

1. The Onomatopoeic theory of the origin of language is also known as:
 - A. Ding-Dong theory
 - B. Bow-Wow theory
 - C. Pooh-Pooh theory
 - D. Muscular theory
2. Which of the following is an example of insulating type of language?
 - A. Chinese
 - B. Arabic
 - C. Turkish
 - D. Japanese
3. The Science of word building is called
 - A. Syntax
 - B. Phonology
 - C. Morphology
 - D. Semantics
4. The syllables pronounced by themselves are called.....
 - A. Liquids
 - B. Sonants
 - C. Consonants
 - D. Semivowels
5. What are the combinations of vowels?
 - A. Cerebrals
 - B. Aspirates
 - C. Sibilants
 - D. Diphthongs
6. Which of the following is a guttural
 - A. 'k'
 - B. 'c'
 - C. 'p'
 - D. 't'
7. The phonetic change of *candana* as *cannana* is an example of
 - A. Acoustic change
 - B. Conditional change
 - C. Defective pronunciation
 - D. Isolative change
8. All changes of Sandhi in Sanskrit can be cited as an example of
 - A. Cominative change
 - B. Organic change
 - C. Isolative change
 - D. Acoustic change
9. The change of Latin 'Coxa' into 'kaksa' in Sanskrit is explained by the
 - A. Grimm's law
 - B. Verner's law
 - C. Law of Palatalisation
 - D. Fortunatou's law
10. 'tat' + 'layah' = 'tallayah' is an example of.....
 - A. Vocalisation
 - B. Dissimilation
 - C. Prograssive assimilation
 - D. Regressive assimilation
11. The P.I.E. dentals in combination with the liquid 'l' became cerebral in Indo-Aryan. Who proposed this theory?
 - A. Bishop Caldwell
 - B. Fortunatov
 - C. Verner
 - D. Jacob Grimm