1. The researcher met the informants on every weekend.
   A     B     C     D

2. I spent the semester familiarizing with the latest teaching methods.
   A     B     C     D

3. One of the informant refused to sign the no-objection certificate.
   A     B     C     D

4. The researcher, as well as the informants, were interviewed by the media.
   A     B     C     D

5. Vinita will be attending a three-week workshop in Pune in September.
   A     B     C     D

6. Let's discuss about the many problems you had when collecting your data.
   A     B     C     D

II. Given below are sets of two sentences. Both sentences may be right or wrong, or one of the two may be right. Select the correct option. (4x1= 4 marks)

7. P: If I were you, I would interview the informants one more time.
   Q: If I was you, I would interview the informants once more.
   A: Only P is correct.
   B: Only Q is correct.
   C: Both P and Q are correct
   D: Both P and Q are incorrect.
8. P: Informants often refused to answer personal questions.
   Q: Often informants refused to answer personal questions.

   A: Only P is correct.
   B: Only Q is correct.
   C: Both P and Q are correct
   D: Both P and Q are incorrect.

9. P: The researcher preferred interviews rather than giving them questionnaires.
    Q: The researcher preferred interviews to questionnaires.

   A: Only P is correct.
   B: Only Q is correct.
   C: Both P and Q are correct
   D: Both P and Q are incorrect.

10. P: The researcher had to translate Bengali to English.
     Q: The researcher had to translate Bengali into English.

    A: Only P is correct.
    B: Only Q is correct.
    C: Both P and Q are correct
    D: Both P and Q are incorrect.

**VOCABULARY**

III. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word. (5x1= 5 marks)

11. ___________, will you! He didn’t mean to break your Ming lamp.

    A) Lighten up  
    B) Light up    
    C) Light out   
    D) Lighten down

12. My year-end office dinner was ruined: Mrs and Mr Seth were seated at my table and as usual he kept ____________ everything she had to say.

    A) running down  
    B) picking up on  
    C) running through  
    D) picking holes in
13. After being punished unfairly and given large amounts of homework, the students decided to _________ the class teacher, Mr Milton, and wrote to the school administration.

A) stand up for  
B) stand up to  
C) stand up with  
D) stand up on

14. Despite all the good work he did as a business tycoon, once he entered politics he was despised for his _________ temper.

A) ferocious  
B) fiery  
C) heated  
D) hot headed

15. The children took an instant liking to Mary Poppins because of her sunny__________: they didn’t feel miserable any more.

A) constitution  
B) temperament  
C) nature  
D) disposition

IV. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the right options.  

(5x1= 5 marks)

Probably the commonest _____16____ among students is the _____17______ to realise that learning is essentially an active process. Too many students spend hours _____18_____ reading and re-reading notes and textbooks, without ever attempting to actively recall what they have read. The fallacy of this method has been amply _____19_____ by experiments. For effective memory for facts, some form of active expression is essential. The student, _____20_______, should read through the material he wants to master with close attention and should then reproduce the main points aloud or produce a written summary. An hour’s concentrated work of this kind is more effective than three hours of passive reading.

16. A) error  
B) fault  
C) mistake  
D) gaffe
17. A) failure
   B) inability
   C) incompetence
   D) helplessness

18. A) submissively
    B) passively
    C) seriously
    D) casually

19. A) explained
    B) researched
    C) revealed
    D) shown

20. A) however
    B) therefore
    C) meanwhile
    D) nevertheless

**WRITING**

V. **Reorder the following sets of four sentences so that they form a coherent paragraph. (2x3=6 marks)**

21. P: Wild roses give me more pleasure than the sophisticated domestic variety.
    Q: Sometimes a wildflower can put its more spectacular garden cousins to shame.
    R: Think about the Commelina, with its sky blue flowers, discovered in secret places after the rains have passed.
    S: On a walk in the Himalayan foothills I have encountered a number of these shrubs and climbers – the ineptly named Dog Rose, sparkling white in summer; the Sweet Briar with its deep pink petals and bright red rosehips; the Trailing Rose, found in shady places.

   A) PQSR
   B) QRPS
   C) RQSP
   D) SRPQ

22. P: The *tambura* is of the lute tribe, but without frets: the four very long strings are tuned to sound the dominant, the upper tonic twice, and the octave below, which are common to all ragas.
    Q: The tambura must not be regarded as a solo instrument, nor as an object of separate interest like the piano accompaniment of a modern song: its sound is rather the ambient in which the song lives and moves and has its being.
R: The strings are continuously sounded, making a pedal point background very rich in overtones, and against this dark ground of infinite potentiality the song stands out like an elaborate embroidery.

S: The Indian art-song is accompanied by drums, or by the instrument known as a tambura, or by both.

A) PQSR
B) SPRQ
C) SQPR
D) PRSQ

23. P: These shows are “playing catch-up after centuries of women’s marginality and invisibility,” said the artist Barbara Kruger, who had earlier declined and later agreed to participate in all-women shows.

Q: At least a dozen galleries and museums are featuring women-themed surveys.

R: A surge, curators and gallerists say, is shining a light on neglected artists, resuscitating some careers and raising the commercial potential of others.

S: While some artists are ambivalent about being viewed through the lens of gender, the all-women’s group show, which fell out of favour in the ’80s and ’90s, is flourishing again.

A) QPSR
B) SQRP
C) SPRQ
D) QSPS

VI. The first (S1) and last (S6) sentences of a paragraph have been given to you. Rearrange the remaining four sentences (PQRS) so that the six sentences form a coherent paragraph. (2x2 = 4 marks)

24. S1: Most people want to be recognized for being effective in some way.

P: Everyone wants to be known for something and that’s what effectance motivational theory explains.

Q: A supervisor wants to be recognized as being an effective leader.

R: The stay-at-home parent, for example, wants to be recognized for being an effective parent.

S: Even the data entry specialist wants to be recognized as an effective typist!

S6: It explains the desire to not only be effective, but to take pleasure in the display of that effectiveness.

A) RQSP
B) QPRS
C) QRSP
D) PQRS
25. S1: Around 347 BC Aristotle thought the earth was stationary and that the sun, the moon, the planets, and the stars moved in circular orbits about the earth.

P: Ptolemy elaborated this idea in the second century AD into a complete cosmological model.

Q: The earth stood at the center, surrounded by eight spheres that carried the moon, the sun, the stars, and the five planets known at the time, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

R: He believed this because he felt, for mystical reasons, that the earth was the center of the universe, and that circular motion was the most perfect.

S: The outermost sphere carried the so-called fixed stars, which always stay in the same positions relative to each other but which rotate together across the sky.

S6: What lay beyond the last sphere was never made very clear, but it certainly was not part of mankind’s observable universe.

A) SQRP
B) QRPS
C) PQRS
D) RPQS

CONTENT

VII. This section will test your knowledge of the terms used in ELT. Fill each blank with the word that you think is correct. (10x1= 10 marks)

26. A student-centered teaching technique in which online learning resources are used to enable information sharing between people in a network is called __________.

A) synchronous learning.
B) asynchronous learning.
C) distance learning.
D) interpersonal style of learning.

27. A syllabus based on communicative acts such as making introductions, making requests, and expressing opinions is called __________.

A) a grammatical syllabus.
B) a situational syllabus.
C) a task-based syllabus.
D) a functional syllabus.

28. Comparing two languages to predict where learning will be facilitated and hindered is __________.
A) Contrastive analysis.  
B) Error analysis.  
C) Comparative analysis.  
D) Needs analysis.

29. The audio-lingual method is a style used in teaching foreign languages. It is based on the theory of the ____________.

A) Naturalists.  
B) Socio-culturalists.  
C) Behaviourists.  
D) Constructivists.

30. A person born and brought up during the age of digital technology and therefore familiar with computers and the Internet from an early age is called ____________.

A) tech savvy.  
B) computer literate.  
C) cyberbaby.  
D) digital native.

31. A test given at the beginning of a course which aims to discover exactly what the learners know or don't know already and where their strengths and weaknesses lie is a/an ________.

A) placement test.  
B) diagnostic test.  
C) aptitude test.  
D) achievement test.

32. How well a person uses both verbal forms and non-verbal communication to compensate for lack of knowledge in the other three competencies is ____________.

A) discourse competence.  
B) socio-linguistic competence.  
C) strategic competence.  
D) communicative competence.

33. A qualitative research methodology enables a detailed description and interpretation of a cultural or social group. Data collection is primarily through participant observation or through one-to-one interviews. This is called ____________.

A) ethnography.  
B) grounded theory.  
C) case study.  
D) focus group.
34. According to Krashen, it is the ______ which/who prevents the input from reaching the LAD.

A) monitor  
B) comprehensible input  
C) teacher  
D) affective filter

35. Which of the following books did NS Prabhu write?

A) Aspects of Language Teaching  
B) Second Language Pedagogy  
C) Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition  
D) Theories in Second Language Acquisition: An Introduction

Part B
Duration: One hour
Marks (30)

I. Read the statement given below and decide whether you agree or disagree with it. Justify your stance with arguments and examples in not more than 250 words. (15 marks)

The ability to learn a new language and use it effectively is affected, particularly in the case of adults, by the need to communicate in that language.

II. Given below is a context with a potential research problem. Decide what the problem is, and how it can be studied. Write a short essay (between 200 and 250 words) on what the research problem is, why it is researchable, and how it can be carried out. The number of marks for appropriate content will be restricted to 4 out of the total 15. Avoid bullet points. (15 marks)

Students who transfer from the regional to the English medium of instruction after class twelve for their collegiate education are often inhibited and do not have the confidence to speak in English. However, they are required, as part of their educational requirements, to make presentations in English. One of the ways in which they could be helped is by putting them into mixed ability groups, and assigning group work in class leading to group presentations.