Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching Departments, 2023

CSS

LINGUISTICS

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.

2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' **only** in the "**Response Sheet**" provided.

3. **Negative marking** : **0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

Time : 2 Hours   **Max. Marks : 100**

To be filled in by the Candidate										
Register Number	in Figures									
	in words									

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. Mark the statement which is True.
    a) Malayalam is a spoken in Lakshadweep.
    b) Sanskrit is a Dravidian language.
    c) Bhojpuri is a scheduled language of India.
    d) Ashtadhyayi is a grammar of Tamil.

----

2. Mark the statement which is False

   a) Malayalam is a classical Language.

   b) Sanskrit is a classical language.

   c) Bengali is a classical language.

   d) Tamil is a classical language.

3. How many scheduled languages are in India?

   a) 14   b) 16

   c) 8   d) 22

4. Leelathilakam is originally written in —————————Language.

   a) Sanskrit   b) Malayalam

   c) Tamil   d) Kannada

R – 2087

5. Identify the author of Kerala Panineeyam?
   a) Herman Gundart
   b) Benjamin Bailey
   c) A.R.Rajarajavarma
   d) Sreekandeswaram

6. Kolezhuthu is one of the ancient scripts of ——————— Language.
   a) Malayalam
   b) Tamil
   c) Kannada
   d) Sanskrit

7. Identify the state named after language
   a) Haryana
   b) Punjab
   c) Jharkhand
   d) Bihar

8. Name the official language of Telengana
   a) Tamil
   b) Kannada
   c) Hindi
   d) Telugu

9. Irula language is spoken in Kerala and Tamil Nadu
   a) True
   b) False
   c) true and false
   d) incorrect

10. Sabdataravali is a dictionary of ——————————language.
    a) Tamil
    b) Malayalam
    c) Kannada
    d) Sanskrit

11. Tolkappiyam is a grammar of ——————————language.
    a) Tamil
    b) Malayalam
    c) Telugu
    d) Kannada

12. Where Khasi language is spoken in India
    a) Meghalaya
    b) Haryana
    c) Gujarat
    d) Manipur

R – 2087

13. Identify a Tribal language
    a) Gondi
    b) Sanskrit
    c) Malayalam
    d) Kashmiri

14. India is identified as a ——————————
    a) Monolingual country
    b) multilingual country
    c) bilingual country
    d) none of the above

15. Identify two languages of Indo-Aryan sub family
    a) Brahui and Malto
    b) Munda and Nicobarese
    c) Angami and Metei
    d) Konkani and Marati

16. Name panini's grammatical treatise
    a) Vakyapdeeyam
    b) Arthashasthra
    c) Ashtadhayi
    d) Mahabhashyam

17. Who is the author of vakyapdeeya
    a) Bharthruhari
    b) Panini
    c) Pathanjali
    d) Kathyayanan

18. Scientific study of language is called
    a) Semantics
    b) phonetics
    c) linguistics
    d) morphology

19. Phonetics is the study of
    a) word structure
    b) speech sounds
    c) meaning of words
    d) none of the above

20. A Bilabial sound is produced using
    a) hard palate
    b) lips
    c) tongue
    d) nose

R – 2087

21. Identify the sounds p and m as:

    a) Bilabial and nasal   b) nasal and retroflex

    c) Velar and uvular   d) Retroflex and bilabial

22. Speech sounds are produced by

    a) allowing air to escape through the nose

    b) changing the shape of the mouth cavity

    c) playing upon the airstream with the help of the vocal cords

    d) all of the above

23. Describe IPA symbols- k

    a) Velar voiceless   b) Voiced Velar

    c) Voiced bilabial   d) Voiceless fricative

24. Articulatory phonetics study

    a) acoustic aspects   b) Speech comprehension

    c) decoding   d) speech production

25. Identify the sound produced with the airflow channeled into the nasal passages

    a) nasals   b) plosive

    c) laterals   d) liquids

26. Alternative phonetic realizations of phonemes are called

    a) minimal pair   b) phones

    c) allophones   d) diphthongs

27. Which of these terms refer to the study of hearing and perception of speech sounds?

    a) acoustic phonetics   b) auditory phonetics

    c) laboratory phonetics   d) articulatory phonetics

28. Morphology deals with

   a) sound structure   b) structure of syllables

   c) structure of words   d) Lexicon

29. The vocal folds may also be held lightly closed in the air-stream and the sound produced comes under the category of

   a) voiceless   b) clicks

   c) voiced   d) none of the above

30. What is morpheme?

   a) a smallest sound unit

   b) a unit of stress

   c) largest syntactic unit

   d) smallest meaningful unit in the grammar of a language

31. Identify nominal category

   a) Numerals   b) adverbs

   c) suffixes   d) Verbs

32. What modifies a Noun?

   a) adverb   b) preposition

   c) adjective   d) verb

33. The word WATER belongs to which grammatical category

   a) noun and verb   b) preposition

   c) noun   d) verb

34. Identify prefix for the ——————————honest

   a) Un   b) dis

   c) anti   d) non

35. Add the suffix —ed to the word rush

a) rushed   b) rushhed

c) rused   d) rushd

36. Minimal Pairs helps in the identification of

a) allophones   b) phones

c) phonemes   d) morphemes

37. Which is the correct statement of the two

(I) Men and women speak altogether different languages.

(II) Men and women speak same language but they may differ in the use of the Codes.

a) I and II are true   b) I and II are false

c) I is true, II is false.   d) I is false, II is true.

38. The branch of morphology which studies singular/plural, past/present tense, is known as

a) Derivational morphology   b) Inflectional morphology

c) Item and process   d) Word and paradigm

39. The word blackberry is an example of

a) endocentric   b) secondary construction

c) exocentric   d) none of the above

40. A morph which does not directly realize a morpheme is

a) allomorph   b) an empty word

c) morpheme   d) an empty morph

41. Chomsky's 'Syntactic structure' was published in the year

a) 1957   b) 1965

c) 1975   d) 1980

42. Competence and performance are the concepts introduced by

    a) Saussure   b) Noam Chomsky

    c) Ferguson   d) Labov

43. A grammar which generates all and only the correct structures of a language on the basis of small number of linguistics units and rules is called

    a) prescriptive grammar   b) Pedagogical grammar

    c) case grammar   d) Generative Grammar

44. Process of the formation of new words that differ either in syntactic category or in meaning from their bases is called

    a) Derivation   b) Inflection

    c) compounding   d) suffixation

45. Semantics is the study of

    a) word structure   b) word meaning

    c) grammar   d) Retroflex and bilabial

46. A component of the concept associated with a lexical item ('female' + 'performer' = 'actress)

    a) semantic field   b) sememe

    c) semantic feature   d) semantic class

47. Smoke signifies

    a) danger   b) fire

    c) danger or fire   d) none of the above

48. What is semanticity?

    a) meaningfulness   b) meaninglessness

    c) linguistic sign   d) nonverbal

49. Expressions with the same meaning are called

    a) polysemy   b) homophone

    c) homonymy   d) synonymy

50. Based on semantic feature identify woman
    a) [+HUMAN], [+MALE], [+ADULT]   b) [+HUMAN], [-MALE], [+ADULT]
    c) [+HUMAN], [+MALE], [-ADULT]   d) [+HUMAN], [-MALE], [-ADULT]

51. What is connotation?
    a) suggesting of a meaning by a word
    b) primary meaning
    c) specific meaning
    d) a name

52. A net work which represents semantic relations is called
    a) a word net   b) semantic fields
    c) semantic network   d) denotation

53. Words of the same language that have the same meaning are called
    a) synonyms   b) antonyms
    c) homonym   d) Name

54. What is denotation?
    a) suggesting of a meaning by a word
    b) primary meaning
    c) specific meaning
    d) a name

55. Identify a homonym
    a) bank   b) table
    c) fun   d) food

56. Meaning of the word colloquial
    a) Spoken   b) literary
    c) ancient text   d) grammatical treatise

57. The branch of linguistics dealing with language in use and the contexts in which it is used is called

a) Pragmatics

b) semantics

c) syntax

d) lexicography

58. The branch of linguistics concerned with the study of the evolution of a language

a) Comparative linguistics

b) glottochronology

c) reconstruction

d) Historical Linguistics

59. The study of history words is called

a) sound changes

b) Etymology

c) morphology

d) semantics

60. The study of chronological relation between cognates is called

a) Internal reconstruction

b) external reconstruction

c) Glottochronology

d) none of the above

61. Cognates means

a) words occurring in different languages

b) Words occurring in same language

c) phonetically similar words occurring in languages belonging to different language families

d) phonetically and semantically similar words occurring in genetically related languages

62. Diachronic linguistics deals with language changes over time.

a) true

b) false

c) true and false

d) none of the above

63. A line on a map dividing areas whose dialects differ is called

a) An isogloss

b) An isophone

c) An isomorph

d) idiolect

64. Which branch of linguistics study how social attitudes determine what is considered appropriate language use or inappropriate language use in a particular setting

   a) pragmatics b) ethnolinguistics

   c) sociolinguistics d) semiotics

65. A distinct group of people who use language in a unique and mutually accepted way among themselves is called

   a) language b) speech community

   c) dialect d) family

66. The terms acrolectal and basilectal are used to distinguish between

   a) high and low variety of dialects based on prestige

   b) standard language and dialects

   c) language and dialect

   d) vernacular languages

67. The concept of elaborated and restricted codes are introduced by

   a) William Labov b) Dell Hymes

   c) Basil Bernstein d) Brent Berlin and Paul key

68. Deficit hypothesis is associated with

   a) Communicative Competence

   b) Elaborated Code and Restricted code

   c) Anthropological Linguistics

   d) Bilingualism

69. In language contact situation if one language influences the other with power is called

   a) Adstratal influence b) Substratal influence

   c) superstratal influence d) sprachbunde

70. Diachronic typology is introduced by

   a) Joseph Harold Greenberg   b) Saussure

   c) Dell hymes   d) McAlpin

71. Which is the word order of Dravidian languages

   a) SVO   b) SOV

   c) OSV   d) none of the above

72. What is a bilingual dictionary?

   a) a dictionary of idioms

   b) a dictionary used to translate words or phrases from one language to another

   c) a dictionary of technical terms

   d) A glossary

73. A glossary means

   a) Dictionary

   b) a bilingual dictionary

   c) alphabetical list of terms in a particular domain of knowledge with the definitions

   d) encyclopedia

74. Computational Linguistics deals with

   a) Processing of computers using language

   b) Processing of programs using computers

   c) Processing of language using computers

   d) processing of language using translation

75. Speech recognition is a process of

   a) automatic Conversion of spoken words to text

   b) Translation of words

   c) computer language

   d) machine translation

76. A natural language process that separate and segment sentences into sub constituents is called

   a) Natural language processing   b) Terminology extraction

   c) Phrase chunking   d) word net

77. What is NLP?

   a) natural language programming

   b) Interaction between computers and Human language

   c) Computer languages

   d) artificial intelligence

78. What is POS tagging?

   a) natural language processing

   b) Corpus linguistics

   c) automated transliteration

   d) marking up part of speech in a corpus

79. Text to be translated is called as:

   a) Source text   b) Target text

   c) text translation   d) none of the above

80. What is transliteration?

   a) converting sounds of one language to another

   b) Translating into another language

   c) converting a text from one writing system into another

   d) writing the content in another language

81. What is transcription?

   a) writing of a spoken language   b) writing in English

   c) writing in Hindi   d) none of the above

82. What is back translation?
    a) translation of a translated text into the language of the original text
    b) Translation of original text
    c) target language translation
    d) machine translation

83. What is paraphrase?
    a) lexical gap
    b) untranslatability
    c) Borrowing
    d) replacement of word of a source language by using group of words

84. Who is polyglot?
    a) someone speaks two languages
    b) natural language speaker
    c) someone speaks many languages with fluency
    d) someone speaks three languages

85. What is Lingua franca?
    a) a mother tongue of the speaker
    b) native language of the listener
    c) foreign language
    d) a third language in communication

86. Second language means
    a) language of the mother
    b) regional language
    c) any language learned after mother tongue
    d) foreign language

87. Identify the process involved in the following

    ear-year, hear-here - ware-were-where
    a) homophony
    b) homonymy
    c) holonymy
    d) homorganic

88. Identify a hyponym
   a) lotus
   b) flower
   c) blue flower
   d) yellow flower

89. Idiolect is related to
   a) individual
   b) society
   c) grammar
   d) signifieds

90. Name an indian language having implosives
   a) Sindhi
   b) zulu
   c) Swahili
   d) xhosa

91. Sir William jones had established the relation between Greek, Latin and Sanskrit in the year
   a) 1786
   b) 1876
   c) 1900
   d) 1916

92. Dravidian language identified in Baluchisthan is
   a) Nepali
   b) Tamil
   c) Tulu
   d) Brahui

93. Informant is called ——————— in field linguistics
   a) Informant
   b) Speaker
   c) language consultant
   d) ordinary speaker

94. Who is the founder of quantitative linguistics?
   a) Labov
   b) bloomfield
   c) hymes
   d) Chomsky

95. Identify a palindrome
   a) Malayalam
   b) Tamil
   c) Hindi
   d) English

96. Identify the sociative case marker in Malayalam
    a) -otu
    b) -il
    c) -kku
    d) -nu

97. Place name study is called
    a) Onomastics
    b) toponomastics
    c) anthropomastics
    d) onamtopoea

98. Psycholinguistics is the study of
    a) Language and mind
    b) language and culture
    c) language and disesas
    d) language and grammar

99. Name one learning difficulty
    a) language death
    b) dyslexia
    c) language pathology
    d) none of the above

100. Hydronyms are names of —————————
    a) water bodies
    b) air
    c) abiotic substances
    d) biotic elements

R – 2087

ANSWER SHEET

1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E

26	A	B	C	D	E
27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E
40	A	B	C	D	E
41	A	B	C	D	E
42	A	B	C	D	E
43	A	B	C	D	E
44	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
48	A	B	C	D	E
49	A	B	C	D	E
50	A	B	C	D	E

51	A	B	C	D	E
52	A	B	C	D	E
53	A	B	C	D	E
54	A	B	C	D	E
55	A	B	C	D	E
56	A	B	C	D	E
57	A	B	C	D	E
58	A	B	C	D	E
59	A	B	C	D	E
60	A	B	C	D	E
61	A	B	C	D	E
62	A	B	C	D	E
63	A	B	C	D	E
64	A	B	C	D	E
65	A	B	C	D	E
66	A	B	C	D	E
67	A	B	C	D	E
68	A	B	C	D	E
69	A	B	C	D	E
70	A	B	C	D	E
71	A	B	C	D	E
72	A	B	C	D	E
73	A	B	C	D	E
74	A	B	C	D	E
75	A	B	C	D	E

76	A	B	C	D	E
77	A	B	C	D	E
78	A	B	C	D	E
79	A	B	C	D	E
80	A	B	C	D	E
81	A	B	C	D	E
82	A	B	C	D	E
83	A	B	C	D	E
84	A	B	C	D	E
85	A	B	C	D	E
86	A	B	C	D	E
87	A	B	C	D	E
88	A	B	C	D	E
89	A	B	C	D	E
90	A	B	C	D	E
91	A	B	C	D	E
92	A	B	C	D	E
93	A	B	C	D	E
94	A	B	C	D	E
95	A	B	C	D	E
96	A	B	C	D	E
97	A	B	C	D	E
98	A	B	C	D	E
99	A	B	C	D	E
100	A	B	C	D	E

R – 2087

ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK