

National University of Modern Languages
Department of English (GS)

GAT-SUBJECT Test, PhD English
LINGUISTICS

Time Allowed: 02 Hours



	English Verbal Expression	Analytical Reasoning	Subject Section	Total Marks
Total Marks	15%	15%	70%	100%
Obtained Marks				

English (Verbal Expression)

1. **Pick out the most appropriate pair to fill in the blanks in the same order, to make the sentence meaningfully complete: When it comes to back stabbing, a quill___ be ___ than a dagger:**
 - A. Will, superior
 - B. Can, deadlier
 - C. May, sharper
 - D. Might, harder

2. **What Punctuation Mark is used before a list of names or an enumeration of particulars?**
 - A. Dash
 - B. Colon
 - C. Hyphen
 - D. Comma

3. **She said that she help but she**
 - A. will, did not
 - B. would, did
 - C. would, did not
 - D. will, did

4. **Bruce of school when he was only fifteen years old and then took on a job.**
 - A. dropped
 - B. dropped out
 - C. dropped by
 - D. dropped from

5. **After a lot of fuss, Rose liking the new dish very much.**
 - A. ended up
 - B. ended
 - C. ended in
 - D. ended off

6. **One who travels from place to place is called:**
 - A. Itinerant
 - B. Mendicant
 - C. Journeyman
 - D. Tramp

7. **Prosaic is to _____ as profuse is to lush.**
 - A. ordinary
 - B. tropical
 - C. abundant
 - D. sparse

8. Finesse is to cunning as _____ is to resentment

- A. agility
- B. vision
- C. purpose
- D. jealousy

9. Tony was tired of roommate's petty _____ about his personal life, so he moved out.

- A. appeasements
- B. quips
- C. quotas
- D. rallies
- E. iniquities

10. The food at the buffet table was a _____ array of delights that even the most disciplined dieter would find difficult to resist.

- A. tempestuous
- B. tantamount
- C. truculent
- D. temporal
- E. tantalizing

11. The villagers locked their doors when they heard about the pirates who were _____ unprotected villages along the island's coastline.

- A. reforming
- B. marauding
- C. reclaiming
- D. conceding
- E. recapitulating

Text Completion: For each blank, select one entry from the corresponding column of choices. Fill all the blanks in a way that best completes the text.

12. Although I felt confident that my mathematical abilities would give me an edge in Vegas, having tried my hand at gambling, I now realize I am a bit of a _____.

- A. malcontent
- B. tyro
- C. bourgeois
- D. teetotaler
- E. Masochist

13. His _____ approach to the sport was copied by competitors and quickly became the standard method.

- A. dangerous
- B. lax
- C. rehashed
- D. novel
- E. ineffective

Sentence Equivalence: Select the two answer choices that, when used to complete the sentence, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole and produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.

14. The musician's attempts to brighten the mood continually failed, as all his songs sounded like _____.

- A. encomiums
- B. dirges
- C. waltzes
- D. jigs
- E. laments
- F. Threnodies

15. With a handlebar mustache and a loping walk, the reenactor _____ the look of a nineteenth-century baseball player; he seemed to have stepped right out of a previous era.

- A. subverted
- B. epitomized
- C. underscored
- D. mocked
- E. exemplified
- F. Satirized

Analytical Reasoning

Question No 1- 5 are based on the following text:

A Multinational Company is assigning each of six foreign office to its officers—Fareed, Ghulam, Hamid, Imtiaz, Junaid, and Kabeer—to offices. There are four foreign office L and M are located in countries with hot area, whereas offices R and S are located in countries with cold areas. The officers must be assigned according to the following rules:

Each foreign office must have at least one of the officers assigned to it. At least one foreign office in a cold area must have at least two officers assigned to it. Ghulam cannot be assigned to the same foreign office as Kabeer. Imtiaz must be assigned to a foreign office in a hot area. Junaid must be assigned to a foreign office in a cold area.

1. Which of the following is an acceptable assignment of the officers to the offices?

L M R S

- (A) FAREED, GHULAM IMTIAZ, KABEER HAMID JUNAID
- (B) GHULAM, KABEER IMTIAZ JUNAID FAREED, HAMID
- (C) GHULAM FAREED, IMTIAZ KABEER JUNAID, HAMID
- (D) JUNAID GHULAM, IMTIAZ HAMID FAREED, KABEER
- (E) KABEER FAREED, HAMID IMTIAZ GHULAM, JUNAID

2. Which of the following must be assigned either to foreign office L or to foreign office M?

- (A) Fareed (B) Ghulam (C) Hamid (D) Imtiaz (E) Kabeer

3. Which of the following CANNOT be true?

- (A) One worker is assigned to L.
- (B) Two officers are assigned to R.
- (C) Two officers are assigned to L.
- (D) Three officers are assigned to M.
- (E) Three officers are assigned to S.

4. If Ghulam and Kabeer are assigned to L and M, respectively, which of the following must be true?
- (A) Fareed is assigned to either R or S.
 - (B) Imtiaz is assigned to either R or S.
 - (C) R and S each have two officers assigned to them.
 - (D) Hamid is assigned to L.
 - (E) Hamid is assigned to S.
5. If Ghulam, Hamid, and Kabeer are among the officers assigned to offices in cold areas, which of the following must be true?
- (A) Fareed is aligned to a foreign office to which none of the other five office officers is assigned.
 - (B) Ghulam is assigned to a foreign office to which none of the other five office officers is assigned.
 - (C) Junaid is assigned to the same foreign office as Kabeer.
 - (D) Hamid is assigned to the same foreign office as Ghulam.
 - (E) Hamid is assigned to the same foreign office as Kabeer.

Question No 6- 8 are based on the text below:

An engineer is planning to build a housing complex on an empty blocks of land. Exactly seven different designs of houses—F, G, H, I, J, K, and L—will be built in the complex. The complex will contain several blocks, and the engineer plans to put houses of at least three different designs on each block. The engineer will build the complex according to the following rules: Any block that has design L on it must also have design J on it. Any block adjacent to one that has on it both design H and design K must have on it design I and design L. No block adjacent to one that has on it both design R and design L can have on it either design I or design J. No block can have on it both design H and design F.

6. Which of the following can be the complete selection of house designs on a block?
- (A) F, G, H
 - (B) F, H, K
 - (C) G, T, L
 - (D) H, J, L
 - (E) I, K, L
7. Which of the following house designs must be on a block that is adjacent to one that has on it only designs H, I, J, K, and L?
- (A) F
 - (B) R
 - (C) H
 - (D) J
 - (E) K
8. Which of the following can be the complete selection of house designs for a block that is adjacent to exactly one block, if that one block has on it designs H, I, J, and K only?
- (A) H, I, and K
 - (B) I, K, and L
 - (C) G, H, K, and L
 - (D) H, I, J, and K
 - (E) I, J, K, and L

Question No 9-15 are based on the following text:

In a game, exactly six inverted caps stand side by side in a straight line, and each has exactly one paper hidden under it. The caps are numbered consecutively 1 through 6. Each of the papers is painted a single solid color. The colors of the papers are gold, mauve, olive, pink, silver, and white. The papers have been hidden under the caps in a manner that conforms to the following conditions: The pink paper must be hidden under a lower-numbered cap than the olive paper. The silver paper must be hidden under a cap immediately adjacent to the cap under which the mauve paper is hidden. The gold paper must be hidden under cap 5.

9. Which of the following could be the colors of the papers under the caps, in order from 1 through 6?
 - (A) Gold, white, mauve, silver, pink, olive
 - (B) Mauve, gold, pink, silver, olive, white
 - (C) Mauve, silver, pink, white, gold, olive
 - (D) Olive, white, silver, mauve, gold, pink
 - (E) Silver, pink, mauve, white, gold, olive
10. If the mauve paper is under cap 4, the silver paper must be under cap
 - (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 5 (E) 6
11. A paper of which of the following colors could be under cap 6?
 - (A) Gold (B) Mauve (C) Pink (D) Silver (E) White
12. If the pink paper is under cap 4, the olive paper must be under cap
 - (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 5 (E) 6
13. Which of the following must be true?
 - (A) The gold paper is under a lower-numbered cap than the white paper.
 - (B) The olive paper is under a lower-numbered cap than the gold paper.
 - (C) The pink paper is under a lower-numbered cap than the gold paper.
 - (D) The pink paper is under a lower-numbered cap than the silver paper.
 - (E) The silver paper is under a lower-numbered cap than the white paper.
14. If the olive paper is under cap 2, papers of which of the following colors could be under caps immediately adjacent to each other?
 - (A) Gold and mauve
 - (B) Gold and pink
 - (C) Olive and white
 - (D) Pink and silver
 - (E) Silver and white
15. If the mauve paper is under cap 1, papers of which of the following colors must be under caps immediately adjacent to each other?
 - (A) Gold and olive
 - (B) Gold and white
 - (C) Pink and silver
 - (D) Pink and white
 - (E) Silver and white

Subject Specific (MCQs)

1. A dialect is:
 - (a) A corrupt form of a standard language
 - (b) A regional or social variety of a language
 - (c) A lower variety of a standard language and not having a writing system
 - (d) All of the above
2. Native speakers of a language generally:
 - (a) Consider it as their own property
 - (b) Consider themselves expert in it
 - (c) Do not resent others learning it
 - (d) All of the above
3. In Kachru's World Englishes circles, students in the Expanding Circle learn English as a:
 - (a) First language
 - (b) Second language
 - (c) Only language
 - (d) Foreign language
4. A specific variety of a language is adopted to act as the standard language mainly because of:
 - (a) Structural reasons
 - (b) Sociopolitical reasons
 - (c) Level of complexity in that specific variety
 - (d) All of the above
5. A corpus is a large, principled collection of _____ occurring examples of language stored electronically:
 - (a) Frequently
 - (b) Naturally
 - (c) Consistently
 - (d) Writing-based
6. Clinical linguistics is the branch of linguistics that applies linguistic concepts and theories to the study of language _____:
 - (a) Disorders
 - (b) Complexity
 - (c) And the law
 - (d) Theory
7. TESOL stands for:
 - (e) Test of English as a Second Language
 - (f) Teaching English as a Second Language
 - (g) Teaching English to Speakers of Outer Languages
 - (h) Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages

8. In Kachru's World Englishes circles, students in the Outer Circle learn English as a:
- (e) First language
 - (f) Second language
 - (g) Only language
 - (h) Foreign language
9. ELF stands for:
- (a) English as a Lingua Franca
 - (b) English as a Foreign Language
 - (c) English Language Forum
 - (d) English Learning Forum
10. Sociolinguistic Competence refers to knowledge of the _____ where communication takes place.
- (a) Social context
 - (b) Political context
 - (c) Context
 - (d) Content
11. Which of the following definitions best describes "language acquisition"?
- (a) The process by which a society's vernacular varies
 - (b) The process by which linguistics are applied to sociology
 - (c) The process by which the linguistic ability develops in a human
 - (d) None of the above
12. What do we call linguistics when it tries to solve problems in other domains?
- (a) Speech sciences
 - (b) Communication studies
 - (c) Media studies
 - (d) Applied linguistics
13. Which of the following definitions is consistent with Arbitrariness?
- (a) Messages are projected in all possible directions and can be received by any who are listening
 - (b) Messages are not restricted to a specific time
 - (c) There is no correspondence between the symbols used in language and the objects they refer to
 - (d) Language acquisition occurs through exposure to the culture
14. Acoustic phonetics is the study of
- (a) The production of speech sounds in languages
 - (b) The generation of speech sounds by robots
 - (c) The physical properties of speech sounds
 - (d) The perception of speech sounds by humans

15. The use of the verb google in the phrase 'google it' represents a case of word formation via:
- (a) Borrowing
 - (b) Coinage
 - (c) Conversion
 - (d) Derivation
16. The bound morpheme *er* acts as an inflectional morpheme in
- (a) Actor
 - (b) Character
 - (c) Quieter
 - (d) Writer
17. If a syntactic rule is applied more than once in generating a sentence then this is known as:
- (a) Movement
 - (b) Transformation
 - (c) Recursion
 - (d) Complementation
18. When the meaning of one form is included in another, the relationship between them is described as:
- (a) Antonymy
 - (b) Synonymy
 - (c) Hyponymy
 - (d) Polysemy
19. The knowledge of the physical context of the speaker is necessary to make sense of the
- (a) Deictic expressions
 - (b) Presupposition
 - (c) Reference
 - (d) Entailment

Which one of the following is a feature of speakers rather than their speech Cohesion

- (a) Coherence
- (b) Entailment
- (c) Deictic expressions

20. The term Interlanguage refers to
- (a) A language which is a mixture of two languages
 - (b) A system of rules used by the speakers of a language
 - (c) A system of rules designed to be used by the learners of L2
 - (d) A system of rules generated by the speakers of L1 who are learning L2

21. Which one of the following constitutes an Adjacency Pair in Conversation Analysis?
- (a) Two similar questions asked in rapid succession
 - (b) A mechanism used to repair an embarrassing mistake
 - (c) An interviewer and interviewee sitting next to each other
 - (d) Two linked phases of conversation
22. Which one of the following statements is true of discourse?
- a) Discourse could be found in interview data
 - b) Discourse is how language operates in real life communicative events
 - c) Discourse is language at a level which is broader than a sentence
 - d) All of these
23. The co-existence of two different varieties of language in a society which differ in their social status is known as
- a) Multiculturalism
 - b) Pidginization
 - c) Linguistic relativity
 - d) Diglossia
24. A hybrid language which develops its own grammar and vocabulary and also acquires the status of the native language of a group of speakers is known as a/n
- a) Pidgin
 - b) Sign language
 - c) Anti-language
 - d) Creole
27. The most important factor(s) affecting the proceedings of a qualitative research is
- a) The belief about the nature of the social world
 - b) The nature of knowledge and how it can be acquired
 - c) The purpose and goals of the research
 - d) All of the above
28. Which type of research is likely to make use of non-standardized, adaptable methods of data generation?
- (a) Mixed research
 - (b) Qualitative research
 - (c) Quantitative research
 - (d) None of the above
29. Quantitative research is best described as
- (a) The collection of nonnumeric data
 - (b) An attempt to confirm the researcher's hypotheses
 - (c) Research that is exploratory
 - (d) Research that attempts to generate a new theory

30. An entity which can have different values is known as
- (a) A cause-and-effect relationship
 - (b) A variable
 - (c) A constant
 - (d) A descriptive relationship
31. Which one of the following best describes a research design?
- (a) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data
 - (b) The style in which you present your research findings, e.g. a graph
 - (c) The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods
 - (d) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
32. A variable which can affect a change on another variable is known as
- (a) Intervening variable
 - (b) Independent variable
 - (c) Categorical variable
 - (d) Dependent variable
33. 'The president of Utopia smokes.' In the given sentence, the constituent 'smokes' serves as _____.
- a. a predicate
 - b. a complement
 - c. an argument
 - d. a direct object
34. 'The student reads a book in the library.' In the given sentence, the constituent 'in the library' is _____.
- a. a complement
 - b. an argument
 - c. an adjunct
 - d. a predicate
35. 'Mary knows John smokes.' In the given sentence, the constituent 'John smokes' is _____.
- a. a principal clause
 - b. a root clause
 - c. an independent clause
 - d. a complement clause
36. 'John couldn't remember what pills to take.' In the given sentence, the constituent 'what pills to take' is _____.
- a. a finite clause
 - b. a non-finite clause
 - c. a root clause
 - d. a principal clause

37. A finite clause can have a _____ pronoun as its subject.
- nominative
 - accusative
 - demonstrative
 - genitive
38. ‘They accept the theory that the world is flat.’ In the given sentence, the underlined constituent is an example of _____.
- a relative clause
 - an adverbial clause
 - a complement clause
 - a main clause
39. ‘She was bitten by a spider.’ In this sentence, the underlined constituent is _____.
- an indirect object
 - an oblique object
 - a direct object
 - an adjunct
40. ‘He has gone.’ In the given sentence, the auxiliary ‘has’ is _____.
- an aspect auxiliary
 - a voice auxiliary
 - a tense auxiliary
 - a modal auxiliary
41. Most good comedians tell some bad jokes. The underlined words in the given sentence belong to the category _____.
- adjectives
 - quantifiers
 - complementizers
 - adverbs
42. In addition to their uninflected base form, _____ typically have up to four different inflected forms.
- adverbs
 - adjectives
 - verbs
 - nouns
43. According to Chomsky, the study of language is part of the wider study of _____.
- grammar
 - language acquisition
 - cognition
 - behavior

44. The hypothesis that the course of language acquisition is determined by an innate language faculty is known popularly as_____.
- operant conditioning
 - innateness hypothesis
 - critical period hypothesis
 - constructivism
45. _____ language spoken by the inhabitants of the Dutch province of Friesland and the islands off the west coast of Schleswig, is the language most nearly related to Modern English.
- Frisian
 - Dutch
 - Danish
 - Swedish
46. _____, which has changed little over the last thousand years, is the living language most nearly resembling Old English in grammatical structure.
- German
 - Scots
 - Modern English
 - Icelandic
47. How many stops (plosives) are there among the 24 consonants in English?
- five
 - six
 - seven
 - eight
48. Among the 24 English consonants, how many sounds can be categorized/termed as semivowels?
- four
 - three
 - two
 - one
49. English is a highly _____ language.
- stressed
 - inflected
 - structured
 - logical
50. The word portfolio, meaning ‘carry leaf’, comes from _____.
- French
 - German
 - Italian
 - Dutch

51. The word 'clash' from two words 'clack' and 'crash' is an example of _____.
- a. a clipped word
 - b. a compound word
 - c. a back-formed word
 - d. a portmanteau word
52. English language has accepted Italian as the language of _____.
- a. science
 - b. music
 - c. cuisine
 - d. fashion
53. From _____, English has acquired the words: mosquito, tornado and vanilla.
- a. Spanish
 - b. French
 - c. German
 - d. Greek
54. William Caxton, the first English printer, set up his wooden printing press at Westminster in _____.
- a. 1440
 - b. 1456
 - c. 1476
 - d. 1486
55. An open syllable ends in a _____.
- a. consonant
 - b. vowels
 - c. diphthong
 - d. semivowels
56. Chaucer, who was born and died in London, wrote in the _____ dialect of Middle English.
- a. Northern
 - b. Southern
 - c. East Midlands
 - d. East Anglian
57. The manner of pronunciation which is characteristic of a particular geographical area is known as _____.
- a. style
 - b. register
 - c. dialect
 - d. accent

58. The word 'hour' is an example of a _____.
- monophthong
 - diphthong
 - triphthong
 - neutral vowel
59. _____ observed specifically how immigrants learn a new language once they relocate. The theory is called the Acculturation Model.
- Eve Clark
 - John Schumann
 - Steven Pinker
 - Edward Sapir
60. _____ proposed the idea of distinctive features, which suggests that all sounds of speech are marked by binary contrasts which can be described and quantified.
- Roman Jakobson
 - Edward Sapir
 - Paul Grice
 - Ferdinand de Saussure
61. _____ is a pioneer in the field of first language acquisition, and has revolutionized the way we understand how children pick up language.
- Stephen Krashen
 - Steven Pinker
 - Eve Clark
 - Noam Chomsky
62. _____ was the first modern European linguist to identify language as a rule-governed system rather than a hodgepodge collection of words and phrases.
- Ferdinand de Saussure
 - Leonard Bloomfield
 - Karl Brugmann
 - Wilhelm von Humboldt
63. The reference to a person, object, or event which relies on the situational context is called _____.
- inference
 - deixis
 - anaphora
 - cataphora
64. An informal test to see whether a sentence is _____ or not is to insert the words "I hereby" before the verb.
- imperative
 - declarative
 - performative
 - constative

65. "I name this ship the Queen Elizabeth". The action performed by the speaker through this utterance is a _____ type of illocutionary act.
- declarative
 - assertive
 - directive
 - commissive
66. The complex sounds that begin as plosives and end as fricatives are called _____.
- stops
 - affricates
 - liquids
 - glides
67. The speech sounds produced when the airstream is frictionless and is modified by the position of the tongue and lips are called _____.
- stops
 - nasals
 - liquids
 - glides
68. Plosives, fricatives and affricates are collectively known as _____.
- forelinguals
 - backlinguals
 - obstruents
 - sonorants
69. 'Beware' is a(n) _____ verb used only in the imperative sentences or to give caution.
- defective
 - substantive
 - linking
 - irregular
70. 'The video went viral on social media'. The use of the word 'viral' in the given sentence is an example of _____.
- homonymy
 - metonymy
 - polysemy
 - hyponymy