

**UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD  
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – JUNE 2011  
M.Phil, APPLIED LINGUISTICS**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Marks : 75**

**Hall Ticket No:**

**Code NO: W - 43**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES**

- i) Write your Booklet Code and 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 booklet 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.

1. **The Sound Patterns of English was first published in \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. 1970
- B. 1968
- C. 1971
- D. 1969

2. **Syntactic Structures was first published in**

- A. 1969
- B. 1968
- C. 1957
- D. 1965

3. **Lectures on Government and Binding was first published in**

- A. 1981
- B. 1985
- C. 1961
- D. 1979

4. **Remarks on Nominalization was published in**

- A. 1970
- B. 1975
- C. 1972
- D. 1969

5. **The Author of Generative Morphology (1984) is**

- A. Mark Baker
- B. Mark Aronoff
- C. Sergio Scalise
- D. Laurie Bauer

6. **India as a Sociolinguistic Area (1972) is written by**

- A. L. M. Khubchandani
- B. R. K. Agnihotri
- C. P. B. Pandit
- D. H. R. Dua

7. **The Case for Case is written by**

- A. J.D. McCawley
- B. C. J. Fillmore
- C. N. Chomsky
- D. R. Lakoff

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8. India as a Linguistic Area is written by
- A. M. Shapiro
  - B. M. B. Emeneau
  - C. G. A. Grierson
  - D. Bh. Krishnamurti
9. One of the following is considered to be associated with the definition of phoneme
- A. Prague school;
  - B. London school;
  - C. Neogrammarians;
  - D. Generative enterprise
10. One of the following is credited to have integrated the work on language acquisition and language loss by aphasia in linguistic theory
- A. Roman Jakobson;
  - B. Nikolay Sergeyevich Trubetzkoy;
  - C. Morris Halle;
  - D. Paul Kiparsky
11. Segments are defined as \_\_\_\_\_ features
- A. bundles of;
  - B. distinctive;
  - C. binary;
  - D. phonetic
12. Distinctive Features have a standard phonetic interpretation, in terms of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. articulatory and/or acoustic properties.
  - B. articulatory and perceptual properties
  - C. perceptual and acoustic properties
  - D. acoustic properties alone
13.  $A \rightarrow B / C \_ D$  is a \_\_\_\_\_
- A. A context-free rule
  - B. A context-sensitive rule
  - C. A rewrite rule
  - D. A phonetic law
14. In Generative phonology  $A \rightarrow B / C \_ D$  does not involve whole \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. segments, features
  - B. phonemes, segments
  - C. phonemes, allophones
  - D. segments, sounds

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15. Conventional generative phonology believes in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Absolute slicing hypothesis
- B. hierarchical nature of phonological units
- C. autosegmental nature of phonological units
- D. non-linear nature of phonological units

16. State which of the following statements is correct:

- A. The grammatical category of a morphologically complex word is determined by its head.
- B. The grammatical category of a morphologically complex word is determined by its non-head.;
- C. The grammatical category of a morphologically complex word is determined neither by the head nor the non-head.;
- D. Morphologically complex words are not headed at all.;

17. The Lexical Phonology Morphology Model is proposed by:

- A. Kiparsky and Mohanan
- B. Aronoff
- C. Chomsky
- D. Peter Matthews

18. The extension of X-bar Syntax to morphology in the form of W(ord) syntax is proposed by :

- A. Selkirk
- B. Scalise
- C. Seigel
- D. Aronoff

19 The main proponents of the theory of Distributed Morphology are:

- A. Halle and Mohanan;
- B. Aronoff and Mohanan;
- C. Morris Halle and Alec Marantz;
- D. Chomsky and Halle

20 The derivational process whereby the lexical category of a word changes without changing its phonological shape is:

- A. Blending;
- B. Conversion;
- C. Clipping;
- D. None of the above

21 The term \_\_\_\_\_ is used to refer to the set of all the inflected forms of a lexeme.

- A. Syntagm
- B. Paradigm
- C. Derivation
- D. Inflection

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22. In Remarks on Nominalization, Chomsky argues that derived nouns should be treated as:
- A. derived from a base;
  - B. independent lexemes;
  - C. syntactic phrases;
  - D. sentences;
23. One of the following is not a term used for economy principles in Minimalist Program.
- A. Procrastinate.
  - B. Shortest move.
  - C. Wh-movement.
  - D. Greed.
24. Principle B of the Binding Theory deals with
- A. Trace
  - B. Pronominals
  - C. DP
  - D. C-command
25.  $\alpha$  L-marks  $\beta$  iff:
- A.  $\beta$  is  $\theta$ -marked by a lexical head
  - B.  $\alpha$  which C-commands  $\beta$  is a lexical head
  - C.  $\beta$  belongs to a lexical category
  - D.  $\beta$  is not  $\theta$ -marked by a functional head
26. In the sentence I wanted Karan to give the book to his friend, Karan to give the book to his friend is:
- A. An adverbial clause.
  - B. An infinitival clause.
  - C. A complement clause.
  - D. A predicative clause
27. Identify the wrong statement.
- A. PRO is universal.
  - B. INFL is a functional category.
  - C. pro occurs only in pro-drop languages.
  - D. COMP is an empty category.
28. The Case Filter is stated thus:
- A. \*NP if NP has semantic content and has no Case;
  - B. \*NP if NP has phonetic content and has no Case.
  - C. \*NP if NP has no phonetic content and has no Case;
  - D. \*NP if NP has no phonetic content and has Case;

29. As a principle of phrase structure, Kayne's Linear Correspondence Axiom (LCA) "dA. is a linear ordering of T" can be simplified/restated as:
- A. A terminal node  $\alpha$  precedes another terminal node  $\beta$ , if and only if  $\alpha$  symmetrically c-commands  $\beta$ .
  - B. A terminal node  $\alpha$  precedes another terminal node  $\beta$ , if and only if  $\alpha$  asymmetrically c-commands  $\beta$ .
  - C. A terminal node  $\alpha$  precedes another terminal node  $\beta$ , if and only if  $\alpha$  asymmetrically m- commands  $\beta$ .
  - D. A terminal node  $\alpha$  precedes another terminal node  $\beta$ , if and only if  $\alpha$  asymmetrically both c-commands and m-commands  $\beta$ .
30. Buyer and seller are examples of
- A. Conversive antonymy.
  - B. Reversive antonymy.
  - C. Binary antonymy.
  - D. Complementary antonymy.
31. Polysemy of a given word would involve multiple
- A. unrelated meaning
  - B. related meaning
  - C. equivalent meaning
  - D. divergent meaning
32. Punch which can mean both 'drink' and 'a blow of fist' are instances of
- A. hyponymy
  - B. meronymy
  - C. homonymy
  - D. metonymy.
33. The sentence 'All elephants are animals' is
- A. analytic
  - B. conditional
  - C. synthetic
  - D. none of the above
34. The theory of Conversational Implicature was discussed by
- A. Paul Grice
  - B. Stephen C. Levinson
  - C. John R. Searle
  - D. John L. Austin and John R. Searle

35. 'I boiled an egg' \_\_\_\_\_ 'I cooked an egg'

- A. Presupposes
- B. Entails
- C. Paraphrases
- D. Contradicts

36. Greenberg's Universal -6 states that:

- A. Languages with dominant VSO order are always prepositional
- B. In languages with dominant order VSO, an inflected auxiliary always precedes the main verb.
- C. In languages with dominant order SOV, an inflected auxiliary always follows the main verb.
- D. All languages with dominant VSO order have SVO as an alternative or as the only alternative basic Order

37. The statement "if a language has property P, then it has property Q" would be a definition of:

- A. Absolute universals
- B. Implicational universals
- C. Non-implicational universals
- D. Unidirectional universals

38. It is not true that:

- A. All Tibeto-Burman languages do not have tones.
- B. All Dravidian languages are found only in South India.
- C. In some Austro-Asiatic languages, verbs and adjectives are one and the same.
- D. All Indo-Aryan languages have a verb-final word order.

39. Sinhalese belongs to the group of

- A. Indo-Aryan languages
- B. Dravidian languages.
- C. Language Isolates.
- D. Endangered languages.

40. The Jarawara language is spoken in

- A. Andaman Islands.
- B. Amazonas.
- C. Jharkhand
- D. Nigeria.

41. \_\_\_\_\_ does not have 'Dative subjects'.

- A. Khasi
- B. Telugu
- C. Hindi
- D. Meiteilon

42. A Lingua Franca is a
- A. Regional Language
  - B. National Language
  - C. Link Language
  - D. Trade Language
43. The use of two languages/varieties of language in two different domains is called
- A. Polyglot
  - B. Diglossia
  - C. Biglossia
  - D. None of the above
44. The phenomenon such that an individual has more than one connection in a social network is known as
- A. Density
  - B. Strong social network
  - C. Weak social network
  - D. Multiplexity
45. When speakers of a language are spread over different parts of the world, they form a
- A. Speech community
  - B. Language community
  - C. Diaspora
  - D. Regional community
46. Rhenish fan is an example of
- A. A relic area
  - B. A transitional area
  - C. A centre of prestige
  - D. A major dialect area
47. A change like a > b is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. A rule
  - B. A phonetic law
  - C. phonetic process
  - D. a merger
48. Modelling of language change over time is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Glottochronology;
  - B. Historical linguistics;
  - C. paleontology;
  - D. paleography;

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49. 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 paradox;
  - C. barber paradox;
  - D. drinker paradox;
50. Grimm's Law involves \_\_\_\_\_.]
- A. a split;
  - B. a merger;
  - C. a shift;
  - D. none of these;
51. Languages which do not have any other genetically related member are usually known as \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Unique languages;
  - B. Isolates;
  - C. Unitary languages;
  - D. None of the above.
52. Proto-Indo-European has been reconstructed from its \_\_\_\_\_
- A. descendants;
  - B. sisters;
  - C. daughters;
  - D. parents;
53. Reduplicative babbling requires
- A. Doubling of words;
  - B. Doubling of phrases;
  - C. Doubling of syllables;
  - D. Doubling of morphemes;
54. Deletion of function words and bound grammatical morphemes during language acquisition marks \_\_\_\_\_
- A. jargon;
  - B. holophrastic speech;
  - C. telegraphic speech;
  - D. full competence;
55. A language disorder found among normal children in reading, writing and arithmetic is technically known as
- A. dysnomia;
  - B. hyperlexia;
  - C. alexia;
  - D. dyslexia;

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56. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory of language acquisition focuses of the care-giver speech
- A. Innatist;
  - B. Behaviourist;
  - C. Social Interactionalist;
  - D. Modular;
57. Psycholinguists believe that we store representations of words in a dictionary known as
- A. Mental lexicon;
  - B. Mental parsing;
  - C. Gating;
  - D. Checklist;
58. The Wernicke's and Broca's areas in the brain are located in the
- A. Right hemisphere;
  - B. Left hemisphere;
  - C. Occipital lobe;
  - D. Corpus callosum;
59. Much of research on language production have originated from the study of:
- A. Reading;
  - B. Writing;
  - C. Speech errors;
  - D. Corpus studies;
60. Recent advances suggest that important aspects of language, specifically grammar, may be associated with a specific gene known as:
- A. Fox1p;
  - B. Fox2p;
  - C. Foxp2;
  - D. Fox1;
61. A morphological analyzer requires \_\_\_\_\_ as input
- A. Root + formatives
  - B. Suffixes
  - C. Wordform
  - D. Stems
62. A \_\_\_\_\_ synthesizes words.
- A. POS tagger;
  - B. Parser;
  - C. Generator;
  - D. Analyzer;

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63. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of assigning a part of speech to each word in a sentence.
- A. Morph analysis;
  - B. Parsing;
  - C. POS Tagging;
  - D. Tokenization;
64. Indian Scripts are \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.
- A. syllabic
  - B. Alphabetic
  - C. Logographic;
  - D. logosyllabic;
65. A common encoding scheme for Indian Scripts is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- A. ASCII;
  - B. ISCH;
  - C. ISFOC;
  - D. Unicode;
66. A morphological generator requires as input \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Root + features ;
  - B. A word;
  - C. A wordform;
  - D. A lexeme
67. A Paradigm refers to a set of word forms derived from the same root but with different \_\_\_\_\_ endings.
- A. derivational;
  - B. inflectional;
  - C. Suffixes;
  - D. Affixes
68. The number of occurrences of lexical units in a language are presented in a/an
- A. Dictionary of neologisms
  - B. Dictionary of frequency counts
  - C. Dictionary of usages
  - D. Ideographical dictionary
69. Etymology deals with the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. source of a language
  - B. source of phrases
  - C. source of meaning
  - D. source of a word.

70. Exegetic dictionaries are based on
- A. slangs, jargons, argots
  - B. works of authors
  - C. technical terms
  - D. none of the above
71. Grammatical information is usually given along with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lemma
  - B. etymology
  - C. labels
  - D. a head word
72. The 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 grammar-translation method
  - B. the Direct Method
  - C. the Silent Way
  - D. content-based instruction method
73. An approach to second or foreign language education that integrates theoretical and empirical foundations for good pedagogy with a focus on tangible learning outcomes especially with regard to what learners are to do with the language is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Task-based Language Teaching
  - B. Radical Language Teaching
  - C. Computer-assisted Language Teaching
  - D. Content-based Language Teaching
74. A way to increase the efficiency of vocabulary focus in language learning is by making use of specially designed vocabulary lists. The four distinguishing vocabulary levels are:
- A. frequency, academic, technical, and borrowed words.
  - B. high-frequency, academic, technical, and low-frequency words.
  - C. high and low-frequency, academic, technical, and native words.
  - D. academic, technical, borrowed and native words
75. In Language teaching, a core idiom is a \_\_\_\_\_ unit where the meaning of the parts does not make up the meaning of the whole.
- A. multi-word
  - B. figurative
  - C. compositional
  - D. literal

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