

Hall Ticket Number _____

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2020

(Ph.D. Admissions - January 2021 Session)

PhD English Language Studies

Time: 2 hours

Maximum marks: 70

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are 13 pages and two parts to this question paper-- Part A and Part B.
 - Part B is divided into two sections.
 - Part A and Section I of Part B (questions 1-55) should be answered in the OMR sheet.
 - Section II of Part B should be answered in the separate answer booklet provided.
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PART A

RESEARCH METHODS

(35 marks)

Answer the following questions in the OMR sheet

1. Which of the following is independent of a research article?

- A. Introduction
- B. Methods
- C. Abstract
- D. Results and discussion

2. The Introduction to a research paper is organized in terms of _____

- A. Specific to general
- B. General to specific
- C. Compare and contrast
- D. Condition and consequence

3. Which of the sections of a research article does the following textual segment relate to?

Drawing on data from a focus group and follow-up email interviews with pre-service language teachers, this study shows that the participants had a limited understanding of CT, and lacked preparation and support in their programmes regarding how to implement CT-oriented teaching practices (Yuan & Stapleton, 2019:40).

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

4. Which section of the research report does not have scope for argumentation?

- A. Literature review
- B. Methods
- C. Results
- D. Discussion

5. Research writing tends to be dense, complex and abstract because _____

- A. the members of such communities deliberately make it that way to keep away the nonspecialists.
- B. contextual factors such as the specialist nature of the topic, and the mode chosen for communication creating a particular social identity for the interactants are relevant.
- C. more complex sentences and lexical resources are deployed to display one's scholarship and command of language.
- D. passive sentence construction and impersonal language use make it sound more objective and unbiased.

6. Which of the following is NOT the function of citation?

- A. to flaunt one's scholarship to the reader
- B. to strengthen one's research claims.
- C. to avoid plagiarism
- D. to give credit to the source text.

7. Which paradigm does the following description reflect?

A fisherman standing on a river bank describes (without getting his/her feet wet) the social properties of a species of fish by observing the general tendency of their group behaviour as they swim around.

(Taylor, P.C., & Medina, M.N.D. 2013:2).

- A. Critical paradigm
- B. Interpretive paradigm
- C. Positivist paradigm
- D. Post-positivist paradigm

8. Which software is used in qualitative data analysis?

- A. SPSS
- B. R
- C. MAXQDA
- D. MATLAB

9. Which of the following is NOT a strategy for using other people's ideas in research?

- A. Quoting
- B. Interpreting
- C. Paraphrasing
- D. Summarizing

10. Which of the following is not a journal in English language studies/teaching?

- A. World Englishes
- B. Journal of English for Academic Purposes
- C. TESOL Quarterly
- D. English Historical Review

11. Annotated bibliographies are usually written by _____

- i. experts in the field on a topic under discussion in a book or a journal.
- ii. research scholars as part of coursework assignments.
- iii. authors as a list of sources cited in research.
- iv. scholars as in-text citation in a research report.

- A. (i) and (iv)
- B. (iii) and (iv)
- C. (i) and (ii)
- D. (ii) and (iv)

12. Which of the following information is not seen on a Title page of a research report?

- i. Keywords
 - ii. Name of the author
 - iii. Date of submission
 - iv. Acknowledgements
- A. (i) and (iv)
 - B. (iii) and (iv)
 - C. (ii) and (iii)
 - D. (ii) and (iv)

13. Which of the following is true about the reference section of a research report?

- A. Key references of the citations are listed in the reference section.
- B. All the citations in the report are listed in the reference section.
- C. There are no strict guidelines about which citations are to be included in the reference section.
- D. The author can decide on the citations to be included in the reference section.

14. In research, Literature Review is done in order to _____

- A. identify unexplored areas of research.
- B. understand the methodological problems in the previous research.
- C. know the factors that constrain the applicability of findings of the previous studies.
- D. All of the above

15. The main parts of a dissertation are _____

- A. Research plan, research data, Data analysis, final remarks, and references
- B. Introduction, Data collection, Data analysis, conclusions and recommendations
- C. Introduction, Literature review, research methods, results, discussion and conclusions
- D. Abstract, Literature review, Data collection, conclusions and bibliography

16. Systematic reviews are done _____

- A. by a team of reviewers rather than a single reviewer.
- B. in an attempt to reduce bias by ensuring that a number of principles and procedures are followed from its conception to publication.
- C. to bring together all research evidence on an emerging phenomenon.
- D. all of the above.

17. Which of the following is an important aspect of argumentation?

- A. Position statement
- B. Definition
- C. Problem-solution pattern
- D. Description

18. In a research study, three separate groups of six poorly performing students from three different schools were interviewed by the researcher. The perceived causes of their poor performance are discussed. The researcher is using _____ method of data collection.

- A. experiment
- B. participant observation
- C. focus group
- D. structured interviews

19. In a research hypothesis, the concepts under study are stated as _____.

- A. ideas
- B. populations
- C. variables
- D. indices

20. A relatively inexpensive and suitable method to study a larger group of people is _____.

- A. interview
- B. survey
- C. experiment
- D. observation

21. Which of the following is true about auto ethnography?

- A. It seeks to describe and systematically analyse personal experience in order to understand cultural experience.
- B. It is a quantitative approach that uses ethnographic methods to understand self and its connection to others.
- C. It is a genre of writing that puts the self of the researcher within a cognitive context.
- D. All of the above

22. In research, reliability is equivalent to _____.

- A. validity
- B. generalizability
- C. quantifiability
- D. consistency

23. An operational definition is one that _____.

- A. defines the concepts in terms of empirical measures
- B. defines a concept in an abstract and theoretical way
- C. bears no relation to the underlying concept
- D. refers to how concepts will be used in a given study.

24. In which section of the research report does the claim of the study develop as argument?

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

25. In a longitudinal study, _____ can prove a threat to the internal validity.

- i. testing effects
- ii. IQ of the participants
- iii. Maturation effects

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iii)
- C. Only (i)
- D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

Answer Questions 26 and 27 on the basis of the data given below.

The table below is to be filled by teachers teaching English to disadvantaged students in difficult circumstances

	In the classroom	In natural environment
Factors that, according to teachers, facilitate language acquisition		
Factors that, according to teachers, inhibit language acquisition		

26. This research will primarily adopt _____ method(s).

- i. Experimental
 - ii. Exploratory
 - iii. Case study
 - iv. Introspective
- A. (i) and (iv)
 B. Only (ii)
 C. (ii) and (iii)
 D. Only (iii)

27. Which of the following cannot be used to collect data for this research?

- A. Using questionnaires
 B. Maintaining researcher's journal
 C. Doing a pilot study
 D. Classroom observation

Study the following description and answer questions 28 and 29.

It is "a longitudinal approach (which) typically involves observing the development of linguistic performance, usually spontaneous speech of one subject, when the speech data are collected at specific intervals over a span of time". (Larsen-Freeman and Long, 1991)

28. This is a description of:

- A. Case study method
 B. Ethnographic method
 C. Action research
 D. Historical method

29. The nature of this research will be:

- A. Particularistic, imaginative and holistic.
 B. Particularistic, descriptive and holistic.
 C. Generalistic, descriptive and totalistic
 D. Generalistic, imaginative and totalistic.

30. The item that changes as a result of another that is responsible for the change is called the _____ variable.

- A. dependent
- B. independent
- C. extraneous
- D. intervening

31. Details of income gathered as 'above average', 'average' or 'below average' would be considered to fall under which of the following measurement scales?

- A. nominal
- B. ordinal
- C. interval
- D. ratio

32. A hypothesis that states that the females in a learner group will perform better than males under a new teaching method is considered to be a _____.

- A. null hypothesis
- B. hypothesis of difference
- C. hypothesis of point-prevalence
- D. hypothesis of association

33. Which of the following constitute/provide primary data?

- (i) interviews
- (ii) personal records
- (iii) participant observation
- (iv) earlier research

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (ii) and (iv)
- D. (i) and (iii)

34. Standard deviation establishes the deviation from _____.

- A. mean
- B. median
- C. mode
- D. range

35. Which of the following are instances of probability sampling?

- (i) simple random sampling
 - (ii) cluster sampling
 - (iii) quota sampling
 - (iv) snowball sampling
- A. (i) and (ii)
 B. (i) and (iii)
 C. (ii) and (iii)
 D. (ii) and (iv)

**Part B
 Section I
 Content Questions**

(20 marks)

Answer the following in the OMR sheet

36. The deep structure and surface structure of language is examined in:

- A. Structural grammar
- B. Transformational grammar
- C. Competence grammar
- D. Performance grammar.

37. "How to teach English to Foreigners" is a series of lectures given between 1917-1918 by:

- A. H.H. Stern.
- B. Henry Sweet.
- C. Harold Palmer.
- D. Dell Hymes.

38. According to Edward Anthony, "Approach" refers to:

- A. Theories about language and language teaching.
- B. Theories about teaching techniques.
- C. Theories about syllabus designing.
- D. Theories about needs analysis.

39. Task-based learning believes that learning a language is:

- A. learning meaning
- B. learning tasks
- C. learning structures
- D. Learning grammar.

40. The 'Silent method' of language learning is:

- A. teacher centered
- B. learner centered
- C. both teacher and learner centered
- D. neither teacher nor learner centred.

41. Teacher use _____ testing to plan the contents of a teaching programme.

- A. formative
- B. summative
- C. benchmark
- D. diagnostic

42. The "Speech act" theory was given by _____.

- A. Searle
- B. Wilkins
- C. Widdowson
- D. Saussure

43. _____ is a technique used to make an utterance stand out from the surrounding linguistic context.

- A. Cataphora
- B. Anaphora
- C. Foregrounding
- D. Shadowing

44. 'Operant' conditioning theory was proposed by _____.

- A. B.F. Skinner
- B. Chomsky
- C. Pavlov
- D. Thorndike

45. _____ believed that every word we speak is part of a language game, determined by the 'rules' of the game being played.

- A. Halliday
- B. Prabhu
- C. Widdowson
- D. Wittgenstein

46. *Her dress is a sort of yellow.*

The above sentence is an example of

- A. Hedging
- B. Implicature
- C. Schema
- D. Scripts

47. Back-channeling is associated with which of the following skills.

- A. Listening
- B. Speaking
- C. Reading
- D. Writing

48. In the context of language skills, which of the following statements are true of 'sub-skills'?

- i. They are hypothetical in nature.
- ii. They refer to what the learners actually do.
- iii. There is overlap between sub-skills of the different language skills.
- iv. They are always connected to the gestalt of understanding.
 - A. i, ii and iii only
 - B. ii and iii only
 - C. i, iii and iv only
 - D. ii and iv only

49. While connecting simple sentences, the tendency to add on by using coordinate conjunctions and sometimes no conjunction at all is called

- A. Parataxis
- B. Ellipsis
- C. Asyndeton
- D. Anaphora

50. Match the following words with their respective word formation processes.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>textbook</i> | i. Clipping |
| b. <i>simulcast</i> | ii. Backformation |
| c. <i>fax</i> | iii. Compounding |
| d. <i>liaise</i> | iv. Blending |

- A. a-iii; b-iv; c-i; d-ii
- B. a-i; b-ii; c-iii; d-iv
- C. a-ii; b-i; c-iv; d-iii
- D. a-iv; b-iii; c-i; d-ii

51. Which of the following is **not** an empirically validated reading comprehension strategy?

- A. Monitoring
- B. Summarization
- C. Previewing
- D. Rehearsing

52. Bloomfield's *Introduction to the Study of Language* was an attempt to establish Linguistics as a _____ of language.

- A. philosophy
- B. history
- C. science
- D. description.

53. Translanguaging is used as a tool to maximize _____.

- A. communicative potential
- B. language accuracy
- C. generative rule formation
- D. native like fluency.

54. Intertextuality is a concept central to the _____ theory of language.

- A. Post- structural
- B. Post- modern
- C. Modern
- D. Structural.

55. The concerns of Language Ecology pertain to:

- i. Language policy
- ii. Language Planning

The right answer here is:

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

Part B:
SECTION II
ESSAY QUESTIONS
(15 marks)

Write your answer in the separate answer booklet provided.

Write an essay on **any one** of the following, giving suitable examples wherever necessary.

1. How is Sign Language different from other natural languages?
2. Elaborate on the classroom and pedagogic adaptations that are necessary in an inclusive English language classroom at the higher education level. Give examples.
3. What are reading comprehension strategies? Elaborate on the importance of any three.
4. How does 'medium' impact language use? Explain with examples.
5. Write a note on the politics of English as a Global language.

Key → Ph.D

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