

**UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD**  
**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2010**  
**Ph.D. APPLIED LINGUISTICS**

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 75

**HALL TICKET NUMBER**

This question paper consists of 3 (three) pages only.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. The question paper is divided into two parts – A & B. Part-A has 25 objective types multiple-choice questions of 1 mark each. These questions test aptitude in general and applied linguistics.
2. There will be negative marking for questions under Part-A so that 0.33 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer and a zero for not attempting a question.
3. No negative marking for questions under Part-B.
4. Answer questions of Part-A by putting a tick mark (✓) against the correct answer on the question paper itself and tie it to the answer sheet.
5. In the event of a tie between two or more candidates, marks scored in Part-A will be considered to decide candidate's relative rank.
6. Marks allotted to each set of questions are shown separately under Part-B.

**PART –A**  
(25 marks)

1. A diphthong is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) a single vowel    b) two vowels    c) a vowel and a consonant    d) none
2. When a sound changes and becomes similar to a neighbouring sound in a word, the process is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) metathesis    b) assimilation    c) epenthesis    d) insertion
3. A word formation process in which a new base is created from an existing form is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) back formation    b) clipping    c) inversion    d) none
4. Telugu writing system is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) syllabic    b) logographic    c) alphabetic    d) cyrillic
5. Study of a language in a particular period of time is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) diachronic    b) synchronic    c) chronologic    d) anachronic
6. [ ? ] stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Uvular stop    b) dental fricative    c) glottal stop    d) palatal approximant

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7. Syntagmatic relationship is a \_\_\_\_\_ relationship.  
 a) close                      b) vertical                      c) horizontal                      d) sentential
8. According to Ferdinand de Saussure, grammar + pronunciation + vocabulary system of a community is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) competence                      b) language                      c) langue                      d) parole
9. A child learns faster in a situation where \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) one parent speaks one language                      b) one parent speaks two languages  
 c) two parents speak three languages                      d) two parents speak two languages
10. A harmonic succession of sounds, contributing to the musical flow of language is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) rhyme                      b) rhythm                      c) juncture                      d) melody
11. In a syllable the \_\_\_\_\_ can be heavy.  
 a) onset                      b) rhyme                      c) coda                      d) pitch
12. A language developed by speakers in contact, who otherwise share no common language is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) pidgin                      b) creole                      c) link language                      d) LWC
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is involved in processing the semantic aspects.  
 a) temporal lobe                      b) Wernicke's area  
 c) comprehension of language                      d) Broca's area
14. Kharia is a language of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Munda family                      b) Indo-Aryan family  
 c) Dravidian family                      d) Tibeto-Burman family
15. Restrictions on possible combinations of sounds in a language is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) phonotactic constraints                      b) morphological constraints  
 c) complementary distribution                      d) contrastive distribution
16. A grammatical category related to the notions of completeness or incompleteness of an action is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Aspect                      b) mood                      c) voice                      d) case
17. Sounds produced by complete obstruction of airflow followed by slight release of the articulators allowing friction are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) affricates                      b) fricatives                      c) approximants                      d) laterals
18. A situation in which two varieties of a language are used for clearly defined functions is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) diglossia                      b) language shift                      c) bilingualism                      d) multilingualism
19. Ability to communicate about things that are not physically or temporally present is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) displacement                      b) discreteness                      c) discourse                      d) redundancy

20. 'Finger' is a \_\_\_\_\_ of 'hand'.  
 a) homonym      b) hyponym      c) antonym      d) meronym
21. Pick the odd one out:  
 a) minimal pair      b) contrastive distribution      c) phonemes      d) allophones
22. A set of inflected forms stemming from a common root is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) paradigm      b) syntagm      c) derivational morphemes      d) creations
23. The concept 'after life' in translation studies has been proposed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Susan Bassnett      b) Mona Baker  
 c) Waller Benjamin      d) André Lefevre
24. \_\_\_\_\_ used 'receptor language' instead of 'target language'.  
 a) Roman Jakobson      b) Peter Newmark      c) E.A. Nida      d) Gideon Toury
25. The term 'Inter language' was coined by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) S. Pit Corder      b) L. Selinker      c) L. Bloomfield      d) MAK Halliday

**PART -B**  
(50 marks)

**I. STRUCTURE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES**

26. Briefly discuss any **three** of the following examples: (3 x 5 = 15)
- a) Echoword constructions      b) Relative clause structure      c) Gender and number  
 d) Syllable structure      e) Nasals and nasalization      f) Serial verbs

**II. SHORT QUESTIONS IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS**

27. Write notes on any **five** of the following: (5 x 5 = 25)
- a) Motherese hypothesis      b) Homonymy and polysemy  
 c) Contact and convergence      d) Reliability and validity  
 e) Communicative language teaching      f) Descriptive translation studies  
 g) Computational linguistics      h) Multilingualism

**III. QUESTIONS ON METHODOLOGY AND / OR TOPIC OF RESEARCH** (10)

28. Briefly discuss your area of research and the methodological issues involved concerning the topic you would like to work on if you were admitted to the course.

**OR**

Explain with examples the importance of Fieldwork and Questionnaire in research.

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