

M.A.
SECOND SEMESTER SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
GENERAL
SA010204 LINGUISTICS
MCQ

1. Language is our most effective means of -----
a) Communication b) theory c) sentence d) society
2. Language is derived from the-----word lingue.
a) Latin b) Greek c) Celtic d) Sanskrit
3. Language means-----
a) Sound b) expression c) action d) emotion
4. What is the term of Philo?
a) Love of b) life of c) speech of d) Sound of
5. What is the term of philology?
a) Love of speech b) love of meaning c) love of sentence d) love of Sound
6. The form of discipline called -----
a) Language b) meaning c) grammar d) Sound
7. Comparative language is concerned with comparing -----
a) Language b) meaning c) grammar d) Sound
8. Comparative philology have-----number of divisions.
a) two b) three c) four d) five.
9. Morphology deals with-----
a) sound b) action c) expression d) word.
10. Syntax deals with-----
a) Meaning b) word c) sentence d) action.
11. Semantics deals with-----
a) meaning b) word c) sentence d) expression
12. What does the meaning of Semasiology ?
a) sentence b) word c) syntax d) semantics.

13. Example for the gesture language

- a) Kathakali b) teyyam c) music d) margamkali

14. Morphological language classified-----types

- a) Two b) three c) Four d) Five

15-----is the scientific study of language

- a) Linguistics b) words c) syntax d) none of these

16. Organic language classified-----types

- a) Two b) three c) Four d) Five

17. Zulu is the example for-----family language

- a) Dravidian b) Bantu c) Aryan d) Celtic

18. Agglutinating language can be divided -----

- a) Two b) three c) Four d) Five

19-----is the example for inorganic language

- a) Chinese b) Greek c) Aryan d) Celtic

20. A best example for suffix agglutinating language is -----

- a) Dravidian b) Bantu c) Aryan d) Celtic

21. A best example for radical language is-----

- a) Dravidian b) Chinese c) Aryan d) Celtic

22. Amalgamating language is classified-----types

- a) Two b) three c) Four d) Five

23. Semitic family of language is-----

- a) Syrian b) Tamil c) Aryan d) Tulu

24. South Indian languages are-----family's language

- a) Bantu b) Germanic c) Aryan d) Celtic

25. Malayalam is-----family language

- a) Dravidian b) Bantu c) Aryan d) Celtic

26. Which family is included Irish Language?

- A) Bantu b) Dravidian c) Aryan d) Celtic

27. Which branch is belonging to Irish and Welsh

- a) Dravidian b) Bantu c) Germanic d) Celtic
28. Which family is belonging to English Language?
a) Aryan b) Bantu c) Germanic d) Celtic
29. Latin is closely bound up the history of-----
a) Rome b) Indian c) German d) Spanish
30. Attic and Doric are the chief dialect of which branch
a) Greek b) Latin c) German d) Spanish
31. Sanskrit Gothic and Greek are the sister language of -----
a) Hittite b) Indian c) German d) Latin
32. Hittite is a later discovery of excavation of -----
a) Boghasukuci b) Latin c) German d) Spanish
33. Which language are no literary monuments
a) Albanian b) Tokoriyan c) German d) Spanish
34. Who is discovered by Cuneiform Inscriptions?
a) Van b) Keller c) max miller d) Spider
35. Armenian language is used by American -----
a) Priests b) Indian c) max miller d) Europe
36. Which is the language bible translated
a) Letto Slavic b) Tokoriyan c) German d) Spanis
37. Which are the first recorded documents of Indo- Aryan?
a) Purana b) Rig -Vedic c) Upanishad d) Aranyaka
38. How many branches of Aryan language
a) Two b) three c) Four d) Five
39. Iranian language are divided in-----types
a) Two b) three c) Four d) Five
40. Avestan language is closely connected with-----language
a) Rig-Veda b) Sutras c) Upanishad d) Aranyaka
41. Vedic Sanskrit is the oldest dialect of-----language
a) Aryans b) Germans c) Americans d) Indians
42. Phonology is the chief mechanism of speech -----

- a) Sounds, b) expression, c) action, d) emotion
43. Larynx is the chief vocal mechanism is called -----
a) Vocal cords b) vocal sounds c) vocal d) vocal meaning
44. The vowels may be stands in-----ways
a) Two b) three c) Four d) Five
45. k kh g gh are known as -----
(a)Gutturals b) Labials c) Sonnets d) Palatals
46. Stops are also known as -----
(a) Dentals b) retroflex c) cerebrals d) explosives
47. a,o,u and semivowel u are simple vowels ,but not-----
a)Gutturals b) Diph - throngs c) Sonnets d) Palatals
- 48.y,r,l,v are called -----
a)Semi vowels b) Diph – throngs c) Sonnets d) Palatals
49. t .th. d.dh are known as -----
a) Cerebrals b) dentals c) Sonnets d) Palatals
50. p, ph, b, bh are known as -----
a) Cerebrals b) Labials c) Sonnets d) Palatals
51. c, ch, j, jh are known as -----
a) Cerebrals b) Dentals c) Sonnets d) Palatals
52. ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh are known as -----
a) Cerebrals b) Dentals c) Sonnets d) Palatals
- 53.what is palatal sounds
(a) ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh b) k kh g gh c) p, ph, b, bh d) . c, ch, j, jh
54. ś ṣ s are known as -----
(a)Sibilant b) vowels c) liquids d) cerebrals
55. i, ī, u, ū - are known as -----
a) Week vowel b) vowels c) liquids d) cerebrals
56. s, z, j, v, fo, of, y are known as -----
a) Vowels b) Spirants c) liquids d) cerebrals
57. The law of palatalisation deals with -----
a)Gutturals b) Labials c) Sonnets d) Palatals
58. Fortunate’s law deals with -----
a) Spirants b) Dentals c) liquids d) cerebrals
59. Varner’s Law deals with -----
a) Spirants b) the position of accents c) liquids d) cerebrals

60. Grassmann's law deals with -----
- a) De-aspiration b) the position of accents c) liquids d) cerebrals
61. Grimm's Law law deals with the wholesale change of-----language
- a) Indian b) Germanic c) Celtic d) Hebrew
62. Who is the first mentioned the law of l palatalisation
- a) Chomsky b) wilhem thomson c) Verner d) Saussure
63. The low of palatalisation was first introduced-----in the year
- a) 1895 b) 1999 c) 1867 d) 1869
64. The Sanskrit word panca is known as in Germanic -----
- a) *quinque* b) *ojas* c) *jarate* d) *cid*
65. The Sanskrit word *catvā ras* is known as in Germanic -----
- a) *quatuoras* b) *ojas* c) *jarate* d) *cid*
66. *I E Palta compiaered with Sanskrit paṭ a* .Which law is explain this
- a) Fortunatov's law b) Law of Palatalisation c) Grimm's Law d) Verner's Law
67. Indo European l+dental = sanskrit -----
- (a) Spirants b) Dentals c) liquids d) cerebrals
68. Indo European r+dental = sanskrit -----
- a) Spirants b) Dentals c) liquids d) cerebral
69. Who is the author of the law of de-aspiration?
- a) Hermann Grassmann b) wilhem thomson c) Verner d) Saussure
70. Which is the year given below the de –aspiration law was introduced
- a) 1862 b) 1999 c) 1867 d) 1869
71. Hermann Grassman concept of the law is -----
- a) Fortunatov's law b) Law of Palatalisation c) Grimm's Law d) Verner's Law
72. The law of de –aspiration is known as -----
- a) Hermann b) Grimm c) Fortunatov d) Verner's
73. Who is the author of Grimm's Law is known as -----
- a) Rasmusk Rask b) Fortunatov c) Grimm d) Verner

74. Who is the Grimm's Law is first discovered and explain -----
- a) Rasmus Rask b) Fortunatov c) Grimm d) Verner
75. Grimm's Law is first development of language is-----
- a) Historic period b) Vedic period c) Pre historic period d) Romantic period
76. Grimm's Law is second development of language is-----
- a) 15th century b) 17th century c) 16th century d) 18th century
77. Grimm's initial syllable *b* in represented by *p* in-----language
- a) Indian b) Germanic c) Celtic d) Hebrew
78. Germanic languages the word *binda* is in English -----
- a) Iand b) bind c) bindia d) binda
79. Sanskrit *śatam* is compared with in English -----
- a) Hundred b) hund c) hunded d) hunted
80. P I E form *bndhnomi* is compared with in Sanskrit-----
- a) *Badhnāmi* b) *bodhmi* (c) *Bahnāmi* d) *boami*
81. Noam Chomsky is related to
- a) Transformational grammar b) structure c) word d) sentence
82. Saussure is related to
- a) Language as semiology b) stylistics c) grammar d) transformation

Answers

1.	a
2.	a
3.	b
4.	a
5.	a
6.	c
7.	a
8.	c
9.	d
10.	c
11.	a
12.	d
13.	a
14.	a
15.	a
16.	b
17.	b
18.	c
19.	a
20.	c
21.	b
22.	a
23.	a
24.	c
25.	a
26.	d
27.	d
28.	c
29.	a
30.	b

31.	a
-----	---

32.	a
33.	a
34.	a
35.	a
36.	a
37.	b
38.	a
39.	b
40.	a
41.	a
42.	a
43.	a
44.	a
45.	a
46.	b
47.	b
48.	a
49.	b
50.	b
51.	d
52.	a
53.	d
54.	a
55.	a
56.	b
57.	d
58.	b
59.	b
60.	a

61.	b
62.	b

63.	a
64.	a
65.	a
66.	a
67.	d
68.	b
69.	a
70.	a
71.	a
72.	c
73.	c
74.	a
75.	c
76.	b
77.	b
78.	b
79.	a
80.	a
81.	a
82.	a