

Booklet Serial No.

Signature Invigilator

**Maulana Azad National Urdu University**  
**PhD Language Teaching in Madrasa**  
**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 (24) 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.

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**Part A****Section 1 – Research Methodology**

1. Population refers to:  
(A) Sample only  
(B) Entire group under study  
(C) Data collected  
(D) Tools
2. Sampling means:  
(A) Collecting data  
(B) Selecting a group from a population  
(C) Writing a report  
(D) Analyzing data
3. Variables are:  
(A) Fixed values  
(B) Changing factors in research  
(C) Tools  
(D) Results
4. Independent variable is:  
(A) Outcome  
(B) Cause  
(C) Result  
(D) Constant
5. Dependent variable is:  
(A) Cause  
(B) Predictor  
(C) Outcome  
(D) Constant
6. Questionnaire is:  
(A) Tool for analysis  
(B) Tool for data collection  
(C) Hypothesis  
(D) Variable
7. Observation is a method of:  
(A) Data collection  
(B) Data analysis  
(C) Reporting  
(D) Sampling
8. Novels are a source of:  
(A) Quantitative research  
(B) Qualitative research  
(C) Experimental research  
(D) Statistical research

9. Which method uses numerical data?
- (A) Qualitative research                      (B) Quantitative research  
(C) Case study                                      (D) Ethnography
10. Qualitative research mainly focuses on:
- (A) Numbers                                      (B) Statistical analysis  
(C) Meanings and experiences              (D) Experiments
11. A hypothesis is:
- (A) Final result                                      (B) A tested conclusion  
(C) A tentative statement                      (D) A data collection tool
12. The main goal of quantitative research is to:
- (A) Test a hypothesis                              (B) Describe experiences  
(C) Explore a single case                      (D) Conduct interviews
13. Mixed methods research combines:
- (A) Case studies and action research  
(B) Qualitative and quantitative methods  
(C) Observation and reflection  
(D) Interviews only
14. A literature review serves as a:
- (A) Data collection tool                              (B) Method for data analysis  
(C) Foundation for research                      (D) Way to test a hypothesis
15. A literature review should include:
- (A) Researcher's opinions  
(B) Personal experiences  
(C) Future participants  
(D) Existing knowledge on the topic
16. Data analysis means:
- (A) Collecting data  
(B) Organizing and interpreting data  
(C) Writing a report  
(D) Sampling

17. Experimental research involves  
 (A) Observation only (B) Manipulation of variables  
 (C) Interviews (D) Surveys
18. Reliability means:  
 (A) Accuracy (B) Consistency of results  
 (C) Validity (D) Bias
19. Validity refers to:  
 (A) Consistency (B) Accuracy of measurement  
 (C) Sample size (D) Data type
20. In which type of qualitative research design are individual life stories explored?  
 (A) Ethnography (B) Grounded theory  
 (C) Symbolic interaction (D) Narrative research
21. In which research method are manipulation, control of variables, and randomization essential?  
 (A) Ex-post facto research (B) Descriptive research  
 (C) Case study research (D) Experimental research
22. Match the variables with their correct characteristics:

| <b>List I (Variables):</b> | <b>List II (Characteristics):</b>                           |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) Independent Variable   | (I) The variable that is affected                           |
| (B) Dependent Variable     | (II) The variable that represents the cause                 |
| (C) Control Variable       | (III) The variable that is kept constant                    |
| (D) Discrete Variable      | (IV) The variable that cannot be divided into smaller parts |

Choose the correct answer:

- (A) A–II, B–I, C–III, D–IV (B) A–I, B–II, C–III, D–IV  
 (C) A–III, B–IV, C–I, D–II (D) A–II, B–III, C–I, D–IV

23. Match the sampling terms with their correct meanings:

| <b>List I (Terms):</b>         | <b>List II (Meanings):</b>                                               |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) Stratified Random Sampling | (I) A representative subset of the population                            |
| (B) Sampling Error             | (II) A type of non-probability sampling                                  |
| (C) Purposive Sampling         | (III) The difference between an estimate and the true population value   |
| (D) Sample                     | (IV) Dividing the population into strata and selecting samples from each |

Choose the correct answer:

- (A) A–IV, B–III, C–II, D–I      (B) A–III, B–IV, C–II, D–I  
 (C) A–IV, B–II, C–III, D–I      (D) A–I, B–III, C–IV, D–II

24. Which sequence correctly represents quantitative research steps?

- (A) Hypothesis framing → Testing → Conclusion  
 (B) Problem → Hypothesis → Testing → Generalization → Conclusion  
 (C) Problem → Sample → Design → Field work  
 (D) Problem → Literature → Sampling → Data collection → Analysis

25. Order the correct sequence of research steps:

- (A) Selection of problem  
 (B) Formulation of research question  
 (C) Selection of method  
 (D) Data collection & analysis  
 (E) Reporting

- (A) A, B, C, D, E      (B) A, C, B, D, E  
 (C) A, D, B, C, E      (D) B, A, C, D, E

**Section 2 – Language Teaching in Madrasa**

26. Language teaching primarily aims to develop:
- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Memory skills | (B) Communication skills |
| (C) Writing speed | (D) Translation ability  |
27. The four basic language skills are:
- |                                            |
|--------------------------------------------|
| (A) Reading, Writing, Thinking, Speaking   |
| (B) Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing  |
| (C) Grammar, Vocabulary, Writing, Speaking |
| (D) Listening, Grammar, Reading, Writing   |
28. Listening and reading are known as:
- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Productive skills | (B) Receptive skills |
| (C) Active skills     | (D) Secondary skills |
29. Speaking and writing are called:
- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Receptive skills  | (B) Passive skills   |
| (C) Productive skills | (D) Cognitive skills |
30. Grammar helps learners to:
- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Memorize words | (B) Use language correctly |
| (C) Speak faster   | (D) Avoid communication    |
31. Vocabulary refers to:
- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Sentence structure  | (B) Collection of words |
| (C) Pronunciation rules | (D) Writing styles      |
32. The mother tongue in language teaching is used to:
- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Replace target language | (B) Support understanding |
| (C) Avoid learning          | (D) Test students         |

33. Pronunciation focuses on:
- (A) Meaning of words
  - (B) Correct sound production
  - (C) Grammar rules
  - (D) Writing style
34. A textbook is an example of:
- (A) Teaching method
  - (B) Teaching material
  - (C) Evaluation tool
  - (D) Research design
35. A classroom discussion mainly develops:
- (A) Writing skill
  - (B) Listening only
  - (C) Speaking skill
  - (D) Reading skill
36. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) emphasizes:
- (A) Grammar drills
  - (B) Real-life communication
  - (C) Translation
  - (D) Memorization
37. The Direct Method focuses on:
- (A) Use of mother tongue
  - (B) Translation
  - (C) Target language use only
  - (D) Grammar explanation
38. Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) is based on:
- (A) Memorization
  - (B) Completing meaningful tasks
  - (C) Translation exercises
  - (D) Grammar lectures
39. Formative assessment is used to:
- (A) Grade students finally
  - (B) Improve learning during teaching
  - (C) Compare institutions
  - (D) Rank students
40. Summative assessment is conducted:
- (A) During teaching
  - (B) At the end of a course
  - (C) Before teaching
  - (D) Randomly

41. Error correction in language teaching should be:  
 (A) Ignored completely (B) Immediate and harsh  
 (C) Supportive and constructive (D) Avoided
42. Lesson planning helps teachers to:  
 (A) Control students  
 (B) Organize teaching effectively  
 (C) Avoid syllabus  
 (D) Reduce interaction
43. Audio-Visual aids help in:  
 (A) Reducing interest (B) Enhancing understanding  
 (C) Avoiding teaching (D) Limiting participation
44. Learner-centered teaching focuses on:  
 (A) Teacher dominance (B) Student participation  
 (C) Textbook only (D) Exams only
45. Which method emphasizes habit formation through repetition and drills?  
 (A) Communicative Approach (B) Audio-Lingual Method  
 (C) Direct Method (D) Task-Based Method
46. Which approach focuses on meaningful interaction rather than accuracy alone?  
 (A) Grammar Translation Method  
 (B) Structural Approach  
 (C) Communicative Approach  
 (D) Audio-Lingual Method
47. Match the following methods with their features:

| <b>List I (Methods):</b>       | <b>List II (Features):</b>           |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Grammar Translation Method | (I) Focus on communication           |
| (B) Direct Method              | (II) Focus on translation            |
| (C) Audio-Lingual Method       | (III) Habit formation through drills |
| (D) Communicative Approach     | (IV) Target language only            |

- (A) A–II, B–IV, C–III, D–I (B) A–I, B–II, C–III, D–IV  
 (C) A–III, B–I, C–IV, D–II (D) A–II, B–I, C–III, D–IV

48. Match the language skills with their characteristics:

| List I (Skills): | List II (Characteristics):     |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Listening    | (I) Productive skill           |
| (B) Speaking     | (II) Receptive skill           |
| (C) Reading      | (III) Decoding written text    |
| (D) Writing      | (IV) Producing spoken language |

- (A) A–II, B–IV, C–III, D–I      (B) A–I, B–II, C–III, D–IV  
 (C) A–II, B–I, C–IV, D–III      (D) A–III, B–IV, C–II, D–I

49. Which sequence reflects a good language lesson?

- (A) Practice → Presentation → Production  
 (B) Presentation → Practice → Production  
 (C) Production → Practice → Presentation  
 (D) Practice → Production → Presentation

50. Which of the following best represents an integrated language teaching approach?

- (A) Teaching grammar separately  
 (B) Teaching skills in isolation  
 (C) Combining listening, speaking, reading, and writing  
 (D) Focusing only on writing

**Part B (Subjective Questions)**

Answer all four questions

20 Marks

**Research Methodology**

1. Explain the concept of research design. Discuss its types and significance.
2. What is sampling in research? Describe different sampling techniques and evaluate their advantages and limitations in educational research.

**Language Teaching in Madrasa**

3. Discuss the role of learner-centered approaches in language teaching in the context of Madrasa. How do they enhance student engagement and learning outcomes?
4. Explain various strategies for teaching language skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing). How can a teacher integrate these skills effectively in the classroom?

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## **ROUGH WORK**

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