

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2013

M.Phil. APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Hall Ticket No:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATE

- i) Write your ~~scribble~~ 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 marks.**
- iii) Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
- iv). Hand over 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 papers which are fully in objective type to be answered in OMR sheet and also the question papers which are answered fully in a separate answer book can be taken by the candidates at the end of the examination.

C-43

SECTION – A
(General Linguistics)

1. Constructional approaches to grammar argue that there are generalizations about thematic roles that are not associated with particular lexical items but with _____ configurations.
A. semantic B. structural C. grammatical D. hierarchical
2. In ergative case systems, 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
3. Words formed by taking the initial letters of a string of words and combining them are called:
A. Clips B. Blends C. Acronyms D. Synonyms
4. Identify which of the following is not one of the factors involved in the loss of language diversity.
A. Intergenerational language transmission B. Percentage of speakers
C. Domains and functions of use D. Socio- political influence
5. Nominalization constructions are often distinguished in terms of the following types:
A. participant vs. event. B. lexical vs. clausal.
C. embedded vs. non-embedded. D. Morphological vs. Syntactic.
6. Analysis of words in terms of their semantic features is called _____.
A. matrix analysis B. componential analysis.
C. semantic analysis. D. word analysis.
7. _____ is a discipline that has resulted with the interaction of Psychology, Linguistics, Artificial Intelligence and Psycholinguistics.
A. Neuro-science B. Psychiatry
C. Natural language processing D. Cognitive science
8. Social Network Theory was proposed by _____.
A. Milroy & Milroy B. Fishman
C. Bernstein D. Fasold & Fishman

9. Verbal behaviour is a concept given by _____.
- A. B. L. Whorf B. B. F. Skinner
C. S. Pinker D. I. Pavlov
10. Course in General Linguistics (*Cours de Linguistique Générale*) is _____.
- A. a book which is written by Ferdinand de Saussure.
B. a book which is not written by Ferdinand de Saussure.
C. a course in French linguistics.
D. a course which deals with general linguistics.
11. *Language, Thought and Reality* is a book by _____.
- A. R. Jakobson. B. C.F. Hockett. C. B.L. Whorf. D. L. Wittgenstein.
12. *Women, Fire and Dangerous Things* is written by _____.
- A. G. Lakoff. B. P. Kirpasky. C. N. Chomsky D. J. McCawley.
13. *The Architecture of the Language Faculty* is written by _____.
- A. N. Chomsky. B. S. Pinker. C. R. Jackendoff. D. B. Levin.
14. Identify the correct chronology of the following: (i) Knowledge of Language; (ii) The Logical Structure of Linguistic Theory; (iii) Lectures on Government and Binding; (iv) Some Concepts and Consequences of the Theory of Government and Binding.
- A. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) B. (ii), (iv) (i), (iii)
C. (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) D. (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
15. The *Comparative Method* of demonstrating genetic relatedness of languages was commonly used between the _____.
- A. 1820s and 1870s B. 1890s and 1900s
C. 1760s and 1800s D. 1760s and 1790s
16. Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India was conducted between _____.
- A. 1888 and 1910. B. 1898 and 1900.
C. 1894 and 1928. D. 1870 and 1894
17. The *Kokborok* language belongs to the _____ language family.
- A. Tibeto-Burman B. Austro-Asiatic
C. Dravidian D. Dardic

18. The statement in _____ is not true :
- All Tibeto-Burman languages do not have tones.
 - All Dravidian languages are found only in South India.
 - In some Austro-Asiatic languages, verbs and adjectives are one and the same.
 - All Indo-Aryan languages are verb-final.
19. A language which can be used for describing itself or any other language is a :
- Metalanguage
 - Metathesis
 - Paralanguage
 - Metaphor
20. The distinction between the use of Hindi *tum* 'you' and *aap* 'you' is an example of _____.
- Verbal deixis
 - Social deixis
 - Spatial deixis
 - Temporal deixis
21. *Burgeoise* is a marxist term used for _____.
- upper class
 - lower class
 - middle class
 - working class
22. TDIL stands for :
- Technology Development for Indian Languages
 - Technological Development of Indian Languages
 - Technical Development for Information Learning
 - Technical Division for Information Learning
23. Converting a text from one script to another script is known as :
- Translation
 - Transliteration
 - Transcreation
 - Transformation
24. Findings of the sociolinguistic study conducted in Kupwar village in the Belgaum district of Karnataka reveals a case of _____.
- Bidirectional Convergence.
 - Unidirectional Convergence.
 - Divergence.
 - Multidirectional Convergence.
25. Involuntary domination of brain functions that the subject cannot perceive is called _____.
- Lateralization.
 - Cerebral dominance.
 - Localization.
 - Structural asymmetry.

SECTION – B
(Areas of Applied Linguistics)

26. When individuals in a social network know the central members of the group but not each other, it is called _____ network.
- A. low density B. high density C. complex D. multiplex.
27. Social and physical settings in which speakers find themselves while using a language are called _____.
- A. styles. B. varieties C. regional areas. D. domains.
28. If two sounds are in complementary distribution then:
- A. they never occur in the same word
B. they always occur in the same word
C. they occur in different phonetic environments
D. they occur in the same phonetic environment
29. In the conventional designation of a particular geographically determined variety as a 'dialect' of a particular 'language', our definition of 'language' is still not based on :
- A. geopolitical criteria B. ethnic criteria
C. linguistic criteria D. cultural criteria
30. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- A. The study of a language over a period of time is – diachronic
B. A surplus word building element which does not realize any morpheme- empty morph
C. The loss of contrast between two phonemes in a particular environment- neutralization
D. Phonetic features that play a vital role in the statement of phonological rules- Prosodic features
31. _____ is not a type of reading impairment.
- A. Neglect Dyslexia B. Deep Dysgraphia
C. Deep Dyslexia D. Letter-by-Letter Reading

32. 'Grimm's law' is a set of rules that:
- describe phonetic changes in the Germanic languages
 - describe semantic changes in the Germanic languages
 - describe phonetic changes from Greek to Latin
 - describe syntactic changes from Greek to Latin
33. The Wernicke's and Broca's areas in the brain are located in the :
- Right hemisphere
 - Left hemisphere
 - Occipital lobe
 - Corpus callosum
34. 'The Martha's Vineyard Study' is the name often given to a study conducted by Labov that looked at:
- how people pronounce final /r/
 - how people pronounce the diphthongs /ai/ and /au/
 - semantic change in North America during the 1930s
 - the use of Latinate expressions in British academic circles
35. Naming is severely impaired in the case of _____.
- Global Aphasia.
 - Broca's Aphasia.
 - Anomic Aphasia.
 - Wernicke's Aphasia.
36. Match the following and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| P. Bernstein | i. Critical period hypothesis |
| Q. Selinker | ii. Deficit Hypothesis |
| R. Berlin and Kay | iii. Inter language |
| S. Lenneberg | iv. Colour terms |
- P (ii), Q (iii), R (iv), S (i)
 - P (iii), Q (iv), R (ii), S (i)
 - P (iv), Q (iii), R (ii), S (i)
 - P (i), Q (ii), R (iv), S (iii)
37. A Paradigm refers to a set of word forms derived from the same root but with different _____ endings .
- derivational
 - inflectional
 - suffixes
 - affixes

38. Theoretical knowledge of linguistics is essential in computational linguistics in order to facilitate:
- A. Exact simulation B. Effective processing of languages
C. Effective communication D. Economy
39. _____ is the process of assigning a unique part of speech to each word in a sentence.
- A. Morph analysis B. Parsing
C. POS Tagging D. Word sense disambiguation
40. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of caretaker speech?
- A. short utterances. B. grammatically complex utterances
C. simplified vocabulary D. exaggerated intonation
41. Google Translate is developed by using _____ method.
- A. Transfer Grammar B. Statistical
C. Hybrid D. Hidden Markov Model
42. Rhenish Fan in Germany represents:
- A. Focal area B. Relic area
C. Dialect area D. Transitional area
43. Second language teaching that consisted of the study of grammatical rules, followed by translation from the second language into the first and back again is called _____.
- A. the Direct Method B. the Silent Way
C. the content-based instruction method D. the grammar-translation method
44. The possibilities of relativization as stipulated by the Noun Phrase Accessibility Hierarchy are:
- A. Subject < object < Indirect object < other prepositional object
B. object < subject < Indirect object < other prepositional object
C. indirect object < object < subject < other prepositional object
D. Subject < Indirect object < object < other prepositional object
45. Searle (1979) divided speech acts into _____.
- A. six categories B. three categories
C. four categories D. five categories

46. State which of the following statements is NOT true in the Binding theory:
- A. An anaphor must be bound in its governing category.
 - B. A pronominal must be free in its governing category.
 - C. An R-expression must be free everywhere.
 - D. A reciprocal must be free in its governing category.
47. A word or phrase which is used to convey meaning or create an impression or strong effect on the listener is called _____.
- A. idiom B. part of speech C. figure of speech D. slang
48. If a language change is not adopted by the members of the social group enjoying highest status it becomes:
- A. Assimilated B. Stigmatized
 - C. Accepted D. Nullified
49. The relationship between lexical items of a language in terms of their similarity, contrast and complementarity is indicated in a dictionary by _____.
- A. cross reference B. labeling C. collocation D. all three
50. The tendency in a bilingual or multilingual community to switch codes in conversation that would normally fall into another conversation domain results in:
- A. Metaphorical code switching B. Situational code switching
 - C. Code mixing D. Language shift

SECTION – C
(Areas of Core Linguistics)

51. Consonants which use two articulators are known as _____.
- A. Single articulations B. Double articulations
 - C. Bi-articulations D. Diphthongs
52. Which of the following can be said to form a geographical dialect continuum?
- A. Portuguese, Spanish, Catalan, French, Italian
 - B. Cockney, Gaelic, Welsh, Basque
 - C. Arabic, Chinese, Hausa, English
 - D. Ukrainian, Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish

53. Where a particular phonetic difference does not give rise to a corresponding phonemic difference, we say that this phonetic difference is _____.
- A. Complementary B. Distinctive C. Non-complementary D. Non-distinctive
54. Which term describes a variety that differs from a standard form in terms of both pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar?
- A. mesolect B. idiolect C. dialect D. acrolect
55. _____ is the use of suprasegmental parameters to differentiate lexical items.
- A. Word-stress B. Tone C. Sentence-stress D. Intonation
56. A two year old child uses [bi:] to name beans, bees, and any insect. Is this an example of :
- A. over generalization B. under generalization
C. semantic specialization. D. onomatopoeia
57. All bound roots are stems but not all stems are roots. State whether this statement is :
- A. True B. False
C. Neither true nor false D. None of the above
58. Which of the following does NOT contain a bound morpheme?
- A. cranberry B. antiseptic C. ant-eater D. drive-way
59. The word *Blackbird* consists of :
- A. only one root. B. two roots.
C. one root, one stem. D. two stems.
60. Which of the following sentences illustrates the distinction between deep and surface structures?
- A. crying children can be a problem
B. sailing boats can be dangerous
C. floating icebergs can be lethal
D. solving problems is very satisfying
61. *Principle C* of the Binding Theory deals with
- A. Reflexives B. Pronominals
C. Anaphors D. None of the above

62. Grouped sets of lexemes that are mutually exclusive members of the same subordinate category are in a relationship of:
- A. complementarity B. subordination
C. hyponymy D. incompatibility
63. In the *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
64. Which of the following is NOT one of Grice's conversational maxims?
- A. The maxim of quality B. The maxim of quantity
C. The maxim of relevance D. The maxim of need
65. *Generalized quantifiers* are used to model the denotations of _____.
- A. noun phrases B. verb phrases
C. relative clauses D. adverbial expressions
66. Most languages like English, Hindi and Telugu use only one of the following air stream mechanisms for producing speech sounds:
- A. Pulmonic egressive airstream mechanism
B. Pulmonic ingressive airstream mechanism
C. Velaric airstream mechanism
D. Glottalic airstream mechanism
67. In which of the following sentences does a pronoun function as a bound variable?
- A. every man hates it B. every man who sees the Taj admires it
C. some women hate it D. every man who owns a donkey beats it
68. Damage to which area of the brain produces reduced ability to speak but leaves comprehension relatively unimpaired?
- A. the hippocampus B. the frontal lobes
C. Broca's area D. Wernicke's area
69. The study of sense relation (relationships between signifieds) does not include:
- A. Homonymy. B. Synonymy C. Polysemy D. Hyponymy

70. Labov's study of /r/ in words like CAR in New York showed that:
- A. /r/ was almost never pronounced
 - B. /r/ was only pronounced by upper middle class speakers in casual speech
 - C. /r/ was usually pronounced in careful speech
 - D. /r/ was pronounced more by lower-class speakers
71. A sound change which is regular brings irregularity but analogy which is essentially irregular brings regularity is often known as _____.
- A. Sturtevant's paradox.
 - B. Grandfather's paradox.
 - C. Barber's paradox.
 - D. Observer's paradox.
72. Languages in which words are invariable and grammatical relationships are expressed by word order are called:
- A. agglutinative.
 - B. analytic
 - C. synthetic
 - D. incorporating
73. Greenberg's Universal 13 states that:
- A. If a language has the category of gender, it always has the category of number.
 - B. If the pronominal object follows the verb, so does the nominal object.
 - C. If the nominal object always precedes the verb, then the verb forms subordinate to the main verb also precede it.
 - D. If a language has inflection, it always has derivation.
74. A noun phrase which is [+Anaphor, -Pronominal] is a/an:
- A. Pronominal
 - B. Anaphor.
 - C. R-expression
 - D. Trace
75. In linguistic typology, a "true universal" implies _____.
- A. a principle that holds generally as a matter of historical accidents in attested languages.
 - B. a principle that explains about the genetic classification of languages
 - C. a principle that explains about the structure of the simple sentence and its constituents in languages of the world.
 - D. a principle that holds as a matter of biological necessity and belongs to UG.
