

## SPECIMEN FOR MPhil APPLIED LINGUISTICS ENTRY TEST

The entry test for M.Phil. Applied Linguistics carries 100 marks and consists of a written test. The written test comprises 100 multiple choice questions (MCQs) of equal marks. 50 of these questions are from subject knowledge and 30 questions are to test the language proficiency/verbal reasoning. Another 20 questions are designed to test the quantitative and analytical reasoning of the candidates. The candidates are required to score minimum 50 marks in order to qualify for the interview.

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

### VERBAL SECTION

Choose the correct option.

1. The ancient Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ as amateur contests, but in time became professional.
  - a. begun
  - b. began
  - c. were began
  - d. were beginning
  - e. beginning
  
2. One growing season after another without rain quickly leads \_\_\_\_ starvation in many parts of the world.
  - a. on
  - b. to
  - c. for
  - d. at
  - e. of
  
3. Which one of the following options is closest in meaning to *To cry wolf*
  - a) to give false alarm
  - b) to be a renegade
  - c) to turn pale
  - d) to ruin oneself
  - e) to run away
  
4. Which one of the following options is opposite in meaning to *Solicitous*
  - a) concerned
  - b) unstable
  - c) indifferent
  - d) judgmental
  - e) raucous

5. Which one of the following options aligns best on the basis of synonymy with the pair *Harm: Damage*

- a) sweet: insidious
- b) stout: demure
- c) revel: revitalize
- d) injure: incapacitate
- e) hook: crook

### **SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE**

Choose the correct option.

6. The study of the physical properties of speech sounds is known as

- a. Articulatory Phonetics
- b. Intonation
- c. Auditory Phonetics
- d. Acoustics
- e. Pitch

7. The word fax is coined from facsimile through

- a. Clipping
- b. Backformation
- c. Derivation
- d. Compounding
- e. Inflection

8. The property of language that allows the generation of an infinite number of sentences from a finite set of words is known as

- a. Recursion
- b. Generative Linguistics
- c. Grammaticality
- d. Sense relations
- e. Derivation

9. Which thinker/philosopher had a major impact on the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century on linguistics?

- a. Noam Chomsky
- b. Immanuel Kant
- c. Zellig Harris
- d. Ferdinand Saussure
- e. Aristotle

10. Which of the following could be a suitable definition of Sociolinguistics?

- a. The study of language variation as a human phenomenon that affects large parts of the population

- b. Research aimed at finding the reasons for linguistic variations in social and environmental conditions
- c. Study of mutual intelligibility of different varieties
- d. A field of research that deals with the relation between language and society
- e. All of the above

### QUANTITATIVE REASONING

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

- A.  $34 \times 67$
- B.  $58(34+9)$
- C.  $34 \times 58 + 34 \times 9$
- D.  $1,972 + 306$
- E.  $(9 + 58) 34$

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

- A.  $20/30$
- B.  $15/24$
- C.  $25/30$
- D.  $40/54$
- E.  $2/7$

13. The number of milliliters in 1 liter is

- A. 10,000
- B. 1,000
- C. 0.1
- D. 0.01
- E. 0.001

### 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.

14. 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

15. 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

16. If a passenger gets on the bus at Kennedy, rides past one of the stops, and gets off at Lincoln, which of the following must be true?

- |    |                      |    |                       |
|----|----------------------|----|-----------------------|
| A) | Kennedy is stop one. | B) | Madison is stop three |
| C) | Lincoln is stop four | D) | Johnson is stop five. |
| E) | Garfield is stop six |    |                       |