

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS- JUNE, 2012
M.Phil., APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Hall Ticket No:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATE

- i) Write your **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 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.

2-43

SECTION - A

1. A theory of grammar that also accounts for how children acquire their language is called a/an _____ adequate grammar.
 - A. Observationally
 - B. Descriptively
 - C. Generatively
 - D. Explanatorily

2. The author of the Course in General Linguistics (*Cours de Linguistique Générale*) is _____.
 - A. Ferdinand de Saussure
 - B. Charles F. Hockett
 - C. Antony meitte
 - D. Noam Chomsky

3. Lexical parts of speech provide the _____ of the sentence.
 - A. function
 - B. content
 - C. structure
 - D. arguments

4. A grammar of a language contains _____.
 - A. a lexicon and a syntactic component
 - B. a lexicon and phonology
 - C. a lexicon and morphology
 - D. phonology and a syntactic component

5. A language which can be used for describing itself or any other language is a _____.
 - A. Paralanguage
 - B. Metalanguage
 - C. Metonymy
 - D. Metaphor

6. Parts of speech in grammar _____.
 - A. cannot be determined solely based on their subcategories
 - B. can successfully be determined on the basis of their syntactic distribution
 - C. can be determined on the basis of their meanings
 - D. could be determined by their subcategories

7. Syntactic trees are _____.
 - A. lattices
 - B. groups
 - C. cyclic graphs
 - D. directed acyclic graphs

8. The 92nd Constitutional amendment 2004 added the following four languages to the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution:
 - A. Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali
 - B. Bodo, Meiteilon, Maithili and Santhali
 - C. Bodo, Konkani, Dogri and Santhali
 - D. Bodo, Dogri, Konkani and Santhali

9. Chomsky's attack on behaviorism began with the publication of 'A Review of Verbal Behaviour by B. F. Skinner' in *Language*. This publication came out in which year?
- A. 1956 B. 1959 C. 1961 D. 1962
10. *India as a Linguistic area (1956)* is an article by _____.
- A. F. de Saussure B. C.F. Hockett C. Eugene Nida D. M. B. Emeneau
11. Greenberg's Universal 29 states that:
- A. If a language has the category of gender, it always has the category of number.
B. If a language has dominant SOV order and the genitive follows the governing noun, then the adjective likewise follow the noun.
C. If a language has inflection, it always has derivation.
D. Languages with dominant VSO order are always prepositional.
12. Which of these words would you expect to find as a lexeme heading a dictionary entry?
- A. Giving B. Gave C. Give D. Given
13. Roughly how many languages are there in the world?
- A. 3,000 B. 6,000 C. 10,000 D. 30,000
14. It is said that _____ population of the world is bilingual.
- A. 10% B. 30% C. 50% D. 75%
15. Which word best describes a person's individual preferences in language use?
- A. Accent B. Dialect C. Style D. Lingo
16. Which of these words do you most associate with prescriptivism?
- A. Variation B. Change C. Tolerance D. Correctness
17. Historical linguistics aims to classify languages by their _____ and to trace the historic development of languages.
- A. genetic affiliation B. typological relation
C. ethnic affiliation D. borrowed words

18. Historical Linguistics is also called _____.
- A. Synchronic Linguistics B. Diachronic Linguistics
C. Etymology D. Areal Linguistics
19. _____ is an Indo Aryan language.
- A. Malto B. Santhali C. Sinhala D. Gutob
20. What are the two levels of language referred to by the term 'duality'?
- A. Phonetics and phonology B. Sound and meaning
C. Kinesics and proxemics D. Structure and use
21. Brahui belongs to the _____ language family.
- A. Indo-Aryan B. Austro-Asiatic C. Dravidian D. Dardic
22. A change in the form or pronunciation of a word or phrase resulting from a mistaken assumption about its composition or meaning is called as _____.
- A. Metaphor B. Metonymy C. Folk Etymology D. Hyperbole
23. The expansion of DED is _____.
- A. Dravidian Etymological Data B. Dravidian Etymological Dictionary
C. Dravidian Entire Dictionary D. Dravidian Entire Data
24. In Dravidian Languages, vowel length is _____.
- A. Contrastive B. Complementary C. Variable D. Optional
25. Most common effects which typically occur in connected speech:
- A. suffixation B. elision C. reduplication D. assimilation

SECTION - B

26. _____ is possibly the earliest among the most professions of Applied Linguistics.
- A. Historical linguistics
 - B. Language teaching
 - C. Translation
 - D. Compilation of grammar
27. Degeneration or shrinking of the brain results in _____.
- A. Dementia
 - B. Dyspraxia
 - C. Amnesia
 - D. Dyslexia
28. Prolongations and repetitions in fluent speech are the features of _____.
- A. Cluttering
 - B. Dysarthria
 - C. Stuttering
 - D. Misarticulation
29. SYSTRAN is a _____.
- A. Speech Synthesizer
 - B. Speech Recognizer
 - C. Machine translation system
 - D. Machine transliteration system
30. Identify one of the following that would not fit in the group :
- A. Morphological Analyzer
 - B. Word Editor
 - C. POS Tagger
 - D. Parser
31. The Finite State automata is a/an _____.
- A. Statistical model
 - B. Linguistic model
 - C. Abstract computational model
 - D. Abstract scientific model
32. A _____ generates word forms from given roots, categories and other morpho-syntactic elements.
- A. Word Analyzer
 - B. Word synthesizer
 - C. Chunker
 - D. Stemmer
33. WSD stands for _____.
- A. Word Sense Directionality
 - B. Word Sense Disambiguation
 - C. Word Semantics Disambiguation
 - D. Word Sense Detector

34. Diction means _____.
- A. Choice of morphemes
B. Choice of language
C. Choice of words
D. Choice of speech
35. Use of an entry to refer to another entry is called _____.
- A. Label B. Cross reference C. Etymology D. Lexicology
36. Head word, spelling and pronunciation are part of a/an _____.
- A. Dictionary entry B. Encyclopedic entry
C. Stock entry D. Phonemic inventory
37. A book containing words and their synonyms is called _____.
- A. A dictionary B. An encyclopedia
C. A Thesaurus D. An Advanced dictionary
38. A book containing information about a branch of knowledge or all branches of knowledge is called _____.
- A. An advanced learner's dictionary B. An encyclopedia
C. A diction D. A Thesis
39. Which of these changes have not affected English in its development?
- A. Loss of inflections B. Loss of grammatical gender
C. Loss of final vowels D. Apical displacement
40. Which of these statements about English is accurate?
- A. English is a strongly polysynthetic language
B. English has no inflections
C. English is a Germanic language
D. English orthography closely reflects its pronunciation
41. Identify the correct statement about language varieties that you consider accurate:
- A. Some languages have no varieties
B. Regional and social are two common kinds of varieties
C. Accents are phonetically conditioned
D. Genderlects are strongly codified

42. Name the well-known living historical linguist from India:
- A. K.V. Subbarao
C. Bh. Krishnamurti
- B. R.K. Agnihotri
D. D. P. Pattanayak
43. What is a corpus?
- A. A type of large dictionary
C. A tool for language analysis
- B. A single written text
D. A collection of representative samples of a language
44. Appropriate definition of Computational Linguistics is _____.
- A. Computing for linguistics
B. Linguistics with computers
C. Computational modeling of language
D. Computational modeling of linguistics
45. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
- A. Icon is a sign which resembles the object it signifies
B. Index is a sign that is causally connected to the object it signifies
C. Symbol is a sign that is arbitrarily and conventionally related to its referent or object
D. Semiotics is also a sign which are used to convey meaning
46. Which factor is the most important in influencing Communication?
- A. personal B. familial C. regional D. social
47. In Krashen's Input Hypothesis, he claimed that:
- A. Success in a foreign language can be attributed by Input alone.
B. Success in a foreign language can be attributed by both Input and Output.
C. Success in a foreign language can be attributed by Input and Intake
D. Success in a foreign language can be attributed by Output alone
48. Applied Linguistics:
- A. is a subset of linguistics which concerns theoretical principles.
B. deals with the application of theories to practical matters
C. is most restricted to pedagogical matters.
D. draws up a clear distinction between applications and theories.

49. Which statement is NOT correct?

- A. Linguists are trying to maintain "pure-linguistics"
- B. Psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics are no longer purely "applied" areas.
- C. Semantic components brought a new interest in the social aspects of the language.
- D. Social aspects of language was formerly considered irrelevant to theoretical linguistics.

50. Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis (CAH):

- A. focuses on the interference of the first language system with the second language system.
- B. does not account for the difficulties encountered by learners.
- C. used structural linguistics to find out the inner differences within one language.
- D. considers language learning as the acquisition of a united unit.

SECTION - C

51. 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

52. In the words underlined below which one is not a nominalised expression:

- A. Clothing makes the man
- B. That is an ancient building
- C. The hole is gaping
- D. The painting is Picasso's

53. In the word *Crows* 'Crow' is :

- A. Both a root and a stem
- B. Neither a root nor a stem
- C. Only a root and not a stem
- D. Only a stem and not a root

54. In the word *oxen* the plural morpheme is:

- A. Grammatically conditioned
- B. Lexically conditioned
- C. Phonologically conditioned
- D. None of the above

55. The Three essential features needed to describe a consonant:

- A. Articulator; resonator; airstream
- B. point of articulation; manner of articulation; voiced/voiceless
- C. Stricture; velum; larynx position
- D. lower jaw; articulator; voicing

56. _____ sound is produced when space between vocal folds (glottis) is closed completely and briefly then released.
- A. glottal stop B. Murmur C. Obstruent D. Aspirate
57. Most sounds in human languages _____.
- A. are consonant sounds resulting from a blocking/stopping effect on the air stream
 B. combines brief stopping of air stream with obstructed release causing some friction
 C. are produced orally with velum raised
 D. are produced with velum lowered
58. The English word *relevant* pronounced as *revelant* is an example of _____.
- A. Metathesis B. Assimilation C. Haplology D. Dissimilation
59. Which of the following is not an economy principle in Minimalist Program.
- A. Procrastinate B. Shortest move C. Wh-movement D. Greed
60. In a word and paradigm model of morphology, words are considered as _____.
- A. projection of root/stem and the associated morphology & tactic property
 B. combination of root/stem plus its formative
 C. concatenation of root/stem with the relevant affix
 D. projections of syntax
61. The notion of *m-command* is relevant to _____.
- A. binding theory B. government
 C. the A-over-A principle D. theta theory
62. The *Aspects* model was abandoned because of its _____.
- A. excessive generative power B. inadequate generative power
 C. context independence D. context dependence
63. In *principles and parameters* framework the principle of *structure dependence* _____.
- A. is subject to parametric variation B. is subject to diachronic variation
 C. is *not* subject to parametric variation D. is subject to synchronic variation

72. A language which is used in a major trade, cultural and political hub may become _____.
- A. A national language
B. A trade language
C. A standard language
D. An official language
73. One who can understand her/his ancestral language but unable to use it in productive speech is termed as _____.
- A. A passive bilingual
B. A mature bilingual
C. An active bilingual
D. An intelligent bilingual
74. Deletion of grammatical morphemes and function words by a young child in his communication is called _____.
- A. Telegraphic speech
B. Non-fluent speech
C. Agrammatism
D. None of the above
75. Children who acquire two languages at a time- one at home and the other at school are called _____.
- A. Simultaneous bilinguals
B. Sequential bilinguals
C. Compound bilinguals
D. Coordinate bilinguals
