# Specimen for PhD Linguistics Admission Test

The admission test for PhD Linguistics carries 100 marks and consists of a written test. The written test comprises 100 multiple choice questions (MCQs) of equal marks. 40 of these questions are from subject knowledge (literature or linguistics) and 30 from language proficiency. Another 30 questions are designed to test the quantitative and analytical reasoning of the candidates. In order to qualify for the interview, the candidates must have an aggregate score of 70 in the written test.

 The following MCQs are given as a sample for the preparation of the test.

**Section 1: Subject Knowledge**

1. Acoustic phonetics is the study of
2. The production of speech sounds in languages
3. The generation of speech sounds by robots
4. **The physical properties of speech sounds**
5. The perception of speech sounds by humans
6. The use of the verb *google* in the phrase *‘google it’* represents a case of word formation via
7. Borrowing
8. Coinage
9. **Conversion**
10. Derivation
11. The bound morpheme *er* acts as an inflectional morpheme in
12. Actor
13. Character
14. **Quieter**
15. Writer
16. If a syntactic rule is applied more than once in generating a sentence then this is known as
17. Movement
18. Transformation
19. **Recursion**
20. Complementation
21. When the meaning of one form is included in another, the relationship between them is described as
22. Antonymy
23. Synonymy
24. **Hyponomy**
25. Polyseny

**Section 2: Language Proficiency**

1. Due to the limitations imposed by the speed of light, the visible universe is estimated as a mere fraction of the total universe
2. is estimated as
3. is estimated to be
4. is estimated at
5. estimated to be
6. estimated at
7. Basketballs roll across the floor
8. roll
9. rolls
10. is rolled
11. is rolling
12. has rolled

**Section 3: Quantitative Reasoning**

1. Which of the following values is NOT equal to 34(58+9)?

A. 34 x 67

B. 58(34+9)

C. 34 x 58 + 34 x 9

D. 1,972 + 306

E. (9 + 58) 34

2. Which of the following fractions is equal to 5/6?

A. 20/30

B. 15/24

C. 25/30

D. 40/54

E. 2/7

**Section 4: Analytical Reasoning**

A loop bus has exactly six stops on its route. The bus first stops at stop one and then at stops two, three, four, five and six in that order. After leaving stop six, the bus returns to stop one and continues around the loop again. The stops are at six buildings that are in alphabetical order. Garfield Harrison, Johnson, Kennedy, Lincoln and Madison.

Lincoln is stop three.

Harrison is stop six.

Kennedy is the stop immediately before Madison.

Harrison is the stop immediately before Garfield.

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| 1. If Johnson is stop four, which of the following must be the stop immediately before Lincoln?  |
| A)  | Kennedy  | B)  | Madison  |
| C)  | Johnson  | D)  | Garfield  |
| E) | Harrison |  |  |

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| 2. If Garfield is stop two which of the following must be the stop immediately before Harrison?  |
| A)  | Johnson  | B)  | Garfield  |
| C)  | Lincoln  | D)  | Kennedy  |
| E)  | Madison |  |  |