



University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh

Department of English and Humanities
Master of Arts, English
Sample Question Paper

Section	Question Type	Total Marks
1: Comprehension	MCQ	10
2: Essay	Written	10
3: Track-Specific Questions	MCQ	05
4: Viva	Oral	25



UNIVERSITY OF LIBERAL ARTS BANGLADESH

Department of English and Humanities

Admission Test (Written) for MA in English

Admission Test Sample Question

Name: _____ ID: _____

Total Marks: 25

Time: 75 minutes

Section 1: Comprehension (10 marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate.

- 5 The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of crude oil can be pumped through it daily.
- 10 Resting on H-shaped steel racks called “bents,” long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up-and-down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil,
- 15 rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil.

- One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private
- 20 industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements,
- 25 treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska

pipeline has been completed and is operating.

1. The passage primarily discusses the pipeline's
A. operating costs B. employees C. consumers D. construction
2. The word “it” in line 3 refers to
A. pipeline B. ocean C. state D. village
3. According to the passage, 84 million gallons of oil can travel through the pipeline each
A. day B. week C. month D. year
4. The phrase “Resting on” in line 10 is closest in meaning to
A. Consisting of B. Supported by C. Passing under D. Protected with
5. The author mentions all of the following as important in determining the pipeline's route EXCEPT the
A. climate
B. lay of the land itself
C. local vegetation
D. kind of soil and rock
6. The word “undertaken” in line 19 is closest in meaning to
A. Removed B. selected C. transported D. attempted
7. How many companies shared the costs of constructing the pipeline?
A. 3 B. 4 C. 8 D. 12
8. The word “particular” in line 22 is closest in meaning to
A. peculiar B. specific C. exceptional D. equal
9. Which of the following determined what percentage of the construction costs each member of the consortium would pay?
A. How much oil field land each company owned
B. How long each company had owned land in the oil fields
C. How many people worked for each company
D. How many oil wells were located on the company's land

Section 3: Track-Specific Questions (5 marks)

Literature and Cultural Studies/Literature and Creative Writing

Circle the correct answer (0.5 marks each)

1. Which of the following is non-fiction?
 a) a novel b) a short story c) a memoir d) a play
2. Identify the figure of speech in the sentence, “Juliet was as beautiful as a rose.”
 a) simile b) metaphor c) hyperbole d) metonymy
3. William Wordsworth was a _____ poet.
 a) Augustan b) Victorian c) Romantic d) Modern
4. A major division of a play, consisting of one or more scenes, is called a(an)
 a) scene b) chapter c) stanza d) act
5. A 3-line Japanese poem with 17 syllables is called:
 a) folktale b) sonnet c) haiku d) anime
6. The voice that tells a story is
 a) character b) narrator c) hero d) villain
7. *War and Peace* is a novel by
 a) William Shakespeare b) Maxim Gorky c) Leo Tolstoy d) None of the above
8. What historical event does Charles Dickens’ novel *A Tale of Two Cities* concern?
 a) the French Revolution b) the Russian Revolution c) the Chinese Revolution

- d) the American Revolution
9. What country did the protagonist of *Gulliver's Travels* visit on his second voyage?
a) Laputa b) Brobdingnag c) Lilliput d) None of the above
10. Jane Austen wrote the following novel:
a) *Jane Eyre* b) *Little Women* c) *Tom Sawyer* d) *Pride and Prejudice*

Applied Linguistics and ELT

Circle the correct answer (0.5 marks each)

1. A central part of nativist theory is that languages are fundamentally
a) taught b) connected c) innate
2. Which of the following about the Monitor Model is false?
a) It was proposed by Chomsky b) It's described in terms of five hypotheses
c) It's one of the models of second language acquisition.
3. The idea of universal grammar was given by
a) Skinner b) Vygotsky c) Chomsky
4. "Phonetics" is a part of language study. It is
a) Study of system of sound of language b) Study of words c) Study of rules
5. What is the study of language as it pertains to social classes, ethnic groups and genders?
a) Psycholinguistics b) Comparative linguistics c) Sociolinguistics
6. Which of these best defines a Language Acquisition Device (LAD)?
a) A theorized piece of equipment in brain that helps to absorb language
b) An instrument to learn a language
c) An artificial device
7. Which of the following is true about language acquisition?
a) It involves instruction
b) It requires natural communication
c) It preaches grammar

8. Morphology is a study of
- a) Grammar
 - b) Word
 - c) Sentence
9. Which one is the lingua franca?
- a) Spanish
 - b) French
 - c) English
10. Pragmatics is the study of
- a) Meaning in the interactional context
 - b) Rules and grammar in context
 - c) Cognitive development