

Entrance Examinations 2017

PhD, English Language Studies

(Ph.D Admission - January 2018 Session)

Time: 2 hours

Maximum marks: 80

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 1 of Part B (questions 1 to 60) in the OMR sheet and Section 2 of Part B in the answer book provided.

PART A

Research Methods

(40 marks)

Answer the following questions in the OMR sheet.

1. In which type of study is prediction an important goal?
 - A. Cross-sectional quantitative study of the language of apology
 - B. Qualitative study of 20 ELLs on their attitude to English
 - C. Ethnographic study of five German children in India learning Hindi
 - D. Longitudinal study of a child's language acquisition

2. Which of the following is a characteristic of quantitative approach?
 - A. It is rather subjective.
 - B. It has broad and complex focus.
 - C. It has concise and narrow focus.
 - D. It is rather interpretive.

3. Purposive sampling is synonymous with _____.
 - A. qualitative research
 - B. quantitative research
 - C. mixed-method research
 - D. survey method

4. In a study of management styles, if a researcher chooses an organization that did exceptionally well and/or another exceptionally badly, what kind of sampling is being done?
 - A. Deviant case sampling
 - B. Typical case sampling
 - C. Negative case sampling
 - D. Critical case sampling

5. Longitudinal studies are vulnerable to _____.
 - A. socio-political changes
 - B. differential selection
 - C. statistical regression
 - D. control group contamination

6. A research study which investigates the effect of portfolio assessment as a learning tool on writing performance of EFL learners is a/an _____ study.
- A. critical
 - B. descriptive
 - C. analytical
 - D. predictive
7. Survey method is most likely to be used for _____.
- A. needs assessment of a programme
 - B. evaluation of the planning of a programme
 - C. assessment of the process of a programme
 - D. evaluation of the outcomes of a programme
8. Piloting has greater importance in _____.
- A. quantitative studies
 - B. qualitative studies
 - C. ethnographic studies
 - D. programme evaluation studies
9. Null hypothesis begins with the assumption that the performance of the control group and the experimental group _____.
- A. differs largely
 - B. differs minimally
 - C. does not differ
 - D. does differ in certain situations
10. The reason for the inclusion of references in a research study is to _____.
- A. identify the source of information and ideas discussed in the report
 - B. show respect for the authors
 - C. show your scholarship
 - D. keep a record of everything that you have read in writing the report
11. Hypotheses in research reports are normally justified in _____.
- A. Results chapter
 - B. Discussion chapter
 - C. Introduction chapter
 - D. Literature review chapter
12. The term that dominates the qualitative-quantitative debate is _____.
- A. pragmatism
 - B. realism
 - C. post-positivism
 - D. positivism
13. Which of the following is true of qualitative research?
- A. Human experience and interaction is too complex to be reduced to variables.
 - B. Qualitative research focuses on numbers and statistics rather than concepts.
 - C. Qualitative researcher may fail to appreciate the characteristics of the day-to-day social world which become irrelevant to their findings.
 - D. The findings of the research are generalized for larger population.

14. Triangulation refers to _____.
- A. building the argument in the literature review
 - B. using different methods of data collection for corroboration
 - C. citing the evidence drawn from source text
 - D. the degree of certainty in the claims made
15. Which of the following is **not** a source of qualitative data?
- A. Textbooks
 - B. Experiments
 - C. Reflective journals
 - D. Think-aloud protocols
16. Which of the following is **not** evidence of researcher's voice?
- A. The language of research
 - B. Claims carrying the big picture of the issue
 - C. The order imposed on the evidence drawn from literature
 - D. Textual borrowings in the form of quotations
17. Which of the following is **not true** of the research hypothesis?
- A. It is most often found in experimental and quasi-experimental studies
 - B. It provides a suggested response or expected outcome to the problem described in the problem statement
 - C. It is a hunch that the researcher and the participants have about the existence of relationships between the variables used
 - D. It is often couched in language of prediction, which sounds as if the author is making a bet with the reader
18. ERIC stands for _____.
- A. Educational Research Integrating Centre
 - B. Educational Resources Information Centre
 - C. Educational Reviews Index Centre
 - D. English Research Index Centre
19. Which of the following is **not** a feature of an annotated bibliography?
- A. It usually figures in a research proposal.
 - B. It is a list of citations to books, articles, and documents.
 - C. It is a brief descriptive and evaluative paragraph.
 - D. It informs the reader of the relevance, accuracy, and quality of sources cited.
20. In research study, the researcher, initially, has some key participants and later these participants are asked to recruit other participants for the same study. This is an example of _____.
- A. snowball sampling
 - B. convenience sampling
 - C. opportunistic sampling
 - D. critical case sampling

47. According to Ferdinand de Saussure, the signifier and the signified are _____.
- A. the word and the meaning
 - B. the word and its perception
 - C. the sound image and its perception
 - D. the sound image and its meaning
48. Task-based learning believes that _____.
- A. grammar learning should be subconscious
 - B. grammar learning should be automatic
 - C. grammar learning should be camouflaged
 - D. grammar learning should be gradual
49. Mother-tongue based multilingual education believes in _____.
- A. linguistic ecology
 - B. linguistic equality
 - C. linguistic imperialism
 - D. linguistic relativism
50. The feature analysis [+ sonorant, + continuant] will apply to _____.
- A. approximants
 - B. fricatives
 - C. plosives
 - D. nasal stops
51. Which of the following is **not** a test quality?
- A. Reliability
 - B. Validity
 - C. Practicality
 - D. Uniformity
52. "The grammar-translation method of teaching is a process-based approach." Which of the following applies to this statement?
- A. It is true.
 - B. It is false.
 - C. It is partially true.
 - D. It cannot be determined whether it is true or false.
53. A _____ test that helps to identify the language needs of the students on a programme.
- A. prognostic
 - B. diagnostic
 - C. achievement
 - D. aptitude

54. In a _____ lesson the focus is on the completion of a set of activities and the language studied is determined by what happens as the students complete them.
- task-based
 - grammar-translation
 - TPR
 - direct
55. The phenomenon of pronouncing /θ/as /f/ in Estuary English and some other varieties is called _____.
- fricativisation
 - th-fronting
 - voiceless cohesion
 - phoneme shift
56. Which of the following is the correct bracketing?
- [The child [who was sleeping was carried carefully by her mother]].
 - [[The child who was sleeping] [was carried carefully by her mother]].
 - [The child [who was sleeping] was carried carefully]] [by her mother]].
 - [The child [who was sleeping was carried] [carefully by her mother]].
57. Which of the following syntactic structures are related?
- Mary has bought Chetan Bhagat's book.*
 - Has Mary bought Chetan Bhagat's book?*
 - Did Mary buy Chetan Bhagat's book?*
 - Which book did Mary buy?*
- i and ii.
 - i and iii.
 - i, ii and iii.
 - i, ii, iii and iv.
58. The following set exemplifies a relationship of _____.
- rodent: rat, squirrel, hamster*
- polysemy
 - hyponymy
 - synonymy
 - metonymy
59. Which of Gricean maxims is flouted in the following?
- Student 1: Where are you going?*
- Student 2: The post office is round the corner.*
- Quantity
 - Quality
 - Relevance
 - Manner
60. Attitudes to language refer to _____.
- negative feelings about varieties
 - behavioural characteristics towards communities
 - evaluative reactions to varieties
 - status associated with varieties

PART B
SECTION 2
ESSAY QUESTIONS
(20 marks)

Write your answer in the separate answer book provided.

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

1. How do socio-cultural theories of language learning impact teaching-learning methods? Explain with reference to at least two approaches.
2. Is the development of metacognitive awareness important in teacher training programmes? Argue out your stance.
3. What is the role of non-native teachers in ESL/EFL contexts? Elaborate.
4. Attempt a description of the discipline of English Language Studies. How would it differ from and interact with other English disciplines?
5. It is held by some scholars that English is an endangered language rather than a killer language. Do you agree with this view? Explain giving definitions of the key concepts.
6. What has traditionally been considered to be code-switching is described as translanguaging by some scholars and as multilingual discourse by others. Which of these is more appropriate in the Indian context and why?
7. What is the relevance of the study of culture along with the study of language in the post-colonial context?
8. Do you agree with Jennifer Jenkin's concept of international English and her specification of phonetic features in the context of world Englishes? Justify your answer.
9. What is assessment literacy? For whom is it relevant and how can it be developed?
10. Marshall McLuhan says, "The medium is the message". Do you agree with this view? Elaborate with reference to conventional writing and writing in social media.

END OF PAPER