 - C. Occipital lobe;
 - D. Corpus callosum;
59. Much of research on language production have originated from the study of:
- A. Reading;
 - B. Writing;
 - C. Speech errors;
 - D. Corpus studies;
60. Recent advances suggest that important aspects of language, specifically grammar, may be associated with a specific gene known as:
- A. Fox1p;
 - B. Fox2p;
 - C. Foxp2;
 - D. Fox1;
61. A morphological analyzer requires _____ as input
- A. Root + formatives
 - B. Suffixes
 - C. Wordform
 - D. Stems
62. A _____ synthesizes words.
- A. POS tagger;
 - B. Parser;
 - C. Generator;
 - D. Analyzer;

63. _____ is the process of assigning a part of speech to each word in a sentence.
- A. Morph analysis;
 - B. Parsing;
 - C. POS Tagging;
 - D. Tokenization;
64. Indian Scripts are _____ in nature.
- A. syllabic
 - B. Alphabetic
 - C. Logographic;
 - D. logosyllabic;
65. A common encoding scheme for Indian Scripts is known as _____
- A. ASCII;
 - B. ISCII;
 - C. ISFOC;
 - D. Unicode;
66. A morphological generator requires as input _____
- A. Root + features ;
 - B. A word;
 - C. A wordform;
 - D. A lexeme
67. A Paradigm refers to a set of word forms derived from the same root but with different _____ endings.
- A. derivational;
 - B. inflectional;
 - C. Suffixes;
 - D. Affixes
68. The number of occurrences of lexical units in a language are presented in a/an _____
- A. Dictionary of neologisms
 - B. Dictionary of frequency counts
 - C. Dictionary of usages
 - D. Ideographical dictionary
69. Etymology deals with the _____.
- A. source of a language
 - B. source of phrases
 - C.. source of meaning
 - D. source of a word.

70. Exegetic dictionaries are based on
- slangs, jargons, argots
 - works of authors
 - technical terms
 - none of the above
71. Grammatical information is usually given along with _____.
- lemma
 - etymology
 - labels
 - a head word
72. The second-language teaching that consisted of the study of grammatical rules, followed by translation from the second language into the first and back again is called _____.
- the grammar-translation method
 - the Direct Method
 - the Silent Way
 - content-based instruction method
73. An approach to second or foreign language education that integrates theoretical and empirical foundations for good pedagogy with a focus on tangible learning outcomes especially with regard to what learners are to do with the language is known as the _____.
- Task-based Language Teaching
 - Radical Language Teaching
 - Computer-assisted Language Teaching
 - Content-based Language Teaching
74. A way to increase the efficiency of vocabulary focus in language learning is by making use of specially designed vocabulary lists. The four distinguishing vocabulary levels are:
- frequency, academic, technical, and borrowed words.
 - high-frequency, academic, technical, and low-frequency words.
 - high and low-frequency, academic, technical, and native words.
 - academic, technical, borrowed and native words
75. In Language teaching, a core idiom is a _____ unit where the meaning of the parts does not make up the meaning of the whole.
- multi-word
 - figurative
 - compositional
 - literal