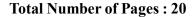### Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of hundred (100) multiple-choice type of questions.
3. At the commencement of examination, the test booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested **To Open the Booklet and Compulsorily Examine it as Below:**
   (i) To have access to the Test Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal or open booklet.
   (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Test Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
   (iii) After the verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
   **Example :** Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ
   where (C) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet kept inside this Booklet**. If you mark at any place other than in the circles, the OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
6. Read the instructions given in OMR Sheet carefully. Fill the Booklet Code of Paper-II in OMR Sheet **Compulsorily**.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space provided for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. You have to return the OMR answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must NOT carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
10. You can take away test booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet after the examination.
11. **Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
12. **Use of any calculator, electronic gadgets or log table, etc. is prohibited.**
13. **There is no negative mark for incorrect answer.**

24-A

1

P.T.O.

1. Which of the following is not a design feature of language?
   (A) Plurality
   (B) Arbitrariness
   (C) Duality
   (D) Productivity

2. Which is the function of language that establishes social relationships among speakers of a language?
   (A) Conative
   (B) Sociative
   (C) Phatic
   (D) Metalinguistic

3. **Assertion (I) :** Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences.
   **Assertion (II) :** It can be applied to entire texts or to single words.
   Which of the following is correct ?
   (A) (I) is true, but (II) is false.
   (B) (I) is false, but (II) is true.
   (C) Both (I) and (II) are true.
   (D) Both (I) and (II) are false.

4. Which of the following is NOT the name of an airstream process?
   (A) Pulmonic
   (B) Vocalic
   (C) Glottalic
   (D) Velaric

5. What does $F_0$ stand for?
   (A) Fundamental frequency
   (B) Amplitude
   (C) Tone
   (D) Formant

6. Which of the following an intermediate speech sound between a vowel and a consonant?
   (A) Trill
   (B) Flap
   (C) Fricative
   (D) Semi Vowel

7. Which is another name for parallel distribution?
   (A) Contrastive
   (B) Complementary
   (C) Double articulation
   (D) Allophone

8. Which of the following is the most basic unit of phonological structure that may be analyzed in phonological theory?
   (A) Sentence
   (B) Word
   (C) Distinctive feature
   (D) Phoneme

9. Which of the following is a type of word-formation process that creates new lexemes?
   (A) Nominalization
   (B) Verbalization
   (C) Derivation
   (D) Inflection

10. Identify the hypothesis which states that the system of grammar that assembles words is separate and different from the system of grammar that assembles phrases out of words :
   (A) Productivity
   (B) Transformation
   (C) Nominalization
   (D) Lexicalist

11. Arrange the following items in a sequence of small to larger units and select the correct answer:

    (A) Word, morpheme, sentence, phrase

    (B) Sentence, word, phrase, morpheme

    (C) Phrase, morpheme, sentence, word

    (D) Morpheme, word, phrase, sentence

12. Which of the following is not true?

    (A) Writing is crude representation of spoken language

    (B) Writing contributes to the standardization of a language

    (C) Without writing a language cannot survive

    (D) Written form diminishes variations

13. Who is the author of the book *Language* published in 1933?

    (A) Noam Chomsky

    (B) Leonard Bloomfield

    (C) Stephen Levinson

    (D) Leonard Talmy

14. Identify the number of deictic expressions in the sentence *Are you going to clean this room now?*

    (A) One

    (B) Two

    (C) Three

    (D) Four

15. Identify the levels of representation in the Minimalist Programme :

    (A) One word

    (B) Two word

    (C) Three word

    (D) Four word

16. Which of the following terms is used to refer to the high prestige variety ?

    (A) Dialect

    (B) Acrolect

    (C) Basilect

    (D) Mesolect

17. Which of the following is a parameter for measuring language endangerment ?

    (A) Transmission of a language from one generation to the next

    (B) The number of published grammars of the language

    (C) The availability of a dictionary for the language

    (D) The use of the language as medium of instruction in higher education

18. Identify the term which refers to the headword in a dictionary entry from the list given below:

    (A) Lexeme

    (B) Lemma

    (C) Phoneme

    (D) Morpheme

19. Identify the Indian state of which Khasi is the official language :

    (A) Manipur

    (B) Arunachal Pradesh

    (C) Sikkim

    (D) Meghalaya

20. Identify the correct hierarchy of number of speakers recorded for the four dominant families of languages in India :
    (A) Indo Aryan, Dravidian, Austro Asiatic, Tibeto Burman
    (B) Indo Aryan, Dravidian, Tibeto Burman, Austro Asiatic
    (C) Dravidian, Indo Aryan, Tibeto Burman, Austro Asiatic
    (D) Austro Asiatic, Indo Aryan, Dravidian, Tibeto Burman

21. Referring to the American technology industry as " Silicon Valley" is an example of :
    (A) Synonymy
    (B) Metonymy
    (C) Meronymy
    (D) Toponymy

22. Consider the plural forms of the English words 'cup', 'mug' and 'rose' and say which of the following statements correctly describes the plural forms ?
    (A) Phonologically conditioned variation
    (B) Free variation
    (C) Different morphemes
    (D) Morphologically conditioned variation

23. Based on the componential analysis identify the conceptual meaning of the word "lady" :
    (A) [+ Human], [+ Male], [+Adult]
    (B) [+ Human], [– Male], [+Adult]
    (C) [+ Human], [+ Male], [–Adult]
    (D) [+ Human], [– Male], [–Adult]

24. **Assertion (I) :** Polysemy refers to cases where a lexeme has more than one meaning.
    **Assertion (II) :** Chip can mean a piece of wood, a food item or electronic circuit.
    **Codes:**
    (A) (I) is correct, but (II) is wrong.
    (B) Both (I) and (II) are correct.
    (C) Both (I) and (II) are wrong.
    (D) (I) is wrong, but (II) is correct.

25. Identify the correct description of the term "Sprachbund" from the statements given below :
    (A) The linguistic convergence between and among typologically distinct languages.
    (B) The linguistic convergence between and among genetically related languages.
    (C) The linguistic divergence between and among genetically related languages.
    (D) The linguistic divergence between and among languages in border areas.

26. **Assertion I :** All South Asian languages except a few are verb final languages.
    **Assertion II :** "Khasi" is a verb medial language.
    **Codes:**
    (A) (I) is true and (II) is false.
    (B) (I) is false and (II) is true.
    (C) Both (I) and (II) are true.
    (D) Both (I) and (II) are false.

27. Match the items in List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

| List – I | List – II |
|---|---|
| (a) With him | i. Nominative |
| (b) He | ii. Comitative |
| (c) His | iii. Dative |
| (d) To whom | iv. Genitive |

**Codes :**

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

28. The MIA geminates (– CC –) were reduced to single consonant; identify the correct statement from those given below :

(A) With change of the vowel quality.

(B) Without change of the vowel quality.

(C) With compensatory lengthening of the proceeding vowel, with a few exceptions.

(D) Without compensatory lengthening of the proceeding vowel.

29. Match the items in List – I with those in List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

**List – I**

(a) Logographic

(b) Alphabetic

(c) Syllabic

(d) Pictographic

**List – II**

i. Morpheme/word

ii. Syllable

iii. Sound

iv. Picture

**Codes :**

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

30. **Assertion (I) :** Broca's aphasia is a non-fluent aphasia due to a pathological condition of brain's frontal lobe

**Assertion (II) :** Broca's aphasia are unable to comprehend what others are saying, but able to speak long sentences easily.

**Codes :**

(A) (I) is true (II) is true.

(B) (I) is false (II) is true.

(C) (I) is true (II) is false.

(D) Both (I) and (II) are false.

31. Match the items in List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from codes given below:

**List – I**

(a) Aphaeresis

(b) Syncope

(c) Apocope

(d) Haplology

**List – II**

i. Loss of one or more sounds from within a word

ii. Loss of one or more sounds from the beginning of a word

iii. Loss of one or more sound from the end of a word

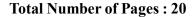iv. Elimination of a syllable when two consecutive identical or similar syllables occur

**Codes :**

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

32. **Assertion (I) :** A dictionary stores information about the formal morphosyntactic and semantic specifications of a lexeme.

    **Assertion (II) :** Etymological and stylistic information are not strictly a part of the dictionary.

    **Codes :**

    (A)    Both (I) and (II) are correct.

    (B)    Both (I) and (II) are wrong.

    (C)    (I) is correct, but (II) is wrong.

    (D)    (I) is wrong, but (II) is correct.

33. Terms such as ' POS – tagger' 'Web - Crawler ' ' Word - sense disambiguation ' and ' Paraller – text – alignment ' are frequently used in a subdiscipline of Linguistics called :

    (A)    Generative Linguistics

    (B)    Neuro – Linguistics

    (C)    Functional Linguistics

    (D)    Computational Linguistics

34. What is the name of the branch of morphology which studies the way in which words vary in order to express grammatical contrasts in sentences such as singular/plural, past/present tense, etc?

    (A)    Derivational morphology

    (B)    Inflectional morphology

    (C)    Item and process

    (D)    Word and paradigm

35. Which one of the following refers to a theory in linguistics that surface forms of language reflect resolutions of conflicts between competing constraints?

    (A)    Nonlinear Phonology

    (B)    Distinctive Features

    (C)    Generative Phonology

    (D)    Optimality Theory

36. **Assertion (I) :** The phonological Word (PW) consists of one syllable.

    **Assertion (II) :** The phonological word comprises one foot.

    **Codes :**

    (A)    (I) & (II) are true.

    (B)    (I) & (II) are false.

    (C)    (I) is true, (II) is false.

    (D)    (I) is false, (II) is true.

37. **Assertion (I) :** Subject NPs precede the verb in English in declarative sentences.

    **Assertion (II) :** All subject NPs are generated in SPEC VP position and then move to the SPEC VP/NP.

    Choose the correct code from those given below :

    **Codes :**

    (A)    Both (I) and (II) are true.

    (B)    Both (I) and (II) are false.

    (C)    (I) is true and (II) is false.

    (D)    (I) is false and (II) is true.

38. Transformational rules are :

    (A)    Structure preserving

    (B)    Grammar preserving

    (C)    Meaning preserving

    (D)    Meaning changing

39. Match the items in List – I with the items in List – II and answer by selecting the correct code :

**List – I**

(a) Bank (place)-Bank (commercial)

(b) Vehicle-Car

(c) Beautiful-Charming

(d) Happy-Sad

**List – II**

i. Synonymy

ii. Antonymy

iii. Hyponymy

iv. Homonymy

**Codes :**

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

40. **Assertion (I) :** 'Spellout' is the point in a derivation at which part of a syntactic structure is sent to the PF component to be mapped into a PF-representation.

**Assertion (II) :** To say that an item has a 'null spellout' is to say that it is 'silent' and so has a null phonetic form.

Decide which one of the following codes is correct :

**Codes :**

(A) (I) is correct, (II) is wrong.

(B) (I) is wrong, (II) is correct.

(C) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

(D) Both (I) and (II) are wrong.

41. Which of the following treatises is known for its Indian traditional theory of 'Rasa'?

(A) Natyashastra

(B) Vyaktiviveka

(C) Kavyadarsh

(D) Dasharupaka

42. Match the items in List – I with those in List – II and choose the correct answer from codes given below:

**List – I**

(a) Intralingual translation

(b) Interlingual translation

(c) Intersemiotic translation

(d) Interpreting

**List – II**

i. Oral

ii. Translation proper

iii. Rewording

iv. Transmutation

**Codes :**

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

43. **Assertion (I) :** A deep dyslexic may interact with words but they are not able to associate with the direct phonemic graphemic relations with meaning.W

**Assertion (II) :** Deep dyslexic may be termed as phonemic dyslexia.

Choose the correct code from those given below :

**Codes :**

(A) (I) is true, (II) is false.

(B) (I) is false, (II) is true.

(C) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(D) Both (I) and (II) are false.

44. **Assertion (I) :** The machine used for the analysis and measurement of frequency, duration of speech sounds, and the like is known as a spectrogram.

**Assertion (II) :** The output of the above machine is a spectrograph.

Choose the correct code from those given below :

**Codes :**

(A) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(B) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(C) (I) is true and (II) is false.

(D) (I) is false and (II) is true.

45. Match the items in List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

**List – I**

(a) Cognates

(b) Speech sounds

(c) Speech variation

(d) Dictionary

**List – II**

i. Phonetics

ii. Dialect Geography

iii. Lexicography

iv. Comparative method

Choose the correct code from those given below :

**Codes :**

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

46. Which kind of informants was selected in traditional dialectology?

(A) Mobile, rural older people

(B) Non-mobile, older, rural people

(C) Rural non-mobile young people

(D) Non-mobile, urban old people

47. **Assertion (I) :** The categories of 'mood' and 'tense' may intersect in various ways.

**Assertion (II) :** A particular modal distinction may be drawn in combination with one tense, but neutralised with another.
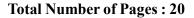
Choose the correct code from those given below :

**Codes :**

(A) (I) is true, (II) is false.

(B) (I) is false, (II) is true.

(C) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(D) Both (I) and (II) are false.

48. **Assertion (I) :** Social network analysis is the approach in which the researcher concentrates on how language is used to achieve communicative goals in a particular social situation.

**Assertion (II) :** Social network analysis is the approach in which the researcher is a participant-observer of a social group and interprets linguistic variation in terms of the kinds and densities of relationships experienced by speakers.

**Codes :**

(A) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(B) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(C) (I) is true and (II) is false.

(D) (I) is false and (II) is true.

49. In English, the word domestic changes into domesticity. How can the sound change be formulated?

(A) K -> s / – ti

(B) K -> s / – iti

(C) K -> s / – i

(D) K -> s / – it

50. Read the following conversation between Ana and Benny :

**Ana :** My present situation is more of heaven on Earth.

**Benny :** Indeed, the milkman has lost his bicycle in the morning.

What conversational maxim is seemingly violated by Benny?

(A) Maxim of quality

(B) Maxim of manner

(C) Maxim of quantity

(D) Maxim of relation

51. The concentration of acoustic energy, especially distinctive in 'vowels' and 'voiced sounds' is called :

(A) Amplitude

(B) Formant

(C) Frequency

(D) Foot

52. What is the presupposition of the following conversation?

(i) **Hari :** Are you able to bring Ravi along?

(ii) **Imran :** That will be splendid. On our way, we shall pick up the snacks.

(A) Both Hari and Imran know who Ravi is

(B) Both Hari and Imran like snacks.

(C) Hari and Imran have the idea from where to bring the snacks.

(D) They do not know Ravi very well.

53. In a language contact situation what is the language which provides most of the lexical items to the contact variety is called?

(A) Substrate

(B) Superstrate

(C) Lexifier language

(D) Adstrate

54. Which of the following is an approach to language teaching that focuses on language functions and communicative competence?

(A) Grammatical approach

(B) Functional approach

(C) Communicative approach

(D) Linguistic approach

55. Identify the subject NP of the sentence 'The Former President of Paradisia is divorced.'

(A) President

(B) The Former President

(C) The Former President of Paradisia

(D) President of Paradisia

56. Match the items in "List – I" with "List – II" and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

**List – I**

(a) Isolating

(b) Polysynthetic

(c) Agglutinative

(d) Fusional

**List – II**

(i) Each grammatical category is represented by a separate word.

(ii) Words are divided into separate segments with separate grammatical functions.

(iii) There is a pattern of incorporation or in which affixes realize a range of semantic categories.

(iv) There is no clear boundary within the word.

**Codes :**

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

57. To which group of the Munda family of languages of South Asia do "Santhali", "Mundari,", "Birhor" and "Korku" belong?

(A) North Munda

(B) South Munda

(C) Central Munda

(D) Koraput Munda

58. What is a non-finite verb form whose main function is to mark adverbial subordination called?

(A) Past participle

(B) Present participle

(C) Future participle

(D) Conjunctive participle

59. **Assertion (I) :** Sound changes cannot be observed while it is in progress.

**Assertion (II) :** Sound change can be observed after it accumulates for over a long period.
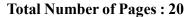
Choose the appropriate code from those given below :

**Codes :**

(A) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(B) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(C) (I) is true, (II) is false.

(D) (I) is false, (II) is true.

60. **Assertion (I) :** Proto-language does not allow any dialect variation.

**Assertion (II) :** Proto-language is an abstraction.

Identify the correct code from those given below :

**Codes :**

(A) (I) is true, (II) is false.

(B) (I) is false, (II) is true.

(C) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(D) Both (I) and (II) are false.

61. **Assertion (I) :** In the English words 'eight' and 'eighth' the same phoneme /t/ is present having the same phonetic nature.

**Assertion (II) :** In the English words 'eight' and 'eighth' the same phoneme /t/ is present having different phonetic nature.

Choose one of the following codes :

**Codes :**

(A) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(B) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(C) (I) is false and (II) is true.

(D) (I) is true and (II) is false.

62. Near: far; polite: rude, impolite; kind : cruel, unkind; clever : stupid where the first term expresses a positive attitude towards a referent and the other(s) a negative attitude.

Identify the type of antonyms to which they belong :

(A) Overlapping antonyms

(B) Polar antonyms

(C) Partial antonyms

(D) Simple antonyms

63. Identify the correct entailment of the sentence "Rita is a spinster" :

(A) Rita is a male

(B) Rita is a female

(C) Rita is a married woman

(D) Rita is a child

64. **Assertion (I) :** The comparative method is a set of techniques that permits us to recover linguistic constructs of earlier stages in a family of related languages.

**Assertion (II) :** The techniques involve comparison of cognate material from two or more related languages.

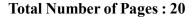Choose the correct code from those given below :

**Codes :**

(A) (I) is true but (II) is false.

(B) (I) is false but (II) is true.

(C) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(D) Both (I) and (II) are false.

65. Identify the term (from the options given below) which refers to a wide variety of fusion of sound (phonological processes) across word boundaries and alteration of sounds due to the neighbouring sound or due to the grammatical function of adjacent word :

(A) Palatalization

(B) Sandhi

(C) Elision

(D) Lenition

66. **Assertion (I) :** Sense relations refer to the relationship between a referring expression and a referent.

**Assertion (II) :** "Sense" and "reference" denote different concepts.

Identify the correct statement from those given below :

(A) (I) is correct.

(B) (II) is correct.

(C) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(D) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

67. **Statement (I) :** The Dardic languages are a subgroup of the Indo - Aryan languages natively spoken in Gilgit – Baltistan and Kashmir and Chenab Valley.

**Statement (II) :** They have experienced strong influence from Iranian languages.

Choose the correct code :

(A) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(B) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(C) (I) is true but (II) is false.

(D) (I) is false but (II) is true.

68. Words that have different meanings but are pronounced the same or spelled the same are known as :

(A) Polysemy

(B) Antonymy

(C) Homonymy

(D) Synonymy

69. Match the items in List – I with those in List – II. Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

**List-I**

(a) English Syntax

(b) An Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics

(c) Exploring Semantic Structures

(d) Aspects of the theory of syntax

**List – II**

(i) Noam Chomsky

(ii) Andrew Redford

(iii) Nide E.

(iv) John Lyons

Identify the correct code from those given below :

**Codes :**

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

70. **Sentence A :** "I knew that you had stopped smoking".

**Sentence B :** You used to smoke.

Identify the correct relationship between sentences A and B from the options given below :

(A) Entailment

(B) Implicature

(C) Inference

(D) Presupposition

71. Match the following:

| List – I |            | List – II |                     |
|----------|------------|-----------|---------------------|
| (a)      | Glottalic  | (i)       | $[\underset{.}{s} \sum s]$ |
| (b)      | Sibilant   | (ii)      | Graphology          |
| (c)      | Allophone  | (iii)     | Phonology           |
| (d)      | Graph      | (iv)      | Ejectives           |

**Codes :**

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

72. Which of the following terms is NOT associated with the Labovian Sociolinguistic Interview Method'?

(A) Observer's paradox

(B) The vernacular

(C) Processing time

(D) The 'fear of death' question

73. **Assertion (I) :** Diachronic linguistic deals with changes over time.

**Assertion (II) :** Historical linguistics deals with the nature of change in languages in general.

Choose the correct option:

(A) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(B) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(C) (I) is true and (II) is false.

(D) (I) is false and (II) is true.

74. **Assertion (I) :** Immersion programme is the language teaching programme in two languages for language minority students.

**Assertion (II) :** Immersion programme is the language teaching programme in one language for tribal language learners.

Choose the correct option:

(A) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(B) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(C) (I) is true (II) is false.

(D) (I) is false (I) is true.

75. **Assertion (I) :** Analogical changes bring about regularity in the paradigm.

**Assertion (II) :** By bringing about regularity in the paradigm, it becomes irregular.

Choose the correct statement :

(A) (I) is true, (II) is false.

(B) (I) is false, (II) is true.

(C) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(D) Both (I) and (II) are true.

76. Match the items in List – I with the items in List – II and select the correct code from those given below:

**List – I**

(a) Synchrony and Diachrony

(b) Linguistic Relativity

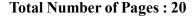(c) Relevance Theory

(d) Neogrammarian Hypothesis

**List – II**

(i) Osthoff and Brugmann

(ii) Ferdinand de Saussure

(iii) Sapir and Whorf

(iv) Sperber and Wilson

**Codes :**

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

77. Arrange the following concepts in terms of the historical order in which they appeared (earlier to later):

(i) Lexical diffusion

(ii) Social motivation of sound change

(iii) Neo-grammarian Hypothesis

(iv) Grimm's Law

**Codes :**

(A) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)

(B) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

(C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)

(D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

78. Arrange the names of the linguists in chronological order depending on the years in which their contributions were published:

(A) William Labov, Ferdinand de Saussure, William S.–Y. Wang, Jacob Grimm

(B) Ferdinand de Saussure, William Labov, Jacob Grimm, William S. – Y. Wang

(C) Jacob Grimm, Ferdinand de Saussure, William Labov, William S. – Y. Wang

(D) William S. – Y. Wang, Ferdinand de Saussure, Jacob Grimm, William Labov

79. **Assertion (I) :** Blind spot is the concept that identifies the problems emerging due to cross cultural differences in translation.

**Assertion (II) :** Blind spot is the concept that identifies the problems emerging in verbal communication.

Identify the correct option :

(A) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(B) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(C) (I) is false and (II) is true.

(D) (I) is true and (II) is false.

80. Identify the word of which /pʰul/ is the narrow transcription in English :

(A) Full

(B) Fool

(C) Pool

(D) Pull

81. Match the items from List – I with those in List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

**List – I**
(a) Trubetzkoy
(b) Emeneau
(c) Weinreich
(d) P.B. Pandit

**List – II**
i. Sociolinguistic area
ii. Sprachbund
iii. Linguistic area
iv. Convergence area

**Codes :**

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

82. "The Chicken is ready to eat" is an example of :

(A) Lexical ambiguity

(B) Syntactic ambiguity

(C) Phonological ambiguity

(D) Anaphoric ambiguity

83. **Assertion (I) :** Error Analysis refers to a branch of Applied Linguistics that undertakes a systematic study of the errors made by language learners, with a view to characterising the language – learning process.

**Assertion (II) :** In applied linguistics, forms produced by second language learners are not the same as the forms produced by adult first language speakers.

Identify the correct code :

**Codes :**

(A) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(B) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(C) (I) is true, but (II) is false.

(D) (I) is false, but (II) is true.

84. Identify the semantic roles of the noun phrases in the sentence *The old man cut the green tree with a sword* :

    (A) Theme, Agent, Instrument.

    (B) Agent, Patient, Instrument

    (C) Actor, Theme, Source

    (D) Instrument, Theme, Agent

85. What does declension of nouns in inflectional languages mean?

    (a) Nouns with gender and number

    (b) Nouns with grammaticalization

    (c) Nouns with tense, aspect and mood

    (d) Nouns with case endings

    Choose the correct code :

    **Codes :**

    (A) Only (a) is correct.

    (B) (a) and (d) are correct

    (C) (a), (b), (c) are correct

    (D) Only (d) is correct

86. **Assertion (I) :** The speech of a single individual is an idiolect.

    **Assertion (II) :** Any regionally or socially distinct variety of a language is a dialect.

    Identify the correct code :

    **Codes :**

    (A) Both (I) and (II) are true.

    (B) Both (I) and (II) are false.

    (C) (I) is true and (II) is false.

    (D) (I) is false and (II) is true.

87. What is "Umlaut"?

    (A) Sound change in which a vowel is fronted under the influence of a following front vowel or glide

    (B) Sound change in which consonant is palatalised under the influence of a following front vowel or glide

    (C) Sound change in which a vowel is raised under the influence of a following high vowel

    (D) Sound change in which a consonant is rounded under the influence of a following rounded vowel

88. Match the items in List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

    **List – I**

    (a) Retroflexion

    (b) Absence of Retroflexion

    (c) Aspiration

    (d) Loss of voiced Aspirates

    **List – II**

    i. Brahmi, Garo, Khasi, Assamee

    ii. Hindi-Urdu, Punjabi, Tamil, Malyalam

    iii. Hindi-Urdu, Punjabi, Marathi

    iv. Punjabi

    **Codes :**

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

89. **Assertion (I) :** Generative phonology rejects the concept of phoneme, but prosodic phonology does not reject it.
**Assertion (II) :** Both generative phonology and prosodic phonology reject the concept of phoneme.
Choose the correct code:
**Codes :**
(A) Both (I) and (II) are true.
(B) Both (I) and (II) are false.
(C) (I) is true and (II) is false.
(D) (I) is false and (II) is true.

90. The words in the List – I contain affixes. Match the affixes in the List – I with the types in the
**List – I**
(a) Look-ing
(b) Un-do
(c) Speed-o-meter
(d) German-gefragt 'asked'
**List – II**
i. Prefix
ii. Interfix
iii. Suffix
iv. Circumfix
**Codes :**

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

91. Complete the following statement. In aspirated stops, voicing :
(A) Takes place throughout the closure and release of the airstream in the mouth cavity.
(B) Takes place during the part of the closure.
(C) Starts immediately at the moment of the release of the closure.
(D) Starts considerably after the release of the closure.

92. Which of the following refers to a speech disorder characterized by repetition of sounds, syllables, or words, prolongation of sounds, and interruptions in speech is called ?
(A) Anomia
(B) Alexia
(C) Stuttering
(D) Dysgraphia

93. Which of the following is not correct in the context of sociolinguistic variation?
(A) Linguistic variants result from spatial differences
(B) Linguistic variants result from class-specific linguistic behaviour
(C) Linguistic variants result from situational factors such as formal v/s informal conversational contexts
(D) Linguistic variants result from the linguistic competence of a speaker

94. **Assertion (I) :** Diachronic studies of languages presuppose synchronic studies.
**Assertion (II) :** Diachronic and synchronic studies are not interdependent.
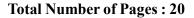Identify the correct code :
**Codes :**
(A) Both (I) and (II) are correct
(B) (I) is correct, but (II) is wrong
(C) (I) is wrong, but (II) is correct
(D) Both (I) and (II) are wrong

95. **Assertion (I) :** Indo-Aryan languages are known for their full relative clause constructions.
**Assertion (II) :** Dravidian languages are known for their reduced relative clause or participial constructions.
**Codes :**
(A) Both (I) and (II) are true.
(B) (I) is true, but (II) is false.
(C) (I) is false, but (II) is true.
(D) Both (I) and (II) are false.

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96. **Assertion (I) :** Animal communication is the transfer of information from one group of animals to another or more group of animals.

**Assertion (II) :** Human communication through language is distinctively discrete and characterized by many design features of language.

Choose the correct code :

**Codes :**

(A) (I) is correct, (II) is wrong.

(B) (I) is wrong, (II) is correct.

(C) Both (I) and (II) are wrong.

(D) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

97. The velar nasal [ŋ] and the glottal fricative [h] which are mutually exclusive in distribution in English are not treated as allophones. Identify the correct reason:

(A) They lack the criterion of pattern congruity

(B) They lack the criterion of alternation

(C) They do not fulfil the criterion of free distribution

(D) They do not fulfil the criterion of phonetic similarity

98. In phonetics any of the nasal, liquid and glide consonants that are marked by a continuing resonant sound is known as :

(A) Obstruent

(B) Sonorant

(C) Glottal

(D) Labio – dental

99. **Assertion (I) :** The pro-drop parameter determines whether the subject of a clause can be suppressed.

**Assertion (II) :** Determining the parametric values for a given language is known as parameter setting.

Identify the correct code :

**Codes :**

(A) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

(B) (I) is correct, but (II) is false.

(C) (I) is false, but (II) is correct.

(D) Both (I) and (II) are false.

100. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct response from the codes given below :
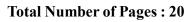
**List – I**

(a) On a ship

(b) The blue ship

(c) Very dark

(d) Eat the fish

**List – II**

(i) Adjectival phrase

(ii) Noun phrase

(iii) Prepositional phrase

(iv) Verb phrase

**Codes :**

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

**Rough Work**

**Rough Work**