

Code No.

T – 2095

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2024**

**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. Who is the author of Malayalabhasha vyakaranm?

A. Geogre Mathan

B. Herman Gudert

C. Joseph Peet

D. A.R. Rajarajavarma

DO NOT WRITE HERE

-
2. A variety of language used for a particular purpose or particular communicative situation.
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. Register | B. Dialect |
| C. Idiolect | D. Slang |
3. Code-mixing is
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. Inter sentential | B. Intra 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. Which is the world mother tongue day?
- A. February 21
 - B. May 9
 - C. February 12
 - D. May 21
6. The speech habit peculiar to a particular person
- A. Dialect
 - B. Register
 - C. Sociolect
 - D. Idiolect
7. In India, the official language act came into force in
- A. 1969
 - B. 1963
 - C. 1961
 - D. 1950
8. In India, the first state formed on linguistic basis is
- A. Kerala
 - B. Tamilnadu
 - C. Andhra Pradesh
 - D. Gujarat
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 condition that involves problems with rhythm and flow of speech.
- A. Stammering
 - B. Aphasia
 - C. Dysarthria
 - D. None of the above

19. *Brunch* is an example of:
- A. Compounding
B. Blending
C. Acronym
D. Back formation
20. The study of the effect of any aspects of society on language is:
- A. Sociolinguistics
B. Ecolinguistics
C. Ethnolinguistics
D. None of the above
21. Which of the following concept is related to Noam Chomsky?
- A. Parole
B. Deconstruction
C. Universal Grammar
D. Binary opposition
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. Rajarajvarma
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. Maithili
30. Who is the author of Dravidian Etymological Dictionary?
 A. Robert Cadwell B. Thomas Burrow and M.B. Emeneau
 C. B.H. Krishnamurthy D. None of the above
31. They crawled through the hole _____ hands and knees.
 A. by B. of
 C. with D. on
32. Which is the field of linguistics that deals with the vocabulary of a language and the properties of words?
 A. Lexicography B. Pragmatics
 C. Semantics D. Morphology
33. Which of the following is used logographic writing system?
 A. Vietnamese B. Japanese
 C. Korean D. All the above
34. Which one of the following is synonym of *ephemeral*?
 A. Fugacious B. Ambiguous
 C. Circuitous D. Assiduous

35. The scientific study of linguistic dialect is known as:
 A. Sociolinguistics B. Sociology of Language
 C. Dialectology D. None of the above
36. Choose the idiom/phrase that best expresses the meaning of the underlined in the sentence below:

 The article published in the journal is a duplicate of what was published in the news bulletin last month.
 A. on tenterhooks B. an Ananias
 C. dead ringer D. a wee bit
37. The application of linguistic theory into the field of Speech-Language pathology is known as:
 A. Psycholinguistics B. Neurolinguistics
 C. Clinical Linguistics D. Bilingualism
38. Which one of the following is a treatise on the grammar and poetics of the Manipravalam?
 A. Ramacharitham B. Unnuneeli Sandesam
 C. Tolkappiyam D. Leelathilakam
39. Which one of the following is not related to *pa:ttu* genre?
 A. Ramacharitham B. Bhashakautaleeyam
 C. Kannassaramayanam D. Tirunizhalmaala
40. Which is the full form of C-DIT?
 A. Centre for Development of Imaging Technology
 B. Centre of Development of Information Technology
 C. Centre for Development of Imagining Technology
 D. None of the above

41. The branch of linguistics that studies how words and morphemes combine to form larger units such as phrases and sentences.
- A. Morphology
 - B. Syntax
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Phonology
42. Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages is established in:
- A. 2005
 - B. 2006
 - C. 2007
 - D. 2008
43. Which one of the following language family is not found in India?
- A. Dravidian
 - B. Sino-Tiberan
 - C. Austro-Asiatic
 - D. Oro-Manguean
44. Specialized terminology associated with a particular field or area of activity which may not be well understood outside that context.
- A. Slang
 - B. Register
 - C. Style
 - D. Jargon
45. Who popularized the tree model of language family?
- A. Noam Chomsky
 - B. Bloomfield
 - C. August Schleicher
 - D. Roman Jakobson
46. A language developed out of a pidgin is called _____.
- A. Dialect
 - B. Creole
 - C. Slang
 - D. Register
47. Which is the study of the categorical organisation of speech sounds in languages?
- A. Syntax
 - B. Morphology
 - C. Phonology
 - D. Semantics

48. Which of the following is related to the rise and fall of voice when speaking?
- A. Voice modulation
 - B. Voice rest
 - C. Juncture
 - D. Intonation
49. Which of the following is a Tribe in Kerala?
- A. Toda
 - B. Kolami
 - C. Munda
 - D. Irula
50. A language disorder caused by damage in a specific area of the brain that controls language expression and comprehension:
- A. Aphasia
 - B. Panacea
 - C. Lingophobia
 - D. None of the above
51. Which of the following is related to Ferdinand De Saussure?
- A. Language and communication
 - B. Language
 - C. Syntactic Structure
 - D. A course in General Linguistics
52. Pragmatics is related to:
- A. The study of how context contribute to meaning
 - B. The study of meaning
 - C. The study of the structure of sentences
 - D. The study of word formation
53. The process of forming a new word from an existing word can be termed as:
- A. Back formation
 - B. Clipping
 - C. Derivation
 - D. Blending
54. Which one of the following is an active articulator?
- A. The upper lip
 - B. The upper teeth
 - C. The roof of the mouth
 - D. The tongue

55. The study of the origin of words:
- A. Lexicography B. Cartography
C. Etymology D. Semantics
56. Which of the following links literary criticism to linguistics?
- A. Ethnolinguistics B. Stylistics
C. Psycholinguistics D. Sociolinguistics
57. Hieroglyphs was a formal writing system used in:
- A. Egypt B. Mesopotamia
C. Sumerian D. China
58. Who is the author of Poorvakeralabhasa?
- A. K.M. Prabhakara Warriar B. T.B. Venugopalappanikkar
C. Puthusseri Ramachandran D. K.N. Ezhuthachan
59. Which one of the following is a Dravidian language?
- A. Kuki B. Bodo
C. Mudari D. Gondi
60. Who is the author of 'Language and communication'?
- A. Asher R E B. Bloomfield L
C. Catford J C D. Miller G A
61. Which is the full form of NTM?
- A. National Translation Mission B. National Tribal Mission
C. National Translation Movement D. National Tribal Movement
62. 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

63. To which branch of Indo-European family does English belong?
- A. Romance
 - B. Germanic
 - C. Slavic
 - D. Afro-Asiatic
64. Which language family includes languages such as Spanish, French and Italian?
- A. Romance
 - B. Germanic
 - C. Indo-European
 - D. Uralic
65. Which one of the following is not a language family?
- A. Sino-Tibetan
 - B. Dravidian
 - C. Semitic
 - D. Latin
66. Which language family does Mandarin Chinese belong to?
- A. Sino-Tibetan
 - B. Altaic
 - C. Uralic
 - D. Austroasiatic
67. What is the primary focus of applied linguistics?
- A. Theoretical study of language structure
 - B. Practical application of linguistic theories to real-world issues
 - C. Historical analysis of language evolution
 - D. Literary analysis of classical texts
68. Which of the following is an example of an applied linguistic field?
- A. Phonetics
 - B. Semantics
 - C. Sociolinguistics
 - D. Syntax
69. What does the field of forensic linguistics primarily focus on?
- A. Language variation in different social contexts
 - B. Language in legal settings such as courtroom discourse
 - C. Language acquisition in Bilingual children
 - D. Language disorders and their treatment

70. Which of the following is NOT a typical area of study within applied linguistics?
- A. Translation and interpretation B. Language policy and planning
C. Computational linguistics D. Literary Criticism
71. What is a common speech disorder characterized by difficulty producing sounds, syllables, or words due to problems with the muscles or nerves used for speech?
- A. Stuttering B. Apraxia of speech
C. Dyslexia D. Dysarthria
72. Which term refers to a language disorder characterized by difficulty understanding or using words in context, often resulting from brain injury or neurological conditions?
- A. Apraxia B. Aphasia
C. Dysphasia D. Dyslexia
73. Which speech disorder is caused by difficulties planning and coordinating the movements needed for speech production, resulting in inconsistent speech sound errors?
- A. Apraxia of speech B. Dyslexia
C. Stuttering D. Dysarthria
74. What is a common language disorder characterized by difficulties in reading, spelling, and writing, often despite normal intelligence and educational opportunities?
- A. Aphasia B. Dysphasia
C. Dyslexia D. Apraxia
75. What is the term for the stage in language acquisition where children produce one-word utterance to convey meaning?
- A. Telegraphic speech B. Holophrastic stage
C. Morphological stage D. Syntax acquisition

76. Which hypothesis suggests that there is a limited time frame during which language can be acquired easily and proficiently?
- A. Critical period hypothesis B. Inter-language hypothesis
C. Universal grammar hypothesis D. Behaviourist hypothesis
77. Which theory posits that children acquire language through imitation and reinforcement?
- A. Universal Grammar Theory B. Behaviourist Theory
C. Social Interactionist Theory D. Nativist Theory
78. Which theory of language acquisition emphasizes the role of social interaction and scaffolding by caregivers?
- A. Behaviorist theory B. Nativist theory
C. Social interactionist theory D. Cognitive theory
79. What is the term for the process by which children apply grammatical rules to irregular words, such as saying “goed” instead of “went”?
- A. Overextension B. Overgeneralization
C. Underextension D. Undergeneralization
80. According to Noam Chomsky, what is the hypothetical mental structure that enables children to acquire language?
- A. Language acquisition device (LAD).
B. Social learning mechanism (SLM)
C. Linguistic facilitator (LF)
D. Communication matrix (CM)
81. Which aspect of language development involves the ability to produce and understand the sounds of a language?
- A. Pragmatics B. Syntax
C. Morphology D. Phonology

82. Who is the author of the work “*Vākyapadiya*”?
- A. Tolkāppiyar B. Bhartṛhari
C. Pāṇini D. Thiruvalluvar
83. Ferdinand de Saussure is best known for:
- A. Introducing the concepts of cognitive grammar
B. Developing the theory of generative grammar
C. Proposing the theory of universal grammar
D. Formulating the theory of signifiers and signified
84. Roman Jakobson is renowned for his work in:
- A. Cognitive linguistics B. Sociolinguistics
C. Structural linguistics D. Functional linguistics
85. Which linguist emphasized the importance of synchronic analysis over diachronic analysis in studying language?
- A. Ferdinand de Saussure B. Roman Jakobson
C. Leonard Bloomfield D. Noam Chomsky
86. Which linguistic feature is commonly used in headlines and advertising slogans to grab attention and create impact?
- A. Passive voice B. Alliteration
C. Subjunctive mood D. Indirect speech
87. In mass media, what term describes the practice of using euphemisms or politically correct language to soften the impact of negative or sensitive information?
- A. Jargon B. Code-switching
C. Mitigation D. Taboo language

88. Which aspect of language in mass media refers to the adaptation of language to suit the preferences and characteristics of a specific audience or demographic?
- A. Standardization
 - B. Localization
 - C. Globalization
 - D. Homogenization
89. What is language planning?
- A. The process of teaching a second language to non-native speakers
 - B. The deliberate efforts to influence the structure, function, or acquisition of a language
 - C. The study of how languages change over time
 - D. The process of documenting endangered languages
90. What term refers to the creation of new words or terms to express concepts in a particular language?
- A. Language revitalization
 - B. Language policy
 - C. Lexical innovation
 - D. Language extinction
91. Which language family has the largest number of speakers worldwide?
- A. Indo-European
 - B. Sino-Tibetan
 - C. Afro-Asiatic
 - D. Niger-Congo
92. Which continent is home to the most linguistically diverse region in the world?
- A. Europe
 - B. Asia
 - C. Africa
 - D. Oceania
93. Approximately how many languages are estimated to be spoken in the world today?
- A. 1000-2000
 - B. 3000-4000
 - C. 5000-6000
 - D. 7000-8000
94. Which region has the highest number of languages classified as endangered or vulnerable?
- A. Europe
 - B. Asia
 - C. Africa
 - D. North America

95. Which language is the most widely spoken as a second language globally?
A. English
B. Mandarin Chinese
C. Spanish
D. Hindi
96. What is a linguistic area?
A. A geographical region where multiple languages are spoken
B. An area where linguistic diversity is low
C. A region where languages have influenced each other due to prolonged contact
D. A territory where a single language dominates
97. What is language contact?
A. The study of language acquisition by children
B. The interaction between different languages in a community
C. The process of language standardization
D. The study of language variation within a speech community
98. Who is the author of Keralapanineeyam?
A. Kottarathil Sankunni
B. A.R. Rajarjavarma
C. Raja Ravivarma
D. Keralavarma Valiya Koyithampuram
99. Which of the following is NOT a typological feature used to classify languages?
A. Word order
B. Phonology
C. Morphological complexity
D. Language acquisition
100. Which of the following is an example of language contact?
A. A child learning to speak their native language from their parents
B. A community adopting loanwords from another language due to cultural influence
C. The evolution of language over time within a single speech community
D. The use of different dialects within a country

ANSWER SHEET

1	A	B	C	D	E	26	A	B	C	D	E	51	A	B	C	D	E	76	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E	27	A	B	C	D	E	52	A	B	C	D	E	77	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E	28	A	B	C	D	E	53	A	B	C	D	E	78	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E	29	A	B	C	D	E	54	A	B	C	D	E	79	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E	30	A	B	C	D	E	55	A	B	C	D	E	80	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E	31	A	B	C	D	E	56	A	B	C	D	E	81	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E	32	A	B	C	D	E	57	A	B	C	D	E	82	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	E	58	A	B	C	D	E	83	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E	34	A	B	C	D	E	59	A	B	C	D	E	84	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	D	E	60	A	B	C	D	E	85	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E	36	A	B	C	D	E	61	A	B	C	D	E	86	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E	37	A	B	C	D	E	62	A	B	C	D	E	87	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E	38	A	B	C	D	E	63	A	B	C	D	E	88	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	E	64	A	B	C	D	E	89	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E	40	A	B	C	D	E	65	A	B	C	D	E	90	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E	41	A	B	C	D	E	66	A	B	C	D	E	91	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E	42	A	B	C	D	E	67	A	B	C	D	E	92	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E	43	A	B	C	D	E	68	A	B	C	D	E	93	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E	44	A	B	C	D	E	69	A	B	C	D	E	94	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E	45	A	B	C	D	E	70	A	B	C	D	E	95	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E	46	A	B	C	D	E	71	A	B	C	D	E	96	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E	47	A	B	C	D	E	72	A	B	C	D	E	97	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E	48	A	B	C	D	E	73	A	B	C	D	E	98	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E	49	A	B	C	D	E	74	A	B	C	D	E	99	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E	50	A	B	C	D	E	75	A	B	C	D	E	100	A	B	C	D	E

ROUGH WORK

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