

Test Paper : II Test Subject : LINGUISTICS Test Subject Code : A-10-02	Test Booklet Serial No. : _____ OMR Sheet No. : _____ Hall Ticket No. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center; width: 100px; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td> </tr> </table> (Figures as per admission card)										

Name & Signature of Invigilator	
Name : _____	Signature : _____
Paper : II Subject : LINGUISTICS	
Time : 1 Hour 15 Minutes	Maximum Marks : 100

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 12	Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50
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<p style="text-align: center;">Instructions for the Candidates</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page. 2. This paper consists of fifty 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 : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 : <table style="display: inline-table; border: none; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">(A)</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">(B)</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><input checked="" type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">(D)</td> </tr> </table> where (C) is the correct response. 5. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet given to you. If you mark at any place other than in the 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. You have to return the test question booklet and OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. 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. 	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)	<p style="text-align: center;">అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి. 2. ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము యాభై బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది. 3. పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కుర్చీపీజి అంచున ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టిక్కర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు. (ii) కవరు పేజీ పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవుట లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవుట లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమపద్ధతిలో లేకపోవుట లేదా ఏదైనా తేడాలుండుట వంటి దోషపూరితమైన 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 ప్రశ్నపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్టస్థలంలో రాయవలెను. 4. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు ప్రత్యామ్నాయ ప్రతిస్పందనలు (A), (B), (C) మరియు (D) లుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను ఎన్నుకొని కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా OMR పత్రములో ప్రతి ప్రశ్నా సంఖ్యకు ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు వృత్తాల్లో సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను సూచించే వృత్తాన్ని బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ తో కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా పూరించాలి. ఉదాహరణ : <table style="display: inline-table; border: none; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">(A)</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">(B)</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><input checked="" type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">(D)</td> </tr> </table> (C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే 5. ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రముతో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పై ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే పూరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రంపై వేరొక చోట గుర్తిస్తే మీ ప్రతిస్పందన మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు. 6. ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి. 7. చిత్తుపనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీస్థలములో చేయాలి. 8. OMR పత్రము పై నిర్ణీత స్థలంలో సూచించవలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు. 9. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మీ ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని మరియు OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్షపర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్లకూడదు. 10. నీలి/నల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి. 11. లాగరిథమ్ టేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ సరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్షగదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం. 12. తప్పు సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు. 	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)
(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)						
(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)						

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LINGUISTICS

Paper – II

1. Cognates are

- (A) The words occurring in languages belonging to different language families
- (B) Phonetically similar words occurring in languages belonging to different language families
- (C) Phonetically semantically identical words occurring to different language families
- (D) Words similar in sound and in meaning occurring in genetically related languages

2. Match the items of List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List - I

- a. Transformational Generative grammar
- b. Systemic-Functional grammar
- c. Head-driven phrase structure grammar
- d. Tree adjoining grammar

List - II

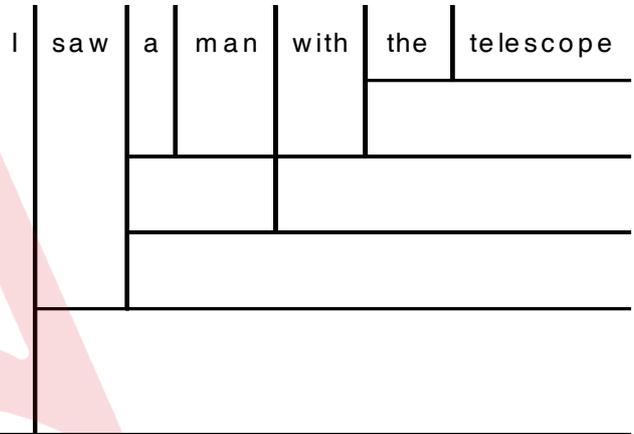
- i. Pollard
- ii. Aravind Joshi
- iii. Noam Chomsky
- iv. M.A.K. Halliday

- (A) iv i ii iii
- (B) i ii iii iv
- (C) ii i iv iii
- (D) iii iv i ii

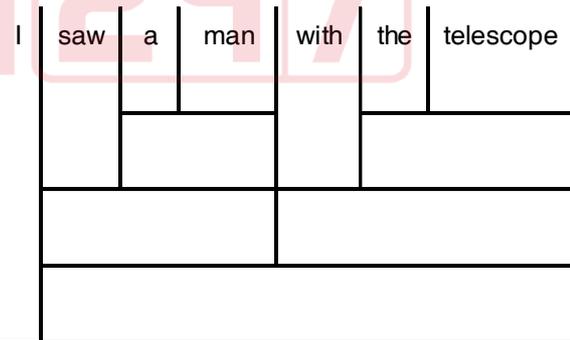
3. The study of sign systems is called

- (A) Semiotics (B) Anthropology
- (C) Linguistics (D) Semantics

4. Analysis I :



Analysis II



- (A) Both the analyses (I) and (II) are true
- (B) Only analysis (I) is true
- (C) Only analysis (II) is true
- (D) Both the analysis (I) and (II) are false



5. **Assertion (A)** : [K] and [K^h] contrast with each other in Telugu.

Assertion (B) : [K] and [K^h] are in complementary distribution in Telugu.

- (A) (A) is true (B) is false
- (B) (A) is false (B) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (B) are true
- (D) Both (A) and (B) are false

6. Match the items of List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List - I

- a. Coda
- b. Back formation
- c. Componential analysis
- d. Proto language

List - II

- i. Historical Linguistics
- ii. Semantics
- iii. Morphology
- iv. Phonology

Code :

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | ii | iv | iii | i |
| (B) | i | ii | iv | iii |
| (C) | iv | iii | ii | i |
| (D) | iii | i | ii | iv |

7. [n] sound is syllabic in the word

- (A) Cartoon
- (B) Ring
- (C) Button
- (D) Badminton

8. The relation between 'signifier' and 'signified' is

- (A) Logical
- (B) Natural
- (C) Conventional
- (D) Biological

9. Exocentric constructions are

- (A) two headed
- (B) left-headed
- (C) single-headed
- (D) right-headed

10. Lines drawn on a map to identify the phonological features of a language is called

- (A) Isophone
- (B) Isotap
- (C) Isolexes
- (D) Isogloss

11. The larynx is composed of

- (A) vocal cords
- (B) glottis and trachea
- (C) vocal cords that can vibrate along their entire length
- (D) three main cartilages



12. The four stages of language standardization are
- (A) selection, modernization, graphization, acceptance
 - (B) codification, graphization, selection, acceptance
 - (C) selection, acceptance, codification, elaboration
 - (D) selection, status planning, acceptance, elaboration

13. The design features of language include
- I. Arbitrariness
 - II. Displacement
 - III. Interchangeability
 - IV. All of the above

Given the above list, which one of the following is the best choice ?

- (A) I and II are correct
 - (B) I and III are correct
 - (C) II and III are correct
 - (D) I and IV are correct
14. The opposition between 'large' and 'small' is a case of
- (A) binary opposition
 - (B) polar opposition
 - (C) relative opposition
 - (D) taxonomic opposition

15. Speech habits of a single person at a given time constitutes an
- (A) Dialect
 - (B) Idiolect
 - (C) Language
 - (D) None
16. When two or more mutually unrelated languages are spoken in an area, they may develop some common features which are not shared by their sister languages spoken outside the area. This process and the area are known as
- (A) Borrowing, transition area
 - (B) Pidginization, speech area
 - (C) Convergence, linguistic area
 - (D) Creolization, linguistic area

17. Find the correct matching

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| I. Complete closure | 1. Trill |
| II. Intermittent closure | 2. Nasal |
| III. Vibration | 3. Stop |
| IV. Closure in oral cavity | 4. Voicing |

Code :

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (B) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (C) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (D) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |



18. Word classes include

- I. Conjunctions
- II. Post positions
- III. Nouns
- IV. All of the above

Given the above list, which one of the following is the best choice ?

- (A) I and II are correct
- (B) II and IV are correct
- (C) II and III are correct
- (D) I and III are correct

19. If the meaning of a word is entailed by the meaning of another word, the relationship between the two words is called

- (A) hyponymy
- (B) polysemy
- (C) synonymy
- (D) homonymy

20. Person who knows more than one language is called

- (A) Monolingual
- (B) Biglot
- (C) Multilingual
- (D) Monoglot

21. Read the following two lists. The first list contains some statements, and the second one has some names. Match the items from List I with the ones in List II

List - I

- 1. A contact language with no native speakers
- 2. A language with no native speakers at present
- 3. A language which is genetically not related to any other language
- 4. A language with a distinction between High and Low varieties

List - II

- a. Language Isolate
- b. Diglossic language
- c. Pidgin
- d. Extinct

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) 1 - d, 2 - b, 3 - a, 4 - c
- (B) 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b
- (C) 1 - c, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - d
- (D) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a

22. **Assertion (A)** : [u] is a rounded vowel.

Reasoning (R) : [u] is a back high vowel.

- (A) (A) is true (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false



23. The linguistic variable is

- (A) a dependent variable
- (B) an independent variable
- (C) a social variable
- (D) a random variable

24. **Assertion A** : Language performs referential, emotive and conative functions.

Reason R : Language fulfills cognitive, cultural and aesthetic needs.

- (A) Both A and R are true but R is not the right explanation
- (B) Both A and R are true and R is the right explanation
- (C) A is false but R is true
- (D) A is true but R is false

25. The functional label of the underlined phrase in the following sentence is

The woman in red saree has two children.

- (A) Noun phrase
- (B) Object
- (C) Complement
- (D) Verb phrase

26. Onomatopoeic formation on a lavish scale is a characteristic of both

- (A) Indo-Aryan and Dravidian
- (B) Munda and Tibeto
- (C) Hamito-Semitic
- (D) Munda-Semitic

27. A 'marker' is one which

- I. has social import
- II. carries no social import
- III. is related to styles of speaking
- IV. does not indicate styles of speaking

Of these four options,

- (A) I and II are correct
- (B) I and III are correct
- (C) II and IV are correct
- (D) II and III are correct

28. The subject matter of phonology is

- (A) the articulatory aspect of speech sounds
- (B) the acoustic aspect of speech sounds
- (C) the distributional aspect of speech sounds
- (D) the functional aspect of speech sounds

29. **Assertion (A)** : Language studies have relevance for Sociology, Psychology and Education.

Reason (R) : Sociology, Psychology and Education are important disciplines.

- (A) A is true and R is the right explanation
- (B) A is true but R is not the right explanation
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true



30. "All human children are born with a Universal Grammar" is suggested by

- (A) Structuralist approach
- (B) Taxonomic approach
- (C) Principles and Parameters theory
- (D) Traditional approach

31. **Assertion (1)** : Structural Patterns and traits that occur in all languages are called absolute Universals.

Assertion (2) : Those that simply occur in most languages are known as Universal tendencies.

- (A) (1) is true (2) is false
- (B) Both (1) and (2) are false
- (C) Both (1) and (2) are true
- (D) (1) is false and (2) is true

32. The first Dialect Atlas was prepared by

- (A) George Wenker
- (B) Jules Gillioron
- (C) McIntosch
- (D) Hans Kurath

33. Match correctly

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| I. Velars | 1. [+ant, + cor] |
| II. Bilabials | 2. [-ant, - cor] |
| III. Post-alveolars | 3. [+ant, - cor] |
| IV. Alveolars | 4. [-ant, +cor] |

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	3	4	2	1
(B)	1	3	4	2
(C)	2	4	1	3
(D)	2	3	4	1

34. Select the correct historical order

- I. Chomsky
- II. Bloomfield
- III. Pannini
- IV. Bh. Krishnamurti

Code :

- (A) I, II, IV, III
- (B) III, IV, I, II
- (C) III, II, I, IV
- (D) IV, III, I, II



35. Read the following statement from Chomsky's "Aspects of Theory of Syntax"

Linguistic theory is concerned primarily with an ideal speaker-listener, in a completely homogenous speech-community, who knows its language perfectly and is unaffected by such grammatically irrelevant conditions as memory limitations, distractions, shifts of attention and interest, and errors (random or characteristic) in applying his knowledge of the language in actual performance.

This statement is about :

- (A) the role of ideal speaker-listener in a homogenous speech community
- (B) idealisation of data
- (C) construction of a linguistic theory
- (D) limitations of an ideal speaker-listener

36. **Assertion (A)** : Another way to analyse Linguistic Universals is through Markedness theory

Reasoning (R) : Markedness theory is closely related to the study of implicational Universals

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are false
- (B) (A) is true and (R) is false
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (D) (A) is false and (R) is true

37. Voicing in Telugu is

- (A) Prosodic
- (B) Phonetic
- (C) Phonemic
- (D) Phonotactic

38. Select the correct linguistic order

- I. Morpheme
- II. Allophone
- III. Phrase
- IV. Sentence

Code :

- (A) IV, II, III, I
- (B) IV, III, I, II
- (C) III, IV, II, I
- (D) I, II, IV, III

39. Which one of the following constraints, does the sentence "A-grade, John talked to the girl who scored in Linguistics" violate ?

- (A) Complex - NP constraint
- (B) Coordinate NP constraint
- (C) Left branching constraint
- (D) Sentential-subject constraint



40. If a language has OV word order then it will have prepositions rather than post positions

- (A) Substantive Universal
- (B) Implicational Universal
- (C) Formal Universal
- (D) Near-Universal

41. She cut her finger with a knife. Here cut is an example of

- (A) Suppletion
- (B) Empty morph
- (C) Zero morph
- (D) Allomorph

42. Read the items in the Lists I and II and select the correct matching :

List - I	List - II
I. Written language	1. Prescription
II. Syllable	2. Substantive
III. Language variation	3. Phonology
IV. Language universals	4. Dialect

Code :

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (B) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (C) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (D) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |

43. Match the items in List-I with the items in List -II and select the correct code from those given below :

List - I	List - II
a. Dravidian	i. Sindhi
b. Indo-Aryan	ii. Gondi
c. Munda	iii. Savara
d. Tibeto Burman	iv. Newari

Code :

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (A) | ii | i | iii | iv |
| (B) | i | iii | iv | ii |
| (C) | i | ii | iii | iv |
| (D) | iii | iv | ii | i |

44. The term 'Kāraka' in Indian grammatical tradition corresponds to _____ of Western grammars.

- (A) Theta roles
- (B) Case system
- (C) Preposition
- (D) Affixation



45. Study of a language at different points on the time dimension is called
- (A) Synchronic
(B) Diachronic
(C) Descriptive
(D) Comparative
46. Metathesis refers to
- (A) Loss of segments
(B) Assimilation of segments
(C) Interchange of segments
(D) Reduplication of segments
47. Which one is not the correct matching ?
- (A) Internal structure of words – Semantics
(B) Relations between languages from different language families – Areal
(C) Relations between present items – Syntagmatic
(D) The concept of Langue – Saussure
48. Split and Merger are
- (A) Syntagmatic sound changes
(B) Paradigmatic, phonological sound changes
(C) Paradigmatic sound changes
(D) Syntagmatic, Phonological sound changes
49. **Assertion (A)** : Compounding is a type of derivation.
Reasoning (R) : Derivation involves the creation of one lexeme from another through many processes.
- (A) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong
(B) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct
(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct
(D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
50. The word 'run' used in the sentences
- i. He runs fast
ii. He runs a business in the city, and
iii. He runs in the election exhibits the concept called
- (A) Synonymy
(B) Antonymy
(C) Polysemy
(D) Homonymy



Space for Rough Work

