

B-19

Hall Ticket Number _____

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2022

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.

PART A

RESEARCH METHODS

(35 marks)

Answer the following questions in the OMR sheet

1. Triangulation is **not** connected with _____.
 - A. multiple sources of data collection
 - B. identifying the research gap
 - C. mixed-methods research design
 - D. validating interpretation

2. Which of the following are the purposes of a pilot study?
 - i) Test and revise the research procedure
 - ii) Assess feasibility and usefulness
 - iii) Detect flaws in the test results
 - A. i and ii
 - B. ii and iii
 - C. i and iii
 - D. All the above

3. Which of the following is **not** relevant to the procedure of obtaining informed consent?
- A. The potential benefit of the research
 - B. Steps taken to ensure confidentiality
 - C. The research procedure.
 - D. The results of the research
4. The following statement forms part of _____ section in a research report.
To measure participant contribution, 10 tasks were exclusively designed.
- A. results
 - B. literature review
 - C. methods
 - D. theoretical framework
5. Which of the following statements defines the “validity” of research?
- i) The research investigates what it purports to investigate.
 - ii) The research can be repeated with reasonable consistency.
- A. i only
 - B. ii only
 - C. Both i and ii
 - D. Neither i nor ii
6. Density, abstraction, and complexity in research writing is achieved through _____.
- A. nominalization
 - B. clause structure
 - C. verb patterns
 - D. concessive contrast
7. Argumentation in research writing tends to include _____.
- A. claim, evidence and warrant
 - B. reasons, evidence, counter-claims
 - C. evidence, refutation and warrant
 - D. claims, reasons and counter-claims
8. The research with _____ methodology uses the constructivist research paradigm.
- A. qualitative
 - B. quantitative
 - C. combination of quantitative and qualitative
 - D. participatory, liberating, and transformative

9. The research gap in a research study is typically realized by _____.
- A. concessive contrast
 - B. cause-consequence
 - C. condition- consequence
 - D. compare and contrast
10. The function of citation in the methods section of a research report is to _____.
- A. strengthen the claims made
 - B. justify the decisions made for the study
 - C. credit the sourced idea to the author
 - D. demonstrate one's engagement with the previous research
11. Which of the following can be stated as the purpose of the study?
- i) Research question
 - ii) Research hypothesis
 - iii) Research objective
- A. Only i and iii
 - B. Both i and ii
 - C. All three -- i, ii and iii
 - D. Both ii and iii
12. Tables and figures are typically found in the _____ section.
- A. literature review
 - B. methods
 - C. results
 - D. discussion
13. In which section of a research report are the results of a study compared with those of other studies in the literature?
- A. Literature review
 - B. Results
 - C. Methods
 - D. Discussion
14. Significance of the study is typically found in the _____ section.
- A. discussion
 - B. methods
 - C. introduction
 - D. literature review

15. A researcher is interested in seeing if the theoretical description provided by someone has any validity in predicting the order in which the rules of relativisation in English are acquired by a Telugu speaker. This kind of research falls under _____ research.
- A. basic
 - B. applied
 - C. primary
 - D. theoretical
16. Reading the literature in the area of study **does not** help the researcher to _____.
- A. obtain a broad understanding of the topic
 - B. arrive at clear and well-defined research questions
 - C. generate a research topic
 - D. find answers to research questions
17. The _____ variable is that factor or phenomenon which the investigator _____ in order to see what effect any changes will have.
- A. dependent, modifies
 - B. dependent keeps constant,
 - C. independent, modifies
 - D. independent, keeps constant
18. Which of these procedures does not necessarily show that the research cycle is an ongoing and continuous process?
- A. Secondary analysis
 - B. Metaanalysis
 - C. Replication
 - D. Implication
19. Which of the following statistical procedure is appropriate to compare the experimental and control group on a given measure?
- A. ANOVA
 - B. MANOVA
 - C. T-test
 - D. Factorial analysis
20. Statistical significance in correlational studies relates to the _____.
- A. confidence the researchers can have in the obtained data
 - B. important elements of the obtained data
 - C. number of statistic variables in the obtained data
 - D. high and low points of the obtained data

21. Operational definitions in research are _____.
- A. consistent definitions with clear language
 - B. concrete definitions of abstract concepts
 - C. current or most recent definitions in literature
 - D. definitions in informal, conversational language
22. Which of these **does not** refer to reliability in quantitative research?
- A. consistent results across time
 - B. consistent results across test items
 - C. consistent results across researchers
 - D. consistent results across constructs
23. True experimental research design is characterized by the manipulation of variables, _____.
- A. random assignment and comparative group
 - B. non-random assignment, and single group
 - C. random assignment, and single group
 - D. non-random assignment, and comparative group
24. The most widely used descriptive statistic in applied linguistic research is _____.
- A. median
 - B. mean
 - C. mode
 - D. frequency
25. If the data set consists of the following numbers, what would be the mode in this set?
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10
- A. 5
 - B. 6
 - C. 5.5
 - D. no mode
26. Research tools must be mapped with _____.
- A. research questions
 - B. literature review
 - C. conclusion
 - D. introduction

27. Which of the following type of research generates a hypothesis?
- A. experimental
 - B. survey**
 - C. exploratory
 - D. case study
28. Quantitative research that aims to report an average score, a ranked score or a percentage uses _____.
- A. inferential statistics
 - B. descriptive statistics
 - C. predictive analysis
 - D. prescriptive analysis
29. Action research is a type of _____.
- A. quantitative research
 - B. qualitative research
 - C. mixed methods research
 - D. None of the above
30. Quota sampling design is used in research when a researcher accesses the sampling population _____.
- A. based on convenience
 - B. by first identifying a small group who will identify the rest of the sample
 - C. guided by some visible characteristic(s) of the sampling population
 - D. based on the researcher's judgment as to who can provide best information to achieve the research objectives.

Read the text below and answer questions from 31 to 35.

¹One of the principal roles of a PhD examiner is to judge 'both the potential of the researcher and the quality of the research' (Holbrook, Bourke, Fairbairn, & Lovat, 2014, p. 986). ²While examiners may be guided by criteria supplied by universities, the descriptors they are provided with can often be open to interpretation. ³Interpreting an examiner's report can present a challenge to students and their supervisors, exacerbated by the often ambiguous use of language in the reports.

⁴This article examines the discourses of evaluation and instruction in 142 PhD examiners' reports on theses submitted at an Australasian university. ⁵The paper draws on systemic functional linguistics, in particular transitivity (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014), in order to examine the reports.

⁶The study revealed that examiners can adopt up to 10 “roles” in their reports, each of which can be co-present in a single report. ⁷The inability to differentiate between these roles, we argue, is potentially frustrating for the audience of the reports (candidates, supervisors, departmental heads, etc.), particularly when interpreting whether a comment in the text represents an evaluation, an instruction, or an aside.

⁸By revealing these multiple, yet co-present, roles in examiners’ reports and their associated linguistic realisations, we hope to raise examiners’ awareness of the implications of the language they use when writing their reports as well as draw thesis supervisor and institutional attention to the ambiguities inherent in this underexplored genre.

(Starfield, et.al. 2017, p.53)

31. Which part of the research paper does the text above constitute?
- A. Introduction
 - B. Abstract
 - C. Conclusion
 - D. Methods
32. A reference to the theoretical framework is made in sentence _____.
- A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
33. How many works are cited in this text?
- A. two
 - B. six
 - C. four
 - D. one
34. Which sentence/s include/s the findings of the study?
- A. Only sentence 7
 - B. Only sentence 6
 - C. Both sentences 6 and 7
 - D. No mention of findings at all
35. What kind of implication has been drawn in the study given in the text above?
- A. Theoretical implication
 - B. Pedagogical implication
 - C. methodological implication
 - D. Policy implication

Part B
Section I
Content Questions
(20 marks)

Answer the following in the OMR sheet

36. In 1792, Charles Grant argued for_____.
- A. vernacular education
B. Anglo-vernacular education
C. English education
D. Sanskrit education.
37. "Surrender value" of English education has been discussed by_____.
- A. Noam Chomsky
B. MAK Halliday
C. Michael West
D. Harold Palmer
38. Critical pedagogy can be described as_____.
- A. liberating and empowering
B. rigorous and structured
C. localized and naturalistic
D. competitive and exploratory
39. Match the two columns and choose the correct set keeping in mind Kachru's model of "World Englishes".
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. Inner Circle | i. Norm dependent |
| b. Outer Circle | ii. Norm developing |
| c. Expanding Circle | iii. Norm providing |
- A. a. – i b. –ii c. – iii
B. a. – iii b. – ii c. – i
C. a. – ii b. –i c -- iii
D. a. – i b. --iii c. -- ii
40. Translanguaging **does not** involve_____.
- A. code- mixing
B. crossing
C. code- switching
D. monolingualism

41. The concept of a hidden curriculum is based on the _____.
- A. structures of language teaching
 - B. methods of language teaching
 - C. process of language teaching
 - D. agenda of language teaching
42. If one is testing the evaluation ability of learners, what would be the right action verb according to Bloom's Taxonomy?
- A. Compile
 - B. Classify
 - C. Criticize
 - D. Construct
43. Based on the context and information structure, choose the most appropriate continuation the sentence which best follows the sentence: *Was it Mohan who brought in the package?*
- A. No, Ravi bought the package.
 - B. No, it was the package that Ravi brought in.
 - C. No, what Ravi brought in was the package.
 - D. No, it was Ravi who brought the package in.
44. _____ grammar books are written for linguists who want to learn how a certain language works.
- A. Pedagogical
 - B. Prescriptive
 - C. Descriptive
 - D. Universal
45. Phonetics is the scientific study of _____.
- A. phones
 - B. phonemes
 - C. phonons
 - D. allophones
46. Which of these is true about obstruents?
- A. They have more of a ringing quality.
 - B. The air in the vocal passage is more restricted in producing them.
 - C. The air in the vocal passage is less restricted in producing them.
 - D. They include both vowels and consonants.

47. The underlined word in the following sentence is _____ of the word, 'diligently.'
"He assiduously organized everything for the marathon along with all his other responsibilities."
- A. synonym
 - B. antonym
 - C. hyponym
 - D. meronym
48. Which of these is **not** true about language acquisition?
- A. Children acquire the grammatical rules of their language.
 - B. Children do not learn a language by simply memorizing sentences.
 - C. Children need explicit language instruction to acquire language.
 - D. Children extract the rules of the language they hear around them.
49. _____ is an extinct and unrecorded language reconstructed by linguists to explain the relationship between existing languages.
- A. Protolanguage
 - B. Metalanguage
 - C. Paralanguage
 - D. Sublanguage
50. The teacher sings a story about animals with action to the kindergarten students. Children make animal noises and act out like the animal every time they hear the name of the animal in the song story. This follows the method of _____.
- A. Total Physical Response
 - B. Communicative Language Teaching
 - C. Grammar Translation
 - D. Reading Approach
51. Teaching of adults as a separate approach was popularized by _____.
- A. Malcolm Knowles
 - B. Halliday
 - C. Vygotsky
 - D. Bruner
52. _____ syllabus is created retrospectively after the course is completed.
- A. Emergent
 - B. Functional
 - C. Notional
 - D. Situational

53. English is Greg's native language. When he is four years old, his family moves to another country, where Spanish is spoken. He learns Spanish and becomes fluent. What phenomenon is Greg exhibiting?
- A. Simultaneous bilingualism
 - B. Successive bilingualism
 - C. Partial bilingualism
 - D. Subtractive bilingualism
54. Saraswati conducts a test in the beginning of the semester to find out proficiency levels of students so that she can plan the course. Such a test is terms as _____ test.
- A. diagnostic
 - B. placement
 - C. achievement
 - D. Summative
55. In Indian ELT, the concept of "tasks" is attributed to _____.
- A. N S Prabhu
 - B. N Krishnaswamy
 - C. Kumaravadivelu
 - D. M.L. Tickoo

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 in about 500 words.

1. Distinguish Alternative Assessment as opposed to traditional assessment. Discuss some of the alternative assessment trends that are commonly used in Higher Education Institutions and what kind of challenges would teachers and learners face in these types of assessments.
2. How is meaning constructed in a written text? What are the different elements of knowledge or information that come into play in this process? Is it the writer or the reader who constructs the meaning?
3. Discuss how you would teach ANY ONE of the LSRW skills in a second language classroom. What theories do you think support the teaching-learning process? How about individual differences among learners?
4. What goes into the designing of a curriculum? Should a curriculum be customized? What are the advantages and challenges of working with a curriculum?
5. Are communicative competence and language competence synonymous? What is the relationship between the two? Compare and contrast the two competencies.
6. Is it possible to uphold the "One language, One nation" principle today? Justify your stance.
7. What is the place of multilingualism in the history of modern education in India?
8. Do you think teaching English online will be successful in a country like India?
9. Is there a connect between New Media and the development of a "New English" in India?
10. Should we standardize Indian English? Justify your position.

University of Hyderabad
Ph.D. Entrance Examinations - 2022

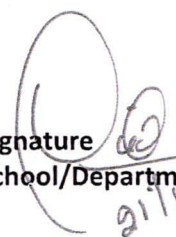
School/Department/Centre
Course : Ph.D.

: *CELS, School of Humanities,*
Subject : *English Language Studies,*

| Q.No. | Answer | Q.No. | Answer | Q.No. | Answer |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1 | B | 26 | A | 51 | A |
| 2 | A | 27 | C | 52 | A |
| 3 | D | 28 | B | 53 | B |
| 4 | C | 29 | B | 54 | A |
| 5 | A | 30 | C | 55 | A |
| 6 | A | 31 | B | 56 | |
| 7 | A | 32 | D | 57 | |
| 8 | A | 33 | A | 58 | |
| 9 | A | 34 | B | 59 | |
| 10 | B | 35 | B | 60 | |
| 11 | C | 36 | C | 61 | |
| 12 | C | 37 | C | 62 | |
| 13 | D | 38 | A | 63 | |
| 14 | C | 39 | B | 64 | |
| 15 | B | 40 | D | 65 | |
| 16 | D | 41 | D | 66 | |
| 17 | C | 42 | C | 67 | |
| 18 | D | 43 | D | 68 | |
| 19 | C | 44 | C | 69 | |
| 20 | A | 45 | A | 70 | |
| 21 | B | 46 | B | | |
| 22 | D | 47 | A | | |
| 23 | A | 48 | C | | |
| 24 | B | 49 | A | | |
| 25 | D | 50 | A | | |

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