Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching Departments, 2022

CSS

LINGUISTICS

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having two Parts — Part 'A' Objective type (60%) & Part 'B' Descriptive type (40%).

2. Objective type questions which carry 1 mark each are to be (✓) 'tick marked' in the response sheets against the appropriate answers provided.

3. 8 questions are to be answered out of 12 questions carrying 5 marks each in Part 'B'.

4. **Negative marking** : 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer in Part 'A'.

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

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

PART – A

(Objective Type)

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions. **One** mark **each**.

(60 × 1 = 60 marks)

1. Who is the author of Keralapanineeyam?

   a) Panini
   b) A R Rajarajavarma
   c) Bhartruhari
   d) Keralavarma Valiyakoyi Thampuram

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2. Idiolect is the speech variety of

   a) A single person   b) A family

   c) A community   d) A village

3. Code-Switching is

   a) Intra sentential   b) Inter sentential

   c) Hybrid language   d) Mixed language

4. A Language used for communication among people who do not share a common language
   a) Pidgin
   b) Creole
   c) Code language
   d) Lingua Franca

5. The most suitable term to denote "the language or dialect that is spoken by people that are inhabiting a particular country or region"
   a) Vernacular
   b) Lingua Franca
   c) Language
   d) Idiolect

6. A variety of language used by the people belonging to a particular social class
   a) Dialect
   b) Idiolect
   c) Register
   d) Sociolect

7. The use of two speech varieties with high and low codes with functional separation.
   a) Isogloss
   b) Diglossia
   c) Hetroglossia
   d) None of the above

8. Which among the following is not a teaching aid?
   a) Language lab
   b) Picture cards
   c) Syllabus
   d) Language games

9. CALT refers to :
   a) Computer Assisted Language Teaching
   b) Computer Amplified Language Teaching
   c) Computational language Teaching
   d) All the above

10. The speech disorder, in which the flow of speech is disrupted by involuntary repetitions and prolongations of sounds, syllables, words, or phrases
    a) Stuttering
    b) Aphasia
    c) Dysarthria
    d) None of the above

11. Santali belongs to which language family:

a) Indo-Aryan

b) Dravidian

c) Sino-Tibetan

d) Austro-Asiatic

12. Choose the one belong to Indo-Aryan language family.

a) Tulu

b) Rabha

c) Urdu

d) Korkhu

13. Brahui belongs to the:

a) Indo-Aryan

b) Dravidian

c) Sino-Tibetan

d) Austro-Asiatic

14. Linguistic form of genetically related languages :

a) Common language

b) Genetic form

c) Cognate

d) Isomorphism

15. The concept of language family is based on:

a) Geographical distribution

b) Common script

c) Genealogical relation

d) None of the above

16. The most ancient Tamil grammar:

a) Nannul

b) Tholkappiam

c) Kurumthokai

d) Pathittupathu

17. Semantics is the field of linguistics that deals with:

a) Language use

b) Language and gender

c) Sign

d) Meaning

18. A single word with multiple related meaning is termed as:

a) Antonym   b) Polysemy

c) Synonymy   d) Metonymy

19. Smog is an example of:

a) Compounding   b) Blending

c) Acronym   d) Back formation

20. The study of language in relation to cultural behavior is:

a) Ethnolinguistics   b) Ecolinguistics

c) Sociolinguistics   d) None of the above

21. Who among the following is related to Universal Grammar?

a) Ferdinand de Saussure   b) Bloomfield

c) Noam Chomsky   d) Roman Jacobson

22. Which among the following is not a South Indian tribe?

a) Bhil   b) Toda

c) Konda Kapus   d) All the above

23. Who is the author of Ashtadhyayi?

a) Tolkappiar   b) Bharthruhari

c) Panini   d) None of the above

24. Who is the author of Sabdataravali?

a) Herman Gundert

b) A R Rajarajavarma

c) S Guptan Nair

d) Sreekandeswaram Padmanabhapilla

25. How many languages are scheduled in Indian Constituted?

a) 15   b) 18

c) 25   d) 22

26. Which Schedule to the Constitution of India lists the official languages?

a) 8th b) 7th

c) 6th d) 5th

27. Which one of the following is not a scheduled language in India?

a) Meitei   b) Urdu

c) Dogri   d) English

28. The head quarter of Central Institute of Indian Languages is at:

a) New Delhi   b) Hyderabad

c) Ahmedabad   d) Mysore

29. Which among the following language does not have classical status?

a) Odia   b) Telugu

c) Kannada   d) Marathi

30. Who is the author of Dravidian Etymological Dictionary?

a) Robert Caldwell

b) Thomas Burrow and M. B. Emeneau

c) B H Krishnamurthy

d) None of the above

31. Which one of the following is related to the application of the linguistic evidence in the context of law, crime investigation, trail, and Judicial procedure?

a) Cognitive Linguistics   b) Field Linguistics

c) Biolinguistics   d) Forensic Linguistics

32. Which one of the following is related to etymology?

a) The study of the history of the forms of word

b) The study of structure of words and part of words

c) The study of the meaning in context

d) All the above

33. The script traditionally written in columns from top to bottom:

a) Chinese

b) Mongolian

c) Korean

d) All the above

34. Who among the following can be termed as a polyglot?

a) A multilingual person

b) A monolingual person

c) A linguist

d) Lexicographer

35. The scientific study of linguistic dialect is known as:

a) Sociolinguistics

b) Sociology of Language

c) Dialectology

d) None of the above

36. The study of language functions as they relate to or derive from the biological characteristics of an organism:

a) Ethno-linguistics

b) Cognitive Linguistics

c) Bio-linguistics

d) Eco-linguistics

37. The application of linguistic theory into the field of Speech-Language pathology is known as:

a) Psycholinguistics

b) Neurolinguistics

c) Clinical Linguistics

d) Biolinguistics

38. Which one of the following work is related to Maniparavalam?

a) Ramacharitham

b) Ramakathaupattu

c) Iravikkuttipillapporu

d) Leelathilakam

39. Which one of the following is related to earlier Malayalam prose?

a) Ramacharitham

b) Bhashakautaleeyam

c) Kannassaramayanam

d) Leelathilakam

40. Which is the full form of CDAC
    a) Centre for Development of Advance Computing
    b) Centre of Development of Advance Computer Technology
    c) Centre of Development of Advance Technology in Computer
    d) None of the above

41. The branch of linguistics that studies how languages or dialects systematically organize their sounds:
    a) Morphology
    b) Syntax
    c) Semantics
    d) Phonology

42. The inability to comprehend or formulate language because of damage to specific brain regions:
    a) Stuttering
    b) Stammering
    c) Aphasia
    d) None of the above

43. Which one of the following language family is not found in India?
    a) Dravidian
    b) Sino-Tibetan
    c) Austro-Asiatic
    d) Tupian

44. *Couse in General Linguistics* is the work of:
    a) Ferdinand De Saussure
    b) Roman Jacobson
    c) Bloomfield
    d) Noam Chomsky

45. In which year Malayalam was designated as a Classical Language of India?
    a) 2011
    b) 2012
    c) 2013
    d) 2014

46. The study of how context contribute to meaning is:
    a) Semantics
    b) Pragmatics
    c) Syntax
    d) Morphophonemic

47. The process of forming a new word from an existing word can be termed as:

a) Back formation

b) Clipping

c) Derivation

d) Blending

48. Which one of the following is not a passive articulator?

a) The upper lip

b) The upper teeth

c) The roof of the mouth

d) The tongue

49. The selection of a subset for collecting data from a whole group under study is termed as:

a) Observation

b) Experimentation

c) Survey

d) Sampling

50. Compiling, writing and editing dictionaries is related to:

a) Lexicography

b) Cartography

c) Etymology

d) Semantics

51. Special words or expressions associated with a particular field or area of activity is known as:

a) Jargon

b) Slang

c) dialect

d) Style

52. Vocabulary of an informal register, common in spoken conversation but avoided in formal writing is known as

a) Jargon

b) Slang

c) dialect

d) Style

53. The formal writing system used in ancient Egypt was

a) Hieroglyphs

b) Orthographs

c) Cuneiform

d) Phoenician

54. Who is the author of Poorvakeralabhasa?
    a) K M Prabhakara Warier
    b) T B Venugopalappanikkar
    c) Puthusseri Ramachandran
    d) K N Ezhuthachan

55. Which one of the following is not a Dravidian language?
    a) Brahui   b) Tota
    c) Kota   d) Mudari

56. Who is the author of 'A Linguistic theory of Translation'?
    a) Asher R E   b) Bloom field L
    c) Catford J C   d) Crystal D

57. Which is the full form LDC-IL?
    a) Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages
    b) Linguistic Data Consolidation for Indian Languages
    c) Linguistic Data Confederation for Indian Languages
    d) Linguistic Data Conglomerate for Indian Languages

58. Different words has same sound is termed as :
    a) Homonym   b) Homograph
    c) Homophone   d) Synonym

59. The study of how words and morphemes combine to form larger units such as phrases and sentences is known as:
    a) Semantics   b) Morphology
    c) Pragmatics   d) Syntax

60. Who is the author of the work 'The Evolution of Malayalam Morphology'?
    a) V R prabhodhachandran Nair   b) T B Venugopalappanikkar
    c) Puthusseri Ramachandran   d) L V Ramaswami Ayyar

ANSWER SHEET — PART – A

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

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LINGUISTICS

PART – B
(Descriptive Type)

Answer **any eight** questions. Each question carries 5 marks.   **(8 × 5 = 40 Marks)**

1. Discuss the language families in India.

2. What are the nature and scope of Linguistics?

3. Write a note on the outcomes of language contacts.

4. Explain the major branches of Linguistics.

5. What are the features you have identifies in the language of New Media?

6. Comprehend the major views and postulates on the origin of Malayalam Language.

7. What is the role of linguistics in language teaching?

8. List out the major features of any one of the dialects that you are familiar with.

9. Give your observations on the current status of language technology of Malayalam.

10. Give your *Statement of Purpose* for choosing linguistics for the Post Graduate Programme.

11. Do you think the meaning of a word is invariable? Justify your answer.

12. What is your opinion about the medium of instruction in school education?

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