

Hall Ticket Number \_\_\_\_\_

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2018**

**PhD English language studies**

**Time: 2hrs**

**Maximum marks: 80**

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**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.

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**Part A**

**Research methods**

**(40 marks)**

**Answer the following questions in the OMR sheet**

1. A literature review is conducted for:

- A. redefining the research problem
- B. establishing a research concept
- C. identifying a research framework
- D. developing a research paradigm

2. In a research study, if subjects with low vocabulary ability withdraw from the study of vocabulary instruction and subjects with higher vocabulary ability remain, what kind of a threat it would be to validity?

- A. History
- B. Maturation
- C. Attrition
- D. Subject selection

3. When the study subjects know that they are in an experiment, they feel special and change their behavior. This threat to validity is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Hawthorne effect
- B. John Henry effect
- C. Selection-maturation interaction effect
- D. None of the above

4. In qualitative research, although both respondent validation and \_\_\_\_\_ are valuable tools, they are not a substitute for \_\_\_\_\_ description.

- A. triangulation, thick
- B. quadrangulation, thick
- C. equiangulation, verbal
- D. polyangulation, thin

5. In a distribution of a set of scores if the value of one score changes, then we can be confident that the \_\_\_\_\_ also changes.

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

6. "There will be no relationship between the time spent on class work and the academic performance of learners." This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a research question
- B. a correlation
- C. a null hypothesis
- D. a variable statement

7. Second Language Acquisition (SLA) research does not draw its research methodology from this field of study.

- A. Education
- B. Sociology
- C. Psychology
- D. Semiology

8. Learner corpus data fall within the \_\_\_\_\_ type of Second Language Acquisition data, namely natural language use data and clinical data.

- A. open-ended
- B. close-ended
- C. open and close ended
- D. none of the above

9. How do we know if a test has validity?

- A. It measures what it is supposed to measure.
- B. It produces the same score irrespective of the version used.
- C. It produces the same score if the same person repeats the test.
- D. It can be answered with cent percent accuracy.

10. What percentage of scores fall between one standard deviation below and one standard deviation above the mean value for normally distributed data set?

- A.38.2
- B.68.2
- C.95.4
- D.62.5

11. Which one of these following features is **not** correct regarding experimental studies?

- A. Easy to replicate
- B. Great level of control
- C. High exterior validity
- D. High internal validity

12. Content Analysis is used to analyse \_\_\_\_\_ data.

- A. qualitative
- B. ordinal
- C. cardinal
- D. quantitative

13. Which of the following is not a disadvantage of the focus group research method?

- A. Large amount of data is collected which could be tedious to analyse.
- B. The discussion in the focus group can branch out onto other topics.
- C. Group think can be an outcome of the study.
- D. Social meanings are jointly constructed by the group members.

14. Qualitative research is not:

- A. Discovery oriented
- B. Process oriented
- C. Verification oriented
- D. Observation oriented

15. Consistency and Replicability are characteristics of:

- A. Validity
- B. Reliability
- C. Practicality
- D. Interpretability

16. The typical characteristic of ethnographic research is that it is not:

- A. Obtrusive
- B. Longitudinal
- C. Contextual
- D. Collaborative

17. In a research, the research questions generally emerge from:

- A. Analysis
- B. Literature review
- C. Scope of study
- D. Evaluation

18. When an instrument is used to evaluate characteristic A and its validity is assessed by comparing it with another instrument used to evaluate characteristic B, the process is called:

- A. predictive validity
- B. construct validity
- C. content validity
- D. concurrent validity

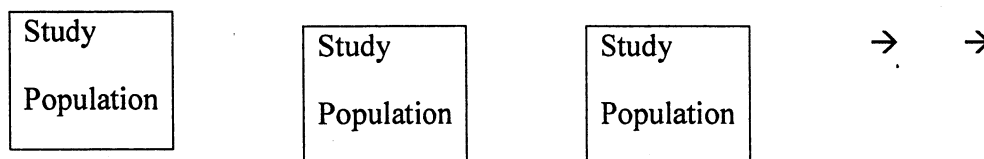
19. A study that investigates the effectiveness of young mothers as teachers on the teaching-learning process in a primary school would be:

- A. a retrospective study
- B. a prospective study
- C. a predictive study
- D. a retrospective-prospective study

20. When the population under study is classified homogeneously into non-overlapping groups, and samples are drawn from each group, it is called:

- A. random sampling
- B. stratified random sampling
- C. purposive sampling
- D. quota sampling

21. Look at the diagram below and state what type of research design it represents:



↑ .....6 weeks.....↑ .....6 weeks .....↑ .....6 weeks

- A. Cross-sectional study
- B. Before and after study
- C. Longitudinal study
- D. None of the above

22. Previous research in a chosen field of study is referred to in :
- A. the literature review chapter
  - B. the introduction
  - C. the discussion chapter
  - D. all of the above
23. Methodologically the case study is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ in that it generally utilizes a range of methods for collecting and analyzing data, rather than being restricted to a single procedure.
- A. Hybrid
  - B. Experiment
  - C. Bounded system
  - D. Ethnography
24. A pilot test is conducted to :
- A. uncover problems before the main study
  - B. prove the hypothesis
  - C. analyse the final results
  - D. formulate the objectives of research
25. The two purposes of statistics are to:
- A. find the difference between variables and to examine relationship between variables
  - B. analyse difference between variables and establish validity of the variables
  - C. to establish relationship between variables and define variables
  - D. to test variables and therefore establish relationship between variables
26. The two main categories of descriptive statistics are measures of
- A. central tendency and variability
  - B. correlation and variability
  - C. central tendency and correlation
  - D. variability and comparison

27. Qualitative research follows 'iterative' process. Here the word 'iterative' means a process that is
- A. nonlinear
  - B. linear
  - C. disjointed
  - D. multilateral
28. 'Saturation' is a key term in
- A. Qualitative data analysis
  - B. Quantitative data collection
  - C. Mixed methods design
  - D. Inferential statistics
29. Which one of the following is a drawback in longitudinal studies?
- A. Attrition
  - B. Reconditioning
  - C. Anecdotalism
  - D. Inconsistency
30. Which of the following can be a rationale for mixing different kinds of research methods?
- A. Improved validity can be achieved
  - B. Improved analytical procedures can be arrived at
  - C. Sharpened observation can be employed
  - D. Better understanding of results can be achieved
31. In a particular research study, the design of its experiment includes test items ordered differently for different participants. This method is called
- A. Counterbalancing
  - B. Balancing
  - C. Reordering
  - D. Preordering



32. In which of the following studies can the method of 'stimulated recall' be appropriately used?
- A. Classroom research
  - B. Survey research
  - C. Experimental research study
  - D. Quasi experimental study
33. Parametric and nonparametric statistics are two categories of
- A. Inferential statistics
  - B. Non-inferential statistics
  - C. Descriptive statistics
  - D. Probability statistics
34. Which of the following tests is used if a researcher wants to determine whether the means of two groups are significantly different from one another?
- A. T-test
  - B. Factor analysis
  - C. Cluster analysis
  - D. Chi-square test
35. Reference to one's own research findings and those of others is typically made in:
- A. The introduction chapter
  - B. Literature review chapter
  - C. Analysis chapter
  - D. Discussion chapter
36. Which of the following is independent of the research report?
- A. Conclusion
  - B. Literature review
  - C. Abstract
  - D. Introduction

37. A discerning reader is one who can determine whether the research report carries the researcher's voice by:
- A. Sifting through the borrowed ideas to see if it is possible to identify the ideas of the organizing mind
  - B. Linking all the ideas borrowed from other sources together to weave a new pattern
  - C. Imposing an order on the quoted ideas in the research report.
  - D. None of the above
38. Which of the following software is useful for qualitative data analysis?
- A. SPSS
  - B. NVivo
  - C. MATLAB
  - D. Concordancing
39. Which of the following is not a function of a theoretical framework in a research study-
- A. Assessing and refining ones research goal
  - B. Developing realistic and relevant research questions
  - C. Selecting appropriate methods to identify potential validity threats to ones conclusion
  - D. Identifying the research gap.
40. The evidence used in building arguments in literature reviews comes from:
- A. primary sources
  - B. secondary sources
  - C. field data
  - D. personal communication with authors being used for the research.

**Part B****Section I  
Content Questions  
(20 marks)****Answer the following in the OMR sheet**

41. "She called him a taxi." The sentence best illustrates which of the following linguistic concepts?
- A. Structural ambiguity
  - B. The effect of intonation on meaning
  - C. Semantic ambiguity
  - D. The effect of register on meaning
42. The system of examining the similarities and contrasts between two words within a single domain such as kinship terms or animal names is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- A. componential analysis
  - B. systemic analysis
  - C. structural analysis
  - D. morphological analyses
43. Which of the following illustrates a 'tone of voice'?
- A. Whisper
  - B. Articulation
  - C. Stress
  - D. Utterance
44. The scope of teacher education does not pertain to:
- A. Teacher planning
  - B. Teacher cognition
  - C. Teacher beliefs
  - D. Teacher support

45. Educational psychology developed
- A. After world- war-II
  - B. In the interwar years
  - C. After globalization
  - D. During the cold war.
46. Identify which of the following statements is **not** true:
- A. Language standardization can reduce diversity and variety.
  - B. Language standardization can encourage diversity and variety.
  - C. Language standardization can encourage homogeneity.
  - D. Language standardization can reduce irregularity.
47. Which of the following statements is **not** correct with respect to artificial and natural language?
- A. Both separate syntax and semantics
  - B. Both have origin and structure
  - C. Both are carefully constructed and monitored
  - D. Both grow and develop.
48. Which of the following does not fall into the scope of Discourse analysis?
- A. Aspects of language beyond the sentence.
  - B. Aspects of word formation beyond the sentence.
  - C. Aspects of meaning structure in a text.
  - D. Aspects of communicative events within a text.
49. The synchronic – diachronic distinction in language study was introduced by:
- A. Chomsky
  - B. Saussure
  - C. Widdowson
  - D. Skinner.

50. The notional functional syllabus is:
- A. Product - based
  - B. Process- based
  - C. Task-based
  - D. Activity- based
51. Objects are used to help students understand meanings in which of the following methods:
- A. Direct method
  - B. Grammar translation method
  - C. Communicative language teaching
  - D. Total physical response
52. Grammar is taught deductively in:
- i. Grammar-translation method
  - ii. Direct method
- A. Only Grammar-translation method
  - B. Only Direct method
  - C. Both Grammar-translation and Direct method.
  - D. Neither Grammar-translation and Direct method.
53. The following types of activities fit into which of the different intelligences ?  
“Note taking”, “debates”.
- A. Logical /Mathematical
  - B. Visual/Spatial
  - C. Bodily /Kinesthetic
  - D. Verbal/Linguistic

54. Native language is used in which of the following methods?

- i. Grammar – translation
- ii. Community language teaching
- iii. Total physical response

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

55. Critical Discourse Analysis draws heavily from:

- A. Systemic functional linguistics
- B. Corpus study
- C. Transformational generative grammar
- D. Generative morphology

56. Harold Palmer believed in:

- A. The Oral method of teaching languages
- B. The scientific method of teaching languages
- C. The phonetic method of teaching languages
- D. All the above.

57. The concept of semiotic economy is related to:

- A. Double articulation as a feature of language
- B. Language as a symbolic system
- C. Language as a system of signs
- D. Semiosis as a feature of language.

58. Rebus writing is:

- A. Using existing symbols to represent the sounds of language
- B. Creating new symbols to represent the sounds of language.
- C. Using existing symbols to represent thoughts
- D. Creating new symbols to represent thoughts.

59. The rule: NP – Art N is an example of:

- A. Phrase structure analysis
- B. Componential analysis
- C. Lexical analysis
- D. Clause analysis.

60. "Research on the relationship between formal grammar introduction and performance on measures of writing ability is very consistent—There is no relationship between grammar study and writing"

This has been said by:

- A. Skinner
- B. Suresh Canagarajah
- C. Krashen
- D. Vygotsky.

**Part B****Section II  
Essay Questions  
(20 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. Compare stem-based morphology and word-based morphology. Which explains morphological phenomena better?
2. Do you believe that assessing without tests is a good option for language in the Indian school education system? Justify your position with suitable examples.
3. Does research in Language learning and teaching affect our classrooms? Explain with examples.
4. Do you think the concerns in the field of English language teaching have changed in the post – methods era? Justify and your answer.
5. What was the role of Indians in the introduction of English in India?
6. Is it possible to teach a language without reference to the culture associated with it? Elaborate on your position with suitable examples.
7. Comment on Gandhi's views on language and language policy.
8. What are the advantages and constraints of a prescribed text in the teaching of English?
9. English teaches need to go beyond using technology as a babysitter—Discuss.
10. Does the semantics of a language system depend on the context of its use? Justify your position with reference to Indian English.

**END OF PAPER**