ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2018

M.Phil. APPLIED LINGUISITCS

Time :   **2 hours**   **Max. Marks : 80**

Hall Ticket No.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATE

1. Write your Hall Ticket No. in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also, write your Hall Ticket No. in the space provided above.

2. This Question paper consists of two parts : Part – A and Part – B contains with 40 Questions in each Part, printed in **12** pages including this page. OMR Answer sheet will be provided separately.

3. Each question carries **One mark.** There is **negative marking of 0.33 for each wrong answer.**

4. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided thereon.

5. Please handover the **OMR Answer Sheet** at the end of the examination to the Invigilator. You may take the Question Paper after the examinations is over.

6. No additional sheet will be provided. Rough work can be done in the Question paper itself.

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PART - A

Research Methodology (40 Marks)

1. Which one of the following statements is not true?
   The prime objectives of research is _____.

   A. to analyze an event or process or phenomenon to identify the cause and effect relationship
   B. to find solutions to scientific, non-scientific and social problems
   C. not to discover new facts, but to 're'search the fact
   D. to overcome or solve the problems occurring in our everyday life

2. In research, _____ provides a way to systematically go about and solve a research problem.

   A. hypothesis
   B. review of literature
   C. research methodology
   D. interpretation

3. A research design is prepared after _____.

   A. determining sample design
   B. developing the hypothesis
   C. collecting the data
   D. generalization and interpretation

4. An information form that attempts to measure the attitude or belief of an individual is known as _____.

   A. opinionnaire
   B. participant observation
   C. personal interview
   D. case study and life history

5. _____ is included in a questionnaire to help the researcher estimate the extent to which respondents are providing ostensibly substantive answers to questions they cannot know anything about, because it does not exist.

   A. Bogus question
   B. Research question
   C. Dichotomous question
   D. Ambiguous question

6. Assertion: A Pilot study is more important in quantitative studies than in qualitative ones.
   Reason: (i) quantitative studies rely on the psychometric properties of research instruments.
   (ii) In qualitative studies researchers tend to remain objectively separated from the subject matter
   Codes:
   A. Both (i) and (ii) are false
   B. Both (i) and (ii) are true
   C. (i) is false, but (ii) is true
   D. (ii) is false, but (i) is true

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7.   _____ is finding a representative group of speakers and linguistic elements from which you draw data for your research.

   A. Sampling   B. Pilot study
   C. Research objectives   D. Research measurement

8.   The main focus in an ethnographic inquiry is on investigating naturally occurring speech in situated context by _____ observation.

   A. direct   B. indirect   C. behavioural   D. contextual

9.   _____ is a tentative statement about the outcome of a specific research.

   A. Hypothesis   B. Sampling   C. Synopsis   D. Methodology

10.   _____ is concerned with the issues of social control, exploitation, deceit, privacy and compensation in research.

   A. Ethics   B. Social research   C. Focus research   D. Plagiarism

11.   The full form of the abbreviation *cf.* used in report writing refers to _____.

   A. conference   B. confer   C. confirm   D. conform

12.   In LSA style sheet, a bibliography/reference entry for a chapter in an edited book is compiled as _____.

   A. author's name. year. *title of the book.* editor's name. page no(s). place of publication: publisher's name.
   B. editor's name. year. *title of the chapter.* author's name. publisher's name: place of publication.
   C. author's name. year. title of the chapter. *title of the book.* editor's name. page no(s). place of publication: publisher's name.
   D. author's name. year. *title of the book.* editor's name. title of the chapter. Page no(s). publisher's name: place of publication.

13.   One thing that characterizes academic research papers is the citing of sources of information used within the paper. Failure to cite sources is considered as _____.

   A. plagiarism   B. barbarism   C. familiarism   D. solecism

14.   The statistical software SPSS is used in _____ research.

   A. qualitative   B. quantitative   C. empirical   D. numerical

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15. A procedure which refers to the generation of multiple perspectives on a phenomenon by using a variety of data sources, investigators, theories, or research methods with the purpose of corroborating an overall interpretation is called _____.

   A. triangulation   B. action research   C. regulation   D. isogonalism

16. The term _____ refers to the problem-solving principle in any given set of explanations, it is most likely the simplest one is the correct one.

   A. Metaphysics   B. Pataphysics   C. Hickam's dictum   D. Occam's razor

17. The value of new data for confirming and interpreting old data is directly proportional to the differences in the methods used to gather it. This is called principle of _____.

   A. convergence   B. divergence   C. confirmation   D. interpretation

18. A researcher's view about the nature of the world around us is _____.

   A. ontology   B. ecosystem   C. nature science   D. geology

19. The process of investigating a previously researched topic, using the same or only a slightly altered methodology of an earlier study is called _____.

   A. offprint   B. model   C. replication   D. archetype

20. _____ is a type of research methodology in which participants engage in some task or event, after which they are asked to report what they were thinking when they were doing the task.

   A. Stimulated recall   B. Stimulated reflection
   C. Stimulated dialogue   D. Stimulated report

21. _____ are often more useful for gaining information on attitudes to language and to language use, they are compiled very carefully to ensure that the information received can be used productively.

   A. Research questions   B. Questionnaires
   C. Methodologies   D. Hypotheses

22. There's a tendency for _____ to be used when analyzing language use of an individual. They are particularly useful for a longitudinal study over a period of time.

   A. case researches   B. protensive studies
   C. case studies   D. linear studies

23. In linguistic data, the symbol ** is used to indicate _____.

   A. ungrammatical   B. questionable
   C. questionably ungrammatical D. outstandingly ungrammatical

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24. Assertion: Research contributes to more effective teaching
    Reason: (i) Research offers definite answers to pedagogical questions
            (ii) Research provides new insights into the teaching and learning process.

    Codes:
    A. Both (i) and (ii) are false   B. Both (i) and (ii) are true
    C. (i) is false, but (ii) is true   D. (ii) is false, but (i) is true

25. In citation, What does 'c' after the year of publication as in (Chomsky, 1957c) refer to _____.

    A. the third reference mentioned in the end of the paper
    B. the author's third work in the same year
    C. the third alphabetic order of the author's work in the same year
    D. the third time citation of the work in the paper

26. In linguistics, _____ is a methodology that implies elements of human culture must be understood by way of their relationship to a larger, overarching system or structure.

    A. functionalism   B. behaviorism   C. structuralism   D. generativism

27. _____ aims at constructing a predictive theory of natural language sound systems, rooted in a finely-detailed account of the principles defining linguistic representations and the possible relations between them.

    A. Generative Phonology   B. Lexical Phonology
    C. Systemic Phonology   D. Structural Phonology

28. The prevalent method in syntax and semantics research involves obtaining a judgment of the _____ of a sentence/meaning pair.

    A. understanding   B. analysis   C. grammaticality   D. acceptability

29. In semantic fieldwork, we understand a sentence when we know what would have to be the case for it to be true, and a semantic theory elaborates this knowledge. This method is called as _____.

    A. truth condition   B. felicity condition
    C. data elucidation using context   D. prediction

30. Choose the appropriate choice for the following statement:
    It is possible in certain languages to analyze the syntax of a language without reference to its morphology.

    A. true   B. false   C. partially true   D. unclear

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31. 'Every sound change takes place according to laws that admit no exception', This methodological principle of historical linguistics belongs to the _____ Hypothesis.

   A. Neogrammarian   B. Sapir–Whorf's   C. Labov's   D. Grimm's

32. Lexicostatistics is a method of comparative linguistics which compares the percentage of lexical _____ between languages to determine their relationships.

   A. differences   B. cognates   C. correspondences   D. coincidences

33. _____ is an approach to investigate language structure and use through the analysis of large databases of real language examples stored on computer.

   A. Analytical linguistics   B. Critical Linguistics
   C. Corpus linguistics   D. Computational linguistics

34. Computational approaches to morphology generally exploit a simple class of device known as _____ .

   A. Backus–Naur Form   B. Dynamic Neural Network
   C. Conditional Random Field   D. Finite State Automaton

35. The paradox that the social aspect of language can be studied through intuitions of any one individual, while the individual aspect can be studied only by sampling the behavior of an entire population is known as the _____ .

   A. Observor's paradox   B. Saussurean paradox
   C. Gender paradox   D. Sample paradox

36. According to the principle of subordinate shift, when speakers of a subordinate dialect are asked direct questions about their language, their answers will shift in an irregular manner toward [or away from] the _____ dialect.

   A. social   B. regional   C. subordinate   D. superordinate

37. The _____ model is a framework in which the primary function is to take all of the various sources of information found in speech and integrate them to recognize individual words.

   A. Cohort   B. Trace   C. Logogen   D. Motor Theory

38. In the _____ model of word recognition through visual or auditory input, William Marslen-Wilson (1987) proposed that in word comprehension, words are recognized from beginning to end.

   A. Cohort   B. Trace   C. Logogen   D. Motor Theory

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39. "The target language is exclusively used to maintain a cultural island in the classroom. Grammar is inductively taught where learners are encouraged to make their own generalization about grammar rules."
Identify the language teaching method.

A. Grammar-Translation method
B. Direct Method
C. Communicative Language Teaching method
D. The Natural Approach method

40. The _____ test is a way of testing language comprehension by removing words from a passage or sentence and then asking the reader/learner to supply the missing elements.

A. Achievement   B. Diagnostic   C. Cloze   D. Proficiency

PART - B

Applied Linguistics (40 Marks)

41. The speech sounds /m/ and /l/ are _____.

A. sonorants   B. obstruents   C. liquids   D. continuants

42. Choose the odd one out:

A. Fricative   B. Plosive   C. Affricate   D. Glide

43. Which one of the following theories/frameworks is best described as the non-linear, non-derivational constraint based approach in Phonology.

A. Lexical Phonology   B. Autosegmental Phonology
C. Optimality Theory   D. CV Phonology

44. The portion of a syllable which may follow the syllabic nucleus, e.g. the /p/ of /kʌp/ 'cup' is a _____.

A. block   B. onset   C. coda   D. rhyme

45. If rule B is of the form $k \Rightarrow c$ / _ {i,e}, then rule A is of {i,e} $\Rightarrow$ a, where the application removes the representation for the application of rule B, then the rule A is called a _____ rule in relation to B.

A. feeding   B. bleeding   C. extrinsic   D. intrinsic

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46.   Identify the correct order of elements in the word *'achievements'*.

   A. Noun, inflectional morpheme, derivational morpheme
   B. Verb, derivational morpheme, inflectional morpheme
   C. Noun, derivational morpheme, inflectional morpheme
   D. Verb, inflectional morpheme, derivational morpheme

47.   In morphology, a paradigm is _____ .

   A. a set of items related phonetically
   B. a set of grammatically conditioned forms derived from a single root/stem
   C. a set of morphemes of the same class
   D. a set of inflectional endings carrying the same meaning

48.   Which of the following is an example for back-formation in English?

   A. credit/creditor   B. inspect/inspector
   C. act/actor   D. edit/editor

49.   The morpheme *ir-* in the word *irregular* is a _____ morpheme.

   A. free lexical   B. free functional
   C. bound inflectional   D. bound derivational

50.   _____ is a grammatical process by which we can use a sentence or a clause as the argument of a higher clause.

   A. Complementation   B. Grammaticalization
   C. Relativization   D. Argumentation

51.   If INFL is [-Tense], it assigns _____ case.

   A. nominative   B. accusative   C. dative   D. null

52.   The English sentence *"That one story we want to hear again"* is an example of _____ .

   A. extraposition   B. inversion   C. shifting   D. topicalization

53.   _____ deals with functional relationships between a predicate and its arguments.

   A. Theta theory   B. X-bar theory
   C. Case theory   D. Bounding theory

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54. Match the book in List-1 with the author(s) in List-2 and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-1	List-2
(a) Understanding Syntax	(i) McMahon, A.
(b) Understanding Language Change	(ii) Haspelmath, M. & Sims, A.
(c) Understanding Morphology	(iii) Tallerman, M.
(d) Understanding Phonology	(iv) Gussenhoven, C. & Jacobs H.

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

55. In English "buy" and "sell", "buyer" and "seller" are such pairs of words in the sense that if A buys good from B then one can say B sells goods to A. The pairs of words are _____ .

A. reverses   B. directives   C. converses   D. traverses

56. The word pairs *hot-cold* and *nice-nasty* are examples of _____ .

A. polar antonyms   B. equipollent antonyms
C. overlapping antonyms   D. binary antonyms

57. The meaning of 'book' as 'object collected in libraries, education, knowledge, entertainment etc.' is a _____ meaning.

A. denotative   B. connotative   C. social   D. reflective

58. A sentence is _____ if it violates one or more of the semantic well-formedness restrictions on the combinability of lexical items.

A. anomalous   B. ambiguous   C. peculiar   D. consistent

59. Proto-Indo-European */p t k/ become */b d g/ in Germanic, if the previous syllable is unstressed is _____ .

A. Grimm's law   B. Verner's law   C. Grassmann's law   D. Kluge's law

60. Cognates are _____ .

A. words occurring in languages belonging to different language families
B. phonetically similar words occurring in languages belonging to different language Families
C. semantically identical words occurring in languages belonging to different language families
D. words similar in sound and in meaning occurring in genetically related languages

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61. _____ refers to the change in a sound's quality owing to the influence of sounds in adjacent morphemes or words.

   A: Mutation   B. Merger   C. Split   D. Phonemization

62. In historical linguistics, _____ is a major explanatory principle, that attempts to show systematic correspondences between languages and states of a language.

   A. relativity   B. regularity   C. analogy   D. sound change

63. A regular expression is one way of characterizing a particular kind of formal language called _____.

   A. context-free language   B. recursive language
   C. regular language   D. indexed language

64. In the Penn Treebank tagset, the tag 'JJ' refers to _____.

   A. nouns   B. adjectives   C. interjections   D. adverbs

65. _____ systems are efficient ways of searching and retrieving knowledge and information available in written texts and documents.

   A. Question-Answering   B. Machine Translation
   C. Information Retrieval   D. Dialogue system

66. Resolution of part-of-speech ambiguities is an example of _____ disambiguation.

   A. morphological   B. lexical   C. syntactic   D. structural

67. In machine translation, _____ approach assumes the possibility of converting texts to and from 'meaning' representations, common to more than one language.

   A. direct   B. interlingua   C. transfer   D. statistical

68. KWIC stands for _____.

   A. Key Words In Collocation   B. Key Words In Context
   C. Key Words In Code   D. Key Words In Contact

69. A language with a markedly reduced grammatical structure, lexicon and stylistic range compared to other languages, and is nobody's native language is a _____.

   A. Pidgin   B. Creole   C. Regional dialect   D. Minority dialect

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70. _____ analysis focuses on the functions of and constraints on shifting between more than one language or variety in an interaction, particularly in bilingual or multilingual communities.

A. Code-mixing   B. Code-switching   C. Code-shifting   D. Code-variety

71. Which one of the following statement is not true?

A. Standard language is a just a variety/ dialect of a language.
B. Standard language is legitimately considered better than other varieties.
C. All varieties of a language are structured, complex and rule-governed systems.
D. Attitudes toward non-standard varieties are attitudes which reflect the social structure of the society.

72. Select the correct answer matching the items in column-1 with column-II

column-I
(a) speech area
(b) linguistic area
(c) speech data
(d) linguistic data

column-II
(i) Sprachbund
(ii) Sprechbund
(iii) Lexicon
(iv) Observer's paradox

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

73. The view that the child is born with a biological predisposition to learn a language refers to _____.

A. nativism   B. innateness   C. competence   D. performance

74. In Aphasia studies, difficulties of lexical access are usually due to _____.

A. word-finding problems   B. word-segmenting problems
C. word-recognizing problems   D. word-generating problems

75. Which of the following principle is assumed to be generally applicable in the analysis of complement structures of the type *Kumar wants Ram to go*, where the subject of the complement clause is *Ram*, i.e. the nearest noun phrase to the left of the complement verb?

A. Adjacent Principle   B. Acquisition Principle
C. Minimal-distance Principle   D. Minimal-attachment Principle

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76. In _____ tasks, recognition of one word is facilitated by prior presentation of a semantically related word (e.g. *cat* facilitates recognition of *dog*).

    A. word priming
    B. lexeme priming
    C. syntactic priming
    D. semantic priming

77. In language teaching, exercises to improve the ability of learners to carry out a process of item replacement are known as _____.

    A. substitution drills
    B. language drills
    C. structural drills
    D. exchange drills

78. Controlled composition can be seen as an offshoot of the _____ approach to language teaching in that it shares two of its central tenets: the idea that language is speech (from structural linguistics) and that learning is habit formation (from behaviorist psychology).

    A. direct   B. audio-lingual   C. rhetoric   D. communication-based

79. In language aptitude tests, the ability to work out meanings without explanation in the new language is measured by _____.

    A. memorization
    B. inductive-learning ability
    C. sound-coding ability
    D. grammar-coding ability

80. The purpose of _____ testing is to provide information about students' knowledge in various areas, usually after a specific part of the curriculum has been covered.

    A. achievement   B. proficiency   C. diagnostic   D. research

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