

Max. Marks : 80

Duration : Two hours

Hall Ticket Number _____

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—2018

M.Phil. English Language Studies

INSTRUCTIONS:

There are two parts to this question paper- Part A and Part B.

Part B is divided into two sections. Answer Part A and section I of Part B (questions 1-60) in the OMR sheet and Section II of Part B in the separate answer booklet provided to you.

PART A

Research Methods

(40 Marks)

Answer the following questions in the OMR sheet.

1. When a researcher collects samples moving from one group of initial informants to their contacts, it is called:
 - A. convenience sampling
 - B. random sampling
 - C. stratified sampling
 - D. snowball sampling
2. Which of the following applies to experimental research?
 - A. Hypothesis is not necessary.
 - B. Qualitative data needs to be collected.
 - C. There is a control group.
 - D. Variables can be changed mid-way through research.
3. Making use of other people's ideas without referencing is called:
 - A. literature review
 - B. quoting
 - C. misquoting
 - D. plagiarism
4. Factors outside the experiment that influence a dependent variable are :
 - A. the confounding variable
 - B. the independent variable
 - C. the extraneous variable
 - D. the intervening variable

5. When a hypothesis stipulates that there is no difference between two situations under investigation, it is a:
- A. hypothesis of point prevalence
 - B. null hypothesis
 - C. hypothesis of difference
 - D. hypothesis of association
6. Nature of reality relates to _____
- A. axiology.
 - B. ontology.
 - C. epistemology.
 - D. methodology.
7. Objectivity is associated with _____
- A. pragmatism.
 - B. materialism.
 - C. positivism.
 - D. interpretivism.
8. Which of the following is **NOT** a method of qualitative research?
- A. Survey
 - B. Case study
 - C. Grounded theory
 - D. Ethnography
9. Central to ethnographic research include _____
- A. ethnic people and their culture.
 - B. participants and researcher.
 - C. texts and textbooks.
 - D. field and field researcher.
10. The term, 'population' in research is viewed as a _____
- A. empirical category.
 - B. conceptual category.
 - C. operational category.
 - D. theoretical category.

11. Triangulation is a technique employed in
- A. both qualitative and quantitative research.
 - B. qualitative research.
 - C. quantitative research.
 - D. mixed methods research.
12. Which of the following are elements of experimental research design?
- A. thick description, fieldwork, coding and categorization
 - B. manipulation, control, random assignment and random selection
 - C. credibility, originality, resonance and usefulness
 - D. reliability, validity, generalization and triangulation
13. Which of the following is NOT a feature of good research questions?
- A. Imperative in form
 - B. Interrogative in form
 - C. Based on objectives of the study
 - D. Specific
14. Which of the following is NOT a feature of research hypothesis?
- A. Hypothesis is testable and can be proved.
 - B. Hypothesis states (predicts) the relationship between two variables.
 - C. Hypothesis is expressed as a statement and not as a question.
 - D. Hypothesis should be clearly stated, specific and conceptually clear.
15. Identify the independent variable (IV) and dependent variables (DV) in the following:
- What are the effects of using portfolio assessment on self-regulation among elementary students?*
- A. Effects (IV) and elementary students (DV)
 - B. Using portfolio assessment (IV) and self-regulation (DV)
 - C. Using portfolio assessment (DV) and self-regulation (IV)
 - D. Elementary students (IV) and effects (DV)
16. _____ is a general term used in research – especially in a design like repeated measures – to describe changes people undergo with repeated testing.
- A. Counterbalancing effect
 - B. Practice effect
 - C. Causal effect
 - D. None of the above

17. A key issue for quantitative research is _____ .
- A. non numerical data
 - B. the ability to generalize
 - C. threats to validity
 - D. unsystematic approach
18. SPSS stands for _____ .
- A. statistical purpose for social sciences
 - B. statistical package for social sciences
 - C. statistical programme for social sciences
 - D. statistical policy for social sciences
19. Empirical evidence is:
- A. Theoretical
 - B. Hypothetical
 - C. Experimental
 - D. Conjectural
20. Qualitative research:
- A. is discovery oriented and exploratory .
 - B. focuses on hard replicable data .
 - C. assumes a stable reality .
 - D. provides the outsider's perspective .
21. Reliability of any research depends on:
- i. The extent to which it investigates what the researcher intends to investigate.
 - ii. Consistency of results obtained from a research.

The right choice here is:

- A. Only i
- B. Only ii
- C. Both i and ii
- D. Neither i nor ii.

22. In experimental research,
- A. The independent variable is held constant in the experimental group.
 - B. The independent variable is tested.
 - C. The dependent variable is tested.
 - D. The independent variable is changed for the control group.
23. Quantitative research is useful for _____.
- i. describing of numerical relationships in the data
 - ii. examining causal relationships from the data
 - iii. focusing on reflexive relationships with the data
- A. ii
 - B. i
 - C. i and iii
 - D. i and ii
24. The best way to establish external validity of a research finding is to _____.
- A. replicate with random assignment of participants
 - B. replicate the experiment with the same group after a few weeks
 - C. replicate the experiment with other groups
 - D. replicate after adding an unequal control group to the research design
25. Which of these is a type of qualitative research?
- A. a large scale survey study
 - B. an experimental study
 - C. a diary study
 - D. a quasi-experimental study
26. Which one of the following is a drawback in longitudinal studies?
- A. Inconsistency
 - B. Attrition
 - C. Reconditioning
 - D. Anecdotalism
27. Which of the following can be a rationale for mixing different kinds of research methods?
- A. Better understanding of results can be achieved
 - B. Improved validity can be achieved
 - C. Improved analytical procedures can be arrived at
 - D. Sharpened observation can be employed

28. If Ravi asks students in his classroom to complete a survey for his research, then the sample would be _____.
- A. systematic sample
 - B. random sample
 - C. stratified random sample
 - D. convenience sample
29. Which of these is NOT a guiding principle of scientific research?
- A. It is replicable and generalizable across studies
 - B. It poses significant questions that can be investigated empirically
 - C. It links research to relevant theory
 - D. It offers implicit reasoning
30. Which of the following is a source of research problems?
- A. application of theory
 - B. observations and experiences of the researcher
 - C. extension of a research study
 - D. all of the above
31. Which of the following is a tool of quantitative research?
- A. conversation analysis
 - B. an open-ended questionnaire
 - C. a close-ended questionnaire
 - D. a case study
32. If Jasmine wants to find out whether students learn better through task based method or silent method, the teaching method would be _____.
- A. an intervening variable
 - B. an independent variable
 - C. a dependent variable
 - D. a control variable
33. A pilot test is conducted to _____.
- A. to formulate the objectives of research
 - B. uncover problems before the main study
 - C. prove the hypothesis
 - D. analyse the final results

34. The two purposes of statistics are to _____.
- A. test variables and therefore establish relationship between variables
 - B. find the difference between variables and to examine relationship between variables
 - C. analyse difference between variables and establish validity of the variables
 - D. establish relationship between variables and define variables
35. The two main categories of descriptive statistics are measures of _____.
- A. variability and comparison
 - B. central tendency and variability
 - C. correlation and variability
 - D. central tendency and correlation
36. The purpose of an abstract is _____.
- A. to provide gist of the paper
 - B. to provide background to the study and purpose of the study
 - C. to include methods used employed in the study and major findings of the study
 - D. to let the reader make the decision of reading the remainder of the research paper
37. Theoretical framework in a research study gets _____.
- A. stated
 - B. discovered
 - C. formulated
 - D. reviewed
38. Literature review gets undertaken with a view to _____.
- A. providing the background to the study for the reader
 - B. creating one's own research space
 - C. stating the purpose of the study
 - D. indicating the value of the study
39. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of ethnographic research?
- A. Context-free interpretation
 - B. Immersion in the site
 - C. Extensive field work
 - D. Regular, critically reflective diary/journal entries

40. The variables that are held constant in a research study are known as _____.

- i. independent variables
 - ii. dependent variables
 - iii. control variables
 - iv. moderator variables
- A. I alone
B. II alone
C. I and III together
D. II and IV together

PART B

Section I

Content questions

(20 Marks)

Answer the following questions in the OMR sheet provided to you.

41. The word *simulcast* is an example of a:

- A. acronym
- B. compound
- C. blend
- D. clipping

42. Which of the following sentences contain a transitive verb?

- i. Jack and Jill went up the hill.
- ii. They brought home the warrior dead.
- iii. Simple Simon met a pie man.

- A. i and ii
- B. ii and iii
- C. Only ii
- D. Only iii

43. The ability to communicate in a foreign language is not the aim of:
- A. Direct method
 - B. Audiolingual method
 - C. Desuggestopedia
 - D. Grammar-Translation method
44. Which of the following have contradictory approaches to language teaching:
- i Grammar-translation and direct method
 - ii Audiolingual-Natural
 - iii Audiolingual-task-based approach
- A. Only i
 - B. Only ii
 - C. i and ii
 - D. i, ii and iii
45. Which of the following were in favour of English as the federal language of India?
- i Mahatma Gandhi
 - ii Rajendra Prasad
 - iii C. Rajagoopalachari
- A. i and ii
 - B. ii and iii
 - C. Only ii
 - D. Only iii
46. The process of assigning a particular position to a language in the state is called _____
- A. standardisation
 - B. status planning
 - C. corpus planning
 - D. style shifting
47. The criterion for establishing dialects is _____.
- A. genetic relationship
 - B. the main language
 - C. mutual intelligibility
 - D. prestige

48. English is related to which of the following languages:
- A. Hungarian
 - B. Hindi
 - C. Thai
 - D. Tamil
49. Chomsky proposed the concept of _____.
- A. linguistic competence
 - B. discourse competence
 - C. communicative competence
 - D. sociolinguistic competence
50. "Register" is a language variation relative to _____.
- A. Tone
 - B. Style
 - C. Context
 - D. Tenor
51. Texts belonging to the same genre have relatively similar
- A. Social purpose
 - B. Structural pattern
 - C. Theme
 - D. All of the above.
52. For _____, knowing a language is knowing not only the rules of grammatical use but also the rules of communicative use.
- A. Piaget
 - B. Chomsky
 - C. Saussure
 - D. Hymes
53. Austin's Speech act theory establishes that _____.
- A. language is symbolic
 - B. language is performance
 - C. language is generative
 - D. language is utterance
54. Content-based syllabus emphasizes _____.
- A. function and notion.
 - B. discrete units
 - C. meaning
 - D. units of structure

55. Derrida's deconstruction _____.
- A. Explains logocentrism
 - B. Establishes logocentrism
 - C. Critiques logocentrism
 - D. Understands logocentrism
56. The socio-cultural theory of language learning was emphasized by _____.
- A. Vygotsky
 - B. Widdowson
 - C. Bloomfield
 - D. Searle
57. Needs analysis is necessary for _____.
- A. Reflective journal writing
 - B. Syllabus design
 - C. Evaluation
 - D. Portfolio assessment
58. A basic unit of sound that can differentiate meaning in a particular language is a _____.
- A. Morpheme
 - B. Syllable
 - C. Phoneme
 - D. Vowel
59. This is an example of a phonological rule.
- A. Words that end in 'ing' all rhyme.
 - B. All Japanese speakers delete the final 'l' sound in all words.
 - C. Your vocal cords vibrate when you produce voiced sounds.
 - D. A final 's' sound in a word depends on what sound immediately precedes it.
60. Which of the following is appropriate when the terms phonetics and phonology are studied?
- A. Phonetics is only concerned with speech sounds in isolation, and phonology is more focused on how sounds change and behave when in a syllable, word or sentence.
 - B. The two terms are synonymously used everywhere in linguistics.
 - C. Phonology requires a lab to study and phonetics can be studied in classrooms.
 - D. Phonology is only concerned with speech sounds in isolation, and phonetics is more focused on how sounds change and behave when in a syllable, word or sentence.

PART B
Section II
Essay Questions
(20 Marks)

Write your answer in the separate answer book provided to you

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

1. What is the difference between assessment and evaluation in language teaching?
2. Do lesson plans help promote teacher autonomy? Justify your position.
3. How can corpus be used in the language classroom?
4. Is language teaching an art or craft? Discuss.
5. How can language learning be envisaged in an inclusive classroom? Explain with examples.
6. Does language change culture? Explain.
7. Explain with concrete examples ways of teaching the LSRW skills. Specify the proficiency level of students.
8. English teaches need to go beyond using technology as a babysitter—Discuss.
9. What is the role of textbooks in the language classroom?
10. What is alternative assessment? What are the advantages and disadvantages of alternative assessment? Is it a good idea to use such assessment techniques in the English classroom?
