

MODEL QUESTION

Level: Master Degree

Time: 1:40 hrs

Subject: English Education

Cross the best answers in your answer sheet

- The test which measures the knowledge of one particular point of a grammar at a time is called
 - achievement test.
 - integrative test.
 - placement test.
 - discrete-point test.
- The level at which linguists account for the structure of the sentence is
 - Morphology.
 - syntax.
 - semantics.
 - pragmatics.
- Native speakers are least likely to commit
 - a slips.
 - a lapses.
 - a mistake.
 - an error.
- The word USEF is an example of word formation by
 - blending.
 - derivation.
 - coinage.
 - acronymy.
- When a Nepali learner of English says ‘ I gave examination yesterday’ he commits
 - no error at all.
 - an error due to overgeneralization.
 - an error due to L1 interference.
 - an error due to hypercorrection.
- Linguistics does not provide
 - description of language.
 - prediction of difficult areas in second language learning.
 - language teaching methods.
 - insight into the working of the language.
- Which of the following words has an open syllable?
 - Class
 - Language
 - Tongue
 - Lovely
- The grammar that suggests what is correct and what is incorrect usage is called
 - descriptive grammar.
 - prescriptive grammar.
 - communicative grammar.
 - functional grammar.
- We have an instance of ‘neutral transfer’ when
 - the previous learning facilitates later learning.
 - the previous learning hinders later learning.
 - the previous learning has no effect at all on later learning.
 - none of the above.
- The degree of highness or lowness of voice that can be observed in speech is termed as
 - stress.
 - pitch.
 - juncture.
 - tempo.
- Which of the following words is a simple word?
 - Singer
 - Finger
 - Teacher
 - Speeches
- Which of the following means of communication is closest to language?
 - Communication through touch signals
 - Communication through sound signals
 - Communication through visual signals
 - Communication through vocal signals
- If morpheme is the lowest unit of grammatical description, what is the lowest unit of phonological description?
 - Syllable
 - Phone
 - Allophone
 - Tone
- The Nepali spoken in Rana family is a
 - dialect.
 - register.
 - idiolect.
 - creole.
- The conceptual variations of a phoneme are called
 - phones.
 - allophones.
 - morphemes.
 - allomorphs.
- Which of the following sets exemplifies grammatical categories?
 - Noun, verb, adjective, adverb
 - Subject, object, compliment, adjunct
 - Morpheme, word, phrase, sentence
 - Number, person, tense, mood

17. Pragmatics may be defined as the study of
- word meaning.
 - sentence meaning.
 - conceptual meaning.
 - speaker meaning.
18. Which of the following consonants is voiced labio-dental fricative?
- /b/
 - /g/
 - /f/
 - /v/
19. The utterance 'pair of shoes' contains
- a linking 'r'.
 - an intrusive 'r'.
 - a silent 'r'.
 - a uvular 'r'.
20. The process of converting one writing system into another is called
- translation.
 - transcription.
 - transaction.
 - transliteration.
21. The opening between the vocal cords is called
- glottis.
 - uvula.
 - dorsum.
 - trachea.
22. The sense relation between the words 'big' and 'large' is known as
- synonymy.
 - antonymy.
 - converseness.
 - complimentarity.
23. In which of the following words is the past tense ending pronounced differently from that of the rest?
- Jumped
 - Liked
 - Learnt
 - Loved
24. The main task of a proof reader is
- to verify facts by contacting the news sources.
 - to make changes in the copy so that s/he could make it better.
 - to make sure that the proof copy agrees with the original.
 - to give suggestions to the reporter.
25. Which of the following is the most important quality of a newsreader?
- Clarity of voice
 - Clarity of thought
 - Good look
 - Good knowledge of grammar
26. If you write the sound system of a language your work comes under
- descriptive linguistics.
 - historical linguistics.
 - comparative linguistics.
 - applied linguistics.
27. In the production of 'stop' sounds the air
- flows continuously without any obstruction.
 - is completely stopped inside the mouth.
 - escapes through the narrow opening between the two articulators.
 - escapes through the sides of the tongue.
28. Which of the following words contains a centering diphthong?
- Home
 - Poor
 - Try
 - Line
29. Which of the following pairs has sounds that are pronounced differently?
- Morning / Mourning
 - Main / Mane
 - Hare / Here
 - Heir / Air
30. Which of the following words has the syllable structure 'CVCCCC'?
- Fifths
 - Sixths
 - Eights
 - Twelfths
31. Which of the following word class is the most mobile in a sentence?
- Noun
 - Pronoun
 - Adjective
 - Adverb
32. Which of the following is an example of 'blending'?
- Women
 - Television
 - Brunch
 - Walkie-talkie
33. Which of the following is not a characteristics of a language?
- Objectivity
 - Arbitrariness
 - Productivity
 - Displacement
34. Short sentences with present continuous tense are used in
- electronic media.
 - print media.
 - live commentary.
 - newspapers.
35. What style of writing is basically preferred in broadcast media?
- Conversational
 - Complicated
 - Complex and full of jargons
 - Diverse in form and content
36. In face to face communication there is
- turn taking.
 - no use of paralinguistic features.
 - no assumption of shared knowledge.
 - separation of sender and receiver of the message.
37. Meaning of a word associated with a particular culture is called its
- denotative meaning.
 - connotative meaning.

57. Which of the following expressions precedes “ I’ll see, if he is in”
 a. I’m afraid, he is not here. b. I’m sorry but he is out.
 c. Hold on a second. d. Could you take a message?
58. The expression “who cares?” denotes
 a. unwillingness. b. indifference.
 c. interest. d. enthusiasm.
59. The use of the expression “What’s the matter?” shows
 a. sorrow. b. surprise.
 c. hope. d. concern.
60. While teaching a language ‘facial expressions’ can be used
 a. to teach action verbs e. g. walk, dance, write.
 b. to teach adverbs e. g. slowly, fast, quickly.
 c. to show a range of meanings e. g. big, small, deep.
 d. to show feelings e.g. angry, sad, happy.
61. c. are studying d. have been studying
67. If I had time I you.
 a. help b. will help
 c. would help d. would have helped
68. Something prevented ship.....
 a. for docking b. from docking
 c. to dock d. in docking
69. Can somebody tell me whatto deserve this?
 a. I did b. did I do
 c. was I doing d. I do
70. Parents often make sacrifices.....their children may receive a good education.
 a. because b. so
 c. so that d. for
71. Poisons like DDTto control insects.
 a. use b. used
 c. uses d. are used
72. Any one of the three suspects.....the murder yesterday.
 a. could commit b. must commit
 c. could have committed d. commit
73. What did you..... Hari?
 a. say, b. tell
 c. speak d. told
74. Before you leave the house you.....better lock the door
 a. had b. would have
 c. would d. have
75. I don’t feel like.....today.
 a. swim b. swimming
 c. to swim d. been swimming

Choose the best word from the alternative answers to insert in the gap in

the following sentences:

61. He got the job.....he had no qualification
 a. although b. in spite of
 c. despite d. despite of
62. I will stay home until the mail.....
 a. comes b. came
 c. come d. will come
63. All classes will be overthe end of this month.
 a. by b. since
 c. in d. to
64. I saw my friendinto the car
 a. get b. got
 c. to get d. to have got
65. Ipay this bill immediately or I will be charged additional interest.
 a. have to b. can
 c. may d. might
66. Theyall this morning.
 a. study b. studied