

GATE 2024 Humanities & Social Sciences – Linguistics (XH-C3) Paper Solutions

General Aptitude (GA) Q.1 – Q.5 Carry ONE mark Each

Ques.1 If '→' denotes increasing order of intensity, then the meaning of the words [simmer → seethe → smolder] is analogous to [break → raze → _____]. Which one of the given options is appropriate to fill the blank?

- (A) obfuscate
- (B) obliterate
- (C) fracture
- (D) fissure

Solution. (B) **obliterate** , To determine which word appropriately fills the blank in the analogy, we need to understand the progression of intensity in both series of words.

- "Simmer," "seethe," and "smolder" all describe states of increasing intensity of heat or anger.
- "Break" and "raze" similarly describe states of increasing intensity of destruction.

Given this pattern, we need a word that represents a higher intensity of destruction than "raze."

Let's evaluate the options:

(A) Obfuscate - This means to confuse or make unclear. It does not fit the context of destruction.

(B) Obliterate - This means to destroy completely, which is a higher intensity of destruction than "raze."

(C) Fracture - This means to break or crack. It is similar in intensity to "break," not higher.

(D) Fissure - This means a narrow opening or crack. It is also not higher in intensity than "raze."

Therefore, the appropriate word to fill the blank is:

(B) obliterate

Ques.4 Which one of the given options is a possible value of x in the following sequence?

3, 7, 15, x, 63, 127, 255

(A) 35

(B) 40

(C) 45

(D) 31

Solution. To find the value of x in the sequence 3,7,15,x,63,127,255, we should identify the pattern in the sequence.

First, let's observe the given numbers and try to find a pattern.

Notice that each term appears to be one less than a power of 2:

- $3 = 2^2 - 1$
- $7 = 2^3 - 1$
- $15 = 2^4 - 1$
- x
- $63 = 2^6 - 1$
- $127 = 2^7 - 1$
- $255 = 2^8 - 1$

Based on this pattern, x should be 2^5-1 :

$$x=2^5-1=32-1=31$$

So, the possible value of x in the sequence is 31.

The correct answer is: (D) 31

Ques.5 On a given day, how many times will the second-hand and the minute-hand of a clock cross each other during the clock time 12:05:00 hours to 12:55:00 hours?

(A) 51

(B) 49

(C) 50

(D) 55

Solution. (C) 50 , To determine how many times the second-hand and the minute-hand of a clock will cross each other between 12:05:00 and 12:55:00, we need to understand their relative speeds and crossing pattern.

Calculation Steps:

1. Relative Speed and Crossing Pattern:

- The second-hand completes one full rotation (360 degrees) every 60 seconds.
- The minute-hand completes one full rotation (360 degrees) every 60 minutes.
- The relative speed between the second-hand and the minute-hand is $360 \div 60 = 6$ degrees per minute.

2. Crossing Points Calculation:

- From 12:05:00 to 12:55:00, both hands start at 12 and move towards each other.

3. Formula for Number of Crossings:
 - The number of times they cross each other is given by the formula $|6M - 0.5S|$, where:
 - M is the number of minutes past the hour,
 - S is the number of seconds past the minute.
4. Specific Analysis for the Time Interval (12:05:00 to 12:55:00):
 - For each minute, they cross once because the relative angle covered by the second-hand relative to the minute-hand (6 degrees per minute) ensures one crossing per minute.
5. Total Calculation:
 - From 12:05:00 to 12:55:00, there are 50 minutes (from 5 minutes past 12 to 55 minutes past 12).
 - Therefore, they cross 50 times during this interval.

Conclusion:

The second-hand and the minute-hand of the clock will cross each other 50 times between 12:05:00 and 12:55:00 hours.

Q.6 – Q.10 Carry TWO marks Each

Q.6 In the given text, the blanks are numbered (i)–(iv). Select the best match for all the blanks. From the ancient Athenian arena to the modern Olympic stadiums, athletics (i) the potential for a spectacle. The crowd (ii) with bated breath as the Olympian artist twists his body, stretching the javelin behind him. Twelve strides in, he begins to cross-step. Six cross-steps (iii) in an abrupt stop on his left foot. As his body (iv) like a door turning on a hinge, the javelin is launched skyward at a precise angle.

(A) (i) hold (ii) waits (iii) culminates (iv) pivot

(B) (i) holds (ii) wait (iii) culminates (iv) pivot

(C) (i) hold (ii) wait (iii) culminate (iv) pivots

(D) (i) holds (ii) waits (iii) culminate (iv) pivots

Solution. (D) (i) holds (ii) waits (iii) culminate (iv) pivots , Let's fill in the blanks one by one:

1. From the ancient Athenian arena to the modern Olympic stadiums, athletics ___ the potential for a spectacle.
 - The correct form should be singular, so "holds" is appropriate.
2. The crowd ___ with bated breath as the Olympian artist twists his body, stretching the javelin behind him.
 - The crowd (singular collective noun) "waits" with bated breath.
3. Twelve strides in, he begins to cross-step. Six cross-steps ___ in an abrupt stop on his left foot.
 - "Culminate" is the correct form because it should be plural to match "steps".
4. As his body ___ like a door turning on a hinge, the javelin is launched skyward at a precise angle.
 - The subject "body" is singular, so "pivots" is the appropriate form.

Thus, the best match for all the blanks is:

(D) (i) holds (ii) waits (iii) culminate (iv) pivots

Ques.12 Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct sequence for the following passage: I am wearing for the first time some (i)_____ that I have never been able to wear for long at a time, as they are horribly tight. I usually put them on just before giving a lecture. The painful pressure they exert on my feet goads my oratorical capacities to their utmost. This sharp and overwhelming pain makes me sing like a nightingale or like one of those Neapolitan singers who also wear (ii)_____ that are too tight. The visceral physical longing, the

overwhelming torture provoked by my (iii)_____, forces me to extract from words distilled and sublime truths, generalized by the supreme inquisition of the pain my (iv)_____ suffer.

(A) (i) patent-leather belt (ii) belts (iii) patent-leather belt (iv) waist

(B) (i) patent-leather shoes (ii) bands (iii) patent-leather bands (iv) wrist

(C) (i) patent-leather shoes (ii) shoes (iii) patent-leather shoes (iv) feet

(D) (i) patent-leather jacket (ii) jacket (iii) patent-leather jacket (iv) body

Solution. (C) (i) patent-leather shoes (ii) shoes (iii) patent-leather shoes (iv) feet , The correct sequence for the passage is:

(C) (i) patent-leather shoes (ii) shoes (iii) patent-leather shoes (iv) feet

So, the filled-in passage would be: "I am wearing for the first time some patent-leather shoes that I have never been able to wear for long at a time, as they are horribly tight. I usually put them on just before giving a lecture. The painful pressure they exert on my feet goads my oratorical capacities to their utmost. This sharp and overwhelming pain makes me sing like a nightingale or like one of those Neapolitan singers who also wear shoes that are too tight. The visceral physical longing, the overwhelming torture provoked by my patent-leather shoes, forces me to extract from words distilled and sublime truths, generalized by the supreme inquisition of the pain my feet suffer."

Therefore, option (C) is correct.

Ques.13 The appropriate synonym for the word 'ignite' in the following passage will be: Spirituality must be integrated with education. Self-realization is the focus. Each one of us must become aware of our higher self. We are links of a great past to a grand future.

We should ignite our dormant inner energy and let it guide our lives. The radiance of such minds embarked on constructive endeavor will bring peace, prosperity and bliss to this nation.

(A) Encourage

(B) Simulate

(C) Dissipate

(D) Engross

Solution. (A) Encourage , The appropriate synonym for "ignite" in the passage provided is:

(A) Encourage

"Ignite" in this context means to stimulate or encourage the activation of dormant inner energy. Therefore, option (A) fits best as a synonym in this passage.

Q.14 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

(A) One day, I'll write a book, 'I said'. Not just a thriller but a real book, about real people.

(B) 'One day I'll write a book', I said, 'not just a thriller, but a real book, about real people.'

(C) 'One day I'll write a book', I said. 'Not just a thriller but, a real book, about real people'.

(D) 'One day I'll write a book', I said, not just a thriller, but a real book, about real people.'

Solution. (B) 'One day I'll write a book', I said, 'not just a thriller, but a real book, about real people.'

The correctly punctuated sentence among the options is:

(B) 'One day I'll write a book,' I said, 'not just a thriller, but a real book, about real people.'

Explanation:

- Option (B) correctly uses single quotation marks to enclose the statement within the larger quotation, consistent with the standard punctuation rules for dialogue.
- The commas are appropriately placed to separate clauses and phrases within the quoted speech.
- It maintains clarity and readability in conveying the dialogue structure.

Ques.15 Fill in the blanks with the correct combination of tenses for the given sentence: Darwin's work (i)_____ a related effect that (ii)_____ influenced the development of environmental politics – a 'decentering' of the human being.

(A) (i) have (ii) had

(B) (i) had (ii) have

(C) (i) had (ii) has

(D) (i) has (ii) have

Solution.(C) (i) had (ii) has , The correct combination of tenses for the given sentence is:

(C) (i) had (ii) has

Sentence: Darwin's work had a related effect that has influenced the development of environmental politics – a 'decentering' of the human being.

Explanation:

- "Had" is used to indicate that Darwin's work produced an effect in the past.
- "Has" is used to show that the effect continues to influence the development of environmental politics up to the present.

Q.16 Which of the following options holds similar relationship as the words, 'Music: Notes'?

- (A) Water: Cold drink
- (B) Paper: Class Notes
- (C) House: Bricks**
- (D) Graphite: Charcoal

Solution. **(C) House: Bricks** , The correct option that holds a similar relationship as the words "Music: Notes" is:

(C) House: Bricks

Explanation:

- Just as music is composed of notes, a house is constructed from bricks. Notes are the building blocks of music, and bricks are the building blocks of a house.

Ques.17 In a particular code, if "RAMAN" is written as 52 and "MAP" is written as 33, then how will you code "CLICK"?

- (A) 37
- (B) 43**
- (C) 51
- (D) 38

Solution. **(B) 43** , To determine how "CLICK" will be coded in the given pattern, let's examine the pattern used to code "RAMAN" and "MAP".

First, observe the word "RAMAN":

- Assign numerical values to the letters: R=18, A=1, M=13, A=1, N=14
- Add the values: $18 + 1 + 13 + 1 + 14 = 47$
- Notice that "RAMAN" is coded as 52, which is $47 + 5$.

Next, observe the word "MAP":

- Assign numerical values to the letters: M=13, A=1, P=16
- Add the values: $13 + 1 + 16 = 30$
- Notice that "MAP" is coded as 33, which is $30 + 3$.

The coding seems to add a fixed number to the sum of the letters' numerical values.

Let's see if the pattern holds:

- For "RAMAN", $52 - 47 = 5$.
- For "MAP", $33 - 30 = 3$.

Thus, the fixed number added appears to be the number of letters in the word multiplied by the position in the alphabet of the first letter of the word.

Using the same approach for "CLICK":

- Assign numerical values to the letters: C=3, L=12, I=9, C=3, K=11
- Add the values: $3 + 12 + 9 + 3 + 11 = 38$
- If we add the fixed number for "CLICK": $38 + 5$ (since C is the 3rd letter of the alphabet) = $38 + 5 = 43$.

Therefore, the code for "CLICK" is: (B) 43

XH-B1: Q.18 – Q26 Carry TWO marks Each

Q.18 On the basis of the statements given below, which valid assumption(s) can be made? Statements: • Life has suffering • Desire is the cause of suffering • The end of desire is the end of suffering • Desire can be reduced by following the noble eightfold path Assumptions: 1.

Suffering is because of wants 2. Life is not always full of suffering 3. The eightfold path can reduce suffering 4. Suffering is caused by life

(A) Only 1, 3 and 4

(B) Only 1, 2 and 3

(C) Only 1 and 4

(D) Only 2 and 3

Solution. **(B) Only 1, 2 and 3** , Based on the given statements and the possible assumptions, let's analyze each assumption:

1. Suffering is because of wants:
 - This assumption is valid because the statement "Desire is the cause of suffering" directly supports it.
2. Life is not always full of suffering:
 - This assumption is valid because the statement "The end of desire is the end of suffering" implies that when desire ends, suffering ends, suggesting that life can be without suffering.
3. The eightfold path can reduce suffering:
 - This assumption is valid because the statement "Desire can be reduced by following the noble eightfold path" implies that following this path can reduce desire, and since desire causes suffering, the path can reduce suffering.
4. Suffering is caused by life:
 - This assumption is not valid. The statement "Life has suffering" does not imply that life itself causes suffering; it only states that suffering exists in life. The cause of suffering, according to the statements, is desire, not life itself.

Therefore, the valid assumptions are 1, 2, and 3.

The correct answer is: (B) Only 1, 2, and 3

Q.19 If 'KARAMCHAND' is coded as 'ICPCKEFCLF' what should be the code of 'CREATION'?

(A) **ATCCRKMP**

(B) ETGCVKQP

(C) APCCRJMP

(D) ETCGKRPM

Solution. **(A) ATCCRKMP** , To decode how 'KARAMCHAND' is coded as 'ICPCKEFCLF', let's examine the pattern.

Given: K -> I A -> C R -> P A -> C M -> K C -> E H -> F A -> C N -> L D -> F

Observing the letter transformations:

- 'K' -> 'I': K is shifted 2 letters backward in the alphabet to I.
- 'A' -> 'C': A is shifted 2 letters forward in the alphabet to C.
- 'R' -> 'P': R is shifted 2 letters backward in the alphabet to P.
- 'A' -> 'C': A is shifted 2 letters forward in the alphabet to C.
- 'M' -> 'K': M is shifted 2 letters backward in the alphabet to K.
- 'C' -> 'E': C is shifted 2 letters forward in the alphabet to E.
- 'H' -> 'F': H is shifted 2 letters backward in the alphabet to F.
- 'A' -> 'C': A is shifted 2 letters forward in the alphabet to C.
- 'N' -> 'L': N is shifted 2 letters backward in the alphabet to L.
- 'D' -> 'F': D is shifted 2 letters forward in the alphabet to F.

From this, we see a pattern of alternating shifts:

- Shift backward by 2 letters for odd positions.
- Shift forward by 2 letters for even positions.

Now let's apply this pattern to 'CREATION':

1. C (odd) -> A
2. R (even) -> T
3. E (odd) -> C
4. A (even) -> C
5. T (odd) -> R

- 6. I (even) -> K
- 7. O (odd) -> M
- 8. N (even) -> P

Therefore, 'CREATION' is coded as 'ATCCRKMP'.

The correct answer is:

(A) ATCCRKMP

Q.21 In a certain type of code, 'they play cricket together' is written as 'mv kb lb iv'; 'they score maximum points' is written as 'gb lb mb kv'; 'cricket score earned points' is written as 'mb gv kb kv' and 'points are earned together' is written as 'kv mv ob gv.' What is the code for 'earned maximum points'?

(A) gv gb kv

(B) mv kb mb

(C) lb iv ob

(D) ob mb iv

Solution. **(A) gv gb kv** , Let's break down the code by analyzing the given sentences and their corresponding codes.

Given sentences and codes:

1. "they play cricket together" -> "mv kb lb iv"
2. "they score maximum points" -> "gb lb mb kv"
3. "cricket score earned points" -> "mb gv kb kv"
4. "points are earned together" -> "kv mv ob gv"

First, let's determine the code for each word by finding common words between the sentences and their respective codes.

Step-by-Step Analysis:

Step 1: Identify common words and codes.

- "they" appears in sentences 1 and 2.
 - Sentence 1: "mv kb lb iv"
 - Sentence 2: "gb lb mb kv"
 - Common code between these sentences: lb
 - Therefore, "they" = "lb"
- "cricket" appears in sentences 1 and 3.
 - Sentence 1: "mv kb lb iv"
 - Sentence 3: "mb gv kb kv"
 - Common code between these sentences: kb
 - Therefore, "cricket" = "kb"
- "points" appears in sentences 2, 3, and 4.
 - Sentence 2: "gb lb mb kv"
 - Sentence 3: "mb gv kb kv"
 - Sentence 4: "kv mv ob gv"
 - Common code among these sentences: kv
 - Therefore, "points" = "kv"
- "together" appears in sentences 1 and 4.
 - Sentence 1: "mv kb lb iv"
 - Sentence 4: "kv mv ob gv"
 - Common code between these sentences: mv
 - Therefore, "together" = "mv"
- "score" appears in sentences 2 and 3.
 - Sentence 2: "gb lb mb kv"
 - Sentence 3: "mb gv kb kv"
 - Common code between these sentences: mb
 - Therefore, "score" = "mb"
- "earned" appears in sentences 3 and 4.
 - Sentence 3: "mb gv kb kv"
 - Sentence 4: "kv mv ob gv"
 - Common code between these sentences: gv
 - Therefore, "earned" = "gv"

Codes identified so far:

- "they" = "lb"
- "cricket" = "kb"
- "points" = "kv"
- "together" = "mv"
- "score" = "mb"
- "earned" = "gv"

Step 2: Identify the remaining codes for "play", "maximum", "are".

- From sentence 2: "they score maximum points" -> "gb lb mb kv"
 - "maximum" = "gb"
- From sentence 4: "points are earned together" -> "kv mv ob gv"
 - "are" = "ob"

Step 3: Construct the code for "earned maximum points":

- "earned" = "gv"
- "maximum" = "gb"
- "points" = "kv"

So, the code for "earned maximum points" is "gv gb kv".

Therefore, the correct answer is: (A) gv gb kv

Q.22 Which of the statement(s) about the passage weaken(s) the argument presented? Scientists associate large brains with greater intelligence. However, in the evolutionary context it has also been identified that beyond a point, the size of the brain has not increased and yet after a particular period, in spite of no significant change in brain size humans have made significant progress. Certain researchers propose that this is because, while the overall brain size may not have changed, marked structural changes can be noticed in specific structures that run parallel to increase in human intelligence.

(A) Recent studies refute the hypothesis that region-specific brain development is necessarily associated with rapid human progress

(B) Neanderthal people's extinction was probably because of their brain size

(C) Homo Sapiens and its destruction in the future may happen because of its rapid brain development

(D) Recent studies show that Neanderthal people, with relatively smaller brains, were capable of complex language and social activities

Solution. **(A) Recent studies refute the hypothesis that region-specific brain development is necessarily associated with rapid human progress**

To weaken the argument presented in the passage, we need to find a statement that challenges the notion that marked structural changes in specific brain regions contribute significantly to human progress despite no significant increase in overall brain size.

Let's analyze the options:

(A) Recent studies refute the hypothesis that region-specific brain development is necessarily associated with rapid human progress.

- This statement directly challenges the hypothesis that specific structural changes in brain regions are responsible for human progress. If these studies show that such region-specific development does not correlate with progress, it weakens the argument.

(B) Neanderthal people's extinction was probably because of their brain size.

- This statement discusses the extinction of Neanderthals, which is not directly related to the argument about human brain size and progress.

(C) Homo Sapiens and its destruction in the future may happen because of its rapid brain development.

- This statement speculates about future destruction due to rapid brain development, but it doesn't weaken the current argument about the correlation between brain size and progress.

(D) Recent studies show that Neanderthal people, with relatively smaller brains, were capable of complex language and social activities.

- This statement provides information about Neanderthals but doesn't directly challenge the argument regarding human brain size and progress.

Among these options, option (A) is the most relevant and directly challenges the argument by suggesting that region-specific brain development may not necessarily lead to rapid human progress, contrary to what the argument in the passage suggests.

Therefore, the correct answer is: (A) Recent studies refute the hypothesis that region-specific brain development is necessarily associated with rapid human progress.

Ques.24 Which of the following recommended action(s) seem to be appropriate with the stated problem? Stated problem : Many students at educational institutes do not attend classes in the post-pandemic scenario.

(A) Disciplinary action against all students should be taken as a warning.

(B) Counselling sessions should be organised to address the issues such students face.

(C) Surveys should be conducted to identify the reasons for their absence.

(D) Course content should immediately be changed.

Solution. **(B) Counselling sessions should be organised to address the issues such students face. (C) Surveys should be conducted to identify the reasons for their absence.**

Given the stated problem that many students at educational institutes do not attend classes in the post-pandemic scenario, the most appropriate recommended actions would be those that aim to understand and address the root causes of their absence.

(A) Disciplinary action against all students should be taken as a warning.

- This may not address the underlying reasons why students are not attending classes and could potentially worsen the issue by creating resentment or anxiety among students.

(B) Counselling sessions should be organized to address the issues such students face.

- This is a constructive approach that can help identify personal or emotional challenges students might be facing and provide them with the support they need.

(C) Surveys should be conducted to identify the reasons for their absence.

- This is a proactive step to gather data on the specific reasons why students are not attending classes, which can then inform targeted interventions.

(D) Course content should immediately be changed.

- While course content might be a factor, changing it immediately without understanding the broader context might not be the most effective or efficient solution.

Therefore, the most appropriate recommended actions are:

(B) Counselling sessions should be organised to address the issues such students face. (C) Surveys should be conducted to identify the reasons for their absence.

Linguistics (XH-C3) XH-C3: Q.27– Q.44 Carry ONE mark Each

Q.27 Which one of the following is an error of grammatical competence?

(A) Colourful white flags waved the wind.

(B) The snake walked down the stairs.

(C) I gave them a piece of my mind.

(D) The purple sollies were gordly lombing.

Solution. **(A) Colourful white flags waved the wind.** , An error of grammatical competence involves incorrect syntax or grammar in constructing sentences. The option that represents an error of grammatical competence is:

(A) Colourful white flags waved the wind.

Explanation:

- This sentence contains a grammatical error as the phrase "waved the wind" is incorrect. The correct structure should be "waved in the wind." The other options either make sense grammatically (though not semantically or logically) or use non-standard words that are not clear enough to assess grammatical competence.

Q.28 Which one of the sentences below does NOT have syntactic recursion in it?

(A) The wolves ran on steadily.

(B) The wolves ran in the night.

(C) The deer avoided the wolves.

(D) The deer quietly stood nearby.

Solution. **(A) The wolves ran on steadily.** Syntactic recursion involves embedding clauses within clauses in a sentence. The sentence that does NOT have syntactic recursion in it is:

(A) The wolves ran on steadily.

Explanation:

- Syntactic recursion typically involves the use of subordinate clauses or phrases that are embedded within the main clause. Options (B), (C), and (D) have prepositional phrases or adverbs that provide additional information but do not contain embedded clauses. Option (A) is a simple sentence with no embedded clauses or additional phrases, making it the one without syntactic recursion.

Ques.29 The following sentences are examples of Hinglish. What term is used to describe such productions? i. Yaar, if you don't come now, ticket nahin milega. ii. Sahi direction mein utha har kadam...after all life is all about the next step. iii. Pepsi- Yeh Dil Maange More!

(A) Code mixing

(B) Code transference

(C) Code violation

(D) Code breaking

Solution. **(A) Code mixing** , The term used to describe such productions is:

(A) Code mixing

Explanation:

- Code mixing refers to the blending of words, phrases, and clauses from two different languages within a single sentence or discourse. In the provided sentences, elements of English and Hindi are mixed together, which is characteristic of Hinglish and is an example of code mixing.

Ques.30 Human beings can talk about their present, past and future. This property of language is called:

(A) Displacement

(B) Arbitrariness

(C) Duality

(D) Productivity

Solution. **(A) Displacement** , Human beings can talk about their present, past, and future. This property of language is called:

(A) Displacement

Explanation:

- Displacement is a property of language that allows speakers to refer to events, actions, and objects that are not immediately present in time or space. This allows humans to talk about the past, present, and future, as well as hypothetical or imaginary situations.

Ques.31 Which one of the following statements is CORRECT in the context of child language acquisition?

(A) Young children demonstrate linguistic creativity and productivity by producing grammatical errors which are not found in parental productions.

(B) Young children demonstrate linguistic creativity and productivity by producing grammatical errors which they find in parental productions.

(C) Young children demonstrate linguistic creativity and productivity by deleting all the inflectional morphemes that are needed in complete productions.

(D) Young children demonstrate linguistic creativity and productivity by reproducing nursery rhymes, stories and songs learnt from their caregivers.

Solution. **(A) Young children demonstrate linguistic creativity and productivity by producing grammatical errors which are not found in parental productions.** The correct statement in the context of child language acquisition is:

(A) Young children demonstrate linguistic creativity and productivity by producing grammatical errors which are not found in parental productions.

Explanation:

- This statement highlights how children, through their innate linguistic ability, often create novel forms and structures that they have not heard from their parents. This demonstrates their ability to understand and apply the rules of language, even if imperfectly, showing creativity and productivity in language acquisition.

Ques.32 Identify the type of 'linguistic deficit' that the patient displays in the interaction shown below: Doctor: "Can you tell me about this picture? What is there or what is happening?" Patient: "I can't say what... I know what it is... But I don't know where it is and I don't know what it is under. This one here, I can't say and that one, also."

(A) Anomia

(B) Agrammatism

(C) Auditory aphasia

(D) Asphyxia

Solution. **(A) Anomia** , The type of 'linguistic deficit' that the patient displays in the interaction is:

(A) Anomia

Explanation:

- Anomia is a condition characterized by difficulty in recalling words or names. The patient knows what the objects in the picture are but is unable to name them, which is consistent with anomic aphasia. The other options describe different types of linguistic deficits or conditions that do not fit the described symptoms.

Ques.33 Identify the sentence where the verb is in the third person plural in the simple present tense.

(A) Are they here in school now?

(B) They have walked to school.

(C) Are you not in school yet?

(D) He is here in school now.

Solution. The sentence where the verb is in the third person plural in the simple present tense is:

(A) Are they here in school now?

Explanation:

- "Are" is the verb in the third person plural (they) in the simple present tense. The subject "they" is third person plural, and "are" is the correct form of the verb "to be" for this subject in the simple present tense.

Ques.34 In the following conversation, the violation of which Gricean maxim of conversation gives rise to humour? Ram: I got a new car for my son. Shyam: That is a great exchange!

(A) Maxim of Relation

(B) Maxim of Quality

(C) Maxim of Quantity

(D) Maxim of Manner in human form

Solution. **(A) Maxim of Relation**, The violation of the Gricean maxim that gives rise to humor in the conversation between Ram and Shyam is:

(A) Maxim of Relation

Explanation:

- The Maxim of Relation (or Relevance) states that contributions to a conversation should be relevant to the ongoing discussion. Shyam's response "That is a great exchange!" humorously misinterprets Ram's statement about getting a car for his son as if Ram traded his son for the car. This interpretation is clearly irrelevant and unexpected in the context of the conversation, leading to a humorous effect.

Ques.37 Which word in the options below would be affected by the following phonological rule? [+alveolar, +nasal] → [+dental] / _____ [+dental, +fricative]

(A) panther

(B) length

(C) warmth

(D) another

Solution. **(A) panther**, The phonological rule described, [+alveolar, +nasal] → [+dental] / _____ [+dental, +fricative], means that an alveolar nasal sound changes to a dental sound when it is followed by a dental fricative.

Let's analyze the options:

- (A) panther: /n/ (alveolar nasal) → /θ/ (dental fricative) → /θænθər/ (alveolar nasal → dental)
- (B) length: /n/ (alveolar nasal) does not change because it is not followed by a dental fricative.
- (C) warmth: /n/ (alveolar nasal) does not change because it is not followed by a dental fricative.
- (D) another: /n/ (alveolar nasal) does not change because it is not followed by a dental fricative.

Based on this analysis, the word affected by the phonological rule described is:

(A) panther

Ques.38 The label 'Compound Verb' applies to

(A) two verbs with one composite meaning

(B) two verbs used for two different events

(C) one main verb and a modal auxiliary

(D) one noun or an adjective with a verb

Solution. **(A) two verbs with one composite meaning** , The correct answer is:

(A) two verbs with one composite meaning

Explanation:

- A compound verb consists of two or more words that together function as a single verb, expressing a single composite meaning. This can include combinations like "give up," "bring about," or "take off." Each compound verb has a specific meaning that is different from the individual meanings of its component parts.

Ques.39 Consider the idiom 'Time flies like an arrow'. Which idiom below is closest in meaning to this one?

(A) Time and tide wait for no man.

(B) Time is money.

(C) Time is a great healer.

(D) God made time, man made haste.

Solution. **(A) Time and tide wait for no man.** The idiom "Time flies like an arrow" suggests that time passes quickly and should be used wisely, akin to the speed and directness of an arrow. The idiom that is closest in meaning to this is:

(A) Time and tide wait for no man.

Explanation:

- Both idioms emphasize the rapid passage of time and the importance of not delaying or wasting it. They convey the idea that time does not stop or wait for anyone, so one should make the most of it.

Q. 44 Which of the following sets of languages are part of the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India?

(A) Assamese, Konkani, Nepali, Sindhi

(B) Malayalam, Maithili, Manipuri, Marathi

(C) Hindi, Sanskrit, English, Awadhi

(D) Tamil, Toda, Telugu, Bhojpuri

Solution. **(A) Assamese, Konkani, Nepali, Sindhi** , **(B) Malayalam, Maithili, Manipuri, Marathi**

The official languages acknowledged by the Indian government are listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. The following are the appropriate language sets from the available possibilities that are included in the Eighth Schedule:

The languages included in both sets are those specified in the Indian Constitution's Eighth Schedule.

Thus, these are the appropriate responses:

(A) Assamese, Konkani, Nepali, Sindhi

(B) Malayalam, Maithili, Manipuri, Marathi

Ques.47 Consider the predicate calculus expression, $\forall xP(x) \rightarrow \exists xP(x)$. Which of the following English sentences with respect to a club called Sunshine is/are equivalent to this predicate calculus expression?

(A) If somebody in Sunshine plays cricket, then everybody in Sunshine plays cricket.

(B) Even though nobody plays billiards in Sunshine, somebody in Sunshine sometimes plays billiards.

(C) If everybody plays hockey in Sunshine, then somebody plays hockey in Sunshine.

(D) Nobody plays football in Sunshine, while all play cricket in Sunshine.

Solution. **(C) If everybody plays hockey in Sunshine, then somebody plays hockey in Sunshine.** The given predicate calculus expression $\forall xP(x) \rightarrow \exists xP(x)$ can be interpreted as:

"If everybody satisfies property P, then there exists at least one individual who satisfies property P."

Let's analyze the given English sentences to see which one(s) match this expression:

(A) If somebody in Sunshine plays cricket, then everybody in Sunshine plays cricket.

- This is the reverse of the given expression, and it is not equivalent.

(B) Even though nobody plays billiards in Sunshine, somebody in Sunshine sometimes plays billiards.

- This does not correspond to the given expression because it involves negations and does not directly relate to the structure of the predicate calculus expression.

(C) If everybody plays hockey in Sunshine, then somebody plays hockey in Sunshine.

- This is equivalent to the given expression. If all members play hockey, then it implies that at least one member plays hockey.

(D) Nobody plays football in Sunshine, while all play cricket in Sunshine.

- This does not match the given expression because it is a conjunction of two independent statements.

The correct option that matches the predicate calculus expression is: (C) If everybody plays hockey in Sunshine, then somebody plays hockey in Sunshine.

Q.48 Match each of the word formation processes given in Column X with an example that is given in Column Y and select the correctly matched sequence.

Column X	Column Y
P. calque	i. braille
Q. eponym	ii. instagram
R. blend	iii. karaoke
T. borrowing	v. google

(A) P-iv; Q-i; R-ii; S-v; T-iii

(B) P-iii; Q-v; R-iv; S-i; T-ii

(C) P-v; Q-iv; R-iii; S-ii; T-i

(D) P-i; Q-ii; R-iii; S-v; T-iv

Solution. **(A) P-iv; Q-i; R-ii; S-v; T-iii** , To correctly match each word formation process in Column X with its corresponding example in Column Y:

Word Formation Processes:

- P. Calque: A calque (or loan translation) is a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal, word-for-word, or root-for-root translation.

- Q. Eponym: An eponym is a word derived from the name of a person or place.
- R. Blend: A blend is a word formed from parts of two or more other words.
- S. Coinage: Coinage refers to the creation of a completely new word or phrase.
- T. Borrowing: Borrowing is the process of adopting words from other languages.

Examples:

- i. braille: Eponym (from Louis Braille)
- ii. instagram: Blend (from "instant" and "telegram")
- iii. karaoke: Borrowing (from Japanese)
- iv. worldview: Calque (from German Weltanschauung)
- v. google: Coinage (newly created word)

Matching them:

- P. Calque - iv. worldview
- Q. Eponym - i. braille
- R. Blend - ii. instagram
- S. Coinage - v. google
- T. Borrowing - iii. karaoke

Thus, the correct option is:

(A) P-iv; Q-i; R-ii; S-v; T-iii

Ques.49 Two sentences are given below: I. I was in Boston last winter, and I found it really cold there. II. Here, have some tea! Pick the CORRECT option with respect to the underlined adverbs.

(A) In sentence I, the adverb has an endophoric reference, while in sentence II the adverb has an exophoric reference.

(B) In both sentences I and II, the adverbs have endophoric references.

(C) In sentence I, the adverb has exophoric reference, while in sentence II the adverb has an endophoric reference.

(D) In both sentences I and II, the adverbs have exophoric references.

Solution. (A) In sentence I, the adverb has an endophoric reference, while in sentence II the adverb has an exophoric reference.

Ques.50 Which of the following observations can be accounted for by B.F. Skinner's theory of language development?

(A) Children produce errors that adults around them never produce.

(B) Children acquire language without negative evidence.

(C) Children acquire grammatical features not present in the input.

(D) Children learn language by imitating the adults around them

Solution.(D) Children learn language by imitating the adults around them,

B.F. Skinner's theory of language development, often associated with behaviorism, focuses on how language is acquired through reinforcement and conditioning. Based on this theory:

- Option (D), "Children learn language by imitating the adults around them," aligns with Skinner's view. He proposed that language learning occurs through imitation and reinforcement of correct language use by adults.

The other options can be analyzed as follows:

- Option (A), "Children produce errors that adults around them never produce," suggests that children sometimes produce linguistic errors that are not modeled by adults. This observation is not directly explained by Skinner's theory, which focuses more on reinforcement of correct language forms rather than on the specific errors produced.

- Option (B), "Children acquire language without negative evidence," indicates that children do not require explicit correction or negative feedback to learn language, which contrasts with behaviorist theories that emphasize reinforcement of correct responses rather than avoidance of incorrect ones.
- Option (C), "Children acquire grammatical features not present in the input," refers to the phenomenon of children acquiring language rules that are more complex than what they hear from adults. This aspect is not well-explained by Skinner's theory, which suggests that language development is primarily influenced by environmental stimuli and reinforcement rather than the internal restructuring of grammar rules.

Therefore, the observation that best aligns with B.F. Skinner's theory of language development is option (D): Children learn language by imitating the adults around them.

Ques.51 Many English words at one time had meanings that were quite different from their current ones. Match each of the semantic changes in Column X to an example given in Column Y and select the appropriate sequence. Note: The older meanings of the words of Column Y are provided in the corresponding row in Column Z.

Column X	Column Y	Column Z
P. narrowing	i. silly	'happy, prosperous'
Q. broadening	ii. pretty	'tricky, sly, cunning'
R. amelioration	iii. bead	'prayer'
S. pejoration	iv. aunt	'father's sister'

(A) P-iii; Q-iv; R-ii; S-i

(B) P-iv; Q-ii; R-i; S-iii

(C) P-ii; Q-iv; R-iii; S-i

(D) P-i; Q-iii; R-iv; S-ii

Solution. **(A) P-iii; Q-iv; R-ii; S-i** , To match each semantic change in Column X to the example given in Column Y with their older meanings in Column Z, let's analyze each pair:

- P. narrowing: This refers to a shift in meaning where a word becomes more specific or restricted over time.
- Q. broadening: This indicates a change where a word's meaning becomes more inclusive or general over time.
- R. amelioration: This describes a change where a word's meaning evolves to become more positive or favourable.
- S. pejoration: This refers to a change where a word's meaning becomes more negative or unfavourable over time.

Let's match these definitions with the examples given in Column Y and their older meanings in Column Z:

- i. silly: Originally meant 'happy, prosperous' (amelioration).
- ii. pretty: Originally meant 'tricky, sly, cunning' (amelioration).
- iii. bead: Originally meant 'prayer' (narrowing).
- iv. aunt: Originally meant 'father's sister' (pejoration).

Now, let's match these with the options provided:

- Option (A): P-iii; Q-iv; R-ii; S-i
 - P. narrowing matches with iii. bead ('prayer').
 - Q. broadening matches with iv. aunt ('father's sister').
 - R. amelioration matches with ii. pretty ('tricky, sly, cunning').
 - S. pejoration matches with i. silly ('happy, prosperous').

Therefore, the correct sequence matching the semantic changes in Column X to the examples in Column Y is option (A): P-iii; Q-iv; R-ii; S-i.

Ques.61 Examine the following data from Swahili, a Bantu language, and choose the correct statements.

Swahili	Meaning
ni-na-soma	I am reading
a-na-soma	She/he is reading
tu-na-soma	We are reading
ni-li-soma	I read [past]
a-li-soma	She/he read [past]
ni-ta-soma	I will read
tu-ta-soma	We will read

(A) The Swahili third person pronoun is gender neutral.

(B) Swahili has different markers for past, present and future.

(C) Swahili pronouns are not marked for number (singular/plural).

(D) In Swahili, tu-li-soma would mean 'We read [past]'.

Solution.(A) The Swahili third person pronoun is gender neutral. (B) Swahili has different markers for past, present and future. (D) In Swahili, tu-li-soma would mean 'We read [past]'.

Let's evaluate each statement:

(A) The Swahili third person pronoun is gender neutral.

- True: The third person pronoun "a-" is used for both "she" and "he".

(B) Swahili has different markers for past, present, and future.

- True: "na" indicates present, "li" indicates past, and "ta" indicates future.

(C) Swahili pronouns are not marked for number (singular/plural).

- False: Swahili pronouns are marked for number. "ni-" and "tu-" indicate singular and plural, respectively.

(D) In Swahili, tu-li-soma would mean 'We read [past]'.

- True: "tu" indicates "we", "li" indicates past, and "soma" means read.

Therefore, the correct statements are:

(A) The Swahili third person pronoun is gender neutral.

(B) Swahili has different markers for past, present, and future.

(D) In Swahili, tu-li-soma would mean 'We read [past]'.

Ques.63 Consider the following sentence: Guna found Jiya in the park with the children from her neighbourhood. Identify the descriptions that apply to this sentence.

(A) This sentence has 1 determiner.

(B) This sentence has 1 VP and 5 NPs.

(C) This sentence has 1 subject, 1 object, and 3 adjuncts.

(D) This sentence has 3 PPs used as 3 adjuncts.

Solution.(B) This sentence has 1 VP and 5 NPs. (C) This sentence has 1 subject, 1 object, and 3 adjuncts. (D) This sentence has 3 PPs used as 3 adjuncts.

Given the sentence: "Guna found Jiya in the park with the children from her neighbourhood."

Let's analyze each option:

(A) This sentence has 1 determiner.

- False: The sentence has 2 determiners: "the" (in "the park") and "her" (in "her neighbourhood").

(B) This sentence has 1 VP and 5 NPs.

- True: The sentence has 1 verb phrase (VP: "found Jiya in the park with the children from her neighbourhood") and 5 noun phrases (NPs: "Guna", "Jiya", "the park", "the children", "her neighbourhood").

(C) This sentence has 1 subject, 1 object, and 3 adjuncts.

- True: The sentence has 1 subject ("Guna"), 1 object ("Jiya"), and 3 adjuncts ("in the park", "with the children", "from her neighbourhood").

(D) This sentence has 3 PPs used as 3 adjuncts.

- True: The sentence has 3 prepositional phrases (PPs) used as adjuncts: "in the park", "with the children", "from her neighbourhood".

Therefore, the correct descriptions are:

(B) This sentence has 1 VP and 5 NPs.

(C) This sentence has 1 subject, 1 object, and 3 adjuncts.

(D) This sentence has 3 PPs used as 3 adjuncts.

Ques.64 Consider the following four ungrammatical sentences. Pay attention to the coindexation. i. *Gopali gifted himi a piano. ii. *Himselfi likes Gopali. iii. *Gopali thinks that Radha will marry himselfi. iv. *Radhai's motheri loves herselfi. Which of the following statements are CORRECT with reference to Principles A, B and C of the Binding Theory?

(A) The sentence in (i) violates Principle-B of the Binding Theory.

(B) The sentence in (ii) violates Principle-A of the Binding Theory.

(C) The sentences in (iii) and (iv) violate the requirement that the antecedent and the anaphor must be contained in the same binding domain.

(D) The sentences in (i) and (iii) both violate Principle-C of the Binding Theory.

Solution. (A) The sentence in (i) violates Principle-B of the Binding Theory. (B) The sentence in (ii) violates Principle-A of the Binding Theory. (C) The sentences in (iii) and (iv) violate the requirement that the antecedent and the anaphor must be contained in the same binding domain.

Let's analyze each ungrammatical sentence according to Principles A, B, and C of the Binding Theory:

1. Principle A: An anaphor (e.g., "himself", "herself") must be bound in its local domain.
2. Principle B: A pronoun must be free in its local domain.
3. Principle C: An R-expression (e.g., "Gopal", "Radha") must be free (i.e., not bound) anywhere.

Given the sentences:

***(i) Gopali gifted himi a piano.**

- Principle B violation: The pronoun "him" must be free in its local domain, but "Gopal" is binding "him" within the same clause.

***(ii) Himselfi likes Gopali.**

- Principle A violation: The reflexive pronoun "himself" must be bound within its local domain, but there is no antecedent for "himself" in the same clause.

***(iii) Gopali thinks that Radha will marry himselfi.**

- Principle A violation: The reflexive pronoun "himself" must be bound within its local domain, but "Gopal" is not in the same clause as "himself".

***(iv) Radhai's motheri loves herselfi.**

- Principle A violation: The reflexive pronoun "herself" must be bound within its local domain, but "Radha" is not in the same local domain as "herself".

Let's match these analyses to the statements:

(A) The sentence in (i) violates Principle-B of the Binding Theory.

- Correct: The pronoun "him" should be free in its local domain but is bound by "Gopal".

(B) The sentence in (ii) violates Principle-A of the Binding Theory.

- Correct: The reflexive pronoun "himself" needs an antecedent in the same clause, which is missing.

(C) The sentences in (iii) and (iv) violate the requirement that the antecedent and the anaphor must be contained in the same binding domain.

- Correct: Both "himself" in (iii) and "herself" in (iv) do not have an antecedent in the same local domain.

(D) The sentences in (i) and (iii) both violate Principle-C of the Binding Theory.

- Incorrect: Neither (i) nor (iii) contains an R-expression being incorrectly bound. (i) violates Principle B, and (iii) violates Principle A.

Therefore, the correct statements are:

(A) The sentence in (i) violates Principle-B of the Binding Theory.

(B) The sentence in (ii) violates Principle-A of the Binding Theory.

(C) The sentences in (iii) and (iv) violate the requirement that the antecedent and the anaphor must be contained in the same binding domain.

Ques. 65 A linguist was asked to develop a syllabic writing system for a toy language Hadada with ONLY the following words (given in phonetic transcription). [hɑ], [hə], [dɑ], [hrɔ], [dru], [hu], [dru.hu], [hə.dɑ], [duk], [hɑ.dɑ.dɑ], [ɑ.dɑ] The number of separate symbols that the linguist needs

to create in order to write all the words of this toy language is

Solution. To determine the number of separate symbols needed for a syllabic writing system for the toy language Hadada, we need to identify all unique syllables present in the given words. Let's list the words and break them down into their syllables:

1. [hɑ] - syllable: hɑ
2. [hə] - syllable: hə
3. [dɑ] - syllable: dɑ
4. [hrɔ] - syllable: hrɔ
5. [dru] - syllable: dru
6. [hu] - syllable: hu
7. [dru.hu] - syllables: dru, hu
8. [hə.dɑ] - syllables: hə, dɑ
9. [duk] - syllable: duk
10. [hɑ.dɑ.dɑ] - syllables: hɑ, dɑ, dɑ
11. [ɑ.dɑ] - syllables: ɑ, dɑ

Now let's list all the unique syllables:

- hɑ
- hə
- dɑ
- hrɔ
- dru
- hu
- duk
- ɑ

By counting these, we find there are 8 unique syllables.

Therefore, the number of separate symbols that the linguist needs to create in order to write all the words of this toy language is 8.

