

**MPHIL IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS 2019**

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 1-55) in the OMR sheet and Section II of Part B in the separate answer book provided to you.

Time: 2 hours

Marks: 70

**PART A
(35 Marks)**

1. In research, anonymity of subjects and informed consent are aspects related to
 - A. Inferential statistics
 - B. Sampling techniques
 - C. Contextualizing the research topic
 - D. Research ethics

2. Which of the following is **false** in relation to piloting a research study? It...
 - A. acquires more importance in quantitative studies than in qualitative studies.
 - B. can test the research protocols.
 - C. can test the hypothesis accurately.
 - D. can analyze the feasibility of the research study.

3. A hypothesis is:
 - A. a generalization
 - B. a prediction
 - C. a conclusion
 - D. differentiation

Read the following text and answer questions 4-6.

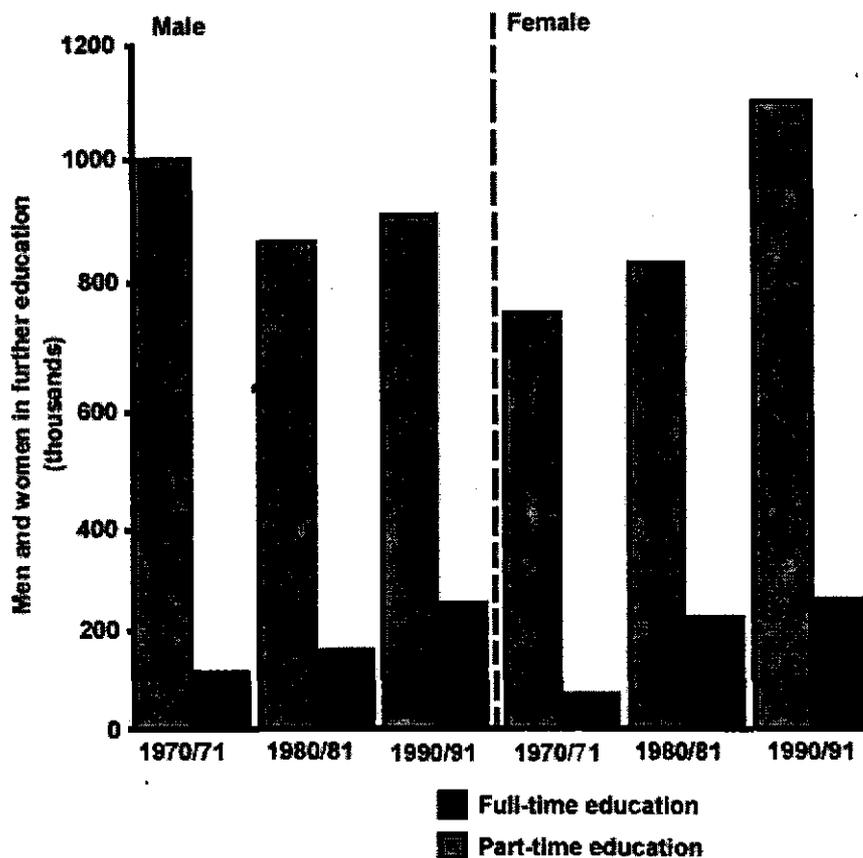
In an experiment, two equivalent classes were taken up for study. One class was given explicit grammar instruction with reference to a few structures. The other class was given no grammar lessons but a lot of language-based input keeping the same structures in mind. A test was conducted at the end and the scores were considered to find out which group fared better at using the same structures.

4. Here, the 'method of teaching' is the:
 - A. dependent variable
 - B. independent variable
 - C. moderator variable
 - D. control variable

5. This experiment will primarily be an:
- A. experimental – quantitative study
 - B. exploratory – qualitative study
 - C. experimental – qualitative study
 - D. exploratory – quantitative study
6. Here, 'equivalent classes' would mean:
- A. Equal proficiency and same interests
 - B. Equal proficiency and equal numbers
 - C. Equal numbers and same interests
 - D. Equal proficiency and different numbers
7. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Deductive research begins with a hypothesis and searches for evidence and inductive research seeks to derive principles from investigation.
 - B. Inductive research begins with a hypothesis and searches for evidence and deductive research seeks to derive principles from investigation.
 - C. Deductive research begins with a hypothesis and searches for theories and inductive research seeks to investigate theoretical principles from hypothesis.
 - D. Inductive research begins with a hypothesis and searches for theories and deductive research seeks to investigate theoretical principles from hypothesis.
8. Validity of research is ascertained by ensuring that:
- A. The instruments can be used in other similar research conditions.
 - B. The researcher investigates what she purports to investigate.
 - C. The instruments used for the research are appropriate.
 - D. The researcher investigates what she thinks can be investigated.
9. The experimental method is largely dependent on:
- A. Exploratory data
 - B. Subjective interpretations
 - C. Statistical inferences
 - D. Impressionistic evidence
10. Ethnographic research is **NOT**:
- A. contextual
 - B. collaborative
 - C. experimental
 - D. interpretive
11. Surveys and questionnaires are:
- A. Elicitation techniques
 - B. Research techniques
 - C. Scoring techniques
 - D. Analytic techniques
12. Which section of a research report compares the findings with those of other studies?
- A. Literature review
 - B. Methods
 - C. Discussion
 - D. Introduction

13. In a correlation study, what is the implication if the two variables have a positive correlation?
- A. The correlation between two variables is greater than 1.0.
 - B. The correlation between the two variables is 0.
 - C. If one variable increases, the other also increases.
 - D. If one variable decreases, the other also increases.
14. In data distribution, the difference between the highest score and the least score is the _____.
- A. range
 - B. mode
 - C. median
 - D. standard mean
15. If a replication study has yielded results similar to that of an original study, then we can say that the findings of the study _____.
- A. show that the findings of the original study are replicable.
 - B. have increased the reliability of the original findings.
 - C. explain why the original findings came about.
 - D. tell us that we can say very little about the study.
16. The main purpose of research is to _____.
- A. produce a publishable quality thesis.
 - B. get more data for analysis.
 - C. contribute to the system of knowledge in a particular field.
 - D. test a theory empirically.
17. Plagiarism does NOT refer to _____.
- A. fabrication of data.
 - B. using someone else's text without attribution.
 - C. stealing and publishing another author's ideas.
 - D. representing someone else's work as one's own.
18. When does one write an abstract of a research report?
- A. Once the introduction and the methods section are completed.
 - B. Once the findings are known.
 - C. After the literature review is written.
 - D. After the research methodology is finalised.
19. Random selection of subjects entails _____.
- A. unsystematic selection of participants in a study.
 - B. the researcher selecting a typical group of people.
 - C. selection such that each possible participant has an equal chance of being selected.
 - D. selecting a group of participants unknown to the researcher.
20. _____ is NOT an appropriate source of data for a qualitative research study.
- A. Participant observation
 - B. Keeping diaries or journals
 - C. Maintaining historical records
 - D. Obtaining experimental results

Study the chart below and answer the questions that follow (21-23):



21. Which of the following is **not** true?
- The number of female students has always been higher than that of men.
 - The number of female students has overtaken that of male students in the last period.
 - There has been a steady increase in female students across different time periods.
 - The number of students taking full-time education has always been lower than part-time students.
22. From the study we can conclude that:
- Education among men and women has steadily increased.
 - The number of men and women opting for part-time education has steadily increased.
 - The number of women opting for part-time education has steadily increased in comparison to men.
 - The percentage of increase in full-time education for men and women is the same.
23. This kind of study is typically part of:
- ethnographic study
 - case study
 - survey
 - experimental study

24. The correct way of quoting and citing according to the latest (VI) APA format is:
- A. "The point is not that the state is in retreat but that it is developing new forms of power." (Smith, 2009: 103)
 - B. The point is not that the state is in retreat but that it is developing new forms of power. (Smith, 2009, 103)
 - C. "The point is not that the state is in retreat but that it is developing new forms of power" Smith, (2009, p. 103).
 - D. "The point is not that the state is in retreat but that it is developing new forms of power" (Smith, 2009, p.103).
25. The purpose of literature review is to:
- A. improve methodology
 - B. raise research questions
 - C. contextualise findings
 - D. All of the above
26. The most important characteristics of a hypothesis are:
- (i) It should be verifiable.
 - (ii) It should state the type of data to be collected.
 - (iii) It should be operationalisable.
 - (iv) It should be possible to prove it right.
- A. (i) and (iv)
 - B. (i) and (iii)
 - C. (ii) and (iii)
 - D. (iii) and (iv)
27. A hypothesis which suggests that there will be no difference between some specified aspects, is called a
- A. Null Hypothesis
 - B. Hypothesis of Difference
 - C. Hypothesis of Point- prevalence
 - D. Hypothesis of Association
28. If a study has the following design: pre-test—intervention—post-test over a period of time, which of the following is a possible disadvantage?
- A. Maturation effect
 - B. Progressive effect
 - C. Retrospective effect
 - D. Experimental effect
29. When teachers also conduct a research study along with other researchers in their own teaching context, it is called:
- A. Case study
 - B. Action research
 - C. Exploratory study
 - D. Quantitative research

30. In which of the sections of a research paper do you get to see the maximum number of citations:

- A. Introduction
- B. Methodology
- C. Literature review
- D. Discussion

31. Which variable causes a change in the other variable?

- A. Dependent variable
- B. Independent variable
- C. Control variable
- D. Intervening variable

Read the following text and answer questions 32 to 35.

¹This study contributes to the growing literature on data-driven learning in ESL/EFL instruction, examining how advanced English learners choose to use corpus tools for error correction on their own, following classroom training. ²Controlled L2 production and survey data from U.S.-based EAP students were collected over the course of four consecutive semesters and then analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. ³The research examined how learners approach the correction of different type of errors using corpus tools and which types of errors could be more successfully corrected with these tools. ⁴The results of a Chi Square Test indicated that participants' success at error correction depended on the type of error being addressed ($p < .001$). ⁵While local lexicogrammatical errors were chosen by learners to be corrected in over half of all participant revisions, these corrections were inappropriate more often than corrections of register errors. ⁶Survey data and qualitative analysis of errors further revealed that participants often struggle with identifying the context of the concordance lines and sorting through multiple lines to identify patterns. ⁷The paper concludes with a discussion of implications and pedagogical recommendations.

(Source: 'How Useful are Corpus Tools for Error Correction?'
Natalia Dolgove and Charles Mueller, 2019)

32. The text above is a...

- A. conference abstract
- B. dissertation abstract
- C. journal paper abstract
- D. project summary

33. Which sentence/s refer to the significance of the study in the text above?

- A. Sentence 3
- B. Sentence 1
- C. Sentence 2
- D. Sentences 4, 5 and 6

34. Which sentence/s relate to findings of the study in the text above?

- A. Sentence 4
- B. Sentence 5
- C. Sentences 3, 4 and 5
- D. Sentences 4, 5 and 6

35. Which sentence(s) describe the method employed in the study?
- A. Sentences 2 and 3
 - B. Sentences 4 and 5
 - C. Sentence 7
 - D. Sentence 2

PART-B
Section-I
(20 marks)

36. The bare meaning of a sentence is called _____.
- A. predicate
 - B. proposition
 - C. proposal
 - D. utterance
37. Any assessment of _____ will involve language, and any assessment of language that is useful for making inferences about a test taker's ability to use language in a _____ outside the test itself will involve some content or topical knowledge.
- A. content, form
 - B. proficiency, context
 - C. content, context
 - D. writing, format
38. _____ refers to the general process of monitoring or keeping track of learners' progress.
- A. Assessment
 - B. Measurement
 - C. Evaluation
 - D. Test
39. Michael West's word list is called the
- A. General Service list
 - B. Basic word list
 - C. Free 500 word list
 - D. SWADESH word list
40. Generally, the Notional-Functional syllabus is classified as a:
- A. Product- based syllabus
 - B. Process- based syllabus
 - C. Both Product and Process based syllabus
 - D. Neither Product nor Process based.

41. Critical Discourse analysis can be described as a/an:
- Structural approach
 - Interaction-oriented approach
 - Language-centered approach
 - Interdisciplinary approach
42. Chomsky's theory is primarily focused on:
- Generative language learning
 - Generative language teaching
 - Generative nature of language
 - Generative nature of first language learning
43. Choose the correct bracketing for the sentence:
- [[He had the appearance of one who has searched] [for the leak in life's gas-pipe with a lighted candle.]]
 - [[He] [had the appearance of one who has searched for the leak in life's gas-pipe with a lighted candle.]]
 - [[He had the appearance] [of one who has searched] [for the leak in life's gas-pipe with a lighted candle.]]
 - [[He had the appearance of one who has searched for the leak in life's gas-pipe] [with a lighted candle.]]
44. When two dialects of the same language are used in different contexts within a speech community; it is referred to as:
- Bilingualism
 - Heteroglossia
 - Diglossia
 - Multilingualism
45. Which of the following is also referred to as The "Magna Carta" of Indian Education:
- Radhakrishnan Commission Report
 - Report of the Hunter Commission
 - Kothari Commission
 - Wood's Despatch
46. Which set among the following consists of [+approximant] sounds:
- /e, w, l/
 - /m, j, k/
 - /r, n, f/
 - /i, au, v/
47. The compound *director-producer* is an example of a/an _____ compound:
- Endocentric
 - Exocentric
 - Copulative
 - Appositional

48. In the following conversation which maxim is violated?

Jake: The weather is very hot.

Julian: We went on a holiday to Goa last week.

- A. Quantity
- B. Quality
- C. Relation
- D. Manner

49. Raja Ram Mohun Roy objected to the establishment of:

- A. Hindu College
- B. Sanskrit College, Calcutta
- C. Madarasa, Calcutta
- D. Sanskrit College, Poona

50. When changes in language are established by studying different generations at one point in time, it is called:

- A. Real-time study
- B. Diachronic study
- C. Apparent-time study
- D. Matched-guise study

51. What is the possible reason for the following common error that learners make when using English?

When I was *in abroad* for my Ph.D study, I took a course on academic writing.

- A. Viewing the word *abroad* as a noun
- B. Viewing the word *abroad* as an adverb
- C. Viewing the word *abroad* as an adjective
- D. Viewing the word *abroad* as a verb

52. In the context of needs analysis, 'necessities' point to _____ while 'wants' indicate _____

- A. objective needs --- subjective needs
- B. subjective needs --- objective needs
- C. present needs --- desired needs
- D. desired needs --- present needs

53. Pre-sequenced and preselected language forms are **not** used in:

- A. Language-centered methods
- B. Learning-centered methods
- C. Learner-centered methods
- D. Teacher-centred methods

54. Critical pedagogy _____ the banking system of education.

- A. endorses
- B. rejects
- C. acknowledges
- D. develops

55. According to Canagarajah, language learning in the periphery involves both Accommodation and _____.

- A. Compliance
- B. Assimilation
- C. Resistance
- D. Adaptation

Section –II

(15 marks)

Write your answer in the separate answer book provided to you.

Write an essay on any one of the following.

1. Morpho-phonology or morpho-syntax? Which discipline is closer to facts of languages?
2. Are standardized tests useful and relevant in the context of World Englishes?
3. Is English education in India deliberately constructed or merely a product of history? Justify your answer.
4. What would be the advantages and disadvantages of using Technology in Language Assessment?
5. Do you agree with the view that bilingual education has always been and continues to be an important way of teaching English in India? Elaborate.
6. "Language teaching in the first and second language contexts cannot be compared." Give your views on this statement.
7. "Multiple endonormative influences make it difficult to establish a standard for Indian English." Give your views on this statement.
8. Task-based approach to language teaching can be useful in both language-centred and learning-centred curriculum. Do you agree? Justify your answer.
9. Do you agree that the history of ELT in India is an instance of creating hegemony? Elaborate.
10. Use of English in Indian media today points towards language as a synchronically dynamic entity. Do you agree? Justify.

*****END OF PAPER*****

M-phil. English Language Studies

PART-A

PART B

SECTION I

1. D	21.A		
2. C	22.C		
3. B	23.C		
4. B	24.D	36.B	45.D
5. A	25.D	37.C	46.A
6. B	26.B	38.A	47.D
7. A	27.A	39.A	48.C
8. B	28.A	40.A	49.B
9. C	29.B	41.D	50.B
10.C	30.C	42.C	51.A
11.A	31.B	43.B	52.A
12.C	32.C	44.C	53.B
13.C	33.B		54.B
14.A	34.D		55.C
15.B	35.D		
16.C			
17.A			
18.A			
19.C			
20.D			