



Paper – II
Linguistics

Booklet Code

A

TEST BOOKLET NO.

Subject Code : 2 4

Roll No. :

(Figures as per admission card)

Roll No. (in words) : _____

OMR Sheet No. :

Name and Signature of Invigilator/s

Signature : _____

Name : _____

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 16

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 100

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of hundred (100) multiple-choice type of questions.
- At the commencement of examination, the test booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested **to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below** :
 - To have access to the Test Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal or open booklet.
 - 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 Test Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
 - After the 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.
- 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.
- Your responses to the questions are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet kept inside this Booklet**. If you mark at any place other than in the circles, the OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
- Read the instructions given in OMR Sheet carefully. Fill the Booklet Code of Paper – II in OMR Sheet **Compulsorily**.
- Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space provided for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return 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.
- You can take away test booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet after the examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator, electronic gadgets or log table, etc. is prohibited.**
- There is no negative mark for incorrect answer.**



LINGUISTICS
Paper – II

1. Assertion (A) : A historical or comparative study cannot be done without the philological study of the written documents of earlier stages of the same or related languages.

Reason (R) : Philology is the written documents available in a language whose diachronic orthographic studies help in determining the various sound changes and borrowed words in the languages over the period of time.

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

2. Assertion – I : An alphabet is a standardized set of basic written symbols or graphemes that represent the phonemes of certain spoken languages.

Assertion – II : Graphemes represent concepts or ideas.

- (A) I is true, II is false
 (B) I is false, II is true
 (C) I and II both are true
 (D) I and II both are false

3. The theories of structuralism and structural anthropology was based on the work of

- (A) Bernard Bloch
 (B) Claude Levi – Strauss
 (C) Zellig Harris
 (D) Leonard Bloomfield

4. What does VOT stand for ?

- (A) Voice Onset Time
 (B) Vocal Onset Time
 (C) Velar Onset Time
 (D) Voicing Of Time

5. Match the following and choose the correct codes :

| List – I | List – II |
|-------------------------------|---|
| a. Spell out | i. Aspects of the theory of Syntax (1965) |
| b. Competence and performance | ii. Lectures on Government and Binding (1981) |
| c. Principles and parameters | iii. Syntactic Structures (1957) |
| d. Kernel Sentence | iv. The Minimalist Programme (1995) |

Codes :

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



6. A phonological theory which represents distinctive features as a structured hierarchy rather than a matrix or a set is one of the following.
- (A) Optimality theory
 - (B) Prosodic analysis
 - (C) Natural phonology
 - (D) Feature geometry
7. The concept of archiphoneme was propounded by
- (A) A. Druifiche
 - (B) Lev Scherba
 - (C) Baudouin De Courtenay
 - (D) Nikolai Trubetzkoy
8. **Assertion – 1** : Stuttering involves frequent and significant problems with normal fluency and flow of speech.
- Assertion – 2** : People who stutter may have disfluencies such as repetitions, prolongations and blocks i.e. hard time in getting a word out in their speech.
- (A) Only 1 is true, 2 is false
 - (B) Only 2 is true, 1 is false
 - (C) Both 1 and 2 are false
 - (D) Both 1 and 2 are true
9. /dhire dhire/ is an example of which morphological process ?
- (A) Complete reduplication
 - (B) Partial reduplication
 - (C) Compounding
 - (D) Echo-formation
10. What does the term “arbitrariness” refer to ?
- (A) Language symbols are arranged in a particular system
 - (B) Language has creativity and productivity
 - (C) There is no inherent or logical relation or similarity between any given feature of language and its meaning
 - (D) A language is an abstract set of psychological principles
11. **Assertion – I** : A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language.
- Assertion – II** : Root words and affixes are also morphemes.
- (A) I is true, II is false
 - (B) I is false, II is true
 - (C) Both I and II are true
 - (D) Both I and II are false
12. To which family ‘Khowar’, ‘Torwali’ and ‘Shina’ belongs to ?
- (A) Nuristani
 - (B) Munda
 - (C) Boro-Garo
 - (D) Dardic
13. The Brahui language belongs to the
- (A) Indo-Aryan family
 - (B) Tibeto-Burman family
 - (C) Austro-Asiatic family
 - (D) Dravidian family



14. What is the term used for a speech disorder which results in difficulty of producing or comprehending speech ?
- (A) Anomia
 - (B) Dyslexia
 - (C) Alogia
 - (D) Aphasia
15. A standard language is a prestige variety that
- (A) Cuts across regional varieties
 - (B) Is faithful to the historical facts
 - (C) Is synonymous with language standard
 - (D) Is the grammatical dialect
16. Speech sounds are portrayed as bundles of plus or minus valued features in SPE and was proposed by
- (A) Chomsky and Halle (1968)
 - (B) Guessenhoven and Jacob (2005)
 - (C) Jensen (2004)
 - (D) Katamba (1989)
17. Autosegmental Phonological Theory (1967) was originally used to describe
- (A) Underlying representations
 - (B) Markedness
 - (C) Tone in languages
 - (D) Syllable structures

18. The sentences “They saw Pat with Chris” and “They saw Pat and Chris” are instances of
- 1. Paraphrases
 - 2. Grammatical

Codes :

- (A) Both 1 and 2 are true
 - (B) Only 1 is true
 - (C) Only 2 is true
 - (D) Both 1 and 2 are false
19. **Assertion – I :** Noam Chomsky argued that Linguistics should be a branch of cognitive psychology.
- Assertion – II :** He, however, didn’t think that the study of language acquisition had anything to contribute to the study of cognition.
- (A) I is true, II is false
 - (B) I is false, II is true
 - (C) Both I and II are false
 - (D) Both I and II are true
20. **Assertion – 1 :** “Sense” and “reference” denote the same concept.
- Assertion – 2 :** “Sense” and “reference” denote different concepts.
- (A) 1 is correct and 2 is false
 - (B) 1 is false and 2 is correct
 - (C) Both 1 and 2 are false
 - (D) Both 1 and 2 are correct



21. Match the following and choose the correct codes.

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a. Spell out | i. All movements in the derivation should be delayed as long as possible |
| b. Greed | ii. Movement only if it, satisfies the requirement of the moved element |
| c. Last resort | iii. Motivates the distinction between PF and LF |
| d. Procrastinate | iv. Syntactic operation applicable only when other options are prohibited |

Codes :

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

22. The area where isoglosses are thickened is known as

- (A) Dialect area
- (B) Prestige area
- (C) Relic area
- (D) Transitional area

23. Which stage promotes the stages of selection and codification of language planning in Haugen's model for the study of language planning ?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Elaboration | (B) Implementation |
| (C) Selection | (D) Graphization |

24. 'Make your contribution as informative as required' is an explanation of which maxim ?

- (A) Maxim of quality
- (B) Maxim of quantity
- (C) Maxim of relation
- (D) Maxim of manner

25. When two languages have influence on each other without the interference of power, what is it known as ?

- (A) Adstratum influence
- (B) Substratum influence
- (C) Superstratum influence
- (D) Suprastratum influence

26. Match the concepts in List – I with their explanations in List – II from the codes given below.

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a. Assimilation | i. One sound is dropped which being with a similar neighbouring sound |
| b. Dissimilation | ii. The influence of one sound on an adjacent sound |
| c. Metathesis | iii. A change in one of the two 'same' sounds that are adjacent |
| d. Haplology | iv. A change in the order of two adjacent sounds |

Codes :

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



27. Who pioneered a structural similarity amongst ancient languages of the World ?
- (A) August Schleicher
(B) Johannes Schmidt
(C) Sir William Jones
(D) Jakob Grimm
28. The study of Martha's Vineyard shows that the sound change is taking place because of
- (A) The pressure from above
(B) The pressure from below
(C) The residents have decided to change it
(D) The speakers did not like the variety of Martha's Vineyard
29. What steps does 'Language Planning' involve ?
- (A) Graphization, Grammatication, Lexication
(B) Making the language transparent
(C) Use of the language for radio broadcast
(D) Implementing the language in literature
30. A sound change that alters consonants making them more sonorous is known as
- (A) Metathesis (B) Apocope
(C) Syncope (D) Lenition
31. "Walkman" is a compound of the kind
- (A) Tatpurusha
(B) Karmadharaya
(C) Bahuvrihi
(D) Dvandva
32. In English, [phul] is the narrow transcription of
- (A) Full (B) Fool
(C) Feel (D) Pull
33. Which of the following Assertions are true ?
- Assertion – A** : Plosive contraction can be made anywhere in the vocal tract.
Assertion – B : A narrow fricative constriction in the pharynx is possible.
- (A) Only A is true, B is false
(B) Only B is true, A is false
(C) Both A and B are true
(D) Both A and B are false
34. Which of the following is not a characteristic of human language ?
- (A) Arbitrariness
(B) Displacement
(C) Discreteness
(D) Standardization
35. The way of body language to convey a message is
- (A) Verbal communication
(B) Cross-cultural communication
(C) Interpersonal communication
(D) Non-verbal communication



36. **Assertion – 1** : When the vocal folds are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes through them without any obstruction.

Assertion – 2 : Sounds produced in this way are described as voiced sounds.

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

37. Identify the correct sequence.

- (A) Phonology – semantics – morphology – syntax
- (B) Semantics – morphology – syntax – phonology
- (C) Phonology – morphology – syntax – semantics
- (D) Syntax – semantics – phonology – morphology

38. The Conjunctive Participle Markers (CPM) which are devoid of phi features get attached to a bound verbal form, e.g., Hindi-Urdu *kar/ke*, and it links the subordinate clause with a main clause. Choose the correct option in regard to the verbal form that bears the CPM.

- (A) The verbal form becomes infinitive and thus has PRO as subject
- (B) The verbal form becomes non-finite and thus has PRO as subject
- (C) The verbal form becomes finite and thus has PRO as subject
- (D) The verbal form does not become finite and thus has PRO as subject

39. What does syntagmatic relationship indicate in sentence formation ?

- (A) Substitutive relationship
- (B) Linear relationship
- (C) Type-token relationship
- (D) Co-occurrence relationship

40. Semantic relationship can be expressed between pairs of words such as

- i. Door-room
- ii. Rose-flower
- iii. Dog-animal

What is this relationship known as ?

- (A) Hyponymy
- (B) Synonymy
- (C) Antonymy
- (D) Homonymy

41. What does a person refer to who researches and compiles a dictionary ?

- (A) Semanticist
- (B) Linguist
- (C) Lexicologist
- (D) Lexicographer

42. What does the advertising message “Thanda matlab Coca Cola” mean in the semantic context ?

- (A) Metonymy
- (B) Synonymy
- (C) Weasel claim
- (D) Kernel sentence



- 43. Assertion – I :** Lexical rules are structure-preserving and are applied first.
- Assertion – II :** Post-lexical rules are also structure-preserving and are applied later.
- (A) Both I and II are correct
(B) Both I and II are incorrect
(C) Only I is correct
(D) Only II is correct
- 44.** A component of generative grammar that assign the correct phonetic representations to utterances in such a way as to reflect a native speaker's internalize grammar is
- (A) Auto segmental Phonology
(B) Lexical Phonology
(C) Generative Phonology
(D) Generative Morphology
- 45.** Which of the following is not a Phonological Rule ?
- (A) Assimilation Rules
(B) Deletion Rules
(C) Insertion Rules
(D) Phonetic Representation
- 46.** Which one of the following refers to a relation between the two phonetically similar speed sounds such that the replacing one sound by another makes a difference in the meaning of word's ?
- (A) Calque
(B) Contrastive
(C) Minimal pair
(D) Connectionism
- 47.** A feature of human language that enables human beings to communicate information about something far away from time and speed is called
- (A) Interchangeability
(B) Arbitrariness
(C) Displacement
(D) Double articulation
- 48.** Which of the following is characteristic of animal communication ?
- (A) Discrete and symbolic
(B) Anomalous and symbolic
(C) Discrete and non-symbolic
(D) Anomalous and non-symbolic
- 49.** Who proposed the hypothesis that language shapes the world view of its speech community ?
- (A) Charles F. Hockett
(B) William Labov
(C) Charles Ferguson
(D) E. Sapir and B. L. Whorf
- 50.** There is an ideal time window of brain development over which a child acquires language swiftly and effortlessly in a linguistically rich environment. What is this environment called ?
- (A) Babbling
(B) Critical Period
(C) Sensorimotor Period
(D) Advanced Fluency Period



51. What is the approach to language teaching that focuses on language functions and communicative competence ?

- (A) Grammatical approach
- (B) Functional approach
- (C) Communicative approach
- (D) Linguistic approach

52. Match the manuscripts in List – I with their authors in List – II from the codes given below.

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| a. Language | i. Edward Sapir |
| b. Syntactic structures | ii. Ferdinand de Saussure |
| c. Course in General Linguistics | iii. Noam Chomsky |
| d. Child language, Aphasia and Phonological universals | iv. Roman Jakobson |

Codes :

a b c d

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

53. In around 2 to 3 months of age, infants are capable of producing sounds. These sounds are examples of

- (A) Babbling
- (B) Cooing
- (C) Holophrases
- (D) Morphemes

54. Arrange the following items in a sequence of smaller to larger units.

- (A) Word – morpheme – sentence – phrase
- (B) Sentence – word – phrase – morpheme
- (C) Morpheme – word – phrase – sentence
- (D) Phrase – morpheme – sentence – word

55. A type of compound in which one member functions as the head and the other as the modifier, attributing a property to the head is known as

- (A) Exocentric compound
- (B) Endocentric compound
- (C) Phrasal compound
- (D) Hyphenated compound



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

List – I

- a. universals
- b. relations
- c. constituents
- d. harmony

List – II

- i. vowel
- ii. endocentric
- iii. paradigmatic
- iv. substantive

Codes :

a b c d

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

57. The notion of dividing words into discrete parts of speech is generally credited to

- (A) Plato (B) Aristotle
- (C) Dionysius (D) Yaska

58. Which one of the following words has a 'CCC' consonant cluster ?

- (A) Bring (B) Drink
- (C) String (D) Sink

59. English has many irregular forms, which are irregular in a variety of ways. For example, the past tense inflection of a regular verb is /-ed/, but the past tense of 'go' is 'went'. What is this process called ?

- (A) Suppletion
- (B) Derivation
- (C) Clitics
- (D) Grammatical morphemes

60. A sound change process in which a vowel sound is fronted under the influence of a following front vowel or glide is known as

- (A) Palatalization
- (B) Metathesis
- (C) Umlaut
- (D) External sandhi

61. A person with subconscious knowledge of rules, creativity of language use and a range of language skills is known as

- (A) A Pidgin speaker
- (B) Ideal native speaker
- (C) Second language learner
- (D) Foreign language learner

62. Languages are grouped into language types on the basis of their similarities in grammatical structure in

- (A) Typological classification
- (B) Genealogical classification
- (C) Demographic classification
- (D) Geographical classification

63. A language user is grammatical knowledge of syntax, morphology, phonology and the like as well as social knowledge about how and when to use utterances appropriately is known as

- (A) Communicative competence
- (B) Grammatical competence
- (C) Lexical competence
- (D) Morphological competence



64. Which among the following pairs are velar plosives ?
- (A) /p/ & /b/
 - (B) /m/ & /v/
 - (C) /t/ & /d/
 - (D) /k/ & /g/
65. Adolescents sometime make use of plurals like “Childs” and “Sheeps” in speech in a phenomenon known as
- (A) Error propagation
 - (B) Analogical reasoning
 - (C) Over-generalisation
 - (D) Over-extension
66. Which theory describes the native speaker’s adequacy ?
- (A) Explanatory adequacy
 - (B) Descriptive adequacy
 - (C) Observational adequacy
 - (D) Causal reality
67. Communicative function which implies the use of language for the sake of establishing contact is
- (A) Reflexive function
 - (B) Emotive function
 - (C) Phatic function
 - (D) Conative function
68. When there is a succession of speech varieties without major linguistics boundaries, then it is known as
- (A) Focal Area
 - (B) Dialect mapping
 - (C) Dialect Area
 - (D) Dialect continuum
69. **Statement 1** : Neogrammarians were dialectologists and their focus was on earlier languages.
Statement 2 : Comparativists focused mostly on extinct languages.
- (A) Both 1 and 2 are true
 - (B) 1 is true and 2 are false
 - (C) 2 is true and 1 is false
 - (D) Both 1 and 2 are false
70. Smoke coming out of the woods, what does it indicate ?
- (A) Index of fire
 - (B) Icon of fire
 - (C) Symbol of fire
 - (D) Token of fire
71. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
- (A) The SVO languages are structurally different from the SOV and VSO languages taken together.
 - (B) The SOV languages are structurally different from the SVO and VSO languages taken together.
 - (C) The VSO languages are structurally different from the SVO and SOV languages taken together.
 - (D) All languages with the SVO, SOV and VSO word order are structurally similar.



72. Linguists consider the structural differences among languages in an attempt to classify them, it is called
- (A) Internal reconstruction
 - (B) Typology
 - (C) Etymology
 - (D) Analogy
73. Production of most of the speech sounds mainly relies on the movement of air outwards from the lungs is called
- (A) Ingressive velaric air-stream mechanism
 - (B) Egressive glottalic air-stream mechanism
 - (C) Egressive pulmonic air-stream mechanism
 - (D) Egressive non-pulmonic air-stream mechanism
74. Which one is the correct order ?
- I. Distinctive feature
 - II. Syllable
 - III. Phoneme
 - IV. Phone
- (A) IV I III II
 - (B) III II I IV
 - (C) II III I IV
 - (D) I IV III II
75. Now a days, Mandarin is written with a modified Roman alphabet. What is the system of writing called ?
- (A) Katakana
 - (B) Pinyin
 - (C) Kanji
 - (D) Devanagiri
76. What is the initial sound of the English word 'tomorrow' ?
- (A) Dental
 - (B) Retroflex
 - (C) Palatal
 - (D) Alveolar
77. In which year was 'Verbal Behaviour' published by B.F. Skinner ?
- (A) 1967
 - (B) 1957
 - (C) 1977
 - (D) 1947
78. The act of transferring information from one place, person or group to another is known as
- (A) Talk
 - (B) Communication
 - (C) Thinking
 - (D) Comprehending
79. What does the term 'sandhi' mean ?
- (A) Phonological modifications
 - (B) Morphological modifications
 - (C) Morpho-phonological modifications
 - (D) Morpho-syntactic modifications
80. The coexistence of distinct varieties within a single language is known as
- (A) Diaglossia
 - (B) Hetroglossia
 - (C) Polyphony
 - (D) The Dialogic Imagination



81. **Assertion – A** : “Members of a given speech community cannot share identical phonological representations”.
- Assertion – B** : “Phonetic interpretation is general – i.e., independent of word identity”.
- (A) Only A is true
(B) Only B is true
(C) Both A and B are true
(D) Neither A nor B are true
82. What is an empty morpheme ?
- (A) It has meaning but no form
(B) It has both form and meaning
(C) It has no form and no meaning
(D) It has form but no meaning
83. **Assertion – A** : The idea originally propounded that behaviour can be studied in a systematic and observable manner regardless of internal mental states.
- Assertion – B** : Behaviourism was posited to make psychology more scientific.
- (A) Only A is true
(B) Only B is true
(C) Both A and B are true
(D) Both A and B are false
84. Who is the proponent of Natural Phonology ?
- (A) Alan Prince
(B) B.F. Skinner
(C) David Stampe
(D) Francis Katamba
85. In which year *The Sound Pattern of English* by Noam Chomsky and Morris Halle published ?
- (A) 1997
(B) 1967
(C) 1968
(D) 1950
86. **Assertion – 1** : No language is pure in the sense that it is free from borrowings from other languages.
- Assertion – 2** : Dravidian retroflex sounds are incorporated into Indo-Aryan languages through phonological changes.
- (A) Both 1 and 2 are true
(B) Only 1 is true, 2 is false
(C) Both 1 and 2 are false
(D) Only 1 is false, 2 is true
87. In declarative sentences with nominal subject and object, the dominant order is almost always one in which the subject precedes the object. (Greenberg, 1966,76) Which Greenberg’s universal is this ?
- (A) Greenberg’s universal 15
(B) Greenberg’s universal 1
(C) Greenberg’s universal 42
(D) Greenberg’s universal 35



88. The term that is used to describe a word which has the same Linguistic derivation on as another words which have descended from a common ancestor is known as

- (A) Cognate
- (B) Homonym
- (C) Co-lexeme
- (D) Homophone

89. Identify the correct transcription of the word 'opportunistic'.

- (A) /ɒpətju:ni:sti:k/
- (B) /ɒpətju:nɪstɪk/
- (C) /ɒpətju:ni:stɪk/
- (D) /ɒpərtu:nɪsti:k/

90. **Assertion – 1** : The Connectionist theory states that a child learns associations between words, meanings, sound sequences, etc. by developing neural connections in the brain.

Assertion – 2 : According to social interaction theory a child acquires language through constant exposure and interactions with older children or adults in a particular environment.

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

91. Match the following and choose the correct codes.

| List – I | List – II |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Communicative competence | i. Basil Bernstein |
| 2. Verbal Deficit Hypothesis | ii. William Labov |
| 3. Diglossia | iii. Charles Ferguson |
| 4. Social motivation of a sound change | iv. Dell Hymes |

Codes :

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|----|-----|-----|----|
| (A) | iv | iii | ii | i |
| (B) | ii | iii | iv | i |
| (C) | iv | i | iii | ii |
| (D) | iv | iii | i | ii |

92. In English, the accusative case is assigned to the NPs by

- (A) Preposition
- (B) Finite I's
- (C) Infinitive Ip's
- (D) Non-finite Ip's

93. "He hissed mystery lectures" is an example of

- (A) Epenthesis
- (B) Spoonerism
- (C) Dissimilation
- (D) Assimilation



94. In the sentence 'the boy put the book on the table; the case relation marked by the word 'on' is
- (A) Dative case
 - (B) Accusative case
 - (C) Ablative case
 - (D) Locative case
95. Identify a control construction with arbitrary PRO from the following.
- (A) Ram wants to visit the temple
 - (B) Ram persuaded Sita to visit the temple
 - (C) Rita tried to bake a cake
 - (D) To exercise is good
96. Which of the following is a language isolate ?
- (A) Bundelkhandi
 - (B) Nagamese
 - (C) Chattisgarhi
 - (D) Nihali
97. On the basis of which phonological rule [k] and [kh] are considered as allophonic variants of [k] in English ?
- (A) Contrastive distribution
 - (B) Parallel distribution
 - (C) Defective distribution
 - (D) Complementary distribution
98. Which of the following sounds are articulated with a stricture of intermittent closure ?
- (A) Trills
 - (B) Plosives
 - (C) Laterals
 - (D) Approximants
99. Which one is the correct statement ?
- (A) Inflectional morphemes cannot be added after derivational morphemes
 - (B) Inflectional morphemes can be added after derivational morphemes
 - (C) Both inflectional and derivational morphemes can be added after inflectional morphemes
 - (D) Derivational morphemes can be attached after the inflectional morpheme in the word
100. When a constituent is moved to the front of a sentence, what is it called ?
- (A) Nominalization
 - (B) Complementation
 - (C) Topicalization
 - (D) Subjectivation



Space for Rough Work

