

No. of Pages. 20

Code No.

Y – 3021

Register Number :

Time : 2 Hours

Name :

Max.Marks : 100

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2026**

**CSS
LINGUISTICS**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be marked **only** in the “**OMR Sheet**” provided.
3. **Negative marking** : **0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET

- The OMR sheet should not be folded or crushed.
- Use only blue/black ball point pen to fill the circles.
- Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
- Circles should be darkened completely and properly.
- Cutting and erasing on this sheet is not allowed.
- Do not leave any stray marks on the sheet.
- Do not use marker or white fluid to hide the mark.

• **WRONG METHODS**



CORRECT METHOD



DO NOT WRITE HERE

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. What is linguistics?
 - A. Study of language as a marker of social identity
 - B. Study of classical languages
 - C. Scientific study of languages
 - D. Scientific study of meaning

2. Define philology in linguistics.
 - A. Study of the history of languages including the historical study of ancient Texts
 - B. Study of classical languages
 - C. Synchronic study of languages
 - D. Scientific study of scripts

3. Identify the design feature of language.

A. Arbitrariness	B. Parole
C. Synchronicity	D. Competence

4. Name an ancient Indian script.

A. Cuneiform	B. Brahmi
C. Tibetan	D. Tamil

5. Identify two concepts of Ferdinand de Saussure.

A. Competence and performance	B. Elaborate and restricted code
C. Phatic communion	D. Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic

6. Name two communicative functions.

A. Cultural transmission	B. Emotive and referential
C. Signifier and signified	D. None of the above

7. Which design feature of language refers to the ability to talk about things that are not present in space or time?

A. Cultural transmission	B. Duality of patterning
C. Displacement	D. Reflexiveness

8. In phonology, a minimal pair is used to demonstrate :
 - A. Two words that are synonyms
 - B. Two sounds that are in complementary distribution
 - C. Two words that differ by only one sound and have different meanings
 - D. Two morphemes with the same function

9. Name the Indian science of Phonetics.

A. Kalpa	B. Niruktha
C. Vyakarana	D. Shiksha

10. Mark the statement which is True.
- A. Ideal speaker hearer is a concept of Chomsky
 - B. Ideal speaker hearer is a concept of Saussure
 - C. Ideal speaker hearer is a concept of Panini
 - D. Ideal speaker hearer is a concept of Dell Hymes
11. Who is the author of KERALA PANINEEYAM?
- A. Nannayya
 - B. A R Rajarajavarma
 - C. Prabodhachandran Nayar
 - D. None of the above
12. Identify Two Dravidian Tribal Languages
- A. Khasi and Rewa
 - B. Ho and Birhor
 - C. Irula and Paniya
 - D. Snathali and Kurukh
13. Which is the state formed on the basis of language?
- A. Jharkhand
 - B. Goa
 - C. Tamil Nadu
 - D. Uttar Pradesh
14. Where majority of Dravidian languages are spoken in India?
- A. North India
 - B. Eastern India
 - C. Western India
 - D. South India
15. Variant forms of phonemes are called _____.
- A. Consonants
 - B. Vowels
 - C. Allomorphs
 - D. Allophones
16. Name one of the passive articulator.
- A. Lower lip
 - B. Upper lip
 - C. Tongue
 - D. None of the above

17. Give the manner of articulation for the sound /p/
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. Lateral | B. Fricative |
| C. Plosive | D. Nasal |
18. The study of physical properties of speech is called _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Acoustic Phonetics | B. Articulatory Phonetics |
| C. Auditory Phonetics | D. None of the above |
19. Identify the feature of ingressive air stream
- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Normal direction of air flow | B. By breathing in |
| C. Respiration | D. None of the above |
20. Identify the sound [ʃ] as
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Voiceless Palato-alveolar | B. Voiced Palato-alveolar |
| C. Voiceless retroflex | D. Voiceless dental |
21. Describe IPA symbol of the nasal in the word wrong.
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. [n] | B. [ŋ] |
| C. [m] | D. [ŋ] |
22. Identify the fricative sound in author as
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. [ð] | B. [ʃ] |
| C. [θ] | D. [ŋ] |
23. Identify the nasal -n- as
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. Bilabial | B. Alveolar |
| C. Velar | D. Glottal |
24. Identify the IPA symbol [v]
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| A. Bilabial | B. Alveolar |
| C. Post Velar | D. Labio-dental fricative |

25. The phonemes /p/ and /b/ in English are distinguished by the feature :
- A. Place of articulation
 - B. Voicing
 - C. Nasality
 - D. Height
26. Which design feature means there is no natural or necessary connection between a word's form and its meaning?
- A. Arbitrariness
 - B. Productivity
 - C. Specialization
 - D. Duality
27. Which is a free morpheme?
- A. s
 - B. Air
 - C. Le
 - D. ity
28. How many morphemes are there in the word Stones?
- A. 2
 - B. 1
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
29. In the Malayalam word *kuttikal* the form -kal stands as
- A. Singular market
 - B. Plural market
 - C. Case suffix
 - D. None of the above
30. Which of the following is an example of an inflectional morpheme in English?
- A. -ness (as in happiness)
 - B. -er (as in teacher)
 - C. -ed (as in walked)
 - D. pre- (as in preheat)
31. What is lexical morpheme?
- A. Suffixes
 - B. Prefixes
 - C. Case markets
 - D. Content words

32. Identify a functional morpheme type
- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| A. Prepositions | B. Nouns |
| C. Adverbs | D. Verbs |
33. Morphology deals with _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Sound structure | B. Structure of syllables |
| C. Structure of words | D. Lexicon |
34. What is morpheme?
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. A smallest sound unit | B. A unit of stress |
| C. Largest syntactic unit | D. Smallest meaningful unit |
35. What's the role of Adjectives?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Modifies Nouns / NP | B. Modifies Verbs / VP |
| C. Modifies Adverbial Phrases | D. None of the above |
36. Syntax is the study of _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Word formation | B. Inflection |
| C. Phrases, clauses and sentences | D. Contextual meaning |
37. Name Panini's Grammatical Treatise.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. <i>Aṣṭādhyāyī</i> | B. Mahabhashya |
| C. Tolkkappiyam | D. None of the above |
38. The sub discipline of Linguistics which focuses on the study of meaning is called _____.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| A. Pragmatics | B. Semantics |
| C. Syntax | D. Discourse analysis |

39. Mark a proximal term.
- A. That
 - B. This
 - C. There
 - D. Then
40. The sentence "The boy kicked the ball" has the basic word order of :
- A. VSO
 - B. SOV
 - C. SVO
 - D. OSV
41. The words bat (animal) and bat (sports equipment) are an example of :
- A. Synonymy
 - B. Hyponymy
 - C. Antonymy
 - D. Homonyms
42. Name the reconstructed language
- A. Cognates
 - B. Old Language
 - C. Proto language
 - D. Internal reconstruction
43. A word from one language is adapted to use in another language is called _____.
- A. Cognates
 - B. Lexical borrowing
 - C. Assimilation
 - D. Structural borrowing
44. Name a simplified speech used for communication between people with different languages.
- A. Creole
 - B. Pidgin
 - C. Loanwords
 - D. None of the above
45. Define dialect.
- A. Language of a speech community
 - B. Dialect of an ethnic group
 - C. An individual's unique dialect
 - D. A variety of languages spoken by a particular social group or class

53. The discipline studies that use of language in the media, its role in mass communication and the relationship between language and the public is known as _____.
- A. Computational linguistics B. Internet linguistics
C. Media linguistics D. Cyber linguistics
54. According to the semiotic approach, a sign consists of :
- A. A word and its meaning
B. A signifier (sound-image) and a signified (concept)
C. A sentence and its truth value
D. A phoneme and a morpheme
55. In semiotics, the relationship between the signifier and the signified is described by Saussure as :
- A. Iconic B. Indexical
C. Arbitrary D. Universal
56. Diachronic linguistics studies :
- A. Language structure at a single point in time
B. The use of language in social contexts
C. The biological basis of language
D. Language change over time
57. Synchronic linguistics focuses on :
- A. The historical development of words
B. Language as a system at a given moment
C. Universal grammar across all languages
D. Language acquisition in children

58. The distinction between langue (the abstract system) and parole (individual speech acts) was introduced by :
- A. Leonard Bloomfield B. Roman Jakobson
C. Ferdinand de Saussure D. Noam Chomsky
59. Which of the following is NOT a pair of Saussurean dichotomies?
- A. Signifier / Signified B. Langue / Parole
C. Syntagmatic / Paradigmatic D. Competence / Performance
60. Charles F. Hockett is most famous for :
- A. The concept of the phoneme
B. The design features of human language
C. The development of tagmemics
D. The theory of speech acts
61. Noam Chomsky's concept of Universal Grammar (UG) proposes that :
- A. All languages share a surface structure
B. Humans are born with an innate linguistic knowledge
C. Language is entirely learned from the environment
D. Grammar varies arbitrarily across cultures
62. The idea of a generative grammar that is associated with :
- A. Bloomfield B. Hockett
C. Jakobson D. Chomsky

63. The Indo-European language family includes all of the following EXCEPT :
- A. Hindi
 - B. Malayalam
 - C. Russian
 - D. English
64. A person who speaks only one language is called :
- A. Bilingual
 - B. Multilingual
 - C. Monolingual
 - D. Diglossic
65. When a pidgin becomes the native language of a community, it becomes a :
- A. Dialect
 - B. Creole
 - C. Lingua franca
 - D. Jargon
66. A language family is established through the comparative method, which relies on identifying :
- A. Regular sound correspondences across languages
 - B. Universal grammatical rules
 - C. Similar vocabularies due to borrowing
 - D. Identical writing systems
67. The term multilingualism refers to :
- A. The use of two languages by an individual or community
 - B. The use of three or more languages by an individual or community
 - C. The inability to speak any language fluently
 - D. The preference for one language over others

68. A dialect is best defined as :
- A. A substandard or incorrect form of a language
 - B. A regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary
 - C. A completely separate language with no mutual intelligibility
 - D. A simplified form of a language used for trade
69. The term accent refers specifically to differences in :
- A. Vocabulary
 - B. Grammar and sentence structure
 - C. Pronunciation only
 - D. Writing system
70. A sociolect is a language variety associated with :
- A. A geographic region
 - B. A particular social class, age group, or occupation
 - C. An individual speaker
 - D. A historical period
71. The standard variety of a language is typically :
- A. The oldest dialect
 - B. The most grammatically complex dialect
 - C. A codified, prestigious variety used in education and media
 - D. The variety spoken by rural populations
72. Slang is characterized as :
- A. Formal language used in legal documents
 - B. The standard vocabulary of a language
 - C. Technical terms used by professionals
 - D. Highly informal, often short-lived vocabulary used within a group

73. Vernacular language refers to :
- A. The standard literary language
 - B. The everyday, native, or informal speech of a community
 - C. A secret code
 - D. An extinct language
74. The study of how language varies across different speakers, regions and social groups is called :
- A. Historical linguistics
 - B. Sociolinguistics
 - C. Phonology
 - D. Semantics
75. The main linguistic difference between a language and a dialect is often based on :
- A. Mutual intelligibility and political/social factors
 - B. The age of the variety
 - C. The number of vowels
 - D. The presence of a writing system
76. Taboo words are those that :
- A. Are used only in formal writing
 - B. Are borrowed from another language
 - C. Have no meaning
 - D. Are avoided in polite or certain social contexts due to cultural prohibition
77. Colloquial language is characterized by :
- A. Extremely formal vocabulary
 - B. Informal, everyday conversational speech
 - C. Technical jargon
 - D. Archaic words

78. Taboo words often function to :
- A. Express politeness
 - B. Increase formality
 - C. Express strong emotion or violate social norms for effect
 - D. Simplify grammar
79. Applied linguistics is primarily concerned with :
- A. Using linguistic knowledge to solve real-world language-related problems
 - B. Describing the grammatical rules of a single language
 - C. Comparing language families genetically
 - D. Reconstructing proto-languages
80. The branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and the human mind, including language acquisition and processing, is called :
- A. Sociolinguistics
 - B. Psycholinguistics
 - C. Neurolinguistics
 - D. Anthropological linguistics
81. Translation studies as a branch of applied linguistics focuses on :
- A. Word-for-word conversion between languages
 - B. Machine translation only
 - C. Theories and practices of transferring meaning across languages, including equivalence and cultural adaptation
 - D. Interpreting sign language
82. Second language acquisition (SLA) research often investigates :
- A. How children acquire their first language
 - B. How adults learn additional languages
 - C. The history of language change
 - D. The classification of dialects

83. Language policy and planning is an applied linguistic activity that involves :
- A. Describing phonemes
 - B. Making decisions about which languages or varieties should be used in education, government, and public life
 - C. Translating poetry
 - D. Diagnosing aphasia
84. A social variable in sociolinguistics refers to :
- A. A feature of pronunciation
 - B. A type of speech act
 - C. A grammatical rule
 - D. A non-linguistic factor such as class, age, gender, or ethnicity that correlates with language use
85. Sex as a social variable refers to :
- A. Cultural identity
 - B. Biological differences
 - C. Age group
 - D. Social class
86. Prestige in language is often associated with :
- A. The speech of the dominant social group and standard language ideology
 - B. The vernacular of lower classes
 - C. Slang
 - D. Taboo words
87. What is a bilingual dictionary?
- A. A dictionary of idioms
 - B. A glossary
 - C. A dictionary of technical terms
 - D. A dictionary used to translate words or phrases from one language to another

88. 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
89. 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
90. Text to be translated is called as :
- A. Source text
 - B. Target text
 - C. Text translation
 - D. None of the above
91. 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
92. What is transcription?
- A. Writing of a spoken language
 - B. Writing in English
 - C. Writing in Hindi
 - D. None of the above
93. 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

94. Who is polyglot?
- A. Someone speaks two languages
 - B. Natural language speaker
 - C. Someone speaks many languages with fluency
 - D. Someone speaks three languages
95. 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
96. Second language means
- A. language of the mother
 - B. regional language
 - C. any language learned after mother tongue
 - D. foreign language
97. Tulu language belongs to
- A. Dravidian
 - B. Indo Aryan
 - C. Austro Asiatic
 - D. Tibeto burman
98. Name the language family of Marathi language.
- A. Dravidian
 - B. Indo Aryan
 - C. Austro Asiatic
 - D. Tibeto burman
99. Lexicography is related to
- A. Grammar
 - B. dialect
 - C. Dictionary making
 - D. Computer
100. Name one classical language.
- A. Munda
 - B. Konkani
 - C. Tamil
 - D. Khasi
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ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK