

GLAET- 2018

Master of Arts in English (MODEL TEST PAPER)

1. The *Globe Theatre* opened in
 - (A) 1585
 - (B) 1593
 - (C) 1599
 - (D) 1603

2. Which of the following is not a partition novel?
 - (A) Train to Pakistan
 - (B) Sunlight on a Broken Column
 - (C) The Shadow Lines
 - (D) In Custody

3. A classical influence on Ben Jonson's *Volpone* is
 - (A) Juvenal
 - (B) Aristophanes
 - (C) Plautus
 - (D) Terence

4. 'Hyperbole' is
 1. an extravagant exaggeration
 2. a racist slur
 3. a metrical skill
 4. a figure of speech
 - (A) 1 is correct
 - (B) 1 and 4 are correct
 - (C) 1 and 3 are correct
 - (D) 3 is correct

5. The term 'theatre of cruelty' was coined by
 - (A) Robert Brustein
 - (B) Antonin Artaud
 - (C) Augusto Boal
 - (D) Luigi Pirandello

6. The book *Speech Acts* is written by
 - (A) John Austin
 - (B) John Searle
 - (C) Jacques Derrida
 - (D) Ferdinand de Saussure

7. Which romantic poet coined the famous phrase 'spots of time'?
 - (A) John Keats
 - (B) William Wordsworth
 - (C) S.T. Coleridge
 - (D) Lord Byron

8. The statement 'I think, therefore, I am' is by
- (A) Schopenhauer
 - (B) Plato
 - (C) Descartes
 - (D) Sartre
9. In which of his voyages, Gulliver discovered mountain-like beings?
- (A) The land of the Lilliputians
 - (B) The land of the Brobdingnagians
 - (C) The land of the Laputans
 - (D) The land of the Houyhnhnms
10. Sexual jealousy is a theme in Shakespeare's
- (A) The Merchant of Venice
 - (B) The Tempest
 - (C) Othello
 - (D) King Lear
11. English 'Iambic Pentameter' was brought to its first maturity in
- (A) sonnet
 - (B) dramatic verse
 - (C) lyric
 - (D) elegy
12. A sequence of repeated consonantal sounds in a stretch of language is
- (A) alliteration
 - (B) acrostic
 - (C) assent
 - (D) syllable
13. The concept of 'human mind as tabula rasa or blank tablet' was propounded by
- (A) Bishop Berkley
 - (B) David Hume
 - (C) Francis Bacon
 - (D) John Locke
14. In *The Rape of the Lock*, Belinda's lapdog is named
- (A) Luck
 - (B) Shock
 - (C) Pluck
 - (D) Muck
15. A sign which refers to an object merely by virtue of its characters of its own is known as
- (A) index
 - (B) icon
 - (C) symbol
 - (D) token

16. Derivation involves the creation of one lexeme from another through many processes
- (A) compounding is not a type of derivation
 - (B) compounding is a type of derivation, since it involves the creation of one lexeme from two or more other lexemes
 - (C) compounding is a type of derivation, but without the creation of any lexeme
 - (D) compounding is neither inflection nor derivation
17. CALT refers to
- (A) Computer Amplified Language Teaching
 - (B) Computer Assisted Language Teaching
 - (C) Catephorically Aided Language Teaching
 - (D) Computational Language Teaching
18. Learners' dictionary is a
- (A) Special dictionary
 - (B) General dictionary
 - (C) Theoretical dictionary
 - (D) Reverse dictionary
19. The more general term that embraces a number of more particular terms is a
- (A) synonym
 - (B) antonym
 - (C) hyponym
 - (D) hypernym
20. Select the one from the following verbs which takes zero argument:
- (A) eat
 - (B) sleep
 - (C) rain
 - (D) fall
21. Infixes are found in the languages belonging to the _____ language family.
- (A) Dravidian
 - (B) Indo Aryan
 - (C) Munda
 - (D) Tibeto Burman
22. The first 'Dialect Atlas' was prepared by
- (A) George Wenker
 - (B) Jules Gillieron
 - (C) Mcintosh
 - (D) Hans Kurath
23. An error which results from language transfer is
- (A) Intralingual error
 - (B) Interlingual error
 - (C) Mistake
 - (D) Lapses

24. Assertion (1): Idiolect refers to the linguistic system of an individual speaker – one's personal 'dialect'.
Assertion (2): A dialect can be seen as an abstraction deriving from the analysis of a large number of idiolects.
- (A) Both (1) and (2) are true.
(B) Both (1) and (2) are false.
(C) (1) is true and (2) is false.
(D) (1) is false and (2) is true.
25. All languages contain thousands of words, but these words are not all of the same type. Traditionally, they have been considered to fall into different classes called
- (A) grammatical categories
(B) taxonomic classes
(C) parts of speech
(D) folk etymologies
26. "He found it [English] brick and left it marble", remarked one great writer on another. Who were they?
- (A) Milton on Shakespeare
(B) Dryden on Milton
(C) Johnson on Dryden
(D) Jonson on Shakespeare
27. "The pen is mightier than the sword" is an example of
- (A) simile
(B) image
(C) conceit
(D) metonymy
28. An 'epilogue' is
- (A) prefixed to a text which it introduces.
(B) suffixed to a text which it sums up or extends.
(C) a piece of writing or speech that formally begins a book.
(D) a piece of writing or speech that bears no relation to the text at hand.
29. 'Fluency' in language is the same as
- (A) the ability to put oneself across comfortably in speech and/or writing.
(B) the ability to command language rather than language commanding the user.
(C) glibness
(D) accuracy
30. What do the prosodic features of a language tell us?
- (A) The speaker's native language and its cognate languages.
(B) The speaker's age, emotional state, social class, educational background, geographical provenance etc.
(C) The speaker's self-confidence or lack of it.
(D) The speaker's command of the resources of the language spoken by him/her and their deployment.
31. What is a mock-heroic poem? A mock-heroic poem

- (A) mocks at heroic pretensions in poets and critics
- (B) mocks heroism, an exaggerated virtue in all epics
- (C) uses a heroic style to deride airs and affectations
- (D) uses a mocking style to deride heroes and hero-worship

32. In drama, an aside is addressed...

- (A) to an audience by an actor; the words so spoken are not meant to be heard by other actors on the stage.
- (B) to other actors on the stage; the words so spoken are not meant to be heard by the audience.
- (C) by the playwright to the audience.
- (D) by the protagonist to his/her antagonist

33. From the following list, identify "backformation": Sulk, bulk, stoke, poke, swindle, bundle.

- (A) Sulk, bulk, stoke, poke
- (B) Stoke, poke, swindle, bundle
- (C) Sulk, stoke, bundle
- (D) Bulk, poke, bundle

34. Diagnostic tests are designed to

- (A) prepare language teaching materials for the mentally challenged.
- (B) determine the areas in which learners may need help.
- (C) determine the achievement levels of learners
- (D) evaluate the proficiency of learners at the end of course.

35. Form of speech used especially by mothers in talking to very young children is called

- (A) baby talk
- (B) caregiver speech
- (C) caretaker speech
- (D) motherese

36. "Dhire Dhire" is an example of a morphological process by which a form is repeated. This is a case of

- (A) Partial Reduplication
- (B) Complete Reduplication
- (C) Reduplicated compound
- (D) Echo-formation

37. The basic frequency at which a sound vibrates is known as

- (A) frequency
- (B) sound wave
- (C) fundamental frequency
- (D) wavelength

38. Morphologists divide morphemes into a specific number of types, namely

- (A) Root, stem, prefix, suffix
- (B) Affix, infix, circumfix, allomorph
- (C) Dhatu, ruup, kriya, naama
- (D) Free, bound, zero portmanteau

39. In English 'doesn't' is an example of
- (A) Clitic
 - (B) Proclitic
 - (C) Special clitic
 - (D) Complex clitic
40. A disorder of speech 'fluency' marked by hesitancy, blocks, sound repetitions is called
- (A) Stuttering
 - (B) Stammering
 - (C) Cleft palate
 - (D) Mutism
41. The sentence 'I understand Hindi'
- (A) will have the value 'true' if the speaker understands Hindi
 - (B) will have the value 'true' if the speaker does not understand Hindi
 - (C) will have the value 'false' if the speaker understands Hindi.
 - (D) will not have the value 'false' if the speaker understands Hindi.
42. The term diagraph refers to
- (A) A pair of sounds representing a phoneme.
 - (B) A pair of letters representing a grapheme.
 - (C) A pair of letters representing a phoneme.
 - (D) A pair of phones representing a grapheme.
43. An infinitive verb occurs with a. no person, number and gender. b. no tense, aspect and mood. c. only person and number. d. only aspect and mood.
- (A) All the above are correct.
 - (B) Only a is correct.
 - (C) Both a and b are correct.
 - (D) None of the above is correct.
44. An 'allomorph' is defined as
- a. a sound that occurs in any environment
 - b. a variant form of morpheme in some defined environment
 - c. a form of word that occurs independently
 - d. a form of word that brings semantic change in the word
- (A) All the above are correct.
 - (B) Only a, b and c are correct.
 - (C) Only b is correct.
 - (D) Only c and d are correct.
45. Speakers intrinsic knowledge of their language is known as:
- (A) Valency
 - (B) Complement
 - (C) Competence
 - (D) Performance