

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION - 2022

Ph.D. APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Hall Ticket Number

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATE

- i) Write your 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 no negative marking.
- iii) Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
- iv) Handover the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination to the Invigilator.
- v) No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself / space provided at the end of the booklet.
- vi) The question paper contains **9 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.

B-15

PART - A
Research Methodology

1. Which of the following is not true about 'longitudinal studies'?
 - A. It allows researchers to look at changes over time.
 - B. Participants tend to drop out over time
 - C. Longitudinal studies can be expensive.
 - D. It is less expensive due to the time period it takes.

2. Assertion 1: Random sampling entails selecting study participants in such a way that each member of the population has an equal chance of being chosen.
 Assertion 2: Judgement sampling involves identifying the types of speakers on the spot and then obtaining a certain number of each type of speaker.
 - A. Both assertions are True
 - B. Assertion 1 is True, Assertion 2 is False
 - C. Assertion 1 is False, Assertion 2 is True
 - D. Both assertions are False

3. _____ hypothesis is a methodological construct in sociolinguistics whereby language change is studied by comparing the speech of individuals of different ages.
 - A. Apparent time
 - B. Real time
 - C. Exponential time
 - D. Phantom time

4. _____ is the proponent of audio-design approach in Sociolinguistic fieldwork.
 - A. Natalie Schilling
 - B. Alan Bell
 - C. Ronald Wardhaugh
 - D. Miriam Meherhoff

5. _____ interviews have certain specific questions that are asked of all participants but also allow the interviewer freedom to probe the respondent based on his or her specific answers.
 - A. Structured
 - B. Semi-structured
 - C. Unstructured
 - D. Closed-ended

6. Statement 1: *Language surveys* investigate what languages are spoken in a specific area, the sociolinguistic profiles of ethnic minorities, and in what domains certain varieties are spoken.
 Statement 2: *Regional variation surveys* investigate dialectal variation.
 Statement 3: *Surveys of language use* explore the use of particular words and phrases in research that is not of a dialectological nature.
 Statement 4: *Language attitude and perception studies* probe whether a set of sentences or constructions are deemed grammatical.
 - A. Statements 1, 2, 4 are True
 - B. Statements 2, 3, 4 are True
 - C. Statements 1, 2, 3 are True
 - D. Statements 1, 3, 4 are True

7. Statement 1: *Sampling by theme* is useful for selecting data from discussion forums or other thematically organized streams of online discourse.
 Statement 2: *Sampling by time* is necessary for any kind of longitudinal analysis.
 Statement 3: *Sampling by phenomenon* focuses on particular features or patterns of language use.
 Statement 4: *Sampling by convenience* means selecting 'whatever data are available'.

- A. Statements 1, 2, 3, 4 are True
 B. Statements 2, 3, 4 are True and 4 is False
 C. Statements 1, 2 are True and 3, 4 is False
 D. Statements 1, 2, 3, 4 are False.
8. _____ is a method in which there are pairs of stimuli that are produced by the same person but that vary in some domain.
 A. Verbal Guise Test
 B. Matched Guise Technique
 C. Participant Observation
 D. Interview
9. _____ is considered as the father of 'empiricism'.
 A. Francis Bacon
 B. William Whewell
 C. Sigmund Freud
 D. Alfred Adler
10. The principle of 'falsifiability' was proposed by _____.
 A. Rene Descartes
 B. Karl Popper
 C. Fritjof Capra
 D. Thomas Kuhn
11. CASI means _____.
 A. Corpus Assisted Sample Interview
 B. Corpus Assisted Self Interview
 C. Computer Assisted Sample Interview
 D. Computer Assisted Self Interview
12. _____ is a form of self-narrative that places the self within the social context.
 A. Ethnography
 B. Autoethnology
 C. Ethnology
 D. Autoethnography
13. A test procedure for testing three or more independent samples for homogeneity of variances before using an analysis of variance procedure is called as _____.
 A. Ansari-Bradley test
 B. A priori test
 C. A posteriori test
 D. Bartlett's test
14. A test which is employed to compare the distribution of frequency counts across different populations is called _____.
 A. Chi-square test for homogeneity
 B. Chi-square test of independence
 C. Chi-square goodness-of-fit test
 D. Fisher's exact probability test
15. _____ is the founding father of ethnomethodology.
 A. Auguste Comte
 B. John Gumperz
 C. Harold Garfinkel
 D. Bernard Comrie
16. Match the items in List-A with List-B. Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List A | List B |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count | (i) Discourse analysis |
| (b) Biber Tagger | (ii) Sentiment analysis |
| (c) GitLab | (iii) multidimensional analysis |
| (d) Coh-Metrix | (iv) Software composition analysis |

Codes:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- * A. (ii) (iii) (iv) (i) B. (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
C. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii) D. (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
17. In research methodology, a theoretical perspective that embodies “a certain way of understanding” is called _____
A. Epistemology B. Ontology C. Psychology D. Philosophy
18. In quantitative research, which variable can a researcher manipulate?
A. Independent variable B. Observation
C. Dependent variable D. Discrete variable
19. What is the inescapable fact that speakers are more aware of what they are saying and how they are talking as soon as you begin recording them?
* A. Participant observation B. Transferability
C. Confirmability D. Observer’s paradox
20. Arrange the following five key stages in empirical research in a sequence in Applied Linguistics:
1. Thinking Stage 2. Collecting Stage 3. Designing Stage
4. Analyzing Stage 5. Disseminating Stage
Code:
A. 1, 3, 2, 5, 4 B. 1, 3, 2, 4, 5 C. 3, 1, 2, 5, 4 D. 3, 1, 2, 4, 5
21. _____ is an experimental type of study in which respondents are assigned to the experimental and control group “naturally.”
* A. Cross-sectional study B. Experimental group study
C. Quasi-experimental study D. Panel design
22. Which type of sampling is based on the selection according to certain criteria, e.g., we decide to choose every second or every fifth name in a phone book without paying attention to whom we select:
A. Random Sampling B. Systematic Sampling
C. Snowball Sampling D. Stratified Random Sampling
23. Which sample method focuses on the study of some pre-existing social group rather than individual speaker:
* A. Social network sampling B. Probabilistic Sampling
C. Clustering sampling D. Convenience sampling
24. The split-half method is used as a test of _____.
A. External validity B. Stability
C. Internal reliability D. Inter-observer consistency
25. Which of the following is priorly required in order to pursue the research?
A. Developing a research design
B. Deciding about the data analysis procedure
C. Formulating a research hypothesis
* D. Formulating a research question
26. ‘Formulation of Hypothesis’ is followed by _____, in the process of conducting

- research.
- A. Statement of Objectives B. Analysis of Data
C. Selection of Research Tools D. Collection of Data
27. The research design 'Survey' is a _____ study.
A. Descriptive B. Fact finding C. Analytical D. Systematic
28. The questionnaire in which only two alternatives are possible is called as _____.
A. Multiple choice questions B. Open ended questions
C. Structured questions D. Dichotomous questions
29. _____ study identifies the causes of a problem and possible solutions to a problem.
A. Diagnostic B. Field C. Action D. Pilot
30. The primary purpose of a survey is to _____.
A. Description B. Evaluation
C. Patron D. Provide Information
31. _____ technique is generally followed when the population is finite.
A. Systematic Sampling Technique B. Purposive Sampling Technique
C. Area Sampling Technique D. None of the above
32. In which of the following methods of research, hypotheses are usually implied rather than being explicit?
A. Descriptive survey method B. Historical method
C. Experimental method D. Ex-post facto method
33. _____ is useful for showing trends or changes over time.
A. Pie Chart B. Column Chart C. Line Chart D. Dot Graph
34. Identify the features of qualitative research from the following:
1. Research becomes immersed in the situation present of past
2. Research is detached from the study to avoid bias
3. It develops context-bound generalizations
4. It is based on logical positivist philosophy
5. It uses an emergent research design
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A. (1), (2) and (3) only B. (2), (3) and (4) only
C. (1), (3) and (5) only D. (3), (4) and (5) only
35. The time-frame in which a study explore a situation or problem is also called the _____.
A. Reference period B. Age
C. Longitudinal D. Retrospective time

PART – B

13-15

APPLIED LINGUISTICS

36. What does the IPA symbol /ʁ/ stands for _____.
- A. Voiceless Glottal stop B. Voiced Glottal stop
C. Voiceless Pharyngeal fricative D. Voiced Pharyngeal fricative
37. Select the correct order of occurrence of the following Phonological theories:
- A. Generative Phonology
B. Structural Phonology
C. Constraints based Phonology/Optimality Theory
D. Auto Segmental Phonology
38. Which one of the following is known as 'velaric ingressive' sounds ?
- A. Ejectives B. Implosives C. Clicks D. Pulmonic
39. Identify the theory that was proposed by John Goldsmith to address the issue of tone.
- A. Generative Phonology B. Lexical Phonology
C. Constraints based Phonology D. Auto Segmental Phonology
40. Which of the following is not an obstruent?
- A. Fricative B. Plosive C. Affricate D. Glide
41. A bottom-up parser generates _____.
- (i) Right most derivation (ii) Right most derivation in reverse
(iii) Left most derivation in reverse (iv) Left most derivation
- Code:
- A. Only (i) is correct B. Only (ii) is correct
C. (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct D. All are correct
42. A computational model that consists of a distributed network of simple processing units, designed to be trained from the data is _____.
- A. Neural Network model B. Statistical model
C. Data-driven model D. Rule-based model
43. Which of the following component(s) was/were not given much attention in linear Phonology?
- A. Phonological Rules and their representation
B. Auditory aspects of speech sounds
C. Articulatory aspects of speech sounds
D. Distinctive Features
44. A computational study that targets to find opinions, identify the sentiments they express, and then classify their polarity is called _____.
- A. Opinion mining B. Information retrieval
C. Dialogue opinion D. Sentiment dialogue
45. Terms, condition, stimulus, reinforcement, and response are associated with _____.

- A. Cognitivism B. Structuralism C. Behaviorism D. Generativism
46. Filler items in experimental research are part of the stimuli.
A. True B. False C. Partially True D. Partially False
47. In which of the following pairs, a participant is expected to be slower in making a decision of some psycholinguistic processing study:
A. Corona-distance B. Nurse-lesson
C. Teacher-classroom D. Driver-license
48. "Attention" in cognitive studies is a _____.
A. linguistic variable
B. extralinguistic variable
C. both linguistic and extralinguistic variable
D. attentive variable
49. A more accurate view of language change is _____.
A. sudden B. gradual C. sudden and gradual D. lexically diffused
50. _____ is considered to be a strong proponent of Generative Morphology.
A. Eugene Nida B. Noam Chomsky
C. Mark Aronoff D. Leonard Bloomfield
51. Match the items in:
- | Column - I | Column - II |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Understanding semantics | (i) M.Haspelmath & Andrea D.Sims |
| b) Understanding phonology | (ii) Maggie Tallman |
| c) Understanding morphology | (iii) C.Gussenhoven & Haike Jacobs |
| d) Understanding syntax | (iv) Sebastian Lobner |
- Codes:
(a) (b) (c) (d)
A. (ii) (iii) (iv) (i) B. (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
C. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii) D. (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
52. Match the items in:
- | Column - I | Column - II |
|--|----------------------|
| a) Linguistic Fieldwork: A Student Guide | (i) Bert Vaux |
| b) Linguistic Field Methods | (ii) Robins Burling |
| c) Field Linguistics | (iii) Daniel Everett |
| d) Learning a Field Language | (iv) Terry Crowley |
- Codes:
(a) (b) (c) (d)
A. (ii) (iii) (iv) (i) B. (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
C. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii) D. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
53. Assertion 1: The meaning of a complex expression is determined by the lexical meanings of its components, their grammatical meanings and the syntactic structure of the whole.
Assertion 2: The process by which we calculate the meaning of a sentence is called composition, and the resulting meaning is known as compositional meaning.
A. Both assertions are True

- B. Assertion 1 is True, Assertion 2 is False
 C. Assertion 1 is False, Assertion 2 is True
 D. Both assertions are False
54. The form of a word carries grammatical meaning, if _____.
 (i) in the given construction alternative forms are admissible
 (ii) different forms yield different meanings
 (iii) the form chosen does not have a neutral meaning.
- A. (i), (ii), (iii) are True
 B. (i), (ii) are True
 C. (i), (iii) are False
 D. (i) (ii), (iii) are False
55. Match the items in:
- | Column - I | Column - II |
|---|-------------------------|
| a) The phonemic principle | (i) Einar Haugen |
| b) Morpheme alternants in linguistic analysis | (ii) Morris Swadesh |
| c) A system of descriptive phonology | (iii) Zellig S. Harris |
| d) Directions in modern linguistics | (iv) Charles F. Hockett |
- Codes:
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
 A. (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
 B. (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
 C. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
 D. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
56. The classic research article entitled 'Nuclear structures in linguistics' is written by:
 A. Samuel E. Martin
 B. Charles F. Hockett
 C. Richard S. Pittman
 D. Rulon S. Wells
57. The seminal article entitled 'The principal step in comparative grammar' is written by:
 A. W. Freeman Twaddell
 B. Henry M. Hoenigswald
 C. Floyd D. Lounsbury
 D. William G. Moulton
58. Identify the odd one out:
 A. Grierson's Linguistic survey of India
 B. Wenker's survey of German dialects
 C. Guillerion's survey of French dialects
 D. Jaberg and Jud's survey of Italian dialects
59. Identify the odd one out:
 A. Ferguson's study of Diglossia
 B. Trudgill's study of Norwich
 C. Cedegren's study of Panama
 D. Macaulay's study of Glasgow
60. _____ devised 'Sociolinguistic interview' method.
 A. Natalie Schilling
 B. Peter Austin
 C. William Labov
 D. Julia Sallabank
61. _____ is a free open-source software program used for sound editing, analysis and recording.
 A. WeSay
 B. FLEx
 C. Praat
 D. SayMore
62. Identify the decade that is the declared as the Decade of indigenous languages.

- A. 2019-2029 B. 2020-2030 C. 2021-2031 D. 2022-2032
63. The Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (EGIDS) was developed by:
 A. Milroy & Milroy B. Lewis & Simons
 C. Bell & Hymes D. Wardhaugh & Radford
64. The Leipzig Glossing Rules have been developed jointly by:
 A. Wardhaugh, Lehmann & Croft B. Haspelmath, Sneddon & Fortescue
 C. Comrie, Haspelmath & Bickel D. Sproad, Comrie & Haspelmath
65. Statement 1: Interlinear glosses are left-aligned vertically, word by word.
 Statement 2: Segmentable morphemes are separated by hyphens, both in the example and in the gloss.
 Statement 3: If morphologically bound elements constitute identical prosodic or phonological words, a hyphen and a single space may be used together in the object language.
 Statement 4: Grammatical morphemes are generally rendered by abbreviated grammatical category labels, printed in lower case letters.
 A. Statements 1, 2, 3 are True, 4 is False
 B. Statements 1, 2 are True, 3, 4 are False
 C. Statements 1, 2 are False, 3, 4 are True
 D. Statements 1, 2, 3 are False and 4 is True
66. _____ is a form of self-narrative that places the self within the social context.
 A. Ethnography B. Autoethnology
 C. Ethnology D. Autoethnography
67. Modern variationist sociolinguistics is attested to:
 A. Peter Trudgill B. Joshua Fishman
 C. William Labov D. Dell Hymes
68. Which of the following theories interprets language as networks of interlocking options?
 A. Structural B. Formal C. Systemic D. Pragmatic
69. 'A text is a semantic unit, not a grammatical one'. Who is the author of the statement?
 A. M.I.M. Matthiessen B. M.A.K. Halliday
 C. Ruqaiya Hasan D. J. R. Firth
70. Identify the linguist who has contributed the term 'context of culture'.
 A. Malinowski B. Boas C. Sapir D. Whorf

University of Hyderabad
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: CALTS
Subject : APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	D	26	C	51	C
2	B	27	B	52	D
3	A	28	D	53	A
4	B	29	A	54	A
5	B	30	D	55	A
6	C	31	A	56	C
7	A	32	B	57	B
8	B	33	C	58	A
9	A	34	C	59	A
10	B	35	A	60	C
11	C	36	D	61	C
12	D	37	A	62	D
13	D	38	C	63	B
14	A	39	D	64	C
15	C	40	D	65	B
16	A	41	B	66	D
17	A	42	A	67	C
18	A	43	C	68	C
19	D	44	A	69	B
20	B	45	C	70	A
21	C	46	A		
22	B	47	B		
23	A	48	B		
24	C	49	B		
25	D	50	C		

Note/Remarks : Question Numbers 7 and 37 if attempted marks may be awarded as there is a typo error .


22.11.22
Signature

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