

Y-83

Hall Ticket Number _____

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2020

PhD English Language Studies

Time: 2 hours

Maximum marks: 70

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are 12 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 a software used for qualitative data analysis?
 - A. SPSS
 - B. R
 - C. ATLAS.ti
 - D. STATA
2. NVivo is _____.
 - A. computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software
 - B. computer-assisted quantitative data analysis software
 - C. computer-assisted qualitative data collection software
 - D. computer-assisted quantitative data collection software
3. A predatory journal can be checked _____.
 - A. Bell's list
 - B. Beall's list
 - C. Bailey's list
 - D. Braine's list

4. The maximum number of words that can be quoted without giving page numbers to avoid plagiarism is _____.

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 8
- D. 5

5. If a reader wants to know if the research can be replicated, which part of the research report should he/she go to?

- A. literature review
- B. results and discussion
- C. methodology
- D. introduction

6. The goal of a study that conducts a survey could be:

- i) to know facts about present situation
- ii) to compare the present position with standard norms
- iii) to identify the means of improving the present situation
- iv) to criticise the present situation

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

7. When a research design consists of two groups, one of which receives intervention while the other does not, it is called _____.

- A. Double control design
- B. Comparative design
- C. Control design
- D. Placebo design

8. Which bibliographic entry below has been correctly written according to the APA VI style of referencing?

- A. Kachru, B.B. (1985). Standards, codification and sociolinguistic realism: The English language in the outer circle. In R. Quirk and H.G. Widdowson (Eds.), *English in the world: Teaching and learning the language and literatures* (pp. 11–30). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- B. Kachru, B.B. (1985). Standards, codification and sociolinguistic realism: The English language in the outer circle, In R. Quirk and H.G. Widdowson (Eds.), *English in the world: Teaching and learning the language and literatures*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (pp. 11–30).

- C. Kachru, B.B. (1985). Standards, codification and sociolinguistic realism: The English language in the outer circle. In R. Quirk and H.G. Widdowson (Eds.), *English in the world: Teaching and learning the language and literatures* (pp. 11–30). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- D. Kachru, B.B. (1985). 'Standards, codification and sociolinguistic realism: The English language in the outer circle', In R. Quirk and H.G. Widdowson (Eds.), *English in the world: Teaching and learning the language and literatures* (pp. 11–30). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

9. 'Authentic materials result in better language learning than materials developed for classroom use. This can be the hypothesis of:

- i) Exploratory research
- ii) Experimental research

The correct answer here is:

- A. only (i)
- B. only (ii)
- C. both (i) and (ii)
- D. neither (i) nor (ii)

10. The goal of a study that conducts a survey could be:

- i) to know facts about present situation
- ii) to compare the present position with standard norms
- iii) to identify the means of improving the present situation
- iv) to criticise the present situation

The correct answer here is:

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

11. Which of the following is not a research design?

- A. Experimental
- B. Exploratory
- C. Ethnography
- D. Cross-sectional

12. Which of the following would be fully natural learner data for a corpus?

- i) data produced by learners for authentic communication purposes
- ii) open-ended elicited data such as written compositions and interviews
- iii) data from fill-in-the-blanks exercises where learners choose from options

The correct answer here is:

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

13. The purpose of a researcher's diary is to _____.
- A. provide theoretical support
 - B. enable triangulation
 - C. provide secondary data
 - D. justify actions taken
14. Language data collected from classrooms in which the researcher is also present leads to _____.
- A. authentic information
 - B. observer's paradox
 - C. controlled data
 - D. ethically correct data
15. When language change is observed by gathering data from different age groups at the same time, it is considered to be a _____.
- A. real time study
 - B. generational study
 - C. language acquisition study
 - D. apparent time study
16. In a sociolinguistic interview for data collection, the introduction of personal and emotional topics enables the eliciting of _____.
- A. formal speech
 - B. slow speech
 - C. informal speech
 - D. careful speech
17. Which of the following constitute secondary sources of data?
- i. Observation
 - ii. Interviews
 - iii. Earlier research
 - iv. Attendance records
 - v. Questionnaires
- The correct answer here is:
- A. (i), (ii)
 - B. (ii), (iii)
 - C. (iii), (iv)
 - D. (iv), (v)

18. A hypothesis is used in experimental research to define the relationship between _____.

- A. variable(s) and variable(s)
- B. variable(s) and constant(s)
- C. constant(s) and constant(s)
- D. none of the above

19. The statement given below is a hypothesis of a particular study. Which type of hypothesis is this?

“There will be a difference between the performance of the Hindi-speaking group and the Telugu-speaking group on a post test.”

- A. One-way hypothesis
- B. Directional hypothesis
- C. Non-directional hypothesis
- D. Null hypothesis

20. Obtaining ‘Informed consent’ falls in the realm of _____.

- A. ethics in second language research
- B. plagiarism in second language research
- C. analysis in second language research
- D. framing research questions in second language research

21. The mutually exclusive characteristics of the subjects of a research study are measured by _____.

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

22. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| i. Mode | a. the arithmetic average of all scores |
| ii. Median | b. the most important measure of dispersion |
| iii. Mean | c. the score at the centre of the distribution |
| iv. Standard deviation | d. the most frequent score |

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

23. The most precise data in quantitative research is _____.

- A. nominal data
- B. categorical data
- C. ordinal data
- D. interval data

24. Which of the following are types of non-probability sampling?

- i. Simple random sampling
- ii. Quota sampling
- iii. Cluster sampling
- iv. Snowball sampling

The correct answer here is:

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

25. Which of the following sets of descriptors are applicable to research?

- i. {systematic, rigorous, objective}
- ii. {random, subjective, descriptive}
- iii. {uncontrolled, unverified, exploratory}
- iv. {empirical, valid, critical}

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

26. In order to delimit the scope of a research study, some key terms are defined by the researcher for the specific purpose of the research. These are called _____.

- A. legal definitions
- B. lexical definitions
- C. operational definitions
- D. conceptual definitions

27. The variable that changes the phenomenon under investigation is called the _____.

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

28. Which of the following are in the right order?

- A. discussion, procedure, method, results, analysis
- B. results, procedure, analysis, discussion, method
- C. analysis, method, results, procedure, discussion
- D. method, procedure, results, analysis, discussion

29. Which of the following is done in the last phase of research?
- A. defining a problem
 - B. stating an objective
 - C. confirming a hypothesis
 - D. gathering data.
30. In second language research, literature review does **not**:
- A. acquaint the researcher with previous work in the field.
 - B. point to research gap in the field.
 - C. alert the researcher to potential problems and pitfalls in the chosen area.
 - D. justify the conclusion(s) reached after research.
31. Longitudinal study in research _____.
- A. follows a small number of learners over a considerable period of time
 - B. compares groups of learners at different proficiency levels
 - C. is always experimental
 - D. means working in a scientific way
32. In trying to answer research questions, we take _____ from the population and use it to learn something and make _____ about the population.
- A. a sample, an inference
 - B. a sample, a guesswork
 - C. an example, a calculation
 - D. an example, an inference
33. _____ is **not** used as a method in data collection.
- A. Survey questionnaire
 - B. Focus group interview
 - C. Participant observation
 - D. Research questions

Read the following description and answer the questions 34 and 35.

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)

34. This is a description of _____.
- A. Case study method
 - B. Ethnographic method
 - C. Action research
 - D. Historical method
35. 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.

Part B
Section I
Content Questions
(20 marks)

Answer the following in the OMR sheet

36. Which of the following sentences can best be used to explain structural ambiguity?
- A. I cut my finger with a knife.
 - B. Cathy knew that Amy helped David.
 - C. Tom believed that Lisa knew that Tina met David.
 - D. Jane bumped into a man with an umbrella.
37. The word formation process involved in the formation of verbs like *bottle*, *butter*, *chair*, *vacation* is _____.
- A. derivation
 - B. conversion
 - C. clipping
 - D. back formation
38. That is his dog.
In the above sentence, the underlined word is an example of _____.
- A. anaphora
 - B. exophora
 - C. lexical substitution
 - D. dummy subject
39. The continuous reference to the variables of time, space, objects, persons, status in communication by listener and speaker is called _____.
- A. associative reference
 - B. approximative reference
 - C. deictic reference
 - D. syntactic reference
40. Pick out the statement that is true of English pronunciation and/ or language.
- A. Schwa never gets an accent
 - B. 'st' is never an onset consonant cluster
 - C. The word 'object' has only one enunciation pattern
 - D. '-ough' cluster is pronounced uniformly
41. One of the common compensatory strategies used by language learners in their communication is _____.
- A. topic avoidance
 - B. message abandonment
 - C. code-switching
 - D. contextualisation

42. Consider the use of the tag in the following sentence: "Do this, na." This type of changing the language in an utterance to establish closer identity is called _____.
- A. language shift
 - B. diversification
 - C. lexical borrowing
 - D. metaphorical switching
43. The language that generally provides the grammatical and phonological features in a pidgin is the _____.
- A. adstrate language
 - B. superstrate language
 - C. substrate language
 - D. standard language
44. A formality scale, one of the social dimensions useful in sociolinguistic analysis of interactions, relates to _____.
- A. participant relationship
 - B. setting or type of interaction
 - C. topic of interaction
 - D. purpose of interaction
45. 'Reinforcement' is the most important part of _____.
- A. Communicative language teaching
 - B. Suggestopedia
 - C. Audiolingual method of language teaching
 - D. Natural approach
46. The language use of second language learners, before they reach adequate proficiency with obvious first language influences is called _____.
- A. minimal bilingualism
 - B. $i + 1$
 - C. interlanguage
 - D. language transfer
47. In analysing a speech event, ethnography of speaking emphasizes its _____.
- A. context of use
 - B. linguistic correctness
 - C. tonal implications
 - D. grammatical structure.
48. The language learning strategies of *Clarification, Inductive inferencing, Deductive reasoning, Practice and Memorisation* are _____.
- A. cognitive strategies
 - B. metacognitive strategies
 - C. communicative strategies
 - D. interactive strategies

49. Which of the following is a narrow-angled EAP course?
- A. A writing course offered to students of chemistry in collaboration with a chemistry faculty.
 - B. A writing course offered to students of humanities and social sciences by a writing teacher.
 - C. A writing course offered to students by a writing teacher to improve their general writing skills.
 - D. A course offered to students of law to improve their English grammar and sentence construction.
50. Which of the following is a collaborative text reconstruction task for L2 grammar instruction?
- A. dictation
 - B. genre analysis
 - C. dictogloss
 - D. discourse analysis
51. “_____ is a purposeful collection of student work that exhibits the student’s efforts, progress, and achievements in one or more areas. The collection must include student participation in selecting contents, the criteria for judging merit, and evidence of student self-reflection.” (Paulson et al., 1991, p. 60)
- Which of the following fills the blank?
- A. Alternative assessment
 - B. Testing
 - C. A portfolio
 - D. A record book
52. While developing a syllabus, environmental analysis is concerned with:
- A. learners, teachers and situation.
 - B. content, format and assessment.
 - C. learners, format and assessment.
 - D. situation, content and teachers.
53. Needs analysis focuses on:
- A. lacks, presentations and necessities.
 - B. lacks, wants, and necessities.
 - C. principles, learners and lacks.
 - D. content, lacks and wants.
54. There was an increased tendency towards standardisation of English spelling with:
- A. the Americanisation
 - B. the Great vowel shift
 - C. the i-mutation
 - D. the advent of printing

55. The first English school in India under the East India Company was set up in _____.
- A. Madras
 - B. Calcutta
 - C. Bombay
 - D. Surat

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. Discuss the need for interdisciplinary collaboration between English language teachers and subject specific teachers such as sociology, chemistry and physics.
2. Critically examine the role of blended learning for a language teaching course in the context of the global pandemic of COVID-19.
3. Explore the connection between the two skills—reading and writing—and the ways of integrating these skills in a classroom. Use appropriate examples.
4. What are the barriers to inclusive education, and what strategies may one employ to overcome them in an English language course?
5. Do you believe that bilingual language teaching is appropriate at the UG level in India? Argue out your position presenting appropriate examples.
6. Is the idea of introducing English as the medium at the primary level in India a politically motivated concept, or does it have pedagogic validity? Argue for your position with suitable illustrations.

7. It is a common understanding that language attitudes play an important role in language policy and planning. Is this aspect evident in British India? Use any two distinct time periods or regions to elaborate on your answer
8. The process of language standardisation involves both linguistic and socio political interventions. Do you agree? Explain.
9. Language is considered to be an expression of one's identity. Consider the case of English use and code-switching among the youth of India and comment on their modes of identity construction.
10. It is argued that standardised tests are culturally biased. In the context of employment and education being predominantly West-oriented, how justified or not is this bias?
