

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION - FEBRUARY 2015

M.PHIL. APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Hall Ticket No.

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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 or in the space provided at the end of the booklet.
- vi) The question paper contains **10 pages** and the questions are objective type. Only the question paper maybe taken by the candidate at the end of the examination.

SECTION - A
Analytical Ability (25 Marks)

1. The sentence "The boys all are playing football" is an example of _____.
A. Quantifier floating
B. Quantifier raising
C. Raising
D. Verb raising
2. In the sentence "That man is my brother", where the phrase "that man" is used as _____.
A. referring expression
B. indexical expression
C. predicative expression
D. fixed expression
3. In the sentence, "Raja came from Chennai", the noun "Chennai" is marked with the _____ case.
A. Accusative B. Dative C. Ablative D. Locative
4. Verbs such as "bet", "promise", "warn" and so on are _____ verbs.
A. cognitive B. stative C. performative D. illocutionary
5. Select the correct example for a subject control sentence.
A. Ram asked Sita to help
B. Ram promised Sita to help
C. Ram wanted Sita to help
D. Ram forced Sita to help
6. The sentence "I wash myself" is an example of _____ construction.
A. participial B. reciprocal C. reflexive D. cleft
7. The sentence "John seems to be the best student" is an example of _____.
A. control B. Raising C. Pro-drop D. Exceptional case marking
8. The sentence "The man saw the man with the telescope" is an example of _____.
A. structural ambiguity
B. lexical ambiguity
C. semantic ambiguity
D. functional ambiguity
9. The ambiguity of "Flying planes can be dangerous" is _____.
A. a phonological fact
B. a logical fact
C. a pragmatic fact
D. a syntactic fact

10. The relation between verbs "go" and "went" is described in terms of _____.
- A. deletion B. insertion C. completion D. suppletion
11. How many morphemes are included in the word "credibility" ?
- A. one B. two C. three D. four
12. The noun phrases "the red brick" and " the first brick from the right" may refer to the same object, that is, may be _____.
- A. coreferential B. intension C. extension D. sense
13. The sentence "The brick is red" _____ "The brick is not white".
- A. implies B. entails C. contradicts D. states
14. The expression "Walls have ears" is an example of a(n) _____.
- A. metaphor B. idiom C. simile D. pataphor
15. _____ is the deictic pronoun.
- A. he B. she C. it D. we

Analyze the following data from Tetelcingo Nahuatl (an indigenous language of Mexico) and answer the questions from 16 to 20 below:

nkwika	'I sing'	tlcuka	'You cry'
tkwika	'You sing'	tlcukataya	'You were crying'
tkonik	'You drank'	tkonitlka	'You are drinking'
nkonitlka	'I am drinking'	nkwikataya	'I was singing'
tkwikas	'You will sing'	nkonis	'I will drink'
nlcukatlka	'I am crying'	nlcukak	'I cried'

16. The morpheme which means 'cry' is _____.
- A. uka B. cuka C. uk D. cuk
17. The morpheme which means 'you' is _____.
- A. tl B. tlk C. tlc D. t
18. The morpheme which indicates the future tense is _____.
- A. as B. is C. s D. kas

19. What is the English meaning of the word 'tlkwikak' _____ ?
 A. You sang B. You are singing C. You will sing D. I sang
20. How to express the English sentence 'I was crying' in Tetelcingo Nahuatl?
 A. nlcukataya B. nlcuktaya C. nlcukatIka D. nlcukataya

Study the data given from Spanish and answer the following questions:

[rasko] 'I scratch'	[izla] 'island'
[resto] 'remainder'	[riezgo] 'risk'
[fuersa] 'force'	[eski] 'ski'
[vamos] 'we go'	[sinko] 'five'
[mizmo] 'same'	[dezde] 'since'
[fiskal] 'fiscal'	[espalda] 'back'
[sabes] 'you know'	[hablas] 'you speak'

21. Sounds [s] and [z] are in _____ distribution.
 A. complementary B. contrastive C. similar D. non-positional
22. Sounds [s] and [z] are _____.
 A. allomorphs B. allophones C. different phonemes D. B and C
23. Based on your analysis of the data, which of the following words is phonologically possible in Spanish?
 A. [azul] B. [aztul] C. [azdul] D. [azkal]
24. Based on your analysis of the data, which of the following words is NOT phonologically possible in Spanish?
 A. [nariz] B. [rason] C. [pezgado] D. [serveva]
25. The sound [z] occurs followed by _____ sounds.
 A. Consonant[+Voiced]
 B. Consonant[+Sonorant]
 C. Consonant[+Voiced, +Sonorant]
 D. Consonant[+Voiced/ +Sonorant]

SECTION - B
Applied Linguistics (25 Marks)

26. Critical literacy is strongly associated with the work of _____.
- A. Hodge and Kress
C. Widdowson
- B. Clark and Ivanic
D. Pant Preire
27. A central concept that reflects an interim competence that contains elements from both the L1 and L2 grammar is _____.
- A. Intralanguage
C. Intralingual
- B. Interlanguage
D. None of the above
28. _____ has universal properties that can be seen across the world's writing systems.
- A. Listening B. Singing C. Reading D. Memorizing
29. The results or effects that are produced by means of saying constitute _____.
- A. Locutionary Act
C. Illocutionary Act
- B. Perlocutionary Act
D. Speech Act
30. The rules children construct are _____.
- A. Grammar Dependent
B. Structure Dependent
C. Lexical Dependent
D. Sound Dependent
31. The children who suffer from language deprivation during critical period are known as _____.
- A. Deaf B. Dumb C. Feral D. Mute
32. Broca's claim is that the faculty of articulate language was located in the _____.
- A. Anterior portion of the left third frontal convolution
B. posterior portion of the left third frontal convolution
C. anterior portion of the left first frontal convolution
D. posterior portion of the left first frontal convolution
33. A speech disorder in which utterances are produced in an excessively rapid unrhythmical way is called _____.
- A. Stuttering B. Cluttering C. Cleft palate D. None of the above

34. 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
35. The theory that language determines the world-view of its speech community has been proposed by _____.
- A. Charles F. Hockett
B. E.A. Nida
C. William Labov
D. Sapir Whorf
36. _____ is a process by which an input sentence is analyzed and assigned a suitable structure.
- A. Parsing
B. Chunking
C. Analysis
D. Generation
37. The _____ language is a powerful tool for pattern-matching.
- A. formal
B. natural
C. regular expression
D. finite
38. In Machine Translation, the _____ approach assumes the possibility of converting texts to and from representations common to more than one language.
- A. direct
B. interlingua
C. transfer
D. hybrid
39. The resolution of pronoun references is called as _____.
- A. anaphora resolution
B. anaphor resolution
C. named entry recognition
D. clause boundary identification
40. _____ has the explicit aim of transcending the limitations of traditional character encoding and forming a universal standard.
- A. ISCII
B. ASCII
C. UNICODE
D. UNIVIEW
41. _____ is a large database of lexical relations of English words.
- A. WordNet
B. FrameNet
C. TreeBank
D. PropBank
42. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and answer by selecting the correct code.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| List-I | List-II |
| P. Glossary | (i) Related concepts |
| Q. Dictionary | (ii) Technical terms |
| R. Thesaurus | (iii) Common Vocabulary |
| S. Electronic dictionary | (iv) Digital |

code:

	P.	Q.	R.	S.
A.	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
B.	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
C.	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
D.	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

43. Grammatical information is usually given along with _____.
- A. Lexeme B. Etymology C. Labels D. Headword
44. Etymological dictionaries are _____ dictionaries.
- A. Synchronic B. Diachronic C. Comprehensive D. General
45. Language Planning involves _____.
- A. Graphization, Grammatication, Lexication
 B. Making the language transparent
 C. Use of the language for radio broadcast
 D. Implementing the language in literature
46. In the language contact situation the language that provides most of the lexical items to contact variety is _____.
- A. Lexicalization B. Lexical diffusion
 C. Lexifier language D. Lexical decision
47. Identify the odd item from the following:
- A. Idiolect B. Dialect C. Imperative D. Mutual Intelligibility
48. The designation of an official language can foster a great deal of political tension that polarizes _____ attitudes toward particular languages.
- A. social B. political C. individual D. community
49. _____ (1959) coined the term diglossia to describe the situation of a community in which most of the population is bilingual and/or bidialectal and the two codes serve different purposes.
- A. Noam Chomsky B. Ferguson C. Catford D. Bloomfield
50. The branch of linguistics, which deals with the analysis of crimes is called _____.
- A. Computational Linguistics B. Forensic Linguistics
 C. Anthropological Linguistics D. Biolinguistics

SECTION - C
Core Linguistics (25 Marks)

51. The pulmonic airstream is initiated by _____.
- A. Closed glottis B. Vibrating glottis C. Lungs D. Closed velum
52. Identify the odd one from the following list:
- A. amplitude B. frequency C. sine wave D. diaphragm
53. Sounds having open approximation are _____.
- A. fricatives B. stops C. affricates D. resonants
54. Identify the correct sequence of the phonetic laws:
- A. Verner, Grassman, Grimm B. Grimm, Grassman, Verner
C. Verner, Grimm, Grassman D. Grimm, Verner, Grassman
55. Match the items in List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List I | List II |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Airstream pressure | (i) Nasalisation |
| (b) Oronasal process | (ii) Plosion |
| (c) Articulatory process | (iii) Voicing |
| (d) Phonation process | (iv) Ejectives |
- Codes:
- | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-------|-------|
| (A) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (B) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) | (iii) |
| (C) | (ii) | (i) | (iv) | (iii) |
| (D) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) |
56. Identify the odd item from the following list:
- A. Contrast B. Complementation
C. Minimal pair D. Morphophoneme
57. The process of segment deletion in the initial position of a word is known as _____.
- A. Prothesis B. Aphaeresis C. Apocope D. Syncope

58. The interchange of phonemes in a word refers to _____.
- A. Spoonerism B. Assimilation C. Epenthesis D. Metathesis
59. The first Germanic sound shift or Rask's rule is also known as _____.
- A. Grimm's Law B. Grassman's Law
C. Neogrammarian Rule D. None of the above
60. The word "illogical" is an example for _____.
- A. progressive assimilation B. regressive assimilation
C. reciprocal assimilation D. distant assimilation
61. In a morphologically complex word:
- A. Inflection precedes derivation B. Derivation precedes inflection
C. None of them precede each other D. No relation exists between them
62. If a morpheme has two variants, they are called as _____.
- A. allophones B. allomorphs
C. portmanteau morphemes D. zero-morphemes
63. A _____ language consists of words which contain several morphemes.
- A. agglutinating B. inflectional C. isolating D. fusional
64. Agentive nouns in English are formed by adding suffix _____ to a verb.
- A. -able B. -er C. -ness D. -ation
65. The morpheme '-er' in broader and worker are _____ morphemes.
- A. same B. different C. complementary D. free
66. A constituent which takes its reference from its antecedent is _____.
- A. Anaphor B. Adjective C. Noun phrase D. Verb phrase
67. Extended Projection Principle states that all clauses must have _____.
- A. Subjects B. Verbs
C. Objects D. Modifiers
68. In which work Chomsky has originally introduced the semantically nonsensical sentence "Colorless green ideas sleep furiously"?
- A. Logical structure of linguistic theory B. Current issues in linguistics theory
C. Aspects of the theory of syntax D. Syntactic structures

69. In an ergative case system, the case which is used to mark the subject of an intransitive verb and the direct object of a transitive verb is :
- A. Nominative B. Dative C. Absolutive D. Accusative
70. The _____ states that the meaning of a phrase or sentence depends both on the meaning of its words and how those words are combined structurally.
- A. Principle of Condition B. Principle of Compositionality
C. Principle of Government and Bonding D. Principle of Cooperative
71. Words like "tale" and "tail" are _____.
- A. hyponyms B. homophones C. synonyms D. meronyms
72. The semantic relation between "flower" and "rose" is that _____.
- A. flower is a hyponym of rose B. rose is a hyponym of flower
C. each is a hyponym of the other D. neither is a hyponym of the other
73. Identify the odd one from the following list:
- A. Presupposition B. Entailment C. Constituent D. Implication
74. Relative chronology of sound changes means _____.
- A. the occurrence of sound changes in the proto-history
B. the occurrence of more than one sound change
C. the order in which different sound changes have occurred
D. the occurrence of only one sound change
75. One South Asian language that has not been shown convincingly to be genetically related to any other language or language family is _____.
- A. Burushaski B. Brahui C. Malto D. Kurukh
