

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2019

Ph.D. APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Time : 2 hours

Max. Marks : 70

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 35 Questions in each Part, printed in 11 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.

U-46

PART - A

Research Methodology (35 Marks)

1. What is the motivation behind doing research?
 - A. Desire to get a research degree
 - B. Desire to earn money
 - C. Desire to face the challenge in solving the unsolved problems
 - D. Desire to show one's knowledge to the society

2. What is the essential quality of a researcher?
 - A. Systematization or theorizing of knowledge
 - B. Reliance on observation and evidence
 - C. Spirit of free enquiry
 - D. All the above

3. _____ provides a systematic way to solve the research problem.
 - A. Research Methodology
 - B. Research Proposal
 - C. Literature Review
 - D. Empirical Evidence

4. _____ is a tentative statement of the relationship between two or more variables and its validity remains to be tested and becomes the basis for further investigation in research.
 - A. Conjecture
 - B. Objective of the study
 - C. Methodology
 - D. Hypothesis

5. The _____ hypothesis always predicts that there will be no differences between the groups being studied.
 - A. null
 - B. alternate
 - C. experimental
 - D. directional

6. _____ is a procedure through which a sample of participants is chosen from the population of interest in such a way that each member of the population has an equal probability of being selected to participate in the study.
 - A. Restricted selection
 - B. Random selection
 - C. Restricted assignment
 - D. Random assignment

7. Which of the following is the typical order of research proposal?
- Abstract, Aims and Objectives, Literature Review, Methodology, Description, References
 - Abstract, Aims and Objectives, Methodology, Description, Literature Review, References
 - Abstract, Aims and Objectives, Description, Literature Review, Methodology, References
 - Abstract, Aims and Objectives, Literature Review, Description, Methodology, References
8. In LSA style sheet, LSA stands for _____.
- Language Society of Africa
 - Linguistic Society of Asia
 - Linguistic Society of America
 - Language Society of Australia
9. Manuscripts in research are listed under _____.
- Primary sources
 - Elementary sources
 - Secondary sources
 - Peripheral sources
10. Footnotes in research report are used for _____ to the body of the text.
- identifying materials of immediate necessity
 - providing supplemental value
 - elucidating the point of view
 - formulating a possible finding
11. Researchers sometimes involve in undertaking field observation before doing main task. This process is called as _____.
- field survey
 - general survey
 - sample survey
 - pilot survey
12. The expression *op. cit* in footnote refers to _____.
- 'and the following'
 - 'in the place cited'
 - 'in the work cited'
 - 'in the same place'
13. Studies with the objective to determine the frequency with which something occurs or the frequency with which it associates with something else are known as _____ research studies.
- descriptive
 - exploratory
 - diagnostic
 - formulative
14. _____ in research report is used to list the technical data that supports the topics in the main text.
- Index
 - Bibliography
 - Abstract
 - Appendix

15. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of Report Writing?
- A. Objectives of the study
B. Research Methodology
C. References
D. Dedications
16. Which one of the following abbreviation is used in order to avoid a long list of names of people who have written something together?
- A. ed.cit., B. et.al., C. et seq., D. et aug.,
17. _____ is considered as the heart of the scientific endeavor as it provides researchers with evidence to answer their research questions.
- A. Survey B. Motivation C. Data D. Validity
18. Which one of the following is the language-related database which is already collected and is very useful in conducting data analysis?
- A. Compilation B. Corpus C. Opera omnia D. Oeuvre
19. In observational qualitative research, researchers' recordings and personal writings which aim to document the events under consideration are called as _____.
- A. Field notes B. Sampling C. Variables D. Random selection
20. Researchers start with a *theory* and try to test particular *hypotheses* related to the Theory. This type of research approach is called as _____
- A. inductive approach B. deductive approach
C. grounded approach D. inference approach
21. A _____ occurs when there is a failure to utilize a known system correctly resulting in either a random guess or a "slip".
- A. Mistake B. Mismatch C. Gap D. Error
22. The alternate hypothesis is abbreviated as _____.
- A. H0 B. H1 C. HA D. AH
23. The hypothesis which states that "*An individual's thoughts and actions are determined by the language or languages that individual speaks*" is known as _____.
- A. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis B. Fishman hypothesis
C. Lakoff hypothesis D. Gumperz hypothesis
24. Find the odd one out.
- A. Abstract B. Bibliography C. Literature Review D. Foreword

25. Which one of the following is compulsory for conducting a research survey _____.
- A. Questionnaire
C. Internet sheet
- B. Memory sheet
D. Evaluation sheet
26. In research, using someone's text without providing proper reference is termed as ____.
- A. piracy B. plagiarism C. stealing D. infringement
27. Which one of the following is a part of ethical considerations in research?
- A. Right to Intellectual property
B. Right to Freedom of thought
C. Right to Freedom of expression
D. Right to Freedom of religion
28. Case studies are usually _____.
- A. cross-sectional B. longitudinal C. independent D. short-termed
29. The hypothesis which suggests that input X will affect outcome Y, as in, for example, an experimental design is called as _____.
- A. Causal hypothesis B. Associative hypothesis
C. Alternative hypothesis D. Null hypothesis
30. Which of the following is NOT associated with linguistic fieldworkers?
- A. Complete linguistic competence of her/his subject
B. Detailed understanding of what she/he is asking about
C. Broad knowledge of the general forms of human behaviour
D. Strict to the data collection and not involve in natural interaction .
31. "To obtain the data most important for linguistic theory, we have to observe how people speak when they are not being observed". This is called as _____
- A. Linguistic Paradox B. Systemic Paradox
C. Functional Paradox D. Observer's Paradox
32. "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 superordinate dialect". This is called as _____.
- A. Principle of Superordinate shift
B. Principle of Subordinate shift
C. Principle of dialect shift
D. Principle of variety shift

33. "The value of new data for confirming and interpreting old data is directly proportional to the differences in the methods used to gather it" is called as _____.
- A. Principle of Convergence
B. Principle of Divergence
C. Uniformitarian Principle
D. Cumulative Principle
34. The language teaching method in which the study of literary works is the ultimate goal and the role of conversation is postponed and underestimated is _____.
- A. Direct Method
B. Audio-visual Method
C. Grammar Translation Method
D. Silent Way
35. The hypothesis which presupposes that language attrition is an inverse process compared to language acquisition wherein structures which are acquired later in life are likely to attrite first is _____.
- A. The threshold hypothesis
B. The activation threshold hypothesis
C. Inversion Hypothesis
D. The regression hypothesis

PART - B

Applied Linguistics (35 Marks)

36. Sounds that are produced by raising the tongue blade (including the tip of the tongue) from its neutral position towards the teeth or the hard palate are called as _____.
- A. Coronal
B. Dorsal
C. Laryngeal
D. Palatal
37. _____ is a mid central unrounded vowel of brief duration.
- A. [ɪ]
B. [ə]
C. [y]
D. [u]
38. In the description of a sine wave, the maximum distance that a vibrating particle moves is called the _____ of the wave.
- A. Amplitude
B. Low-energy
C. High-energy
D. Frequency
39. In producing *clicks* such as expressing disapproval ("tut-tut"), the _____ airstream mechanism is used.
- A. Pulmonic
B. Glottalic
C. Velaric
D. Gastric

40. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Hockett | i. How Language works |
| b. Saussure | ii. Course in Modern Linguistics |
| c. Sapir | iii. Course in General Linguistics |
| d. David Crystal | iv. Language: A study of Speech |

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|------|
| A. a-ii, | b-iii, | c-iv, | d-i |
| B. a-iii, | b-iv, | c-i, | d-ii |
| C. a-iv, | b-ii, | c-iii, | d-i |
| D. a-i, | b-iii, | c-ii, | d-iv |

41. In a compound verb construction V1 is generally _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A. The semantic head | B. The syntactic head |
| C. Bleached of its lexical content | D. Both the syntactic and semantic head |

42. The syntactic construction in which two or more verbs are strung together typically signifying sequence of actions and each carrying equal semantic and grammatical weight is a _____ construction.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. Compound verb | B. Complex verb | C. Vector verb | D. Serial verb |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|

43. Compounds such as **black-as-coal bird* and **slightly-used-car salesman* are unacceptable because they violate _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. A over A constraint | B. Right hand head rule |
| C. No-phrase constraint | D. Is-a-Condition |

44. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Di Scullo & Williams | i. Bracket Erasure Convention |
| b. Leiber | ii. Word-Syntax |
| c. Kiparsky | iii. Lexical Integrity Hypothesis |
| d. Selkirk | iv. Feature Percolation Conventions |

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------|
| A. a-iv, | b-ii, | c-i, | d-iii |
| B. a-iii, | b-iv, | c-i, | d-ii |
| C. a-i, | b-iii, | c-ii, | d-iv |
| D. a-ii, | b-i, | c-iv, | d-iii |

45. In Ergative languages the subject case alignment is observed between _____.

- | |
|--|
| A. The intransitive subject and the transitive subject |
| B. The intransitive subject and the transitive object |
| C. The transitive subject and the transitive object |
| D. None of the above |

46. How can 'recursion' be understood in Linguistics?
- To repeat the same sentence many times
 - To use the same word multiple times in a sentence.
 - The ability to switch the word order in a language.
 - The ability to produce infinitely long sentences.
47. In the example, *Kumar believes Raj to have won*, The Case-marking of the subject *Raj* by *believe* is a case of _____.
- Structural case marking
 - Inherent case marking
 - Exceptional case marking
 - Case filtering
48. *Set intersection* relates to _____
- Disjunction
 - Conjunction
 - Implication
 - Negation
49. Which of the following is a *factive*?
- I *believe* she is intelligent
 - I *assume* that he will arrive tomorrow
 - I *realised* that he was aiming at me
 - I *concluded* that she was the richest woman in her village
50. Each row in a truth-table refers to _____
- An assignment of values to variables
 - A world-time pair
 - A set of assignments of values to variables
 - A possible world
51. The semantic relationship between *car* and *wheel* is _____.
- Synonymy
 - Antonymy
 - Metonymy
 - Meronymy
52. The ancestral language that is reconstructed by the comparative method and from which the compared languages descend is _____.
- Ancient language
 - Ancestral language
 - Proto language
 - Reconstructive language
53. When a particular area may show characteristics of being unaffected by changes spreading out from one or more neighboring areas it is called a _____.
- Relic area
 - Focal area
 - Linguistic area
 - Transitional area

54. In English, the change in the word from *brethren* to *brothers* is a case of _____.
- A. Sporadic change B. Analogy C. Haplology D. Dissimilation
55. In Sanskrit, change in the word *bhabhuva* to *babhuva* 'became' is explained through _____ law.
- A. Grimm's B. Verner's C. Grassmann's D. Kluge's
56. _____ has the explicit aim of transcending the limitations of traditional character encoding and forming a universal standard.
- A. ISCII B. ASCII C. UNICODE D. UNIVIEW
57. _____ has created technology resource centres for various major Indian languages to carry out the basic research and develop resources necessary for Language Technology.
- A. Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL)
B. Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL)
C. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)
D. Centre for Indian Language Technology (CFILT)
58. A syntactically annotated corpus is called as _____.
- A. Annotated corpus B. Tree bank
C. Parallel corpus D. Syntactic Corpus
59. The resolution of pronoun references is called as _____.
- A. Anaphora resolution B. Cataphora resolution
C. Reciprocal Resolution D. Clause boundary identification
60. State whether the following statements make correct observations or not:
- i. A country full of multilingual people may officially sanction only one or two varieties and thus, be something less than multilingual.
ii. Conversely, a country may be officially bilingual or multilingual and yet most of its citizens may fall into the monolingual basket.
- A. Both i. and ii. are correct.
B. Both i. and ii. are not correct.
C. i. is correct while ii. is not correct.
D. i. is not correct while ii. is correct.
61. Bilinguals who are no longer using their different languages but who have retained knowledge of them will be termed _____ bilinguals.
- A. Receptive B. Dormant C. Balanced D. Equilingual

62. The process by which language comes to be associated with specific locally or contextually significant social characteristics is referred to as the _____ of language, and it is crucial to a discussion of language and identity.

- A. Indexicality B. Attitude C. Identity D. Practice

63. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Sociolinguistic Theory | i. Labov W. |
| b. Sociolinguistic Patterns | ii. Chambers J. K. |
| c. Pāṇini as a Variationist | iii. Gumperz, J. J. |
| d. Discourse strategies | iv. Kiparsky P. |

- A. a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii
 B. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
 C. a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv
 D. a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

64. Shown the word DOCTOR, a subject recognises words such as NURSE or PATIENT more rapidly than usual. In such cases, the sight of the word DOCTOR is said to _____ PATIENT.

- A. Activate B. Prime C. Automate D. Control

65. The technique used to help the learning process of a child as in the following conversation between a child (C) and an adult (A) is _____.

- C: Boat (pointing to paper)
 A: Draw a boat
 C: Draw boat
 A: You want to draw a boat?
 C: Want draw boat

- A. Scaffolding B. Coaching C. Cognition D. Guidance

66. A short-lived verbatim memory of a piece of speech is called as _____.

- A. Iconic memory B. Echoic memory
 C. Working memory D. Auditory memory

67. Relatively consistent errors for sounds such as /r/, /l/, and /s/, singly or as a group, by children who are older than about six years of age would be considered a speech delay characterized by _____.

- A. Confusion errors B. Situation errors
 C. Substitution errors D. Residual errors

68. An approach to education which acknowledges that the teaching/learning process is political, and carries within it the structures of domination and power play is _____ approach.

- A. Critical pedagogical
- C. Behaviouristic

- B. Critical learning
- D. Humanistic

69. _____ theory of language teaching and learning considers language learning as a product of rule formation and hypothesis testing.

- A. Behaviouristic
- C. Cognitive

- B. Structuralist
- D. Functional

70. **Statement:** There are two different ways to 'learn' a language:

- (a) acquisition: a subconscious process, natural and identical to the children learning their mother tongue and effective and
- (b) learning- a conscious process which consists of learning grammar rules.

Assertion: Acquisition is easy while learning is difficult.

- A. The statement is true while the assertion is false.
- B. The statement is false while the assertion is true.
- C. Both the statement and assertion are false.
- D. Both the statement and assertion are true.

University of Hyderabad

Entrance Examinations - 2019

School/Department/Centre : Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies

Course/Subject : M.Phil. Applied Linguistics

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	C	26	B	51	D	76	
2	D	27	A	52	C	77	
3	A	28	B	53	A	78	
4	D	29	A	54	B	79	
5	A	30	D	55	C	80	
6	B	31	D	56	C	81	
7	A	32	B	57	A	82	
8	C	33	A	58	B	83	
9	A	34	C	59	A	84	
10	B	35	D	60	A	85	
11	D	36	A	61	B	86	
12	C	37	B	62	A	87	
13	C	38	A	63	D	88	
14	D	39	C	64	B	89	
15	D	40	A	65	A	90	
16	B	41	A	66	B	91	
17	C	42	D	67	D	92	
18	B	43	C	68	A	93	
19	A	44	B	69	C	94	
20	A	45	B	70	D	95	
21	A	46	D	71		96	
22	B	47	C	72		97	
23	A	48	B	73		98	
24	D	49	C	74		99	
25	A	50	C	75		100	

Note/Remarks : : The question paper contains only 70 questions

Signature

School/Department/Centre


14/05/2019

CALTS