

GC WOMEN UNIVERSITY SIALKOT

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

MS ENGLISH (Entry Test)

PART A: OBJECTIVE TEST

1. Although it does contain some pioneering ideas, one would hardly characterize the work as _____.

- a. orthodox
- b. eccentric
- c. original
- d. conventional

2. Vain and prone to violence, Rashid could not handle success: the more his (1) _____ as an artist increased, the more (2) _____ his life became.

Answer choices:.

Blank (1) Blank (2)

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| temperance | tumultuous |
| notoriety | providential |
| eminence | dispassionate |

Choose the right pair in relation to the given one.

3. MISSION STATEMENT: PURPOSE

- a. motto: slogan
- b. moral;
- c. goal: target
- d. religion: beliefs

4. APPLAUSE: PERFORMANCE

- a. review; book.
- b. epilogue
- c. summary
- d. critic

5. What is the ideational function of language?

- a. To express identity

- b. To communicate meaning
- c. To make jokes
- d. To express emotions

6. What is the term used to describe the creative capacity of language to invent new words and sentences?

- a. Proxemics
- b. Duality
- c. Syntax
- d. Productivity

7. What are the two levels of language referred to by the term 'duality'?

- a. Structure and use
- b. Sound and meaning
- c. Kinesics and proxemics
- d. Morphology and syntax

8. What does cherology study?

- a. Facial expression
- b. Body movement
- c. The structure of deaf signing
- d. Written language. Discourse

9. What does morphology study?

- a. Sentence structure
- b. Pronunciation
- c. Word order
- d. Word structure

10. Which branch of linguistics studies word order?

- a. Morphology
- b. Pragmatics
- c. Syntax
- d. Phonology

11. What is the branch of linguistics that studies human sound making, transmission, and reception?

- a. Phonology
- b. Phonetics
- c. Production
- d. Semantics

12. What does phonology study?

- a. Learning to read
- b. The sound system of language(s)
- c. Babbling
- d. How we articulate sounds

13. Whispered speech is part of which topic of language study?

- a. Paralanguage
- b. Prosody
- c. Syntax
- d. Intonation e. Morphology

14. What does semantics study?

- a. Punctuation
- b. Meaning
- c. Grammar
- d. Speech

15. Which of these words best describes the focus of pragmatics?

- a. Meaning
- b. Choice
- c. Structure
- d. Sense

16. Which of these is a gradable opposite?

- a. Husband — wife
-

- b. Hot — cold
- c. Male — female
- d. Buy — sell

17. What is the term for the semantic connectedness we expect to find in a story?

- a. Syntax
- b. Layout
- c. Coherence
- d. Discourse
- e. Structure

18. Which of the following process derives new word formation by repeating the base word or part of a word?

- a) inflection
- b) affixation
- c) reduplication
- d) backformation

19. An Exocentric compound gives

- a. strange meaning
- b. interesting meaning
- c. strong meaning
- d. metaphorical meaning

20. Syllabify any one of the following by putting a dot at the syllable boundary.

- a. kɪtʃɪn
 - b. rəsumat
 - c. ʔhəllə
 - d. əkhɪjə
-

1. What is willing suspension of disbelief? Discuss with reference to present day dramatic work?
2. Reading literature is not merely for aesthetic pleasure. Do you agree or disagree? Substantiate your answer with solid arguments.
3. The terror of society, which is the basis of morals, the terror of God, which is the secret of religion--these are the two things that govern us. Discuss.
4. Write short note on any two of the following with reference to necessary literary work.
 - a. Stream of Consciousness
 - b. Critically evaluate the following lines with reference to their poet
Man for the field and woman for the hearth:
Man for the sword and for the needle she:
 - c. Critically evaluate the following lines with reference to their poet
The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;—
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
5. Define the following literary devices with at least one example.
 - (i) Aubade
 - (ii) Symbol
 - (iii) Flashback
 - (iv) Narrative Poem
 - (v) Metaphor
6. The terror of society, which is the basis of morals, the terror of God, which is the secret of religion--these are the two things that govern us. Discuss.
7. According to T.S. Eliot, the aim of criticism is “the promotion of understanding and enjoyment of literature.” Discuss.

8. Critically evaluate the following lines:

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;—
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!

9. Discuss the following terms with suitable examples:

- a. Bound Morpheme
- b. Interjection Theory
- c. Phonology
- d. Predicative Adjective

10. Write short answers of the following questions.

- i. What is literature?
- ii. What is a figure of speech? Give at least two examples.
- iii. What is major difference between poetry and prose?
- iv. What is plot in a play? How is it different from the story of a play?
- v. Define the following terms:
 - a. Lyric
 - b. Ballad
 - c. Sonnet
 - d. Elegy

11. Reading literature is not merely for aesthetic pleasure. Do you agree or disagree? Substantiate your answer with solid arguments.

12. Discuss Shakespeare as a Renaissance dramatist.

13. Linguistics helps us to study complex structures of a language, but how? Discuss it.

14. 1) Phonetics and Phonology, 2) Morphology, 3) Syntax and 4) Semantics and Pragmatics are the key areas of linguistics. Discuss some features of ANY ONE of these areas in your mother tongue?

15. A language influences the man's thoughts. Discuss.

16. Discuss the theme of the lines.

“Eye halve a spelling checker
It came with my pea sea
It plainly marques for my revue
Miss steaks eye kin knot sea...
When it's the spelling that's at fault.
Let's call this nonsense to a halt.”