

**SET 2016**  
**PAPER – III**  
**LINGUISTICS**

**240077**

Signature of the Invigilator

Question Booklet No. ....

1. OMR Sheet No. ....

**Subject Code**

**ROLL No.**

**Time Allowed : 150 Minutes**

**Max. Marks : 150**

**No. of pages in this Booklet : 12**

**No. of Questions : 75**

**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 seventy five (75) 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 OMR response sheet 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.**

**SEAL**

24-16

PAPER-III  
LINGUISTICS

1. In the word 'hospitalized', *hospital* is :
- (A) The base
  - (B) The stem
  - (C) The root
  - (D) A compound word
2. **Assertion I:** Inflectional affixes are attached after all derivational affixes are attached to the base.
- Assertion II:** Derivational affixes are not attached before inflectional affixes.
- (A) I and II are correct
  - (B) I is correct, II is wrong
  - (C) Both I and II are correct
  - (D) I is wrong, II is correct
3. The word 'walkman' is :
- (A) An exocentric compound
  - (B) An endocentric compound
  - (C) Neither exocentric nor endocentric
  - (D) An idiom
4. In English :
- (A) Prefixes are derivational affixes
  - (B) Prefixes are inflectional affixes
  - (C) Prefixes are neither inflectional nor derivational
  - (D) Prefixes are both derivational and inflectional
5. In Tagalog, the past tense of the word *bili*, 'buy' is *biinli*. The past tense morpheme *-in-* is :
- (A) A suffix
  - (B) A prefix
  - (C) An infix
  - (D) A clitic
6. Which one among the following is correct ?
- (A) PRO can be the subject of a finite clause
  - (B) Pro can be the subject of a non-finite clause
  - (C) PRO cannot occur in the subject position of a finite clause
  - (D) Pro cannot occur in the object position
7. In the Minimalist theory :
- (A) Case features on NPs and verbs are uninterpretable
  - (B) Case features only on NPs are uninterpretable
  - (C) Case features on verbs are interpretable
  - (D) Case features are always interpretable
8. Which one among the following is correct ?
- (A) Strong uninterpretable features alone drive overt movement
  - (B) Interpretable features on NPs cause overt movement
  - (C) Weak features drive movement
  - (D) Word order causes overt movement
9. A Specifier is :
- (A) A head
  - (B) A complement
  - (C) A functional head
  - (D) None of these
10. An NP-movement is always into :
- (A) A non-thematic case position
  - (B) A caseless position
  - (C) An object position
  - (D) A theta-position

11. During Norman Conquest of English, English came under the influence of French which was culturally and politically a dominant language at that time. This type of influence is called :
- Substratum influence
  - Superstratum influence
  - Adstratum influence
  - Convergence
12. Borrowed words get naturalized in their phonology. This process is called :
- Nativization
  - Lexical adaptation
  - Phonologization
  - Convergence
13. For some speakers of English, the pattern *arrive/arrived/arrived* has been replaced by *arrive/arrove/arrove* on the analogy of the strong 'verb' pattern. This is a case of :
- Analogical levelling
  - Analogical extension
  - Analogy
  - Morphological reanalysis
14. It has been observed that in many languages, demonstrative markers/pronouns have been the source of complementizers, relative clause markers, etc., such as *that* in English. This is a case of :
- Lexicalization
  - Grammaticalization
  - Semantic shift
  - None of these
15. A Pidgin is \_\_\_\_\_ :
- A link language used for communication among speakers of different language
  - A second language
  - A Creole
  - A language with reduced vocabulary and simplified structure
16. In the GB framework, structural case is assigned :
- At complement positions
  - At specifier positions
  - Under government
  - At none of the above positions
17. In Wh-movement in English, the wh-expression moves to :
- The clause-initial position
  - The Comp position
  - The Spec, CP position
  - The topic position
18. Which of the following is a functional head ?
- Complementizers
  - Adjective
  - Noun
  - Verb
19. In the sentence 'Sita seems to be hard working', the subject of the infinitival clause is :
- Pro
  - NP-trace
  - PRO
  - None of the above

20. In the sentence 'The thieves were chased by the police', the underlined phrase is :
- (A) An argument of the passive verb  
 (B) A complement of the passive verb  
 (C) The subject of the sentence  
 (D) An adjunct
21. The resonant quality of the vocal tract is referred as :
- (A) Strident  
 (B) Nasal  
 (C) Sonorant  
 (D) Obstruent
22. ....is a unit of organization for a sequence of speech sounds.
- (A) Feet  
 (B) Syllable  
 (C) Phoneme  
 (D) Rhyme
23. Match the items in List-I with those in List-II and choose the correct answer from the code :
- | List-I   | List-II        |
|--|----------------|
| (a) Deletion of sound from word final position | i. Apheresis   |
| (b) Deletion from word initial position        | ii. Prothesis  |
| (c) Insertion of sound in initial position     | iii. Apocope   |
| (d) Transposition of sounds in a word          | iv. Metathesis |
- Code:**
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) iv iii ii i  
 (B) ii ii i iv  
 (C) i ii iii iv  
 (D) iii i ii iv
24. The definite article 'a' becoming 'an' in 'an engineer' shows :
- (A) Lexical rules  
 (B) Post Lexical rules  
 (C) Phonological rules  
 (D) Morphological rule
25. **Assertion - I :** Hindi language does not have initial /sp/ cluster  
**Assertion - II :** Hindi language allows initial /sp/ cluster
- State Whether :**
- (A) Assertion - II is true  
 (B) Assertion - I is true  
 (C) Both are true  
 (D) Both are false
26. The stages of Language Acquisition seen in mentally retarded child are :
- (A) Slow and follow the same stages as normal child  
 (B) Fast and follow the same stages of a normal child  
 (C) Same as the normal child  
 (D) None
27. In language production the order in which lexical selection occurs is :
- (A) Syntactic, Conceptual, Phonological  
 (B) Conceptual, Syntactic, Phonological  
 (C) Phonological, Syntactic, Conceptual  
 (D) Phonological, Conceptual, Syntactic



28. The process of acquiring the capacity to comprehend and produce words and sentence is known as :
- (A) Language Learning  
 (B) Language Reception  
**(C) Language Comprehension**  
 (D) Language Acquisition

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

List-I	List-II
(a) Critical Period Hypothesis	i. Jakobson
(b) Regression Hypothesis	ii. Chomsky
(c) Stimulus response condition	iii. Lenneberg
(d) LAD	iv. Skinner

Code :

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

30. In which stage of language acquisition, repetitive CV patterns can be seen ?

- (A) Babbling  
 (B) Cooing  
 (C) Both Cooing and Babbling  
 (D) None

'Profiling Linguistic disability' was written by :

- (A) John Lyons  
 (B) Pit Corder  
 (C) David Crystal  
 (D) Roger Brown

32. The impairment of ability to do voluntary and purposive movements is known as :

- (A) Anomia  
 (B) Agnosia  
 (C) Alexia  
 (D) Apraxia

33. Match the items in List-I with those in List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes:

List-I	List-II
(a) Connectionist model	i. Noam Chomsky
(b) Language Acquisition device	ii. V. Fromkin
(c) Speech errors	iii. Susan Curtis
(d) Genie - a feral child	iv. Lichtheim

Code :

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

34. **Assertion - I:** Critical period hypothesis was proposed by E.H. Lenneberg.

**Assertion - II:** It states that language cannot be acquired after puberty.

**State whether :**

- (A) Only I is true  
 (B) Only II is true  
 (C) Both I and II are true  
 (D) Both I and II are false

35. Who the first among the following to observe that Language Impairment is associated with left hemispheric lesions?
- (A) Bloomfield  
(B) Paul Broca  
(C) Noam Chomsky  
(D) Liepmann
36. Which of the following is an example of Tautology?
- (A) A unicorn has a horn  
(B) A unicorn is an animal  
(C) Unicorn is a Unicorn  
(D) None of the above
37. Which of the following expressions contains an anaphora?
- (A) Mary brought new clothes for herself  
(B) He is lying on the bed  
(C) She skates gracefully  
(D) After the exam, he went home
38. 'It is raining' is an example of which speech act according to Searle?
- (A) Expressive  
(B) Directive  
(C) Commissive  
(D) Assertive
39. Which of the following is known as secondary meaning?
- (A) Abhida  
(B) Lakshana  
(C) Vyanjana  
(D) Tatparya
40. In propositional logic, the symbol for exclusive disjunction is:
- (A)  $\vee$   
(B)  $\leftrightarrow$   
(C)  $\wedge$   
(D)  $\rightarrow$
41. A development in generative phonology that restricts phonological grammars to a set of (violable) ranked constraints:
- (A) Optimality theory  
(B) Metrical phonology  
(C) Structural phonology  
(D) Natural phonology
42. A classical word used to refer to a left-headed (strong) foot is:
- (A) Iamb  
(B) Trochee  
(C) Metrical grid  
(D) Foot
43. **Assertion - I:** In auto segmental phonology, tones are represented on the tonal tier.  
**Assertion - II:** Vowels and consonants are all represented on the tonal tier.
- (A) I and II are true  
(B) I is false, II is true  
(C) I is true, II is false  
(D) I and II are false
44. Skeletal tier is also called as:
- (A) Tonal tier  
(B) Intonational tier  
(C) VC-tier  
(D) CV-tier

45. In Prosodic Phonology the hierarchical representation of relevant domains is :
- Phonological utterance, Intonational phrase, phonological phrase, prosodic word
  - Phonological utterance, prosodic word, Intonational phrase, phonological phrase
  - Phonological utterance, Intonational phrase, prosodic word, phonological phrase
  - Phonological phrase, Intonational phrase, prosodic word, Phonological utterance
46. What patterns can be used to account for phonological, morphological and syntactic irregularities ?
- Unmarkedness
  - Case recoverability
  - Markedness
  - Unrestricted universal
47. If a language has inflection, it always has .....
- Derivation
  - Gender
  - Nominal object
  - Nominal subject
48. The presence of explicator compound verb constructions is a major areal feature of :
- SVO Languages
  - SOV Languages
  - VSO Languages
  - VOS Languages
49. What are the two domains which are unified by Parametric Variation theory ?
- Phonetics and Phonology
  - Phonology and Morphology
  - Typology and Acquisition
  - Syntax and Semantics
50. Presence of a non-finite verbal form to subjoin sentences to the left of the main finite verb in a sentence is a characteristic feature of ..... languages.
- Scandinavian
  - Armenian
  - Cushitic
  - South-Asian
51. Sociolinguists hold the view that the process of acquiring a language is not just a cognitive process involving the activation of Language Acquisition Device in the human brain but it is ..... that only develops in social interaction.
- A competence as well
  - A bilingualism process as well
  - A social process as well
  - A thought process as well
52. Prescriptive Grammarians are known to have one of the following views on language :
- Like new innovations in the language
  - Do not like innovations in the language
  - Do not like Classical forms in the language
  - Approve illogical forms in the language
53. Standardization happens when a language is put to \_\_\_ than it was previously used.
- Restricted range of functions
  - A non-historically based selection
  - Not a desirable target of education
  - Wider range of functions

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

List-I	List-II
(a) Susan Gal	i. Language and social networks
(b) Holmes, J.	ii. The Ecology of Language
(c) Haugen, E.	iii. Language Shift: Social Determinants of Linguistic change in Bilingual Austria
(d) Lesley Milroy	iv. Pidgins and Creoles

Code :

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

55. How do the correlational sociolinguists view the relationship of linguistic variation to social categories ?

- (A) As a match between closely connected but nevertheless independent systems  
 (B) As not a match between closely connected but nevertheless independent systems  
 (C) As not a match between unconnected but nevertheless dependent systems  
 (D) The variation is considered as unstructured and dependent system of social categories

56. Match the items in List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below :

List-I	List-II
(a) Adverbs are defined in a Dictionary	i. Based on the class things or kind of things to which definiendum belongs
(b) Verbs are defined in a Dictionary	ii. By prepositional phrases that can be substituted in the context of particular sense or by other adverbs
(c) Adjectives are defined in a Dictionary	iii. By beginning with infinite form without to
(d) Nouns are defined in a Dictionary	iv. By the use of or for

Code :

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

57. What is a Lemma ?

- (A) It is a minimum meaningless word and the cross entries are provided in a dictionary  
 (B) It is a grammatical unit and citations are provided in a dictionary  
 (C) It refers to the particular form that is chosen by convention to represent the lexeme  
 (D) It is a part of speech and the cross references are provided in a dictionary



58. The headword entry **does not** necessarily take into account one of the following aspects into consideration.

- (A) Spelling
- (B) A particular sense
- (C) Pronunciation
- (D) Grammatical information

59. Match the items in List-I with List-II and select the appropriate answer from the code given below :

**List-I**

**List-II**

- |                         |      |  |
|-------------------------|------|--|
| (a) Thematic meaning    | i.   | The meaning that a piece of language conveys about the social circumstances  |
| (b) Collocative meaning | ii.  | The way in which message is organised in terms of order and emphasis         |
| (c) Conceptual meaning  | iii. | The meaning of words which tend to occur in its environment with other words |
| (d) Stylistic meaning   | iv.  | The meaning organised in contrastive features                                |

**Code :**

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

60. Who is the compiler of Latin-English Dictionary *Bibliotheca Eliotae* of 1538 ?

- (A) AP Cowie
- (B) Hans Kurath
- (C) Thomas Elyot
- (D) Thomas M. Paikeday

61. Corpus studies have considerable influence on the design of.....

- (A) Dictionaries and grammar
- (B) Morpho-syntax
- (C) Semantics and lexicology
- (D) Speech technology and speech recognition

62. .... algorithm takes a grammar and a sentence and answers the question whether the sentence can be derived from the grammar or not.

- (A) Functional
- (B) Disjunction
- (C) Parsing
- (D) Speech-tagger

63. A finite-state transducer for Morphological analysis and generation is .....

- (A) Tokenizer
- (B) Lexical transducer
- (C) Parser
- (D) Lemmatizer

64. From where does the idea of two-level morphology derive ?

- (A) Lexical phonology
- (B) Generative semantics
- (C) Minimalist program
- (D) Generative phonology

65. From the given below choices identify an important application of Text to speech synthesis system :
- (A) Telecommunication services by making it possible for users to access textual information over the phone
- (B) Telecommunication services by making it possible to send satellites to space
- (C) Telecommunication services by making it possible in developing missile technology
- (D) Telecommunication services by making it possible for speech impaired persons

66. Match the items in List-I with List-II and select the appropriate answer from the code given below :

List-I	List-II
(a) Setting	i. The psychological setting
(b) Message (form) content	ii. It enters into the definition of speech event
(c) Scene	iii. Are central to speech act and the focus of its syntactic structure
(d) Purposes and outcomes	iv. To the time and place of a speech act

Code :

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

67. What do sound changes from 'above' mean ?
- (A) New sound changes introduced by lower working class
- (B) Sound changes that are originally part of the vernacular which represent the phonetic processes of easier pronunciation
- (C) New sounds introduced by the dominant social class
- (D) Diphthongal sounds introduced by Chiltern Fisherman

68. Match the items in List-I with List-II and select the appropriate answer from the code given below :

List-I	List-II
(a) Stereotypes	i. Promise, apology
(b) Performative verbs	ii. Show differentiation by age or social group without being subject to style shifting and have little evaluative force in subjective reactions tests
(c) Conversational maxims	iii. Forms that are socially marked
(d) Indicators	iv. Be as informative as necessary but no more so; Be relevant; Be clear and Be genuine

Code :

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

What was the programme the total literacy campaign in Ernakulam district of Kerala has taken up to make 2,00,000 persons literate ?

- (A) United Nations Programme
- (B) Compulsory Literacy Programme
- (C) National Illiteracy Eradication Programme
- (D) Volunteer Based Programme

A language which is used in communication between speakers who have no native language in common is .....

- (A) Romance
- (B) National language
- (C) Lingua franca
- (D) Spanish

Who has developed the bilingual method of language teaching ?

- (A) Mona Baker
- (B) William Mackey
- (C) Paulston, C.B.
- (D) C.J. Dodson

Who is associated with the development of Inter-language ?

- (A) J.K.P. Watson
- (B) Selinker
- (C) A.N. Kerr
- (D) Chris Kennedy

73. Which scholar introduced Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS) ?

- (A) J. Cummins
- (B) Skutnab-Kangas, T.
- (C) Olson, D.R.
- (D) J. Crawford

74. **Assertion-I:** The first step in Grammar Translation **method** is explaining, understanding, **analysing** and translating the foreign language **into one's** mother tongue.

**Assertion-II:** In the whole **process** of using the method to teach a **foreign language** the medium of instruction **has always** not been the mother tongue.

- (A) II is true but I is false
- (B) Both I and II are false
- (C) I is true but II is false
- (D) I and II are true

75. .... style is the culmination of the effects of telegraph, radio, television and advertising on newspaper language.

- (A) Classical
- (B) Tabloid
- (C) Direct
- (D) Active

SEAL

cept  
e or  
and  
test

4-16

er-III