

HALL TICKET NUMBER

Max. Marks : 80

Time : Two hours

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**ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS 2018****M.PHIL. ENGLISH**

## 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 B** must be answered in the answer book provided, and requires you to write an essay **and** a critical analysis of a poem, each of which carries **20 (TWENTY)** marks.
  4. At the end of the examination return the **OMR sheet** and the **answer book**.
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**Part A: Research Methodology**

(1 X 40 = 40 marks)

1. For the Norton Critical Edition of *Hamlet* the correct entry, if formatted in accordance with the *MLA Handbook* (8<sup>th</sup> Edition), in a Works Cited, will read as...
  - A. Hoy, Cyrus. Ed. *Hamlet*. W.W. Norton and Company, 1992.
  - B. Shakespeare, William. *Hamlet*. Edited by Cyrus Hoy, W.W. Norton and Company, 1992.
  - C. Hoy, Cyrus, ed. *Hamlet*. Shakespeare, William. W.W. Norton and Company, 1992.
  - D. Shakespeare, William. *Hamlet*. Hoy, Cyrus, ed. W.W. Norton and Company, 1992.
  
2. The final item in the citation of a website is
  - A. Date of uploading
  - B. Full details of website address
  - C. Site URL
  - D. Date of Access
  
3. If you use *italics* to emphasize certain words/phrases in a quotation, you have to
  - A. give emphasize mine within brackets at the end of the italicized part
  - B. give "emphasize mine" within brackets at the end of the citation
  - C. give square brackets for the entire citation
  - D. use single quotation marks for the emphasized section.
  
4. What does ISSN stand for?
  - A. International standard Section Number
  - B. International Studies Section Number
  - C. International Standard Serial Number
  - D. International Studies Serial Number
  
5. Multiple parenthetical references are:
  - A. Not allowed in MLA style
  - B. Separated by a semicolon
  - C. Separated by a comma
  - D. Separated by a colon
  
6. A comprehensive Bibliography comprises:
  - A. Works cited
  - B. Works Referred
  - C. Works consulted
  - D. All of the above
  
7. Data visualization; Big Data; data mining; spatial humanities.  
Under which research area would all the above be key components?
  - A. Science and Technology Studies
  - B. Social Studies of Technology
  - C. Digital Humanities
  - D. Visual Culture Studies

8. The field that studies the historical development of a language or group of languages is....
- A. Philosophical Linguistics
  - B. Philological Studies
  - C. Anthropological Linguistics
  - D. Corpus Studies
9. Remixes, retellings and parodies would be studied under the broad field of ...
- A. Appropriation Studies
  - B. Assimilation Studies
  - C. Adaptation Studies
  - D. Acceptance Studies
10. Katherine Hayles, Marie Laurie-Ryan and Jerome McGann are mostly associated with a field of study identified as...
- A. Philology
  - B. Transmedia Studies
  - C. Literary History
  - D. Textual Criticism
11. Of the following groups of genres in autobiographical writing, find the odd one out:
- A. Memoir, testimonio, autobiography, testament
  - B. Memoir, testimonio, autobiography, diary
  - C. Diary, testimonio, autobiography, lifewriting
  - D. Lifewriting, testimonio, memoir, diary
12. According to the MLA style, short quotations are indicated....
- A. As separate entry italicized
  - B. Within the text with double quote marks
  - C. In the free-standing block of quoted text
  - D. In a free-standing block of text with single quote marks
13. Which of the following is not a scholarly journal:
- A. *Isis*
  - B. *Clio*
  - C. *Mnemosyne*
  - D. *Hypatia*
14. Selecting sample units in just a "hit and miss" fashion is called
- A. Convenience or Accidental sampling
  - B. Purposive sampling
  - C. Stratified sampling
  - D. Proportionate sampling

15. Which of the following is a highly respected name in bibliographical and literary scholarship?

- A. Steven Pinker
- B. Helen Gardner
- C. Richard D. Altick
- D. Emily Apter

16. In a standard scholarly edition of a literary text, a reader will hardly ever expect.....

- A. to find the original text summarized.
- B. to see the language of the original text modernized.
- C. to find the original text bowdlerized.
- D. to find the long original text abridged.

17. It is extremely important that our quote from an author (primary or secondary text) be .....

- (i) accurate
- (ii) sensitive to the context
- (iii) careful of the nuances
- (iv) accessible

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

18. The prime considerations for judging the potential use for a book in your work are.....

- A. Its age, its indexes, its biases
- B. Its author/s' reputation, authority, track-record in publishing
- C. Its publishers' standing among peers, reviews it has received, etc.
- D. Its citations and cross-references

19. For over a hundred years, *The Columbia Granger's* has been the preeminent index for answers to questions about the world of .....

- A. Rhetoric
- B. Poetry
- C. Folklore
- D. Drama.

20. In making notes from a source, it is customary for scholars to distinguish in their writing, .....

- A. Attributions, acknowledgements, adaptations.
- B. Direct quotes, paraphrase, summary, own thoughts.
- C. Extrapolation, exegesis, encryption, emendation.
- D. Edited passages, text-fragments, footnotes, end-notes

21. Consider the following block quote from an article:

Sethe, like Jacobs, experiences the wish to give up the fight for survival and die, but while Jacobs says she was “willing to bear on” “for the children’s sakes” (127), the reason that Sethe gives for enduring is the physical presence of the baby in her womb: “[It] didn’t seem such a bad idea [to die], ... but the thought of herself stretched out dead while the little antelope lived on ... in her lifeless body grieved her so” that she persevered (31).

- A. Ellipses here indicate extrapolation and textual fragmentation while modifications are indicated by square brackets.
- B. The author’s taking liberties with quotations from the novel she is discussing are indicated by ellipses and brackets.
- C. Square brackets show the capitalization of *it* and the supply of words, *to die*; ellipses show omission of words from the original.
- D. Additions and substitutions in the quoted passages are indicated by brackets and ellipses respectively as shown by the author.

22. When you see in an article, a parenthetical citational lead such as (Frye, 11), that means that .....

- A. The author has paraphrased the statements in her text from Frye, p.11.
- B. The author has quoted lines from Frye, p.11 where a reader can find them.
- C. The author’s interpolation of lines from Frye, occurs on p.11,
- D. The author is directing readers to Frye, p.11 where they can find the lines.

23. What does the following describe?

This is a bibliographic database of over 7.5 million U.S. book, audio book, and movie titles, as well as 12 million international titles, currently in print and information on forthcoming and out-of-print books. It also offers: reviews; tables of contents; cover images; author biographies; awards information; and annotations.

- A. The Norton Biblio Database
- B. JSTOR
- C. Books in Print
- D. The Bowker Index

24. First published in 1870, the following is an invaluable resource for students of humanities, culture, and languages. Known among scholars as *Brewer’s Dictionary*, what does it collect and describe?

- A. Anglo-Saxon Superstitions
- B. British Folkways and Mores
- C. Phrase and Fable
- D. Biblical Lore

25. Listed under *Subject Index* of a book on contemporary English are the following:

African Englishes 111- 123  
 American English 130- 156  
 Australian Aboriginal English 121- 132  
 Black English 100-146  
 British English 23- 114  
 Chinese English 141- 152  
 Coloured South American English 135-148  
 Doric 56  
 Dutch 77  
 Ebonics 130-134  
 English as *lingua franca* 98- 212  
 English as an Asian language [...] 137- 211.

How shall we ascertain that *Doric* is a language?

- A. Can't be sure; evidently, a mistake.
- B. Ought to appear under *Names*.
- C. A subject, known by the company it keeps.
- D. Check the page on which it appears.

26. Which of the following meanings of *collate* are NOT quite useful to know for the budding researcher?

- a. Collect and combine texts/ information
- b. Appoint (a clergyman) to a benefice
- c. Compare and analyse two or more texts/ sources
- d. Provide something for collation by some source.

- A. a and d
- B. b and d
- C. a and c
- D. c and d

27. What is *wrong* with the following sequence of a research programme in English?  
 Select topic— state thesis— write outline— collect bibliography— read and take notes — write up results.

- I. No room for revision and reconsideration of topic.
- II. Wrong sequencing: collect bibliography, and the rest follows.
- III. Opportunity for checking progress and eliciting feedback.
- IV. The sequence presented here might be deemed only indicative.
- V. Wrong sequencing: begin with the outline and other tasks.
- VI. No provision here for false starts and blind alleys.

- A. Only VI.
- B. II, IV, V
- C. I, III, VI
- D. Only III.

28. In your *Working Bibliography*, you are likely to have at least three distinct sets of sources. What are they?

- A. Sources you need to collect; those you have located and consider using; and those you think you have little use for...
- B. Sources that are accessible; those that are non-accessible, those that will be accessible in time.
- C. Primary, secondary, and tertiary sources you haven't quite figured out yet but hopefully will.
- D. Sources that reach you in three successive stages during your bibliographical work in progress.

29. A colleague spotted the following on the jacket of a book she was reading. What annoyed her most was the thoroughly erroneous if non-standard way of featuring the professional record of an author's published work, especially the specialist work of a one devoted to book history.

Leah Price is Francis Lee Higginson Professor of English at Harvard University and the author of *How to Do Things with Books in Victorian Britain* (2012) and *The Anthology and the Rise of the Novel* (2000). Price writes on new and old media for the *New York Times Book Review*, *London Review of Books*, *Times Literary Supplement*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, and *Boston Globe*. A recipient of the Harvard College teaching prize, she has recently completed, together with colleagues in history and art history, a MOOC on the history of the book.

A correctly proofed and edited copy must .....

- a. Use capital letters for the titles of books and periodicals listed in the text.
- b. Cite the titles of all books listed in the text within double quote marks.
- c. Misprint: *and* must replace "are" in the first line.
- d. Proofread the text to check unjustified space, spelling, and idiom.
- e. Cite the titles of periodicals listed in the text within double quote marks.
- f. All titles of books and periodicals listed here must appear in italics.

The correct combination according to the code is:

- A. c and f
- B. a and g
- C. b and d
- D. a and e

30. Every researcher begins with a *hypothesis*, a working assumption of sorts, but we had better realize that a hypothesis is.....

- A. a foregone conclusion that hardly requires detailed investigation.
- B. a tool to be used provisionally but not a cause to be advanced.
- C. a discovery of truth through a confirmation of a substituted theory.
- D. an authentic test-case that invites rigorous survey and criticism.

31. Parenthetical references to classics in the course of one's discussion in a book-chapter/paper are common. The standard way of citing the references parenthetically is to abbreviate the titles and books of the Bible. For example,

1 Chron. 21.8, Rev. 11.3, *PL* 9.45 would be:

- A. 1 Chronicles, Part 21.8, Revelation, Part 11.3, *Paradise Lost*, Chapter 9, Verse 45.
- B. 1 Corinthians, Chapter 21, Verse 8; Revelation Chapter 11, Verse 3; *Paradise Lost*, Chapter 9, l. 45.
- C. 1 Chronicles, Chapter 21, Verse 8; Revelation Chapter 11, Verse 3; *Paradise Lost*, Book 9, line 45.
- D. 1 Corinthians, Part 21.8, Revelation, Book 11, part 3; *Paradise Lost*, Chapter 9, l. 45.

32. Most inexperienced hands pretend that they do not quite know what, how, and how much to borrow from sources that are not theirs, and the lines separating what is permissible and legitimate and what is not in scholarly practice. To what does the following couplet by John Donne refer?

If one eat my meat, let it be known  
The meat was mine, the excrement his own.

- A. On being plagiarized
- B. Forgery
- C. Plagiarism
- D. On presenting forgery

33. Which of the following will usually *not* be a component of Research Methods in traditional English Literary Studies?

- A. Using a database to find books
- B. Learning how to cite references
- C. Making an annotated bibliography
- D. Conducting interviews and surveys

34. Using a computer program to focus on the verb forms in a given text to see how the text constructs agency can best be described as an example of ....

- A. Computer aided discourse analysis
- B. Computer analysis of verb forms
- C. Discourse analysis of verb forms
- D. Verb based-computer aided analysis

35. Participatory observation, an important element of ethnographic research methods, while not integral to traditional research in English Literatures is useful when studying....

- A. Prose Fiction
- B. Travel Writing
- C. Auto/biography
- D. Dramatic verse

36. Which of the following is usually *not* an element of textual analysis?
- A. A close reading of the text
  - B. The researcher's location
  - C. The contexts of its production
  - D. The contexts of its content
37. Photographs, interview transcripts, etc. which you don't wish to analyse/explicate in your thesis/study, but which you wish to show as supporting and evidentiary material could be included in the.....
- A. Appendix
  - B. Preface
  - C. Forward
  - D. Footnote
38. The movement across diegetic levels within a narrative is termed....
- A. Ellipsis
  - B. Prolepsis
  - C. Metalepsis
  - D. Dialepsis
39. The idea of the chronotope in fiction was first theorized by...
- A. M.M. Bakhtin
  - B. Viktor Shklovsky
  - C. Vladimir Propp
  - D. Georges Lukacs
40. When a work has two authors, what is the correct form of bibliographic citation in the *MLA Handbook* (8<sup>th</sup> edition)?
- A. Only the first author's name is in reverse (second name, first name) order
  - B. The names of both authors are in reverse (second name, first name) order
  - C. The names of both authors are in normal order
  - D. Only the second author's name is in reverse (second name, first name) order.

**Part B****Essay**

(20 marks)

Write an essay on **ONE** of the following topics. Your essay will be evaluated on the basis of your cohesive argument and the range of texts and illustrative material you draw upon.

1. Transmedia and Shakespeare Studies
2. Aesthetics of Dalit literature
3. English and digital colonialism
4. In defence of minor(ity) genres
5. Literature: Aesthetics and Politics
6. Literary Studies without Theory
7. Madness in Literature
8. The Historical Novel in Postcolonial Literature

**Prose passage for analysis**

(20 marks)

What understanding of culture, society, politics, and reading do you gather from the following answer Gayatri Spivak gives her interviewers? What relation between cultural criticism and cultural studies do *crises* enjoin, according to Spivak? Elaborate with reference to at least *one* specific text of your choice.

- Q. You are probably best known as a cultural critic. Would you give us a working definition of what you mean by cultural criticism?

Spivak: A cultural criticism, which I am going to rephrase a little and call a "study of cultural politics," involves itself, as I understand it, with the way in which cultural explanations are generated. It seems to me that culture is a word which is now being used to give a sense of why large groups of people behave in certain ways. In other words, culture is being used as a description of collective agency, and these descriptions are almost always generated in order to manage various kinds of crises. So, a study of cultural politics is a study of the politics of the production of cultural explanations that are used in the academy, outside the academy, in global politics, in metropolitan politics, in national politics of various kinds, migrant politics of various kinds, articulations of majority and minority, domination/ exploitation, a very wide field of managing various kinds of crises that are coming up in order to give people who act within these crises a certain way of describing what the position is. This is what we are trying to look at in the new version of "cultural studies."

(Philip Sipiora and Janet Atwill, "Rhetoric and Cultural Explanation: A Discussion with Gayatri C. Spivak" *Journal of Advanced Composition*, 10. 2. 1990. 295).