

**UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD**  
**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2010**  
**M.A. APPLIED LINGUISTICS**

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 100

**HALL TICKET NUMBER**

This question paper consists of 7 (seven) pages only.

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. The question paper is divided into two parts – Part ‘A’ and Part ‘B’.
2. Part–A has 25 objective type questions of 1 mark each. There will be negative marking for questions under Part – A and 0.33 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer. Zero will be given for not attempting a question.
3. In the event of a tie, the score in Part – A will be used to decide on a candidate’s relative rank.
4. There will be no negative marking for questions under Part – B.
5. Marks allotted to each set of questions are shown separately under Part – B.

**PART A**  
(25 marks)

**Note:** The questions 1 to 20 are multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option and place a (✓) mark on the number against your option **in the question paper itself** and attach it to your main answer script: [20\*1 = 20 marks]

1. Constitution of India recognizes \_\_\_\_\_ :  
 a) Hindi as India’s Official language  
 b) Hindi as a national language  
 c) Both Hindi and English as India’s national languages  
 d) English as India’s Official language
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most popular South Indian language :  
 a) Oriya                      b) Marathi                      c) Tamil                      d) Telugu
3. Sinhalese is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ language :  
 a) Dravidian                      b) Indo-Aryan                      c) Munda                      d) Tibeto-Buramn
4. Saurashtri belongs to the same language family as:  
 a) Kannada                      b) Marathi                      c) Both (a) and (b)                      d) None of the above
5. The following Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with languages: \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a) II                      b) III                      c) VIII                      d) XIII
6. The Indian Constitution recognizes \_\_\_\_\_ as scheduled languages:  
 a) 13                      b) 18                      c) 15                      d) 22

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is not one of the Scheduled languages of India.  
 a) Telugu                      b) Sanskrit                      c) Hindi                      d) Prakrit
8. Which of these languages have been declared recently as classical languages by the Government of India:  
 a) Sanskrit and Prakrit                      b) Telugu and Kannada  
 c) Both (a) and (b)                      d) Tamil and Sanskrit
9. The following category of words deals with actions and events in a sentence:  
 a) Noun                      b) Verb                      c) Adverb                      d) Adjective
10. The language Urdu is genetically related to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Arabic                      b) Persian                      c) Hindi                      d) Telugu
11. The most translated work in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) The Gita                      b) The Bible                      c) The Qoran                      d) Panchatantra
12. Human languages are \_\_\_\_\_ the evolution of human beings.  
 a) as old as                      b) not as old as                      c) there before                      d) Not there before
13. If the words 'derivation', 'concentration', and 'invitation' can be broken up as 'derive + ation', concentrate + ion, invite + ation respectively, how is the word 'activation' broken up:  
 a) active + ation                      b) activate + ion                      c) activate + ation                      d) active + ion
14. 'Brahmi' is the name of a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Language                      b) Script                      c) River                      d) Book
15. The relation between the pair of words 'active, and 'activity' may be described as \_\_\_\_\_ relation.  
 a) adjective-noun                      b) noun-adjective                      c) verb-noun                      d) noun-verb
16. Speakers of many North Indian languages may find Hindi easier to learn because their languages' share similar \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Words and meanings                      b) Words and sentence patterns  
 c) Sounds and words                      d) Culture
17. English language has more than \_\_\_\_\_ words.  
 a) 10000                      b) 1000000                      c) 1000                      d) 500000
18. The language with the richest vocabulary is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) English                      b) Chinese                      c) Sanskrit                      d) Hindi
19. The most widely spoken language of the modern world \_\_\_\_\_:  
 a) Chinese                      b) Arabic                      c) Spanish                      d) English
20. The language of the Mohanjo-daro is written in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Hieroglyphs                      b) Brahmi                      c) Indus                      d) Nagari

**Note:** The questions (21) to (25) are statements which require you to say whether they are true or false. Choose the correct option and place a (✓) mark against the answer of your choice: [05\*1 = 05 marks]

21. The pronunciation of words in any language is determined by the way we perceive them.
  - a) True
  - b) False
22. All the languages of the world can be traced to Sanskrit.
  - a) True
  - b) False
23. Programming Languages are not languages.
  - a) True
  - b) False
24. In future we may communicate with computers as we do with fellow humans.
  - a) True
  - b) False
25. The Bible was originally written in Old English.
  - a) True
  - b) False

**PART B**  
(75 marks)

**I. SHORT NOTES ON GENERAL/SOCIAL ISSUES RELATED TO LANGUAGE**

[25 marks]

Questions 26 to 33: Write short notes on any FIVE of the following: [5\*5 = 25 marks]

26. Language and development
27. Scheduled languages of India
28. Language as culture
29. Languages of the world
30. Language and script
31. Mother tongue education
32. Dead languages
33. Classical languages

**II. ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY**

[20 marks]

**Note:** For questions 34 to 38, use the scrambled words to form a grammatical sentence in English and write it in the space provided in the question paper itself. You must not repeat any word which is not repeated in the list and must use up all the words in the list. [05\*1 = 05 marks]

34. John, pluck, when, did, the, apple
-

35. easy, please, is, John, to

---

36. movie, evening, called, an, in, I, Paris, saw, a

---

37. time, test, you, take, each, your, the, you, will, improve, knowledge.

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38. green, colourless, ideas, furiously, sleep

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**Note:** For questions 39 to 43, fill in each blank space with the most appropriate word form from the options listed. Choose the correct option and place a (✓) mark on the number against your option **in the question paper itself**: [05\*1=05marks]

39. The children in that class \_\_\_\_\_ nine years old.

- a) has                      b) are                      c) have                      d) is

40. I'm afraid I'm not hungry. I've \_\_\_\_\_ eaten lunch.

- a) yet                      b) still                      c) already                      d) ever

41. Most people like basketball, but \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion it's too chaotic.

- a) of                      b) in                      c) to                      d) on

42. If she \_\_\_\_\_ about his financial situation, she would have helped him out.

- a) knows                      b) knew                      c) had known                      d) has known

43. If he comes, we \_\_\_\_\_ go to lunch.

- a) will                      b) would                      c) will be                      d) would be

**Note:** For questions 44 to 48, observe carefully and correct the sentences if ungrammatical and write the grammatical sentence in the space provided **in the question paper itself**. If the given sentence is grammatical, then write "The sentence is grammatical" in the space provided. [05\*1=05 marks]

44. The politically correct will tell us it is racist.

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45. All prices are correct at the time of our last update.

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46. We strive to detect and correct typo that were in the original book.

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47. When we tried to correct the mistakes, it will be too late

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48. Why did you say this to him English?

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**Note:** For questions 49 to 53, match the phrasal verbs in column A with their meaning in column B and write the matching number of the meaning from column B against the numbers listed for column A **in the question paper itself.** [05\*1=05 marks]

	A		B		Fill in the blanks in B	
	Phrasal verbs		Meaning		A	B
1.	fall for	a.	To fall into pieces		49	
2.	fall apart	b.	To fail to keep up pace		50	
3.	fall behind	c.	To be in love with, to be deceived by		51	
4.	fall out	d.	To decrease, to drop from		52	
5.	fall off	e.	To quarrel		53	

### III. A SHORT ESSAY (10 marks)

Questions 54 to 57: Write a brief essay on any ONE of the following: [10\*1 = 10 marks]

54. The Language Barrier . *Discuss.*
55. Language is essential; language is what we use to communicate among others. *Discuss.*
56. The Importance of Mother Tongue and Language Use in Family and Society. *Discuss.*
57. Language is a system with a definite structure. *Discuss.*

### IV. TRANSLATION OF A SHORT PASSAGE FROM ENGLISH INTO ANY INDIAN LANGUAGE THE CANDIDATE IS COMFORTABLE WITH OR (B) ELEMENTARY PROBLEMS IN DESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS (20 marks)

Questions 58 to 59: Answer either question 58 OR question 59. [20 marks]

58. Translate the following passage into any Indian language that you are comfortable with [15 marks] and Discuss briefly the problems you have encountered in the process of translation. [05 marks]

Many consider language as the foundational distinction between man and animal. Language is the driving force of thought and our ability to communicate with fellow human beings enables us to dream, to aspire, to excel; animals can do no such things.

Animals can also communicate but only man communicates through a mechanism that is arbitrary. Language is arbitrary, in that it is the mechanism of communication which the sounds and words do not resemble what they were meant to describe. This distinctive figurative characteristic of human language coupled with the commonly held belief that language separates man from beast are sufficient reasons for us to explore the origin of languages and how language represents reality to us and whether or not it transforms reality for us.

Language deflects, selects, and reflects reality to us through figurative language and proper language. Does either figurative or proper language more accurately represent reality? Did they both arise at the same time or does one have to precede the other? Figurative language arose first. Rousseau, in his *Essay on the Origin of Languages*, deals with the problem of figurative language and proper language. He claims "that the first

59. Solve both the problems, problem A AND problem B and write the answers on the question paper itself in the space provided: [10\*2 = 20 marks]

**Problem A:** [10\*1 = 10 marks]

Study the following data from Swahili, an *African language* and fill in the gaps appropriately:

- |                 |                          |               |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| i. nimesoma     | "I have read"            | ii. tumesoma  | _____                    |
| iii. umesoma    | "you have read"          | iv. mmesoma   | "you pl. have read"      |
| v. nilisoma     | _____                    | vi. amesoma   | "he has read"            |
| vii. wamesoma   | "they have read"         | viii. ulisoma | "you read (past)"        |
| ix. tulisoma    | _____                    | x. ninasoma   | _____                    |
| xi. unasoma     | "you are reading"        | xii. tunasoma | "we are reading"         |
| xiii. wanasoma  | _____                    | xiv. mnasoma  | "you pl. are reading"    |
| xv. anasoma     | "he is reading"          | xvi. mwasoma  | "you pl. read (present)" |
| xvii. _____     | "he reads"               | xviii. nasoma | _____                    |
| xix. twasoma    | "we read (present)"      | xx. wasoma    | _____                    |
| xxi. _____      | "you pl. read (present)" | xxii. mlisoma | "you (pl.) read (past)"  |
| xxiii. walisoma | "they read (past)"       | xxiv. alisoma | _____                    |

**Problem B:** [10\*1 = 10 marks]

Study the following data from Swahili, an *African language* and fill in the gaps appropriately:

Swahili	English meaning	Swahili	English meaning
kitu	a thing	vitu	things
kisu	a knife	visu	knives
kiti	a chair	_____	chairs
_____	a book	vitabu	books
mtu	a man	watu	men
_____	a hut	wabanda	huts
mwaka	a year	miaka	years
mwili	a body	miili	bodies
muhogo	a cassava	mihogo	cassavas
_____	a plant	mihindi	plants
mwali	a maiden	wali	maidens
mwenji	an inhabitant	_____	inhabitants
_____	a thief	wezi	thieves
_____	thing	_____	plant
_____	man	plural markers in Swahili are _____.	

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