ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2018

Ph.D. 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. The primary sources of data that can be considered as the backbone of historical research are _____ .

   A. Books and records
   C. Coins and seals

   B. Books and seals
   D. Paintings and monuments

2. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

   A. Objectives of the research are stated in the first chapter of the thesis.
   B. A researcher needs to possess analytical ability.
   C. Variability is the source of the problem.
   D. Methodology is not an integral part of research.

3. Deductive argument involves _____ .

   A. sufficient evidence
   C. seeing logical relations

   B. critical thinking
   D. repeated observation

4. Inductive reasoning is based on or presupposes _____ .

   A. uniformity of nature
   C. unity of nature

   B. the belief that God created the world
   D. laws of nature

5. Typically, in _____ research, participants' eye movements are recorded as they read or watch something on a screen.

   A. Sociolinguistic
   C. Psycholinguistic

   B. Biolinguistic
   D. Ethnolinguistic

6. Which one of the following instruments is used in pragmatics research to collect the data in order to elicit responses to previous segments of discourse?

   A. Discourse Analysis task
   C. Reverse Discourse Completion task

   B. Discourse Completion task
   D. Reverse Discourse Analysis task

7. The degree of similarity between a research study and the real life situations is known by _____ .

   A. Internal validity
   C. Ecological validity

   B. External validity
   D. Environmental validity

8. Which of the following is associated with the term 'phenomenology' in research?

   A. Qualitative research
   C. Correlational study

   B. Analysis of variance
   D. Probability sampling

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9. Which one of the following phrases is not relevant to a description of 'research as a process'?

A. Systematic activity   B. Subjectivity
C. Trial and error   D. Problem solving

10. Experimental research method involves _____.

A. verifying a hypothesis   B. deriving inferences
C. no control on variable   D. qualitative outcome

11. _____ is a family of statistical procedures that encompasses almost all quantitative techniques employed in Applied Linguistics.

A. Bayesian Model   B. N-gram Model
C. Regression Model   D. General Linear Model

12. The qualitative research method in which a considerable amount of time is spent to gain a comprehensive understanding of the social context and the individuals forms a part of study in _____.

A. Documentation   B. Ethnography
C. Anthropology   D. Sociology

13. The objectivity of the research can be enhanced by _____.

A. reliability, evidence of bias and impartiality
B. validity, evidence of bias and reliability
C. reliability, impartiality and validity
D. impartiality, reliability, evidence of bias and validity

14. In language documentation research, the idea that consultants have the right to know where and for what purpose the data they provide will be put to use is also known as _____.

A. Informed consent   B. Informed dissent
C. Confirmed consent   D. Confirmed dissent

15. The study conducted before the main research study in order to ensure that research instruments and procedures work as intended is called as _____.

A. Hypothesis testing   B. Field study
C. Field survey   D. Pilot study

16. One among the following is an example of behavioural techniques.

A. fMRI   B. PET   C. Eye-tracking   D. MEG

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17. The research paradigm characterized by the recognition of the existence of multiple and socially built (or constructed) realities is called _____.

A. Structuralism
C. Empiricism
B. Post-structuralism
D. Constructivism

18. "Acquisition of a paradigm and of the more esoteric type of research it permits is a sign of _____ in the development of any given scientific field." (Kuhn, 1962)

A. crisis   B. maturity   C. advancement   D. degeneration

19. A scientific paradigm gains its status because it is more successful than its competitors in solving _____ that the group of practitioners has come to recognize as acute.

A. all the problems
C. a few problems
B. existing problems
D. defects in the field

20. A new paradigm is not the extension of the old paradigm; it is the _____.

A. nullification of the old paradigm
B. replication of the existing paradigm in another field
C. reconstruction of the old paradigm
D. reconstruction of the field from new fundamentals

21. Anomaly appears only against the background provided by the paradigm. That is, _____.

A. the more precise and far-reaching a paradigm is, the more sensitive an indicator it provides of anomaly
B. the more precise and far-reaching a paradigm is, the more it paves way for a paradigm change
C. the more precise and far-reaching a paradigm is, the more anomalies it gives rise to
D. None of the above

22. Within the historical comparative reconstruction methodology, Morphological reconstruction is based on_____:

A. basic vocabulary and inflectional morphology
B. cross-linguistic vocabulary
C. inflectional and derivational morphology
D. onomatopoeia and semantic similarity

23. The inverted-Y model represents the organization of syntactic modules in _____.

A. Syntactic Structures
C. Lectures on Government and Binding
B. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax
D. The Minimalist Program

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24. Which one of the following non-linear theories in phonology addresses the issues in tonal representation:

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

25. In language acquisition research, MLU stands for _____.

    A. Median Length of Utterance   B. Mean Length of Utterance
    C. Mean of Length of Utterance   D. Median of Length of Utterance

26. The two models popular for sentence parsing and ambiguity resolution are _____.

    A. Parallel processing and ambiguity-disambiguity view
    B. Garden path and parallel processing
    C. Garden path and late closure
    D. Garden path and constraint based

27. The language teaching Method based on the following tenets: 'The teacher's role is central, the explanations are provided in mother tongue, meta language is used for grammatical notions, grammar exercises are practiced and the notions are learnt deductively' is _____ method.

    A. Grammar Translation   B. Direct   C. Audio-lingual   D. Natural

28. A classification of languages from a morphological point of view is proposed by _____.

    A. Joseph H. Greenberg   B. Wilhelm von Humboldt
    C. Leonard Bloomfield   D. Robert. M. W. Dixon

29. The first step of research includes _____.

    A. testing the hypothesis   B. selecting a methodology
    C. drawing the conclusions   D. identifying a problem

30. The variables based on _____ cannot be expressed in quantitative terms.

    A. socio-economic status   B. marital status
    C. gender   D. professional aptitude

31. A prediction made with respect to the outcome of a research study is spelt out in the _____.

    A. research proposal   B. research hypothesis
    C. research synopsis   D. research abstract

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32. _____ is a measure of lexical diversity or complexity.

   A. Token-Token ratio
   B. Token-Type ratio
   C. Type-Token ratio
   D. Type-Type ratio

33. "The relation between a sequence of words and its phonetic realization ... is highly variable. A speaker may choose to pronounce carefully ... or take short cuts. Articulatory short cuts are sometimes known as _____." (The IPA,1999)

   A. phonemic reduction
   B. phonetic miscalculation
   C. phonetic reduction
   D. phonetic explicitness

34. The two organizations that are responsible for drawing up computer character sets for all world languages are _____.

   A. ISCII Consortium and ISO
   B. ASCII Consortium and ISO
   C. ASCII Consortium and UNICODE
   D. UNICODE Consortium and ISO

35. Select the list that presents the most appropriate order of the relevance of language to the economy:

   i.   The effect of language on various fields of economic activity;
   ii.   Involvement of one or more languages in the economic activities in a society;
   iii. The existence of specific modes of expressions relating to economics;
   iv.   Language is not only social but deeply rooted in the society in the practice of economic activity;
   v.   Language Identity is a Symbol of Power;

   A. v, i, ii, iii, iv   B. iv, ii, i, iii, v   C. iii, v, i, ii, iii   D. ii, iv, iii, i, v

36. The most appropriate answer to the question, 'Why are certain languages better preserved than others?' is _____.

   A. Languages of religion
   B. Languages of great literature
   C. Languages of economic activity
   D. Language of effective communication

37. The hypothesis that people's thoughts are *determined* by the categories available to them in their language is known as _____.

   A. Linguistic relativism
   B. Whorfian hypothesis
   C. Regression hypothesis
   D. Regularity hypothesis

38. The process whereby a word from one language is adapted to the phonetic and grammatical system of the other language is called _____.

   A. Borrowing   B. Blending   C. Adapatation   D. Transfer

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39. When technical texts across languages are adapted and tailored to meet the local requirements it involves the process of _____.

   A. Nativization   B. Localization   C. Adaptation   D. Internalization

40. The hypothesis that proposes distinction between learning and acquisition is proposed by _____.

   A. Selinker   B. Piaget   C. Krashen   D. Burt

PART-B
Applied Linguistics (40 Marks)

41. With the shift in theoretical background from structuralist to generative school of thought, Historical linguistics viewed language change as _____.

   A. Sounds change   B. Phonemes change
   C. Rules change   D. Paradigm change

42. A separate linguistic system that is fairly autonomous and different from both the learner's 'native language' (NL) and the 'target language' (TL) being learned, but linked to both NL and TL is _____.

   A. Intralanguage   B. Metalanguage
   C. Transitional language D. Interlanguage

43. _____ can be characterized as one's ability to use knowledge of grammar appropriately in social contexts of use.

   A. Linguistic Competence   B. Strategic Competence
   C. Communicative Competence   D. Bilateral Competence

44. The language planning that involves the allocation or reallocation of a language or variety to various functional domains within a society, thereby affecting the standing of a language is called _____ Planning.

   A. Corpus   B. Status   C. Acquisition   D. Functional

45. Irregular morphology and Base modification are best accounted for by _____ model of morphology.

   A. item and arrangement   B. item and process
   C. word and paradigm   D. word and inflection

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46. Compounds like *slum clearance* in which the first nominal component is in a quasi-syntactic relationship, usually that of a direct object to the verbal element in the second component are called _____ compounds.

    A. Analytic   B. Synthetic   C. Semantic   D. Exocentric

47. In many countries, modernisation, industrialisation and urbanization often lead to bilingualism in a vernacular language and a more widespread regional language associated with the economy. This may eventually result in _____.

    A. Language Shift   B. Language Sustenance
    C. Language Maintenance   D. Language Growth

48. Verbs like sleep, eat and read are examples of _____.

    A. Duratives   B. Resultatives   C. Semelfactives   D. All the above

49. The statement, "you can use my car" is _____.

    A. Epistemic modality   B. Deontic modality
    C. Both (a) and (b)   D. Neither (a) nor (b)

50. _____ is a concept that explains the relationship between two specific syntactic/linguistic items regarding interpretation within the same sentence or discourse.

    A. Anaphora   B. Cataphora
    C. Long distance anaphor   D. Antecedent binding

51. Procrastinate is the stipulation that all processes are delayed _____.

    A. until the relevant material is sent off to LF and PF
    B. for as long as possible
    C. until a structure is ready to be sent to LF
    D. till the point where derivations split to PF and LF

52. Fundamental to the Minimalist Program is the assumption that each lexical item contains three types of features: _____.

    A. Semantic, Morphological and Syntactic
    B. Semantic, Phonological and Formal
    C. Semantic, Phonological and Morphological
    D. Pragmatic, Phonological and Formal

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53. Linear ordering, according to Kayne (1994) has three defining properties: _____.

   A. It is transitive, it is total and it is linear
   B. It is transitive, it is total and it is asymmetric
   C. It is transitive, it is total and it is antisymmetric
   D. It is transitive, it is linear and it is antisymmetric

54. Assertion I: Truth-functional implication is usually called the material implication.
   Assertion II. Truth-functional implication is only false if its antecedent is true and its consequent false.

   A. Assertion I is true, II is false   B. Assertion I is false, II is true
   C. Both assertions are true   D. The two assertions are contradictory

55. Use of a language for a specific or common purpose in any given community is chiefly decided by its role in _____.

   A. the economic activity   B. cultural background
   C. virulent literature   D. classical status

56. _____ is a concept in semantics which is used to refer to semantic relations in which expressions belonging to the same semantic dimension (e.g. colors, days of the week, numbers) have different lexical stems.

   A. Hyponymy   B. Synonymy   C. Troponymy   D. Heteronymy

57. _____ is a type of language change in which some forms are changed merely to make them look more like other forms.

   A. Analogy   B. Haplology   C. Metathesis   D. Borrowing

58. _____ is a special type of dissimilation in which a syllable within a word disappears before or after a phonetically similar or the same syllable.

   A. Gemination   B. Sandhi   C. Haplology   D. None of the above

59. The observation that _____ is called the Sturtevant's paradox.

   A. sound change is irregular and causes regularity but analogy is irregular and causes regularity;
   B. sound change is regular and causes irregularity but analogy is irregular and causes regularity;
   C. sound change is regular and causes regularity but analogy is irregular and causes irregularity;
   D. sound change is irregular and causes regularity and analogy is regular and causes irregularity;

60. That sound laws suffer no exceptions is based on the principle of _____.

A. Sporadicity   B. Analogy   C. Reconstruction   D. Regularity

61. _____ is the term designate introduced by Bickerton (1975) to refer to the local variety of standard English found in creole societies.

A. Acrolect   B. Basilect   C. Mesolect   D. Ideolect

62. We can understand the speech of an individual even when s/he is chewing betel/gutkha, or when s/he speaks with a distorted voice or deliberate nasalization and even when s/he speaks with a finger/pen in the mouth. This is because speech has a property known as _____.

A. Reflex loop   B. Compensatory effect
C. Proprioception   D. Perception

63. Constructions like *Generative Grammarian* in which the semantic and morphological, phonological structures do not correspond to each other is a case of _____.

A. observer's paradox   B. bracketing paradox
C. semantic paradox   D. compounding paradox

64. Noticeable deviations from adult grammar of a native speaker which reflect the competence of the learner are _____.

A. mistakes   B. mismatches   C. gaps   D. errors

65. _____ is a term referring to an acquired impairment or disorder of oral and written expression.

A. Agraphia   B. Agrammatism   C. Alexia   D. Aphasia

66. Constructions realized by non-finite verbal forms found in most of the Indian languages parallel to relative clauses of English are known as _____.

A. relational verbs   B. linking verbs
C. pronominalized verbs   D. participial verbs

67. _____ Hypothesis is based on the observation that second language rules are acquired in a fixed way, pre-established, determined by innate mechanisms and not by linguistic complexity or explicit teaching.

A. Acquisition   B. Natural Order
C. Learning vs. Acquisition   D. Input

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68. Synthetic syllabus is one in which the different language items are taught step by step. Therefore, _____ syllabus belongs to this type.

A. notional functional
B. structural-grammatical
C. task based
D. situational

69. A model which can both generate and recognize all and only the strings of a formal language acts as a _____ of the formal language.

A. model
B. definition
C. computation
D. generator

70. In computational modelling, _____ can recognize a string but do not give the internal structures.

A. Turing machines
B. finite state automaton
C. finite state transducers
D. pushdown automaton

71. In a regular expression, _____ matches 'any non-alphabetic character at the beginning'.

A. /[A-z]/
B. /[^A-z]/
C. /^[A-z]/
D. /^[^A-z]/

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

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

73. Which one of the following deep learning approaches to machine translation currently employed by google translate:

A. Statistical approach
B. Neural Network approach
C. Rule-based approach
D. Corpus-based approach

74. The meaning that is communicated by the way in which a message is organized in terms of order and emphasis is called _____ meaning.

A. Denotative
B. Connotative
C. Thematic
D. Sociative

75. The corpus that is enhanced with various kinds of linguistic information is called _____ corpus.

A. historical
B. raw
C. learner
D. annotated

76. _____ corpus is a corpus that grows regularly reflecting language changes.

A. Monitor
B. Learner
C. Historical
D. Annotated

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77. What is the name of the process whereby a dominant linguistic pattern in a language functions as a model to reduce variation: _____.

A. Semantic change
C. Analogical change

B. Diachronic change
D. Sound change

78. In comparative philology, _____ is a term used to refer to deletion of the final element in a word.

A. Syncope   B. Apocope   C. Aphaeresis   D. Metathesis

79. **Match items in column A with those in column B and choose an answer each from the given codes.**

A	B
(a) Lexical Functional Grammar	(i) Davy Temperley and Daniel Sleator
(b) Link Grammar	(ii) Carl Pollard and Ivan Sag
(c) Head Driven Phrase Structure Grammar	(iii) Joan Bresnan and Ron Kaplan
(d) Tree Adjoining Grammar	(iv) Aravind K. Joshi

Codes:

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

80. Greenberg's Universal which states that 'All languages have pronominal categories involving at least three persons and two numbers' is one of _____ Universals.

A. Absolute   B. Implicational   C. Formal   D. Substantative

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