

**UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – JUNE 2011
Ph.D., APPLIED LINGUISTICS**

Time: 2 Hours

Marks : 75

Hall Ticket No:

Code NO: X - 68

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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. A finite state machine must have-----
 - A. Exactly one initial state
 - B. One or more initial states
 - C. More than one final states
 - D. Exactly one final state

2. An indexed grammar has greater generative capacity than a-----
 - A. Context-sensitive grammar
 - B. Turing machine
 - C. Context-free grammar
 - D. Transformational grammar

3. The statement " Mother tongue interference causes major problems in learning the grammatical structure of a second language" is _____
 - A. entirely true.
 - B. partially true.
 - C. not at all true.
 - D. mostly true.

4. Which of the following languages is known to be beyond the generative capacity of context-free grammars?
 - A. English
 - B. Telugu
 - C. French
 - D. Swiss German

5. Which of the following is not a machine translation system?
 - A. SYSTRAN
 - B. UNITRAN
 - C. FORTRAN
 - D. CANDIDE

6. _____ is the author of " Closing statements: Linguistics and Poetics"
 - A. J.Mukarovsky
 - B. M.Halle
 - C. R.Jakobson
 - D. L.Bloomfield

7. _____ proposed the concept "a test for testing"
- A. D.Nunan
 - B. R.Lado
 - C. H.Widdowson
 - D. A.Davies
- 8.. _____ first made a distinction between learning and acquisition.
- A. S.Pit Corder
 - B. C.C.Fries
 - C. B.F.Skinner
 - D. S.Krashen
9. The Input Hypothesis is associated with _____
- A. R. Lado
 - B. N.Chomsky
 - C. S.Krashen
 - D. C.F.Hockett

For each of the following ungrammatical sentences, select the rule, principle, generalization or module of grammar that accounts for its ungrammaticality:

10. *Anand_i thinks Sheila likes himself_i.
- A. Principle A of Binding Theory
 - B. Principle C of Binding Theory
 - C. Subjacency
 - D. The Bijection Principle
11. *Anand thinks Sheila_i likes her_i.
- A. Principle A of Binding Theory
 - B. Principle B of Binding Theory
 - C. Principle C of the Binding Theory
 - D. The A-over-A Condition
- 12 *Who_i does he_j like?
- A. Principle A of Binding Theory
 - B. Principle B of Binding Theory
 - C. Principle C of the Binding Theory
 - D. The Bijection Principle

13. *I think John to be clever
- A. Theta theory
 - B. Principle B of Binding Theory
 - C. Case theory
 - D. ECP
14. *Is easy to please John.
- A. The Specified Subject Condition
 - B. Theta theory
 - C. The Extended Projection Principle
 - D. The A-over-A Condition
15. *I smiled a cat.
- A. Case theory
 - B. Theta theory
 - C. Binding Theory
 - D. Subjacency
16. *John was killed Bill.
- A. Burzio's generalization
 - B. The Extended Projection Principle
 - C. Binding Theory
 - D. Subjacency
17. *Who do you think that likes Mary?
- A. Case theory
 - B. Theta theory
 - C. The EPP
 - D. The ECP
18. *Who do you think Mary likes John and?
- A. Complex NP Constraint
 - B. Coordinate structure constraint
 - C. Burzio's Generalization
 - D. Weak Crossover

19. *Who do you know when Bill saw?.

- A. *That*-trace filter
- B. Doubly filled COMP
- C. Tensed-S Condition
- D. The Theta Criterion

For each of the following sentences, indicate the part of speech to which the underlined word belongs

20. Flying planes are dangerous.

- A. Gerund
- B. Participle
- C. Adverb
- D. Determiner

21. Chomsky is a very clever linguist.

- A. Adjective
- B. Preposition
- C. Adverb
- D. Conjunction

22. I like linguistics but not geography

- A. Preposition
- B. Conjunction
- C. Gerund
- D. Interjection

23. I know that Vishal is taller than Vivek.

- A. Demonstrative
- B. Adjective
- C. Determiner
- D. Complementizer

24. I want to study linguistics.

- A. Preposition
- B. Conjunction
- C. Inflection (INFL)
- A. Verb

25. I will be studying linguistics.
- A. Main verb
 - B. Modal auxiliary
 - C. Adverb
 - D. Tense
26. In formal semantics generalized quantifiers are used to represent denotations of ---
- A. Verb phrases
 - B. Noun phrases
 - C. Clauses
 - D. Determiners
27. The extensions of intransitive verbs can be modelled as -----
- A. Sets of entities
 - B. Sets of pairs of entities
 - C. Sets of entities
 - D. Sets of indexes
28. The extensions of transitive verbs can be modelled as-----
- A. Sets of entities
 - B. Sets of sets of entities
 - C. Sets of indexes
 - D. Sets of possible worlds
29. Quantifiers like many justify the need for
- A. Unrestricted quantification
 - B. Function composition
 - C. Restricted quantification
 - D. Schoenfinkelization
30. 'Home' in the sentence 'He is going home ' is a(n)_____
- A. Noun
 - B. Adjective
 - C. Adverb
 - D. None of the above
- 31 All natural language quantifiers are-----
- A. Conservative
 - B. Non-monotonic

- C. Monotone-increasing
- D. Monotone-decreasing

32. 'Help' represents a -----

- A. Sentence
- B. Utterance
- C. Proposition
- D. Contradiction

33. Meronymy is a relation of -----

- A. Inclusion
- B. Identity
- C. Incompatibility
- D. Divergence

34. ___ out of the following words is inherently a non referring expression.

- A. Almost
- B. Sun
- C. Boy
- D. Girl

35. _____ is an example of a performative verb.

- A. Flatter
- B. Amuse
- C. Apologize
- D. Laugh

36. 'My mother is a woman' is an example of a ___ sentence

- A. Synthetic
- B. Analytic
- C. Interrogative
- D. Imperative

37. ___ out of the following is an example of a stative verb

- A. Laugh
- B. Cry
- C. Know
- D. Blow

38. ___ out of the following contains the presupposition 'Mike broke the glass'.
- A. Did Mike break the glass?
 - B. I wonder how Mike broke the glass
 - C. It would be nice if Mike could break the glass.
 - D. Mike could not break the glass.
39. The sentences "My brother is a bachelor" and "My brother is an unmarried man" are examples of ___ sentences
- A. Synonymous
 - B. ambiguous
 - C. contradictions
 - D. entailment
40. ___ is a main proponent of the Prototype theory
- A. H.P Grice
 - B. Eleanor Rosch
 - C. Steven Pinker
 - D. James Pustejovsky
41. Aristotle's **modus ponens** is an argument in ___ steps
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. three
 - D. four
42. ___ is a striking example of context effects in language comprehension
- A. Phoneme restoration effect
 - B. Gardenpath effect
 - C. Categorical perception
 - D. Speech disfluency
43. The Wernicke's area is located in the ___ lobe of the brain.
- A. Frontal
 - B. Temporal
 - C. Parietal
 - D. Occipital

44. The Critical Period Hypothesis was proposed by ____
- A. Noam Chomsky
 - B. Steven Pinker
 - C. Ray Jackendoff
 - D. Eric Lenneberg
45. The ____ model of lexical access proposed by Forster in 1978 uses the analogy of a library.
- A. Logogen
 - B. Interactive Activation
 - C. McGurk
 - D. Serial Search
- 46.. When a speaker commits a speech error by saying 'leading list' when he intended to say 'reading list', it is an example of a(n) ____ error
- A. Anticipation
 - B. Substitution
 - C. Blend
 - D. Exchange
47. In lexical decision tasks, possible non words in a given language are recognized ____ than a not probable non - word
- A. Slower
 - B. Faster
 - C. Inaccurately
 - D. No effect
48. The psychologist B.F. Skinner is associated with-----
- A. Behaviourism
 - B. Mentalism
 - C. Cognitivism
 - D. Innatism
49. The movements of the eye ball during reading is known as -----
- A. primes
 - B. latencies
 - C. saccades
 - D. none of the above
50. Malapropism is a type of
- A. tip of the tongue phenomenon
 - B. speech error
 - C. telegraphic speech
 - D. aphasic speech

51. Phonological dyslexia arises by impairments to representations at the phonological level, rather than to grapheme-phoneme conversion. This is called the _____ hypothesis
- A. Grapheme Conversion
 - B. Mismatch
 - C. Semantic deficit
 - D. Phonological deficit.
52. The direction of structural case assignment is _____ in all languages.
- A. Universal
 - B. Parametric
 - C. Bi-directional
 - D. Inherent
53. A nominal anaphor cannot occur in _____ position.
- A. Direct object
 - B. Indirect object
 - C. Subject
 - D. Oblique object
54. Adjacency for case assignment is a requirement for _____
- A. All Indian languages
 - B. No Indian language
 - C. All human languages
 - D. Some Indian languages.
55. Expletive expressions are found in _____
- A. All Indian languages
 - B. Some Indian languages
 - C. All human languages
 - D. Some languages.
56. All dative predicates are _____
- A. Intransitive
 - B. Transitive
 - C. Ditransitive
 - D. Causative

57. Implicational typology was proposed by _____
- A. E.Sapir
 - B. Roman Jakobson
 - C. J.H.Greenberg
 - D. N.Chomsky
58. How many types of languages were listed by Greenberg in his word order Typology?
- A. 15
 - B. 29
 - C. 32
 - D. 24
59. The milestone paper of Greenberg on word order typologies was written in the year _____
- A. 1963
 - B. 1974
 - C. 1960
 - D. 1976
60. _____ is the inbuilt dictionary of an individual speaker of a language.
- A. Practical dictionary
 - B. Theoretical dictionary
 - C. Monolingual dictionary
 - D. Special dictionary.
61. The book entitled " Manual of Lexicography " is written by _____
- A. R.A.Singh
 - B. Uriel Weinreich
 - C. Ladislav Zugusta
 - D. S.M.Katre.
62. _____ are used to collect data on a tribal language.
- A. Literary works
 - B. Language Informants
 - C. Text books
 - D. Inscriptions
63. The phenonema where words with the same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings are called _____

- A. Hyponymy
- B. Synonymy
- C. Homonymy
- D. Polysemy

64. The first thesaurus in English language was compiled by _____

- A. Webster
- B. Collins
- C. Roget
- D. Johnson

65. 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.

66. In the word *oxen* the plural morpheme is:

- A. Grammatically conditioned.
- B. Lexically conditioned.
- C. Phonologically conditioned.
- D. None of the above.

67. In the words underlined below which one is not a nominalised expression?

- A. Clothing makes the man.
- B. That is an ancient building.
- C. The hole is gaping.
- D. The painting is Picassos.

68. In the word *Crows* 'Crow' is

- A. Both root and stem.
- B. Neither root nor stem.
- C. Only root and not stem.
- D. Only stem and not root.

69. For verbs like *Put* and *Cut* the past tense form is realised by:

- A. Empty morph.
- B. Zero allomorph.

- C. Surplus Morph.
- D. None of the above.

70. In a morphologically complex word:

- A. Inflection precedes derivation.
- B. Derivation precedes inflection.
- C. None of them precede each other.
- D. No relation exists between them.

71. The Lexical Phonology Morphology Model is proposed by:

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

72. The term ----- is used to refer to the set of all the inflected forms of a lexeme.

- A. Syntagm.
- B. Paradigm
- C. Derivation
- D. None of the above.

73. In English compounds are normally show stress:

- A. On the first word
- B. On the second word
- C. Both on first and second words
- D. On neither.

74. In *Item and Arrangement Model* a ----- is the basis of morphological analysis

- A. Word
- B. Morpheme
- C. Compound
- D. Phrase

75. ----- marks the beginning of Generative Morphology

- A. Syntactic Structures
- B. Remarks on Nominalization
- C. Word Formation in a Generative Grammar
- D. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax