SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECT
A-29-18	**LINGUISTICS**

HALL TICKET NUMBER	PAPER
	II

OMR SHEET NUMBER	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS
	100

DURATION	MAXIMUM MARKS	NUMBER OF PAGES
2 HOURS	**200**	**16**

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Candidates Signature   **Name and Signature of Invigilator**

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of hundred multiple-choice type of questions.
3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested **to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below** :
   (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
   (ii) **Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
   (iii) After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.

   Example : (A) (B) ● (D)

   where (C) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Answer Sheet given to you**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle or half circle or semi circle in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Read instructions given inside carefully.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. **The candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily** and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. The candidate is allowed to take away the carbon copy of OMR Sheet and used Question paper booklet at the end of the examination.
10. **Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
11. **Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**
12. **There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

అభ్యర్థికి సూచనలు

1. ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్‌టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
2. ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము నంద (100) బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
3. పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి.
   (i) ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కవర్ పేజి అంచున ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. కాగితపు సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు.
   (ii) కవర్ పేజి పై ముద్రింపచినసమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గాని లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవుట లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవుట లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమపద్ధతిలో లేకపోవుట లేదా ఏదైనా తేడాలుండుట పంటి దోష్టపూరితమైన ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్షా పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇచ్చివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగ్గా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అదనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
   (iii) పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నాపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్ట స్థలంలో రాయవలెను.
4. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు ప్రత్యాన్నాయల (A), (B), (C) మరియు (D) లుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు సరైన జవాబును ఎన్నుకొని OMR పత్రములో ప్రతి ప్రశ్న సంఖ్యకు ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు వృత్తాల్లో సరైన జవాబు సూచించే వృత్తాన్ని బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్‌తో కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా పూరించాలి

   ఉదాహరణ : (A) (B) ● (D)

   (C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే.
5. ప్రశ్నలకు జవాబును ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రముతో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పైన ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే పూరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రం పై వేరొక చోట గుర్తించిన లేక సగ వృత్తం లేదా అసంపూర్ణ వృత్తాన్ని నింపిన మీ జవాబు మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు.
6. ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి.
7. చిత్తుపనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీ స్థలములో చేయాలి.
8. OMRపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్ట స్థలంలో సూచించనలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గాని లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు.
9. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్ష పర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్ళకూడదు. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తరువాత అభ్యర్థులు ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని OMR పత్రం యొక్క కార్బన్ కాపీని తీసుకువెళ్ళవచ్చు
10. నీలి/నల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
11. లాగరిథమ్ టేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్ష గదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
12. తప్పు సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.

LINGUISTICS
Paper – II

1. Which of the following lists represents the design features of the natural languages ?
   (A) (a) Discreteness, (b) Productivity, (c) Displacement, (d) Arbitrariness, (e) Duality
   (B) (a) Discreteness, (b) Productivity, (c) Competence, (d) Arbitrariness (e) Duality
   (C) (a) Discreteness, (b) Performance, (c) Displacement, (d) Arbitrariness, (e) Duality
   (D) (a) Competence, (b) Performance, (c) Displacement, (d) Arbitrariness, (e) Duality

2. Ethnolinguistics is the study of
   (A) Discourse features of a language
   (B) History of words and their usage
   (C) Language with reference to social behaviour
   (D) Language with reference to cultural behaviour

3. The signs, viz., *palm, lotus* referring to Congress Party and BJP are _____ by nature.
   (A) Iconic   (B) Indexical
   (C) Symbolic   (D) Repetitive

4. An ideogram represents
   (A) Picture   (B) Concept
   (C) Word   (D) Syllable

5. The distinction of signs into different types viz. icon, index and symbol is proposed by
   (A) Saussure
   (B) Roman Jakobson
   (C) Chomsky
   (D) C. S. Pierce

6. Which of the following concept pair is coined by Ferdinand de Saussure ?
   (A) Language and Society
   (B) Langue and Parole
   (C) Morpheme and Allomorph
   (D) Competence and Performance

7. An example of Tonal language is
   (A) Marathi
   (B) Kashmiri
   (C) Mizo
   (D) Assamese

8. The linguistic determinism or *linguistic relativity* that refers to the view that language determines the way in which people think is proposed by
   (A) Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf
   (B) Noam Chomsky and Morris Halle
   (C) M. B. Emeneau and T. Burrow
   (D) E. Keenan and B. Comrie

9. The number of 'places of articulation' that the IPA 2015 chart has identified is
   (A) Eight   (B) Nine
   (C) Seven   (D) Eleven

10. The three phases in the articulation of plosives are
    (A) Complete closure, hold, sudden release
    (B) Closure, hold, gradual release
    (C) Close approximation, hold, slow release
    (D) Approximation, hold and sudden release

11. The parameters crucial for articulatory description of 'vocoids' are

   I) Height of the tongue

   II) Vocal cords vibration

   III) Place of the tongue

   IV) No Audible friction

(A) I and II   (B) II and III

(C) II and IV   (D) I and III

12. Intonation refers to

(A) Tonic syllable

(B) Pitch direction

(C) Type of tones

(D) Pattern of pitch movement

13. Which of the following statements are true with reference to English ?

   I) Structural words always attract tonicity

   II) The last accented syllable in toneme always attracts tonicity

   III) Context is crucial to locate tonic syllable in an utterance

   IV) Every syllable in an utterance should have a pitch level

(A) I and III   (B) II and III

(C) III and IV   (D) I and IV

14. Which of the following languages has implosives in its phonemic inventory ?

(A) English   (B) Sindhi

(C) Hindi   (D) Telugu

15. Match the items in List 1 with those in List 2 :

List 1	List 2
a) $\overset{z}{\circ}$	I) voiced
b) d^n	II) centralized
c) ë	III) voiceless
d) $\underset{\vee}{s}$	IV) nasal release

	a	b	c	d
(A)	I	IV	III	II
(B)	III	IV	II	I
(C)	IV	I	II	III
(D)	III	II	I	IV

16. Which of the following is the best example for a minimal pair ?

(A) [kallu] – [kaLLu]

(B) [pe:nu] – [pani]

(C) [ga:li] – [ge:Li]

(D) [baDi] – [guDi]

17. If the frequency of a sound is 125 Hz, the period of the sound wave will be

(A) 6 ms   (B) 7 ms

(C) 10 ms   (D) 8 ms

18. Which is the best way to render the sentence, "Kiran has been working in Japan", to mean 'working?' or 'studying?' ?

(A) ˈKiran has been ˈworking in ˌJapan

(B) ˈKiran has been ˈworking in ˈJapan

(C) ˈKiran has been ˌworking in ˌJapan

(D) ˈKiran has been ⁄working in ˈJapan

19. Across human languages, phonemes are

    (A) Complementary

    (B) Contrastive

    (C) Allophonic

    (D) Phonetic

20. When /ɪnfəmeɪʃən/ becomes [ɪɱfəmeɪʃən], the phonological process involved is

    (A) Nasalization

    (B) Devoicing

    (C) Assimilation

    (D) Labialization

21. 'Aspiration' in English

    (A) Is allophonic

    (B) Is phonemic

    (C) Occurs on the last consonant of the word

    (D) Occurs on the initial consonant of the word

22. In the word [bɔtɬ], the lateral consonant is

    I) [-syllabic]   II) [+ syllabic]

    III) [-sonorant]   IV) [+dorsal]

    (A) I and II   (B) II and IV

    (C) II and III   (D) III and IV

23. The feature matrix [+ vocoid, + syllabic, + sonorant, + continuant, + voiced] represents the consonant

    (A) /l/   (B) /j/

    (C) / æ /   (D) /w/

24. Match the items in List 1 with those in List 2 :

    List 1   **List 2**

    a) Autosegmental   I) Rhyme
       phonology

    b) Metrical   II) Level
       phonology   ordering

    c) Optimality   III) Coarticulation
       theory

    d) Lexical   IV) Evaluator
       phonology

	a	b	c	d
(A)	III	I	IV	II
(B)	I	III	II	IV
(C)	III	I	II	IV
(D)	III	IV	I	II

25. "Sound Pattern of English" is the work of

    (A) Noam Chomsky and Morris Halle

    (B) Paul Kiparsky and K. P. Mohanan

    (C) Willam Greaves and Michael Halliday

    (D) Daniel Jones and Peter Roach

26. The term, 'neutralization' is used to refer to

    (A) Loss of a phoneme in the word-final position

    (B) Loss of aspiration of a phoneme in a particular environment

    (C) Loss of distinction between two phonemes in a particular environment

    (D) Loss of a consonant in the word-initial position

27. The sequence of segments in the English word 'split' may be divided into _____ that order.
(A) coda and onset
(B) nucleus and onset
(C) onset, nucleus and coda
(D) coda, nucleus and onset

28. The 'extra-syllabic' consonant(s) in the word 'texts' is/are
(A) [t]   (B) [kts]
(C) [ts]   (D) [ekts]

29. The word formation rule applied in the formation of the word 'lab' is called
(A) Clipping   (B) Back formation
(C) Blend   (D) Acronym

30. Which of the following represents the correct derivation of the word 'unsolvability' ?
(A) [[[un[solve]]able]ity]
(B) [un[[[solve]able]ity]]
(C) [[un[[solve]able]]ity]
(D) [[un[solvable]]ity]

31. The forms 'ring', 'rang' and 'rung' are
(A) Three words and one lexeme
(B) Three words and three lexemes
(C) Three lexemes but one word
(D) Three lexemes with one meaning

32. Which of the following is not an allomorph of the negative prefix 'in-' ?
(A) Il-   (B) Ir-
(C) Is-   (D) Im-

33. The word 'blackbird' is a compound of the type
(A) Tatpurusha
(B) Dvandva
(C) Bahuvrihi
(D) Karmadharaya

34. _____ is the list of all the word-forms of a lexeme.
(A) Paradigm   (B) Syntagm
(C) Lexicon   (D) Dictionary

35. Morphs that belong to a morpheme are always in _____ distribution.
(A) Contrastive
(B) Complementary
(C) Overlapping
(D) Inclusive

36. The process wherein a potential expression is prevented from occurring because another expression with the same meaning and function already exists is called
(A) Clipping   (B) Attrition
(C) Blocking   (D) Truncation

37. The hypothesis which places word-formation (derivation and compounding) in the pre-syntactic component and inflection in the post-syntactic component is
(A) Distributed morphology
(B) Split morphology
(C) Relational morphology
(D) Generative morphology

38. A majority of words in a language belongs to the following category :
    (A) Symbolic   (B) Iconic
    (C) Indexical   (D) Lexemic

39. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax was published in
    (A) 1957   (B) 1965
    (C) 1972   (D) 1981

40. Which of the following is a lexical category ?
    (A) IP   (B) CP
    (C) TP   (D) NP

41. The case of the Italics NP in the following sentence "The boys play *football* in the stadium" is
    (A) Accusative   (B) Nominative
    (C) Dative   (D) Ablative

42. The notion of "C-command" was first proposed by
    (A) Noam Chomsky
    (B) Richard Kayne
    (C) Tanya Reinhart
    (D) Elisabeth Selkirk

43. The sentence, " Who does Bill say that knows phonetics ?" violates
    (A) That-trace filter
    (B) Projection principle
    (C) Principle of binding theory
    (D) Case filter

44. The following sentence, " What did John catch the boy who stole ?" violates the principle of
    (A) Coordinate NP constraint
    (B) Complex NP constraint
    (C) Left branching constraint
    (D) Sentencial subject constraint

45. The principle B of the binding theory deals with
    (A) Reflexives
    (B) Reciprocals
    (C) Pronominals
    (D) R-expressions

46. The function of the Italics phrase in the following sentence is
    "Swamy Vivekananda was *a key figure in the introduction of the Indian Philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western World.*"
    (A) Object
    (B) Subject
    (C) Adjunct
    (D) Complement

47. Match the items in List 1 with those in List 2 :

List 1	List 2
I) compound	a) modification
II) conjunction	b) endocentric
III) phrase	c) subordination
IV) adjective	d) excocentric

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	c	d	a	b
(B)	d	c	b	a
(C)	b	c	d	a
(D)	d	a	b	c

48. Which of the following statements are true ?
   I) Each argument bears one and only one theta role
   II) 'Expletive it' occurs in a theta position
   III) In a passive sentence, an NP argument moves from a theta-position to a non-theta position
   IV) Wh-phrase, after movement, is in a theta position
   (A) I and III   (B) II and III
   (C) I and IV   (D) II and IV

49. In the sentence, "John is pig-headed", the word 'pig-headed' means 'stubborn'. In semantics, this type of meaning is called
   (A) Denotative
   (B) Emotive
   (C) Connotative
   (D) Conative

50. Match the items in List 1 with those in List 2.

	List 1		**List 2**
I)	animal-dog	a)	meronymy
II)	long-short	b)	synonymy
III)	movie-film	c)	hyponymy
IV)	hand-arm	d)	antonymy

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	c	a	d	b
(B)	c	d	b	a
(C)	b	a	d	c
(D)	b	c	d	a

51. 'Good-bad' is an example of
   (A) Relational opposites
   (B) Directional opposites
   (C) Gradable antonyms
   (D) Incompatible antonyms

52. **Statement 1** : Homonyms are words that are spelt the same, but have different meanings.

   Statement 2 : Homophones are words that are spelt differently but have the same pronunciation and different meaning.
   (A) Only statement 1 is true
   (B) Only statement 2 is true
   (C) Both the statements are true
   (D) Both the statements are false

53. The sentence, "Nehal is alive" is true when

   1. Nehal belongs to a set of animate objects.

   2. Nehal belongs to a set of currently living things.
   (A) Only 1 is true
   (B) Only 2 is true
   (C) Both 1 and 2 are true
   (D) Both 1 and 2 are false

54. The actual utterance and its ostensible meaning is
   (A) Locutionary act
   (B) Illocutionary act
   (C) Perlocutionary act
   (D) Speech act

55. **Sentence 1** : John missed the meeting after his car broke down.

Sentence 2 : John missed the meeting because his car broke down.

The relationship between the sentences 1 and 2 is

(A) Entailment

(B) Implicature

(C) Assumption

(D) Presupposition

56. Which one of the following is NOT a type of deixis ?
(A) Place   (B) Time
(C) Person   (D) Gender

57. 'Conceptual Semantics' framework is developed by
(A) Gottlob Frege
(B) Ray Jackendoff
(C) H. Grice
(D) Beth Levin

58. The notion of 'Semantic field' is found in
(A) Discourse analysis
(B) Conversation analysis
(C) Speech act theory
(D) Componential analysis

59. _____ is responsible for the introduction of the concept of diachronic linguistics into linguistics.
(A) Charles F. Hockett
(B) Ferdinand de Saussure
(C) Roman Jakobson
(D) Franz Boas

60. _____ claimed for the first time from India that Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Gothic and Old Persian have come from a common source.
(A) Jules Bloch
(B) William Jones
(C) Sir George Grierson
(D) Max Muller

61. "_____ paradox states that sound change, which is highly regular, causes irregularity whereas analogy, which is irregular causes regularity (Anttila, 1989)."
(A) Sturtevant's   (B) Saussure's
(C) Martinette's   (D) Grimm's

62. The understanding that Modern Indo-Aryan languages are typologically similar to the Dravidian languages is an indication of the existence of a
(A) Dravidian substratum
(B) Indo-Aryan substratum
(C) Foreign language substratum
(D) Indo-Aryan superstratum

63. _____ is often considered as the wastebasket of linguistic changes.
(A) Sound change
(B) Semantic change
(C) Analogy
(D) Borrowing

64. Forms which are etymologically related but lack formal relationship in a paradigm are called as
(A) Variants   (B) Suppletives
(C) Alternants   (D) Alloforms

65. If A : A' then B : X is to B : B' is formulated as _____ analogy.

(A) Levelling

(B) Proportional

(C) Hypercorrection

(D) Folketymology

66. The most appropriate definition of computational linguistics would be

(A) Computational modelling of natural language

(B) Computing natural language data

(C) Computational analysis of natural language

(D) Computer processing of natural language

67. In the sentence "Fruit flies like a banana", what sort of ambiguity is found ?

(A) Phonological and phonetic ambiguity

(B) Morphological and syntactic ambiguity

(C) Syntactic and Semantic ambiguity

(D) Semantic and pragmatic ambiguity

68. _____ is the process of assigning a linguistic structure to a given string of a language.

(A) Generation

(B) Parsing

(C) Analysing

(D) None of the above

69. Identify one of the following statements that appropriately refers to "Code-switching".

(A) The use of a secret code in the repertoire of an interaction

(B) The use of jargon within the language of the interaction

(C) The use of more than one language, dialect or register in the interaction

(D) The use of loanwords in the conversation

70. The "Scheduled Languages" of India refers to

(A) All the national languages of India

(B) The languages defined in the VIII schedule of the constitution of India

(C) All the languages spoken by the scheduled tribes of India

(D) All the classical languages of India

71. Pidgin refers to the

(A) A linguistic code that incorporates words from both source languages and has a simplified grammatical structure

(B) A language that combines words from one source language and the grammar of another language

(C) A language that has extensive borrowings from a different language

(D) A language or a code that is specially used in business activities

72. In *uppu biskit*, the word *uppu* (salt) from Telugu combines with the English word *biscuit*. This kind of formation of the compound is called
   (A) Borrowed word
   (B) Loan word
   (C) Loan Blend
   (D) Borrowed translation

73. The ability to use knowledge of grammar and vocabulary appropriately in social contexts is called
   (A) Linguistics Competence
   (B) Strategic Competence
   (C) Communicative Competence
   (D) Bilateral Competence

74. In a democracy, the determinant of the choice of a language as the medium of instruction shall be based on one of the following.
   (A) The language of the majority
   (B) The official language of a province
   (C) The language of globalization
   (D) The language that earns livelihood

75. The most vital factor that determines the continuity of a language in the society is
   (A) Contribution of the language to the gross domestic product
   (B) Contribution of the language to the cultural development
   (C) Increasing literacy rate in the concerned language
   (D) Use of the language in different domains

76. The variety of language unique to an individual or the speech habits of an individual is called
   (A) Idiolect
   (B) Mesolect
   (C) Sociolect
   (D) Dialect

77. The parameters that refer to the usage of a language due to the ethnicity, religion, economic status, gender, level of education, etc., of the interlocutors is called as
   (A) Linguistic variables
   (B) Sociolinguistic variables
   (C) Parametric variables
   (D) Discourse variables

78. A person losing linguistic ability due to aging is called
   (A) Schizophrenia
   (B) Parkinson disease
   (C) Alzheimer's disease
   (D) Memory loss

79. The most effective period of language acquisition where in language acquisition results in native-like competence is called as
   (A) Critical period
   (B) Acquisition time
   (C) Effective period
   (D) Competence period

80. 'Fossilization' in second language acquisition means
(A) Creolization
(B) Creation of a new variety of language
(C) Pause in the progress of learning a target language
(D) Permanent cessation of progress of learning a target language

81. A person suffering from Broca's aphasia
(A) Can understand other's speech but cannot speak
(B) Cannot understand other's speech but can speak
(C) Can neither understand other's speech nor speak
(D) Can understand only his speech

82. Noticeable deviations from adult grammar of a native speaker which reflect the competence of the learner are
(A) Mistakes   (B) Mismatches
(C) Gaps   (D) Errors

83. Which one of the following features do not characterize the grammar translation method of language teaching ?
(A) Reading and writing are emphasized over listening and speaking
(B) A detailed analysis of grammar rules
(C) Vocabulary selection is based on bilingual word lists
(D) Grammar is taught inductively wherein the learner is able to formulate rules after doing a number of exercises

84. The language teaching method based on the understanding that L2 learners go through similar stages as L1 learners is
(A) Grammar Translation Method
(B) Audio-lingual method
(C) Direct method
(D) Natural method

85. Match the items in List 1 with those in List 2.

List 1	List 2
a. Total Physical Response Method	I. Widdowson
b. Direct method	II. Krashen
c. Communicative Language Teaching	III. Gouin
d. Natural Approach	IV. Asher

	a	b	c	d
(A)	IV	III	I	II
(B)	II	III	IV	I
(C)	I	IV	II	III
(D)	IV	II	III	I

86. Corresponding to the English phrasal verbs like get up, give away, etc. Indian languages abundantly exhibit _____ verbs.
(A) Compound
(B) Composite
(C) Coordinate
(D) Complex

87. *Relative clauses of English*, introduced by *relative pronouns*, like *which*, *that*, *who* etc., have their corresponding constructions in Indian languages realized by

(A) Participial verbs

(B) Relational verbs

(C) Linking verbs

(D) Pronominalized verbs

88. Compounds that are known in the Indian Linguistics as 'Bahuvrihi' are known as _____ compounds in the Western tradition.

(A) Exocentric   (B) Endocentric

(C) Synthetic   (D) Root

89. "Languages that have SOV order have postpositions and languages that have postpositions have SOV order." What kind of linguistic universal is this ?

(A) Absolute universal

(B) Statistical universal

(C) Bidirectional universal

(D) Syntactic universal

90. In a reverse dictionary of English

(A) Words are in reverse alphabetical order

(B) The word, 'Discuss' is printed as 'ssucsid'

(C) Words are sorted on the basis of suffixes

(D) Words are sorted on the basis of the last letter of each word

91. A machine readable dictionary is

(A) An electronic database of words

(B) An electronic database of words and an application software for queries

(C) A morphological analyser of words

(D) A software application

92. The preparation phase of making a dictionary involves :

  I. Planning of dictionary

  II. Editing of entries

  III. Selection of entries

  IV. Collection of material

(A) I and II

(B) I, II and III

(C) I, II and IV

(D) I, III and IV

93. WordNet is a relational database of

(A) A set of synonymous words

(B) A set of cognitive synonyms

(C) A set of partial synonyms

(D) A set of words based on syntactic categories

94. Translation from one language into another or reinterpretation of the message in another linguistic code is called

(A) Interlingual Translation

(B) Intralingual Translation

(C) Intersemiotic Translation

(D) Intertextual Translation

95. The notion of formal vs. dynamic equivalence in translation is proposed by

(A) Peter Newmark

(B) Eugene Nida

(C) Susan Bassnett

(D) Catford

96. Choose which one of the following conclusions is true of the statements below :

Statement A : Problems in translation also occur because of fundamental differences between two language systems that differ in their very basic sense.

Statement B : Therefore it will be more difficult to translate from English (an Indo-European language) into Malayalam (a Dravidian language) because they differ in all linguistic aspects.

(A) Statement B logically follows from Statement A

(B) Statement B does not logically follow from Statement A

(C) The statements are independent of each other

(D) Both the statements do not logically follow each other

97. The notion of 'Cultural Turn' which states the inseparability between translation and a given cultural milieu is proposed by

(A) Susan Bassnett

(B) Peter Newmark

(C) Andre Lefevere

(D) Gideon Toury

98. Itamar Even Zohar proposed one of the most influential theories of translation which is called as

(A) Cultural Turn

(B) Polysystems Theory

(C) Communicative Translation

(D) Andre Polycultural Theory

99. A 'regular expression' is

(A) A set of characters that define a search pattern

(B) A set of alphabet that are regularly used

(C) An expression which does not have exceptions

(D) An expression that is used regularly

100. The book, 'Telugu Vakyam' is authored by

(A) Chekuri Ramarao

(B) Peri Bhaskar Rao

(C) K. V. Subba Rao

(D) Bh. Krishnamurti

Space for Rough Work

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