ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2014

M.PHIL. APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time	: 2 Hours Max. Marks: 75
	Hall Ticket No:
	INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATE
i)	Write your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.

- ii) There is a negative marking of 0.33 marks for each wrong answer.
- 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 sheet 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 10 pages and the questions are of objective type. Only the question paper may be taken by the candidate at the end of the examination.

SECTION - A Analytical Ability (25 Marks)

Consider these data from Greek, focusing on the following sounds and answer the questions from 1 to 5 below:

	[x] [c]		ess velar ess palata		ve	[k] [ç]	voiceless velar stop voiceless palatal fricativ	ve	
	[kano]		"do"		[çeri]		"hand"		
	[xano]		"lose"		[kori]		"daughter"		
	[çino]		"pour"		[xori]		"dances"		
	[cino]		"move"	,	[xrima	.]	"money"		
	[kali]		"charm	s"	[krima	.]	"shame"		
	[xali]		"plight"	,	[xufta]		"handful"		
	[çeli]		"eel"		[kufeta	1]	"bonbons"		
	[ceri]		"candle	,,	[oçi]		"no"		
1.	The so	unds [c] and [ç]	are in			·		
		nplemer variati	ntary dist on	tributio	on		B. contrastive distribution D. similar distribution	on	
2.	The so	unds [2	x] and [ç	[] are in	n		·		
		nplemer variati	ntary dist on	tributio	on		B. contrastive distribution D. similar distribution	on	
3.	The so	unds [l	k] and [c]] are _					
	A. allo	omorph	s :	B. allo	phones	: C	c. distinct phonemes	D.	diphones
4.	The so	unds [k	[] and [x]	are		•			
	A. allo	omorph	s .	B. allo	phones		C. distinct phonemes		D. diphone
5.	Select	the app	ropriate	rule tha	at accou	ints for	above Greek data.		
							B. $[+palatal] \rightarrow [-velar]$ D. $[+velar] \rightarrow [-palatal]$		

6.	The sentence $*John_i$ likes $himself_j$ as coindexed here is ungrammatical because, it violates								
		Binding Theory Binding Theory	B. Principle B of Bin D. The A-over-A con						
7.	The sentence $*Is$	The sentence * I smiled a cat is ungrammatical because, it violates							
	A. Case theory	B. Theta theory	C. Binding theory	D. Subjacency					
8.	Select the correct	example for an object of	control sentence.						
	A. He asked me to C. Sita promised		B. He wants to go D. We tried to ask hi	m					
9.	In the sentence, I	have to do it, "have" is	a						
	A. subject control C. object control v		B. modal auxiliary ve D. main verb	erb					
10.	In the sentence Ram believes him to be intelligent, "him" is an example for								
	A. Exceptional ca	•	B. PRO D. Subjacency	•					
11. In the sentence, <i>The man chased the intruder</i> , "the intruder" is				;					
	A. agent	B. theme	C. goal	D. source					
12.	In the sentence, H	n the sentence, He sent him a letter, "him" is the							
	A. agent	B. theme	C. recipient	D. purpose					
13.	In the sentence, The cat jumped from the chair onto the table, "the chair" is th								
	A. source	B. agent	C. goal	D. patient					
14.	In the sentence, I	fight for the king, "the	king" is the						
	A. theme	B. patient	C. beneficiary	D. recipient					
15.	-	rordinate term for the fale, boy, bull, boar	ollowing words in the list	:					
	A. man	B. male	C. boy	D. stallion					

The following data come from Kinyambo, a Bantu language spoken in Tanzania. Analyse it and answer the **questions from 16 to 25** below.

nakaji	ına	'i neipea'		barako	oma	'they will tie'		
nituko	ukoma 'we are tying'		•	naraju	na	'I will help'		
nituch	umba	'we are cooki	ng'	nimuju	ına	'you (pl.) are	helping	,
orasor	na	'you (sg.) wil	l read'	baratu	ra	'they will put	down'	
nimuk	ichumb	aʻyou (pl.) are	cooking it'	bakaki	naga	'they lost it'		
arakin	aga	'she will lose	it'	nibatu	ra	'they are putti	ng dow	n'
16.	The m	orpheme whicl	n means 'I' is		•			
	A. ni		B. ar		C. na		D.	tu
17.	The m	orpheme which	n means 'You(p	l.)' is				
	A. mu		B. ba		C. nim	u	D. or	
18.	The m	orpheme which	n means 'we' is		· · · · · ·	·		
	A. ni		B. tu		C. nit		D. ma	
19.	What i	s the meaning	(in English) of	the King	yambo v	word <i>akakisom</i>	a	
•	A. she	reads	B. she will rea	nd it	C. she	read	D. she	read it
20.	What i	s the meaning	(in English) of	the King	yambo v	word <i>ninachum</i>		
	A. I co	ok	B. I am cooking	ng	C. I am	cooking it	D. I co	oked
21.	The m	orpheme which	n means 'cook'	is		·		
	A. uml	oa	B. humba		C. chur	nba	D. ach	umba
22.	The m	orpheme which	n means `lose' is	S	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·		
	A. kina	aga	B. inaga		C. naga	ı	D. aga	
23.	The me	orpheme which	n means `help' i	s		· .		
	A. ajur	na	B. juna		C. una		D. na	

24.	4. The future tense mor			rpneme	in Kinyambo	•		
	A. ar	a		B. ra		C. ora	D. r	
25.	The p	present	progress	sive mo	orpheme in Kin	yambo is	·	
	A. u			B. tu		C. ba	D. ni	
				App	SECTION Slied Linguistic			
26.	The i	first Dia	alect Atl	as was	prepared by _			
	A. G	eorge V	Venker	B. Ju	ıles Gillieron	C. Meintosch	D. Hans Kurath	
27.	The language of an individual speaker withe speaker's				lual speaker wi	th its unique characte	eristics is referred to as	
	A. di	alect		B. id	iolect	C. register	D. slang	
28.	langı			_	uistic term refe for different f		enon of using multiple	
	A. po	olygloss	sia	B. m	ultiglossia	C. lingua franca	D. interlanguage	
29.	The v	word po	owder ro	om is a	ı	_ for toilet.		
	A. ta	boo		B. e	uphemism	C. slang	D. jargon	
30.	Matc	h the b	ooks in	List 1 v	vith the authors	in List – II from the	e codes below:	
		List	- I			List - II		
	a. Sociolinguistic theoryb. Languages in contactc. Class, codes and controld. Language planning and social change			social change	i. Ureil Weinreichii. J. K. Chambersiii. Robert Cooperge iv. Basil Bernstein			
	A. B. C. D.	es: a ii ii iii iii	b iv i i	c iii iv ii iii	d i iii iv iv			

31. V	Which of these sections	of the brain plays	an important part in langu	age comprehension?			
	A. Wernicke's area	B. Motor cortex	C. Broca's area	D. Parietal lobe			
32.	Select the garden pat	h sentence from fo	ollowing sentences.	•			
	A. The horse raced p B. The horse that rac C. The horse raced p D. The horse raced p	ed past the barn fe ast the barn fell.	:11.				
33.	$ad\ hoc \rightarrow odd\ hack,$	the error here is an	example for				
	A. spoonerism	B. metathesis	C. anagram	D. epenthesis			
34.			s a known word to other ag anything round, a ball)?	•			
	A. semantic overexte C. analogical overex		. relational overextension categorical overextension				
35.	An individual who displays interactional competence adheres to accepted standards for:						
	A. body language	B. eye contact	C. physical proximity	D. all the above			
36.	is a co	llection of texts us	ed in NLP.				
	A. MRD	B. POS tagging	C. Corpus	D. Chunk			
37.	A regular expression	to match the word	l color is				
	A. /colou+r	B. /colo*r	C./colou?r	D. /col[^o]r			
38.	Morphological gener	ator is a	<u>.</u>				
	A. word synthesizer C. POS tagger		. morphological analyzer . chunker				
39.	Syntactically annotat	ed corpus is called	l as				
	A. synset	B. tree bank	C. parellel corpus	D. encoding			
40.	Machine Translation	is a	_ intensive activity.				
	A. knowledge	B. domain	C. cultural	D. grammar			

P-46

41.	speech and action.	s a language to	eaching	method built arou	und the coordination of
	A. Total body respo C. Total response in	nse action	B. To D. Tot	tal physical respon al speech and action	
42.	The term "Inter lang	guage" is coined	by	·•	
	A. S. Pit Corder	B. L. Selinko	er	C. Bloomfield	D. Uriel Weinreich
43.	Thelexical stem and bou	stipula stipula morphemes	tes that	code-switching c	annot occur between a
	A. free-morpheme of C. word constraint	constraint		ivalence constrain eme constraint	t
44.	insertional code-swi		uage-Fra	ame model is th	ne dominant model of
	A. Carol Myers-Sco C. Shana Paplock	otton		vid Sankoff avind Joshi	
45.	Esperanto is a(n)		•		
	A. natural language C. formal language		B. art D. ma	ificial language achine language	
46.	The article <i>India as</i>	a Linguistic Are	ea is aut	hored by	
	A. M. B. Emeneau	B. Bh. Krish	namurti	C. T. Burrow	D. C. F. Fillmore
47.	The type of sound c	hange that unde	rlies Gri	mm's law can be o	called
	A. split	B. merger		C. shift	D. loss
48.	Glottal stop is a cha	racteristic of the	e	language fa	amily.
	A. Indo Aryan	B. Munda		C. Dravidian	D. Tibeto-Burman
49.	The book entitled "_			" is written	by Ladislav Zgusta.
	A. Manual of Lexico C. Manual of Langu			B. Manual of Tra D. Manual of His	nslation storical Linguistics
50.	is a lex called synsets.	ical database v	here w	ords are organized	l into sets of synonyms
	A. Lexicon	B. WordNet		C. Ontology	D. Semantic web

SECTION - C Core Linguistics (25 Marks)

	A				В				
	a. Change in quality of soundb. Height of the tonguec. Place of the tongued. Position of the lips		ii. mono iii. round	phtho l and u	l and backings and dip inround voind low	htho wels			
	Codes:								
	a b c A. i ii iii B. i iv ii C. ii iii iv D. ii iv i	d iv iii i iii							
52.	Frequency of sounds is measu	ıred in _			<u>_</u> ·				
	A. phon B. db		C	. hz			D. sone	3	
53.	All stops and fricatives are		·•						
	A. [+sonorant] B. [-son	norant]	C	. [-co	nsonantal]		D. [-ob	struei	nt]
54.	English usesproduce]v.	_ to dist	tinguish o	differe	ent words, s	such	as <i>pro</i>	duce]	n and
	A. pitch B. stres	SS	C	. into	nation		D. leng	;th	
55.	Which of the following states	nents is	false?				•		
	 A. Tocharian is not an Indo-European language B. Tocharian was spoken in Chinese Turkestan C. Tocharian appears in Buddhist texts from 600 AD D. Tocharian was rediscovered in the 1890s 								
56.	In the production of a nasalise	ed vowe	l the airs	tream	passes thro	ugh			•
	A. nasal chamber only C. oral and nasal chambers bo		B. oral cl D. None		•				
57.	Languages in which sylla	bles or	words	are	contrasted	by	pitch	are	called
	A. pitch languages C. syllable languages		B. tone la D. inton	-	ge languages				

P-46

58.	A syllable may conta	ain					
	A. onset and coda C. onset and nucleus		B. onset, nuc D. nucleus	cleus and coda			
59.	A(n) is a phonological unit which expresses the common features of two or more phonemes which are involved in neutralisation.						
	A. allophone	B. neutralized	phoneme	C. archiphoneme	D. syllable		
60.	The application of R		e application	of Rule-B: $y \rightarrow z$ is	an example for		
	A. feeding order C. mutual bleeding		B. bleeding D. counter of				
61.	The relationship bety	ween form and m	eaning is	·			
	A. arbitrary	B. fixed	C. p	redictable	D. open		
62.	In English, the plura	l form of <i>child</i> is		•			
	A. phonologically c C. lexically condition			ammatically condition	ned		
63.	Languages belonging	g to the	_ language f	amilies are agglutinat	ive in nature.		
	A. Dravidian, Indo A B. Dravidian, Munda C. Dravidian, Indo A D. Tibeto Burman, M	a, Tibeto Burman Aryan, Munda		n			
64.	In Tamil, <i>peN</i> 'gi	rl' + <i>kaL</i> 'plura	al marker' =	peNgaL 'girls' is a	in example for		
	A. progressive assim C. gemination	ilation		gressive assimilation racope			
65.	The main proponent	s of the theory of	Distributed	Morphology are	•		
	A. Morris Halle and C. Morris Halle and			Morris Halle and Kirsto Iorris Halle and Noam			
66.	In the sentence, He t	old me that he we	ent to the cin	ema, "that" is a	•		
	A. pronoun	B. demonstrativ	ve C. co	omplementizer	D. adverb		

P-46

67.	Burzio's principle c	Burzio's principle can account for movement in						
	A. question formation	on B. passiviz	ation C. relativization	D. topicalization				
68.	Item & Arrangemento analyze?	Item & Arrangement and Item & Process models find which of these words difficult to analyze?						
	A. benches & bodi C. books & files	es	B. men & women D. cacti & auditor					
69.	In the sentence It is	raining, "It" is a	(n)					
	A. deictic category	B. anaphora	C. pleonastic categories	ory D. pronoun				
70.	Identify the wrong s	Identify the wrong statement.						
	A. PRO is ungovernB. PRO is an emptyC. PRO occurs as aD. PRO occurs as a	category subject of non-fir						
71.	The sentence Take	some more tea	"already had	l some tea".				
	A. entails	B. implies	C. disbelieves	D. presupposes				
72.	The sentence colorless green ideas sleep furiously is an example for							
	A. anomaly	B. metaphor	C. idiom	D. proverb				
73.	describe the semantic relations between a verb and its NP arguments.							
	A. Agents B. T	hematic roles	C. Argument structures	D. Subjects				
74.	Keyboard is	of con	mputer.					
	A. troponym	B. holonym	C. meronym	D. hypernym				
75.	The sentence Time	is money is an exa	ample for					
	A. anomaly	R metanhor	C. idiom	D proverh				