

Hall Ticket Number:

**CENTRE FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD**

M.PHIL. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE, 2012

Max. Time: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 75

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do **NOT** reveal your identity in any manner in any part of the answer book.
 2. Enter your Hall Ticket Number on the **FIRST** page of **EACH** section of the answer book. This paper comprises **THREE SECTIONS** in all.
 3. **SECTION A** consists of objective type questions and 0.33 marks will be deducted for every wrong answer. No marks will be deducted for questions not attempted.
 4. **SECTION B** also consists of objective type questions but there is no negative marking for wrong answers.
 5. **SECTION C** requires an essay type answer.
 6. Write your answers in the space provided. No additional paper or answer book will be given.
 7. Space for rough work is provided on pages **19** and **20**.
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Hall Ticket Number: **SECTION A: LANGUAGE**
[TOTAL MARKS 25]

There are **25** questions to answer.
Each question carries **ONE MARK**.
Put a tick mark (✓) in the box against the correct answer.

Choose the right item from the options given below.

1. Only a week after the operation she was _____ from the hospital because of shortage of staff.

- (a) released
 (b) discharged
 (c) let out
 (d) freed

2. The latest negotiations came to a sudden close with the _____ of renewed agitation.

- (a) demand
 (b) note
 (c) threat
 (d) call

3. I hope Ria will turn _____ some day and accept her family.

- (a) about
 (b) around
 (c) against
 (d) back

4. If you are done _____ that book, I'd like to have it back.

- (a) with
 (b) about
 (c) off
 (d) through

5. A *taut* face is one that is:

- (a) skinny
- (b) tightly drawn
- (c) relaxed
- (d) young

6. A *sombre* day is:

- (a) dull
- (b) quiet
- (c) serious
- (d) sleepy

7. Choose the sentence that follows the correct word order.

- (a) There was a dog all night under my window howling.
- (b) There was a dog howling all night under my window.
- (c) Was there a dog howling all under my window night.
- (d) There was a dog all howling under my night window.

8. Choose the sentence that uses the right idiomatic expression.

- (a) My path might be risky; I will cross the bridge, if I come to it.
- (b) My path might be risky; I will cross the bridge, if it comes to it.
- (c) My path might be risky; I will cross the bridge when I come to it.
- (d) My path might be risky; I will cross the bridge when it comes to me.

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 9 and 10.

From the birth of civilization, a multitude of religions has developed--each very complex. We know that prehistoric tribes manifested their religious impulse in animistic and totemic practices. Contemporary world religions have highly developed concepts of Ultimate Reality: for Jews it is Yahweh, for Christians it is the Triune God, for Muslims it is Allah, for Hindus it is Shiva or Vishnu, for Theravada Buddhists it is Nirvana.

9. Which of the following propositions is true?

- (a) All religious systems are equally complex.
- (b) All religions have highly developed concepts of Ultimate Reality.
- (c) The influence of tribal religions is present on contemporary religions.
- (d) Ultimate reality is a contemporary religious development.

10. Choose the right meaning of the word 'totemic practices'.
- (a) Ritual practices by which people appease God
 - (b) Religious practices involving objects or natural phenomena
 - (c) Practice of cannibalism
 - (d) Appeasing of evil spirits
11. Given below are some phrases where the word 'snappy' has been used. Choose the one which has been used **incorrectly**.
- (a) snappy woodwork
 - (b) snappy weather
 - (c) snappy fire
 - (d) snappy conversation

12. Choose the correct sentence.

- (a) If I have won the lottery, I would have bought a house.
- (b) If I had won the lottery I would have bought a house.
- (c) If I had won the lottery, I will have bought a house.
- (d) If I have won the lottery I will have bought a house.

Choose the appropriate option to fill in the blanks for questions 13 to 20.

13. It is, _____, also found in German.
- (a) also
 - (b) however
 - (c) except
 - (d) since
14. There are some arbitrary or _____ intonation patterns in English.
- (a) associated
 - (b) systematic
 - (c) illogical
 - (d) musical
15. At a cine-awards ceremony a judge said, "This scene portrays the industry. It is therefore _____ that it should get the award."
- (a) poetic justice
 - (b) denouement
 - (c) unity of action
 - (d) appropriate

16. I _____ if I _____ but I _____.
- (a) would, could, can't
 - (b) must, could, wouldn't
 - (c) might, could, might not.
 - (d) will, can, won't
17. This law will be useful to _____ society but not _____ common man.
- (a) the, the
 - (b) the, null
 - (c) the, a
 - (d) null, the
18. I am so hungry, I could eat a _____.
- (a) chicken
 - (b) pig
 - (c) fish
 - (d) horse
19. A shikara ride _____ the rains of Srinagar, a beautiful sunset _____ the lake, a spectacular journey _____ Srinagar-Leh,-- and back to life.
- (a) by, on, in
 - (b) through, on, from
 - (c) in, by, through
 - (d) in, on, from
20. The next day we _____ a walk around the lake _____ to sight some birds, and _____ the sunrise.
- (a) planning, hoping, capturing
 - (b) planned, hoping, capture
 - (c) are planning, hoped, captured
 - (d) are planning, are hoping, capture
21. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:
- (a) India, one of the most powerful nations on Earth, has a huge population.
 - (b) India, one of the most powerful nations on Earth has a huge population.
 - (c) India one of the most powerful nations on Earth, has a huge population.
 - (d) India one of the most powerful nations on Earth has a huge population.

22. Since he had finished his preparation for the examination, he was _____.

- (a) complacent
- (b) complaisant
- (c) compliant
- (d) complainant

23. Read the passage below and answer the question that follows:

Dinosaurs are everywhere. You see them in movies, books, museums and TV documentaries. These prehistoric beasts may be extinct but they are definitely not forgotten!

Scientists are always discovering new things about dinosaurs. Experts recently figured out that the Stegosaurus had only one spread-out row of plates down its back, not individual rows. And fossils of the smallest and the largest dinosaurs have been found. What will scientists discover next?

From the paragraph you can infer that:

- (a) You can see dinosaurs only in museums.
- (b) All dinosaurs were very tall.
- (c) The author doesn't like dinosaurs.
- (d) Even now, scientists are interested in dinosaurs.

24. The expression "Shakespeare in nineteenth-century America" means:

- (a) Shakespearean characters were abundantly found in nineteenth-century America.
- (b) Shakespeare was present in nineteenth-century America.
- (c) The prevalence of Shakespeare's plays in nineteenth-century America.
- (d) Shakespeare had no influence on nineteenth-century America.

25. Choose the best expression for an advertisement:

- (a) Wanted a nurse for a baby about twenty years old.
- (b) Wanted a nurse about twenty years old for a baby.
- (c) Wanted about twenty years old nurse for a baby.
- (d) Wanted a baby for a nurse about twenty years old.

Hall Ticket Number:

SECTION B: DATA ANALYSIS AND TEACHING TASKS
[TOTAL MARKS 25]

There are **13** questions to answer.
 The first question carries **ONE MARK**.
 All the other questions carry **TWO MARKS** each.
 Put a tick mark (✓) in the box against the correct answer.

1. Study the conversation below:

A: Your hair looks very lovely today.

B: Thank you. I just had it cut.

In terms of the type of conversation it may be classified as:

- (a) Statement — response
- (b) Compliment — acceptance
- (c) Offer — acceptance
- (d) Offer — response

2. Consider the following sets of sentences: An asterisk (*) in front of a sentence indicates that it is unacceptable.

- John must be very rich; he has a palatial house.
- John must not be rich; he lives in a small house.
- *John mustn't be rich; he lives in a small house.

- John must stop driving the car in the interests of his health.
- John must not stop driving the car in the interests of his health.
- John mustn't stop driving the car in the interests of his health.

We may conclude on the basis of this data that:

- (a) The grammaticality of *mustn't* is based on the meaning with which *must* is used in the sentence.
- (b) The grammaticality of *mustn't* is arbitrary in English.
- (c) All auxiliaries are not necessarily contracted.
- (d) None of the above.

3. The following are some sentences from African-American Vernacular English (AAVE) and their corresponding Standard English sentences:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| • Ain't misbehaving. | 'I am not misbehaving.' |
| • Ain't got the time. | 'I haven't got the time.' |
| • He ain't do it. | 'He didn't do it.' |

The above data tell us that:

- (a) In AAVE *ain't* replaces *be, have, do*.
- (b) In AAVE *ain't* replaces *be, have, do* plus *not*.
- (c) In AAVE *ain't* replaces *be, have, do* plus *not* and the personal pronoun can be dropped.
- (d) In AAVE *ain't* replaces all auxiliary verbs

4. Given below are some English 'words' with the word *bloody* infix:

- absobloodylutely
- confronbloodytation
- imbloodypossible
- unbebloodylievable

We may conclude that infixation of "bloody" takes place as follows--

- (a) *Bloody* is infixes after two syllables
- (b) *Bloody* is infixes before a suffix
- (c) *Bloody* is infixes after a prefix
- (d) None of the above

5. The following three sentences are typical of Indian English usage--

- They are having three cars.
- I'm seeing this building everyday.
- Of course, I am believing you.

We can explain their occurrence as the result of--

- (a) Influence of the inherent structure of Indian languages
- (b) Overgeneralization from other English forms
- (c) neither "a" nor "b"
- (d) both "a" and "b"

Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions that follow (6 to 8):

The pressure is on. There are bills to pay but there is no money. Work is piling up and time is running out. Arguments are now reaching new intensities at home. The telephone keeps ringing, the neighbours are behaving intolerably. There are bags under your eyes and your hair is going grey....

6. The paragraph can be effectively used to teach
- (a) gerunds
 - (b) simple present tense
 - (c) present continuous tense
 - (d) agreement
7. To make students write a similar paragraph, you would ask them to describe:
- (a) The process of making tea
 - (b) The last few overs of an exciting cricket match
 - (c) The history of dinosaurs on earth.
 - (d) The causes of tsunami
8. This paragraph is an example of writing :
- (a) which is not sequenced chronologically
 - (b) that has no evident topic sentence
 - (c) both "a" and "b"
 - (d) neither "a" nor "b"

Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow (9 to 13).

ON TELEVISION

Roald Dahl

The most important thing we've learned,
 So far as children are concerned,
 Is never, NEVER, NEVER let
 Them near your television set --
 Or better still, just don't install
 The idiotic thing at all.
 In almost every house we've been,

We've watched them gaping at the screen.
 They loll and slop and lounge about,
 And stare until their eyes pop out.

...

Oh yes, we know it keeps them still,
 They don't climb out the window sill,

...

But did you ever stop to think,
 To wonder just exactly what
 This does to your beloved tot?
 IT ROTTS THE SENSE IN THE HEAD!
 IT KILLS IMAGINATION DEAD!
 IT CLOGS AND CLUTTERS UP THE MIND!
 IT MAKES A CHILD SO DULL AND BLIND
 HE CAN NO LONGER UNDERSTAND
 A FANTASY, A FAIRYLAND!
 HIS BRAIN BECOMES AS SOFT AS CHEESE!
 HIS POWERS OF THINKING RUST AND FREEZE!
 HE CANNOT THINK -- HE ONLY SEES!
 'All right!' you'll cry. 'All right!' you'll say,
 'But if we take the set away,
 What shall we do to entertain
 Our darling children? Please explain!
 We'll answer this by asking you,
 'What used the darling ones to do?
 'How used they keep themselves contented
 Before this monster was invented?'
 Have you forgotten? Don't you know?
 We'll say it very loud and slow:
 THEY ... USED ... TO ... READ! They'd READ and READ,
 AND READ and READ, and then proceed
 To READ some more. Great Scott! Gadzooks!
 One half their lives was reading books!

...

Such wondrous, fine, fantastic tales
 Of dragons, gypsies, queens, and whales
 And treasure isles, and distant shores
 Where smugglers rowed with muffled oars,
 And pirates wearing purple pants,
 And sailing ships and elephants,
 And cannibals crouching 'round the pot,
 Stirring away at something hot.

...

Oh, books, what books they used to know,
Those children living long ago!
So please, oh please, we beg, we pray,
Go throw your TV set away,
And in its place you can install
A lovely bookshelf on the wall.
Then fill the shelves with lots of books,
Ignoring all the dirty looks,
The screams and yells, the bites and kicks,
And children hitting you with sticks
Fear not, because we promise you
That, in about a week or two
Of having nothing else to do,
They'll now begin to feel the need
Of having something to read.
And once they start -- oh boy, oh boy!
You watch the slowly growing joy
That fills their hearts. They'll grow so keen
They'll wonder what they'd ever seen
In that ridiculous machine,
That nauseating, foul, unclean,
Repulsive television screen!
And later, each and every kid
Will love you more for what you did.

9. The most appropriate warm-up activity for the poem could be:

- (a) Asking students to list their favourite programme on TV and calculate the amount of time they spend on TV viewing
- (b) Discuss the invention of the Radio and Television
- (c) Ask students to find out the way television works
- (d) None of the above

10. To teach language fluency in the class, the most appropriate task could be:

- (a) Studying the sentence types in the poem
- (b) Extracting the emphasized parts and asking students to recite them dramatically
- (c) Getting an effective rendering of the poem and making the students listen to it
- (d) Creating role plays and asking the students to enact the role of parents and children

11. The poem is **least** suited for the teaching of:

- (a) use of intonation to convey meaning
- (b) punctuation
- (c) gerunds
- (d) communication skills

12. What kind of teaching aid can be used most effectively for teaching the poem?

- (a) blackboard and chalk
- (b) video shots of obese children crunching chips with blank looks
- (c) recorded speeches on the evils of watching television
- (d) none of the above

13. If you have to teach the following vocabulary items from the poem, which would be the best method of teaching them?

Words: hypnotized, repulsive, idiotic, ridiculous, nauseating.

- (a) Teach the antonyms and synonyms
- (b) Give sentences with blanks, ask students to find the word meanings and fill in the blanks
- (c) Give the different forms of the adjectives given and demonstrate their use
- (d) Brain storm for the different nouns that can be used with these adjectives and demonstrate how they can be used in context

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SECTION C: ESSAY

[TOTAL MARKS 25]

Write an essay, giving suitable examples, on any ONE of the following in the space provided on the following pages.

1. The changing face of Indian English
2. Promoting a neutral accent for English in India
3. The viability of teaching language through literature
4. Teaching soft skills and teaching English
5. Advantages and disadvantages of Computer Assisted Language Learning
6. Acceptability of non-native varieties of English
7. Teaching in heterogeneous and homogeneous classrooms
8. English for specific purposes
9. Translation method of English teaching
10. Role plays in teaching English