

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]	voiceless velar fricative	[k]	voiceless velar stop
[c]	voiceless palatal stop	[ç]	voiceless palatal fricative
[kano]	“do”	[çeri]	“hand”
[xano]	“lose”	[kori]	“daughter”
[çino]	“pour”	[xori]	“dances”
[cino]	“move”	[xrima]	“money”
[kali]	“charms”	[krima]	“shame”
[xali]	“plight”	[xufta]	“handful”
[çeli]	“eel”	[kufeta]	“bonbons”
[ceri]	“candle”	[oçi]	“no”

1. The sounds [c] and [ç] are in _____ .
 A. complementary distribution B. contrastive distribution
 C. free variation D. similar distribution
2. The sounds [x] and [ç] are in _____ .
 A. complementary distribution B. contrastive distribution
 C. free variation D. similar distribution
3. The sounds [k] and [c] are _____ .
 A. allomorphs B. allophones C. distinct phonemes D. diphones
4. The sounds [k] and [x] are _____ .
 A. allomorphs B. allophones C. distinct phonemes D. diphone
5. Select the appropriate rule that accounts for above Greek data.
 A. [+velar] → [+palatal] / ____ [-back] B. [+palatal] → [-velar] / ____ [-back]
 C. [+velar] → [+palatal] / ____ [+back] D. [+velar] → [-palatal] / ____ [-back]

6. The sentence **John_i likes himself_j* as coindexed here is ungrammatical because, it violates _____.
- A. Principle A of Binding Theory B. Principle B of Binding Theory
C. Principle C of Binding Theory D. The A-over-A condition
7. 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 control sentence.
- A. *He asked me to come* B. *He wants to go*
C. *Sita promised me to help* D. *We tried to ask him*
9. In the sentence, *I have to do it*, “have” is a _____.
- A. subject control verb B. modal auxiliary verb
C. object control verb D. main verb
10. In the sentence *Ram believes him to be intelligent*, “him” is an example for _____.
- A. Exceptional case marking B. PRO
C. Weak crossover D. Subjacency
11. In the sentence, *The man chased the intruder*, “the intruder” is the _____.
- A. agent B. theme C. goal D. source
12. In 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 the _____.
- 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. Which is the superordinate term for the following words in the list:
man, stallion, male, boy, bull, boar
- 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.

nakajuna	'I helped'	barakoma	'they will tie'
nitukoma	'we are tying'	narajuna	'I will help'
nituchumba	'we are cooking'	nimujuna	'you (pl.) are helping'
orasoma	'you (sg.) will read'	baratura	'they will put down'
nimukichumba	'you (pl.) are cooking it'	bakakinaga	'they lost it'
arakinaga	'she will lose it'	nibatura	'they are putting down'

16. The morpheme which means 'I' is _____.
- A. ni B. ar C. na D. tu
17. The morpheme which means 'You(pl.)' is _____.
- A. mu B. ba C. nimu D. or
18. The morpheme which means 'we' is _____.
- A. ni B. tu C. nit D. ma
19. What is the meaning (in English) of the Kinyambo word *akakisoma* _____
- A. she reads B. she will read it C. she read D. she read it
20. What is the meaning (in English) of the Kinyambo word *ninachumba* _____.
- A. I cook B. I am cooking C. I am cooking it D. I cooked
21. The morpheme which means 'cook' is _____.
- A. umba B. humba C. chumba D. achumba
22. The morpheme which means 'lose' is _____.
- A. kinaga B. inaga C. naga D. aga
23. The morpheme which means 'help' is _____.
- A. ajuna B. juna C. una D. na

24. The future tense morpheme in Kinyambo is _____.
- A. ara B. ra C. ora D. r
25. The present progressive morpheme in Kinyambo is _____.
- A. u B. tu C. ba D. ni

SECTION - B
Applied Linguistics (25 Marks)

26. The first Dialect Atlas was prepared by _____.
- A. George Wenker B. Jules Gillieron C. McIntosh D. Hans Kurath
27. The language of an individual speaker with its unique characteristics is referred to as the speaker's _____.
- A. dialect B. idiolect C. register D. slang
28. _____ is a *sociolinguistic* term referring to the phenomenon of using multiple languages complementarily for different functions.
- A. polyglossia B. multiglossia C. lingua franca D. interlanguage
29. The word *powder room* is a _____ for toilet.
- A. taboo B. euphemism C. slang D. jargon
30. Match the books in List I with the authors in List - II from the codes below :

List - I

List - II

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Sociolinguistic theory | i. Ureil Weinreich |
| b. Languages in contact | ii. J. K. Chambers |
| c. Class, codes and control | iii. Robert Cooper |
| d. Language planning and social change | iv. Basil Bernstein |

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| | a | b | c | d |
| A. | ii | iv | iii | i |
| B. | ii | i | iv | iii |
| C. | iii | i | ii | iv |
| D. | i | ii | iii | iv |

31. Which of these sections of the brain plays an important part in language comprehension?
 A. Wernicke's area B. Motor cortex C. Broca's area D. Parietal lobe
32. Select the garden path sentence from following sentences.
 A. The horse raced past the barn and fell.
 B. The horse that raced past the barn fell.
 C. The horse raced past the barn fell.
 D. The horse raced past and the barn fell.
33. *ad hoc* → *odd hack*, the error here is an example for _____.
 A. spoonerism B. metathesis C. anagram D. epenthesis
34. What is it called when a child extends a known word to other objects because they have perceptual similarities (e.g., calling anything round, a ball)?
 A. semantic overextension B. relational overextension
 C. analogical overextension D. 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 collection of texts used in NLP.
 A. MRD B. POS tagging C. Corpus D. Chunk
37. A regular expression to match the word *color* is _____.
 A. /colou+r B. /colo*r C. /colou?r D. /col[^o]r
38. Morphological generator is a _____.
 A. word synthesizer B. morphological analyzer
 C. POS tagger D. chunker
39. Syntactically annotated corpus is called as _____.
 A. synset B. tree bank C. parallel corpus D. encoding
40. Machine Translation is a _____ intensive activity.
 A. knowledge B. domain C. cultural D. grammar

SECTION - C
Core Linguistics (25 Marks)

51. Match each expression under A with the statement in B that characterizes it:

- | A | B |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Change in quality of sounds | i. front, central and back vowels |
| b. Height of the tongue | ii. monophthongs and diphthongs |
| c. Place of the tongue | iii. round and unround vowels |
| d. Position of the lips | iv. high, mid and low vowels |

Codes:

- | | a | b | c | d |
|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| A. | i | ii | iii | iv |
| B. | i | iv | ii | iii |
| C. | ii | iii | iv | i |
| D. | ii | iv | i | iii |

52. Frequency of sounds is measured in _____.

- A. phon B. db C. hz D. sone

53. All stops and fricatives are _____.

- A. [+sonorant] B. [-sonorant] C. [-consonantal] D. [-obstruent]

54. English uses _____ to distinguish different words, such as *produce*]n and *produce*]v.

- A. pitch B. stress C. intonation D. length

55. Which of the following statements 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 nasalised vowel the airstream passes through _____.

- A. nasal chamber only B. oral chamber only
 C. oral and nasal chambers both D. None of the above

57. Languages in which syllables or words are contrasted by pitch are called _____.

- A. pitch languages B. tone language
 C. syllable languages D. intonation languages

