

Hall Ticket Number

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS-2017**M.Phil. English Language Studies**

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INSTRUCTIONS: There are 12 pages to this question paper. There are three sections to answer.

Sections A and B consist of multiple-choice questions. Answer sections A and B in the OMR sheet provided to you.

Section A consists of 40 questions (Questions 1- 40). Each question carries 1 mark.

Section B consists of 20 Questions (Questions 41- 60). Each question carries 1 mark.

Section C consists of essay-type questions. It carries 20 marks. Answer section C in the separate answer book provided to you.

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SECTION A**(40 MARKS)****RESEARCH APTITUDE**

1. Which of the following does not form part of a research proposal?
 - A. introduction
 - B. literature review
 - C. problem statement
 - D. discussion of findings.

2. Find the odd one.
 - A. preface
 - B. foreword
 - C. literature review
 - D. acknowledgment

3. Sources for research questions include
 - A. practical problems
 - B. primary research
 - C. secondary sources
 - D. all of the above

4. The purpose of an operational definition is
 - A. to enable one to proceed with research
 - B. reviewing the definitions offered by prominent scholars in the field
 - C. including definitions from the dictionary
 - D. all of the above

5. Hypotheses can be tested when they are
 - A. stated in observable terms
 - B. stated in abstract construct
 - C. operationally defined
 - D. all of the above

6. Theories are developed to
 - A. formulate research questions
 - B. formulate research hypotheses
 - C. generate answers
 - D. develop objectives

7. Methodology
 - A. describes the sample, research design, data collection and analysis procedures.
 - B. analyses the sample, research design, data collection and analysis procedures.
 - C. interprets the sample, research design, data collection and analysis procedures.
 - D. evaluates the sample, research design, data collection and analysis procedures.

8. Case study in research is a
 - A. research tool
 - B. data-collection procedure
 - C. research design
 - D. sampling technique

9. Data related to human beings are called
 - A. individual data
 - B. demographic data
 - C. organizational data
 - D. marginal data

10. Focus-group discussions are
 - A. a method of collecting data
 - B. a method of testing employable skills in the participants
 - C. a method of classroom teaching
 - D. all of the above.

11. Where would you find the following instance of language use in a research report?

Three open-ended and one closed-ended question formats were employed.

- A. Results
- B. Methods
- C. Discussion
- D. Conclusion

12. *As can be seen in Figure 2*

The above is a typical example of language use in

- A. Introduction
- B. Conclusion
- C. Abstract
- D. Results

13. Where do you find the following instance of language use in a research report?

This supports and adds to the findings of Jones & Smith (1997) and Harris (2002), who showed similar results for an online grammar course.

- A. Results
- B. Discussion
- C. Methods
- D. Introduction

14. Good research is

- A. systematic, considerate and logical
- B. relational, systematic and logical
- C. empirical, considerate and logical
- D. systematic, logical and critical.

15. Survey method of research does not involve

- A. collecting data from individuals
- B. using questionnaires
- C. conducting an experiment to collect data
- D. statistical analysis of the data collected.

16. Data can be collected from a large number of people with the help of

- A. action research
- B. case studies
- C. surveys
- D. interviews

Questions 17, 18 and 19 are based on the following passage:

Reform movements in the teaching of many disciplines, including calculus, arose from the growing awareness in the late 1970s and early 1980s that while many students could answer straightforward algorithmic type questions, many left introductory courses with significant misconceptions regarding fundamental principles and an inability to apply what they had learned to non-standard contexts. In the teaching of introductory calculus at the tertiary level, the response to this situation has, for example, been to emphasise depth of understanding rather than breadth of coverage and to be guided by the Rule of Four: where appropriate, topics should

be presented geometrically, numerically, analytically and verbally. The former emphasis resulted from research showing that an overloaded curriculum encourages students to take a surface rather than a deep approach to learning and the latter from the recognition that identifying links between multiple perspectives is necessary for a deep understanding and effective problem solving. Following the Rule of Four may also benefit students with differing learning styles.

17. The passage is primarily concerned with
- A. Reform movements in pedagogic contexts pointed out that a great deal of students had several gaps in their understanding of basic concepts and could not apply what they had learned in their introductory courses to other contexts.
 - B. The teaching of university level introductory calculus stresses intensive rather than extensive engagement of students with introductory courses and is steered by the Rule of Four.
 - C. Reform movements in pedagogic contexts show that many students left introductory courses because they could answer only direct procedure-based type questions rather than application-based questions.
 - D. Reform movements suggests that establishing relationships between many viewpoints is important for gaining a deeper insight and for resolving problems effectively.
18. What does the phrase ‘the latter’ in “...the latter from the recognition...” refer to?
- A. depth of understanding
 - B. breadth of coverage
 - C. the Rule of Four
 - D. none of the above
19. What triggered change from breadth of coverage to depth of understanding?
- A. the recognition that identifying links between multiple perspectives is necessary for deep understanding and effective problem solving.
 - B. Findings of research that indicate that broad curriculum with several courses leaves little room for students to take a deep approach to learning.
 - C. Reform movements that pointed out that many students lack deep understanding.
 - D. overloaded curriculum results in surface coverage of the contents.

Questions 20 to 23 are based on the following passage.

This report thickly describes the participation of ESL children in the daily classroom events of a mainstream first-grade classroom. Data for this paper come from a year-long study of one classroom in an international school on a college campus in the U.S. Using a language socialization and micropolitical orientation, the report describes how, through socially significant interactional routines, the children and other members of the classroom jointly constructed the ESL children's identities, social relations, and ideologies as well as their communicative competence in that setting.

20. This report suggests that the study is:
- A. largely qualitative
 - B. largely quantitative
 - C. only qualitative
 - D. only quantitative
21. The study does **not** use the:
- A. ethnographic method
 - B. case study method
 - C. empirical study method
 - D. observational method
22. This study attempts to look at how
- A. communicative competence reflects the ideological position of the participants
 - B. social relations and communicative competence are integrally related
 - C. learners construct their social relations and communicative competence
 - D. specific contexts help participants develop their communicative competence
23. This research underscores the predominant agency of the
- A. the author of the report
 - B. the reader of the report
 - C. participants
 - D. the editor of the journal
24. Ideally, in a research paper, the "Introduction" does not contain
- A. statement of the problem
 - B. purpose of the paper
 - C. importance of the paper
 - D. history of the topic
25. A set of decisions regarding which topic is to be studied, among what populations, with what research methods for what purpose can be called the
- A. research design
 - B. scope of research
 - C. literature review
 - D. analysis and conclusion
26. A research study finds that the motivation levels of students have decreased from 1985 to 2015 in the university. This study would be
- A. cross-sectional
 - B. descriptive
 - C. causal
 - D. longitudinal

27. Video-conferencing can be classified as _____ communication.
- A. one-way and visual
 - B. one-way and audio-visual
 - C. two-way and audio
 - D. two-way and audio-visual
28. The data collected for correlational research is
- A. qualitative
 - B. quantitative
 - C. both a and b
 - D. neither a nor b
29. Which one of the following is an example of scientific knowledge?
- A. an experienced person's opinion
 - B. a tradition accepted by the society
 - C. what the religious texts say
 - D. an experiment in a lab or field
30. Research that aims at solving an immediate problem is
- A. fundamental research
 - B. action research
 - C. conceptual research
 - D. empirical research
31. Which of the following sentences is correct?
- A. Everybody will get their share.
 - B. Everybody will get her shares.
 - C. Everybody will get his share.
 - D. Everybody will get their shares.
32. Which of the sentences below is **inappropriate**?
- A. Let's go through a dry run of our presentation before we give it to the board of directors.
 - B. The police decided to have a dry run of the strategic moves before raiding the house.
 - C. The director wanted a dry run of the action sequence before the actual shoot.
 - D. The much advertised marathon walk turned out to be a dry run for the cause.

Read the passage below and answer questions 33 and 34.

It is not possible to imagine *A Streetcar Named Desire* without the influence of Marlon Brando, the actor who rose to fame playing Stanley Kowalski. On the page, the part is fairly simplistic. Stanley is a monster and a beast without any redeeming qualities. But Brando and the play's original director, Elia Kazan, imagined the character as having a soft underbelly, rooted in his own sorrow, insecurities, and soulful complexity. Brando's Stanley is a brute, yes, but he is a brute who hates the fact that he is so awful.

33. The passage argues that Marlon Brando's portrayal of Stanley Kowalski
- I. earned the actor great fame
 - II. is more nuanced than the part that is written
 - III. is what really made *A Streetcar Named Desire* a classic
- A. I only
 - B. II only
 - C. I and II only
 - D. II and III only
34. The twist to the character of Stanley Kowalsky was imagined by
- A. The author of the play
 - B. Marlon Brando
 - C. Elia Kazan
 - D. The actor and the director.
35. Choose the right sentence.
- A. Feminism start with not attacking the women, just because she is one.
 - B. Feminism starting with not attacking woman, just because she is one.
 - C. Feminism starts with not attacking the women, just because she is one.
 - D. Feminism starts with not attacking a woman, just because she is one.

Read the following text and answer questions 7 and 8.

"Zealous proponents of feminism would do well to focus on emotive issues, enabling a groundswell of protest against the legally untenable."

36. Choose the meaning of the word 'zealous' from the options given below.
- A. envious
 - B. enthusiastic
 - C. bitter
 - D. defeatist
37. Choose the meaning of the word 'groundswell' from the options given below.
- A. upsurge
 - B. underground
 - C. earthquake
 - D. sliding
38. Abstract is
- A. a summary of a research study that precedes the research report in a dissertation.
 - B. a summary of a research study that precedes research article in a journal.
 - C. a summary of research study sent to a conference presentation for a review.
 - D. all of the above

39. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one. Choose its number as your answer.

- i. Medical anthropology is an applied subfield of cultural anthropology that explores the relationship between various cultural attributes and health and disease.
- ii. One area of interest is how different groups view disease processes and how these views affect treatment or the willingness to accept treatment.
- iii. Increasingly, ethnographic techniques have been applied to the study of diverse subcultures and their interactions with one another in contemporary metropolitan areas.
- iv. When a medical anthropologist focuses on the social dimensions of disease, physicians and physical anthropologists may also collaborate.
- v. In fact, many medical anthropologists have received much of their training in public health or physical anthropology.

- A. ii
- B. iv
- C. v
- D. iii

40. The passage given below is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

The developed countries face a serious dilemma. They have reached a stage in their development when further growth will be slow. This will have implications for absorbing the labour that gets added to the market. Complicating the situation is technological development which is increasingly labour-saving. New technologies have a twofold impact. First, they reduce the demand for labour in general. Second, in particular they make unskilled and semi-skilled work redundant. They demand new skills for which retraining may be needed.

- A. The development in the developed nations will decline unless workforce possesses new skills required for these societies which are characterized by saturation and technological development.
- B. While saturation will result in a decline in further development in the developed nations thus affecting job prospects of the youth entering the market, technological development will make much of the workforce unnecessary unless equipped with new skills.
- C. The developed nations pose serious problems to the new workforce that enters the market. The development in these countries is tied to the new skills workforce brings to the workplace.
- D. Slow growth of development in developed nations will pose a challenge in accommodating the new workforce entering the market. Technological development in these societies makes the workforce redundant unless it brings technical skills to the worksite.

SECTION B

(20 MARKS)

CONTENT-BASED QUESTIONS

41. A calque is a
- A. blend
 - B. control verb
 - C. loan translation
 - D. borrowing
42. Metathesis is the process by which
- A. children generalize about affixation
 - B. slips of the tongue happen
 - C. metonymy is created
 - D. sounds are inverted
43. A pidgin has a
- A. Substrate and a superstrate language
 - B. Fully developed grammar
 - C. Complex set of inflexions
 - D. Large vocabulary
44. Which of the following is **not** an aspect of Grammar-translation method?
- A. It teaches vocabulary and sentence structure.
 - B. It uses the existing knowledge of learners.
 - C. It takes care of the speech and pragmatics.
 - D. It develops linguistic competence.
45. Nesfield wrote a/an
- A. English grammar book.
 - B. anthology of prose.
 - C. textbook for English language teaching.
 - D. language theory book.
46. An English language course that follows the Direct Method is characterized by the following features **except**
- A. exposure to spoken language
 - B. speaking before reading
 - C. speaking before writing
 - D. linking reading with writing
47. Movement from example to generalization is
- A. inductive
 - B. intrusive
 - C. deductive
 - D. incidental

48. A test which is administered at the end of a course is a/an
- A. diagnostic test
 - B. placement test
 - C. achievement test
 - D. aptitude test
49. _____ described the spread of English in terms of three concentric circles: the Inner Circle, the Outer Circle and the Expanding Circle.
- A. Braj Kachru
 - B. N.S. Prabhu
 - C. Penny Ur
 - D. David Graddol
50. Which of the options given below is **not** an input in language learning?
- A. Speech
 - B. Sound
 - C. Radio
 - D. Television
51. Which of the following sentences is correct in the context of natural language learning?
- A. Input is always the same as intake.
 - B. Intake is always the same as input.
 - C. Intake is generally not the same as input.
 - D. Intake is seldom the same as input.
52. The structuralist framework **does not** believe that language is
- A. linear
 - B. sequential
 - C. additive
 - D. intuitive
53. Learning strategies are made operative by
- A. the learner
 - B. the teacher
 - C. the context
 - D. all of the above
54. The principle of comprehensible input for effective language learning has been emphasized by
- A. Prabhu
 - B. Krashen
 - C. Bruner
 - D. Vygotsky
55. Michael West is known for his experiment with the _____ method.
- A. reading
 - B. speaking
 - C. writing
 - D. listening

56. Linguistic relativity is related to the _____ hypothesis.
- A. Sapir-Whorf
 - B. Monitor model
 - C. Affective filter
 - D. Language change
57. According to Noam Chomsky, 'performance' is:
- A. The intuition of the native speaker
 - B. The language knowledge of the native speaker
 - C. The speech of the native speaker
 - D. All of the above
58. Halliday is best known for his _____ theory of language.
- A. functional
 - B. notional
 - C. communicative
 - D. structural
59. The theory of multiple intelligences believes that
- A. Everyone is equally intelligent.
 - B. Everyone is differently intelligent.
 - C. both a and b
 - D. neither a nor b
60. Who said that there are rules of use without which the rules of grammar are useless?
- A. Henry Sweet
 - B. Dell Hymes
 - C. Noam Chomsky
 - D. Bernard Spolsky

SECTION C**ESSAY (20 MARKS)**

Answer section C in the separate answer book provided to you.

Write an essay on any ONE of the following in 1500 words. Give suitable examples wherever appropriate.

1. People consider English to be the language of opportunity in Modern India. Discuss.
2. In what ways does human communication differ from animal communication? What are the similarities in both systems?
3. What do you think are the problems that a student faces in writing English? Suggest measures to overcome them.
4. Do you think the teaching of English in India has resulted in the death of native languages? Give reasons for your position.
5. What according to you is the relationship between the kinds of material used in the classroom and the language skills they intend to teach? Bring in examples to justify your answer.
6. Do you think that social media have impacted the nature and use of English? Justify with examples.
7. The debates on the implementation of English education in India have been the same across the centuries. Do you agree? Elaborate.
8. How do formal and functional grammars differ? Which is more relevant in teaching a language? State the context.
9. Do you agree with the view that language and culture are inter-related? Does teaching a language also necessarily mean teaching its culture? Elaborate.
10. Do you think plays can be used to teach language? Justify your answer with examples.

END OF PAPER