

SUBJECT CODE		SUBJECT		PAPER	
C-29-17		LINGUISTICS		III	
HALL TICKET NUMBER			QUESTION BOOKLET NUMBER		
			300090		
OMR SHEET NUMBER					
DURATION		MAXIMUM MARKS	NUMBER OF PAGES	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	
2 Hour 30 Minutes		150	16	75	

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

- Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of seventy five multiple-choice type of questions.
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
 - After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example : (A) (B) (C) (D)
where (C) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- The candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. The candidate is allowed to take away the carbon copy of OMR Sheet and used Question Paper Booklet at the end of the examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
- Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.
- There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.

అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు

- ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
- ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము దెబ్బబడు బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
- పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములో ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా పరిచూసుకోండి.
 - ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కవర్ పేజీ అంచున ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టిక్కర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు.
 - కవరు పేజీ పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను పరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవుట లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవుట లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమపద్ధతిలో లేకపోవుట లేదా ఏదైనా లేదా అందుట వంటి దోషపూరితమైన ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్షా పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇచ్చివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగ్గా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అదనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
 - పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నాపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్టస్థలంలో రాయవలెను.
- ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు ప్రత్యామ్నాయ ప్రతిస్పందనలు (A), (B), (C) మరియు (D) లుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను ఎన్నుకొని కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా OMR పత్రములో ప్రతి ప్రశ్నా సంఖ్యకు ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు వృత్తాల్లో సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను సూచించే వృత్తాన్ని బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ తో కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా ఘోషించాలి.
ఉదాహరణ : (A) (B) (C) (D)
(C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే
- ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రముతో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పై ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే ఘోషించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రంపై వేరొక చోట గుర్తిస్తే మీ ప్రతిస్పందన మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు.
- ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి.
- చిత్తుపనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీస్థలములో చేయాలి.
- OMR పత్రము పై నిర్దిష్ట స్థలంలో సూచించవలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు.
- పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మీ OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్ష పర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్లకూడదు. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తరువాత అభ్యర్థులు ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని, OMR పత్రం యొక్క కార్బన్ కాపీని తీసుకువెళ్లవచ్చు.
- నీలి/నల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
- లాగరిథమ్ లేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్షగదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
- తప్ప సమాధానాలకు మార్కులు తగ్గింపు లేదు.

SEAL



DO NOT WRITE HERE



LINGUISTICS

Paper - III

Note : This paper contains **Seventy five (75)** objective type questions of **two (2)** marks each. **All** questions are **compulsory**.

1. Which feature of language is referred to by the term accent ?
 - (A) Voicing
 - (B) Resonance
 - (C) Pitch
 - (D) Constraint
2. A person's individual preferences in language use are best described by the word _____ .
 - (A) Dialect
 - (B) Style
 - (C) Accent
 - (D) Sociolect
3. When does language acquisition start in human life ?
 - (A) At the age of 6 months
 - (B) At the 6th month in the womb
 - (C) At the age of 2 years
 - (D) None of the above
4. Identify the correct order of place of articulation.
 - (A) Dentals, Bilabials, Alveolars, Velars.
 - (B) Bilabials, Dentals, Alveolars, Velars.
 - (C) Velars, Alveolars, Bilabials, Dentals.
 - (D) Alveolars, Velars, Dentals, Bilabials.
5. The period of a periodic sound is 10 ms. Then, what will be the fundamental frequency (f_0) of the sound ?
 - (A) 200 Hz
 - (B) 300 Hz
 - (C) 100 Hz
 - (D) 110 Hz
6. Phonemic use of f_0 refers to _____ .
 - (A) Contrastive tone
 - (B) Contrastive stress
 - (C) Contrastive rhythm
 - (D) None of the above
7. Approximants are produced with the stricture of _____ .
 - (A) Close approximation
 - (B) Open approximation
 - (C) Complete closure
 - (D) Sudden release



8. In Telugu, two sounds [t] and [t^h] are contrastive. They are _____ .
- (A) Allophones
 - (B) Allophonemes
 - (C) Phonemes
 - (D) None of the above
9. Which of the following illustrates vowel harmony in Telugu ?
- (A) [pe:nu] → [pænaɖam]
 - (B) [go:ɖu] → [go:ɖu]
 - (C) [me:ka] → [me:ka]
 - (D) [tʃe:nu] → [tʃe:nu]
10. The amplitude of a syllable can be the acoustic cue for _____ .
- (A) Duration and length
 - (B) Stress and loudness
 - (C) Pitch and tone
 - (D) Wave length
11. In tonal languages, which of the following is more significant ?
- (A) F₀ (Fundamental Frequency)
 - (B) Magnitude
 - (C) Wave type
 - (D) Amplitude
12. Identify the **correct** order of sonority hierarchy.
- (A) Liquids, vowels, nasals, fricatives.
 - (B) Fricatives, nasals, vowels, liquids.
 - (C) Nasals, liquids, fricatives, vowels.
 - (D) Vowels, liquids, nasals, fricatives.
13. **Assertion (I) :**
- Lexical phonology accounts for the interactions of morphology and syntax.
- Assertion (II) :**
- In lexical phonology lexicon has a productive role. It consists of ordered levels in which certain phonological and morphological processes take place.
- Codes :**
- (A) (II) is false and (I) is true.
 - (B) (II) is true and (I) is false.
 - (C) Both (I) and (II) are false.
 - (D) Both (I) and (II) are true.



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

List - I		List - II
(a) C.V. Tier	(i)	Prosodic phonology
(b) Foot	(ii)	Auto-segmental phonology
(c) Constraint ranking	(iii)	Generative phonology
(d) Distinctive feature	(iv)	Optimality theory

Codes :

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv) | | | |
| (B) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii) | | | |
| (C) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i) | | | |
| (D) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii) | | | |

15. Which of the following descriptions does not characterize a 'base' ?

- (A) 'Base' is a form to which an affix can be added.
- (B) 'Base' can be a plain root or more than one plain root.
- (C) 'Base' can also consist of a root and one or more affixes.
- (D) 'Base' is the nucleus of the word.

16. The two basic approaches to morphology, viz., Item and Process, Item and Arrangement are introduced by :

- (A) Bloomfield (B) Hockett
- (C) Zellig Harris (D) Saussure

17. Assertion (I) :

The order of elements in a word is fixed.

Assertion (II) :

If you take a morphologically complex word like 'unbreakable', we can not say either break-unable or unable-break.

Codes :

- (A) Both the Assertions (I) and (II) are correct.
- (B) Only Assertion (I) is false.
- (C) Only Assertion (II) is false.
- (D) Both the Assertions (I) and (II) are false.

18. Sentence S1 entails another sentence S2 if and only if :

- (A) Whenever S1 is true, S2 is also true
- (B) Whenever S1 is false, S2 is true
- (C) Whenever S1 is true, S2 is false
- (D) S1 and S2 have no semantic relation



19. Which one of these words would you find as a 'lemma' in a dictionary ?
- (A) see (B) saw
(C) seen (D) seeing
20. Which one of the following empty categories is a variable ?
- (A) NP trace (B) PRO
(C) Wh-trace (D) pro
21. Principle A of Binding theory states that :
- (A) An anaphor must be bound in its Governing Category.
(B) An anaphor must be free in its Governing Category.
(C) An anaphor must be bound.
(D) An anaphor must be free.
22. Which one of the following has the features [+Verbal, +Nominal] ?
- (A) Anaphor (B) Pronominal
(C) R-expression (D) PRO
23. The verb 'persuade' in the sentence "The teacher persuaded Venu to participate in the Quiz competition is _____."
- (A) Object - control verb
(B) ECM verb
(C) Subject-control verb
(D) Intransitive verb
24. Match the following :
- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| (a) *They _i told my stories about each other _i | (i) Empty Category Principle |
| (b) *How do you wonder which problem John could solve ? | (ii) Principle A |
| (c) *There was beaten Australia in the second Test match. | (iii) Subjacency |
| (d) *Who does John think that hit Mary ? | (iv) Case Filter |
- Codes :
- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (ii) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) |
| (B) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (C) (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
| (D) (ii) | (iv) | (i) | (iii) |



25. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) bank:bank | (i) Hyponymy |
| (b) Big:large | (ii) Homonymy |
| (c) Flower:rose | (iii) Antonymy |
| (d) Far:near | (iv) Synonymy |

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (A) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
(B) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(C) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
(D) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)

26. Which of the following is **not** involved in the process of translation ?

- (A) Analysis
(B) Transliteration
(C) Transfer
(D) Restructuring

27. If P is True and Q is False, which one of the following is False ?

- (A) P and Q (B) P or Q
(C) P and ~Q (D) If P then ~Q

28. Which one of the following semantic features can be associated with the word 'woman' ?

- (A) [-human] (B) [-female]
(C) [+adult] (D) [+married]

29. A language variety used by a particular social group is called _____ .

- (A) Sociolect (B) Idiolect
(C) Dialect (D) Jargon

30. The theory, which regards that there are innate principles that constrain and guide the child and that the child does not need to select from an unlimited number of hypotheses about how language is structured, is _____ .

- (A) Monitor Hypothesis
(B) Systemic Grammar
(C) Universal Grammar
(D) None of the above

31. When more than one constituents occur in a noun phrase in Telugu, their order would be :

- (A) Numeral + Demonstrative + Descriptive + Noun
(B) Demonstrative + Numeral + Descriptive + Noun
(C) Demonstrative + Descriptive + Numeral + Noun
(D) Descriptive + Demonstrative + Numeral + Noun



32. Which one of the following morphological features cannot be attributed to Nouns ?
- (A) Person (B) Number
(C) Gender (D) Tense
33. Read the following statements and choose the best option from those given :
- Statement (I) :**
- Much of the historical linguistics relies on the assumption that sound change is regular and exceptionless.
- Statement (II) :**
- Much of the historical linguistics relies on the assumption that sound change is more or less regular and has exceptions.
- (A) Both the statements are correct.
(B) Only statement (I) is correct.
(C) Only statement (II) is correct.
(D) Both the statements are wrong.
34. Which of the following terms is assigned to the 13 properties identified by Hockett (1960) ?
- (A) Schemas
(B) Universal Scripts
(C) Templates
(D) Linguistic Universals
35. The property of language which states that as 'A small set of phonemes can be combined and re-combined into an infinitely large set of meanings' is _____.
- (A) Interchangeability
(B) Duality of Function
(C) Creativity
(D) Discreteness
36. Which of the following is the smallest unit within a language system ?
- (A) Grapheme (B) Word
(C) Phoneme (D) Morpheme
37. Which of the following definitions is consistent with discourse ?
- (A) Analysis of language beyond the level of the sentence
(B) The smallest unit in language
(C) The smallest meaningful unit of speech
(D) None of these

38. Which of the following are necessary for building 'Named Entity Recognizers' for English ?

- (a) capitals
- (b) full stop
- (c) designations
- (d) titles

Codes :

- (A) (b), (c) and (d)
- (B) (a), (c) and (d)
- (C) (b) and (c)
- (D) (b) and (d)

39. The latest revision of IPA chart is made in _____ .

- (A) 1993 (B) 2015
- (C) 2005 (D) 2010

40. What is the correct definition of WEAVR++ ?

- (A) Word-form Encoding by Activation and Verification model
- (B) It is a form of spoken language
- (C) It is a form of sign language
- (D) None of these

41. Glottalic ingressive sounds are called _____ .

- (A) Clicks (B) Ejectives
- (C) Implosives (D) Pulmonics

42. Paralanguage is a language which involves _____ .

- (A) body language
- (B) metalinguistic aspects
- (C) non-linguistic speaking aspects
- (D) kinesics

43. Which of the following knowledge sources can be considered for disambiguation of a word sense ?

- (a) Syntactic tags
- (b) Morphological information
- (c) Orthographic information
- (d) Collocation

Codes :

- (A) (c), (b) and (d)
- (B) (a), (b) and (d)
- (C) (a), (b) and (c)
- (D) (c) and (d)



44. Ellis and Young (1988) proposed which of the following models of perception ?
- (A) Trace model
 - (B) Semantic model of lexical representation
 - (C) Dual route model of reading
 - (D) Spreading activation model
45. The grammatical category associated with the expression of obligation, permission, prohibition etc... is _____.
- (A) transitive verbs
 - (B) intransitive verbs
 - (C) modal verbs
 - (D) causative verbs
46. When an individual has a disruption of the ability to speak is known generally as _____.
- (A) Wernicke's aphasia
 - (B) Broca's aphasia
 - (C) Beidecker's aphasia
 - (D) Warnick's aphasia
47. _____ refers to the relation between the 'words' and the 'external world'.
- (A) Denotation
 - (B) Connotation
 - (C) Proposition
 - (D) Composition
48. The relationship between {couch, sofa, stool, chair} and furniture is one of _____.
- (A) Synonymy
 - (B) Hyponymy
 - (C) Antonymy
 - (D) Homonymy
49. Proper nouns like Taj Mahal have constant reference while pronouns like *we, she, it* have variable reference. The statement is _____.
- (A) true
 - (B) false
 - (C) partially true
 - (D) partially false



50. The sentence '* A book was given Mary' is starred because there is no functional head that can check _____ .
- (A) the Case of 'a book'
 - (B) the Case of 'Mary'
 - (C) the Case of neither 'a book' nor 'Mary'
 - (D) None of the above
51. An ideal metalanguage will not have the following feature :
- (A) ambiguity (B) economy
 - (C) consistency (D) clarity
52. The meanings of sentences cannot be listed in a lexicon like the meanings of words : they must be created by rules of combination. This property is referred to as _____ .
- (A) compositional property
 - (B) circular property
 - (C) generative property
 - (D) none of the above

53. When a customer in a restaurant asks the waiter 'How is the salad doing ? Is it ready yet ?' The illocutionary force of the utterance is _____ .
- (A) to make the waiter bring the salad
 - (B) to talk about the taste of the salad
 - (C) to talk about the preparation of the salad
 - (D) none of the above
54. Look at the following statements about Merge and Move and choose the option.
- Statement (I) :**
Merge is more primitive than Move.
- Statement (II) :**
Merge is more complex than Move.
- (A) Both the statements are true.
 - (B) Both the statements are false.
 - (C) Only statement (I) is true.
 - (D) Only statement (II) is true.
55. Which of the following are 'phases' as discussed in the Minimalist Program ? VP, TP, CP
- (A) Only VP
 - (B) Only VP and TP
 - (C) Only VP and CP
 - (D) Only CP



56. Assertion (A) :

Case feature on a pronoun is uninterpretable.

Reason (R) :

Uninterpretable features do not have any role in semantic interpretation.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are false, but (R) is the correct reason for (A).
- (D) (A) is true and (R) is false.

57. Who among the following proposed the notion of 'Communicative Competence'?

- (A) Chomsky (B) Hymes
- (C) Halliday (D) Byrom

58. Changing from one language or dialect to another according to the context in which one is speaking is known as _____ .

- (A) ethnosemantics.
- (B) syntax.
- (C) creolization.
- (D) code switching.

59. The register of roommate talk is _____ .

- (A) frozen (B) casual
- (C) expressive (D) heuristic

60. A unit of text or speech event larger than a sentence is _____ .

- (A) Discourse
- (B) the phoneme
- (C) an inflection
- (D) a phrase

61. The use of semantic features to identify a particular domain such as 'kinship' and 'colour' is known as _____ .

- (A) Cognitive semantics
- (B) Lexical semantics
- (C) Generative semantics
- (D) Componential analysis

62. Terms like 'metaphor', 'irony', 'metonymy' are used to describe _____ .

- (A) literal use of language
- (B) figurative use of language
- (C) non-literal use of language
- (D) emotive use of language

63. Writing is _____ .

- (A) superior to speech
- (B) the basis for all spoken language
- (C) natural
- (D) derivative of speech

64. The regular expression A* means _____ .

- (A) zero or more As
- (B) one or more As
- (C) at least one A
- (D) none of the above

65. How many types and tokens are there in the following sentence ?

"The second aircraft carrier of the country has spent nearly 30 years under the Indian flag and 27 years with the Royal Navy."

- (A) 19 : 23 (B) 23 : 19
- (C) 23 : 23 (D) 19 : 19

66. Which one of the following types of sense relations is studied in WordNet ?

- (A) Homonymy
- (B) Synonymy
- (C) Polysemy
- (D) Hyponymy

67. In Telugu, "[ceppu](say) + [aku] (don't) → [ceppaku]" is an example of _____ .

- (A) External sandhi
- (B) Dissimilation
- (C) Internal sandhi
- (D) Metathesis

68. Which of the following features that can be identified with 'Audio-lingual Method' ?

- (a) Focus on structure and form
- (b) Focus on meaning
- (c) Drilling as primary technique
- (d) Communication

Codes :

- (A) (a) and (b)
- (B) (b) and (c)
- (C) (a) and (c)
- (D) All of them



69. Read the following Assertions and choose the best option from those given :

Assertion (I) :

The set of words in a language is never quite fixed. Dictionaries record only actual words.

Assertion (II) :

Native speakers have the capacity to create an unlimited number of new words. A speaker may use a possible (but non-actual) word and if it is picked by others, it becomes an actual word.

- (A) Both the assertions describe the formation of non-words in a language
- (B) Both the assertions talk about the actual and possible words of a language
- (C) Both the assertions talk about dictionary making in a language
- (D) Both the assertions describe the formation of occasionalisms in a language

70. Structural diffusion in historical linguistics is opposed because...

- (a) Lexical borrowing is motivated by need prestige and lexical voraciousness, structural borrowing has no such reasons.
- (b) Lexical borrowing suffices the need for structural borrowing making it a redundancy.

Codes :

- (A) Both (a) and (b) are true
- (B) Only (a) is true
- (C) Only (b) is true
- (D) Both (a) and (b) are false

71. Match the following :

	Language Teaching Methods		Linguistic Theories
(a)	Audio-lingual	(i)	Cognitivist
(b)	Natural approach	(ii)	Structuralist
(c)	Community Language Learning	(iii)	Functional
(d)	Communicative Language Teaching	(iv)	Humanistic

Codes :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
- (B) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
- (C) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
- (D) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)



72. The fact that languages are genetically related to each other has been first studied and proposed by _____ .
- (A) William Jones
 - (B) August Schleicher
 - (C) Jacob Grimm
 - (D) Lyle Campbell
73. The relationship between words like 'push/pull', 'come/go', 'ascend/descend' can be described as one of _____ .
- (A) Converses
 - (B) Gradable antonyms
 - (C) Reverses
 - (D) Taxonomic sisters
74. Which one of the following features cannot be associated with Dravidian language family ?
- (A) Genitives precede nouns
 - (B) Main verbs precede auxiliary verbs
 - (C) Complement clauses follow main clause
 - (D) Reduplicative words
75. Which of the following is an example of intralingual translation ?
- (A) Translation of a document from English to Telugu
 - (B) A film version of a book
 - (C) Rewording of a phrase in the same language
 - (D) None of the above

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Space For Rough Work

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