

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2019

Ph.D. APPLIED LINGUISITCS

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 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.

7. Kuhn (1977) states, "In the mature sciences, the prelude to much discovery and to all novel theory is not ignorance, but _____
- the lack of institutional support."
 - the lack of both funding and right orientation of practitioners in the field."
 - the recognition that the scientist could not break off from the tradition he is trained in."
 - the recognition that something has gone wrong with existing knowledge and beliefs."
8. Observe statements I to III below and answer accordingly.
- Statement I: **Lexical functional grammar (LFG)** is a constraint-based grammar framework
- Statement II: **Systemic functional grammar (SFG)** is an approach to linguistics
- Statement III: **Head-driven phrase structure grammar (HPSG)** is a highly lexicalized, constraint-based grammar
- I and II are true statements, III is false
 - I and III are true statements, II is false
 - All statements are true
 - All statements are false
9. Intrinsic plagiarism analysis aims at _____
- identifying plagiarised portions of documents' internal text with the corresponding source
 - Describing a scenario where the source does not need to be identified.
 - Both A and B.
 - Neither A nor B.
10. Experimentally based approaches to data-collection attempted to replace personal introspection data include _____.
- forced-choice questionnaires and open-ended Interviews
 - subject performance tasks and appropriate response methodology
 - Both A and B
 - Neither A nor B
11. In the Hypothesis-driven research commonly used in the investigation of linguistic diversity, _____.
- data collection is driven by the need to test the predictions of formal hypotheses
 - data collection is necessarily a requirement for hypotheses formulation.
 - data collection is carried out in a fixed time period
 - data collection is done using attested questionnaires such as the Lingua Descriptive Studies Questionnaire
12. A test which accurately tests the underlying trait or ability as hypothesized by a language learning theory exhibits _____.
- Construct Validity
 - Content Validity
 - Face Validity
 - Criterion-Related Validity

19. In linguistic typology, a "true universal" refers to _____.
- A. a principle that holds generally as a matter of historical accidents in attested languages.
 - B. a principle that explains about the genetic classification of languages
 - C. a principle that explains about the structure of the simple sentence and its constituents in languages of the world.
 - D. a principle that holds as a matter of biological necessity and belongs to UG.
20. A proposition X is a _____ of another proposition Y if it is impossible for both X&Y to be true at the same time and of the same circumstances.
- A. Synonym
 - B. Contradiction
 - C. Antonym
 - D. Hypernym
21. The principle of compositionality states that _____.
- A. every sentence is composed of words
 - B. every word is composed of morphemes
 - C. the meaning of a complex expression is a function of the meanings of its constituents and the manner in which they are combined
 - D. every word can be decomposed into a set of *attribute-value* pairs
22. Constructional approaches to grammar argue that there are generalizations about thematic roles that are not associated with particular lexical items but with _____ configurations.
- A. semantic
 - B. structural
 - C. grammatical
 - D. hierarchical
23. According to Bertrand Russell *definite descriptions* _____.
- A. refer to individuals
 - B. refer to plurality of individuals
 - C. do not refer
 - D. refer to sets of individuals
24. According to Greg Carlson *bare plurals* refer to _____.
- A. kinds
 - B. individuals
 - C. sets of individuals
 - D. properties
25. *Set intersection* relates to _____.
- A. disjunction
 - B. conjunction
 - C. implication
 - D. negation
26. Each *row in a truth-table* refers to _____.
- A. an assignment of values to variables
 - B. a world-time pair
 - C. a set of assignments of values to variables
 - D. a possible world

27. Which of the following constructions is a *factive*?

- A. I *believe* she is intelligent.
- B. I *assume* that he will arrive tomorrow.
- C. I *realised* that he was aiming at me.
- D. I *concluded* that she was the richest woman in her village.

28. _____ is a term for a language which can be used for describing itself or any other language.

- A. Metalanguage
- B. Metathesis
- C. Paralanguage
- D. Metaphor

29. According to Stewart (1968), a 'classical' language has the following properties _____.

- A. Standardization, Autonomy, Historicity and Vitality
- B. Standardization, Literacy, Historicity and Vitality
- C. Standardization, Autonomy, Historicity and Domain centricity
- D. Vitality, Autonomy, Historicity and Domain centricity

30. A *linguistic area*, implies _____.

- A. Identifiable geographical boundaries of a language family
- B. Specific linguistic features demarcating language families
- C. Shared linguistic features within a language family
- D. Shared linguistic features across language families

Instruction for Questions 31-35: Match items in column A with those in column B and choose an answer each from the given codes.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| 31. | A | B |
| | (a) <i>Caeteris paribus</i> | (i) starting from the beginning |
| | (b) <i>inter alia</i> | (ii) all else unchanged |
| | (c) <i>De novo</i> | (iii) for want of a better alternative |
| | (d) <i>Faute de mieux</i> | (iv) among other things |

Codes:

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

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 32. | A | B |
| | (a) Reduplicative babbling | (i) Telegraphic speech |
| | (b) Deletion of function words | (ii) Social Interactionalist |
| | (c) Care-giver speech | (iii) Doubling of syllables |
| | (d) Language production | (iv) Speech errors |

Codes:

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

33.

A

- (a) Lexical Phonology Morphology
 (b) Distributed Morphology
 (c) Whole Word Morphology
 (d) Limited Access Principle

B

- (i) R. Leiber & S. Scalise
 (ii) P. Kiparsky & K. P. Mohanan
 (iii) M. Halle & A. Marantz
 (iv) A. Ford & R. Singh

Codes:

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

34.

A

- (a) Morphological analyzer
 (b) Root + features
 (c) Wordforms
 (d) Generator

B

- (i) Paradigm
 (ii) Word synthesis
 (iii) Morphological generator
 (iv) Wordform

Codes:

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

35.

A

- (a) The Sociosemantic Nature of Discourse
 (b) A Brief Sketch of Systemic Grammar
 (c) Systemic Grammar.
 (d) English System Networks.

B

- (i) 1969
 (ii) 1972
 (iii) 1978
 (iv) 1976

Codes:

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

PART-B

Applied Linguistics (35 Marks)

36. In Generative phonology $A \rightarrow B/C _ D$ does not involve whole _____, but _____.
- A. segments, features
B. phonemes, segments
C. phonemes, allophones
D. segments, sounds
37. Conventional generative phonology believes in _____.
- A. non-linear nature of phonological units
B. hierarchical nature of phonological units
C. autosegmental nature of phonological units
D. Absolute slicing hypothesis
38. Most sounds in human languages _____.
- A. are consonant sounds resulting from a blocking/stopping effect on the air stream
B. combines brief stopping of air stream with obstructed release causing some friction
C. are produced orally with the velum raised
D. are produced with the velum lowered
39. The ordered sequence of rules, R_1, \dots, R_n , applies first to the _____ of a morphologically complex word, the maximal string that contains no brackets, with each rule applying only once.
- A. outermost constituent
B. innermost constituent
C. complex constituent
D. simplest constituent
40. 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 dog is panting.
D. The painting is Picasso's.
41. Which of the following statements is not true?
- A. Derivation may cause a change of category.
B. Inflectional affixes have a regular meaning.
C. Derivational affixes are nearer to the root than inflectional affixes.
D. Derivation is productive, inflection is semi-productive.

42. Identify a relevant statement which holds true.
- A. Both morphological and syntactic inflections are realized overtly.
 - B. Morphological inflection is realized overtly while syntactic inflection may or may not be overtly realized.
 - C. Syntactic inflection is realized overtly while morphological inflection may or may not be overtly realized.
 - D. None of the above statements is true.
43. The semantic relationship between *car* and *wheel* is one of _____.
- A. synonymy
 - B. antonymy
 - C. metonymy
 - D. meronymy
44. *Donald Trump* and *the President of USA* _____.
- A. have the same sense
 - B. have the same reference
 - C. express distinct senses
 - D. None of the above
45. Tautologies are _____.
- A. always true
 - B. always false
 - C. true under some interpretation and false under others
 - D. none of the above
46. Propositions are _____.
- A. possible worlds
 - B. sets of possible worlds
 - C. individuals
 - D. sets of individuals
47. Relations are _____.
- A. sets of individuals
 - B. sets of pairs of individuals
 - C. sets of n-tuples of individuals
 - D. None of the above
48. The one assumption that differentiates Chomsky's (1993) "Minimalist program" from Pollock's (1989) "Split-Infl Hypothesis" is that _____.
- A. the latter has argued that the hierarchical order of AgrS and TP may vary
 - B. the former postulates an AgrS projection that enters into a checking relationship with the subject
 - C. according to Chomsky, the syntactic AgrS projection will dominate the TP.
 - D. according to Pollock, there is no fixed ordering of AgrS and AgrO.
49. The Minimalist Program postulates a/an _____ approach to inflectional morphology.
- A. optimality
 - B. absolute non-lexicalist
 - C. strong lexicalist
 - D. weak lexicalist

50. Chomsky (1986) observes that within the Government and Binding model, S-structure has a unique status in that it is the sole level linking each of the other three levels- _____
- A. D-structure, PF and LF. B. Movement, PF and LF.
C. Lexicon, PF and LF. D. D-structure, Sound and Meaning.
51. α L-marks β iff:
- A. α which C-commands β is a lexical head
B. β is θ -marked by a lexical head
C. β belongs to a lexical category
D. β is not θ -marked by a functional head
52. The formulation " $\emptyset > Y / X _____ Z$ " represents a sound change condition known as _____.
- A. Loss B. Anaptyxis C. Epenthesis D. Excresence
53. Which among the following advocates for the simplest possible analysis in language reconstruction?
- A. The principle of economy B. The principle of frequency
C. The principle of naturalness D. Occam's Razor
54. _____ is a discipline that has come to being with the interaction of Psychology, Linguistics, Artificial Intelligence and Psycholinguistics.
- A. Neuro-science B. Psychiatry
C. Natural language processing D. Cognitive science
55. Identify a correct statement.
- A. Frontal lobe is the seat of comprehension of spoken and written language.
B. Temporal lobe bears the function of language production
C. Insula plays a role in language production and perception
D. Cerebellum is also called the "small brain"
56. A child diagnosed with peripheral dyslexia would exhibit _____.
- A. reading difficulty
B. inability to read pronounceable non-words
C. inability to match visual words to the word's meaning
D. difficulty in matching visual characteristics of letters to a stored memory or the prior encounters of the letter.
57. Resolution of part-of speech ambiguities is an example for _____ disambiguation.
- A. Structural B. Morphological C. Phonological D. Lexical

58. SYSTRAN is a _____.

- A. Speech Synthesizer
 B. Speech Recognizer
 C. Machine transliteration system
 D. Machine translation system.

59. The Finite State Automata is a/an _____.

- A. Abstract computational model
 B. Abstract scientific model
 C. Statistical model
 D. Linguistic model

60. An approach to second or foreign language education that integrates theoretical and empirical foundations for good pedagogy with a focus on tangible learning outcomes especially with regard to what learners are able to *do* with the language is known as the _____.

- A. Assisted Language Teaching
 B. Task-based Language Teaching
 C. Content-based Language Teaching
 D. Computer-assisted Language Teaching

61. A way to increase the efficiency of vocabulary focus in language learning is by making use of specially designed vocabulary lists. The four distinguishing vocabulary levels are:

- A. frequency, academic, technical, and borrowed words.
 B. high-frequency, academic, technical, and low-frequency words.
 C. high and low-frequency, academic, technical, and native words.
 D. academic, technical, borrowed and native words

62. Total physical response method of language teaching is rooted in the notion that _____.

- A. Language learning should start with understanding and then move on to production
 B. Culturing communicative competence in learners is the primary goal of language teaching
 C. Learning is facilitated if the learner discovers what is to be learned by himself
 D. None of the above

63. _____ is not one of the factors involved in the loss of language diversity.

- A. Socio-political influence
 B. Intergenerational language transmission
 C. Percentage of speakers
 D. Domains and functions of use

64. Identify an incorrect statement from among the following.

- A. A speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication.
 B. A speech act might contain just one word.
 C. Speech acts are not difficult to perform in a second language since learners can transfer their first language rules and conventions into the second language.
 D. Speech acts include real-life interactions and require not only knowledge of the language but also appropriate use of that language.

65. In theories of code-switching, the Functional Head constraint claims that _____.
- A. one of the languages involved in code-switching plays a more dominant role
 - B. code-switching between a category and the elements it governs is not grammatical
 - C. code-switching is not grammatical between a functional head and its complement
 - D. around the switching point, the order of the constituents must be grammatically correct in both languages
66. The distinction between the use of Hindi *tum* 'you' and *aap* 'you' is an example of _____.
- A. Verbal deixis
 - B. Social deixis
 - C. Spatial deixis
 - D. Temporal deixis
67. _____ corpus is enhanced with various kinds of linguistic information
- A. Historical
 - B. Raw
 - C. Learner
 - D. Annotated
68. _____ is a strong computational formalism that addresses how to extract grammatical relations from a sentence in a language such as English.
- A. Lexical Functional Grammar
 - B. Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar
 - C. Relational Grammar
 - D. Systemic Functional Grammar
69. Contemporary Discourse analysis _____.
- A. examines particulars of communication through ethnographic methods of participant-observation
 - B. focuses on the emergence of meaning during face-to-face interactions
 - C. provides detailed linguistic analyses of texts and their relationships to their context
 - D. All the above.
70. Systemic Functional Grammar pays much more attention to pragmatics and _____.
- A. formal semantics
 - B. lexical semantics
 - C. discourse semantics
 - D. word grammar

University of Hyderabad

Entrance Examinations - 2019

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

Course/Subject : Ph.D. Applied Linguistics

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

Note: The student may be granted 1 mark each against questions 31, 32 and 35

Kellawa
7/6/2019
Signature
School/Department/Centre