

**GITAM School of Gandhian Studies
&
Gandhi School of Humanities and Social Sciences (GSHS)
GITAM (Deemed to be University)
Entrance Examination - M.Phil. / Ph.D. in English**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 140

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

- There are **TWO** parts in the question paper.
- Answer all the questions on the Answer Sheet/s provided.
- All questions are compulsory.

- **Part A:** Questions on English Language and Literature.
 - **Section I:** 50 Multiple Choice Questions (1 to 50). *Each question carries 1 mark.*
 - Questions 1 to 25 - Literature
 - Questions 26 to 50 - Language/ ELT

 - **Section II:** 6 Questions (1 to 6), each to be answered in about 200 - 250 words.
 - Answer any 2 out of 6 questions.
 - (3 questions on Literature and 3 questions on Language/ ELT).
 - Each question carries 10 marks.*

- **Part B:** Questions on Research Methodology.
 - **Section I:** Summary of the Research Proposal.
 - Attempting this question is mandatory for qualifying.**
 - This question carries 20 marks.*

 - **Section II:** Multiple Choice Questions (1 to 40).
 - Each question carries 1 mark.*

 - **Section III:** Editing a Short Text.
 - This question carries 10 marks.*

Part A

English Language and Literature

Section I

Read the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) and select the most appropriate option: 50 x 1 = 50 Marks

1. *The Glass Palace* is a historical novel written by an Indian author. Who is the author of this novel?
a. Anita Desai b. Amitav Ghosh c. Mulk Raj Anand d. Vikram Seth
2. Kiran Desai won the Man Booker prize for the book
a. Life of Pi b. The White Tiger
c. Last Orders d. The Inheritance of Loss
3. Who wrote the national anthem of Bangladesh?
a. Kazi Nazrul Islam b. Michael Madhusudan Dutt
c. Faraaz Kazi d. Rabindranath Tagore
4. Nicholas Udall's *Ralph Roister Doister* is considered to be the
a. first English novel b. first English Tragedy
c. first English Comedy d. first English poem
5. The first black woman to win the Nobel Prize for Literature is
a. Toni Morrison b. Jane Austen c. Ann Petry d. Francis Harper
6. Formalist critics believe that the value of a literary work cannot be determined by assuming the intent of the author. What is the term that refers to this belief?
a. The objective correlative b. The pathetic fallacy
c. The intentional fallacy d. The affective fallacy
7. Who is the author of *Orientalism*?
a. Chinua Achebe b. Homi Bhabha c. Edward Said d. Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak
8. Deconstruction, a form of philosophical and literary analysis, originated mainly from the work of which of the following thinkers?
a. Northrop Frye b. Carl Jung c. Jacques Derrida d. Friedrich Nietzsche
9. American Civil War was fought in
a. 1815-1820 b. 1830-1840 c. 1861-1865 d. 1825-1833
10. In the Preface to one of his books T.S. Eliot stated that 'the general point of view' informing them 'may be described as classicist in literature, royalist in politics, and anglo-catholic in religion'. Identify the book.
a. Prufrock and Other Observations b. For Lancelot Andrews

- c. Reflections on Vers Libre d. The Sacred Wood
11. In which country was Chinua Achebe born?
 a. Nigeria b. India c. South Africa d. The United States
12. The representative figure of Jazz Age is
 a. Sherwood Anderson b. Saul Bellow c. Wallace Stevens d. F. Scott Fitzgerald
13. Who was the first Indian woman writer to receive the Jnanpith award?
 a. Amrita Pritam b. Ashapura Devi
 c. Mahadevi Verma d. Mahaswetha Devi
14. Which American poet is hailed as the representative poet of America?
 a. R. W. Emerson b. Walt Whitman
 c. Edgar Allen Poe d. Robert Frost
15. Identify the school of criticism that tends to make readings very subjective.
 a. Historical Criticism b. Reader Response Criticism
 c. Formalist Criticism d. These are all equally subjective
16. 'The Lord of the Rings' is written by
 a. Caedmon b. Cynewulf c. Aelfric d. J. R. R. Tolkien
17. The statement "All art is quite useless" was famously proclaimed by
 a. James Joyce b. Oscar Wilde c. George Orwell d. Bernard Shaw
18. The fictional character of 'Mowgli' was created by
 a. Ruskin Bond b. R. K. Narayan
 c. Mulk Raj Anand d. Rudyard Kipling
19. Frank Churchill and Jane Fairfax are characters from the novel
 a. Wuthering Heights b. Emma c. Great Expectations d. Hard Times
20. Who was considered as the Poet of American Revolution?
 a. Michael Wigglesworth b. Anne Bradstreet
 c. Edward Taylor d. Philip Freneau
21. Which of the following serves as the scapegoat, a character archetype in literature?
 a. Lady Macbeth b. Captain Ahab c. Billy Budd d. Hamlet
22. What is considered the most notable feature of Gabriel Garcia Marquez's novels?
 a. Romanticism b. Courtly love c. Existentialism d. Magical realism
23. The writer of the book 'A Suitable Boy' is
 a. Vikram Seth b. Arundhati Roy c. Salman Rushdie d. Kiran Desai
24. 'A Brave and Startling Truth' is written by
 a. Maya Angelou b. Michael Palmer c. Jessica Hagedorn d. Robert Hass

25. Which was the first poem of John Keats written in 1814?
- Ode to a Grecian Urn
 - Ode to a Nightingale
 - In Imitation of Spencer
 - Ode to a Skylark
26. The objective of Direct Method is to
- improve cognitive ability
 - increase general communicative ability
 - develop a command over the target language
 - develop personality
27. Which of the following is not true of Contrastive Analysis?
- systematic study of a pair of languages
 - identifies structural differences and similarities in a pair of languages
 - it has been used to establish language genealogies.
 - used in the field of second language acquisition only before the 20th century
28. A teacher tests students on the Spanish meaning for a set of words in their mother tongue. Identify the approach/method.
- Oral approach
 - Direct Method
 - Natural Approach
 - Grammar Translation method
29. Macaulay's Minute on Education was introduced in
- 1832
 - 1835
 - 1838
 - 1843
30. What is the problem that linguists who study Second Language Acquisition are trying to figure out?
- how to rank and recommend the best language learning software programs available to date
 - how people learn their L1
 - the cultural dimensions of language learning
 - how people learn L2s & which factors help or hinder language learning
31. The process by which children work out how to use grammatical functions and rules is
- Overgeneralization
 - Interference
 - Fossilization
 - Language transfer
32. Words having an internal structure consisting of smaller units are generally known as
- Phoneme
 - Morpheme
 - Allophone
 - Allomorph
33. A method for teaching writing in which learners are given a model and then asked to create something similar is called the _____ approach.
- product
 - process
 - communicative
 - task
34. Identify the French loan word from the following:
- salvation
 - pulpit
 - theology
 - testimony

35. What type of assessment would it be if learners are tested on how well they communicate during specific tasks by using clear criteria?
- ipsative assessment
 - performance assessment
 - summative assessment
 - formative assessment
36. Altering one's vocabulary, syntactic structures, discourse structure to match the context and situation is
- phonological variation
 - stylistic variation
 - lexical variation
 - dialectical variation
37. The most widely discussed theory of Transformational Grammar is proposed by
- Bloomfield
 - John Lyons
 - Noam Chomsky
 - Derrida
38. Who is said to have compiled the first dictionary in the English language?
- Dr. Samuel Johnson
 - Richard Mulcaster
 - James Murray
 - Ben Jonson
39. Equipment, supplies, and supplementary materials that a teacher uses in the classroom may be referred to as
- authentic materials
 - learner centric strategies
 - teaching aids
 - course book
40. The term that refers to the rules of how a language sounds, and how and when certain sounds can be combined
- phonetics
 - phonology
 - syntax
 - semantics
41. What is a basic tenet of Universal Grammar Theory?
- Learner's L1 could either facilitate or hamper learning sounds and grammar of a L2
 - Societal forces influence the outcome of language learning
 - There are a number of structural aspects common to all languages across the world
 - People learn to speak in a new language by participating in conversations
42. Realia refers to
- an attempt to represent subject matter truthfully
 - objects used on stage or on screen by actors during a performance
 - an artistic and literary movement
 - objects and material from everyday life used as teaching aids
43. Which of the following languages is not Germanic in origin?
- Scandinavian
 - Spanish
 - Russian
 - Polish
44. An account of the psycholinguistic and cognitive processes involved in language learning can be referred to as a/an

- a. syllabus b. approach c. method d. technique
45. Which of the following is generally referred to as Old English period?
- a. 55 BC - 155 AD b. 455AD - 1150AD
c. 700AD - 1150 AD d. 1150 AD - 1500 AD
46. Language system shared by a community of speakers is known as
- a. Parole b. Competence c. Inter language d. Langue
47. Morphology is the study of
- a. patterns of sounds b. formation of words
c. structure of a sentence d. all of the above
48. Students in the classroom were asked to report news on politics, sports, fashion etc. This falls under the category of
- a. Grammar Translation method b. Total Physical Response
c. Audio-lingual method d. Communicative Language Teaching
49. In which method are learners introduced to one learning item at a time with a hope that mastering each skill will eventually lead to learning the target language?
- a. formulaic speech b. form focused task c. functional language d. cooperative learning
50. Identify the option where the linguist is wrongly paired with a proposed theory.
- a. Behaviorism - B.F. Skinner b. Innativism - Piaget
c. Interactionism - Vygotsky d. Cognitivism - Brunner

Section II

Answer any 2 of the following questions in about 200 - 250 words each. 2 x 10 = 20 Marks

1. The idea of *decolonization of the mind* is at the heart of postcolonial writings. Is this statement justified in the context of Indian writing in English? Substantiate your argument using any text of your choice.
2. Elaborate the impact of Multimedia Technology in English Language Teaching (ELT).
3. “The Post World War II Absurdist Movement centred on the idea that life is irrational, illogical, incongruous, and without reason.” Critically examine this statement with reference to the Theatre of the Absurd using suitable examples from the works of major dramatists.
4. Is it possible to teach a language without reference to the culture associated with it? Elaborate your views with suitable examples.
5. Would language learning be better with a prescribed textbook or with materials drawn from different sources to meet learners’ needs? Explain.
6. Write briefly about the portrayal of women in 19th century American literature.

Part B
Research Methodology

Section I

Write a Summary of your Research Proposal in about 500 words.

20 Marks

Attempting this question is mandatory for qualifying.

Section II

Read the following Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) and select the most appropriate option:

40 x 1 = 40 Marks

1. Which of the following is true about hypothesis?
 - a. A dependent variable
 - b. An independent variable
 - c. An experiment that tests certain predictions
 - d. A prediction of relationship between certain variables
2. Research should always be
 - a. Valid
 - b. Reliable
 - c. Objective
 - d. All of the above
3. You are guilty of plagiarism if you
 - a. make use of the works of others to gather information
 - b. use the work of another and misrepresent it as your own
 - c. make use of the works of others to support your own arguments
 - d. examine the ideas and arguments of others to help you shape your own thoughts or views on a particular issue
4. Which of the following is NOT true of interview as a data collection tool?
 - a. Interviews can be conducted in person or over the telephone
 - b. Interviews are mainly quantitative in nature
 - c. Interviews can be structured, semi-structured, or informal
 - d. Interview questions can be open ended
5. What is the full form of ISSN?
 - a. International Standard Source Number
 - b. International Standard Serial Number
 - c. International Social Sciences Number
 - d. International Society for Source Networking
6. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in precise quantitative terms?
 - a. Socio-economic Status
 - b. Marital Status
 - c. Professional Attitude
 - d. All the 3 options given
7. What problem does a research organization face while drawing up an ethical code?
 - a. Identifying relevant legislation that should guide behaviour

- b. Reflecting the difficulty of making truly ethical decisions
 - c. Incorporating assessments for the ethical behavior of participants
 - d. All of the above
8. Which of these is NOT a valid reason for documenting the sources you use in your paper?
- a. To be a responsible scholar by giving credit to other researchers
 - b. Your readers should be able to determine the accuracy of your sources
 - c. Representing the work of others as your own is plagiarism
 - d. To prove that you are not ignorant of the recent trends in your area of research
9. Literature review mostly takes into account
- a. Tertiary data b. Secondary data c. Primary data
 - d. None of the options given
10. Which of the following is NOT essential in formulating a research problem?
- a. Find interest in a broad subject area b. Question the topic from several points of view
 - c. Define the rationale for your research topic d. Collect ideas on how to gather data
11. Mean, Median and Mode are
- a. Measures of deviation b. Ways of sampling
 - c. Measures of control tendency d. None of the options given
12. Which of the following is NOT applicable to Literature review
- a. surveys the literature in one's chosen area of study
 - b. synthesizes the arguments and ideas of others
 - c. includes new contributions of the researcher
 - d. summarises prior research and shows how one's project is linked to it
13. A deductive theory is one that
- a. Allows theory to emerge out of the data
 - b. Involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis
 - c. Allows for findings to feed back into the stock of knowledge
 - d. Uses qualitative methods whenever possible
14. The Study is based on 30 people across three focus groups. What type of study is this?
- a. Structured study b. Quantitative study
 - c. Qualitative study d. Questionnaire study
15. After you locate a source, you should write down all details of the reference, except
- a. Full names of the authors b. Volumes c. Price d. Titles
16. The two main Citation styles used in humanities research are
- a. MLA and APA b. MLA and AMA
 - c. APA and AMLA d. AMA and AMLA

17. What should be the first step in writing a research question?
- Formulating a hypothesis
 - Ensuring that the ideas are researchable
 - Indicating where the research funding is coming from
 - Specifying what the question is about
18. The statement of research problem is preceded by
- Review of Literature
 - Introduction
 - Methodology
 - Objectives
19. Which of the following does not come under Literature review?
- Collecting material
 - Generating material
 - Examining material
 - Analysing material
20. Paraphrasing too closely to the original text, even if you do credit the source, is still considered as plagiarism because
- By changing a few words or the order of the original words, you have changed the author's exact words but not the concepts.
 - By not providing the exact words of the author in their entirety, you are attributing to the author some words that he/she did not write.
 - You must never use the words of others when you are using their ideas.
 - You have failed to indicate, by means of direct quotation marks, which are the exact words of the original.
21. A questionnaire is a
- Research method
 - Measurement technique
 - Tool for data collection
 - Data analysis technique
22. Secondary data may include which of the following?
- Official documents
 - Personal documents
 - Archived research data
 - All of the above
23. The benefits of using citation and the appropriate style are
- providing hard evidence or expert witnesses to support your argument
 - letting your reader know that you are following the academic conventions
 - avoiding charges of plagiarism
 - letting the reader know where the support or evidences can be found for the argument presented
24. Which of the following is not a type of research question?
- Predicting an outcome
 - Evaluating a phenomenon
 - Developing good practice
 - A hypothesis

25. How can you tell if your research questions are really good?
- If they guide your literature search
 - If they are linked together to help you construct a coherent argument
 - If they force you to narrow the scope of your research
 - All of the above
26. To read critically means:
- Taking an opposing point of view to the ideas and opinions expressed
 - Skimming through the material because most of it is just padding
 - Evaluating what you read in terms of your own research questions
 - Being negative about something before you read it
27. World Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Day is observed every year on
- 26 March
 - 26 April
 - 27 January
 - 20 April
28. Qualitative research methods can be thought of as
- a stark alternative to quantitative research
 - a preliminary stage that can contribute to the development of adequate quantification
 - methods used to search for the nature of reality
 - a method parallel with that of the physical sciences
29. A good research question should
- use complex terms
 - show where one's research biases are
 - sound contemporary
 - connect with established theory and research
30. A set of principles to guide and assist researchers in deciding which goals are most important and in reconciling conflicting values when conducting research is called ____.
- Research ethics
 - Deontological approach
 - Utilitarianism
 - None of the above
31. The qualitative research strategy places a value on:
- Using numbers, measurements and statistical techniques
 - Generating theories through inductive research about social meanings
 - Conducting research that is of a very high quality
 - All of the above
32. What is Trade bibliography?
- List of Author Bibliography
 - List of Special Bibliography
 - List of books in print or for sale compiled by a publisher
 - List of books selected by the researcher

33. Which of the following is not one of the six major methods of data collection that are used by educational researchers?
- a. Observation b. Interviews c. Questionnaires d. Checklists
34. "Controlled Group" is a term used in
- a. Experimental research b. Survey research
c. Historical research d. Descriptive research
35. The research that aims at immediate application is
- a. Action Research b. Fundamental research
c. Empirical research d. Conceptual research
36. One of the preoccupations of quantitative researchers is with generalization, which is a sign of
- a. External validity b. Internal reliability
c. External reliability d. Internal validity
37. What is the first stage of a systematic literature review?
- a. Assess the relevance of resources to the research question
b. Define the purpose and scope of the review
c. Appraise the quality of studies from the previous step
d. Survey all of the literature contained in various libraries, one at a time
38. Drawing information or content from the work of another without acknowledging the source by citing a reference is considered to be plagiarism in all of the following cases except
- a. Using the exact words of the author.
b. Using data that the author has compiled through his/her independent investigation.
c. Using information from the author's work that is regarded as common knowledge in the discipline.
d. Reproducing in your paper a chart contained in the author's work.
39. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research work?
- a. Survey of literature
b. Identification of research problem
c. Searching sources of information to locate problem
d. Searching for solutions to the problem
40. A hypothesis is
- a. a statement of the aims of an investigation
b. a statement which serves as the basis for further investigation
c. the methodical evaluation of research evidence
d. All of these

Section III

Read the given text and decide if each numbered sentence of the text contains an extra word. Identify and write the extra word in your Answer Sheet, or write CORRECT if the sentence does not contain an extra word. 1x10 = 10 Marks

1. If still after years of Spanish classes, some people find it impossible to understand native speakers, they should not worry.
2. This usually does not necessarily mean the lessons were wasted.
3. Millions of Spanish speakers don't use neither standard Latin American Spanish nor Castilian, which predominate in US schools.
4. The often most common Spanish dialect taught in the US is standard Latin American.
5. It is called "Highland" Spanish sometimes since it is generally spoken in the mountainous areas of Latin America.
6. While each country retains its own accents and has some unique vocabulary, residents of countries such as Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia generally will speak Latin American Spanish, especially in urban centers.
7. This dialect is being noted for its pronunciation of each letter and its strong "r" sounds.
8. This Spanish was spoken in Spain in the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries, and was brought to the Americas by the early colonists.
9. However, the Spanish of Madrid and of northern Spain, called Castilian, have developed characteristics that never reached the New World.
10. Castilian are sounds to Latin Americans much like British English sounds to US residents.

Adapted from *Why Spanish Accents Can Be So Different*

<https://www.infoplease.com/why-spanish-accent-can-be-so-different>

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Syllabus**

English Language and Literature

- 1. British Literature from Chaucer to the Present Day**
- 2. American Literature**
- 3. Indian Writing in English**
- 4. Post Colonial Literature**
- 5. Literary Criticism and Theory**
- 6. History of English Language**
- 7. Introduction to Linguistics**
- 8. English Language Teaching (ELT)**
- 9. Second Language Acquisition and Learning**
- 10. Methods, Materials and Curriculum Design**

Part B

Research Methodology

Summary Proposal

1. Meaning of Research

Meaning, aims, objectives, nature and scope of research, prerequisites of research, stages of research, key terms

2. Types and Methods of Research

Fundamental research, applied research, action research, problem oriented research, quantitative research, qualitative research, descriptive research, analytical research, conceptual research, empirical research, exploratory research

3. Research Problem

Meaning of research problem, sources of research problem, characteristics of a good research problem, hypothesis: meaning and types of hypothesis

4. Literature Review

What is literature review, purpose of the review, various resources - print and e-resources, identification of the related literature, collection of relevant material, organizing the related literature

5. Tools of Data Collection

Characteristics of good research tools, types of tools/instruments, observation, interview, focus group discussion, case studies, questionnaire, rating scales, attitude scales, schedules

6. Documentation

Need and purpose of documentation, acknowledging sources, citation styles, references, bibliography

7. Ethics in Research

Ethics in conducting research, originality of research work, plagiarism, intellectual property rights

Editing of a Short Text/Paragraph