

Booklet Serial No.**Signature Invigilator**

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PhD Comparative Literature
Entrance Test 2026
Question Paper cum Answer Script

Hall Ticket No.**OMR Serial No.****Time: 2hrs****Maximum Marks: 70**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Candidate should write their Hall Ticket number and OMR number on the space provided above. Candidate should not write their Hall Ticket and OMR number at any other place.
2. This question booklet contains **(12)** pages. The Candidate should check the booklet before taking the Test. In case of any discrepancy, a new booklet may be provided by the Invigilator.
3. The question booklet consists of Part A and Part B. Part A contains 50 multiple-choice questions, each with four options. The candidate must select the correct answer and mark the corresponding circle on the OMR sheet using a blue or black ballpoint pen. Each question carries one mark. No marks will be awarded if the correct answer is not properly marked against the corresponding question number in the OMR sheet. Further, if more than one option is marked for any question, no marks will be awarded for that question.
4. Part B consists of four descriptive questions, each carrying 5 marks. The answers must be written only in the 8-page answer booklet provided. No additional answer booklet will be issued.
5. There are no Negative marks.
6. At the end of Entrance Test, candidates are allowed to take their question booklet and handover the OMR Sheet and answer booklet to the Invigilator.

Part A
Section 1 – Research Methodology

1. Which of the following best represents *interdisciplinary research*?
 - (A) Study confined to one discipline
 - (B) Combining methods from different disciplines
 - (C) Purely theoretical research
 - (D) Historical documentation only
2. **Assertion (A):** Qualitative research focuses on subjective interpretation.
Reason (R): It relies heavily on numerical data analysis.
 - (A) Both A and R are true
 - (B) A is true, R is false
 - (C) A is false, R is true
 - (D) Both are false
3. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer.

List I (Research Methods)	List II (Characteristics)
a. Ethnography	1. Statistical analysis
b. Survey	2. Cultural study
c. Experiment	3. Controlled variables
d. Case Study	4. In-depth analysis

- (A) a–2, b–1, c–3, d–4
 - (B) a–1, b–2, c–3, d–4
 - (C) a–2, b–3, c–1, d–4
 - (D) a–4, b–1, c–3, d–2
4. Which of the following are characteristics of good research?
 - a. Objectivity
 - b. Replicability
 - c. Bias
 - d. Validity
 - (A) a, b and d only
 - (B) a, c and d only
 - (C) b and c only
 - (D) a, b, c and d
5. Arrange the following steps of research in chronological order:
 - a. Data collection
 - b. Hypothesis formulation
 - c. Data analysis
 - d. Problem identification
 - (A) d, b, a, c
 - (B) b, d, a, c
 - (C) d, a, b, c
 - (D) a, d, b, c

6. **Statement:** Plagiarism constitutes a serious academic offense.

Arguments:

I. It violates intellectual property rights.

II. It enhances the quality of research.

- (A) Only Argument I is valid
- (B) Only Argument II is valid
- (C) Both Arguments I and II are valid
- (D) Neither Argument I nor II is valid

7. Which citation style is most common in literature studies?

- (A) APA
- (B) MLA
- (C) Chicago
- (D) Harvard

8. **Assertion (A):** Reliability ensures consistency in research results.

Reason (R): Reliability guarantees validity.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

9. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
a. Primary data	1. Books
b. Secondary data	2. Interviews
c. Tertiary data	3. Encyclopedias

- (A) a-2, b-1, c-3
- (B) a-1, b-2, c-3
- (C) a-3, b-2, c-1
- (D) a-2, b-3, c-1

10. Which method is used to avoid sampling bias?

- (A) Purposive sampling
- (B) Convenience sampling
- (C) Random sampling
- (D) Snowball sampling

11. Which methods are commonly used in mixed-method research designs?
- Surveys with Likert scales
 - In-depth interviews
 - Statistical hypothesis testing
 - Content analysis
- (A) a, b and d only (B) b and c only
(C) a and c only (D) All of the above
12. Which of the following best distinguishes *epistemology* from *methodology*?
- Epistemology deals with tools; methodology deals with knowledge
 - Epistemology concerns the nature of knowledge; methodology concerns research procedures
 - Both are identical
 - Methodology is theoretical; epistemology is practical
13. **Assertion (A):** A null hypothesis is always rejected in statistically significant research findings.
Reason (R): Statistical significance ensures practical significance.
- Both A and R are true
 - A is true, but R is false
 - A is false, but R is true
 - Both A and R are false
14. Which of the following are features of *post-positivist research*?
- Fallibilism
 - Objective truth
 - Probabilistic knowledge
 - Absolute certainty
- (A) a, b, c (B) a, c
(C) b, d (D) a, b, d
15. Match the following items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
- | List I | List II |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Positivism | 1. Subjective meaning |
| b. Interpretivism | 2. Empirical verification |
| c. Critical theory | 3. Emancipation |
| d. Constructivism | 4. Social construction |
- (A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4 (B) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3
(C) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3 (D) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4

16. Which of the following constitute academic misconduct?
- Self-plagiarism
 - Data fabrication
 - Proper citation
 - Ghostwriting
- (A) a, b and d only (B) a and c only
(C) b and d only (D) All of the above
17. Which research design is most suitable for establishing causal inference?
- (A) Descriptive (B) Experimental
(C) Exploratory (D) Historical
18. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:

List I	List II
a. Independent variable	1. Outcome
b. Dependent variable	2. Predictor
c. Moderating variable	3. Interaction effect
d. Control variable	4. Constant factor

- (A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4 (B) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3
(C) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4 (D) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4
19. Which of the following best captures the relationship between *ontology* and *epistemology* in research?
- (A) Ontology deals with knowledge; epistemology with reality
(B) Ontology concerns the nature of reality; epistemology concerns knowledge of that reality
(C) Both are interchangeable
(D) Epistemology precedes ontology
20. **Assertion (A):** A research problem must be theoretically grounded.
Reason (R): Theory helps in formulating testable hypotheses.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation
(B) Both true but R not explanation
(C) A true, R false
(D) A false, R true

21. Which of the following indicate *high internal validity*?

- a. Controlled variables
- b. Randomization
- c. Ecological realism
- d. Elimination of confounding factors

- (A) a, b and d only (B) a, c and d only
(C) b and c only (D) a, b, c and d

22. Match the items in List I with the appropriate descriptions in List II:

List I	List II
a. Exploratory research	1. Hypothesis testing
b. Descriptive research	2. Pattern identification
c. Explanatory research	3. Cause-effect
d. Experimental research	4. Controlled testing

- (A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4 (B) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
(C) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4 (D) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4

23. Arrange the following steps of the research process in the correct order:

- a. Literature review
- b. Hypothesis formulation
- c. Data interpretation
- d. Research design

- (A) a, b, d, c (B) b, a, d, c
(C) a, d, b, c (D) d, a, b, c

24. **Statement:** A pilot study is essential in research.

Arguments:

- I. It helps refine tools and design.
- II. It guarantees success of the main study.

- (A) Only Argument I is valid
(B) Only Argument II is valid
(C) Both Arguments I and II are valid
(D) Neither Argument I nor II is valid

25. Which of the following is primarily used for citation management?

- (A) SPSS (B) NVivo
(C) Zotero (D) Python

Section 2 – Comparative Literature

26. Who is considered the pioneer of Comparative Literature?
- (A) Goethe (B) Aristotle
(C) Plato (D) Derrida
27. **Assertion (A):** Comparative Literature studies literature beyond national boundaries.

Reason (R): It restricts itself to one language tradition.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true, but R is false
(D) A is false, but R is true
28. Match the items in List I with those in List II.

List I	List II
a. Structuralism	1. Jacques Derrida
b. Deconstruction	2. Ferdinand de Saussure
c. Postcolonialism	3. Edward Said
d. Feminism	4. Simone de Beauvoir

- (A) a–2, b–1, c–3, d–4 (B) a–1, b–2, c–3, d–4
(C) a–3, b–1, c–2, d–4 (D) a–2, b–3, c–1, d–4
29. Which of the following are features of Comparative Literature?
- a. Cross-cultural study
b. Monolingual focus
c. Interdisciplinary approach
d. Translation studies
- (A) a, c and d only (B) a and b only
(C) b and d only (D) All of the above
30. Arrange the following literary movements in chronological order:
- a. Romanticism b. Modernism c. Postmodernism d. Realism
- (A) a, d, b, c (B) d, a, b, c
(C) a, b, d, c (D) b, a, d, c

31. **Statement:** Translation is central to Comparative Literature.

Arguments:

I. It enables cross-cultural exchange.

II. It eliminates meaning.

- (A) Only Argument I is valid
- (B) Only Argument II is valid
- (C) Both Arguments I and II are valid
- (D) Neither Argument I nor II is valid

32. Who coined the term “*World Literature*”?

- (A) Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) T. S. Eliot
- (D) Erich Auerbach

33. **Assertion (A):** Postcolonial studies examine power structures.

Reason (R): They ignore colonial history.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

34. Match the following items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:

List I	List II
a. Orientalism	1. Edward Said
b. Hybridity	2. Homi K. Bhabha
c. Subaltern	3. Gayatri C. Spivak

- (A) a–1, b–2, c–3
- (B) a–2, b–1, c–3
- (C) a–3, b–2, c–1
- (D) a–1, b–3, c–2

35. Intertextuality is associated with which of the following theorists?

- (A) Plato
- (B) Julia Kristeva
- (C) Aristotle
- (D) Karl Marx

36. Which theorist critiques “*Eurocentrism*” most explicitly?

- (A) Edward Said
- (B) Roman Jakobson
- (C) Cleanth Brooks
- (D) Northrop Frye

37. Match the items in List I with the appropriate theorists in List II:

List I	List II
a. Dialogism	1. Mikhail Bakhtin
b. Différance	2. Jacques Derrida
c. Myth criticism	3. Northrop Frye
d. Archetype	4. Carl Jung

(A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

(B) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

(C) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4

(D) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3

38. Which of the following are valid domains of Comparative Literature?

a. Literature and film

b. Literature and music

c. Literature and science

d. Literature confined to one nation

(A) a, b and c only

(B) a and d only

(C) b and d only

(D) All of the above

39. Arrange the following literary/theoretical movements in chronological order:

a. Structuralism

b. Post-structuralism

c. New Criticism

d. Postcolonialism

(A) c, a, b, d

(B) a, c, b, d

(C) c, b, a, d

(D) a, b, c, d

40. **Statement:** Translation always involves some loss.

Arguments:

I. Cultural nuances are often untranslatable.

II. Meaning can be perfectly preserved.

(A) Only Argument I is valid

(B) Only Argument II is valid

(C) Both Arguments I and II are valid

(D) Neither Argument I nor II is valid

41. Who proposed the concept of “*dynamic equivalence*” in translation studies?

(A) Walter Benjamin

(B) Eugene Nida

(C) Roman Jakobson

(D) George Steiner

42. **Assertion (A):** Hybridity challenges cultural purity.

Reason (R): It promotes fixed identities.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

43. Match the items in List I with the appropriate theorists in List II:

List I	List II
a. Rasa theory	1. Bharata
b. Dhvani theory	2. Anandavardhana
c. Vakrokti	3. Kuntaka
d. Auchitya	4. Kshemendra

- (A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
- (B) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4
- (C) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4
- (D) a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1

44. The concept of “*Death of the Author*” is associated with which theorist?

- (A) Roland Barthes
- (B) Michel Foucault
- (C) Jacques Derrida
- (D) Jacques Lacan

45. Which of the following are features of Postmodernism?

- a. Fragmentation
- b. Grand narratives
- c. Intertextuality
- d. Parody

- (A) a, c and d only
- (B) a and b only
- (C) b and d only
- (D) All of the above

46. **Assertion (A):** Eco-criticism studies literature and the environment.

Reason (R): It ignores ecological concerns.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

47. The concept of *Weltliteratur* is most closely associated with:
- (A) National literary identity
 - (B) Transnational literary circulation
 - (C) Colonial discourse
 - (D) Structuralist criticism
48. “*Polysystem theory*” in translation studies is associated with which theorist?
- (A) Itamar Even-Zohar
 - (B) Roman Jakobson
 - (C) Roland Barthes
 - (D) Michel Foucault
49. Which of the following are key features of diaspora literature?
- a. Displacement
 - b. Identity crisis
 - c. Cultural hybridity
 - d. Fixed identity
- (A) a, b and c only
 - (B) a and d only
 - (C) b and c only
 - (D) a, b and d only
50. **Assertion (A):** Digital literature expands the scope of comparative literary studies.
- Reason (R):** Digital media restricts textual analysis.
- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true, but R is false
 - (D) A is false, but R is true

Part B (Descriptive Questions)

Answer all four questions

20 Marks

Research Methodology

1. Critically evaluate ethical issues in academic research, especially plagiarism and AI-assisted writing.
2. Discuss the significance of *mixed-method research* in contemporary humanities research. Evaluate its advantages and limitations, particularly in the context of literary and cultural studies.

Subject Concerned (Comparative Literature)

3. Evaluate the concept of *World Literature* in the context of globalization. How does it challenge traditional notions of national literature?
4. Critically analyse the role of *translation* in Comparative Literature. To what extent does translation act as both a bridge and a barrier in cross-cultural literary exchange?
