

COMMON P. G. ENTRANCE TEST – 2023 (CPET-2023)

Test Booklet No. :

012

Subject Code : **24**

Hall Ticket No. :

Subject : **LINGUISTICS**

TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed : **60 Minutes**

Full Marks : **80**

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. The Test Booklet contains **16** pages including the cover page and **80** (Question No. 1 to 80) multiple choice questions.
2. **DO NOT** break the seal of the Test Booklet until the invigilator instructs to do so.
3. The candidates must check discrepancy, if any (like up-printed or torn or missing pages or missing questions) in the Test Booklet immediately after breaking the seal of the Test Booklet. If detected, the invigilator may be requested to replace the same.
4. Candidates are required to fill up and darken the **Hall Ticket No, Test Booklet Serial No.** and **OMR Answer Sheet Serial No.** in attendance sheet carefully. Wrongly filled in OMR Answer Sheet is liable for rejection.
5. Each question has four choices / answers marked (A), (B), (C), (D). Candidate has to select the most appropriate choice / answer to each question and darken the oval completely against the question number provided in the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. Indicate only one choice / answer from the options provided by darkening the appropriate oval in the OMR Answer Sheet. More than one response to a question shall be treated as a wrong answer.
7. Use only **Black Ball Point Pen** for darkening the oval for answering.
8. All the questions are compulsory and they carry equal marks. The total marks scored by a candidate depends on the number of correct choices / answers darkened in the OMR Answer Sheet. There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.
9. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the Examination Hall / Room till all OMR Answer Sheets have been collected by the invigilator.
10. On completion of the entrance test, the original OMR Answer Sheet be handed over to the invigilator. Candidates are allowed to take the second copy of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the used Test Booklet for reference.
11. Candidates are not allowed to carry any personal belongings including electronic devices such as scientific calculator, cell phones, headphones, ear buds, or any other type of devices that allow communication of any kind inside the Examination Room / Hall.
12. The candidates are advised not to scribble or make any mark on the OMR Answer Sheet except marking the answers at the appropriate places and filling up the details required. Rough work, if any, may be done in the blank sheet(s) provided at the end of the Test Booklet.
13. Any malpractice / use of unfair means will lead to your disqualification from the entrance test / admission process and may also lead to appropriate legal action as deemed fit.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

PN – 24/10

(Turn over)

SEAL

1. What is an important disadvantage in learning English as a second language for Indian learners ?
 - (A) The range of its vocabulary
 - (B) Mismatches between spelling and pronunciation
 - (C) Rigid word order
 - (D) Its grammar
2. How many syllables are there in the word 'abbreviation' ?
 - (A) 5
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 3
3. What is the focus of prescriptive grammar ?
 - (A) The rules for using a language
 - (B) The correct use of language
 - (C) What is correct and what is incorrect in the use of a language
 - (D) All of these
4. What does articulatory phonetics deal with ?
 - (A) How sounds make meaning
 - (B) How sounds are produced
 - (C) How sounds are understood
 - (D) How sounds affect listening
5. Graphology is the study of _____.
 - (A) Sound maps
 - (B) A person's psychology
 - (C) Handwriting
 - (D) Calligraphy
6. Who developed theories of language that distinguished between langue and parole ?
 - (A) Noam Chomsky
 - (B) Ferdinand de Saussure
 - (C) Benjamin Whorf
 - (D) Edward Sapir
7. William Labov argues that language in U.S. cities is becoming increasingly :
 - (A) Formalized
 - (B) Informal
 - (C) Heterogeneous
 - (D) Homogeneous

8. A metaphor is :
- (A) A symbol that aggregates a variety of meanings and experiences and links them to a single sign
 - (B) A symbol to explain and clarify complex relationships through a single symbol or set of symbols
 - (C) Expressive of parallel emotions or actions
 - (D) An implicit comparison of words or things that emphasize the similarities between them
9. The theory of Structuralism focusses on :
- (A) The relationship between the elements of the text
 - (B) The genre of the text
 - (C) The relationship between the elements of language
 - (D) The perception of the reader
10. Which resource of Structuralist theory is used in this statement: "Harry Potter demonstrates the ideological difference between the evil and good wizards" ?
- (A) Binary criticism
 - (B) Binary objection
 - (C) Binary opposition
 - (D) Binary contrast
11. The linguistic theory used in literature analysis that emphasizes literary form and the study of literary devices used in a text is _____.
- (A) New Criticism
 - (B) Formalism
 - (C) Literary criticism
 - (D) Post-colonialism
12. The signifier is the thing, item, or code that we 'read', e.g., a drawing, a word, a photo ; while the signified is the idea or meaning being expressed by that signifier.
- (A) True
 - (B) A signifier has different values from the ones given.
 - (C) False
 - (D) A signifier and a signified can be the same sometimes.

13. Which of the following taglines can be associated with the Structuralist theory ?
- (A) "Love Me for What I Am"
 (B) "Getting Deeper with the Signs"
 (C) "Loving Deeper with What I Am"
 (D) "Getting Love Deeper with the Signs"
14. The numbers of vowel and consonant sounds in English are :
- (A) 22, 20 (B) 5, 21
 (C) 10, 24 (D) 20, 24
15. 'thus', 'as a result', 'consequently', 'therefore' are contextually determined variables of _____.
- (A) Homophones (B) Cohesive devices
 (C) Collocation (D) Association
16. In a lower primary English book, words are arranged in this manner :
 bat cat fat mat rat
 Which of the following grouping has been used here ?
- (A) Lexical grouping (B) Semantic grouping
 (C) Phonetic grouping (D) Grammatical grouping
17. Which of the following strategies is the most appropriate to teach grammar to learners ?
- (A) It should teach all the rules of grammar.
 (B) It should not contain any social aspects.
 (C) It should be meaningful.
 (D) It should carry what the teacher intends to teach.
18. While communicating ideas in formal writing, grammar plays (a/an) _____.
- (A) No role (B) Liberal role
 (C) Intervening role (D) Key role
19. Grammatical errors refer to _____.
- (A) Sentential errors (B) Spelling errors
 (C) Inappropriate use of vocabulary (D) All of these

20. In a grammar class, what should the learners learn first of the grammatical item taught ?
- (A) Its use in context (B) The social function of the item
(C) Its irregular forms, if any (D) The structure of the item taught
21. Active vocabulary consists of words which are _____.
- (A) phonological and lexical (B) representative of action
(C) of high frequency usage (D) easy to reproduce
22. Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are categorised as :
- (A) Active vocabulary (B) Content words
(C) Function words (D) Reflexive vocabulary
23. In Pronunciation, stress normally occurs on words that are :
- (A) Grammatical (B) Contextual
(C) Carry meaning (D) None of these
24. A student was asked to underline the adverbs in this sentence : 'The cricket ball quickly fell on the ground, which was already very wet, and rolled swiftly'. She underlined : quickly and swiftly.
- Which of the following misconceptions does she have about adverbs ?
- (A) Adverbs end with - ly.
(B) Adverbs come after the verb.
(C) None – she has identified the adverbs correctly.
(D) Adverbs always modify only verbs.
25. Children's listening, speaking, reading and writing skills develop _____.
- (A) in a linear manner, one after the other
(B) in such a way that first productive and then receptive skills develop
(C) not as a linear, isolated process
(D) only after they have mastered the alphabet of their language

26. What are the functions of language ?
- (A) Informative, expressive, directive functions
 - (B) Micro and macro functions
 - (C) Only (B)
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
27. What relationship is of particular importance to psycholinguists ?
- (A) The functions and the use of language
 - (B) The relationship between language and thought
 - (C) The relationship between grammatical and meaningful sentence
 - (D) All of these
28. How would you describe a dialect ?
- (A) A reinforcement of class, ethnic, or regional differences
 - (B) A particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group
 - (C) Dialects reflect speakers of the same language
 - (D) The most important spoken form of a language
29. Do non-human living species have language ?
- (A) No
 - (B) Very few have
 - (C) Yes
 - (D) No, research available on this factor
30. Identify the most important cause of language change.
- (A) Trade and economy
 - (B) Language contact
 - (C) Cultural environment
 - (D) Colonisation

31. How is sign language different from spoken language ?
- (A) Spoken language is linear, while sign language can use simultaneous expressions.
 - (B) Spoken language is more complex than sign language.
 - (C) Sign language cannot be used in formal occasions while spoken language can be used in such occasions.
 - (D) Sign language has only one variety but spoken language has many varieties.
32. What does 'syllable' mean ?
- (A) A unit of spelling in a word
 - (B) Units only in long words
 - (C) A unit of pronunciation in a word
 - (D) A unit with a consonant and a vowel
33. Which of the following words have a consonant cluster ?
- (A) Hurry
 - (B) Specially
 - (C) Assemble
 - (D) Couple
34. Which of the following constitute the lexis of a language ?
- (A) the words, phrases and idioms of that language
 - (B) the jargons used in the language
 - (C) the colloquialisms and the euphemisms of the language
 - (D) the archaic words and the dialectal varieties of the language
35. Choose the function of stress in words from the choices below :
- (A) It emphasises words in an extraordinary manner.
 - (B) It creates the focus for meaning.
 - (C) Stressing words makes listening better for the listener.
 - (D) Stress in words has no major function.
36. The most common method of word formation is _____.
- (A) Reduplication
 - (B) Phonemic matching
 - (C) Affixation
 - (D) Deletion

37. What is a consonant ?
- (A) A sound produced with some obstruction
 - (B) A sound produced with no obstruction
 - (C) A sound that cannot be pronounced without a vowel
 - (D) A sound that occurs at the beginning of words
38. One emphasis of grammar in context is on _____.
- (A) memorising the rules of grammar
 - (B) translating the content
 - (C) overgeneralisation of rules
 - (D) internalising the rules of grammar
39. _____ is an area of study within socio-linguistics.
- (A) How language is shaped by knowledge
 - (B) How language is shaped by social conditions
 - (C) How language is shaped by human behaviour
 - (D) How language is shaped by human psychology
40. What is a major advantage of being multilinguals ?
- (A) They have extended analytical ability.
 - (B) They can read books in many languages.
 - (C) They can master any language completely.
 - (D) They will never face prejudices.
41. What is lingua franca ?
- (A) A mixture of Italian with French and Greek formerly used in the eastern Mediterranean
 - (B) The language of trade and commerce everywhere
 - (C) A means of communication between communities speaking languages that are not mutually intelligible
 - (D) English is the lingua franca of the world population

42. Identify the word in which the underlined letters are pronounced differently from the rest :
- (A) Chowder (B) Champion
(C) Child (D) Charade
43. There is one important difference between animal and human communication. It is :
- (A) Humans can communicate emotions
(B) Animals can communicate emotions
(C) Animals communicate to ensure their own welfare
(D) Humans communicate to ensure their own welfare
44. Animal communication often uses visual, auditory, and chemical means to convey information. These are examples of :
- (A) A symbol
(B) A signal
(C) A non-verbal gesture
(D) Non-verbal communication
45. Our body posture, gestures, and eye gaze or examples of _____.
- (A) non-verbal communication
(B) signals
(C) verbal communication
(D) computer mediated communication
46. The arrangement of words and sentences in a language is an example of :
- (A) Semantics (B) Grammar
(C) Signal (D) Syntax
47. Some words can have more than one meaning. For example, the word crash can refer to an auto accident or decline in the stock market. The meaning of words in a particular language relates to which of the following ?
- (A) Semantics (B) Grammar
(C) Signal (D) Syntax

48. In Odia, there are different levels of honorifics, e.g., babu, pandita, gosain. Which honorific relates to the speaker's relationship to the listener ?
- (A) Acquired honorifics (B) Symbolic honorifics
(C) Addressee honorifics (D) Referent honorifics
49. When very young children live in environments where they have no exposure to language, their language development is severely limited. These limitations are not reversible. This supports which of the following terms ?
- (A) Sensitive periods of development (B) Semantic development
(C) Syntactic development (D) Nativism
50. Cooing, and babbling are all examples of which stage of language development ?
- (A) Linguistic (B) Pre-linguistic
(C) Referential (D) Expressive
51. Bella is fluent in six different languages. Her language ability makes her a :
- (A) Bilingual speaker (B) Monolingual speaker
(C) Linguist (D) Polyglot
52. Semantics is the study of _____ in a language.
- (A) word order (B) meaning of words and phrases
(C) sentence formation (D) referencing processes
53. Which of the following is an example of wrong collocation ?
- (A) I need to make the bed every day.
(B) Some people don't take enough risks in life.
(C) I did a mistake in my maths test.
(D) The child burst into tears when scolded.
54. In English, to make a noun plural, we typically add an -s or -es. There are exceptions, such as, foot is feet. When a child uses the word foots instead of feet, the child's speech reflects which of the following ?
- (A) Over-generalisation (B) Cooing
(C) Babbling (D) Pre-linguistic speech

55. Which of the following is not a cohesive device ?
(A) Instead of (B) Cannot
(C) Consequently (D) Before
56. What is Discourse Analysis ? It is an analysis of _____.
(A) the structure of individual sentences
(B) the phrases used in sentences
(C) the structure of whole texts
(D) the internal structure of words
57. Contemporary theoreticians propose new ways to study the relationship between language, culture, and cognition. These include all the following, except :
(A) Culturally situated thinking styles (B) Language biases
(C) Environmental influences (D) Language vocabularies
58. One important function of language is :
(A) To teach cultural norms
(B) To convey meaning about our social relationships
(C) To teach about gender roles
(D) To add to socialization
59. What does 'lexicon' mean ?
(A) A branch of linguistic study
(B) A Greek wordbook for learners
(C) A compendium of the original words of a language
(D) The complete set of meaningful units in a language
60. Which of the following is not a type of discourse ?
(A) Subjunctive (B) Informative
(C) Narrative (D) Argumentative
61. Links in discourse analysis are _____.
(A) Descriptive and formal (B) Sequencing and contextual
(C) Formal and contextual (D) Explanatory and relational

62. How would you define a predicate ?
- (A) The part of a sentence that is a clause
 - (B) The part of a sentence that predicts about the subject
 - (C) The part of a sentence with a verb, and stating something about the subject
 - (D) The part of a sentence that precedes the subject, and qualifies the subject as well
63. Play time helps children to do all the following, except :
- (A) Sharing their experiences through language
 - (B) Develop a sense of belonging with peers
 - (C) Learn grammatically correct responses
 - (D) Construct and produce meaning about friendship
64. A child's first language was Bangla. After her parents settled down in the United States, she no longer speaks Bangla, and speaks only English. When the new second language completely replaces the native language, this is an example of ?
- (A) Bilingualism
 - (B) Subtractive bilingualism
 - (C) Additive socio-cultural mixing
 - (D) Code-switching
65. Transitional phrases can _____.
- (A) create contrast
 - (B) be used for gestures
 - (C) be performed only as mental expressions
 - (D) be used only rarely
66. How is language related to culture ?
- (A) A language verbalises the cultural concepts a human brain has accumulated.
 - (B) Cultural events are accompanied by language-oriented activities, such as, singing, debates, discussions and so on.
 - (C) Different cultures are based on different languages.
 - (D) Languages carry similarities just as cultures do.

67. When communicating on social media, individuals lose the ability or opportunity to read all of the following except _____.
- (A) facial expressions (B) body posture
(C) eye movements (D) text
68. What is one advantage of face-to-face interactions over electronic communication ?
- (A) They involve a sender and a receiver.
(B) Contextual cues can be accessed.
(C) Voice quality is not discernible.
(D) It is easy to continue interaction even if an individual is serious or joking.
69. What are the four language skills that humans use ?
- (A) Speaking, reading, writing and grammar
(B) Listening comprehension, vocabulary, reading and writing
(C) Listening, speaking, reading and writing
(D) Microskills, macroskills, semi macro skills, syntax
70. Choose the main goals of linguistics.
- (A) Studying language form, language meaning, and language in context
(B) Analysing human language and animal communication systems
(C) Teaching students the grammar and the vocabulary of a language correctly
(D) Teaching pronunciation and writing to young learners
71. The letter 'o' in 'about' is pronounced like the 'o' in which of the following words ?
- (A) Go (B) Boy
(C) Fort (D) Now
72. Which among the following is not a characteristic feature of language ?
- (A) Language is arbitrary. (B) Language is instinctive.
(C) Language is systematic. (D) Language is dynamic.
73. Words like 'buzz', 'hiss', 'thud' etc. which represents the sounds of their referents are called _____.
- (A) onomatopoeia (B) homophones
(C) homonyms (D) portmanteau

74. Using a limited set of rules, a speaker can produce innumerable grammatical utterances. This property of language is _____.
(A) duality of structure (B) recursiveness
(C) displacement (D) transference
75. It is possible to write down spoken language and read aloud the written material. This the _____ property of language.
(A) dichotomy of structure (B) indefinite repetition
(C) transposition (D) transference
76. The type of study of the changes in language over a span of time is called _____.
(A) Semiotic (B) Synchronic
(C) Diachronic (D) Dynamic
77. Who introduced in linguistics the concepts of Competence and Performance ?
(A) Charles Sanders Pierce (B) Ferdinand de Saussure
(C) Noam Chomsky (D) Edward Sapir
78. Which among the following is not an aim of linguistics ?
(A) To propound stories of the origin of language
(B) To study the nature of language
(C) To establish a theory of language
(D) To describe a language and all languages
79. Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in -wh questions ?
(A) The falling (B) The rising
(C) The fall-rise (D) The rise-fall
80. Which among the following terms denotes the formal agreement between various constituent elements of a language ?
(A) Gerund (B) Phrase structure
(C) Concord (D) Axiom



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SEAL

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