

PREVIEW QUESTION BANK

Module Name : LAPH11 Linguistics - ENG
Exam Date : 27-Oct-2023 Batch : 14:30-17:30

Sr. No.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negativ Marks
Objective Question				
1	958001	The formulation of hypothesis in the conducting of research is followed by: 1. Statement of objectives 2. Analysis of data 3. Selection of Research tools 4. Collection of data A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
Objective Question				
2	958002	Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite? 1. Systematic Sampling Technique 2. Purposive sampling Technique 3. Area Sampling Technique 4. Random Sampling A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
Objective Question				
3	958003	What type of chart is useful for comparing values over categories? 1. Pie chart 2. Column chart 3. Line chart 4. Dot graph A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
Objective Question				

4	958004	The first step of research is: 1. Performing a pilot study 2. Reading literature 3. Collecting data 4. Identifying a problem A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
---	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

5	958005	A null hypothesis is: 1. When there is no difference between the variables. 2. The same as research hypothesis. 3. When it does not predict the direction of the relationship between variables. 4. When there is a difference between the variables. A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
---	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

6	958006	The kind of research in which the researcher predicts the possible causes behind an effect that has already occurred is: 1. Survey research 2. 'Ex-post Facto' Research 3. Historical Research 4. Summative Research A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
---	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

7	958007	Which of the following is not a characteristic of qualitative research? 1. Focuses on subjective experience 2. Uses statistical analysis 3. Emphasizes context and complexity 4. Allows for multiple perspectives	4.0	0.00
---	--------	---	-----	------

		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

8	958008	Which of the following is an example of qualitative research?	4.0	0.00
		1. A survey with closed-ended questions 2. An experiment with manipulated variables 3. An observation of a natural setting 4. Using inferential statistics to make generalisations		
		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

9	958009	What is the primary objective of social science research?	4.0	0.00
		1. To generate knowledge and understanding of social phenomenon 2. To promote a particular ideology or framework 3. To generate profit for an organization or individual 4. To establish a career for the researcher		
		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

10	958010	Which of the following statement is true?	4.0	0.00
		1. Qualitative research involves numerical data, while quantitative research involves non-numerical data. 2. Qualitative research is exploratory and descriptive, while quantitative research is deductive and predictive. 3. Qualitative research involves a large sample size, while quantitative research involves a small sample size. 4. Both qualitative and quantitative research involve numerical data and are descriptive in nature.		
		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		

A4 : 4

Objective Question

11	958011	Which of the following is an example of mixed-method research?	4.0	0.00
		1. A survey with closed-ended questions 2. An observation of a natural setting 3. An experiment with manipulated variables 4. A study that combines interviews and surveys		
		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

12	958012	Which of the following is a consideration while selecting a tool of data collection?	4.0	0.00
		1. The researcher's personal bias 2. The availability of funding 3. The research question and design 4. The previous literature on the topic		
		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

13	958013	Which of the following is not a common type of quantitative research design?	4.0	0.00
		1. Correlational 2. Experimental 3. Case study 4. Quasi-experimental		
		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

14	958014		4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

		Which one of the following is the most common method of data collection in quantitative research? 1. Interviews 2. Focus groups 3. Secondary data 4. Surveys/questionnaires A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4		
--	--	---	--	--

Objective Question

15	958015	Which one of the following is the main advantage of using a random sample in quantitative research? 1. It ensures that all members of the population have an equal chance of being included in the study. 2. It allows for more in-depth analysis of individual cases. 3. It eliminates the need for statistical analysis. 4. It reduces the risk of bias in the data collection process. A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

16	958016	What is the purpose of a pilot study in quantitative research? 1. To provide an overview of the study of population 2. To test the feasibility of the research design and methodology 3. To collect preliminary data for use in the final analysis 4. To ensure the ethical treatment of participants A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

17	958017	What is the purpose of the review of the literature? 1. To identify research gaps and opportunities 2. To develop testable hypothesis 3. To analyze and synthesize existing literature 4. To select appropriate research methods and data collection techniques	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

18	958018	Among the following which one refers to hypothesis in social science research? 1. A statement that explains the relationship between two or more variables and is testable through empirical research 2. A problem that is formulated into a question to guide the research 3. A critical analysis and synthesis of existing literature relevant to the research problem 4. A framework for the research design and methodology A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

19	958019	Which of the following constitutes the relationship between hypothesis formulation and research design? 1. Research design guides hypothesis formulation. 2. Hypothesis formulation guides the research design. 3. Hypothesis formulation is not relevant to research design. 4. Research design and hypothesis formulation are independent of each other. A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

20	958020	Which of the following comprises the difference between a random sample and a convenience sample? 1. A random sample is selected using a random process, while a convenience sample is selected based on availability or willingness to participate. 2. A random sample is selected based on availability or willingness to participate, while a convenience sample is selected using a random process. 3. A random sample is a type of probability sample, while a convenience sample is a type of non-probability sample. 4. A convenience sample is a type of probability sample while a random sample is a type of non-probability sample. A1 : 1 A2 : 2	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

21	958021	Which of the following is a cross-sectional research design? 1. A design in which data is collected at one point of time. 2. A design in which data is collected over a period of time. 3. A design in which data is collected from a representative sample of the population. 4. A design in which data is collected from a non-representative sample of the population. A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

22	958022	The purpose of a control group in an experimental design is: 1. To manipulate the independent variable. 2. To provide a baseline against which to compare the experimental group. 3. To ensure that the results are consistent across different populations. 4. To eliminate the effects of extraneous variables. A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

23	958023	Which of the following constitutes the difference between an independent and dependent variable? 1. The independent variable is manipulated by the researcher while the dependent variable is measured. 2. The dependent variable is manipulated by the researcher while the independent variable is measured. 3. Both the independent and dependent variables are manipulated by the researcher. 4. Both the independent and dependent variables are measured. A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

24	958024		4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

		In a study that examines the correlation between cancer and various lifestyles, which of the following is a dependent variable? 1. Age 2. Smoking 3. Eating junk food 4. Occurrence rate of cancer A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4		
--	--	--	--	--

Objective Question

25	958025	Which of the following sequences best describes the deductive logic of enquiry? 1. Theory → data → hypothesis 2. Data → theory → hypothesis 3. Data → Empirical pattern → theory 4. Theory → hypothesis → data A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

26	958026	What is the significance of online surveys and questionnaires in social science research? 1. They eliminate the need for ethical considerations in research. 2. They enhance face-to-face interactions with participants. 3. They facilitate data collection from a geographically diverse audience. 4. They provide a controlled environment for experiments. A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

27	958027	Which of the following is not a key characteristics of quantitative research? 1. Measurable 2. Systematic 3. Subjective 4. Structured	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

28	958028	If a study follows 'longitudinal design', it means that: 1. It consisted of numerical analysis and quantitative data. 2. It was conducted to establish correlations between different variables. 3. It establishes cause and effect relationships. 4. the study was completed over a distinct period of time to map changes in social phenomena. A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

29	958029	What does internal validity in research refer to? 1. The generalizability of research findings to broader populations. 2. The extent to which a study accurately measures what it intends to measure. 3. The degree to which a study can be replicated by other researchers. 4. The ability of a study to establish a cause-and-effect relationship. A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

30	958030	Which of the following is not an example of a well formulated hypothesis? 1. If teenagers are given comprehensive anti-smoking education, there will be fewer smoking-related diseases. 2. Walking for thirty minutes a day improves cardiovascular health among humans. 3. Education is an effective solution to eradicate poverty. 4. Dumping of industrial waste in water bodies increases quantity of lead in ground water. A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

31	958031	A distinct difference between a phrase and a compound is that: A. There is no syntactic difference between a phrase and a compound. B. A compound word can be made of one word. C. A phrase can be made out of one word. D. A compound may or may not have a head, but a phrase has to have a head. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A & D Only 2. C & D Only 3. B & D Only 4. A & B Only A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

32

958032

Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Holophrases	I.	Certain grammatical knowledge is inborn.
B.	Motherese	II.	Cognitive development shapes language acquisition.
C.	Jean Piaget	III.	Type of speech that is typically addressed to children.
D.	Nativism	IV.	Communication of complex messages with single word.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I ,B-II ,C-III ,D-IV

2. A-IV ,B-II ,C-III ,D-I

3. A-IV ,B-III ,C-II ,D-I

4. A-III ,B-II ,C-I ,D-IV

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

4.0

0.00

Objective Question

33	958033	According to Monitor Theory, learning is _____ and acquisition is _____ 1. implicit, explicit 2. explicit, explicit 3. implicit, implicit 4. explicit, implicit A1 : 1	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

34

958034

Match List I with List II

4.0

0.00

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	<u>Cours de linguistique générale</u>	I.	W. S. Allen
B.	<u>An Outline of English Phonetics</u>	II.	Pānini
C.	<u>Phonetics in Ancient India</u>	III.	Daniel Jones
D.	<u>Aṣṭādhyāyī</u>	IV.	Ferdinand de Saussure

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-IV ,B-III ,C-II ,D-I
2. A-I ,B-III ,C-IV ,D-II
3. A-IV ,B-III ,C-I ,D-II
4. A-II ,B-IV ,C-III ,D-I

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

35	958035	Which of the following are correct? A. In nearly all speech sounds, the basic source of power is the respiratory system pushing air out of the lungs. B. Air from the lungs goes up. C. No speech sounds are produced by the air taken inside. D. If the vocal cords are adjusted so that there is only a narrow passage between them, the airstream will cause them to vibrate. E. Sounds produced when the vocal cords are apart, are voiceless. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A, B, C, D 2. A, B, C, E 3. A, B, D, E 4. B, C, D, E A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

36	958036		4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

		Which of the following English verb is known as zero place predicate? 1. Sleep 2. Die 3. Rain 4. Fall A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4		
--	--	---	--	--

Objective Question

37	958037	Which one among the following is the best for typological research? 1. Inductive Approach 2. Limited Induction Based Approach 3. Deductive Approach 4. Communicative Approach A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

38	958038	'Pater' is the word for 'father' in: 1. Latin 2. Sanskrit 3. Pali 4. German A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

39	958039	English <u>Villain</u> 'Criminal, scoundrel' was borrowed from French 'Villein' 'Person of the Villa'. It is an example of: 1. Ellipsis 2. Synecdoche 3. Pejoration 4. Amelioration	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

40	958040	Brahui, a language spoken in Baluchistan and some part of Sindh, belongs to: 1. Indo-Aryan language family 2. Dravidian language family 3. Tibeto-Burman language family 4. Austro-Asiatic language family A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

41

958041

Match List I with List II

4.0

0.00

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Japanese	I.	VOS
B.	Russian	II.	VSO
C.	Filipino	III.	SVO
D.	Malagasy	IV.	SOV

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-IV ,B-II ,C-III ,D-I

2. A-I ,B-II ,C-IV ,D-III

3. A-IV ,B-III ,C-I ,D-II

4. A-IV ,B-III ,C-II ,D-I

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

42	958042	Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of infant vocalization? 1. Essentially unrestricted 2. Apparently meaningful 3. Singleton consonants majority 4. Rudimentary communicative function A1 : 1	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

43

958043

Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	External argument	I.	Subject
B.	Head	II.	Primary word in a phrase
C.	Specifier	III.	Argument required by external feature
D.	Postposition	IV.	Follows Noun

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I ,B-II ,C-III ,D-IV
2. A-II ,B-I ,C-IV ,D-III
3. A-III ,B-IV ,C-I ,D-II
4. A-IV ,B-III ,C-II ,D-I

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

4.0

0.00

Objective Question

44	958044	A phenomenon in which a word develops a negative meaning is called: 1. Negation 2. Pejoration 3. Creolization 4. Patois A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

45	958045		4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

		Which of the following are correct? A. Functional hemispheric asymmetries are found in various domains. B. Language and spatial processing are cognitive functions asymmetrically distributed across both hemispheres. C. Left-handed people have invariable cerebral dominance for language in the left hemisphere. D. In around 97% of people, language abilities are distributed in both the hemispheres. E. Hemispheric dominance for language in the left hemisphere is in the right-handed. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A Only 2. A & B only 3. A, B & D Only 4. A, B, D & E Only A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4		
--	--	--	--	--

Objective Question

46	958046	If 'X', then 'Y' refers to: 1. Substantive Universal 2. Formal Universal 3. Implicational Universal 4. Absolute Universal A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

47	958047	Which of the following refers to a vowel where there is a single (perceptual) noticeable change in quality during a syllable? 1. High Front Vowel 2. Ejective 3. Monophthong 4. Diphthong A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

48	958048		4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Polarity	I.	Preposition/Postposition
B.	Adposition	II.	Positive/Negative
C.	Intransitive	III.	He slept soundly.
D.	Emphatic	IV.	They absolutely abhor violence.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I ,B-II ,C-III ,D-IV
2. A-IV ,B-III ,C-II ,D-I
3. A-III ,B-IV ,C-I ,D-II
4. A-II ,B-I ,C-III ,D-IV

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

49 958049

" He is a snake in the grass" is an example of:

1. Metaphor
2. Metonymy
3. Lexical ambiguity
4. Syntactic ambiguity

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

4.0

0.00

Objective Question

50 958050

Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Attorney general	I.	Copulative compound
B.	Blue-nose	II.	Endocentric compound
C.	Book-case	III.	Exocentric compound
D.	Girl friend	IV.	left-headed Endocentric compound

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I ,B-II ,C-IV ,D-III
2. A-IV ,B-III ,C-II ,D-I
3. A-II ,B-IV ,C-III ,D-I
4. A-I ,B-III ,C-IV ,D-II

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

4.0

0.00

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

51	958051	Find the correct statements: A. The vocal tract plays a very significant role in the production of speech sounds. B. The main function of the vocal tract for speech is to set a column of air into motion. C. After setting a column of air into motion, the vocal tract modifies the moving airstream in a number of ways to produce the sounds of speech. D. The vocal tract can be viewed as an aerodynamic system, with the individual vocal organs contributing to this system. E. The vocal tract does not have a very efficient system to initiate an airstream. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A, B, C, E 2. A, C, D, E 3. A, B, C, D 4. A, B, D, E A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

52	958052	Which of the following relates to having a complete closure in the oral cavity, with air being allowed to escape freely through another cavity because the velum is lowered? 1. Plosives 2. Laterals 3. Fricatives 4. Nasals A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

53	958053	Which of the following relates to modification of the release stage of oral stops through controlling the parting of the articulators so that only a narrow channel is opened for the release of the compressed air? 1. Fricative 2. Affricate 3. Nasal 4. Lateral	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

54	958054	Which of the following is true of sonorants? 1. Plosives, vowels, glides, nasals 2. Vowels, glides, nasals, liquids 3. Trills, plosives, vowels, glides 4. Vowels, trills, plosives, nasals A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

55	958055	The typological research on South Asian languages shows that the presence of Sequential Con-verbs (Conjunctive participles) have been borrowed into Munda group of languages from: 1. Tibeto-Burman languages 2. Austro-Asiatic languages 3. Dravidian languages 4. Indo-Aryan languages A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

56	958056		4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Katz-Postal Hypothesis	I.	Act of making meaningful utterances
B.	Kernel String	II.	Vocabulary
C.	Lexis	III.	Part of syntactic structures
D.	Locutionary	IV.	Meaning preserved in transformations

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-III ,B-II ,C-IV ,D-I
2. A-IV ,B-III ,C-II ,D-I
3. A-IV ,B-II ,C-III ,D-I
4. A-I ,B-III ,C-II ,D-IV

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

57 958057

Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Clitic	I.	I'll never go there.
B.	Pseudo-cleft	II.	What the girls wrote is this book.
C.	Ellipsis	III.	He always tells lies and his sister does too.
D.	Relative clause	IV.	I met the girl who was in the school.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I ,B-II ,C-III ,D-IV
2. A-II ,B-I ,C-IV ,D-III
3. A-III ,B-IV ,C-I ,D-II
4. A-IV ,B-III ,C-II ,D-I

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

58 958058

4.0

0.00

4.0

0.00

		Find the correct statements: A. ECM - Subject-to-Object Raising. B. Nominative Case - morphologically assigned in English. C. ECP - All traces must be governed. D. EPP - All sentences must have an object. E. Case Filter - Every overt NP must be assigned a case. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A, B & C Only 2. A, C & E Only 3. B & D Only 4. C, D & E Only A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4		
--	--	--	--	--

Objective Question

59	958059	Which of the following are correct: A. PRO is [+Governed] [+Case-Marked] B. pro is [-Governed] [-Case-Marked] C. PRO is [-Governed] [-Case-Marked] D. pro is [+Governed] [+Case-Marked] Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A & B Only 2. B & C Only 3. A & C Only 4. C & D Only A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

60	958060	Method of testing processing of linguistic stimuli, wherein people hear different sounds in two ears simultaneously. 1. Dichronic 2. Diatype 3. Deictic 4. Dichotic A1 : 1 A2 : 2	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

61	958061	A language in which each morpheme tends to occur as an independent word to represent an idea is called: 1. Isolating 2. Agglutinating 3. Inflecting 4. Incorporating A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

62	958062	If a language has grammatical gender, it implies that: A. the grammatical gender of the head word is copied to all its modifiers. B. it does not have natural (biological) gender. C. it has specific gender for every animate and inanimate object. D. native speakers immediately assign a specific gender to a newly formed word. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A & B Only 2. A, C & D Only 3. B & C Only 4. B, C & D Only A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

63	958063	Compositional Semantics refers to: 1. Determining the meaning 2. Logical connectives 3. Morphology 4. Determining the meaning and Logical connectives A1 : 1 A2 : 2	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

64	958064	Pragmatic ambiguity arises when the content does not provide: 1. The information 2. The context 3. The intention 4. Intention and the context A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

65	958065	Which of the following verb is known as three-place predicate? 1. Sleep 2. Die 3. Feed 4. Fall A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

66	958066	Find the correct statements: A. Morpheme is the minimal meaningful unit. B. Free morpheme is not a minimal meaningful unit. C. Zero morpheme is a minimal meaningful unit. D. Bound morpheme is also a minimal meaningful unit. E. Clitic is not a morpheme at all. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A, C & D Only 2. B & C Only 3. A, B, C & D 4. A, B & E Only A1 : 1	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

67	958067	Linguistic expressions that locate entities in spatio-temporal, social and discorsal context is known as: 1. Deixis 2. Utterance 3. Phrase 4. Sentence A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

68	958068	Which of the following is not true for Saussure? 1. Language is the separation between language as a substance and language as a concept. 2. Binary model of language, in which two opposing terms interact dynamically. 3. Overwhelming discussion about syntax. 4. The concept of <i>langue</i> A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

69	958069	Stephen Krashen's theory of Second language acquisition does not consist of: 1. Input Hypothesis 2. Acquisition Learning Hypothesis 3. Learnability Hypothesis 4. Natural Order Hypothesis A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

70	958070	To enhance cognitive development among students, Lev Vygotsky advocated for: 1. Expository Teaching 2. R-Conditioning 3. Passive Imitation 4. Assisted Learning A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

71	958071	Which one of the following is not a type of Causative Construction? 1. Morphological Causative 2. Periphrastic Causative 3. Grammatical Causative 4. Lexical Causative A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

72	958072	A form of word to which an inflectional marker is added is called: 1. Stem 2. Base 3. Suppletion 4. Conversion A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

73	958073		4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

The forms which sound the same but differ in their meaning or grammatical function are known as:

1. Portmanteau morphemes
2. Homophonous morphemes
3. Syncretic morphemes
4. Suppletion morphemes

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

74 958074

Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Zero	I.	embolden
B.	Empty	II.	sensual
C.	Portmanteau	III.	put
D.	Circumfix	IV.	eats

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-IV ,B-III ,C-I ,D-II
2. A-III ,B-II ,C-IV ,D-I
3. A-I ,B-III ,C-IV ,D-II
4. A-II ,B-IV ,C-III ,D-I

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

75 958075

Which of the following is true for attrition?

- A. Loss of or changes to grammatical, lexical, or phonetic features of a language on account of declining use by its speakers as they shift to another language.
- B. In studies of language loss in individuals, due to factors like brain impairment in stroke victims, the term is used for similar (or more drastic) reduction in grammar, vocabulary, phonetic features, etc.
- C. In acoustics, it refers to the habitual muscular configurations in the vocal tract as people speak.
- D. Refers to the ways in which different aspects of language are taken up and used by individuals and groups.
- E. Refers to the process in which speakers change the form of an existing word or words according to some other pattern evident in their language.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

1. A & B Only
2. B, C & D Only
3. A & E Only
4. A & D Only

		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

76	958076	A non-finite verb form in Indo-Aryan languages can have: A. Tense marker B. Aspect marker C. Person and number marker D. Mood marker Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A & B Only 2. A & D Only 3. B Only 4. C Only A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

77	958077	Which one of the following refers to $V \rightarrow [+Nasal]/- [+nasal]$ C \$ 1. Feature Changing Rule 2. Addition Rule 3. Deletion Rule 4. Assimilation Rule A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

78	958078	When one phonological rule creates the conditions for another to apply, which of the given order is followed? 1. Bleeding order 2. Feeding order 3. Arbitrary order 4. Arranging order	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

79	958079	Which of the following refers to a minimal contrastive unit recognized by some linguists as a means of explaining how the sound system of languages is organized? 1. Syllable 2. Archiphoneme 3. Allophone 4. Distinctive feature A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

80

958080

Match List I with List II

4.0

0.00

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Phoneme	I.	Phonetically distinct variations of a sound unit not changing meanings.
B.	Intonation	II.	Change of meaning of a word due to a syllable of the word being given relative prominence.
C.	Allophones	III.	The smallest class of sounds in a specific language leading to differences of meaning.
D.	Stress	IV.	Pitch patterning to express something other than differentiating words.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-III ,B-IV ,C-II ,D-I

2. A-IV ,B-III ,C-I ,D-II

3. A-III ,B-IV ,C-I ,D-II

4. A-II ,B-IV ,C-III ,D-I

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

81	958081		4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

When a structure is common throughout the world's languages, it is considered as:

1. universally marked
2. universally unmarked
3. partially marked
4. partially unmarked

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

82	958082	Match List I with List II <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">LIST I</th><th colspan="2">LIST II</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A.</td><td>Exocentric compounds</td><td>I.</td><td>Morphemes that have different forms but have same semantic function</td></tr> <tr> <td>B.</td><td>Heads of phrase/compound</td><td>II.</td><td>Morphemes that have same phonetic shape but different semantic function</td></tr> <tr> <td>C.</td><td>Homophonous morphemes</td><td>III.</td><td>Determine the grammatical category and the meaning of the phrase/compound</td></tr> <tr> <td>D.</td><td>Allomorphs</td><td>IV.</td><td>Compounds that have no head word in it.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1. A-IV ,B-II ,C-III ,D-I 2. A-IV ,B-III ,C-II ,D-I 3. A-IV ,B-III ,C-I ,D-II 4. A-III ,B-IV ,C-II ,D-I A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	LIST I		LIST II		A.	Exocentric compounds	I.	Morphemes that have different forms but have same semantic function	B.	Heads of phrase/compound	II.	Morphemes that have same phonetic shape but different semantic function	C.	Homophonous morphemes	III.	Determine the grammatical category and the meaning of the phrase/compound	D.	Allomorphs	IV.	Compounds that have no head word in it.	4.0	0.00
LIST I		LIST II																						
A.	Exocentric compounds	I.	Morphemes that have different forms but have same semantic function																					
B.	Heads of phrase/compound	II.	Morphemes that have same phonetic shape but different semantic function																					
C.	Homophonous morphemes	III.	Determine the grammatical category and the meaning of the phrase/compound																					
D.	Allomorphs	IV.	Compounds that have no head word in it.																					

Objective Question

83	958083	In rich inflectional languages, the term declension refers to: A. The forms of deixis and their referentiality B. The forms of adjectives modifying the nouns C. The forms of nouns with different case endings D. The forms of verbs showing PNG of subject/object Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. C Only 2. A & B Only 3. D Only 4. B & D Only	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

84	958084	Different morphs observed in different phonetic environments representing the same morpheme, are called: 1. Portmanteau morphs 2. Co-referential morphs 3. Allomorphs 4. Bound morphs A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

85	958085	An empty morph is called so because it has: 1. no meaning but has form 2. no form but has meaning 3. has both form and meaning 4. has neither form nor meaning A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

86	958086	According to NPAH, languages can be best relativized in the following hierarchy: 1. Subject > Indirect Object > Direct Object > Oblique Object 2. Subject > Oblique Object > Direct Object > Indirect Object 3. Subject > Direct Object > Indirect Object > Verb 4. Subject > Direct Object > Indirect Object > Oblique Object A1 : 1 A2 : 2	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		
Objective Question				
87	958087	Languages which mark the subject of an intransitive verb and the direct object of the transitive verb in the same case form and thus the subject of transitive verb differently is known as: 1. Nominative-Accusative languages 2. Head-final languages 3. Dependent marking languages 4. Ergative-Absolutive languages A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
Objective Question				
88	958088	Find the correct statement: A. In the minimalist program, the head of the upper vp shell is referred to as little v. B. Strong features need to be checked off as soon as they are introduced into derivation, triggering movement. C. Shortest move was later called the Minimal link condition. D. Procrastination states that all movements in a derivation should not be delayed, and should occur at the earliest. E. In the minimalist program, move is a basic operation which moves elements about in the process of tree construction. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A, B & E Only 2. C, D & E Only 3. A & D Only 4. C & D Only A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
Objective Question				
89	958089		4.0	0.00

		Find the correct statements: A. Ablative typically indicates doer for the action. B. Aspect model is another name for Standard Theory of TG. C. 'do' in the sentence 'You must do it', is an example of bare infinitive. D. Coindexing indicates that two NPs have the same referent. E. 'It is cold, isn't it?' is an example of information question. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A, B & C Only 2. C & E Only 3. A & E only 4. B, C & D Only A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4		
--	--	---	--	--

Objective Question

90	958090	"She is the shoulder I always cry on" is an example of: 1. Simili 2. Metonymy 3. Lexical ambiguity 4. Syntactic amibiguity A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

91	958091	A clitic is a form of word which: A. is not a bound morpheme even after its contraction. B. has its full form elsewhere in the language. C. can occur before or after the host word. D. shows a high degree of selectional restriction with regard to its host noun. E. can be attached to material (word) that already contains a clitic. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A, B & C Only 2. B, C & E Only 3. A & B Only 4. C, D & E Only A1 : 1 A2 : 2	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

92

958092

Match List I with List II

4.0

0.00

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Bundle of Isoglosses	I.	A line on map which represents the geographical boundary of regional linguistic variants
B.	Isogloss	II.	It covers all linguistic varieties
C.	Relic area	III.	Isoglosses whose extent coincides at the same geographical boundary
D.	Lect	IV.	An area which preserves older forms

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I ,B-II ,C-III ,D-IV

2. A-III ,B-I ,C-IV ,D-II

3. A-IV ,B-III ,C-II ,D-I

4. A-III ,B-IV ,C-II ,D-I

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

93	958093	Germanic consonant shift is also known as: 1. Grimm's law 2. Grassman's law 3. Verner's law 4. Neo-Grammarians law A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

94	958094	 involves a part to whole relationship where a term with more comprehensive meaning is used to refer to a less comprehensive meaning or vice versa: 1. Ellipsis 2. Pejoration 3. Synecdoche 4. Amelioration	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

95	958095	Read the following statements: A. Poverty of stimulus includes lack of information provided to the child language learner, for example, the lack of negative evidence. B. Prosody involves the properties of utterances that never span more than one segment. C. A terminal node is a node in a syntactic tree structure that dominates only one node. D. Co-reference is the property of referring to the same entity of individual or a set of entities or individuals. E. Bare plurals are also referred to as determiner-less plurals. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A, C & D Only 2. B & E Only 3. C & E Only 4. A, B, D & E Only A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

96	958096	A non-nominative subject or dative subject construction in some South Asian languages fulfils the requirement that: A. the subject must asymmetrically c-command all the constituents in the sentence. B. the subject must co-index with an anaphor if present. C. the subject must be the controller of 'PRO'. D. the subject shows agreement with the finite verb. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A & D Only 2. B & C Only 3. A, B & C Only 4. A & B Only A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

97

958097

Match List I with List II

4.0

0.00

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Face	I.	self image projected by a speaker
B.	Foregrounding	II.	making certain parts of a text prominent
C.	Formant	III.	concentration of acoustic energy in a particular energy band
D.	Stance	IV.	speaker's or writer's evaluation of and attitude towards the listener/reader, etc.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-III ,B-II ,C-IV ,D-I
2. A-IV ,B-III ,C-II ,D-I
3. A-IV ,B-II ,C-III ,D-I
4. A-I ,B-II ,C-III ,D-IV

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

98	958098	In some South Asian languages, if the subject performs three or more sequential actions, all verbs except the last verb expressing the actions are marked with a/an: 1. relativization marker 2. co-ordination marker 3. explicator marker 4. conjunctive participle marker A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00
----	--------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

99	958099	Match List I with List II	4.0	0.00																				
<table><tr><th colspan="2">LIST I</th><th colspan="2">LIST II</th></tr><tr><td>A.</td><td>Abbreviation</td><td>I.</td><td>A word made up by pronouncing a set of initials.</td></tr><tr><td>B.</td><td>Amelioration</td><td>II.</td><td>A language that develops from pidgin.</td></tr><tr><td>C.</td><td>Acronym</td><td>III.</td><td>Words taking on a better sense.</td></tr><tr><td>D.</td><td>Creole</td><td>IV.</td><td>The use of initials for the full phrase.</td></tr></table>					LIST I		LIST II		A.	Abbreviation	I.	A word made up by pronouncing a set of initials.	B.	Amelioration	II.	A language that develops from pidgin.	C.	Acronym	III.	Words taking on a better sense.	D.	Creole	IV.	The use of initials for the full phrase.
LIST I		LIST II																						
A.	Abbreviation	I.	A word made up by pronouncing a set of initials.																					
B.	Amelioration	II.	A language that develops from pidgin.																					
C.	Acronym	III.	Words taking on a better sense.																					
D.	Creole	IV.	The use of initials for the full phrase.																					
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:																								
1. A-I ,B-II ,C-III ,D-IV																								
2. A-IV ,B-III ,C-II ,D-I																								
3. A-I ,B-III ,C-IV ,D-II																								
4. A-IV ,B-III ,C-I ,D-II																								

		A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4		
Objective Question				
100	958100	Languages in South Asia (except Khasi) with default SOV word-order are also called: A. Head-final languages B. Post-positional languages C. Ergative-absolutive languages D. Object-verb agreement languages Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A & B Only 2. A & C Only 3. A, C & D Only 4. A, B, C & D A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	4.0	0.00