

Code No.

V – 2319

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2025**

CSS

LINGUISTICS

For office use only

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								

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Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. Language is _____.
 - A. Convention
 - B. Nature
 - C. Regular
 - D. Onomatopoea

DO NOT WRITE HERE

2. Linguistics is defined as _____.

- A. The study of literature
- B. The study of human speech
- C. The scientific study of languages
- D. The study of language skills

3. Which branch of linguistics deals with sounds?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. Morphology | B. Syntax |
| C. Phonetics | D. Semantics |

4. Which of the following studies word formations?

A. Syntax	B. Morphology
C. Semantics	D. Phonetics

5. Which branch of linguistics deals with phrases and sentences?

A. Morphology	B. Semantics
C. Phonetics	D. Syntax

6. Which branch of linguistics deals with meanings?

A. Phonetics	B. Syntax
C. Morphology	D. Semantics

7. Which of the following is a property of human language?

A. Linear order	B. Displacement
C. Repetition	D. Flexibility

8. Main geographical location of Malayalam is _____.

A. Tamil Nadu	B. Malaysia
C. Mauritius	D. Kerala

9. Language is type of _____ human behavior.

A. Systematic	B. Patterned
C. Medium	D. Manifestation

10. Bhaaskara Ravivarma's copper plate inscriptions are the earliest records of _____ language.

A. Tamil	B. Malayalam
C. Kannada	D. Telugu

11. What is an idiolect?

A. A dialect shared by a group	B. A simplified version of a language
C. A type of jargon	D. An individual's unique way of speaking

12. A primitive language used for communication between speakers of different languages is known as _____.
 A. Pidgin B. Native language
 C. Dialect D. Creole
13. Describe phonetically a sound [c]
 A. Bilabial voiceless stop B. Dental stop
 C. Voiceless palatal stop D. Velar voiceless stop
14. Typological classification of Languages are based on _____.
 A. Similar structure B. Similar function
 C. Historical relationships D. Sound system
15. The Study of language through ages is called as _____.
 A. Synchronic linguistics B. Applied linguistics
 C. Diachronic linguistics D. Taxonomy of linguistics
16. Who is the father of Dravidian Comparative Linguistics?
 A. P.S. Subrahmanyam B. Robert Caldwell
 C. Murray BarnsonEmeneau D. Bh. Krishnamurti
17. Astaathiyaayi written by whom?
 A. Paanini B. Tholkaappiyar
 C. Deesinguraja D. Plato
18. Hindi belongs to which one of language families.
 A. Altaic B. Dravidian
 C. Indo-European D. Uralic
19. Hungarian belongs to which one of language families.
 A. Altaic B. Uralic
 C. Indo-European D. Dravidian

20. A vowel like sound that precedes or follows a true vowel is called _____.
 A. Nasal B. Consonant
 C. Glide D. Diphthong
21. In Tamil [g] & [x] are allophone of _____.
 A. [p] B. [k]
 C. [t] D. [h]
22. Speech sounds are mainly classified into _____ types.
 A. two B. four
 C. three D. five
23. Describe phonetically a sound [k].
 A. Voiceless palatal stop B. Bilabial voiceless stop
 C. Velar voiceless stop D. Dental stop
24. The tribal languages namely Paniya, Kanikkaran and Malayan are highly spoken in _____.
 A. Karnataka B. Tamil Nadu
 C. Andhra Pradesh D. Kerala
25. As an independent language family the term Dravidian was first employed by
 A. Francis W. Ellis B. Thomas Stephen
 C. Sir William Jones D. Robert A. Caldwell
26. South Dravidian Central Dravidian and North Dravidian are the sub groups of _____ family.
 A. Tibeto Burman B. Dravidian
 C. Indo-Aryan D. Munda
27. In which one of the following the i/e vowel alternation can be found?
 A. South Dravidian B. North Dravidian
 C. Central Dravidian D. South Central

28. Which of the following refers to the linguistic norm specific to a geographical area, social class or status affecting mutual intelligibility.
- A. Dialect
 - B. Idiolect
 - C. Register
 - D. Slang
29. Which one of the family Malayalam language belongs to?
- A. Indo-Aryan Language family
 - B. North Dravidian Language family
 - C. Central Dravidian Language family
 - D. South Dravidian Language family
30. Speech community is defined as a group of people who _____.
- A. live in the same place
 - B. write and speak the same language
 - C. write and speak the many languages
 - D. share a set of linguistic norms and practices
31. Various aspects of meaning are dealt with.
- A. Syntax
 - B. Phonology
 - C. Morphology
 - D. Semantics
32. Identify the sentence pattern: My brother gave me a present.
- A. SVOC
 - B. SVIDO
 - C. SVOA
 - D. SVCA
33. Which one of the following the phrase structure rules are dealt with?
- A. Syntax
 - B. Semantics
 - C. Morphology
 - D. Phonology
34. The largest grammatical unit smaller than a simple sentence is termed as _____.
- A. Phrase
 - B. Clause
 - C. Word
 - D. Syllable

35. Language acquisition usually refers to _____.
A. Second Language acquisition
B. First Language acquisition
C. Foreign Language acquisition
D. Third Language acquisition
36. The word 'bank' in the phrases 'bank of river' and 'went to the bank' is _____.
A. homonymy
B. synonymy
C. antonymy
D. polysemy
37. Choose the correct 'synonym' for the underlined word from the options given below :
Kumar walked cautiously
A. slowly
B. quickly
C. carefully
D. easily
38. Select the correct voice form and fill in the blank :
A few reminders to the officer _____.
A. have been sent
B. is sent
C. is being sent
D. has been sent
39. Fill in the blank with suitable verb :
Ramya _____ without an umbrella.
A. come
B. has come
C. is came
D. have come
40. Select the word with the correct prefix.
A. unregular
B. irregular
C. nonregular
D. disregular

41. Choose the correct component for the underlined word from the options given below :

He had been working in the old hostel.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. Complement | B. Direct object |
| C. Adjunct | D. Indirect object |

42. Select the correct tense

They ————— in the Dept. of Linguistics since 1999.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. have worked | B. have been working |
| C. were working | D. are working |

43. Choose the correct "antonym" for the underlined word from the options given below :

The special rest rooms are available for ladies.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| A. right | B. common |
| C. particular | D. good |

44. Dynamic equivalence is significant in —————.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A. Semantics | B. Language teaching |
| C. Dictionary making | D. Translation process |

45. What is the main focus of pragmatics?

- | |
|---|
| A. Word meaning |
| B. Meaning in context and speaker intention |
| C. Sentence structure |
| D. Sound production |

46. Which of the following is not a branch of linguistics?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Phonology | B. Semantics |
| C. Astrology | D. Morphology |

47. Dravidian Languages typologically belong to _____.
 - A. isolative
 - B. agglutinative
 - C. synthetic
 - D. polysynthetic
48. Which of the following is a voiced sound?
 - A. [p]
 - B. [t]
 - C. [k]
 - D. [g]
49. Which of the following is a Dravidian language?
 - A. Hindi
 - B. Kannada
 - C. Marathi
 - D. Bengali
50. Which one of the following languages is NOT found in the Dravidian family?
 - A. Tamil
 - B. Punjabi
 - C. Telugu
 - D. Malayalam
51. Which one of the Dravidian languages has the richest and oldest literature?
 - A. Telugu
 - B. Kannada
 - C. Tamil
 - D. Tulu
52. Which of the following is a Northern Dravidian language?
 - A. Tamil
 - B. Kannada
 - C. Brahui
 - D. Telugu
53. A language which is no longer spoken is known as
 - A. Living language
 - B. Dead language
 - C. Left language
 - D. None of the above
54. Etymological study is concerned with _____.
 - A. Origin of the word
 - B. Function of the word
 - C. Change of the word
 - D. Loss of the word

55. A language which is to be translated is called _____.
A. Target language
B. Machine language
C. Source language
D. Programming language
56. Pronominal suffixes are lost in _____.
A. Tamil
B. Telugu
C. Malayalam
D. Kannada
57. The brain of a computer is _____.
A. Keyboard
B. CPU
C. Mouse
D. Printer
58. PRAAT software is used for _____.
A. Morphological analysis
B. Acoustic analysis
C. Syntactic analysis
D. Semantic analysis
59. The four main language skills are :
A. Reading, Drawing, Speaking, Listening
B. Reading, Writing, Drawing, Speaking
C. Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing
D. Comprehending, Understanding, Reading, Speaking
60. According to the place of articulation, which of these is a type of consonant?
A. high back
B. back
C. front
D. Bilabial
61. Which teaching aid is best for improving listening skills?
A. Whiteboard
B. Audio recordings
C. Flashcards
D. Worksheets
62. The skill of listening is considered as a :
A. Productive skill
B. Receptive skill
C. Grammatical skill
D. Communicative skill

63. The study of the psychological and neurological factors that enable humans to acquire, use and understand language is _____.
 - A. Sociolinguistics
 - B. Computational linguistics
 - C. Psycholinguistics
 - D. Clinical linguistics
64. What is the main concern of language teaching?
 - A. To memorize vocabulary
 - B. To analyze literature
 - C. To help learners communicate effectively
 - D. To translate texts
65. Which of the following is primarily responsible for language comprehension?
 - A. Broca's area
 - B. Wernicke's area
 - C. Spinal cord
 - D. None of the above
66. Which branch of stylistics focuses on the use of language in poetry?
 - A. Sociolinguistics
 - B. Applied linguistics
 - C. Literary stylistics
 - D. Comparative linguistics
67. What is the full form of IPA?
 - A. Indian Phonetic Alphabet
 - B. International Phonetic Alphabet
 - C. International Phonetic Agreement
 - D. International Phonemic Alphabet
68. The study of physical properties of speech is _____ phonetics.
 - A. Auditory
 - B. Acoustic
 - C. Articulatory
 - D. All
69. Which of the following is an example of print media?
 - A. Radio news
 - B. Newspapers
 - C. Television programs
 - D. Social media platforms

70. What is the primary function of language in mass communication?
- A. To entertain
 - B. To convey information
 - C. To express personal emotions
 - D. To demonstrate creativity
71. Translation is defined as :
- A. The process of creating new languages
 - B. The process of changing the form of a sentence
 - C. The process of transferring meaning from one language to another
 - D. The process of learning a foreign language
72. According to the place of articulation, which of these is not a type of consonant?
- A. Bilabial
 - B. Dental
 - C. Velar
 - D. High back
73. What part of the vocal tract is responsible for producing nasal sounds?
- A. Tongue
 - B. Lips
 - C. Velum
 - D. Glottis
74. Phone is defined as :
- A. A meaningful sound unit
 - B. A speech sound without phonemic distinction
 - C. A morphological element
 - D. A syntactic unit
75. Which of the following represents the smallest units of sound that can distinguish one word from another?
- A. allophone
 - B. allomorph
 - C. morpheme
 - D. phoneme

76. Free variation occurs when :
- A. Two sounds occur in the same environment without change in meaning
 - B. Two sounds have different meanings
 - C. Sounds do not occur in the same environment
 - D. Sounds are always contrastive
77. Phonetic similarity helps in :
- A. Distinguishing phonemes
 - B. Identifying supra segmental features
 - C. Analyzing intonation patterns
 - D. Classifying speech sounds
78. Morphology is defined as the study of :
- A. Sound patterns
 - B. Word meanings
 - C. Word formation and structure
 - D. Sentence structure
79. Which of the following is a free morpheme?
- A. Book
 - B. -s
 - C. -ly
 - D. -ed
80. What is the root in the word "enrichment,"?
- A. en-
 - B. rich
 - C. -ment
 - D. enrich
81. How many morphemes does the word "unhappily" contain?
- A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three
 - D. four
82. Which is an example of a compound word?
- A. tables
 - B. slowly
 - C. playground
 - D. players

83. Which of the following is a derived word?
 - A. arranges
 - B. rearrange
 - C. arrange
 - D. arranged
84. To which word class the prefix (un-) is added?
 - A. noun
 - B. verb
 - C. adverb
 - D. adjective
85. How many objects in the sentence "A boy gave her a book,"?
 - A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three
 - D. four
86. What is the typical word order in English?
 - A. VSO (Verb-Subject-Object)
 - B. OVS (Object-Verb-Subject)
 - C. SVO (Subject-Verb-Object)
 - D. SOV (Subject-Object-Verb)
87. Which of the following is a noun phrase (NP)?
 - A. In the class room
 - B. The brown dog
 - C. Under the table
 - D. Has been sleeping
88. Which of the following is a syntactic unit?
 - A. Morpheme
 - B. Phoneme
 - C. Phrase
 - D. Syllable
89. Syntax deals with _____.
 - A. The study of word meanings
 - B. The study of word forms
 - C. The study of sentence structure
 - D. The study of language change

90. Which one of the following word functions as an indirect object of the sentence "He gave her a pen"?
A. He
B. Her
C. A pen
D. Gave
91. The sentence "Did you have the certificate" belongs to which type?
A. Declarative
B. Imperative
C. Exclamatory
D. Interrogative
92. How many prepositional phrases found in the sentence The brown dog is sleeping under the table in the class room.
A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four
93. Semantics deals with _____.
A. The study of sentence structure
B. The study of speech sounds
C. The study of word formation
D. The study of meaning in language
94. Which of the following is dealt with lexical semantics?
A. The meaning of phonemes
B. The meaning of words and their relationships
C. The structure of sentences
D. The use of tone in communication
95. Synonym is a word with _____.
A. An opposite meaning
B. The same or similar meaning
C. A meaningless word
D. A borrowed word

96. What does polysemy mean?
- A. Word with multiple related meanings
 - B. Two words with opposite meanings
 - C. Word with multiple unrelated meanings
 - D. Word borrowed from another language
97. Which of these is an example of homonyms?
- A. Tall / Short
 - B. Bat (animal) / Bat (used in sports)
 - C. Car / Vehicle
 - D. Teacher / Student
98. What type of meaning is involved in the emotional association of a word?
- A. Denotative meaning
 - B. Connotative meaning
 - C. Grammatical meaning
 - D. Referential meaning
99. Sociolinguistics deals with the study of _____.
- A. language structure
 - B. historical linguistics
 - C. language in its social context
 - D. language acquisition
100. What is a dialect?
- A. A completely different language
 - B. A regional or social variety of a language
 - C. A written form of a language
 - D. A scientific name for pronunciation
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RESPONSE 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
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42	A	B	C	D	E
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45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
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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
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70	A	B	C	D	E
71	A	B	C	D	E
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82	A	B	C	D	E
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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

ROUGH WORK

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