

F-49

Hall Ticket Number:

CENTRE FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES
M.PHIL. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2014

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** 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 **8** and **22**.
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Hall Ticket Number:

SECTION A: LANGUAGE
[TOTAL MARKS 25]

There are **25** questions to answer.
All questions carry **ONE MARK** each.
Put a tick mark (✓) in the box against the correct answer.

1. Read the following dialogue and fill in the blank from the options given below.

Anu: Where's my calculator?

Bindu: _____.

Anu: I told you to watch it for me.

Bindu: I cannot be responsible for your belongings.

- (A) It must be here.
- (B) We need a computer.
- (C) Can you speak?
- (D) Yes, I have it.

2. Fill in the blank by choosing the appropriate word:

Let's honour our military,
The men and women who serve,
Whose dedication to our country
Does not falter, halt or _____.

- (A) fall
- (B) stop
- (C) swerve
- (D) disprove

3. Consider the statements below with reference to the words:

(i) *food, wood* and (ii) *flower, flour, power*.

- (A) The words in set (i) rhyme but those in set (ii) do not.
- (B) The words in set (ii) rhyme but not those in set (i).
- (C) The words in both sets (i) and (ii) rhyme.
- (D) The words in both sets (i) and (ii) do not rhyme.

4. Complete the following dialogue from a classroom context by choosing the appropriate response.

Teacher: Would you all introduce yourselves, please?

Student: _____

- (A) Myself Peter.
- (B) Hi, myself Peter.
- (C) Hello. I am Peter.
- (D) Hi dude. I am Peter.

5. Read the sentences given below.

- (i) "No, don't stop!"
- (ii) "No! Don't! Stop! "

If one wants to ask someone to **stop** they would use:

- (A) Only (i)
- (B) Only (ii)
- (C) Either (i) or (ii)
- (D) Neither (i) nor (ii)

6. My neighbour, with a big moustache, is a little deaf.
This sentence implies that:

- (A) I have many neighbours.
- (B) I have one neighbor.
- (C) All my neighbours are deaf.
- (D) One of my neighbours is deaf.

7. Look at these sentences and choose from the options given:

- (i) Hope the engine will hold on till we reach the garage.
- (ii) Hope the engine will hold out till we reach the garage.

- (A) Only (i) is correct
- (B) Only (ii) is correct
- (C) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
- (D) Neither (i) nor (ii) is correct

8. Read the following dialogue:

Tom: Have you prepared for the interview?

Ram: No! I'll just play it by ear this time.

The idiom 'play it by ear' means:

- (A) do what I wish
- (B) take a chance
- (C) act according to the situation
- (D) go by what I hear

9. The butler polished the silver _____ before every meal.

- (A) ware
- (B) wear
- (C) where
- (D) were

10. The congress passed a vote of _____ against the president.

- (A) censor
- (B) censure
- (C) sensor
- (D) seizure

11. I could not put up _____ a hotel because the charges were exorbitant.

- (A) in
- (B) at
- (C) with
- (D) by

12. Complete the sentence prompt given below by choosing the right order of the sentence fragments P, Q, R, and S.

- When he
- P: did not know
 - Q: he was nervous and
 - R: heard the hue and cry at midnight
 - S: what to do

- (A) RQPS
- (B) QSPR
- (C) SQPR
- (D) PQRS

13. Complete the given statement by choosing the right option

I felt somewhat more relaxed.....

- (A) but tense as compared to earlier.
- (B) as there was already no tension at all.
- (C) and tension-free as compared to earlier.
- (D) because the worry had already captured my mind.

14. Choose the correct meaning of the italicized idiom in the given context.

The best reporting is done by people who don't *have an axe to grind*.

- (A) have a sharp and intelligent mind
- (B) have a private end to serve
- (C) have the capacity to arouse interest
- (D) have to work for both sides

15. What meaning does the stress on money give to this sentence?

I didn't say that John stole the money.

- (A) John did not steal the money.
- (B) I did not say anything about John.
- (C) I said that John stole something else but not money.
- (D) John's friend stole the money.

16. Which of the following is acceptable?

- (A) Synthetic oils burn less efficiently than natural oils.
- (B) Synthetic oils burn less efficiently than do natural oils.
- (C) Synthetic oil burn less efficiently than natural oils can.
- (D) Synthetic oil burns less efficiently than natural oils.

17. The vehicles going in this abandoned place have been attacked by _____.

- (A) robbers
- (B) bandits
- (C) burglars
- (D) thieves

18. When you stay in another country you have to adjust to their _____ of life.

- (A) way
- (B) custom
- (C) view
- (D) system

19. The boys are very _____. They understand complex ideas with ease.

- (A) discerning
- (B) scrupulous
- (C) ingenious
- (D) alert

20. The sentence given below is wordy. Choose the best edited version.

Any particular type of dessert is fine with me.

- (A) Any type of dessert is fine with me.
- (B) Any particular type of dessert is fine.
- (C) Any dessert is fine.
- (D) Any dessert is fine with me.

21. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:

- (A) We need to fertilize the lawn today, said Dad, since it's supposed to rain tomorrow.
- (B) We need to fertilize the lawn today said Dad since it's supposed to rain tomorrow.
- (C) "We need to fertilize the lawn today said Dad", since it's supposed to rain tomorrow.
- (D) "We need to fertilize the lawn today", said Dad, "since it's supposed to rain tomorrow".

22. "Autos Killing 110 a Day—Let's Resolve to Do Better"

The wording of the above headline suggests:

- (A) Autos need to do more killing.
- (B) We need to ensure that autos do less killing.
- (C) Both (A) and (B).
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B).

23. Choose the option that best represents the meaning relationship in the pair given below.

ANXIOUS: REASSURANCE

- (A) afraid: comfort
- (B) tired: rest
- (C) angry: calmness
- (D) soft: hardness

24. The local police are talking to Tom. I think he is _____ for the crime. Tom is clearly _____ when it comes to the question of local support. I'm sure he didn't mean to break the window. It must have happened _____.

- (A) under suspicion; at a disadvantage; by accident
- (B) under suspicion; in a disadvantage; in accident
- (C) under suspicion; at a disadvantage; from an accident
- (D) under suspicion; into a disadvantage; to accident

25. There's a big difference between whether you switched my computer off _____ or _____ the teacher said angrily.

- (A) by accident; by purpose;
- (B) of accident; for purpose
- (C) by accident; on purpose
- (D) of accident; on purpose

FOR ROUGH WORK

Hall Ticket Number:

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

There are **14** questions to answer.
The first three questions carry **ONE MARK** each.
All the other questions carry **TWO MARKS** each.
Put a tick mark (✓) in the box against the correct answer.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct option given after each item.

1. Here are some words translated from an artificial language.

gorblflur means “fan belt”

pixngorbl means “ceiling fan”

arthtusl means “tile roof”

Which word would mean “ceiling tile”?

- (A) *gorbltusl*
 (B) *flurgorbl*
 (C) *pixnarth*
 (D) *arthflur*

2. “Devdas stood drinking in the moonlight”.

This sentence is ambiguous. Which of the following patterns of chunking help us to understand the different possible meanings?

- i) Devdas {stood drinking in the moonlight}
ii) Devdas stood {drinking in the moonlight}
iii) Devdas stood drinking {in the moonlight}
iv) Devdas {stood drinking in} the moonlight

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

3. Look at some possible ways of requesting a light for a cigarette.

Do you have a light?
 Got a light?
 Do you have a match?
 Got a match?
 A light please!
 A light!
 Give me a light please!
 Could you give me a light?
 Could you give me a light please?
 I'm out of matches.
 My cigarette needs lighting.
 I was wondering if you had a light.
 I wonder if you have a light.

Based on the above sentences we may conclude that:

- (A) There is always one-to-one correspondence between the form and the function.
- (B) There is never a one-to-one correspondence between the form and the function.
- (C) Most of the times, there is one-to-one correspondence between the form and the function.
- (D) Most of the times, there isn't one-to-one correspondence between the form and the function.

4. Read the following sentences and decide what they are instances of:

- i) The trees are turning different colors and it's nice to walk around and the state parks are nice and it's nice to go out to a restaurant or something you know like for a snack or something like that.
- ii) These shoes are more for outdoor running and stuff like that.
- iii) She's very sophisticated and she travels and things like that.

All these three sentences have elements of:

- (A) vagueness
- (B) facts
- (C) description
- (D) information

5. Read the following sentences and determine what can be taught using them:

- i) He laughs best who laughs last.
- ii) The dog that bites does not bark.
- iii) God helps those who help themselves.

- (A) Idioms
- (B) Phrasal verbs
- (C) The SOV structure of English
- (D) Modifying clauses.

6. Read the following texts and answer the question that follows.

“Mine is a long and sad tale!” said the Mouse, turning to Alice and sighing. “It is a long tail, certainly,” said Alice, looking with wonder at the Mouse’s tail, “but why do you call it sad?”

“How is bread made?” “I know that!” Alice cried eagerly. “You take some flour...” “Where do you pick the flour?” the White Queen asked. “In a garden, or in the hedges?” “Well, it isn’t picked at all,” Alice explained; “it’s ground-” “How many acres of ground?” said the White Queen.

The texts below can be used at the UG level to teach:

- i) Syntactic ambiguity
- ii) Lexical ambiguity

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

7. The utterances below have some elements that are implied and can be recovered from the sentences. State what is implied.

- i) He potted the pink ball and then the black.
- ii) John played tennis and Peter football.
- iii) A: Do you play tennis?
B: No.

- (A) noun
- (B) verb
- (C) clause
- (D) All of the above

8. Read the following extract from *Women in Love* by D.H. Lawrence and identify the elements that link the passage together.

One day at this time Birkin was called to London. He was not very fixed in his abode. He had rooms in Nottingham, because his work lay chiefly in that town. But often he was in London, or in Oxford. He moved about a great deal, his life seemed uncertain, without any definite rhythm, any organic meaning.

- i) The repeated use of different pronouns
- ii) The repetition of place names

Choose the best answer from the choices below:

- (A) Only (i)
- (B) Both (i) and (ii)
- (C) Only (ii)
- (D) None of the above

9. The following are the preferences of pronunciation for the word *data* in British and American English:

British English:

deɪtə 92%

da:tə 6%

dætə 2%

American English:

deɪtə 64%

dætə 35%

da:tə 1%

This information reveals:

- i. There isn't a uniform pronunciation for a given word.
- ii. There is considerable overlap between British and American pronunciations.
- iii. There isn't significant overlap between British and American pronunciations.

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

10. In English we have the following realizations: [~ indicates nasalization of the vowel.]

bean bĩn

kindness kaĩnness

sent sẽt

This leads us to conclude that:

- (i) Nasalisation of the vowel happens when there is a nasal consonant at the end.
 - (ii) Nasalisation of the vowel happens when there is a nasal consonant following the vowel.
 - (iii) Nasalisation of the vowel happens when a consonant is deleted.
 - (iv) Consonants are deleted randomly.
- (A) both (i) and (ii)
 - (B) both (ii) and (iii)
 - (C) only (iv)
 - (D) (i), (ii), and (iii)

11. In Canadian English the following pronunciations are heard:

ice [aɪs]	strike [sʃtraɪk]
kite [kaɪt]	eyes [əɪz]
house [haʊs]	ride [raɪd]
life [laɪf]	houses [həʊzɪz]
height [haɪt]	dive [dəɪv]

We can generalize on the basis of this data that:

- i. Vowel sounds in a word are unpredictable.
- ii. The vowel sounds in the above words are related and predictably derived.
- iii. Vowel sounds are unpredictable in mono-syllabic words.
- iv. The consonant following the vowel determines its realisation.

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

12. Statement: "You are hereby appointed as a programmer with a probation period of one year and your performance will be reviewed at the end of the period for confirmation." - A line in an appointment letter.

Assumptions:

- i) The performance of an individual generally is not known at the time of appointment offer.
- ii) Generally an individual tries to prove his worth in the probation period.

- (A) Only assumption (i) is implicit
- (B) Only assumption (ii) is implicit
- (C) Neither (i) nor (ii) is implicit
- (D) Both (i) and (ii) are implicit

13. “It was only a smile, nothing more. It didn't make everything all right. It didn't make ANYTHING all right. Only a smile. A tiny thing. A leaf in the woods, shaking in the wake of a startled bird's flight. But I'll take it. With open arms. Because when spring comes, it melts the snow one flake at a time, and maybe I just witnessed the first flake melting.”

- Amir

“She said, ‘I'm so afraid.’ And I said, ‘why?’ and she said, ‘Because I'm so profoundly happy, Dr. Rasul. Happiness like this is frightening.’ I asked her why and she said, ‘They only let you be this happy if they're preparing to take something from you’.”

— Khaled Hosseini, *The Kite Runner*

These two passages can be used for teaching:

- (A) ways of structuring a discourse together
- (B) use of pronouns to structure coherent meaning.
- (C) use of signposts to show cause and effect, transition, etc.
- (D) all the above.

14. These passages **cannot** be used to teach:

- i) descriptive writing
- ii) creative writing
- iii) process writing
- iv) factual writing.

The right answer is:

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

Hall Ticket Number:

SECTION C: ESSAY

[TOTAL MARKS 25]

Write an essay on any ONE of the following topics in the space provided.

1. Task-based teaching
2. Inclusiveness in the language classroom
3. Uses of language tests
4. Indian English or Indian Englishes?
5. Accent neutralization
6. SMS language—a new language?
7. Bilingual language teaching
8. Language of advertisements
9. Role of language in enhancing soft skills
10. Factors involved in curriculum planning
11. Need for teacher education in India
12. Role of the language teacher in ill-equipped classrooms.

