



Sample - Entry Test for MPhil Linguistics

Department of English

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHENAB



Department of English
MPhil in Linguistics

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Programs Offered by the Department of Business Education	
Degree Name	Degree Details/Eligibility Criteria
Bachelor of Studies in English (BS English)	The Bachelor of Studies in English program is of 4-years duration, spread over 8 regular semesters, and consisting of 137 credit hours after completing twelve years of higher secondary school certificate or equivalent. At least 45% marks in intermediate or equivalent are required for admission in BBA.
Bachelor of Studies in English (BS English) (5th Semester Induction)	<p>1. Graduates with a minimum CGPA of 2.0 out of 4.0 or at least 45% marks in a 2-year associate degree in English (semester system) are eligible to apply for direct admission into the 5th semester of the BS English, in accordance with HEC guidelines and the university's admission policy.</p> <p>2. All other students, including those with an ADP in English (annual system), ADP in non-English fields, or other equivalent 14-year degrees (such as B.A./B.Sc.), are required to complete 18 credit hours of deficiency courses in a bridge semester (UGE-2023; National Education Framework-2015), as approved by the departmental curriculum review committee.</p> <p>3. After completing the bridge semester with a minimum CGPA of 2.0, students will join the regular fifth semester of their degree program</p>
ADP ENGLISH	The ADP English is of two-year duration, spread over 4 regular semesters, and consisting of 69 credit hours after completing twelve years of higher secondary school certificate or equivalent. At least, 45% marks in intermediate or equivalent are required for admission in ADP English.
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY IN LINGUISTICS	The Department of English will allow admission with 2.0 CGPA / 2nd division as a basic minimum criterion for admission in MPhil programs. The department will offer five undergraduate Linguistic-related basic courses to the students with non-English education background.
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY IN ENGLISH LITERATURE	The Department of English will allow admission with 2.0 CGPA / 2nd division as a basic minimum criterion for admission in MPhil programs. The department will offer five undergraduate literature-related basic courses to the students with non-English education background.



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Multiple Choice Questions

English (20 Questions)

Note: Select any one option. It is compulsory to attempt all the questions.

ENGLISH (VERBAL EXPRESSION)

Use the verb and the tense given to complete the following sentences:

1. As soon as he (to receive) ----- the parcel that day, he sent it to Peter.
a. receive b. received c. has received d. had received
2. He (to visit)-----a lot of countries since he joined 'The Herald Tribune'.
a. had visited b. has visited c. visited d. would visit
3. I wish I (to have) -----this conversation with you a few weeks ago.
a. could have b. have had c. had d. had had
4. By the time I complete my studies next month, I (to live)----- in London for six years.
a. will have been living b. will live c. will be living d. shall live
5. The doctor (to operate) ----- on the patient when he woke up.
a. has been operating b. operated c. was operating d. will operate

Pick the closest Synonym of the following words:

6. Repudiate
a) renounce b) embrace c) acknowledge d) welcome
7. Prudent
a) foolish b) desolate c) sagacious d) crackle
8. Correlation
a) reasonable b) fair c) dependence d) explicit
9. Veneration
a) adoration b) exhalation c) modesty d) intimation

Select the most appropriate options to complete the conditional sentences given below:

10. If we had gone earlier, we-----better weather.

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- a. Had had b. could have
c. would have had d. would have

11. If Moosa had taken that easy chance, we_____.

- a. Had won b. would win
c. would have won d. have won

12. If we didn't have a car, we ----- it difficult to get about.

- a. Would have found b. would find
c. would have had found d. find

13. If I were you, I _____ a lawyer for some advice.

- a. would ask b. shall ask
c. would have asked d. should have asked

14. If I don't practice hard, I _____ any better.

- a. won't get b. wouldn't get
b. c. wouldn't have got d. wouldn't have had got

Complete the following sentences using the phrasal verbs from the given options:

15. If someone----- you, they treat you very badly.

- a. walks into b. walks over
c. walks in on d. walks off with

16. If you-----someone with whom you have a close relationship, you leave them suddenly.

- a. walk out on b. walk into
c. walk over d. walk off with.

17. If someone-- ----- something, they take it without asking the person to whom it belongs.

- a. walks away with b. walks away from
c. walks off with d. walks over

18. If someone----- a situation that they find unpleasant, they leave it without trying to make it better before they leave.

- a. walks out on b. walks away with
c. walks over d. walks away from

19. If you-----an unpleasant situation, you become involved in it without expecting to, sometimes because you're careless.



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- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a. walk away from | b. walk into |
| c. walk off with | d. walks over |

Find the odd one out in the following.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 20. | a. Big | b. Large | c. Huge | d. Hard |
| 21. | a. Travel | b. journey | c. trip | d. ticket |
| 22. | a. Forget | b. speak | c. talk | d. chat |
| 23. | a. Unusual | b. different | c. happy | d. strange |
| 24. | a. Fantastic | b. difficult | c. wonderful | d. great |
| 25. | a. trivial | b. unimportant | c. important | d. insignificant |

READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1: Reviving the practice of using elements of popular music in classical composition, an approach that had been in hibernation in the United States during the 1960s, composer Philip Glass (born 1937) embraced the ethos of popular music in his compositions. Glass based two symphonies on music by rock musicians David Bowie and Brian Eno, but the symphonies' sound is distinctively his. Popular elements do not appear out of place in Glass's classical music, which from its early days has shared certain harmonies and rhythms with rock music. Yet this use of popular elements has not made Glass a composer of popular music. His music is not a version of popular music packaged to attract classical listeners; it is high art for listeners steeped in rock rather than the classics.

Select only one answer choice.

26. The passage addresses which of the following issues related to Glass's use of popular elements in his classical compositions?
- How it is regarded by listeners who prefer rock to the classics
 - How it has affected the commercial success of Glass's music
 - Whether it has contributed to a revival of interest among other composers in using popular elements in their compositions
 - Whether it has had a detrimental effect on Glass's reputation as a composer of classical music

Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.

27. The passage suggests that Glass's work displays which of the following qualities?



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- a. A return to the use of popular music in classical compositions
 - b. An attempt to elevate rock music to an artistic status more closely approximating that of classical music
 - c. A long-standing tendency to incorporate elements from two apparently disparate musical styles
28. Select the sentence that distinguishes two ways of integrating rock and classical music.
- a. How it is regarded by listeners who prefer rock to the classics
 - b. How it has affected the commercial success of Glass's music
 - c. Whether it has contributed to a revival of interest among other composers in using popular elements in their compositions
 - d. Whether it has had a detrimental effect on Glass's reputation as a composer of classical music

Passage 2: Education planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall.

In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of learners of different categories and introducing schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

Questions:

29. What is the main thrust of the author?
- a. Traditional system should be strengthened.
 - b. Formal education is more important than informal.
 - c. One should never cease to learn.
 - d. It is impossible to meet the needs of everyone.
30. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?
- a. To criticize the present educational system.
 - b. To strengthen the present educational practices.
 - c. To support non-conventional educational organizations.



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- d. To present a pragmatic point of view.
31. According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?
- All the people can be educated as per their needs.
 - Present educational planning is very much practical.
 - Education is one time process.
 - Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must.
32. What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?
- Different modules with same function.
 - Same module for different groups.
 - No modules but standard compulsory program for all.
 - None of these.
33. According to the author, educational plan should attempt to
- Train the people at the core.
 - Encourage conventional schools and colleges.
 - Decide a terminal point of education.
 - Fulfill the educational needs of everyone.
34. According to the author, what measures should Open University adopt to meet modern conditions?
- Develop various programs for adult learners.
 - Open more colleges on traditional lines.
 - Cater to the needs of those who represent 'core'.
 - Primary education should be under the control of open universities.
35. According to the author, what should be the basis for awarding credentials?
- Duration of the course.
 - Competence of the course teachers.
 - Diversity of the topics covered.
 - Real grasp of matter or skill.
36. Which of the following is not true in context of the given passage?
- Lifelong learning is a recent concept.
 - Workers' knowledge and skills also need to be updated constantly.
 - 'Learning to Be' defends that there is a terminal point to education.
 - Schools and colleges should open extension services.
37. According to the author, the concept of 'lifetime education' is
- As old as traditional education.
 - Still in formative stages.
 - In vogue in advanced countries.
 - Not practical.
38. Integrating the concepts of lifelong learning with the educational structure would imply
- Closing down conventional schools and colleges.
 - Longer durations for all formal courses.
 - Simple rearrangement of present educational organizations.



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- d. More weight for actual performance than real understanding.

SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE

39. English language begins with the Anglo-Saxons.
- True
 - False
40. The study of the physical properties of speech sounds is known as
- Articulatory Phonetics
 - Intonation
 - Auditory Phonetics
 - Acoustics
41. The word fax is coined from facsimile through
- Clipping
 - Backformation
 - Derivation
 - Compounding
42. The property of language that allows the generation of an infinite number of sentences from a finite set of words is known as
- Recursion
 - Generative Linguistics
 - Grammaticality
 - Sense relations
43. Which thinker/philosopher had a major impact on the latter half of the 20th century on linguistics?
- Noam Chomsky
 - Immanuel Kant
 - Zellig Harris
 - Ferdinand Saussure
 - Aristotle
44. French replaced English as language of law.
- True
 - False
45. Which of the following could be a suitable definition of Sociolinguistics?
- The study of language variation as a human phenomenon that affects large parts of the population
 - Research aimed at finding the reasons for linguistic variations in social and environmental conditions
 - A field of research that deals with the relation between language and society
 - All of the above
46. Parts of speech are determined on the basis of
- Distribution



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- b. Meaning
 - c. Words
 - d. All of above
47. When you have two categories and they never appear in the same environment (context), you have
- a. Syntactic distribution
 - b. Complementary distribution
 - c. Subclass of sentence
 - d. None of above
48. We can add new members in the following class:
- a. Noun
 - b. Determiner
 - c. Pronoun
 - d. All of above
49. Verb that does not require an object called:
- a. Intransitive
 - b. Poly-transitive
 - c. Transitive
 - d. Ditransitive
50. Definite and Indefinite adjectives are categorized as:
- a. Context
 - b. Intensifier
 - c. Numeral Adjective
 - d. All of Above
51. Articles modify like
- a. Adverbs
 - b. Adjectives
 - c. Noun Phrase
 - d. All of Above
52. Firstly, to which of these language groups does English belong?
- a. Baltic
 - b. Romance
 - c. Germanic
 - d. Slavonic
53. In the sentence 'I took my big brown cat to the vet yesterday', which of the following does not appear?
- a. Adjective
 - b. Preposition
 - c. Adverb
 - d. Conjunction
54. English has no inflections for grammatical case.
- a. True
 - b. False



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55. What is defined as 'the study of sentence structure'?
- Morphology
 - Semantics
 - Phonology
 - Syntax
56. Three of these languages do not have definite articles. Which one does have a structure that serves the purpose of a definite article?
- Russian
 - Finnish
 - Latin
 - Swedish
57. In dialectology, what is the line on a map called which divides areas with different forms of a word?
- Isobar
 - Isogloss
 - Isotherm
 - Isomer
58. The sounds of a language change over time. English spelling does not always reflect this change: how was the 'gh' in 'night' originally pronounced?
- Like German 'ch' in 'ich', but voiced
 - Like English 'ch' in 'church'
 - Like English 'y' in 'yellow'
 - Like German 'ch' in 'ich'
59. Which of these words describes the changing of the form of a verb in order to reflect person, number, tense and mood?
- Declension
 - Inversion
 - Subordination
 - Conjugation
60. The combination of sounds 'ms-' is not acceptable as the beginning of a word or syllable in English. In which of these languages is it acceptable?
- Dutch
 - French
 - Russian
 - Finnish
61. And finally... Old Norse is almost the same as which modern Scandinavian language?
- Danish
 - Norwegian
 - Icelandic
 - Swedish
62. What is the study of language as it pertains to social classes, ethnic groups, and genders?



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- a. Psycholinguistics
 - b. Comparative Linguistics
 - c. Sociolinguistics
 - d. Linguistics
63. There is no connection between a linguistic form and its meaning describes
- a. Duality
 - b. Arbitrariness
 - c. Displacement
 - d. Productivity
64. We can utter new and novel words and sentences but animal can't. It describes which property?
- a. Duality
 - b. Arbitrariness
 - c. Displacement
 - d. Productivity
65. A little change in the sound can change the meaning describes which property of human language?
- a. Duality
 - b. Displacement
 - c. Discreetness
 - d. Cultural Transmission
66. The smallest unit of speech sound is called
- a. Morpheme
 - b. Phoneme
 - c. Lexeme
 - d. Allophone
67. The versions of one phone are called
- a. Morpheme
 - b. Phoneme
 - c. Lexeme
 - d. Allophone
68. The omission or deletion of some sound from a word is known as
- a. Consonant Cluster
 - b. Elision
 - c. Assimilation
 - d. Syllable
69. When one part of a word is joined with other part of other word, we get a new word. This process is known as
- a. Coinage
 - b. Calques
 - c. Blending
 - d. Compounding
70. When one part of a word is joined with other part of other word, we get a new word. Such type of words in linguistics terminology are called
- a. Acronyms



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- b. Portmanteau
 - c. Palindrome
 - d. Slang
71. If a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorten form (for example; laboratory to lab, gasoline to gas, advertisement to ad) this process will be termed as
- a. Compounding
 - b. Clipping
 - c. Hypocorism
 - d. Conversion
72. A change in the function of a word, when a noun is used as verb or a verb is used as a noun it is called
- a. Compounding
 - b. Clipping
 - c. Hypocorism
 - d. Conversion
73. To form new words by attaching affixes with existing words is called
- a. Abbreviation
 - b. Acronym
 - c. Conversion
 - d. Derivation
74. A word or a group of word which has one meaning is called
- a. Phoneme
 - b. Morpheme
 - c. Lexeme
 - d. Phone
75. The morphemes which are independent to give meaning and they can stand by as single words are called
- a. Free morphemes
 - b. Bound morphemes
 - c. Inflectional morphemes
 - d. Derivational morphemes
76. The morphemes which are dependent to other words give meaning and they cannot stand by as single words are called
- a. Free morphemes
 - b. Bound morphemes
 - c. Lexical morphemes
 - d. Derivational morphemes
77. All Affixes in English are:
- a. Bound Morphemes
 - b. Free Morphemes
 - c. Lexical Morphemes
 - d. Independent Morphemes
78. English followed language for making rules of grammar
- a. Greek
 - b. Latin



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- c. Dutch
 - d. Scottish
79. When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another form it is called
- a. Hyponymy
 - b. Polysemy
 - c. Prototypes
 - d. Homonymy
80. Words frequently occurring together are termed as (examples; husband and wife, salt-pepper)
- a. Synecdoche
 - b. Metonymy
 - c. Collocation
 - d. Polysemy T
81. The study of intended speaker meaning is called:
- a. Semantics
 - b. Syntax
 - c. Pragmatics
 - d. Grammar
82. The set of words used in the same phrase or sentence is called linguistics context. It is also known as
- a. Co-Text
 - b. Dixie
 - c. Anaphora
 - d. Inference
83. Linkage of ideas in a text is called
- a. Cohesion
 - b. Coherence
 - c. Anaphora
 - d. Co-Text
84. What is difference between acquisition of a language and learning of a language?
- a. Learning is natural while acquisition is conscious way of getting language
 - b. Acquisition is natural and learning is conscious effort to get knowledge.
 - c. Acquisition focuses on grammar while learning not
 - d. None
85. A particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group is called
- a. Accent
 - b. Dialect
 - c. Bilingualism
 - d. Pidgin
86. Who gave the concept of competence and performance?
- a. Chomsky
 - b. Sapir
 - c. D e Saussure
 - d. Watson



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87. The forms of verb 'to be' (is, are, am, was, were) are technically known as
- Anaphora
 - Aphasia
 - Copula
 - Cataphora
88. 18. In the sentence "The fat man ate food," which part is the noun phrase?
- Man
 - Ate
 - The fat man
 - At food
89. Phonemes that have alternative phonetic realizations are called _____.
- Rhyme
 - Onset
 - minimal pair
 - allophones
90. There is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form, technically known as-----:
- Compounding
 - Blending
 - Clipping
 - Borrowing
91. Human language is organized at two levels simultaneously. This property is called.
- Productivity
 - Dual sound
 - Reference
 - Duality

Analytical Reasoning

The creative director of an ad agency wants to select four employees to work on different aspects of a new campaign. The seven employees available are Alan, Beatrice, Cindy, Dalen, Enid, Felicity and Godfrey.

Alan and Beatrice will not work together. Enid and Beatrice will not work together.

Felicity will not work on the new campaign unless Dalen does, and vice versa.

92. Which of the following is an acceptable group of four employees?
- Alan, Cindy, Enid, Dalen
 - Beatrice, Dalen, Cindy, Godfrey



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- c) Beatrice, Dalen, Enid, Felicity
d) Beatrice, Dalen, Felicity, Godfrey
93. If Beatrice is selected, which of the following must also be selected?
- a. Godfrey
b. Dalen
c. Cindy
d. Enid
94. Which of the following must be true?
- a) If Alan is not selected, Felicity must be selected.
b) If Godfrey is not selected, Cindy must be selected.
c) If Beatrice is not selected, Cindy must be selected.
d) If Enid is selected, Cindy must not be selected.
95. If Cindy and Enid are to be selected as two of the employees, which of the following pairs could be the other two employees?
- a. Alan and Dalen
b. Felicity and Alan
c. Alan and Beatrice
d. Alan and Godfrey

(Questions 96-98)

Individual members from eight animal species are to be chosen for a special exhibit habitat. The eight species are P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W. Because of the way these animals interact, certain guidelines must be followed.

Animals that will fight cannot be placed in the habitat together. Members of species V will fight with members of species S, T and U.

A member of species R will fight with a member of species Q, but only if a member of species V is present.

If a member of species W is present, a member of species P will not fight with any animal. If a member of species W is not present, a member of species P will fight with members of species Q and R.

No fights other than those described above will occur.

96. If V is chosen for the habitat, which of the following CANNOT also be chosen?

- a. P
b. Q



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- c. T
- d. R

97. If two other animals are to be added to a habitat containing a member of species Q and a member of species V in the habitat, which of the following could be those two animals?

- a. Members of species W and P
- b. Members of species R and P
- c. Members of species S and W
- d. Members of species W and R

98. If S, P and R are chosen for the habitat, which of the following must also be chosen?

- a. W
- b. V
- c. U
- d. Q

(Questions 99-100)

Four teams of tennis players, A, B, C and D, have to be redistributed into three new teams. The players on team A are L, M and N. The players on team B are O, P, Q and R. The players on team C are S and T. And the players on team D are U, V and W.

Each of the three new teams must contain at least one member from three of the original four teams (teams A, B, C and D).

No new team can contain all the members of any of the original teams (teams A, B, C and D)

V and W cannot be on the same new team.

99. If one new team is made up of L, N, O and V only, which of the following groups CANNOT completely represent one of the other new teams?

- a. M, P, T
- b. P, S, U, W
- c. M, R, W
- d. Q, R, M, S

100. If one new team is made up of N, O, P, Q and U only, which of the following groups CANNOT completely represent one of the other new teams?

- a. R, T, W
- b. L, M, T
- c. M, S, V
- d. M, R, T, W