

Paper 3 has been removed from NET from 2018 ([Notification](#))- now paper 2 and 3 syllabus is included in paper 2. Practice both paper 2 and 3 from past papers.

## CBSE NET Linguistics September-2013 Solved Paper III

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1. The processes by which a child adoptsto acquire a language, viz

- Acquiring syntactic forms from meaning and
- Acquiring meaning from forms respectively is called:
  - Semantic bootstrapping and syntactic bootstrapping
  - Syntactic bootstrapping and semantic bootstrapping
  - Form and content acquisition
  - Content and form acquisition

Answer: a

2. Assertion I: A deep dyslexic may interact with words but they are not able to associate with the direct phonemic graphemicrelations with meaning. Assertion II: Deep dyslexic may be termed as phonemic dyslexia. Codes:

- 1 is true, 2 is false.
- 1 is false, 2 is true.
- Both 1 and 2 are true.
- Both 1 and 2 are false.

Answer: c

3. Blindness in one half of the visual field is known as

- Hemifield viewing
- Hemiplegia
- Hemianopia

d. Hemiprosis

Answer: c

4. Match the following with List-I and List-II and choose correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

List-II

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| a. Agnosia  | a. acquired difficulty in reading                  |
| b. Agraphia | b. Impairment of voluntary and purposive movements |
| c. Alexia   | c. Inability to associate meaning with sensation   |
| d. Apraxia  | d. Acquired difficulty in writing                  |

    A    B    C    D

- a.   3  4  1  2
- b.   4  3  2  1
- c.   2  1  4  3
- d.   1  2  3  4

Answer: a

5. "Interpersonal communicative and cognitive processes that everywhere and always shape language" is the part of

- a. Cognitive theories
- b. Constructionist theories
- c. Usage-based theories
- d. Construction grammar and phraseological theories

Answer: c

6. A symbolic structure is nothing more than the pairing of a

- a. Syntactic structure and a semantic structure.
- b. Morphological structure and a syntactic structure.
- c. Semantic structure and a phonological structure.
- d. Phonological structure and a syntactic structure.

Answer: c

7. The lexical selection is dependent on these following factors as in order below:

- a. Conceptual, Syntactic and Phonological
- b. Syntactic, Conceptual and Phonological
- c. Phonological, Conceptual and Syntactical
- d. Conceptual, Phonological and Syntactical

Answer: a

8. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- a. Receptive aphasia—Non—Fluent
- b. Expressive aphasia—Alzheimer's disease
- c. Pure aphasia—Alexia, agraphiaand verbal agnosia
- d. Primary progressive aphasia—Fluent

Answer: c

9. The MT system based on statistical method is

- a. Google translate
- b. Anglabharati
- c. Anusaarak
- d. Mantra

Answer: a

10. To articulate a central vowel the tongue is

- a. Forwarded
- b. Retracted
- c. Raised

d. Neither forwarded nor retracted

Answer: d

11. The 'Pulse' or 'Motor' theory was put forward by

- a. D. Jones
- b. R. H. Stetson
- c. A. M. Bell
- d. P. Ladefoged

Answer: b

12. In aspirated stops, voicing

- a. Takes place throughout the closure and release of the airstream in the mouth cavity.
- b. Takes place during the part of the closure.
- c. Starts immediately at the moment of the release of the closure.
- d. Starts considerably after the release of the closure.

Answer: d

13. Acoustic information regarding the place of articulation of a particular stop can be obtained from

- a. Voice bar
- b. Transitions
- c. VOT
- d. Aperiodic vibrations

Answer: b

14. Assertion I: The machine used for the analysis and measurement of frequency, duration of speech sounds, and the like is known as a spectrogram. Assertion II: The output of the above machine is a spectrograph. Codes:

- a. Both 1 and 2 are false.
- b. Both 1 and 2 are true.
- c. 1 is true and 2 is false.
- d. 1 is false and 2 is true.

Answer: a

15. In any preliminary transcription if separate symbols are used for two or more variants of a single phoneme, the phenomenon is known as

- a. Overextension
- b. Overdifferentiation
- c. Underdifferentiation
- d. Overcorrection

Answer: b

16. Match the following with List-I with those in List-II and choose correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

List-II

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| a. Insertion     | a. Skt. Jag mahe went                     |
| b. Metathesis    | b. Eng. Pants > in a variety of eng. Pans |
| c. Deletion      | c. Eng. Wasp < old eng. Weps              |
| d. Reduplication | d. Eng. Film > in a Variety of eng. Filðm |

**A B C D**

a. 1 2 3 4

b. 2 1 3 4

c. 4 3 2 1

d. 3 4 1 2

Answer: c

17. The words in the List-I contain affixes. Match the affixes in the List-I with the types in the List-II.

List-I

- a. look – ing
- b. un – do
- c. speed – o – meter
- d. German – gefragt ‘asked’

List-II

- a. prefix
- b. interfix
- c. Suffix
- d. circumfix

    A  B  C  D

- a. 1 3 4 2
- b. 2 3 1 4
- c. 4 2 3 1
- d. 3 1 2 4

Answer: d

18. The English word ‘biotech’ is an example of

- a. Blend
- b. Back formation
- c. Compound
- d. Acronym

Answer: a

19. The term ‘three dimensional phonology’ refers to

- a. Generative Phonology
- b. Structural Phonology
- c. Natural Phonology
- d. Non-linear Phonology

Answer: d

20. Assertion I: Generative phonology rejects the concept of phoneme, but prosodic phonology does not reject it. Assertion II: Both generative phonology and prosodic phonology reject the concept of phoneme. Codes:

- a. Both 1 and 2 are true
- b. Both 1 and 2 are false
- c. 1 is true and 2 is false
- d. 1 is false and 2 is true

Answer: d

21. Match the items in List-I with those in List-II and select the correct answer from the codes:

List-I

- a. Systematic, phonetic and systematic phonemic representation
- b. Syllable prominence and hierarchy
- c. Tiers and association lines
- d. Constraint rankings

List-II

- a. Metrical phonology
- b. Auto-segmental phonology
- c. Generative phonology
- d. Optimality theory

**A B C D**

- a. 3 1 2 4
- b. 2 1 4 3
- c. 4 2 3 1
- d. 1 2 4 3

Answer: a

22. In the English word 'handful' the part '-ful' is a/an

- a. Inflectional suffix
- b. Derivational suffix
- c. Post position
- d. clitic

Answer: b

23. Assertion I: In optimality theory, the well-formedness constraints are grounded in universal markedness principles. A constraint reflects a universal tendency. Assertion II: Constraints cannot be violated. Codes:

- a. Both 1 and 2 are true
- b. Both 1 and 2 are false
- c. 1 is true and 2 is false
- d. 1 is false and 2 is true

Answer: c

24. Match the items in List-I and with those in List-II and select the correct answer from the codes:

List-I

List-II

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| a. Speech processing             | a. Formal analysis of a sentence by computer |
| b. Information retrieval         | b. Pattern recognition                       |
| c. Parsing                       | c. Stemming                                  |
| d. Optical character recognition | d. Speech recognition and text to speech     |

**A B C D**



- a. 4 3 1 2
- b. 1 2 3 4
- c. 3 2 4 1
- d. 2 1 3 4

Answer: a

25. The notion 'Transformational Grammar' (TG) or 'Transformational Generative Grammar' (TGG) was first discussed by Noam Chomsky in

- a. The Sound Pattern of English, 1968
- b. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax, 1965
- c. Syntactic Structures, 1957
- d. Current issues in Linguistic Theory, 1964

Answer: c

26. Match the items in List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

- a. Cognates
- b. Speech Sounds
- c. Speech Variation
- d. Dictionary

List-II

- a. Phonetics
- b. Dialect Geography
- c. Lexicography
- d. Comparative method

**A B C D**

- a. 4 3 2 1
- b. 1 4 2 3
- c. 4 1 2 3
- d. 3 2 4 1

Answer: c

27. Select the correct sequence according to the development of grammars:

- a. Universal grammar, traditional grammar, transformational grammar, structural grammar.
- b. Traditional grammar, structural grammar, transformational grammar and universal grammar.
- c. Traditional grammar, universal grammar, transformational grammar, structural grammar.
- d. Transformational grammar, structural grammar, traditional grammar and universal grammar.

Answer: b

28. The basic word order in Dravidian languages is

- a. SVO
- b. SOV
- c. VSO
- d. VOS

Answer: b

29. Match the items in List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

List-II

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- a. Language in culture
- b. Linguistic change
- c. Language in mind
- d. Conscious and deliberate change of language

- a. Language Planning
- b. Historical Linguistics
- c. Ethno linguistics
- d. Psycholinguistics

    A  B  C  D

- a.   2  3  4  1
- b.   3  2  4  1
- c.   3  4  2  1
- d.   2  3  1  4

Answer: b

30. In traditional dialectology the methodology involved selection of informants as:

- a. Mobile, rural older people
- b. Non-moble, older, rural people
- c. Rural non-mobile young people
- d. Non-mobile, urban old people

Answer: b

31. Identify the odd item from the following:

- a. Idiolect
- b. Dialect
- c. Imperative
- d. Mutual intelligibility

Answer: c

32. Assertion I: Analogy brings about regularity in the paradigm. Assertion II: Analogy destroys the paradigmatic regularity. Codes:

- a. 1 and 2 are false
- b. 1 and 2 are true
- c. 1 is false 2 is true
- d. 1 is true 2 is false

Answer: d

33. Kota, Toda and Kui languages come under:

- a. Central Dravidian group
- b. North Dravidian group
- c. South Dravidian group
- d. Tibato-Burman group

Answer: a

34. The term isogloss is associated with

- a. Lexicography
- b. Graphology
- c. Dialectology
- d. Pragmatics

Answer: c

35. When linguistic forms of genetically related languages show phonological and semantic identify, they are termed as

- a. Relic forms
- b. Synonyms
- c. Antonyms
- d. Cognates

Answer: d

36. A term used in linguistics, referring to the quantification of the extent to which languages have diverged from a common source is

- a. Geographical linguistics
- b. Glottochronology
- c. Analytical linguistics
- d. Areal linguistics

Answer: b

37. A language which is characterized by words typically containing linear sequence of morphs is termed as

- a. Isolating language
- b. Synthetic language
- c. Agglutinating language
- d. Polysynthetic language

Answer: c

38. The study of a language at different points on the time dimension is called

- a. Synchronic
- b. Diachronic
- c. Contrastive
- d. Descriptive

Answer: b

39. Assertion I: The comparative method is a technique which allows us to trace back to the earlier stage of the languages. These languages are related and belong to the same family. Assertion II: The technique involves comparing alternants of a single language. Codes:

- a. Both 1 and 2 are true.
- b. Both 1 and 2 are false.
- c. 1 is false, but 2 is true.
- d. 1 is true, but 2 is false.

Answer: d

40. The notion that India is a linguistic area was proposed by

- a. Peter Edwin Hook

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- b. M. B. Emeneau
- c. P. B. Pandit
- d. Collin P. Masica

Answer: b

41. Match the following with the items in List-I and in List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

List-II

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| a. Proficiency tests | a. are administered at the end of the course                    |
| b. Diagnostic tests  | b. Measure people's ability in a language                       |
| c. Placement tests   | c. Are administered to identify student's strength and weakness |
| d. Achievement tests | d. Are used to assign students to classes at different levels.  |

**A B C D**

- a. 1 2 3 4
- b. 2 3 4 1
- c. 3 4 2 1
- d. 4 3 1 2

Answer: b

42. The ability to deal adequately with a written system of communication is known as

- a. Orthography
- b. Literacy
- c. Computer
- d. Illiteracy

Answer: b

43. In the language of mass media the communicators strategies are sometimes 'responsive' and sometimes "initiative" The 'responsive' strategy is known as

- a. Audience design
- b. Audience choice
- c. Audience preferences
- d. Style

Answer: a

44. The stage theory of 'Cognitive Development' is a description of cognitive development as four stages in children. The originator of the theory is

- a. Jean Piaget
- b. Bernard Weiner
- c. N. Chomsky
- d. B. F. Skinner

Answer: a

45. Classical conditioning is a reflexive learning in which a stimulus acquires the capacity to evoke a response. It was first described by

- a. N. Chomsky
- b. Ivan Pavalov
- c. B. F. Skinner
- d. A. Bandura

Answer: b

46. Match the items in List-I with those in List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

List-II

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| a. Intra lingualtranslation | a. Translation fromSL to T. L           |
| b. Interlingual Translation | b. Translation within the same language |

- c. Inter semiotic translation
- d. Interpreting

- c. Translation of the verbal sign by a non-verbal sign
- d. Transferring ideas orally

    A  B  C  D

- a. 2 1 3 4
- b. 1 2 3 4
- c. 3 2 1 4
- d. 4 3 2 1

Answer: a

47. Catford was very much criticized for his linguistic theory of translation. One of the most scathing criticisms came from

- a. E. Nida
- b. P. Newmark
- c. Snell – Hornby
- d. Pym Anthony

Answer: c

48. The source text and target text words, triggering the same or similar associations in the minds of native speakers of two languages are known as

- a. Dynamic equivalence
- b. Null equivalence
- c. Formal equivalence
- d. Textual equivalence

Answer: a



49. Grammatically plural nouns that have no corresponding singular forms such as “scissors” and “spectacles” are known as

- a. Pluraliatantum
- b. Pleonasm
- c. Polar autonyms
- d. Polarity

Answer: a

50. Match the items in List-I with those in List-II with the codes given below:

List-I

List-II

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| a. Locution    | a. A sentence with grammatical structure and a linguistic meaning |
| b. Illocution  | b. The effect of the speech act on the hearer                     |
| c. Perlocution | c. The speaker's intention  |
| d. Expressives | d. Speaker's psychological state or attitude.                     |

**A B C D**

a. 4 3 1 2

b. 1 3 2 4

c. 2 1 3 4

d. 1 2 3 4

Answer: b

51. Match the items in List-I with those in List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

List-II

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- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| a. Meronymy | a. The word referring to the whole              |
| b. Holonymy | b. The word referring to the part               |
| c. Hyponymy | c. The word referring to the kind               |
| d. Hyponym  | d. The word referring to the inclusive category |

**A B C D**

- a. 2 1 4 3
- b. 2 1 3 4
- c. 4 2 3 1
- d. 3 4 2 1

Answer: b

52. Match the items in List-I with those in List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

- a. Lexical ambiguity 1. I will meet you
- b. Grammatical ambiguity
- c. Both lexical and grammatical ambiguity
- d. Hyperonymic Interpretation

List-II

- a. the bank
- b. Ship sails today
- c. The chicken is ready to eat
- d. Why dont you bring a friend?

**A B C D**

- a. 1 3 2 4
- b. 4 3 1 2
- c. 2 3 1 4
- d. 3 2 4 1

Answer: a

53. In the sentence “Manmohan Singh arrived in London this morning. He will address the meeting tomorrow” the type of anaphora used is:

- a. Coreferential anaphora
- b. Non coreferential anaphora
- c. Cataphora
- d. Zero – anaphora

Answer: a

54. The principle that states that the meaning of a complex expression is a compositional function of the meaning of its parts is known as

- a. Semantically opaque
- b. Principle of compositionality
- c. Principle of non-compositionality
- d. Prototypical

Answer: b

55. ‘Move’ in computational linguistics is a

- a. Last report operation
- b. Costly operation
- c. Optional operation
- d. Universal operation

Answer: a

56. Transfer method assumes

- a. One intermediate stage
- b. Two intermediate stages
- c. Three intermediate stages
- d. Four intermediate stages

Answer: b

57. The different word-orders of languages are the result of

- a. Universal grammar
- b. Absolute universals
- c. Parametric variation
- d. Native competence

Answer: c

58. Match the following items in List-I and List-II and select the correct codes given below:

List-I

- a. Comparative Method
- b. Participant Observation Method
- c. Direct Method
- d. Method of eliciting data

List-II

- a. Historical Linguistics
- b. Field Linguistics
- c. Ethno-Linguistics
- d. Language teaching

**A B C D**

- a. 1 4 3 2
- b. 2 4 3 1
- c. 1 3 4 2
- d. 4 2 3 1

Answer: c

59. Assertion I: Language loyalty means devotion to preserve the use of a language or the traditional form of a language. Assertion II: Many first generation immigrants to an alien country are extremely loyal to their first language, but their loyalty may go on decreasing in their children and grand-children. Codes:

- a. Both 1 and 2 are true.
- b. 1 is false, but 2 is true.
- c. 1 is true, but 2 is false.
- d. Both 1 and 2 are false.

Answer: a

60. The classical language which has been revived and remarkably developed in modern times is

- a. Vedic Sanskrit
- b. Hebrew
- c. Latin
- d. Homeric Greek

Answer: b

61. A distinction between the 'elaborated code' used by the middle class and the 'restricted code' used by the working class people was made by

- a. Dell Hymes
- b. William Bright

c. Basil Bernstein

d. Peter Trudgill

Answer: c

62. Give the logical sequence of the four parameters of languages planning:

a. Acceptance

b. Selection

c. Elaboration of function

d. Codification

Codes:

a. 1 3 4 2

b. 2 1 4 3

c. 3 1 2 4

d. 2 4 1 3

Answer: d

63. Assertion I: Spoken languages go on changing whereas their written forms lag behind.

Assertion II: Standardization of scripts becomes due in course of time. Codes:

a. Both 1 and 2 are true.

b. 1 is true, but 2 is false.

c. Both 1 and 2 are false.

d. 1 is false, but 2 is true.

Answer: a

64. A phrase structure rule specifying the immediate sub-constituents of a given syntactic category or phrase-type is known as

a. Context sensitive rule

b. Context free rule

c. Context-free rewrite rule

d. Case assignment rule

Answer: c

65. Arrange the following in order in which they appeared. Select the correct answer from the codes below:

- a. DP Hypothesis
- b. SS Model
- c. X – bar Theory
- d. Aspects Model

Codes:

- a. 2 4 3 1
- b. 3 4 1 2
- c. 1 2 3 4
- d. 4 3 2 1

Answer: a

66. Match the following with List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

- a. Intransitivity
- b. Transitivity
- c. Double Transitivity
- d. Ergative

List-II

- a. ram ne sita: Kobula: Ya:
- b. ramcae pi: Ta: Hai
- c. ra: Msota: Hai
- d. ra: m us kopaisedetahai

**A B C D**

- a. 1 2 3 4
- b. 3 2 4 1
- c. 4 3 2 1
- d. 3 4 1 2

Answer: b

67. Assertion I: The hierarchical structure of the word 'foolishness' can be presented as the following: ( ( fool) Root + (-ish) DA) Adj. + (-ness) DA) Noun Assertion II: The hierarchical structure of the word 'foolishness' can also be presented as the following:  
Codes:

- a. Both 1 and 2 are dsadvantageous.
- b. Both 1 and 2 are advantageous.
- c. 1 is advantageous and 2 is dis-advantageous.
- d. 1 is disadvantageous and 2 isadvantageous.

68. Typologically NIA languages can be said to be characterized by the non-universal phonological features:

- a. Bilabial, Dental and Uvular
- b. Retroflexion, Aspiration and nasalized vowel
- c. Velar, Uvular and Dental
- d. Labio-dental, Uvular and Velar

Answer: b

69. Austro-Asiatic and Dravidian languages do not exhibit

- a. Ergativity
- b. Negativity
- c. Affirmity



d. Causative

Answer: a

70. Since the South Asian languages except "Khasi" are verb final languages, they share

- a. A number of word order universals of SVO languages
- b. A number of word order universals of SOV languages
- c. A number of word order universals of VSO languages
- d. A number of word order universals of OVS languages

Answer: b

71. In Tibeto Burman, Dravidian, Bengali and Marathi the negative occurs

- a. Post verbally
- b. Pre verbally
- c. Mid verbally
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

72. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes:

List-I

- a. sing – sang
- b. sheep –sheep (Pl.)
- c. cat – cats
- d. go – went

List-II

- a. zero modification
- b. ablant
- c. suppletion
- d. affixation

**A B C D**

- a. 1 2 3 4
- b. 3 1 2 4
- c. 2 1 4 3
- d. 4 3 2 1

Answer: c

73. Match the following List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

- a. Little attention given to pronunciation
- b. Mother tongue is never used
- c. Priority in studying the TL is first, reading ability is second
- d. Principles of behaviour psychology

List-II

- a. Direct approach
- b. Grammar Translation method
- c. Audio-lingual method
- d. Reading approach

**A B C D**

- a. 2 1 4 3
- b. 1 2 3 4
- c. 3 4 1 2
- d. 4 3 1 2

Answer: a

74. In Santhali 'manjhi' means 'headman' whereas mapanjhi means its plural form i.e.. Headmen. This is an example of
- Prefixation
  - Suffixation
  - Infixation
  - Simulfixation

Answer: c

75. 'Teach language, not about language' is one of the basic tenets of
- Direct method
  - Audio-lingual method
  - Grammar translation method
  - Communicative method

Answer: b

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