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PAPER – II

LINGUISTICS

240076

Signature of the Invigilator

Question Booklet No. .....

1.

OMR Sheet No. .....

Subject Code 24 **ROLL No.**

Time Allowed : 75 Minutes **Max. Marks : 100**

No. of pages in this Booklet : 8 No. of Questions : 50

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Write your Roll No. and the OMR Sheet No. in the spaces provided on top of this page.
2. Fill in the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR response sheet.
3. This booklet consists of fifty (50) compulsory questions each carrying 2 marks.
4. Examine the question booklet carefully and tally the number of pages/questions in the booklet with the information printed above. **Do not accept a damaged or open booklet.** Damaged or faulty booklet may be got replaced within the first **5** minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time given.
5. Each Question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the OMR sheet. You have to completely darken the circle indicating the most appropriate response against each item as in the illustration.



6. All entries in the common OMR response sheet for Papers I and II are to be recorded in the original copy only.
7. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
8. Rough Work is to be done on the blank pages provided at the end of this booklet.
9. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the spaces allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
10. You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. **You are, however, allowed to carry the test booklet and the duplicate copy of OMR Sheet** on conclusion of examination.
11. Use of any calculator, mobile phone or log table etc. is strictly prohibited.
12. **There is no negative marking.**

24-16

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PAPER-II
LINGUISTICS

1. Match the works in List-I with their authors in List-II and choose the correct answer from the code given below :

List-I		List-II
(a) Asthādyāyi	(i)	B.F. Skinner
(b) Language	(ii)	Noam Chomsky
(c) Syntactic Structures	(iii)	Panini
(d) Verbal Behaviour	(iv)	Bloomfield

Code :

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

2. Which one is ungrammatical ?

(A) My friend Gita bought a silk saree and I bought too.

(B) My friend Gita bought a silk saree and I bought one too.

(C) My brother Rahul bought a car and so did I.

(D) Ramesh did not go to the movie, Nor did I.

3. In the sentence 'The teacher met the class *under a tree*', the phrase **under a tree** is :

(A) An internal argument of the verb

(B) The indirect object of the verb

(C) Is a complement of the verb

(D) An adjunct

4. The recursive PS-rule was introduced in :

(A) The Aspects model

(B) Syntactic Structures

(C) The GB theory

(D) The lexicalist approach

5. In the sentence "Dogs are lovable" both ***Dogs*** and ***are*** have the ϕ-features 3rd person, plural.
Choose the correct option

(A) The ϕ-features on ***Dogs*** are uninterpretable

(B) The ϕ-features on ***are*** are interpretable

(C) The ϕ-features on both ***Dogs*** and ***are*** interpretable

(D) The ϕ-features on **Dogs** are interpretable

6. Match the items in List-I with those in List-II and choose the correct answer given in code given below :

List-I		List-II
(a) Sound changes that take place in specific phonetic environments	(i)	Phonological change
(b) Sound changes that affect the overall sound pattern of a language	(ii)	Conditioned sound change
(c) The Germanic sound shift	(iii)	Metathesis
(d) Reodering of segments in a word	(iv)	Grimm's Law

Code :

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

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7. Words of different languages that have come from a common source and show systematic phonological correspondences and semantic similarities are called :

(A) Synonyms (B) Cognates

(C) Coinages (D) Loan words

8. Match the items in List-I with those in List-II and choose the correct answer from the code given below :

List-I	List-II
(a) Change in which a sound influences the preceding segment	(i) Phonological shift
(b) Grimm's Law	(ii) Regressive assimilation
(c) A change which involves widening or extending the meaning of a word	(iii) Amelioration
(d) A word becomes more positive in its meaning	(iv) Generalization

Code :

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

9. A supraregional language adopted for communication among speakers of different languages.

(A) Link language

(B) Pidgin

(C) Koine

(D) None of the above

10. Match the items in List-I with those in List-II and choose the correct answer from the code given below :

List-I	List-II
(a) The word *film* pronounced with a vowel inserted between the final consonants	(i) Total assimilation
(b) Latin ***Septum*** became ***sette*** in Italian	(ii) Epenthesis
(c) ***Meat*** which originally meant **'food'** came to mean **'food of flesh'**	(iii) Pejoration
(d) The word spinster which meant 'one who Spins' came to mean 'unmarried [illegible]'	(iv) Narrowing

Code :

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

11. Which one of the following is not a defining feature of South Asian linguistic area ?

(A) Conjunctive participle

(B) Complex predicates

(C) SOV as the unmarked word order

(D) The use of auxiliary verb 'have'

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12. Match the items in List-I with those given in List-II and choose the correct answer from the code given below :

List-I	List-II
(a) Germanic consonant shift	(i) Hugo Schuchardt
(b) Linguistic Area	(ii) Karl Verner
(c) Exceptions to Grimm's law	(iii) Jakob Grimm
(d) Wave theory	(iv) Emeneau

Code :

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

13. The symbol [k] in IPA representation stands for :
(A) Voiceless Velar Stop
(B) Voiceless Velar Fricative
(C) Voiced Velar Fricative
(D) Voiced Velar Stop

14. The velum is closed in the production of
(A) Nasal sounds
(B) Oral sounds
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None

15. The Phonemes [s] and [z] share the same feature in terms of :
(A) Voicing
(B) Manner
(C) Place
(D) None

16. The production of [d] in 'bad day' is a case of :
(A) Progressive Articulation
(B) Double Articulation
(C) Regressive Articulation
(D) None

17. The vowel in 'heat' is represented in IPA by :
(A) [e]
(B) [I]
(C) [i:]
(D) [a]

18. ..... group of sounds are Dravidian loans into Indo-Aryan languages.
(A) Semivowels
(B) Retroflex
(C) Velars
(D) Affricates

19. The process involved in changing the word 'Englaland' to 'England' is known as :
(A) Haplology
(B) Palatalization
(C) Assimilation
(D) Syncope

20. [illegible]
(A) [illegible]
(B) [illegible]
(C) [illegible]
(D) [illegible]

21. In English [p] and [ph] are in
(A) Contrastive distribution
(B) Free variation
(C) Complementary distribution
(D) Defective distribution

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22. The hierarchical structure of language can be represented as :
(A) Syntax > Morphology > Phonology > Phonetics
(B) Phonetics > Morphology > Phonology > Syntax
(C) Morphology > Phonology > Phonetics > Syntax
(D) Syntax > Phonology > Morphology > Phonetics

23. In a language the voiceless consonants become voiced in intervocalic position. This process is said to be :
(A) Neutralization
(B) Assimilation
(C) Palatalization
(D) None

24. [illegible]
(A) [illegible]
(B) [illegible]
(C) [illegible]
(D) [illegible]

25. [illegible]
(A) Deaf
(B) Feral
(C) Mute
(D) Deaf

26. Psycholinguistic research had shown that learning of second language is not the same as learning of the first language :
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Absolutely False
(D) None

27. The term used to refer to all lexical items of a given speaker is known as :
(A) Glossary
(B) Thesaurus
(C) Vocabulary
(D) Dictionary

28. Which among the following is NOT a branch of applied linguistics ?
(A) Lexicography
(B) Stylistics
(C) Syntax
(D) Translation studies

29. Formative Assessment tests are given :
(A) At the beginning of academic year
(B) At the end of the academic year
(C) In the middle of the academic year
(D) From time to time during the academic year

30. Assertion (I): Animal communication is context-bound.
Assertion (II): Human language can be context - free.
Which of the following is correct ?
(A) (I) is false and (II) is true
(B) (I) is true and (II) is false
(C) Both (I) and (II) are true
(D) Both (I) and (II) are false

31. Match the items in List-I with those given in List-II and choose the correct answer from the code given below :

List-I	List-II
(a) Skinner, B.F.	(i) A course in modern linguistics
(b) Austin, J.L.	(ii) Verbal behavior
(c) Katz, J.J.	(iii) Semantic theory
(d) Hockett, C.F.	(iv) How to do things with words

Code :

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

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32. If one uses a language and mixes words, phrases and sentences from other language, then it is called :

(A) Code-mixing

(B) Code-switching

(C) Diglossia

(D) Creole

33. **Assertion (I):** The organization of human and animal brain is the same.

Assertion (II): The human brain has an innate capacity for learning language creatively.

Which of the following is correct ?

(A) (I) is false and (II) is true

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

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

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

34. **Assertion (I):** The abstract system of a language is called Langue.

Assertion (II): The actual use of language is called Parole.

Which of the following is correct ?

(A) (I) is false and (II) is true

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

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

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

35. The word **unfriendliness** has :

(A) Four Morphemes

(B) Two Morphemes

(C) One Morpheme

(D) Three Morphemes

36. Which of the following **does not** carry a negative prefix ?

(A) Incapable

(B) Unable

(C) Enable

(D) Impossible

37. Portmanteau morphs are found in :

(A) Agglutinative languages

(B) Isolated languages

(C) Analytic languages

(D) Fusional languages

38. The alternations of **'I'** and **'me'** is a case of :

(A) Redundancy

(B) Suppletion

(C) Phonological alternations

(D) Metathesis

39. **Assertion (I):** Cranberry morphs also known as Unique morphs.

Assertion (II): Cranberry morphs occur only in fixed expressions.

Which of the following is correct ?

(A) (I) and (II) both are correct

(B) Only (I) is correct

(C) Only (II) is correct

(D) (I) and (II) both are not correct

40. **Svarbhakti** refers to :

(A) Metathesis

(B) Assimilation

(C) Dissimilation

(D) Epenthesis

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41. Identify the ambiguity in the following phrase : *The abnormal Psychology Professor* :

(A) No ambiguity

(B) Lexical ambiguity

(C) Syntactic ambiguity

(D) None

42. Part-whole relationship exemplified by 'mother board- computer' is referred to as :

(A) Taxonomy

(B) Polysemy

(C) Paraphrase

(D) Meronymy

43. **Statement a:** Her husband is tall.

Statement b: She is unmarried

Identify the relationship between a and b :

(A) a contradicts b

(B) a entails b

(C) a presupposes b

(D) None of these apply

44. Metonymy and Metaphor are examples of :

(A) Formulaic language

(B) Figurative language

(C) Speech acts

(D) Sense and relations

45. Context independent literal (inherent) meaning of a linguistic expression is :

(A) Extension

(B) Co-reference

(C) Reference

(D) Sense

46. **Assertion (I) :** Pidgin languages are simplified link languages.

Assertion (II) : When pidgin becomes the mother tongue of a speech Community, it is called a Creole.

Which of the following is correct ?

(A) (I) is false and (II) is true

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

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

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

47. Register refers to :

(A) Varieties of a language according to use

(B) Varieties of a language according to user

(C) Colloquial form of language

(D) Language record

48. The person mainly responsible for use of variationist (quantitative) methodology in sociolinguistics is :

(A) Basil Bernstein

(B) Michael Halliday

(C) Charles Ferguson

(D) William Labov

49. What linguistic criterion is used to differentiate between language and a dialect ?

(A) Dialect Continuum

(B) Mutual Intelligibility

(C) Convergence

(D) Diglossia

50. Identify the odd item from the following :

(A) Idiolect

(B) Regional dialect

(C) Social dialect

(D) Cognate

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