ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – 2016

PH.D. APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Hall Ticket No.

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 box 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)   **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 or in the space provided at the end of the booklet.

vi)   The question paper contains **12 pages** and the questions are of objective type. Only the question paper may be taken away by the candidate at the end of the examination.

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SECTION - A
Core Linguistics (30 Marks)

1. 'Voice Onset Time' refers to the timing of onset of voice for a plosive at the point of the _____ .

    A. beginning of a closure   B. retention of a closure
    C. partial retention of a closure   D. releasing of a closure

2. In Acoustic Phonetics the highest level of loudness at which vocal cords vibrate while articulating a voiced segment, especially a vowel is known as _____ .

    A. Resonance   B. Wave-length   C. Amplitude   D. Frequency

3. The ordered sequence of rules R_1.....Rn where in each rule applies only once to the _____ of a morphologically complex word, the maximal string that contains no brackets.

    A. outermost constituent   B. innermost constituent
    C. complex constituent   D. simplest constituent

4. Select and pick the correct chronological order of the morphological frameworks from the codes provided below:

    i.   Generative Phonology   ii. Classical Phonology
    iii. Constraints based Phonology   iv. Auto Segmental Phonology

    Codes:
    A. ii i iv iii   B. i ii iii iv   C. iv iii i ii   D. ii iv iii i

5. Match the items in List-I with those in List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Major class feature	(i)	Anterior
(b)	Manner feature	(ii)	Consonantal
(c)	Place of articulation feature	(iii)	High
(d)	Body of tongue feature	(iv)	Continuant

    Codes:
    A. (a)-(ii); (b)-(iv); (c)-(i); (d)-(iii)   B. (a)-(i); (b)-(iii); (c)-(ii); (d)-(iv)
    C. (a)-(iv); (b)-(i); (c)-(iii); (d)-(ii)   D. (a)-(iii); (b)-(ii); (c)-(i); (d)-(iv)

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6. Prague phonology draws from a major contribution of Saussure wherein linguistic units are defined exclusively in terms of the _____ they enter into.

A. Paradigmatic relations
B. Syntagmatic relations
C. Binary oppositions
D. Parallel relations

7. Trubetzkoy (1939) was the first to propose that syllables have _____.

A. internal structure
B. unified structure
C. prosodic structure
D. duration

8. The morpho-syntactic properties associated with a word, license the application of rules which determine the word's _____.

A. inflectional form
B. derivational form
C. projected form
D. grammatical form

9. In the words containing both inflectional and derivational affixes, the _____ affixes will always be away from the root than the _____ affixes.

A. derivational, inflectional
B. inflectional, derivational
C. free, bound
D. productive, non-productive

10. In contrast to the _____ approach adopted in traditional grammar, Chomsky takes a _____ approach to the study of grammar. For Chomsky, the goal of the linguist is to determine what it is that native speakers know about their native language which enables them to speak and understand the language fluently.

A. taxonomic, cognitive
B. structuralist, generative
C. traditional, modern
D. behavioral, psychological

11. Chomsky's ultimate goal is to devise a theory of _____ which generalizes from the grammars of particular I-languages to the grammars of all possible natural (i.e. human) I-languages.

A. Cognitive Grammar/CG
B. Universal Grammar/UG
C. Functional Grammar/FG
D. Lexicalized Grammar/LG

12. Categorization of vocabulary requires the use of _____ and _____ properties of a word.

A. Morphological, syntactic
B. Sematic, syntactic
C. Morphological, semantic
D. Phonological, morphological

13. Intermediate projection and maximal projections are characterized by the merger of certain constituents into _____ and _____ respectively.

A. Head and complements
B. X-bar, XP
C. Substantive, functional categories
D. Phrases, clauses

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14. Sound Change which is highly regular brings irregularity, but analogy which is essentially irregular brings regularity. This process is often referred to as _____.

   A. Sturtevant's paradox
   B. Schlegel's paradox
   C. Labov's principle of linguistic change
   D. Grassmann's Law of regular change

15. In Chain shifts of Historical Linguistics, identify an unrelated terminology from among the following:

   A. Drag chains   B. Push chains   C. Pull chains   D. Solidarity chains

16. The sound change that underlies Grimm's law is called as _____.

   A. Split   B. Merger   C. Shift   D. Loss

17. The aim of Historical Linguistics is 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. The statement 'John tried to kill Bill but Bill did not die.' is an example of a/an _____ statement.

   A. Analytic   B. Synthetic   C. Contradiction   D. Entailment

19. The statement 'John is different from himself' is an example of a/an _____.

   A. Analytic statement   B. Synthetic statement
   C. Contradiction   D. Entailment

20. The notion of Proper Government is used in defining _____.

   A. Binding Theory   B. The Empty Category Principle
   C. The Projection Principle   D. Bijection Principle

21. Which of the following sentences violate Condition A of the Binding Theory?

   a. That Stephen$_i$ is always ignored irritates himself$_i$.
   b. That Stephen$_i$ is always ignored irritates him$_i$.
   c. Susan$_i$ believes himself$_i$ to be a genius.
   d. Susan$_i$ believes him$_i$ to be a genius.

   A. (a) & (c)   B. (a) & (b)   C. (b) & (d)   D. (c) & (d)

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22. State which one of the following statements is not true of case assignment in terms of government:

    a. I [+fin] assigns nominative case to the NP specifier that it governs.
    b. N assigns genitive case to the NP specifier that it governs.
    c. V, P, C[for] assign accusative case to the NP that they govern.
    d. I [-fin] assigns nominative case to the NP specifier that it governs.

    A. All the above statements are true
    B. (a), (b),(c) are true while (d) is not true.
    C. (b), (c), (d) are true while (a) is not true.
    D. (a), (c) (d) are true while (b) is not true.

23. In the sentence 'I believe [him to be innocent]' the licensing of the accusative case to the direct object 'him 'can be attributed to _____.

    A. Theta criterion   B. Exceptional case marking
    C. Trace theory   D. Projection Principle

24. Which one of the following is not a feature unique to human language according to Hockett?

    A. Creativity   B. Grammaticality   C. Innateness   D. Duality

25. One of the following is not a case relation.

    A. Ergative   B. Subjunctive   C. Nominative   D. Elative

26. The process of understanding and producing language across a time period is called _____.

    A. Language processing   B. Language Acquisition
    C. Language learning   D. Language recognition

27. _____ is a phenomenon by which people are forced into thinking that a sentence has a different structure than it actually does because of an apparent ambiguity.

    A. Garden path   B. Priming   C. Shadowing   D. Rhyming

28. According to Piaget, which one among the four stages of cognitive development is characterized by a child's 'egocentric' nature?

    A. Sensory motor stage   B. Preoperational stage
    C. Concrete operational stage   D. Formal operational stage

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29. A language disorder found among normal children in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic is known as _____.

   A. dysnomia   B. hyperlexia   C. dyslexia   D. alexia

30. The form of associative learning in which previously neural stimuli (e.g. word) come to elicit similar responses through repeated pairing with one stimulus is called _____.

   A. Operant conditioning   B. Mediation
   C. Classical conditioning   D. Imitation

SECTION - B
Applied Linguistics (30 Marks)

31. The syllabus whose content is based on selection and grading of grammatical items in terms of their simplicity/complexity is _____.

   A. Grammatical Syllabus   B. Structural Syllabus
   C. Product-oriented Syllabus   D. All of the above

32. The type of syllabus which focuses on the learners' needs is _____.

   A. Situational Syllabus   B. Notional-Functional Syllabus
   C. Task-Based Syllabus   D. Need-Based Syllabus

33. Who among the following is not associated with Task-Based Language Teaching:

   A. David Nunan   B. Skehan   C. Charles Fries   D. C.Candlin

34. The Language Teaching Method that focuses on mechanical drills is _____.

   A. Direct Method   B. Audio-lingual method
   C. Grammar-translation Method   D. Silent Way

35. Krashen's _____ emphasizes on the learner's explicit knowledge of a grammatical rule.

   A. Monitor Hypothesis   B. Learning-Acquisition Hypothesis
   C. Affective-Filter Hypothesis   D. Input Hypothesis

36. The phenomenon which states that 'for the theoretical success of a proposal, do not multiply entities beyond necessity' is referred to as _____.

   A. Occam's Razor   B. Plato's problem
   C. Meno's Paradox   D. Uniformitarian Principle

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37. The two constituent structure principles that are universal are _____ and _____.

    A. Headedness; binarity   B. Head; complement
    C. Modified; modifier   D. Principle; parameter

38. Word-order variation can be attributed to the relative position of _____ within phrases.

    A. heads and complements   B. Substantives and modifiers
    C. Nouns and adjectives   D. Verbs and Nouns

39. In Typology, Universals that apply to every known language and are quite few in number are referred to as _____.

    A. Implicational Universals   B. Absolute Universals
    C. Statistical Universals   D. Substantive Universals

40. Which one of the following statements does not belong to Hockett's Grammatical Universals category?

    A. Every human language has proper nouns.
    B. Among the deictic elements of every human language, one denotes the speaker and another the addressee.
    C. All linguistic communication is based on vocal-auditory channel.
    D. A major form-class distinction reminiscent of 'noun' versus 'verb' is universal, though not always at the same size and level.

41. Conversational code-switching (or code-mixing) which constitutes part of a larger field of investigation in sociolinguistics is known as _____.

    A. Quantitative Sociolinguistics   B. Interactional Sociolinguistics
    C. Communicative Sociolinguistics   D. Variational Sociolinguistics

42. A creole is a _____.

    A. native language   B. second generation language
    C. second language   D. learned language

43. _____ model of grammar designed by Kaplan and Bresnan (1982) provides computational formalism for natural language structures.

    A. Context Free Grammar   B. Lexical Functional Grammar
    C. Tree Adjoing Grammar   D. Tree Substitution Grammar

44. _____ by Woods (1977) was one of the first natural language Question Answering Systems that answered questions about moon rocks.

    A. ELIZA   B. LUNAR   C. INTELLECT   D. ENIAC

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45. What is unification in computational linguistics?

A. Standardization of features of word forms.
B. Reducing word forms to their dictionary forms.
C. Revealing similarities of features of different word forms and uniting feature sets.
D. Uniting structures of several sentences into a common structure.

46. The various grammatical forms of any given lexeme, when grouped together and organized, are called _____.

A. Syntagm   B. Paradigm   C. Word form list   D. Phrase

47. Exegetic dictionaries are based on _____.

A. works of authors   B. slangs, jargons and argots
C. dialects   D. technical terms

48 The lexicon lists _____ lexemes, but not _____ words.

A. irregular, regular   B. derivative, inflected
C. productive, nonproductive   D. inflected, derivative

49. The type of dictionary that attests the number of occurrences of the lexical units of a language is a _____.

A. dictionary of neologisms   B. dictionary of frequency counts
C. reverse dictionary   D. dictionary of usages

50. The distinction between the use of Hindi *tum* 'you [-hon]' and *aap* 'you [+hon]' is an example of _____.

A. Verbal deixis   B. Social deixis   C. Spatial deixis   D. Temporal deixis

51. The field of natural language processing (NLP) has seen a dramatic shift in both research direction and methodology in the past several years. In the past, most work in computational linguistics tended to focus on purely symbolic methods. Recently, more and more work is shifting toward _____ that combine new empirical corpus-based methods, including the use of probabilistic and information-theoretic techniques, with traditional symbolic methods.

A. Probabilistic methods   B. Hybrid methods
C. Corpus based methods   D. Information theoretic methods;

52. Dependency tree in computational linguistics refers to _____.

A. the same as constituency tree.
B. a labeled hierarchy of immediate links between word-forms in a sentence.
C. hierarchy of meanings represented by words in a sentence.
D. hierarchy of features assigned to word-forms in a sentence.

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53. Examine assertions I through IV and select the correct combination from the codes given below:

   I. All languages have a set of constraints which produce the basic phonological and grammatical patterns of a particular language.
   II. Actual utterances do not violate these constraints.
   III. Differences between languages lie in the relative importance given to particular constraints.
   IV. The constraints are not mentioned in the description of a particular language.

   Codes:
   A. I and IV are correct   B. I and III are correct
   C. II and IV are correct   D. III and IV are correct

54. Theoretical aspects of linguistics are necessary for computational linguistics because:

   i. they help to prepare good user's manuals for products of computational linguistics.
   ii. they help to evaluate the performance of computational linguistics products.
   iii. they help to gather statistics of various language elements.
   iv. they help in computational modelling of natural languages.

   Codes:
   A. Both (i) and (ii)   B. Both (ii) and (iv)
   C. Both (ii) and (iii)   D. All of the above

55. We can understand the speech of an individual even when s/he is chewing betel/gutka, even when s/he speaks with a distortion voice or with deliberate nasalization and even when s/he speaks with finger/pen in the mouth. It is because speech has _____.

   A. reflex loop   B. compensatory effect
   C. proprioception   D. perception

56. Read the following two statements and select one of the options which is correct:

   i. Every expression that has meaning has sense but not every expression has reference.
   ii. Every expression that has meaning has reference but not every expression has sense.

   Codes:
   A. Both the statements (i) and (ii) are correct.
   B. Both the statements (i) and (ii) are false.
   C. Statement (i) is correct while statement (ii) is incorrect.
   D. Statement (i) is incorrect while statement (ii) is correct.

57. The Substitutivity Principle appears to fail in _____.

   A. extensional contexts   B. intensional contexts
   C. transparent contexts   D. incongruent contexts

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58. NOUN [PL = ROOT ^ S]
    /   \
    ADULT CHILD[PL ~ children].

From the above tree, it may be interpreted that 'adult' and 'child' are both nouns and that the plural form (PL) of a noun is formed by concatenating its stem (ROOT) with <s>. This property of nouns will be inherited by 'adult' which thus has 'adults' as its plural. In the case of 'child' however, this property of nouns is not inherited since it is inconsistent with an existing property of 'child', namely the property of having 'children' as its plural. The plural formation seen in the noun 'adult' is a case of _____ .

A. Feature percolation   B. Default inheritance
C. Missing inheritance   D. constrained inheritance

59. An influential Second Language Acquisition (SLA) theory which relies on innate language ability is the _____ .

A. Processability Theory   B. Behaviorist Theory
C. Modular Theory   D. Monitor Theory

60. Important to the Optimality Theory is an idea of competing constraints which can be ranked in importance with respect to each other. A ranking implies that _____ .

A. a less important constraint can sometimes be violated in order to obey a more important constraint.
B. constraints once correctly identified should match up with the range of sound patterns seen across languages.
C. languages differ in how they rank particular constraints.
D. markedness constraints prohibit marked structures and faithfulness constraints militate against deviations from input forms.

SECTION - C
Current Trends (15 Marks)

61. Experimentally based approaches to data-collection which attempted to replace personal introspection data include _____ .

A. forced-choice questionnaires and Open-ended Interviews
B. subject performance tasks and Appropriate Response methodology
C. both (A) and (B)
D. neither (A) nor (B).

62. A test which accurately tests the underlying trait or ability as hypothesized by a language learning theory exhibits _____ .

A. Construct Validity   B. Content Validity
C. Face Validity   D. Criterion-Related Validity

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63. Which of the following does constitute 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

64. In the Proto-Type Theory of linguistic categorization _____.

A. the members exhibit no internal structure.
B. the central members exhibit a cluster of converging properties, the peripheral ones cancel one or more of them.
C. both the central and peripheral members exhibit an equal cluster of converging properties.
D. the central members cancel out all the cluster of properties that the peripheral members exhibit.

65. The predictable segmental feature value that fails to manifest its presence in a phonological process where it might otherwise be expected to act is a/an _____ one.

A. under specified
B. neutralized
C. unspecified
D. over specified

66. The two key figures in the Nature-Nurture debate are _____.

A. Chomsky and Piaget
B. Piaget and Skinner
C. Chomsky and Skinner
D. Hockett and Skinner

67. _____ morphology approach challenges the traditional notion of the Lexicon as the unit where derived words are formed and idiosyncratic word-meaning correspondences are stored.

A. Distributed   B. A-morphous   C. Structuralist   D. Split

68. In People's Linguistic Survey of India, the data collected does not include _____.

A. a recital of the Biblical parable of the Prodigal son
B. a piece of folklore, prose or verse
C. linguistic descriptions
D. an analysis of the language

69. A proposition X is a _____ of another proposition Y if it is impossible for both X&Y to be true at the same time and of same circumstances:

A. Synonym   B. Contradiction   C. Antonym   D. Hypernym

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70. 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

71. A(n) _____ is a parsed text corpus, that is annotated for syntactic or semantic structure.

A. treebank   B. wordnet   C. parallel corpus   D. ontology

72. In the domains of Computational Linguistics and Probability, an _____ is a contiguous sequence of n items in a given sequence of text or speech.

A. n-slot   B. n-gram   C. n-list   D. n-text

73. The Lexical Diffusion Theory (Wang 1969, 1977) treats the implementation of sound change as _____.

A. lexically abrupt   B. lexically gradual
C. phonemically abrupt   D. phonetically abrupt

74. _____ studies have revealed the ways in which the learners process L2 input and use it to build and restructure their interlanguage grammar.

A. Cognitive   B. Psycholinguistic
C. Behavioral   D. Structural

75. _____ morphology does not insist on either directionality of word analysis or productivity.

A. Distributed   B. Whole Word   C. Structuralist   D. Generative

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