



GC Women University, Sialkot

MS English (Linguistics) Admission Test Sample

Name: _____

Father's Name #: _____

CNIC: _____

Test Code: MS A

Invigilator's Name: _____

Invigilator's Sign: _____

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Date: _____

Instructions for Students:

1. Select the right answer to each multiple-choice question and fill the box of the selected option given on the separate bubble sheet.
2. Please attach the Question Paper with this Answer Sheet.
3. Use of lead pencil is not allowed.
4. Extra time will not be granted.
5. Usage of ink remover and cutting is not allowed
6. Cheating will lead to cancellation of paper
7. Qualifying score is 60%.
8. Use of Mobile phone is prohibited in the examination.

GENERAL ENGLISH

1	If she _____ the report by Friday, the committee will review it next week.			
	(A) submits	(B) submitted	(C) had submitted	(D) would submit
2	Neither the lecturer nor the students _____ aware of the schedule change.			
	(A) was	(B) were	(C) has been	(D) is
3	The researcher was praised for presenting a _____ argument supported by evidence.			
	(A) coherent	(B) coherence	(C) coherently	(D) cohering
4	The new policy is _____ to the one introduced last year.			
	(A) similar	(B) same	(C) alike	(D) identical with
5	She has been teaching at the university _____ 2019.			
	(A) for	(B) since	(C) from	(D) during
6	The committee recommended that the proposal _____ revised before publication.			
	(A) is	(B) be	(C) was	(D) being
7	Choose the sentence that is grammatically correct.			
	(A) Each of the students have submitted their assignment.	(B) Each of the students has submitted his or her assignment.	(C) Each students has submitted their assignment.	(D) Each of the student have submitted his assignment.
8	The word "concise" is closest in meaning to _____.			
	(A) brief	(B) complex	(C) uncertain	(D) indirect
9	The word "mitigate" is closest in meaning to _____.			
	(A) reduce	(B) intensify	(C) repeat	(D) ignore
10	Choose the sentence with the correct use of the conditional.			
	(A) If I knew about the meeting, I would attend it.	(B) If I had known about the meeting, I would have attended it.	(C) If I know about the meeting, I would have attended it.	(D) If I would know about the meeting, I attended it.
11	The findings were _____ with those reported in earlier studies.			
	(A) consistent	(B) consistency	(C) consistently	(D) consisting
12	Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to "AMBIGUOUS."			
	(A) clear	(B) uncertain	(C) vague	(D) equivocal

13	Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to “RELUCTANT.”			
	(A) eager	(B) hesitant	(C) unwilling	(D) doubtful
14	The lecturer asked the students to _____ attention to the distinction between the two terms.			
	(A) pay	(B) make	(C) give	(D) take
15	By the end of the semester, the students _____ three research proposals.			
	(A) complete	(B) completed	(C) will have completed	(D) have completing
ANALYTICAL REASONING				
16	Which of the following does NOT belong with the others?			
	(A) January	(B) March	(C) April	(D) July
17	Which number does NOT fit the pattern formed by the others?			
	(A) 2	(B) 3	(C) 7	(D) 9
18	Book is to Reading as Fork is to _____.			
	(A) Writing	(B) Eating	(C) Drawing	(D) Counting
19	Teacher is to School as Doctor is to _____.			
	(A) Library	(B) Hospital	(C) Laboratory	(D) Office
20	What number should come next in the sequence 3, 6, 12, 24, _____?			
	(A) 36	(B) 42	(C) 48	(D) 54
21	What letter should come next in the sequence B, D, G, K, _____?			
	(A) N	(B) O	(C) P	(D) Q
22	If all linguists are researchers and some researchers are teachers, which statement must be true?			
	(A) All teachers are linguists.	(B) Some linguists are teachers.	(C) All linguists are researchers.	(D) No researchers are teachers.
23	A meeting begins at 2:45 p.m. and lasts for 1 hour 35 minutes. When does it end?			
	(A) 3:50 p.m.	(B) 4:10 p.m.	(C) 4:20 p.m.	(D) 4:30 p.m.
24	If Ali is taller than Bilal, and Bilal is taller than Danish, who is the shortest?			
	(A) Ali	(B) Bilal	(C) Danish	(D) Cannot be determined
25	Mango is to Fruit as Rose is to _____.			
	(A) Tree	(B) Flower	(C) Seed	(D) Leaf
Six researchers—A, B, C, D, E, and F—will present their papers from Monday to Saturday, one researcher each day. C presents on Wednesday. B presents immediately before E. A presents before D, and F presents after D. Use these conditions to answer Questions 26–30.				
26	Which researcher must present on Wednesday?			
	(A) A	(B) B	(C) C	(D) F
27	If B presents on Monday, who must present on Thursday?			
	(A) A	(B) D	(C) E	(D) F
28	If F presents on Thursday, B on Friday, and E on Saturday, who presents on Monday?			
	(A) A	(B) B	(C) D	(D) E
29	Which of the following could be true?			
	(A) F presents on Monday.	(B) D presents on Tuesday.	(C) A presents on Friday.	(D) E presents on Thursday.
30	If A presents on Monday, which pair could occupy Thursday and Friday, respectively?			
	(A) D and F	(B) F and B	(C) B and E	(D) E and D
ENGLISH (LINGUISTICS)				
31	A variety of language associated with a particular situation or level of formality is called a _____.			

	(A) dialect	(B) register	(C) idiolect	(D) pidgin
32	Different phonetic realizations of the same phoneme are called _____.			
	(A) morphemes	(B) allophones	(C) allomorphs	(D) lexemes
33	Which pair is a minimal pair in English?			
	(A) ship–sheep	(B) cat–cats	(C) go–went	(D) write–right
34	Which IPA symbol represents the voiceless dental fricative in English?			
	(A) /θ/	(B) /ð/	(C) /ʃ/	(D) /ʒ/
35	The sounds /p/ and /b/ are both _____ sounds.			
	(A) alveolar	(B) bilabial	(C) velar	(D) dental
36	The sound /ŋ/ in English is produced at the _____ place of articulation.			
	(A) bilabial	(B) alveolar	(C) velar	(D) glottal
37	Which feature distinguishes “REcord” from “reCORD” in many English contexts?			
	(A) intonation	(B) stress	(C) place of articulation	(D) nasality
38	The difference between /p/ and [pʰ] in English illustrates the relationship between a phoneme and its _____.			
	(A) syllable	(B) allophone	(C) morpheme	(D) grapheme
39	In the word “unhappiness,” how many morphemes are there?			
	(A) 2	(B) 3	(C) 4	(D) 5
40	The suffix “-ed” in “walked” is an example of a(n) _____ morpheme.			
	(A) derivational	(B) inflectional	(C) free	(D) lexical
41	Which pair best illustrates allomorphy?			
	(A) cat/cats	(B) plural /s/, /z/, and /ɪz/	(C) happy/unhappy	(D) teach/teacher
42	The word “blackboard” is formed through _____.			
	(A) conversion	(B) compounding	(C) clipping	(D) backformation
43	The word “brunch” is an example of _____.			
	(A) blending	(B) borrowing	(C) acronymy	(D) derivation
44	Which is an acronym rather than an ordinary abbreviation?			
	(A) Prof.	(B) UNESCO	(C) etc.	(D) Jan.
45	The relationship between “rose” and “flower” is one of _____.			
	(A) synonymy	(B) hyponymy	(C) homonymy	(D) antonymy
46	The word “head” in “head of a person” and “head of a department” illustrates _____.			
	(A) homophony	(B) polysemy	(C) hyponymy	(D) contradiction
47	Which pair best illustrates homonymy?			
	(A) bank (financial institution) / bank (river side)	(B) big / large	(C) hot / cold	(D) rose / flower
48	If “Sara bought a laptop” is true, which statement is necessarily true?			
	(A) Sara bought a device.	(B) Sara bought a desktop computer.	(C) Sara repaired a laptop.	(D) Sara sold a laptop.
49	Words such as “here,” “there,” “now,” and “then” are examples of _____.			
	(A) deixis	(B) anaphora	(C) presupposition	(D) collocation
50	When a speaker says “It’s cold in here” to indirectly request that a window be closed, this is an example of a _____.			
	(A) speech error	(B) conversational implicature	(C) phonological rule	(D) morpheme
51	Which of the following is primarily concerned with meaning in context?			
	(A) semantics	(B) pragmatics	(C) phonetics	(D) morphology

52	The study of sentence structure is known as _____.			
	(A) semantics	(B) syntax	(C) phonology	(D) sociolinguistics
53	A sentence such as “The boy opened the door” has a subject, verb, and object. This describes its _____ structure.			
	(A) phonological	(B) syntactic	(C) morphological	(D) pragmatic
54	Which phrase is a noun phrase?			
	(A) very quickly	(B) the new researcher	(C) has arrived	(D) under the table
55	In “The students submitted the assignment,” the word “the” functions as a _____.			
	(A) preposition	(B) determiner	(C) conjunction	(D) pronoun
56	The ability to create and understand sentences that have never been heard before is called _____.			
	(A) displacement	(B) productivity	(C) duality	(D) arbitrariness
57	The fact that a linguistic sign generally has no natural connection between its form and meaning illustrates _____.			
	(A) duality	(B) arbitrariness	(C) displacement	(D) recursion
58	The ability of language to refer to events, people, or places not present in the immediate situation is called _____.			
	(A) productivity	(B) displacement	(C) duality	(D) reflexivity
59	The organization of meaningful units into smaller sound units is associated with the property of _____.			
	(A) duality of patterning	(B) deixis	(C) turn-taking	(D) indexicality
60	A speaker’s individual variety of language is called an _____.			
	(A) idiolect	(B) ethnolect	(C) register	(D) sociolect
61	A variety associated with a particular social group is often called a _____.			
	(A) sociolect	(B) idiolect	(C) register	(D) standard language
62	A variety associated with a particular ethnic or cultural group is known as an _____.			
	(A) ethnolect	(B) acrolect	(C) idiolect	(D) register
63	The study of language in relation to society is called _____.			
	(A) psycholinguistics	(B) sociolinguistics	(C) neurolinguistics	(D) stylistics
64	The study of how language is processed and represented in the mind is called _____.			
	(A) psycholinguistics	(B) sociolinguistics	(C) lexicography	(D) philology
65	The study of language and the brain, especially language disorders caused by neurological damage, is _____.			
	(A) neurolinguistics	(B) anthropological linguistics	(C) corpus linguistics	(D) stylistics
66	A speaker who regularly uses two languages is described as _____.			
	(A) monolingual	(B) bilingual	(C) monoglossic	(D) monomodal
67	Changing from one language to another during a conversation is called _____.			
	(A) code-switching	(B) language shift	(C) lexicalization	(D) diglossia
68	The use of two varieties of a language in a community, typically with different social functions, is called _____.			
	(A) diglossia	(B) bilingualism	(C) code-mixing	(D) idiolect
69	A language that develops from a contact situation and becomes the first language of a community is called a _____.			
	(A) pidgin	(B) creole	(C) dialect	(D) register
70	A simplified contact language that has no native speakers initially is called a _____.			
	(A) creole	(B) pidgin	(C) sociolect	(D) standard language

71	A corpus is best described as _____.			
	(A) a theory of grammar	(B) a collection of language data	(C) a list of phonemes	(D) a pronunciation dictionary
72	Corpus linguistics is primarily concerned with studying language through _____.			
	(A) introspection alone	(B) naturally occurring or systematically collected language data	(C) historical biographies	(D) translation equivalents only
73	A frequency list in corpus linguistics shows _____.			
	(A) how often words or forms occur	(B) how words are pronounced	(C) how sentences are translated	(D) how many languages exist
74	In language teaching, the Grammar-Translation Method traditionally emphasizes _____.			
	(A) translation and explicit grammar study	(B) oral communication only	(C) task completion without grammar	(D) immersion without literacy
75	The Direct Method generally emphasizes _____.			
	(A) translation into the first language	(B) use of the target language in classroom interaction	(C) memorization of bilingual word lists	(D) silent reading only
76	The Audio-Lingual Method is strongly associated with _____.			
	(A) behaviorist learning principles and pattern practice	(B) constructivist project work	(C) critical discourse analysis	(D) corpus-driven lexicography
77	Communicative Language Teaching places particular emphasis on _____.			
	(A) meaningful communication	(B) translation accuracy alone	(C) memorizing isolated rules	(D) phonetic transcription only
78	Task-Based Language Teaching organizes instruction around _____.			
	(A) completion of meaningful tasks	(B) translation of literary texts	(C) memorization of verb tables	(D) dictation exercises
79	Krashen's Monitor Model includes the distinction between _____.			
	(A) acquisition and learning	(B) syntax and morphology	(C) phonetics and phonology	(D) speech and writing
80	Selinker introduced the concept of _____ to describe the learner's developing language system.			
	(A) interlanguage	(B) diglossia	(C) idiolect	(D) register
81	Fossilization in second-language acquisition refers to _____.			
	(A) permanent loss of the first language	(B) persistent non-target-like features in learner language	(C) rapid vocabulary growth	(D) complete mastery of the target language
82	The study of how learners acquire an additional language is known as _____.			
	(A) second language acquisition	(B) lexicography	(C) forensic linguistics	(D) stylistics
83	A learner's use of "goed" instead of "went" may indicate _____.			
	(A) random guessing only	(B) overgeneralization of a rule	(C) code-switching	(D) language attrition
84	A learner's systematic but non-target form of language is useful evidence of _____.			
	(A) interlanguage development	(B) phonetic extinction	(C) register collapse	(D) lexical borrowing
85	The term "communicative competence" is closely associated with the work of _____.			
	(A) Dell Hymes	(B) Leonard	(C) Edward Sapir	(D) Ferdinand de

		Bloomfield		Saussure
86	Halliday's approach views language primarily as a _____ resource.			
	(A) formal	(B) social-semiotic	(C) biological	(D) phonetic
87	In Systemic Functional Linguistics, the ideational metafunction is mainly concerned with _____.			
	(A) representing experience and ideas	(B) managing social relationships	(C) organizing textual flow only	(D) pronouncing sounds
88	Cohesion refers to _____.			
	(A) grammatical and lexical links that connect parts of a text	(B) the truth value of a sentence	(C) the pronunciation of a word	(D) the historical origin of a language
89	Coherence refers primarily to _____.			
	(A) the meaningful organization of ideas in a text	(B) the number of morphemes in a word	(C) the articulation of consonants	(D) the spelling system
90	The study of language style and its effects in texts is known as _____.			
	(A) stylistics	(B) lexicography	(C) phonetics	(D) clinical linguistics
91	The study of language from a historical perspective is called _____ linguistics.			
	(A) historical	(B) clinical	(C) educational	(D) computational
92	The comparative method is mainly used to _____.			
	(A) reconstruct relationships among languages	(B) teach pronunciation	(C) measure reading speed	(D) analyse classroom interaction
93	The common ancestor reconstructed for a group of related languages is called a _____.			
	(A) proto-language	(B) register	(C) pidgin	(D) sociolect
94	The study of how words are entered, defined, and organized in dictionaries is called _____.			
	(A) lexicography	(B) semantics	(C) phonology	(D) orthography
95	The study of writing systems and spelling is called _____.			
	(A) graphology	(B) syntax	(C) pragmatics	(D) phonetics
96	A language disorder affecting the ability to produce or understand language is commonly associated with _____.			
	(A) aphasia	(B) dyslexia	(C) stuttering only	(D) accent
97	The branch of applied linguistics concerned with language-related legal issues is _____ linguistics.			
	(A) forensic	(B) clinical	(C) corpus	(D) comparative
98	The branch of linguistics concerned with language disorders and assessment is _____ linguistics.			
	(A) clinical	(B) historical	(C) anthropological	(D) computational
99	The systematic study of language using computational methods and technologies is called _____ linguistics.			
	(A) computational	(B) ethnographic	(C) descriptive	(D) philological
100	When speakers choose different forms according to audience, purpose, or setting, they are making a choice of _____.			
	(A) register	(B) phoneme	(C) morpheme	(D) allomorph