HALL TICKET NUMBER

Maximum Marks: 70

Department of English

M.Phil. ENGLISH ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, MAY 2019

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not reveal your identity in any manner on the OMR sheet or answer book.
2. Enter your Hall Ticket Number on the question paper, the OMR sheet and the answer book.
3. This question paper consists of two sections:

   **Part A** consists of Multiple Choice Questions in Research Methodology and must be answered in the OMR sheet. Each question carries 1 (ONE) mark. 0.33 marks will be deducted for every wrong answer. No marks will be deducted for questions not attempted. **Part A** carries 35 (THIRTY FIVE) marks.

   **Part B** must be answered in the answer book provided, and requires you to write an essay and a critical analysis of a poem. The essay carries 20 (TWENTY) marks and the poem for critical analysis carries 15 (FIFTEEN) marks. **Part B** carries 35 (THIRTY FIVE) marks.

   This question paper contains 10 (TEN) printed pages.

4. At the end of the examination return the OMR sheet and the answer book.

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Part A: Research Methodology
(1x35 = 35 marks)

1. H-Net is an international consortium of scholars and teachers who create and coordinate networks to advance teaching and research across--------.
   A. the arts and social sciences
   B. the arts, humanities and social sciences
   C. only the humanities
   D. the humanities and the physical sciences

2. If you knew the URL of an academically sound site which has now ceased to be, such as Mr William Shakespeare and the Internet, which of the following would be most likely to give you access to it?
   A. Archives of the Internet Store
   B. Oldtime Databases and Archives
   C. Historical Sites from the 1990s Archive
   D. Internet Archive Wayback Machine

3. With the migration of most readers to online resources and sites, which educational site, hosted by an educational institute would a Milton scholar visit for an authoritative, annotated edition of Samson Agonistes, or for that matter, any of Milton’s works, whether prose or poetry?
   A. Project Gutenberg
   B. Representative Poetry Online
   C. The John Milton Reading Room
   D. The Milton-L Home Page

4. A student reading texts such as Donna Haraway’s When Species Meet; J M Coetzee’s The Lives of Animals; Before the Law: Humans and Other Animals in a Biopolitical Frame by Cary Wolfe alongside The Indian Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 and a ‘shikari’ narrative or two would be working on a project that falls in the realm of --------.
   i. Posthumanism
   ii. Animal Studies
   iii. Biopolitics
   iv. Zootopics
   A. i and ii
   B. i, ii, iii
   C. ii, iii, iv
   D. i, iii, iv
5. If one were to write an academic essay on Shakespearean tragedy which explored the idea of story-telling as a mode of living on after one's death, as illustrated in plays such as *Hamlet; Othello;* and *Antony and Cleopatra* it would fall at the intersection of

   i. Resurrection studies
   ii. Narratology
   iii. Shakespeare studies

A. Only iii  
B. i and ii  
C. ii and iii  
D. i and iii

6. A Variorum Edition ---------.

   i. is one which publishes all the variants of a text, with emendations  
   ii. is an edition which includes annotations by critics and commentators

A. Only i is correct  
B. Only ii is correct  
C. Both i and ii are correct  
D. Neither i nor ii is correct

7. An ur-text refers to ---------.

A. the original or the earliest version of a text  
B. the manuscript on which a published text is based  
C. the 'foul papers' of *Hamlet* which were lost  
D. a lost version of a text which is imagined into being

8. If a research scholar were to be looking at journals such as *Obsidian III, The Griot, Contours* and *Callaloo*, one could safely assume that they have an interest in---------.

A. African Literature and Culture  
B. African American Studies  
C. Native American Studies  
D. Latina/o or Chicana/o Studies

9. The use of *op. cit.*, now considered best avoided in research work, pertains to a citation ----

A. from the same place  
B. from a previously cited work  
C. a work to be cited further ahead  
D. in a different work by the same author
10. MLA recommends that all notes be listed on a separate page entitled--------.

A. Endnotes (centered)  
B. Endnotes (right hand side)  
C. Notes (centered)  
D. Notes (right hand side)  

11. Endnotes and footnotes in MLA format are indicated in-text by a superscript in---------.

A. Arabic numbers  
B. Roman numbers  
C. Alphabetical letters  
D. Asterisk marks  

12. According to the MLA, 8th edition, End-Notes are --------------.

A. single spaced  
B. 1.5 spaced  
C. double spaced  
D. 1.15 spaced  

13. Pick the correct in-text citation for the following reference in accordance with the MLA 8th edition.


A. (Marina, 1996, 33)  
B. (Carter, 1996, 33)  
C. (Carter, *Voices from Indenture*, 1996)  
D. (Carter 33)  

14. When there are two or more sources with the same author, the author’s name comes in the first citation. How do the second or subsequent entries cite the same author?

A. Use three hyphens followed by a period.  
B. Use the author’s last name followed by a period.  
C. Use the author’s first name followed by a period.  
D. Use four dots followed by a period.  

15. What does “qtd. in” indicate in a parenthesis?

A. Quoting the title  
B. Quantified in  
C. Citation within citation  
D. No source is indicated
16. Questions that are based on suppositions, personal belief and not on facts may be called

A. factual questions
B. hypothetical questions
C. dichotomous questions
D. survey based questions

17. Which of the following are the two most indispensable parts of the method of literary research:

(1) collection of all evidence, whether internal or external, related to the hypothesis
(2) careful evaluation of all evidence that goes against the hypothesis
(3) cursory reading of all the relevant sources not directly connected to the hypothesis
(4) perfunctory reading of all relevant sources connected to the alternative hypothesis

A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 3
C. 3 and 4
D. 4 and 1

18. 'Hermeneutics of suspicion' is a phrase coined by Paul Ricoeur to represent a common method of unmasking that prevails in the works of --------------.

A. Marx, Freud and Nietzsche
B. Marx, Nietzsche and Heidegger
C. Nietzsche, Freud and Gadamer
D. Freud, Lacan and Butler

Answer questions 19 to 21 which are based on the following text:

This brings us to the question of what kinds of texts might be analysed using discourse analysis within the frame of English studies. Here the first thing to note is that whilst English studies has sometimes been narrowly viewed as the study of 'literature' (that is, the study of high literary forms and of a set of specific author's works), the question of what is literature, and indeed, what is its purpose, raised particularly vigorously in and since the canon debates of the late 1970s and early 1980s, has itself become a matter of contestation. The effect of this has been that the field of English studies at the beginning of twenty-first century has expanded to encompass all manner of texts and all manner of writers who were not part of the 'canon of literature' that formed the backbone of English teaching until the mid-1970s.

19. Which one of the following statements is more accurate?

(i) The method of research in literary studies changes according to what gets defined as literature in a given period.
(ii) The choice of the method of research depends on the kinds of texts chosen for study
(iii) No single method of research can claim to be the sole method of analysis in a domain that has expanded to include a wide variety of texts and authors
20. The canon debates do not ______________.

A. question the binary of high and low literary forms
B. rethink the purpose of literature
C. enquire into what constitutes literature
D. support the formation of a singular new canon

21. The impact of the canon debates has
   (i) expanded the range of methods available for literary studies
   (ii) not enlarged the range of texts studied as literature
   (iii) not made a wider number of authors available to be studied

A. Only i  
B. Only ii  
C. ii and iii  
D. i, and iii

22. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the WORKS CITED format according to the MLA Handbook, 8th edition.

A. The Works Cited list appears at the end of the paper.  
B. It should appear before any endnotes you may have.  
C. The list contains the same running head as the main text.  
D. The page numbers in running head continue throughout.

23. Which of the following running head entry is standard?

A. Chandrakar, 12  
B. Chandrakar p.12  
C. Chandrakar 12.  
D. Chandrakar 12

24. Why has the standard printed page become obsolete today?

A. The printers and publishers of books and journals follow no uniform code or format.  
B. Today we have a welter of fluid, electronic texts on the web that appear on digital screens.  
C. The users of printed texts are as varied as the material on which material goods appear.  
D. Today individuals have access to printers and machinery they have never had earlier.
25. In-text citations, no matter how long or complicated, should be --------- in a research paper.

A. consistent
B. cross-referential
C. cross-citational
D. continuous

26. What criteria would you consider uppermost in evaluating sources available for English research on the internet?

A. Ease of access and availability
B. Appropriateness and reliability
C. Approximate length and use
D. Relevance suggested by texts

27. In order to present a valid analysis of texts, issues, or facts in question, a researcher ought to offer substantial and conclusive --------.

A. evidence
B. argument
C. illustration
D. inferences

28. Which of the versions puts this sentence in the correct format/ style that best suits an academic essay?

   The essay black Men and Public space appeared December 1986 issue of harpers magazine.


29. While listing parts of a book such as “Introduction,” “Preface,” “Foreword,” “Afterword,” in one’s Works Cited, the standard practice is ----------------.

A. to underline or italicize that part
B. to put that part within quote marks
C. not to do either A or B
D. put that part in upper case
30. What do you understand by problem in research?

The term problem thus has a special meaning in the world of research, one that sometimes confuses beginners. In our everyday world, a practical problem is something we try to avoid. But in the academic world, a research problem is something we eagerly seek out, even inventing one, if we have to. Indeed, a researcher without a good research problem has a bad practical one, because with no research problem to work on, she has nothing to do.

A. The problem offers hardly any key challenge to the researcher.
B. The problem should be practical enough for a researcher to solve.
C. The problem should not be too practical to solve for the researcher.
D. The problem offers an intellectual challenge to the researcher.

31. From among the following, single out an item you do not consider to be a secondary source, if your topic is a study of an author and her works:

A. Reviews of books on your author
B. Critical essays on the author
C. Newspaper articles/obituary on the author
D. Author’s letters to friends and family

32. Why are scholarly book reviews quite helpful in English research?

A. They help suggest ways of reading the newly-published book.
B. They indicate how the book has been doing in the market.
C. They indicate the book’s reception among scholarly audiences.
D. They point towards the cultural economy of English scholarship.

33. One practical consideration a researcher ought to have at the outset is:

A. whether anyone else in the world is interested in the topic/theme I have chanced upon as fresh and original.
B. whether there is world enough and time for all that I propose to accomplish with the topic I have on hand.
C. whether another topic, similar in scope and range, will come my way in the course of my commitment.
D. whether the work under progress will be anticipated by another scholar along the same lines and address.

34. Plagiarism differs from infringement in this that the former is a -------- offence while the latter is a -------- one.

A. plain, complicated
B. minor, major
C. trivial, serious
D. moral, legal
35. The need for elaborate documentation varies from scholar to scholar. The two most important reasons are:
   i. The nature and scope of the study undertaken by the researcher.
   ii. The variety and kinds of source-texts and editions used by the researcher.
   iii. The not-so-specialized fields selected for research by scholars.
   iv. The relative paucity of quoted and borrowed material for research.

A. i and ii  
B. ii and iii  
C. i and iv  
D. iii and iv
Part B

Essay
(20 marks)

Write a detailed proposal for the research you wish to undertake. Indicate your area of research, its aims and objectives; research questions; primary, secondary sources and methodology.

Poem for analysis
(15 marks)

To what radical lengths does the poet stretch issues of age, class, race, and gender in the following poem?

Who Said It Was Simple

There are so many roots to the tree of anger
that sometimes the branches shatter
before they bear.

Sitting in Nedicks
the women rally before they march
discussing the problematic girls
they hire to make them free.
An almost white counterman passes
a waiting brother to serve them first
and the ladies neither notice nor reject
the slighter pleasures of their slavery.
But I who am bound by my mirror
as well as my bed
see causes in colour
as well as sex.

and sit here wondering
which me will survive
all these liberations.

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2019 Entrance Exams

English M. Phil

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. A
19. D
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. D
24. B
25. A
26. B
27. A
28. B
29. C
30. D
31. D
32. C
33. B
34. D
35. A