

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION-2026
Ph.D (COMPARATIVE LITERATURE)

Time: 2 Hours
Max. Marks: 70

Hall Ticket No:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Hall Ticket number in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also, write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.
2. The question paper consists of seventy (70) objective questions in two parts (A and B) for a total of 70 (35+35) marks.
3. There is NO NEGATIVE marking.
4. Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
5. Hand over the OMR answer sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination.
6. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself/ space provided at the end of the booklet.

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Part A

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 1 to 5

The various ethical standards outlined apply to all projects. For some researchers, however, they are not separate issues, but are manifestations of a scientific methodology that is its the problem. In the positivist tradition, the researcher is an independent expert who studies a topic scientifically, analyses the results and perhaps makes recommendations to implementers. Some find ethical problems with this. The key difficulty is that research 'subjects' often see no benefits from their contribution. Perhaps the researcher communicates only with the scientific community or high-level decision makers, or communicates poorly with the subjects, or the subjects do not understand the role of research or some combination of these difficulties.

In many minority communities and in many developing countries, this concern has resonance. Some people feel exploited by research, which they can think is a tool of their oppression, and they will cooperate only if they see a direct benefit. This is a valid position for many individuals and communities to take. One consequence is the proposition that researchers should stop thinking about subjects and should start thinking about participants. In this view, research should be a process of reciprocal social action in which researchers and participants are on an equal footing in participatory research. Participatory research openly recognises that research is a political process, the researcher's own constructs or ways of thinking affect their behaviour, and that this behaviour is not an entitlement from independent scientific rules that override other considerations.

(Source: Basic Research Methods by Gerard Guthrie)

1. Research subjects consider their participation as unprofitable

- A. Because researcher is in touch with only apex body
- B. Because of researcher's indifferent attitude
- C. Subjects fail to understand the role of research
- D. None of the above

2. The parameter commonly adopted in all researches is...

- A. Anti-plagiarism
- B. Ethicality
- C. Scientific idea
- D. None of the above

3. Strictly distinguish between subjects and participants

- A. Subjects are active recipients while participants are passive
- B. Subjects are passive while participants play an active role
- C. No difference is discernible between both of them in research
- D. None of the above

4. What is it that adversely affects participatory research?
- A. Researcher's reciprocity with others
 - B. Researcher's poor communication
 - C. Researcher's independent thinking
 - D. All of the above
5. What do you mean by 'subject' in research?
- A. Any source for research contribution
 - B. Only an individual or entity
 - C. Inanimate object-chemical compound
 - D. All of the above
6. Good 'research ethics' means...
- A. Not disclosing the holdings of shares/stocks in a company that sponsors your research.
 - B. Assigning a particular research problem to one Ph.D./research student only.
 - C. Discussing with your colleagues' confidential data from a research paper that you are reviewing for an academic journal.
 - D. Submitting the same research manuscript for publishing in more than one journal.
7. What is the main difference between scientific and main research?
- A. Normative research implies conclusion while scientific enquiry draws conclusion
 - B. Normative research draws conclusion while scientific enquiry implies conclusion
 - C. Only normative research draws conclusion while scientific research does not
 - D. None of the above
8. If the statement 'all students are intelligent' is true, which of the following statements are false?
- (i) No students are intelligent.
 - (ii) Some students are intelligent.
 - (iii) Some students are not intelligent.
- A. (i) and (ii)
 - B. (i) and (iii)
 - C. (ii) and (iii)
 - D. (i) only
9. Exploratory is associated with:
- A. Quantitative Research
 - B. Applied Research
 - C. Qualitative Research
 - D. Comparative research
10. "Research is a systematic and objective attempt to study a problem for the purpose of deriving general principle"- Who made the above statement?
- A. Robert Burns
 - B. Theodorson and Theodorson

- C. Kerlinger
- D. None of the above

11. What will be the next term in the following? DCXW, FEVU, HGTS,

- A. AKPO
- B. ABYZ
- C. JIRQ
- D. LMRS

12. Hypothesis is an important tool of scientific enquiry because...

- A. It prominently figures in research proposal
- B. It gives an idea of how to do research
- C. It cannot be measured in concrete terms
- D. None of the above

13. Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are standing in a circle. B is between F and C, A is between E and D, F is to the left of D. Who is between A and F?

- A. B
- B. C
- C. D
- D. E

14. If the universe is infinitive or hypothetical, to collect data, which technic will be a possible method for use?

- A. Experimental Method
- B. Statistical Method
- C. Sampling Method
- D. All of the above

15. Which one of the following is the oldest Archival source of data in India?

- A. National Sample Surveys
- B. Agricultural Statistics
- C. Vital Statistics
- D. Census

16. Participant observation is associated with:

- A. Quantitative research
- B. Qualitative Research
- C. Social Research
- D. None of the above

17. 'Instrumental Positivism' is synonymous with:

- A. Experimental Method
- B. Survey Method
- C. Statistical Method
- D. Quantitative Method

18. Hypothesis is an assumptive statement which is described as:
A. False and invalid
B. Right and valid
C. Neither right nor wrong
D. None of the above
19. The role of a variable in research:
A. To ensure data collection from various sources
B. To sketch research patterns for a specific object
C. To make relationships for cause and effect
D. None of the above
20. Determine the relationship between the pair of words ALWAYS: NEVER and then select from the following pair of words which have a similar relationship:
A. Often: rarely
B. Frequently: occasionally
C. Constantly: frequently
D. Intermittently: casually
21. Paakudu Rallu" is a Telugu novel written by--
A. C.Narayana Reddy
B. Kolakaluri Enoch
C. Ravuri Bharadwaja
D. Kaloji Narayana Rao
22. A nine-stanza poem is called _____
A. Ratnavali
B. Taravali
C. Brundavali
D. Bhogavali
23. There are five books A, B, C, D and E placed on a table. If A is placed below E, C is placed above D, B is placed below A and D is placed above E, then which of the following books touches the surface of the table?
A. C
B. B
C. A
D. E
24. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called
A. Deductive Reasoning
B. Inductive Reasoning
C. Abnormal Reasoning
D. Transcendental Reasoning

25. A research design means-

- A. Your own style of presenting research findings
- B. A Framework for data collection and analysis at every stage
- C. Conducting research that is not grounded in theory
- D. Use of qualitative and quantitative research method

26. "Woman must write herself: must write about women and bring women to writing, from which they have been driven away as violently as from their bodies," wrote Helene Cixous as she conceptualised _____

- A. Phallogocentrism
- B. Chora
- C. Performativity
- D. Ecriture feminine

27. Consider the following assertion (A) and reason (R) and select the most appropriate answer.

Assertion (AJ): No man is perfect

Reason (RJ): Some men are not perfect

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not provide sufficient reason for (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) provides sufficient reason for (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false but (R) is true

28. Choose the correct bibliography citation among the following, according to MLA format ninth edition.

- A. Urvashi Butalia. The Other Side of Silence. Haryana: Penguin Books, 1998.
- B. Butalia, Urvashi. The Other Side of Silence. Penguin Books, 1998.
- C. The Other Side of Silence. 1998. Urvashi Butalia. Penguin Books.
- D. The Other Side of Silence. Butalia, Urvashi. 1998. Haryana: Penguin Books.

29. From the following list of statements, identify the set which has negative implications for 'research ethics':

- (i) A researcher critically looks at the findings of another research
- (ii) Related studies are cited without proper references
- (iii) Research findings are made the basis for policy making
- (iv) A research study is replicated to verify evidence from others' research

Choose the correct set:

- A. (ii) and (iii)
- B. (ii) and (iv)
- C. (ii)
- D. None of the above

30. Organize the following in the correct order:

- I. Organize and review the work
- II. Evaluate the resources and material
- III. Focus and refine the topic
- IV. Gather the required material

V. Choose appropriate research tools:

VI. Finnculate the question and get background information

A. VI, III, V, IV, II, I

B. VI, III, IV, V, II, I

C. VI, III, V, IV, I, II

D. III, VI, IV, V, II, I

31. -----is a qualitative research method that uses personal experiences for the purpose of interpreting social, political and cultural texts.

A. Participant observation

B. Auto ethnography

C. Ethnography

D. Interview

32. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?

I. To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge.

II. To discover new things.

III. To write a critique on the earlier writings.

IV. To systematically examine and critically analyse the investigations/ sources with objectivity.

A. V, II and I

B. I, II and III

C. I and III

D. II, III and IV

33. In a certain code language:

134' means 'good and tasty'

478' means 'see good pictures' and

729' means 'pictures are faint'

Which of the following digits stands for 'see'?

A. 9

B. 2

C. 1

D. 8

34. P5QR, P4QS, P3QT, _, PIQV.

A. PQW

B. PQ3U

C. PQV2

D. P2QU

35. Match the poets with the language they wrote in:

a. Varkaris

b. Veershaivas

c. Alvars

d. Gaudiya Vaishnavas

i) Kannada

ii) Tamil

iii) Marathi

iv) Bengali

Codes:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A.	iii	i	ii	iv
B.	ii	i	iii	iv
C.	iii	ii	i	v
D.	iv	iii	ii	i

Part B

Read the following passage and choose the most appropriate answers as indicated in the passage. (Questions: 36 to 40)

Translation of a literary text demands close reading, the degree of which is more intense than the close reading done for any other literary purpose except perhaps for textual emendation. Reading for the purpose of one's own understanding is the lowest level of reading; it may be regarded as hermetic reading, to the extent that there is no obligation for this understanding to escape the under stander. Reading for the purpose of exegesis occupies the middle level, in as much as the exegete has to communicate his understanding and thereby give evidence of his having read the text closely. But he has the freedom to express his understanding in whatever manner that suits him, and quite often in the same language in which the original text was composed. Reading for translation may be placed at the highest level because not only must the translator interpret the text reasonably, he must also restructure his interpretation in *another language* while striving to approximate the original structure. He cannot subtract from the original, and he adds only at great peril. He can only state – rather re-state in another language and he certainly cannot explain his own statement intermittently, as an exegete can and often does. Therefore, the translator's reading has to be of the highest order. Because of this, the process of translation can be a most useful method of training the reader of literary texts. A literary text habitually uses words the total effect of which is greater than the sum of what the words may individually add up to. Discovery of this totality is a real joy that literature has to offer, and translation is one of these modes of discovery.

(Source: Sujit Mukherjee's *Translation as Discovery*)

36. An exegetic reading of a text demands that –
- The text is closely read for one's own understanding without any other purpose.
 - The text is closely read so that the text is not misunderstood.
 - The text is read closely and be communicated in another language.
 - The text is closely read and the communication of the reader's understanding points to the reader's engagement with the text.
37. Translation as a method requires the reading of a text –
- That cannot be based on interpretation
 - That should focus on interpretation and the form of the text
 - That needs to explain the text
 - That needs absolute loyalty to its original structure

38. Reading for one's own understanding –

- A. Need not serve any other outside purpose other than reader's understanding.
- B. The meaning and understanding can remain within the reader.
- C. The reader is not obliged to explain the text to anyone.
- D. All the above.

39. A translator –

- A. Can subtract, add, explain and state the original in another language.
- B. Can add, cannot subtract, can explain and re-state the original in another language.
- C. Can subtract, can add with caution, can re-state the original in another language.
- D. Can add with caution, can subtract, can re-state, and can explain the original in another language.

40. Translation can be best –

- A. When the total effect of a text is translated rather than the meaning of the text in parts.
- B. When each and every part of the text is translated into its equivalent.
- C. When the translator remains faithful to the content and form of the original.
- D. When the translator restructures both content and form of the original.

41. "Death of Comparative literature as we know it and called for a new Comparative Literature" This statement is attributed to:

- A. Amiya Dev
- B. Gayatri Spivak
- C. Ganesh Devi
- D. Buddhadev Bose

42. Which is the correct order of the following jumbled sentence?

She/a problem/our/with/cook/is not/have/consistent/because /we

- A. We have our cook problem with because she is not consistent
- B. She is with cook problem not consistent we have not because
- C. We have a problem with our cook because she is not consistent.
- D. Consistent we have problem with our cook because she is not

43. Arrange the words below in a meaningful sequence:

Presentation 2. Recommendation 3. Arrival 4. Discussion 5. Introduction

- A. 3,5,1,4,2
- B. 3,5,4,1,2
- C. 5,3,1,2,4.
- D. 3,5,4,2,1

44. One of the ways in which the Tamil language movement attempted to 'purify' Tamil language was to:

- A. Ban all translations from other languages.
- B. Remove aspirated consonants from its alphabet list.
- C. Attempt to reduce differences between the formal and conversational Tamil.
- D. Promote conversational Tamil and do away with formal Tamil.

45. Defamiliarization is a concept primarily associated with:
A. Vladimir Propp,
B. Roman Jakobson
C. Viktor Shkloysky
D. Yuri Tynyanov
46. Which of the following rights was considered the "Heart and Soul" of the Indian Constitution by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?
A. Freedom of Speech
B. Right to Equality
C. Right to Freedom of Religion
D. Right to Constitutional Remedies
47. What is the fundamental element or soul of poetry?
A. Vaachya
B. Maadhurya
C. Dhwani
D. Rasa
48. "He does not know English literature who only English literature knows" is the statement credited to:
A. George Bernard Shaw
B. H.G. Wells
C. Rudyard Kipling
D. Henry James
49. Kesava Reddy's '*He Conquered the Jungle*' the Telugu novella deals with:
A. Dalit context
B. Tribal life
C. Downtrodden problem
D. None of the above
50. Which number comes next in the series: 70, 15, 60, 20, 50, ___?
A. 20
B. 25
C. 30
D. 40
51. Relationship between Indian commonality and differences as the prime site of comparative literature in India" is credited to:
A. Sisir Kumar Das
B. Amiya Dev
C. Rabindranath Tagore
D. Indranath Chaudhuri
52. Who is the father of 'Comparative Literature'?"
A. Mathew Arnold
B. Georg Brandes
C. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
D. Jean Jacques Ampère

53. Which of the following books is not by Sharankumar Limbale?

- A. Sanatan
- B. Bahujan
- C. The Last Brahmin
- D. The Outcaste

54. Habba Khatoon wrote poetry in –

- A. Urdu
- B. Kashmiri
- C. Bengali
- D. Kannada

55. The editor of *The Oxford Anthology of Writings from North-East India* is

- A. Tilottoma Misra
- B. Tamsula Ao
- C. Jobeth Ann Warjri
- D. Robin S. Ngangom

56. “The news hit me like a ton of bricks” - trace the figure of speech of this sentence.

- A. Metonymy
- B. Metaphor
- C. Simile
- D. Personification

57. The term ‘vakrokti siddhanta’ is credited to:

- A. Anandavardhan
- B. Kuntaka
- C. Acharya Bharat
- D. Abhinavagupta

58. Which one of the following authors did not write in Telugu?

- A. Gurram Joshua.
- B. Kolakaluri Enoch
- C. Aravinda Malagatti
- D. Volga

59. Nagoya Protocol is related to:

- A. Climate change
- B. Ozone depletion
- C. Hazardous waste
- D. Biodiversity

60. Lokayata school of philosophy believes in

- A. The existence of omnipotent
- B. The Theory of karma
- C. Paramabrahma
- D. None of the above

61. How many schools of thought are India poetics associated with?
- A. Nine
 - B. Five
 - C. Six
 - D. Four
62. Vishwanath Kaviraja of 14th century used the term 'saahitya' particularly for which of the following genres?
- A. Fiction
 - B. Poetry
 - C. Drama
 - D. Biography
63. Which community people celebrate 'Tusu', the festival of harvest in the Purulia district of West Bengal?
- A. Some Hindu communities
 - B. The rural agrarian Kurmi communities
 - C. Only tribal communities
 - D. All of the above
64. The comparatist considers Comparative Literature as:
- A. a cosmopolitan subject
 - B. a method of investigation
 - C. a multi literary subject
 - D. None of the above
65. What does *terra firma* mean in Comparative Literature?
- A. a mutual literary study
 - B. an interdisciplinary study
 - C. a solid ground for study
 - D. a global study
66. Rene Wellek, an American Literary Critic, is the author of
- A. Comparative literature in an Age of Globalization
 - B. Comparative Literature: A Critical Introduction
 - C. The Name and Nature of Comparative Literature
 - D. None of the above
67. Who is the author of "*What is World Literature*"
- A. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
 - B. Casanova Pascale
 - C. Susan Bassnett
 - D. David Damrosch
68. Kalidasa, a greatest Indian poet and dramatist, belongs to:
- A. Vedic period
 - B. Classical period
 - C. Gupta period
 - D. Epic period

69. Kuppalli Venkatappa Puttappa, a Kanna poet, is not the author of

- A. Sri Ramayana Darshanam
- B. Chitrangada
- C. Balidaana
- D. Seematheeta Kannada Sahithya Charitre

70. Which among the following is the first Telugu novel?

- A. Veyi Padagalu (Thousand Hoods)
- B. Asamarthuni Jeeva Yatra (The Life of a Simpleton)
- C. Rajasekhara Charitramu (History of Rajasehkara)
- D. None of the above

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - June 2026

School/Department/Centre: Centre for Comparative Literature
Course/Subject: Ph.D

Revised KEY

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
1	C ✓	26	D ✓	51	B ✓
2	B ✓	27	A ✓	52	B ✓
3	B ✓	28	B ✓	53	C ✓
4	C ✓	29	C ✓	54	B ✓
5	D ✓	30	A ✓	55	A ✓
6	B ✓	31	B ✓	56	C ✓
7	A ✓	32	A ✓	57	B ✓
8	A ✓	33	D ✓	58	C ✓
9	C ✓	34	D ✓	59	D ✓
10	B ✓	35	A ✓	60	D ✓
11	C ✓	36	D ✓	61	C ✓
12	B ✓	37	B ✓	62	B ✓
13	C ✓	38	D ✓	63	D ✓
14	C ✓	39	C ✓	64	B ✓
15	D ✓	40	A ✓	65	C ✓
16	B ✓	41	B ✓	66	C ✓
17	D ✓	42	C ✓	67	D ✓
18	C ✓	43	A ✓	68	C ✓
19	C ✓	44	B ✓	69	D ✓
20	A ✓	45	C ✓	70	C ✓
21	C ✓	46	D ✓	-	-
22	A ✓	47	C ✓	-	-
23	B ✓	48	C ✓	-	-
24	B ✓	49	B ✓	-	-
25	B ✓	50	B ✓	-	-

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