

CTET

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PAPER 1 & 2

ENGLISH
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LANGUAGE - ENGLISH

Learning and Acquisition

Language can be acquired in two ways

1. Language Acquisition
2. Language learning

Acquisition

When we learn something without a systematic and conscious process. We learn mother tongue during the childhood period without knowing grammar, rules and regulations it is learned through acquisition. So acquisition is also called natural and subconscious process.

Main points

- The acquisition is a natural process.
- It is an unconscious process.
- It refers to the first language (Native language) acquisition rather than a second language
- Through the acquisition process learners acquire knowledge automatically.
- Does not use grammatical rules .
- focus on practical knowledge.
- Informal situation.
- Main requirement is a communication environment

Learning

Language learning is a process in which learner learnt the rules of grammar and vocabulary. With this process we learn Second language. Teacher's capability and experience also impact a person's learning experience.

Main points

- Learning is a systematic process.
- It is a gradual process.
- It is a conscious process.
- Everyone has a different rate of learning.
- Teacher's knowledge and experience also impact the learning process.
- Learning modifies the existing knowledge, experience and behaviors.
- Motivator decides learners' speed and intensity of learning.
- Use of Grammatical rules and vocabulary.
- formal situation

Types of learning

- 1. Motor learning:** Body movement: Walking, driving, climbing, etc.
- 2. Verbal learning:** Communication methods: Speaking, signs, picture symbol, etc.
- 3. Conceptual learning:** Mental process: Thinking, reasoning, intelligence, etc.

Theory of learning and acquisition:

Concept of Chomsky Jean Piaget

- Piaget was a Swiss biologist, philosopher and psychologist.
- He is also known as the father of child psychology.
- According to Piaget child start learning with adaptation. One can achieve through assimilation and accommodation
- According to him Childs collect small chunks/unit of knowledge and makes a bigger concept.

- Childs creates his own world of knowledge by their chunks.

Concept of Chomsky: (Noam Chomsky)

- He was an American linguist, philosopher, cognitive scientist, historian and social critic.
- According to him children are born with inherited ability to learn human language.
- He stated that every person possesses LAD (Language acquisition device) in their brain.
- Children only learn vocabulary and LAD applies the rules of language to make sentences no need to learn grammar and structure children born with an understanding of rule language.
- He pointed out that children could not learn language through imitation alone.

Vygotsky's Concept

- He is known as the foundation of cognitive theory later become famous with the social development theory
- MKO (More knowledgeable other) According to him someone has a better understanding or higher ability level than the learners.
- MKO defines a person who can't perfect in every size.
- ZDP (Zone of Proximal Development) is an important concept that relates to the difference between what a child can achieve independently and what a child can achieve with guidance and encouragement from a skilled partner.
- He believes that language developed form social interaction.
- According to him language plays a critical role in cognitive development.
- Scaffolding: Those elements (MKO, ZPD) of the task that are initially beyond the learner's capacity. Temporary support in learning by adults.
- He emphasized in Peer learning and Collaborative learning.

Concept of BF Skinner

- He is the propounded of Conditioning and operant Conditioning theory.
- Skinner argued that Children learn language based on the behaviorist reinforcement principle by associating words with meaning.
- He believes that the best way to understand behavior is to look at the causes of action and its consequences.

Principles of Language Teaching

All language learning involves the processes of listening, speaking, reading and writing. Language learning is based on following well-defined principles.

Motivation

- Motivation plays an important role in learning a language. Thus, learners should be motivated.

Imitation

- The child learns his mother tongue by imitation. The English teacher must provide a good model of speech before the learners. Audio-visual aids should be used.

Interest

- The teacher should generate a great deal of energy and interest among learners so they will pay attention to learning a language.

Co-relation

- If teaching-learning of English is co-related with real life then learner will realize the need of language learning and will take interest in it.

Accuracy

- The English teacher should insist on accuracy in all aspects of language learning. So learners follow their teachers and consider them as a role model.

Purpose

- Purpose of language learning should be decided in the beginning. So it becomes a simple affair to design a course suitable for the purpose.

Language Patterns as Habits

- Language learning is a habit formation process. It is a process during which various language habits are formed. Therefore, listening, speaking, reading and writing habits are to be formed consciously and unconsciously.

Oral Approach

- A child learns to speak his mother tongue before reading or writing it. This principle should be adopted in learning and teaching a second or a foreign language.

Practice and Drill

- Language learning is a habit-forming process. For this purpose sufficient practice and drill is needed.

Natural Order of Learning

- Listening-Speaking-Reading-Writing is the natural order of learning a language. In this order, a child learns his or her mother tongue without

any formal instruction. So this natural order of learning should be considered while teaching English.

Multi-Skill Approach

- All the four language skills are to be given their due importance when learning or teaching them. No skill should be overemphasized or neglected.

Selection and Gradation

- One should proceed from simple to difficult in language learning; therefore, vocabulary and structures of language should be selected and graded as per their frequency, teachability and difficulty level.

Situational Approach

- The English language should be taught in situations which is the natural way in which a child learns his mother tongue.

Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool

Types of Listening

1. Discriminative Listening :- It was first developed at a very early age and is the most basic form of listening. It does not involve the understanding of the meaning of words and phrases, but merely the different sounds that are produced.

2. Comprehensive Listening:- It involves understanding the messages that are being communicated and it is fundamental to all listening sub-types. In order to be able to use comprehensive listening, the listener first needs appropriate vocabulary and language skills.

Types of Speaking Situations

1. Interactive :- It includes face to face conversations and telephone calls in which we alternate between listening and speaking.

2. Partially Interactive :- Speaking situations can be a public speech where the convention is that the audience does not interrupt the speech.

3. Non-Interactive :- Few speaking situations can be totally non-interactive such as when recording a speech for a radio broadcast.

Role of Listening in Language Development

1. Listening Skill:- Listening skills are the first in the development of linguistic skills in children. Listening skills are meant to develop the ability of students to listen well to the thoughts of others and take their meaning. Listening skills are the basis of development of other linguistic skills, because listening is the first stage of language development.

2. For pronunciation :- Listening is a natural process through which children develop the skill of pure pronunciation. And the child is able to overcome the difficulties related to pronunciation.

3. Growth of Vocabulary: The process of listening increases the children's dictionary, through which its language development is increased.

4. To Grasp Others Knowledge:- Listening is such a process through which a child accepts the feelings, thoughts and experiences of others. These same tendencies develop skills in it.

5. Differentiation of Sounds :- Listening is the best means of differentiating sounds. Through this, the child learns to distinguish between different types of sounds, which develops his listening skills as well as reading, writing and reading skills.

Role of speaking in language development

Speaking Skills :- Speech skills in linguistic skills refers to students expressing their speech or ideas to others.

Helps in Avoiding Hesitation :- Speaking is a process through which language learning can be overcome by the hesitation in children. During the teaching process in the classroom, some children learn in a very comfortable posture, but when the teacher asks them something, they become silent. 'Speaking' helps in language development by eliminating this kind of inhibition in children.

Making Fluent in Speaking Skill :- Speaking is the means of language development process, through which child can develop proficiency and skill in his language fluency. Through this, skill is developed in the development of his language and at the same time his proficiency on the language becomes stronger.

How Children Use it as a Tool

- Children use a form of language to communicate their thoughts, needs, desires and express their feelings.
- They maintain their relation with the society and share their culture by interacting with the help of their language.
- Children apply the words and sentence previously listened to at other places to communicate with others.
- Children develop their thinking abilities with the use of language which helps in generating new ideas.

Role of Grammar in Learning a Language

- Importance of grammar in writing correctly is undebatable.
- Language is a complex system. It has logic in the form of grammar.
- Writing and speaking correctly gives anyone the appearance of credibility. Grammar helps in making anyone proficient in these areas.
- Grammar helps in learning correct pronunciation.
- Knowledge of grammar improves skill of expression.
- Grammar also helps in acquiring fluency in a particular language.
- The person will also learn how to organise and express the ideas in his mind without difficulty.
- The learner learns to write with correct punctuation and correct language and spellings.
- With the knowledge of grammar child develops an effective writing style.

Methods of Teaching Grammar

Inductive Method :- In this method, rules are derived by studying experiences, examples and experiments directly. This teaching method is the

"student-centered" method, which emphasizes the students "learning by doing". It is a psychological method.

In this method

- 1- From example to rule
- 2- From macro to micro
- 3- Specific to General
- 4- From known to unknown
- 5- From the tangible to the intangible

Deductive Method :- In this method, the students are first given the knowledge of the rules, then those rules are explained by giving an "example". This method is called a "teacher-centric" method in which the teacher teaches all the rules.

In this method

1. Micro to macro
2. From general to specific
3. From unknown to known
4. from rule to example.

Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom

1. Effect of Regional Languages on Children :- India is a multilingual country. Different regions have their own language and regional languages have an impact on the students, which is a challenge in the teaching process.

2. Challenge of developing linguistic skills in students :- Students may face challenges in the development of language skills due to linguistic

diversity, as regional language influences may also have an impact on linguistic skills.

3. Challenge of Multiple Language for Teacher :- If a teacher is asked to teach in another area far away from his area where the language that the teacher does not know, then it is a challenge to teach.

4. Lack of Child Interest and Aptitude Towards Language :- One of the problems of language teaching is that there is a lack of interest and tendency towards the language in the students, due to which the task of language teaching becomes more challenging.

5. Overcrowded classes :- Overcrowded classes usually reduce the teacher's ability to teach the language effectively and affect the language learning of the learners.

6. Lack of study material :- Lack of study material is also a problem for language teaching in a language diverse classroom.

Learning Disorder

Dyslexia

- Dyslexia is the disability with reading. Children face difficulty in recognition of word, letters and other symbols.

Dysgraphia

- Dysgraphia is the disability with writing. Children face difficulties with spelling. They have poor handwriting and they will also face difficulties in organizing ideas.

Dyscalculia

- Dyscalculia is the disability with Mathematics. Children with Dyscalculia face difficulty in problem solving, recalling number sequences. They have poor sense of direction, computing problem and problem with numbers.

Dyspraxia

- Dyspraxia can affect a child's ability to do a wide range of everyday physical tasks which involve motor skills. These can include things like jumping, speaking clearly and gripping a pencil

Aphasia

- Aphasia is an impairment of language, affecting the production or comprehension of speech and the ability to read or write.

Dysmorphia

- Dysmorphia is a psychosis. In this, the person or child gets overwhelmed that some parts of his body are smaller than others. Some organs are incomplete compared to others. He starts comparing different parts of his body with other people. This adversely affects its learning.

Language Skills

The four basic language skills are

1. Listening

2. Speaking

3. Reading

4. Writing

The mode of communication -

a) oral

b) written

The direction of communication-

Receptive skills :- Listening and Reading

Productive skills :- Speaking and Writing

1. Listening Skills :- Language is acquired through the skill of listening. Listening is not the only skill of listening, but listening to the speaker or the speaker and taking its meaning in the same way as that thing is being expressed is called listening skill.

2. Reading skill :- To express or express our point or thoughts in front of others is called reading (speaking) skill. If you understand the matter well and it has an effect on it, then it is an example of a good reading skill.

3. Reading Skill :- Reading a subject and acquiring its meaning is called reading skill, instead of listening, reading skill leads to permanent knowledge.

There are two types of reading-

(i) Recitation (ii) Silent reading

4. Writing Skill (Writing):- Expressing your thoughts or things by writing is called writing skill. In this skill the language is stabilized and spelling or correctness is given utmost importance.

Listening situations

1. Interactive:- Interactive listening situations include face-to-face conversations and telephone calls, in which we are alternately listening and speaking and in which we have a chance to ask for clarification, repetition or slower speech from our conversation partner.

2. Non-interactive:- Some non-interactive listening situations are listening to the radio, TV, films, lectures or sermons. In such situations, we usually don't have the opportunity to ask for clarification, slower speech or repetition.

Speaking Situations

1. Interactive:- It includes face-to-face conversations and telephone call.

2. Partially Interactive:- Some speaking situations are partially interactive, such as when giving a speech to a live audience, where the convention is that the audience does not interrupt the speech.

3. Non-interactive:- Some speaking situations may be totally non-interactive, such as when recording a speech for a radio broadcast.

Reading

1. Silent Reading :- Reading written material silently without sounding is called silent reading.

2. Aloud Reading :- When the written material is read aloud.

Evaluation

- Evaluation forms an integral part of the whole learning process and is done at regular basis. It is closely related to educational objectives. It is a continuous process. The aim of both assessment and evaluation is to measure children's ability, perception and learning.
- Through the evaluation, the objectives of the three sides (cognitive, emotional, functional) are measured.
- The assessment is a process that occurs during evaluation. Assessment is a brief process and evaluation is a comprehensive process.

Importance of Evaluation

- Evaluation helps the teacher to know whether the teaching methodology adopted was successful or not.
- It helps the teacher to know how successful students were in learning new skills i.e. LSRW.
- Evaluation also helps the students to determine which area of learning require more attention.
- One of the main purposes of evaluation at the school stage is to help the learners improve their achievement in scholastic areas and to develop life skills and attitudes with reference to a larger context and canvas of life."

Steps of Evaluation : Evaluation is done through a systematic approach.

- Determine educational objectives
- Organise learning experiences
- Measure behavioural changes
- Perform tests

School-Based Assessment (SBA)

- This form of assessment is performed at the school level by teachers and educators.
- It is child-centred and multi-dimensional. Thus, it improves the social, physical, emotional and intellectual development of children.
- It provides a good idea to teachers about what the children have learnt, how they learn, what difficulties they face, what their interests are, and so on.

Types of assessment.

1. Formative Assessment

2. Summative Assessment

1. Formative Assessment :- Assessment done during teaching is called formative assessment, it is the best assessment or way to know about children.

2. Summative Assessment :- Assessment done at the end of the year is called summative assessment.

Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)

- Continuous and comprehensive evaluation refers to a system of school based evaluation of students that covers all aspects of student development.
- It is a developmental process of assessment which emphasises on two fold objectives. The objectives are continuity in evaluation and assessment of broad based learning and behavioural outcomes on the other.

- The term CCE is a combination of 3 different words; i.e continuous, comprehensive and evaluation. Let's look at the definition to better understand these words.
- **Continuous** – It refers to the regularity in the assessment. The development of a child is a continuous process, thus it should be evaluated continuously.
- **Comprehensive** – It refers to both scholastic and non- scholastic areas of a student's growth. According to theory, school's function is to develop both the cognitive & non-cognitive abilities of a child.

Aims of CCE

- To help develop cognitive, psychomotor and affective skills
- To lay emphasis on thought process and de-emphasize memorization.
- To make evaluation an integral part of teacher learning process.
- To use evaluation for improvement of students achievement and teaching-learning strategies on the basis of regular diagnosis followed by remedial instruction.
- To determine social utility, desirability or effectiveness of a programme and take appropriate decisions about the learning, the process of learning and learning environment.
- To make the process of teaching and learning a learner-centred activity.

Teaching Aids

Audio aids

- Aids which appeal only to the ears are called audio aids.
- Example:- Radio, Tape-recorder, Gramophone.

Visual aids

- Visual aids appeal only to the eyes.
- Example:- Black board, Textbooks, Charts, Maps, Models, Picture, Film strips and slides, Flash-card, Flannel board, etc.

Audio-Visual aids

- The aids which appeal to both the eyes and the ears are called audio-visual aids.
- Example:- Television, Cinema and Films.

Diagnostic Teaching

Diagnosis means "to know the cause" in which the failure / deficiencies / difficulties of children are detected.

Remedial Teaching

While diagnosis is the process of investigating the learners' difficulties and the reasons for this, its follow up leads to actions that may help children make up their deficiencies. This step is generally termed Remedial Teaching.

Some Important Words

Lexical word :- एक ऐसा शब्द जिसका अपना एक स्वतंत्र अर्थ होता है। इसे lexical word कहते हैं।

Example :- Lion, Car, White, Love

ellipses :- An ellipsis (plural: ellipses) is a punctuation mark consisting of three dots.

- Use an ellipsis when omitting a word, phrase, line, paragraph, or more from a quoted passage. Ellipses save space or remove material that is less relevant. They are useful in getting right to the point without delay or distraction:

Full quotation: "Today, after hours of careful thought, we vetoed the bill."

With ellipsis: "Today ... we vetoed the bill."

- ellipsis तीन पूर्ण विरामों से बना एक चिह्न है ... और इसका उपयोग यह दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है कि वाक्य का हिस्सा गायब है

Realia :- refers to the objects associated with everyday life to be used in the classroom. Using realia in the language class means bringing real objects as teaching aids.

- कक्षा में उपयोग की जाने वाली रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी से जुड़ी वस्तुओं को संदर्भित करता है। भाषा की कक्षा में Realia का उपयोग करने का अर्थ है शिक्षण सहायक सामग्री के रूप में वास्तविक वस्तुओं को लाना।
- Realia is a Tangible Teaching-Learning Aid:
- includes coin, newspaper, map, tickets, fruits, vegetables, pamphlets, leaflets.

Phonetics :- Phonetics is defined as the study of the sounds of human speech using the mouth, throat, nasal and sinus cavities, and lungs (i.e, production and perception of sounds).

Syntax :- The study of how words combine to form phrases, phrases combine to form clauses and clauses join to make sentences is known as Syntax .

Phonology :- Phonology is the study of the patterns of sounds in a language and across languages (i.e., how sounds are combined).

Linguistic :- The scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics.

➤ Linguists define grammar as a set of components:

Morphemes :- Morphemes are the minimal units of words that have a meaning and cannot be subdivided further.

Morphology :- The study of forms or how elements are combined to create words

Semantics :- Relating to meaning in language or logic.

PASSAGE 1

The art of Madhubani painting is the traditional style developed in the Mithila region, in the village around Madhubani, Bihar. Madhubani literally means a forest of honey. This style of painting has been traditionally used by the women of the region, though today men are also involved to meet the demand. The work is done on freshly plastered mud walls. For commercial purposes, it is not being done on paper, cloth etc.

The painting are basically of religious nature. They are done in the special rooms of their homes (in the Pooja room, ritual area, bridal room), on the main village walls etc. for ceremonial or ritualistic purposes. The women offer prayers to the deity before starting the work. Figures from nature and mythology are adapted to suit their style. The themes and designs widely painted are the worship of Hindu deities such as Krishana, Rama, Shiva, Durga, Lakshmi, Saraswati, Sun and Moon, Tulsi plant, court scenes, wedding scenes and other social events taking place around them.

Floral, animal and bird motifs, geometrical designs are used to fill up all the gaps. There is hardly any empty space in this style. Cotton wrapped around a bamboo stick forms the brush. The colours applied are prepared by the artists. The skill is handed down the generations and hence the traditional designs and patterns are widely maintained. It is believed that the genesis of Madhubani paintings about when King Janaka asked for paintings to be developed for his daughter Sita's wedding.

- 1.** Madhubani paintings are no longer done exclusively by women on walls
(a) as paper is cheaper (b) because cloth is more durable
(c) to meet their widespread demand (d) as men are better painters

Ans : (c)

Option (c) i.e. to meet their widespread demand.

2. Madhubani paintings are essentially of religious nature when they are done

- (a) using figures from nature
- (b) in the Pooja room
- (c) in the bridal room
- (d) on the village walls

Ans : (b)

Clearly mentioned in the second paragraph of the passage.

3. These paintings become secular when they depict

- (a) wedding scenes
- (b) court scenes
- (c) worship of Saraswati
- (d) Tulsi plant

Ans : (a)

The paintings become secular when they depict wedding scenes.

4. A Madhubani painting shows only

- (a) geometrical designs
- (b) a balanced portrayal of all of them
- (c) Hindu deities
- (d) flowers and plants

Ans : (c)

We cannot choose anyone of the other three options.

5. The art of Madhubani painting is learnt in the

- (a) homes of renowned artists
- (b) Ashrams of Madhubani
- (c) schools of art
- (d) families at home

Ans : (d)

'The skill is handed down the generations....' The answer is clear from this sentence.

6. 'Floral' is an adjective derived from the noun, 'flower'. Aural is derived from the noun.

- (a) eye (b) mouth (c) morning (d) ear

Ans : (d)

The word Aural means connected with hearing and listening

7. "...on freshly plastered mud walls." The word 'plastered' is a/an

- (a) participle (b) particle (c) gerund (d) infinitive

Ans : (a)

The word 'plastered' is the past participle of 'plaster'.

8. The word 'genesis' means the same as

- (a) spirit (b) growth (c) birth (d) original

Ans : (c)

The word genesis means 'coming into being, beginning or origin of something'.

PASSAGE 2

World Animal Day had been observed on 4th October since 1931, as a way of highlighting the plight of endangered species. Since then, it has become a day for remembering and paying tribute to all animals and the people who love and respect them. It's celebrated in different ways in every country, with no regard to nationality, religion, faith or political ideology

Since the official World Animal Day website was launched by Naturewatch Foundation, the number of events taking place throughout the world has increased and the trend continues. And, that is the aim of the World Animal Day initiative: to encourage everybody to use this special day to highlight their importance in the world; celebrate animal life in all its forms; celebrate humankind's

relationship with the animal kingdom; acknowledge the diverse roles that animals play in our lives-from being our companions supporting and helping us, to bringing a sense of wonder into our lives; and acknowledge and be thankful for the way in which animals enrich our lives. Increased awareness will lead the way to improved standards of animal welfare throughout the world. Building the initiative is a way to unite the animal welfare movement with something that everyone can join in, whether they are part of an organization, group, or as an individual. Through education, we can help create a new culture of respect and sensitivity, to make this world a fairer place for all living creatures. On the website people will find everything they need to make World Animal Day a reality in their area. If we care about animals, we shouldn't miss this special day to help make animal welfare issues front page news around the globe-a vital catalyst for change.

1. In reading this passage, we learn that the World Animal Day is an/a.....celebration.

- (a) year long
- (b) annual
- (c) commemoration held in 1931
- (d) monthly, on the 4th

Ans : (b)

The world Animal Day is an annual celebration. Hence option (b).

2. The writer points out the animals are important because they

- (a) will outlive human beings in the years to come
- (b) can be put to work in many ways
- (c) make us appreciate the diversity of life
- (d) can replace people by being more resourceful

Ans : (c)

The writer points out (in line 7 of para 2) that the animals are important because they make us appreciate the diversity of life. Hence option (c).

3. The launch of the website is to

- (a) provide guidelines to celebrate Animal Day
- (b) give information about endangered animal species
- (c) serve as a source of reference about animals
- (d) promote social networking by animal lovers

Ans : (a)

The website was launched to provide guidelines to celebrate Animal Day (2nd para). Hence option (a).

4. The writer implies that animals are

- (a) usually given due protection
- (b) ignored altogether
- (c) often subject to mistreatment
- (d) treated cruelly by human beings

Ans : (c)

The writer implies that animals are often subject to mistreatment which needs to be changed. Hence option (c).

5. Identify the wrong statement

- (a) People tend to forget to celebrate Animal Day.
- (b) Animal Day reminds us to care for other species.
- (c) The new website was started by the writer.
- (d) Animals often pose a danger to people.

Ans : (b)

Option (a), (c) and (d) are wrong and thus option (b) is desired option. Hence option (b)

6. The expression: 'a sense of wonder' means

- (a) a sympathetic attitude
- (b) an emotional response
- (c) a deep understanding
- (d) a critical reaction

Ans : (b)

The expression: 'a sense of wonder' (line 11 in para 2) means an emotional response. Hence option (b).

7. A closest synonym for the word 'sensitivity' as used here is

- (a) affection (b) awareness (c) tolerance (d) passivity

Ans : (b)

Synonym for 'sensitivity' here would be awareness towards existence of all living creatures. Hence option (b)

8. The antonym of the word 'initiative' is

- (a) idleness (b) indifference (c) advance (d) enterprise

Ans : (b)

Antonym for initiative (line 15 in para 2) is indifference. Hence option (b)

9. A word in the essay that means 'impetus' is

- (a) catalyst (b) reality (c) welfare (d) trend

Ans : (a)

The word 'catalyst' used in the last line of the passage best describes the word 'impetus'. Hence option (a).

QUES/ANS

Q.1. Communicative language teaching method in English lays stress on giving opportunities to learners to participate in purposeful task in the classroom as it promotes

- (1) learners to encounter with real life situations.
- (2) their written expression in the classroom.
- (3) learners to minimize spelling and grammatical errors.
- (4) the use of mother tongue freely in the classroom.

ANS : 1

Q.2. Alka, a student of class III often makes a mistake between /sh/ and /s/. As a language teacher your Interpretation will be

- (1) It's due to influence of her dialect or language.
- (2) Alka's pronunciation is not clear hence you will give her more practice.
- (3) As a teacher you will ignore such silly mistakes.
- (4) Alka is a careless student.

ANS : 1

Q.3. Small kids at their initial stage love to move pen and pencil in to and fro or up and down position. This way of writing is _____

- (1) scribbling
- (2) invented writing
- (3) zig-zag writing
- (4) drawing

ANS : 1

Q.4. Formative assessment helps in

- (1) providing qualitative feedback to learners to improve.
- (2) creating an environment where learners can compete with each other.
- (3) engaging learners in meaningful tasks and preparing them for competitive exams.
- (4) assessing a teacher's efficiency in teaching.

ANS : 1

Q.5. The study of meaning in a language is known as

- (1) Linguistics (2) Syntax (3) Semantics (4) Morphology

ANS : 3

Q.6. The practice of grammatical structures in a controlled manner can be done by

- (1) explaining the use of particular structures
(2) correcting wrong sentences produced by learners.
(3) gap-filling grammar exercises
(4) writing paragraphs and essays

ANS : 3

Q.7. Which one of the following sentence is a result of error arising out of translation from our language to another ?

- (1) Are you going by the train?
(2) The teacher is giving examination.
(3) The students are giving their examination.
(4) My joy knew no bounds

ANS : 3

Q.8. A teacher wants to create a language rich environment in her class.

She should :

- (1) establish a language lab in her class.
(2) motivate parents to buy language games and activities.
(3) provide an opportunity where the language is seen, noticed and used by children.
(4) ask students to use only English while communicating in the class with peers.

ANS : 3

Q.9. A teacher gives a task of dialogue completion to class V students.

The role of this task in language learning will be

- (1) teaching of structures
- (2) the separation of spoken and written forms of language.
- (3) to facilitate conversation by giving specific language practice using formulaic expressions.
- (4) to provide frequent feedback only on grammatical errors.

ANS : 3

Q.10. A teacher is telling a story with actions and gestures to class III students. After this she asked them to draw pictures on the story in groups. Why do you think she asked them to draw pictures on the story ?

- (1) She wanted to assess their colouring and drawing skills.
- (2) She had completed her lesson as per her lesson plan so, she engaged them in drawing.
- (3) She wanted to assess their comprehension of the story.
- (4) She wanted to see the participation of children while drawing.

ANS : 3

Q.11. BICS stands for

- (1) Bilingual Integrated Content and Syllabus
- (2) Bilingual Interdependent Course and Syllabus
- (3) Basic Interrelated Communication Strategies
- (4) Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills

ANS : 4

Q.12. While 'evaluating students' responses for a reading comprehension, marks may be deducted for errors.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| (1) grammatical | (2) syntactical | (3) content | (4) spelling |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|

ANS : 3

Q.13. In order to drive home the point that listening skills matter, students should be

- (1) exposed to popular English films and reviewing them

- (2) taken to the language lab once a week for practice and feedback
- (3) allowed to listen to CD's of poetry read aloud by well-known voice-artistes
- (4) reminded that listening skill practics relate to real life

ANS : 4

Q.14. Enriching the curriculum for learners who are gifted and talented

- (1) give them leadership roles in class activities
- (2) increase complexity of curriculum for them to experience a wider variety of language and opportunities for creativity
- (3) promote them to a higher class so that they are exposed to a more difficult syllabus
- (4) introduce a foreign language

ANS : 2

Q.15. Language learners learn to do by doing. Which activity supports this observation?

- (1) Opportunities to practice as it helps with habit formation
- (2) Encourage the use of their mother tongue to promote better understanding of the meaning of a prescribed text
- (3) Go from concrete to abstract texts
- (4) The teacher models the writing and speaking styles which learners copy

ANS : 1

Q.16. Skilled reading is

- (1) progressive (2) deliberate (3) constructive (4) imaginative

ANS : 3

Q.17. Here is a list of tasks commonly included in a language classroom. Which of these sees children as active learners?

- (1) Children work in groups to generate interpretations of a poem
- (2) Children carefully memorise correct answers to questions on a poem
- (3) Children write answers to questions given at the end of a poem
- (4) Children carefully note down answers from the blackboard

ANS : 1

Q.18. Before students start reading a story titled, 'Brave Bitto', the teacher initiates a discussion with them on 'Bravery'. What is the teacher trying to achieve through this activity?

- (1) Activate the previous knowledge of students
- (2) Activate the intellectual stance of students
- (3) Activate enthusiasm in students
- (4) Activate the different stance in students

ANS : 1

Q.19. Choose the correct spelling.

- (1) Doesn't
- (2) Doesnt
- (3) Doesn't
- (4) Does'nt

ANS : 3

Q.20. Stephen Krashen's theory of second language acquisition does not consist of

- (1) the Natural Order Hypothesis
- (2) the Input Hypothesis
- (3) the Acquisition Learning Hypothesis
- (4) the Learnability Hypothesis

ANS : 4

Q.21. In learning a language, students' talking time should be increased because

- (1) they use the target language for various purposes
- (2) teachers feel relaxed while students are talking
- (3) they enjoy spending time talking with their friends
- (4) they can learn the correct pronunciation from each other

ANS : 1

Q.22. A diagnostic test in English will help the language teacher to identify

- (1) intelligent learners in her class
- (2) slow learners in her class
- (3) learning difficulties the learner faces in English
- (4) the topic which the learner has not learnt by heart

ANS : 3

Q.23. While reading, a learner needs to

- (1) guess the contextual meaning of new words to understand the text
- (2) translate the written symbols into corresponding sounds to grasp their meaning
- (3) perceive and decode letters in order to read words
- (4) understand every word to grasp the meaning of the text

ANS : 1

Q.24. A 'listening stimulus'

- (1) enables students to discuss a set of criteria which they prioritise to complete and present a task
- (2) presents input to separate groups of students who gather again to share what they listened
- (3) presents an information gap activity such as giving directions
- (4) is listening to a good commentary to review it

ANS : 3

Q.25. Language acquisition

- (1) is a technique intended to simulate the environment in which children learn their native language
- (2) is the memorisation and use of necessary vocabulary
- (3) involves a systematic approach to the analysis and comprehension of grammar as well as to the memorisation of vocabulary
- (4) refers to the process of learning a native or a second language because of the innate capacity of the human brain

ANS : 1

Q.26. One of the challenges of 'Behaviour Management in a senior class is

- (1) teachers' lack of self confidence
- (2) students' readiness to use the smart board
- (3) student's lack of self study skills
- (4) teachers' preference to conduct group rather than individual work

ANS : 4

Q.27. In Computer Aided Instruction (CAI), the 'simulation mode' is where learners

- (1) get problems which are solved by a process for trial and error
- (2) experience real life systems and phenomena
- (3) receive bits of information followed by questions with immediate feedback
- (4) a series of exercises with repetition practice

ANS : 2

Q.28. A teacher of class III finds that some students understand the concept more clearly when she explains them orally.

Their learning style is

- (1) aesthetic
- (2) auditory
- (3) visual
- (4) kinesthetic

ANS : 2

Q.29. A child got admission to a new school. The teacher was surprised to see that she would speak four languages fluently but could not speak in English. She is a

- (1) linguist
- (2) monolingual
- (3) bilingual
- (4) multilingual

ANS : 4

Q.30. The study of how words combine to form phrases, phrases combine to form clauses and clauses join to make sentences is known as

- (1) Colloquial
- (2) Semantics
- (3) Syntax
- (4) Collocation

ANS : 3

Q.31. A $2\frac{1}{2}$ year old child picks up his sibling's book and looking at the pictures tells a story. The child is

- (1) emergent story writer
- (2) emergent writer
- (3) emergent student
- (4) emergent reader

ANS : 1

Q.32. Remedial teaching as part of Formative Assessment means

- (1) diagnosing and addressing gaps in learning
- (2) teaching beyond the textbooks
- (3) extra coaching by parents
- (4) teaching for gifted students

ANS : 1

Q.33. Which of the following statements is true?

- (1) All formative tasks are meant for assessment
- (2) Formative assessment, to be effective, must be conducted only after teaching a lesson
- (3) While all formative tasks are meant for improving teaching-learning, some are used for assessment too
- (4) Formative assessment helps us to grade students into good, average and poor

ANS : 3

Q.34. Group project work helps in developing

- (1) a high level of ambition to achieve
- (2) collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving
- (3) competition among learners to excel in academics
- (4) good memory in the young learners

ANS : 2

Q.35. A textbook describes a domestic scene which shows the father cooking in the kitchen, the mother coming home from work and their son sewing. What is the concept conveyed?

- (1) Division of labour among sexes
- (2) Work is worship
- (3) Removing gender bias
- (4) Dignity of labour

ANS : 3

Q.36. Language acquisition

- (1) requires the memorisation and use of necessary vocabulary
- (2) involves a systematic approach to the analysis and comprehension of grammar as well as to the memorisation of vocabulary
- (3) refers to the process of learning a native or a second language because of the innate capacity of the human brain
- (4) is a technique intended to simulate the environment in which children learn their native language

ANS : 4

Q.37. In the word 'scarce', the phonetic transcription for 'a' is

(1) /e/

(2) /ea/

(3) /ie/

(4) /ae/

ANS : 4

Q.38. Constructivism is a theory where students

- (1) study a variety of dissimilar samples and draw a well founded conclusion
- (2) form their own understanding and knowledge of the world, through experiencing things and reflecting on those experiences
- (3) are facilitated by the teacher and use a variety of media to research and create their own theories
- (4) construct their own learning aids, thereby gaining hands-on experience

ANS : 2

Q.39. The teacher's role is shifting from "sage on the stage" to "guide on the side". Technology integration helps this process when

- (1) systems store more data and administer tests individually to students
- (2) students actively search for and explore answers instead of receiving standard inputs
- (3) easy retrieval of large quantities of stored data is used to facilitate preparation of notes
- (4) assessment of students' online inputs is done quickly without supervision, at any time

ANS : 2

Q.40. In Class II, sharing stories, familiar experiences, and interests, employing gestures where appropriate, is a sub-skill of _____ function.

- (1) reading
- (2) listening
- (3) speaking
- (4) writing

ANS : 3

Q.41. "Some research has shown that developing students native language skills leads to higher scores academically over the long term in English."

A bilingual class would be characterized by

- (1) the use of students native language in the second language class
- (2) revision work one in the native language
- (3) more guided translation activities, individual/collaborative
- (4) the re-formulation of concepts, structure use in the native language

ANS : 3

Q.42. The teacher and student/s discuss a topic and the former starts the conversation by asking a question then the student/s respond by giving examples and explanations. The speaking assessment here is to grade how well students

- (1) speak fluently and creatively
- (2) process information and respond appropriately
- (3) express themselves
- (4) respond in an appropriate tone and express themselves fluently and accurately

ANS : 2

Q.43. Which of the following is the highest level of cognitive ability?

- (1) Knowing
- (2) Understanding
- (3) Evaluating
- (4) Analyzing

ANS : 3

Q.44. A person, who is a fluent speaker, is likely to possess

- (1) Logico-mathematical ability
- (2) Bodily-kinesthetic ability
- (3) Musical ability
- (4) Verbal-linguistic ability

ANS : 4

Q.45. The structural approach advocates

- (1) resorting to fluency
- (2) selection and gradation of material
- (3) assessing learners' performance using mother tongue
- (4) using mother tongue

ANS : 2

Q.46. During the process of language learning, students lack confidence in their pronunciation. How can one overcome this?

- (1) Providing scope for special activities with the help of language experts for removing speaking defects
- (2) Correcting mistakes immediately
- (3) Reading aloud in the classroom
- (4) Organising play like tasks in which children can talk to one another

ANS : 4

Q.47. Language is not

- (1) instinctive (2) social (3) arbitrary (4) symbolic

ANS : 1

Q.48. The most important aspect of an effective language classroom is to provide learners with an opportunity to

- (1) interact (2) interfere (3) assess (4) imitate

ANS : 1

Q.49. Shalini , a visually challenged child in Class IV, does not have any text in braille. How can a teacher facilitate her in reading the English textbook?

- (1) She may arrange and give the audio CD of the textbook to the child
(2) Instead of focussing on this single child, she may use her energy in teaching the remaining class
(3) She may ask her parents to look after their child
(4) She may ask the principal to arrange a special teacher for her

ANS : 1

Q.50. A teacher after completing a chapter asks the students some questions to review their learning and check their understanding. The questions she is asking will be based on

- (1) lower-order thinking skills (2) hyper-order thinking skills
(3) higher-order thinking skills (4) middle-order thinking skills

ANS : 3

Q.51. The teacher tells a story about animals. Children make animals noises every time they hear the name of the animals. It is

- (1) reading approach (2) total physical response
(3) communicative language teaching (4) grammar translation

ANS : 2

Q.52. "In the backyard, the dog barked and howled at the cat" is an example of

- (1) complex compound sentence (2) simple sentence
(3) sentence fragment to (4) complex sentence

ANS : 2

Q.53. Reading skill can be develop best by

- (1) doing quizzes and playing word games
- (2) writing answers to question on text
- (3) focusing on the use of word from context in the text
- (4) doing vocabulary exercises

ANS : 3

Q.54. Literature for children is considered as a/an _____ reading.

- (1) additional burden on
- (2) authentic source of
- (3) hindrance material for
- (4) inspirational source of

ANS : 2

Q.55. Using 'realia' in the language class means bringing

- (1) real life situations to communicate.
- (2) real objects as teaching aids.
- (3) realistic objectives and targets for the learners.
- (4) real level of child's learning to the knowledge of parents.

ANS : 2

Q.56. Active vocabulary consists of words which are

- (1) used occasionally
- (2) difficult to pronounce
- (3) used frequently
- (4) phonological and lexical

ANS : 3

Q.57. A text that requires students to scan in order to understand and analyse the writer's message and purpose could be

- (1) an encyclopedic extract
- (2) a newspaper headline
- (3) a set of instructions to assemble a device
- (4) a poem

ANS : 4

Q.58. Learning a new language after puberty leads to _____ of a foreign language.

- (1) difficulty in acquisition
- (3) greater mastery

- (2) normal acquisition
- (4) loss of mastery

ANS : 1

Q.59. Identify the false assumption. Language course-books prescribed for students should provide

- (1) detailed lesson-plans for teachers
- (2) suggested sequence of teaching procedures
- (3) balanced presentation of information
- (4) organised units of learning experiences

ANS : 1

Q.60. Of the following which one is the most important pre-requisite for language learning, whether first or second?

- (1) A structural-situational approach
- (2) Skills-based instruction
- (3) A multi-lingual approach
- (4) An input-rich communicational environment

ANS : 4

Q.61. The assessment of students' writing should most importantly focus on

- (1) keeping to the word limit
- (2) using idioms and metaphors
- (3) correct spelling and grammar
- (4) expressions and ideas

ANS : 4

Q.62. Which one of the following would be the best evidence to demonstrate to parents and administrators what students can do with language?

- (1) National curriculum and syllabi
- (2) Lists of course goals and objectives
- (3) Marks in a test
- (4) Poems or paragraphs written by students

ANS : 4

Q.63. The use of dictionary does not help learners to

- (1) find out how to say a word
- (2) be proficient in oral communication

(3) find the meaning of words

(4) check the part of speech of a word

ANS : 2

Q.64. A teacher of Class V is planning to teach grammar. Which one of the following might be a good strategy for teaching grammar?

(1) Giving the practice of grammar in context as a strategy

(2) Asking students to carefully note down the rules from the blackboard

(3) Giving clear explanations of the rules with examples

(4) Asking students to do drill work only to learn rules

ANS : 3

Q.65. While teaching English, a teacher is not able to draw attention of some students sitting at the back. She should

(1) engage them by asking questions and evaluating her teaching method

(2) stop explaining the concept and start dictating the notes to students

(3) scold them for not paying attention

(4) ignore them and carry on

ANS : 1

Q.66. The main purpose of assessment is

(1) to measure achievement of learners

(2) to give practice in writing

(3) to improve the teaching learning process

(4) to decide pass and fail

ANS : 3

Q.67. Substitution table drill helps teachers in

(1) developing free writing skills

(2) improving the fluency of learners

(3) evaluating the listening skills

(4) giving controlled language practice

ANS : 2

Q.68. After a story-telling session, the learners are asked to change the ending of the story. This will help the learners

(1) understand grammar better

(2) develop library reference skills

(3) evaluate the teacher's originality

(4) become imaginative and creative

ANS : 4

Q.69. The 'interactional routine' during speaking assessment includes a

- (1) comparing two or more objects/places/events for the assessor.
- (2) negotiating meanings, taking turns and allowing others to take turns.
- (3) describing one's school or its environs informally
- (4) 'telephone' conversation with another

ANS : 2

Q.70. Noam Chomsky's reference to 'deep structures' means a

- (1) universal grammar underlying all languages and corresponding to an innate capacity of the human brain
- (2) hidden set of grammatical rules learnt through intensive study
- (3) transformational grammar that has led in turn to increased interest in comparative linguistics
- (4) a trend that English is the most common auxiliary language in the world

ANS : 1

Q.71. To inculcate a "Never Give Up Attitude", a suitable activity is the one when students

- (1) managed to get the Principal's permission to go out and play during the English period
- (2) sang two popular songs and exhibited some of their art and craft works during the parent teacher meet
- (3) made modifications to their paper planes and tested them again, experimented with the best way to get them to go the distance and shared their finding
- (4) in groups created graphs about the difficult situations that students have had to face in life

ANS : 4

Q.72. A teacher asks the students to read the text for information and create their own interpretation beyond the literal level. Which sub-skill is he practising in the class?

- (1) Summarising (2) Paraphrasing (3) Predicting (4) Inferring

ANS : 4

Q.73. A student of class V while reading a chapter finds some difficult and unfamiliar words and is not able to get the meaning of those words he should

- (1) ask his classmate every time to help
- (2) ask the teacher
- (3) ignore or skip the word and keep reading
- (4) guess the meaning in content

ANS : 4

Q.74. English language has _____consonant sounds.

- (1) 24
- (2) 21
- (3) 22
- (4) 23

ANS : 1

Q.75. Which of the following is a value associated with an inclusive classroom?

- (1) Competition
- (2) Envy
- (3) Sympathy
- (4) Collaboration

ANS : 4

Q.76. When young learners seem to lose interest in a lesson, the teacher should

- (1) tell a story or conduct an interesting activity
- (2) ask them to sit quietly for some time
- (3) allow them to go out and play
- (4) ask them to sleep for a while

ANS : 1

Q.77. What type of questions promote thinking skills in children?

- (1) Factual questions
- (2) Questions based purely on the reading text
- (3) Personal response questions
- (4) Close-ended questions

ANS : 3

Q.78. According to NCF 2005, learning of English aims

- (1) to enable knowledge acquisition through literacy and its development into an instrument of abstract thought
- (2) to subsume the languages that a child acquires naturally from her/his home and societal environment

(3) to introduce standard sign language in English for children with language related impairments

(4) to provide adequate facilities at the state level for instruction in English at the primary stage of education

ANS : 2

Q.79. Notes can be made using a flowchart or a web diagram. The study skill involved is

- (1) storing (2) summarising (3) retrieving (4) gathering

ANS : 2

Q.80. Slow learners fail to grasp effectively and mix up words and structures easily.

Teachers can remediate by beginning with

- (1) setting drills for practice (2) pairing them with clever' students
(3) identifying the areas of difficulty (4) preparing a summary of the content

ANS : 3

Q.81. In the case of vocabulary use, grammar provides a pathway to learners to

- (1) speak in formal situations with greater accuracy and confidence
(2) re-tell listening inputs into oral output
(3) combine lexical items into meaningful and communicative expression
(4) draft formal pieces of writing in higher classes

ANS : 3

Q.82. Motivation is an important factor in language learning. For example, in Class VI, ____ may be done.

- (1) memorization and use of necessary vocabulary
(2) systematic analysis and use of structures
(3) use of visual devices and game-like exercises
(4) use of the mother tongue as the 'medium'

ANS : 3

Q.83. Why is story telling most important in an English language class at primary level?

- (1) It is useful for developing integrated language skills
- (2) It develops moral values among the students
- (3) It improves students vocabulary
- (4) It creates fun in the class

ANS : 1

Q.84. Which approach emphasizes interaction as the means and the goal of learning a language?

- (1) Communicative
- (2) Oral-aural
- (3) Immersion
- (4) Silent way

ANS : 1

Q.85. According to socio-cultural theory of Vygotsky

- (1) self-directed speech is the lowest stage of the scaffolding
- (2) children can think in abstract terms if abstract material is provided at a lower age
- (3) children think in different domain and then do they take a complete perspective
- (4) culture helps in language development

ANS : 4

Q.86. When language development is a deliberate and conscious effort, language is

- (1) honed
- (2) brushed up
- (3) learned
- (4) acquired

ANS : 3

Q.87. A teacher of Class V is practising 'interactive listening in the class. She should focus on

- (1) listening and observing speaker's attitude
- (2) listening to word stress and intonation
- (3) listening to the pronunciation
- (4) listening and responding

ANS : 4

Q.88. Poetry teaching is generally meant for

- (1) learning grammar
- (2) learning punctuation

(3) enjoyment and appreciation

(4) language learning

ANS : 3

Q.89. A good teaching-learning material (TLM) can best

(1) be a source of entertainment

(2) help the teacher to transact material without any modification

(3) help the learners acquire a language

(4) facilitate the teaching-learning process

ANS : 4

Q.90. Any of a wide variety of exercises, activities or devices used in the language classroom for realising lesson objectives is known as

(1) Approach

(2) Method

(3) Technique

(4) Syllabus

ANS : 3

Q.91. Which one of the following methods of teaching cannot be used interchangeably with each other?

(1) Correlative method

(2) Reference method

(3) Incidental method

(4) Direct method

ANS : 4

Q.92. Who would be the implementer of education?

(1) Curriculum

(2) Teacher

(3) Education Department

(4) Student

ANS : 2

Q.93. Which one of the following is not a form of literature for children ?

(1) Picture books

(2) Thesaurus

(3) Myths and legends

(4) Tales of heroes of history

ANS : 2

Q.94. The multilingual nature of the Indian classroom must be used as a resource so that

(1) every child feels secure and accepted.

(2) every child learns at the same pace.

(3) children can learn many languages.

(4) the teacher develops language proficiency.

ANS : 1

Q.95. The major aim of teaching poetry is

- (1) vocabulary development.
- (2) enjoyment and appreciation.
- (3) development of grammar.
- (4) making learners to become poets.

ANS : 2

Q.96. While drafting a notice, students may be instructed to use ____ language.

- (1) direct
- (2) intrigue
- (3) descriptive
- (4) elaborate

ANS : 1

Q.97. An activity that requires a class to design and present a PowerPoint on the importance of water conservation in a target language is a _____ activity.

- (1) multidisciplinary
- (2) science project
- (3) group
- (4) language practice

ANS : 1

Q.98. Students who do not have the opportunities to use the target language outside the classroom, demonstrate much lower levels of language competency. This can be overcome by

- (1) conducting tests periodically to motivate them to learn
- (2) giving them a set of commonly used sentences and vocabulary which they are expected to use
- (3) setting separate tasks which are easier, with more time to complete them
- (4) engaging them in specific language-focused tasks which are indirectly monitored by their group leaders

ANS : 4

Q.99. A Hindi-speaking teacher gets posted in a primary school which is situated in a remote area of Rajasthan. Since she doesn't know the local language, she faces lots of problems. She should

- (1) try to get a posting to a Hindi speaking area
- (2) focus on the textbook as a source of standard Hindi
- (3) use the child's language as a resource while teaching
- (4) encourage the community to learn standard Hindi

ANS : 3

Q.100. Children's oral language development forms an important foundation for learning literacy. Which of the following classroom practices enables oral language development?

- (1) Memorising and reciting poems individually or in a chorus
- (2) Chorus reading of a story in the textbook along with the teacher
- (3) Practising the correct pronunciation of words in a chorus
- (4) Participating in role-plays on favourite stories

ANS : 4

Q.101. If a student is making pronunciation errors, the best way to help him/her is to

- (1) provide him/her with correct pronunciation without any humiliation
- (2) call his/her parents and complain
- (3) scold him/her in class for incorrect pronunciation
- (4) mock at him/her in class for incorrect pronunciation

ANS : 1

Q.102. Constructivism in language learning focuses on

- (1) the dominant role of the teacher in the classroom
- (2) engaging learners in exploring new knowledge
- (3) the role of imitation
- (4) memorising grammar rules

ANS : 2

Q.103. Which one of the following is not true in relation to the use of children's literature?

- (1) It makes them understand and respect diverse cultures
- (2) Their reading proficiency deteriorates and gets worse
- (3) It helps in developing learners' imagination
- (4) It broadens their mental horizon

ANS : 2

Q.104. When a child learns a language naturally, without much practice, it is called

- (1) language generalisation
- (2) language adaptation
- (3) language learning
- (4) language acquisition

ANS : 4

Q.105. Under Constructivist Approach to language learning, learners are encouraged to

- (1) discover the rules of grammar from examples
- (2) avoid errors completely
- (3) practise language drills mechanically
- (4) learn the grammar rules by rote

ANS : 1

Q.106. Retrieval skills in writing are

- (1) organising information while reading/listening
- (2) note making and note taking
- (3) diagramming and summarising
- (4) abilities to do extensive reference work

ANS : 3

Q.107. The bottom up model of curriculum is one where

- (1) a need-based distance education with indirect influence on students
- (2) learning is based on a set of software to make curriculum more learner friendly
- (3) the curriculum allows freedom for student mobility with increased choice of curricular activity and encourages learning by doing
- (4) the learning process is geared towards career orientation

ANS : 3

Q.108. Assessing reading at class VII, can be done most effectively through a

- (1) writing a 50 word book/text review as a small project
- (2) spoken quiz based on the meanings of words and expressions

- (3) written test based on the characters and events in the story/text
- (4) an oral interview to find out how much they have read

ANS : 2

Q.109. Story telling and listening to stories play an important role because stories

- (1) help the teacher to maintain classroom discipline
- (2) help to teach and learn new and difficult words
- (3) use many structures of grammar and help children to learn them
- (4) present language as a whole

ANS : 4

Q.110. A teacher of class V wishes to teach a complex language structure from the syllabus. She should

- (1) use a grammar game with a focus on this complex structure
- (2) ask students to memorise the rules
- (3) not teach the complex structure and avoid it
- (4) focus on listening-speaking practice instead of teaching grammar

ANS : 1

Q.111. According to National Curriculum Framework, 2005, "English in India is _____ in a multilingual country.

- (1) an associate language
- (2) a first language
- (3) a foreign language
- (4) a global language

ANS : 4

Q.112. The aim of mechanical drills is to

- (1) strengthen the rote learning capacity of the learners
- (2) encourage creative use of language among the learners
- (3) improve the fluency of the learners
- (4) improve the accuracy of the learners

ANS : 2

Q.113. The Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has included all round development of the child as one of the aims of education because

- (1) it nurtures the physical, mental and emotional aspects of the child
- (2) it ensures that every child is a part of a workforce
- (3) every child grows rapidly between six to fourteen years
- (4) proper health care is essential

ANS : 1

Q.114. 'Students need to brainstorm ideas, organise, draft, edit and revise their work,' is a 'process' which reflects

- (1) listening skills
- (2) speaking skills
- (3) reading skills
- (4) writing skills

ANS : 4

Q.115. According to language acquisition theory, when there is a lack of sufficient information in the language input, there is a universal grammar that applies to all

- (1) colloquial languages
- (2) modern languages
- (3) classical languages
- (4) human languages

ANS : 4

Q.116. Selection of language items while determining the second language syllabus should take into account ____.

- (1) the minimal disruption of school schedule
- (2) how easy it is to learn/use the item
- (3) how easy it is to teach the concept
- (4) the frequency and range of use of the items

ANS : 4

Q.117. Second language acquisition is more effective when it

- (1) is used as the basis for discussing grammatical concepts
- (2) involves periodic revision work by the teacher and students
- (3) involves mostly self-study by students, using certain guidelines
- (4) is practised to situations familiar to students

ANS : 4

Q.118. A good teacher is one who

- (1) gives them ample opportunities to learn
- (2) gives them useful information
- (3) explains concepts and principles
- (4) gives printed notes to students

ANS : 1

Q.119. Maximum participation of students during teaching in a language classroom is possible through

- (1) lecture method
- (2) translation method
- (3) inductive method
- (4) discussion and demonstration methods

ANS : 4

Q.120. What is the main purpose of poetry recitation in a language classroom?

- (1) To appreciate and enjoy the poem
- (2) To give their opinions about the poem
- (3) To become aware of the poet and her work
- (4) To know the historical background of the poem

ANS : 1

Q.121. What is a 'task' in task-based language learning?

- (1) A piece of work which enables learners to do an activity
- (2) A piece of work for the parents to do their children's homework
- (3) A piece of activity for teachers to do in the classroom
- (4) A piece of work which exposes learners to language

ANS : 1

Q.122. A word with same spelling and same pronunciation as another, but with a different meaning is a/an

- (1) homonym
- (2) homophone
- (3) antonym
- (4) synonym

ANS : 1

Q.123. Reading English as a second language means

- (1) reading aloud
- (2) reading for grammar
- (3) meaning making
- (4) decoding of letters and words

ANS : 3

Q.124. While providing feedback to the parents, a teacher should not

- (1) give qualitative feedback about the child
- (2) share the incidents recorded in the anecdotes
- (3) compare their child with other children
- (4) compare the current performance of the child with her previous performance

ANS : 3

Q.125. A test which is administered at the end of a language course for remedial teaching is

- (1) memory test
- (2) diagnostic test
- (3) placement test
- (4) achievement test

ANS : 2

Q.126. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (1) While all formative tasks are meant for improving teaching-learning, some are used for assessment too.
- (2) All formative tasks are meant for assessment.
- (3) Assignments need to be given as classwork followed by homework everyday to provide variety and practice.
- (4) Formative assessment, to be effective, must be conducted only after teaching a lesson.

ANS : 1

Q.127. A listening stimulus

- (1) presents an information gap activity such as giving directions
- (2) presents input to separate groups of students who gather again to share it
- (3) is listening to a good commentary to review it
- (4) enables students to discuss a set of criteria that they prioritise to complete and present a task.

ANS : 1

Q.128. Which one of the following statements is not correct about Print Rich Environment ?

- (1) It consists of context-based relevant material for children such as pictures, rhymes, stories etc.
- (2) Once the material is pasted on walls, it should not be removed for the whole session.
- (3) Pictures / posters give children an opportunity to talk about things, persons and happenings.
- (4) Encourage children to create their own poems, posters, stories etc. and display them in the class.

ANS : 2

Q.129. An English textbook for class I starts with pictures, poems and stories and ends with alphabets in the end. Which approach does this kind of arrangement reflect in language pedagogy ?

- (1) Eclectic approach
- (2) Bottom-up approach
- (3) Top down approach
- (4) Language across curriculum approach

ANS : 3

Q.130. Morpheme is the

- (1) smallest unit of a word.
- (2) smallest unit of meaning that cannot be broken up.
- (3) unit of a word that can be broken up into new meaning.
- (4) smallest unit of a phrase.

ANS : 2

Q.131. For evaluating a poster designed as a part of a competition, which of the following criteria would be the most appropriate for the judges?

- (1) Relevant content, style and word limit
- (2) Use of quotations, style and visual appeal
- (3) Creativity, relevant content and visual appeal
- (4) Creativity, fonts and visual appeal

ANS : 3

Q.132. To enable students to distinguish between academic and spoken forms of a target language in a bilingual class, they should be encouraged to

- (1) speak in the target language
- (2) read more books written in the target language
- (3) write more in the target language
- (4) watch more related bilingual films

ANS : 2

Q.133. A foreign/non-mother tongue language teacher often faces the problem of a class full of reluctant, unmotivated learners. This can be helped by

- (1) using methods and strategies to motivate and make learning more challenging in the class
- (2) taking the help of an academic counselor who will address the class
- (3) identifying the students who are 'unmotivated and taking a special class for them
- (4) encouraging learners to take their own time to complete assignments

ANS : 1

Q.134. While teaching children to read, at which point should the teacher focus on comprehension?

- (1) When children reach class II
- (2) After children have learned how to decode
- (3) Right from the beginning
- (4) Once children have mastered phonics

ANS : 3

Q.135. A teacher of class III realises that vocabulary development is an important factor in enabling students to become better readers. Of the following, which might be a good strategy for vocabulary development?

- (1) Students underline difficult words from a text and make sentences with them
- (2) Students learn to use the context to guess the meaning of new words
- (3) Students memorise extensive word-lists of synonyms and antonyms
- (4) Students consult a dictionary whenever they come across a new word

ANS : 2

Q.136. Scribbling is a stage of

- (1) speaking (2) listening (3) writing (4) reading

ANS : 3

Q.137. The major objective of teaching English at primary level is

- (1) using English in different situations of life
(2) speaking English in British accent
(3) scoring good marks in the exams
(4) knowing the grammar of English

ANS : 1

Q.138. While assessing a group work, a teacher should not focus on

- (1) showing concern for others (2) cooperative learning process
(3) assessing each child's work (4) taking initiatives in work

ANS : 3

Q.139. The communicative approach to teach English focuses on

- (1) the structural accuracy of the sentences
(2) correct pronunciation of words
(3) linguistic competence plus an ability to use the language appropriately
(4) the practice of selected and graded structure patterns

ANS : 3

Q.140. Instead of asking questions and getting answers from her learners, a teacher gives some short texts and asks her learners to frame questions. Her primary objective is to

- (1) take their help during examinations
(2) make the learners realise the difficulties faced by teachers in preparing question papers
(3) enhance the learners' analytical and critical thinking
(4) train the learners as good question paper setters

ANS : 3

Q.141. Young learners will enjoy a play included in the text book when they

- (1) listen to the teacher reading the play
- (2) enact the play
- (3) get detailed explanations about the play from the teacher
- (4) read the play silently

ANS : 2

Q.142. 'Awareness raising' grammar games encourage students to

- (1) use learnt structures to communicate with one another about a given theme
- (2) think consciously about the structures they have learnt
- (3) collaborate in completing a given activity
- (4) engage and feel about human relationships while the teacher controls the structures

ANS : 1

Q.143. The Humanistic Approach is specifically tuned to the

- (1) process where sequence is taught alongwith how to present the related contents
- (2) mastery of academic disciplines with all their characteristic features
- (3) application of learnt structure, content, concepts, and principals to new situations
- (4) processes that enable students to discover structures for themselves

ANS : 4

Q.144. Curriculum development follows the following sequence

- (1) Formulation of objectives, assessment of needs, evaluation, selection of texts/learning experiences
- (2) Formulation of objectives, assessment of needs, selection of texts/learning experiences, evaluation
- (3) Selection of texts/learning experiences, assessment of needs, formulation of objectives, evaluation
- (4) Assessment of needs, formulation of objectives, selection of texts/learning experiences, evaluation

ANS : 4

Q.145. Before starting a new chapter on 'The Honest Woodcutter' the teacher started a discussion with the students on 'Honesty'. What is the teacher trying to achieve with this activity?

- (1) Assess students' level of language and its usage
- (2) Activate students' attention
- (3) Activate students' skill
- (4) Activate students' previous knowledge

ANS : 4

Q.146. As per Noam Chomsky's theory, the role of Language Acquisition Device (LAD) helps children to

- (1) imitate the language spoken by adults
- (2) learn second language easily
- (3) communicate actively in second language
- (4) generate grammar rules

ANS : 4

Q.147. A teacher divides the class in small groups and asks them to discuss and present their views on Save Environment. Students are free to plan and present their choice and creativity. The teacher is facilitating them as and when required. Which approach/method is followed in the class?

- (1) Deductive approach
- (2) Constructivist approach
- (3) Structural approach
- (4) Natural approach

ANS : 2

Q.148. Learners are involved in individual activities pair work, group work and whole-class work because these

- (1) provide the learners enough opportunities to relax in a language classroom
- (2) have the sole aim of introducing variety in a language classroom
- (3) enable the already over-worked teacher to preserve her energy thereby becoming more effective
- (4) afford the learners opportunities to use the language in a focused manner for real-life interaction

ANS : 4

Q.149. Teachers do not give the meaning of new words to learners directly because

- (1) learners do not like to be given the meaning of words
- (2) it prevents learners from discovering the meaning through puzzling out using clues
- (3) learners already know the meaning of the words
- (4) vocabulary will not be enriched

ANS : 2

Q.150. Teachers help learners “construct their knowledge in English by

- (1) giving the learners a lot of assignments and projects that will lead to much practice
- (2) correcting every mistake a learner makes and giving the relevant rule of grammar as immediate feedback
- (3) giving extensive language drills in which learners practice language items mechanically
- (4) enabling them to see the relationship between the prior knowledge and the new knowledge

ANS : 4

Q.1. Student A and Student B ask and answer questions to complete a worksheet. This is

- (1) an information transfer activity
- (2) a role play
- (3) an information gap activity
- (4) a controlled interview

ANS : 1

Q.2. What is taught is not what is learnt because

- (1) a teacher or learner can never fully master any discipline
- (2) students pay attention during informal discussion
- (3) a teacher's socio-economic level may differ widely from the students'
- (4) students possess different abilities, personalities and come from a variety of backgrounds

ANS : 4

Q.3. For English as a second language, 'acquisition- poor environment is one where

- (1) Hindi/Mother tongue is the lingua franca
- (2) English language is used only in the classroom
- (3) English is not spoken at home at all
- (4) access to any learning material is unavailable to students

ANS : 4

Q.4. One of the sub-skills that is assessed for speaking is

- (1) understanding, and responding in a paragraph, to literary works
- (2) using appropriate volume, clarity and gestures in individual or group situations
- (3) spelling common, frequently used words correctly
- (4) listening actively and responding to others in small and large group situations

ANS : 2

Q.5. Among the four language skills, which pair constitutes the reinforcement skills?

- (1) Reading and listening
- (2) Speaking and listening
- (3) Reading and speaking
- (4) Speaking and writing

ANS : 4

Q.6. Which of the following helps in learning the second language without using the printed text?

- (1) Situations approach
- (2) Natural approach
- (3) Language immersion
- (4) Grammar-translation method

ANS : 2

Q.7. Dyslexia is an intellectual disability that negatively affects the understanding abilities in terms of

- (1) oral language
- (2) sign language
- (3) dialect
- (4) reading

ANS : 4

Q.8. Who strongly maintains that language is learnt by imitation of stimuli and reinforcement of correct responses?

- (1) Albert Bandura (2) Kurt Lewins (3) Tolman (4) BF Skinner

ANS : 4

Q.9. Travelogue is a genre of

- (1) criticism (2) bibliography (3) literature (4) poetry

ANS : 3

Q.10. A shorter form of a group of words, which usually occurs in an auxiliary verb, is

- (1) connotation (2) connector (3) contraction (4) conjunction

ANS : 3

Q.11. When learners give feedback on each other's language, work, learning strategies, performance etc., it is called

- (1) formal assessment (2) group assessment
(3) self-assessment (4) peer assessment

ANS : 4

Q.12. Mother tongue influence can be effectively minimised in the classroom by

- (1) giving inputs from the target language in a simple graded manner
(2) using the mother tongue more often
(3) giving examples from the mother tongue
(4) giving a lot of exposure in the target language

ANS : 1

Q.13. If a language teacher has taught a topic in the class and no student asks questions in her class, then may be

- (1) all the students are at a higher level of learning
(2) students are not paying attention
(3) she had been an excellent teacher
(4) whatever was taught was beyond the comprehension of the students

ANS : 4

Q.14. While checking the notebooks the teacher observed that a child has repeatedly made some errors in writing such as reverse image as b – d,

m – w. The child is showing the signs of

- (1) learning preference
- (2) learning style
- (3) learning disability
- (4) learning differences

ANS : 3

Q.15. A teacher of class II uses learner's knowledge and language to build a bridge between his mother tongue and English language teaching. Here learner's language is used in teaching English as a

- (1) hindrance
- (2) translation
- (3) resource
- (4) pattern

ANS : 3

Q.16. Learners lack confidence to speak in the target language in class where the main language of conversation is the local vernacular. This challenge can be met by

- (1) allowing students to speak about whatever they can, irrespective of the grammatical errors, enhance their vocabulary and gradually make corrections
- (2) allowing students to watch English films as motivation, practice a drill consisting of useful sentences and vocabulary with regular correction of grammatical errors
- (3) insisting on students' using only the target language irrespective of the grammatical errors, enhance their vocabulary, with regular feedback on their performance
- (4) instructing them to speak slowly and self correct grammatical errors, enhance their vocabulary with a list of useful words

ANS : 1

Q.17. Providing learning support to pupils who lag far behind their counterparts in school performance includes

- (1) giving more activities for language practice
- (2) providing extra notes and coaching
- (3) allowing them to complete assignments without time limits
- (4) initially adapting school curriculum and teaching strategies

ANS : 4

Q.18. Mrs. Chaudhary asks prediction questions as she reads aloud a story to her class III students. She does this to

- (1) improve students' vocabulary
- (2) make the story interesting
- (3) focus on comprehension
- (4) help students remember important details in the story

ANS : 3

Q.19. A primary teacher should introduce reading through

- (1) stories
- (2) picture books
- (3) alphabet books only
- (4) phonic teaching

ANS : 2

Q.20. Which one of the following is most important in developing reading skill at primary level?

- (1) Ability to read phrases correctly
- (2) Ability to comprehend the text already read
- (3) Only knowing the correct order of alphabet
- (4) Ability to read words correctly

ANS : 2

Q.21. The primary objective of using role play is

- (1) to evaluate dialogue writing skill
- (2) to promote the reading habit
- (3) to improve the communicative competence
- (4) to develop acting talent

ANS : 3

Q.22. In which of the following the role of the learner is that of an independent learner ?

- (1) Building as a Learning Aid
- (2) Teaching learning materials
- (3) Integrated materials
- (4) Teaching Aid

ANS : 1

Q.23. Which one of the following activities comes under CALP?

- (1) Making reservations
- (2) Answering calls
- (3) Making an appointment for a saloon
- (4) Writing book reviews

ANS : 4

Q.24. A 'special needs language classroom' ideally

- (1) has extra teachers to the help regular teachers
- (2) exclusively furnished
- (3) located separately
- (4) integrates all types of learners

ANS : 4

Q.25. The learning experiences that offer a vicarious experience to learners are

- (1) field trips, observations
- (2) real objects and specimens
- (3) abstract words, case study
- (4) display boards, film clips

ANS : 1

Q.26. A 'special needs language classroom' ideally

- (1) has extra teachers to the help regular teachers
- (2) exclusively furnished
- (3) located separately
- (4) integrates all types of learners

ANS : 4

Q.27. Which of the following statement is correct?

- (1) Children come to school with a treasure of experience and their mother tongue acts like a resource in learning English
- (2) Children's first language is a hurdle in learning English
- (3) It is difficult to teach English as they use their first language in every aspect and ignore English
- (4) As a teacher you would like to give a list of English words on the very first day

ANS : 1

Q.28. A teacher of class IV brought some interesting books and distributed them among the students. Then he said, "Today let's have fun and read these books for our pleasure". This reading is called

- (1) Extensive-reading
- (2) Pre-reading
- (3) Post-reading
- (4) Intensive-reading

ANS : 1

Q.29. A teacher divides the class into groups of five and asks them to discuss what they would do if they were caught in one of the following situations :

- (i) Their friend falls down in the play field and is hurt.....
- (ii) They are trapped in a building on fire..
- (iii) They are stuck up in a traffic jam.....

This activity is based on

- (1) Audio lingual approach a
- (2) Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) Approach
- (3) Structural Approach
- (4) Grammar translation method

ANS : 2

Q.30. A language teacher asks students to collect flowers to make a flower scrap book. She also asks them to write the name of each flower in their language and in English. This activity will help her to promote

- (1) integration of subjects
- (2) multilingualism
- (3) language across the curriculum
- (4) a love for nature

ANS : 2

Q.31. Creating a reading corner in the classroom helps _____

- (1) to provide opportunities to children to select books independently as per their interest.
- (2) the children but burdens the teacher to maintain a register and keep record of their work.
- (3) to share the responsibility of the librarian as the books are issued by the teacher.
- (4) children to learn and revise their syllabus thoroughly.

ANS : 1

Q.32. In a language classroom you have asked students to write down the directions for reaching your home from school. When students have written down the directions, they will then present their directions in pairs to each other. This activity will help to increase

- (1) their Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS).
- (2) their directional sense which a student often confuses.
- (3) the integration of language with science.
- (4) their CALP (Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency).

ANS : 1

Q.33. Which of the following is an instance of non-formal learning?

- (1) Children learning to cook from their parents
- (2) Children learning a new game from friends
- (3) Children learning through correspondence lessons
- (4) Children learning to draw from their art teacher

ANS : 3

Q.34. Reading for comprehension can be best achieved through

- (1) teaching learners to run a finger or pencil under the line being read
- (2) asking the children to read the text aloud
- (3) Helping learners speak words softly while reading
- (4) learners reading silently and asking comprehension questions

ANS : 4

Q.35. Criteria of assessment is a/are

- (1) guidelines with marking scheme
- (2) question-wise distribution of marks
- (3) general impression of a student's ability
- (4) scoring key

ANS : 3

Q.36. Grammar gains its prominence in language teaching, particularly in English as a foreign language. Accuracy in language use can be achieved through

- (1) intensive practice with sentence patterns
- (2) grammar is taught as the basis for all four language skills
- (3) reading more books written in the target, language
- (4) integrating knowledge of structures with use and meaning

ANS : 4

Q.37. Students of Class IV can recognize flawed usage of sentence construction when the teacher

- (1) tells them something is wrong
- (2) gives alternatives as possible corrections
- (3) lets them find the corrections
- (4) focuses on certain surface errors

ANS : 2

Q.38. The Linguist, Noam Chomsky, maintains that every child has an innate Language Acquisition Device (LAD) that he/she uses for

- (1) Phonemes
- (2) Universal Grammar
- (3) Complex words
- (4) Semantics

ANS : 2

Q.39. Under which activity do recognising sounds and deducing meanings come?

- (1) Speaking
- (2) Listening
- (3) Reading
- (4) Writing

ANS : 2

Q.40. As per Stephen Krashen, "The effective language teacher is someone who can provide input and help make it _____ in low anxiety situation.

- (1) grammatical
- (2) comprehensible
- (3) fluent
- (4) easier

ANS : 2

Q.41. The one that cannot be further divided into smaller grammatically meaningful components in

- (1) a morpheme
- (2) a diphthong
- (3) syntax
- (4) a phoneme

ANS : 1

Q.42. A language teacher asks students to make a butterfly with paper by following her instructions. This activity will help the students to develop

- (1) listening comprehension
- (2) paper folding skill
- (3) reading comprehension
- (4) paper making skill

ANS : 1

Q.43. In a language classroom a teacher is asking students to interact in groups and then share their personal response to the poem with each other. This task promotes social interaction as advocated by _____

- (1) Piaget
- (2) Skinner
- (3) Lev Vygotsky
- (4) Chomsky

ANS : 3

Q.44. The branch of linguistics that deals with the explanation of the relation between language and society is known as _____

- (1) Psycholinguistics
- (2) Sociolinguistics
- (3) Anthropological linguistics
- (4) Societal language

ANS : 2

Q.45. In a language class students are memorizing the dialogues through drill and practice and the teacher is correcting their pronunciation, mistakes immediately. They are practising the dialogues in chorus. The teacher is following the

- (1) Natural method
- (2) Audiolingual method
- (3) CLT method
- (4) Direct method

ANS : 2

Q.46. It specifies the rules which govern the arrangement of words into phrases, clauses and sentences.

- (1) Semantics
- (2) Syntax
- (3) Cohesion
- (4) Discourse

ANS : 2

Q.47. A teacher is facing the problem of students' poor spelling. She listed the probable causes for it and then decided to frame some steps to overcome it. This whole process is

- (1) Improving spelling
- (2) Action research

(3) Applied research

(4) Problem solving

ANS : 2

Q.48. A teacher makes her learners respond to her actions and speech only by bodily movements. What is this known as ?

(1) Task Based Language Teaching

(2) Communicative Approach

(3) Play-way method

(4) Total Physical Response

ANS : 4

Q.49. Iconic mode of learning is based on the 3 system of using

(1) different types of graph

(2) a variety of activities

(3) symbols

(4) images and diagrams

ANS : 4

Q.50. Flower and Hayes regarded which one of the following skills as 'problem-creating and solving skill'?

(1) Writing

(2) Listening

(3) Speaking

(4) Reading

ANS : 1

Q.51. The last stage of writing is

(1) advanced writing

(2) controlled writing

(3) guided writing

(4) free writing

ANS : 1

Q.52. Which one of the following helps in learning the second language without using the printed text?

(1) Situational approach

(2) Natural approach

(3) Language immersion

(4) Grammar-translation method

ANS : 3

Q.53. In the multilingual classroom learners can interact _____

(1) in the medium of instruction followed by the school.

(2) in their own language and can be a mix of words from more than one language.

(3) only in the language prescribed in three-language formula.

(4) in the language with which the teacher is familiar.

ANS : 2

Q.54. _____ comprehension is the skill of reading a piece of text closely or intensely for the purpose of extracting specific information from the text.

- (1) Inferential (2) Global (3) Local (4) Transactional

ANS : 3

Q.55. Which one of the following is least important in enhancing speaking skill of children ?

- (1) Listening patiently to children's talk.
(2) Giving them an opportunity to express their feelings and ideas.
(3) Asking closed ended questions.
(4) Organizing discussions on a given topic.

ANS : 3

Q.56. The purpose of textual exercise is not to

- (1) develop creativity among learners.
(2) provide opportunity to express themselves.
(3) memorise the answers to the questions.
(4) give exposure to language learning.

ANS : 3

Q.57. To evaluate reading comprehension at Class III level, students may be asked to

- (1) retell a story in their own words or to summarize the main idea or the moral of the story
(2) take a short dictation of what they have read
(3) write a diary based on one of the characters
(4) use a set of identified vocabulary on their own

ANS : 1

Q.58. "A student recommends the reading of the latest best seller, saying that it is very interesting. You listen, trying to make out whether the student's observation is sincere or not." This type of listening can be described as

- (1) critical (2) comprehension (3) sympathetic (4) active

ANS : 1

Q.59. The contemporary target language classroom is a confluence of varied languages and language abilities. Teachers should restructure their practices by exposing students to

- (1) summaries and simplified versions of the learning materials, e.g., stories, grammar notes etc.
(2) worksheets with a variety of tasks which cover the syllabus and students give their responses in class under teacher's guidance
(3) appropriate challenges based on the syllabus, in a secure environment, opportunities for all students to explore ideas and gain mastery
(4) adequate self-explanatory notes, either prepared by teacher or from material writers

ANS : 3

Q.60. Some criteria for the selection of language items should involve

- (1) enough worksheets for practice
(2) everyday vocabulary and sentences
(3) their learnability, coverage and teachability
(4) a focus on language rules

ANS : 3

Q.61. In the primary classes, it is recommended that children should be taught in their mother tongue because

- (1) it enables children to comprehend (2) it creates a natural environment
(3) children develop self-confidence (4) it promotes regional languages

ANS : 1

Q.62. A student of class V has just read a text about the water problems of a community living on the outskirts of a city. After reading the chapter, the student remarks, how difficult it must be to struggle for water every day. Which comprehension strategy does this remark reveal?

- (1) Read aloud
- (3) Metacognition

- (2) Summarizing
- (4) Inferential reading

ANS : 4

Q.63. Rani is from Delhi. She has taken admission in a school in Assam. In the final exams, she faces difficulty in writing a composition on 'Bihu'. The most probable reason for Rani's problem is that

- (1) there is a discontinuity between her home environment and the school curriculum
- (2) her parents are unable to help her in understanding the school culture
- (3) she is not a hardworking girl and is not trying to adapt to the school curriculum
- (4) her background is deficient and is not on a par with standard school culture

ANS : 1

Q.64. A language textbook for class I starts with poems and stories (complete text) and ends with the alphabet. Which approach does this kind of arrangement reflect in language pedagogy?

- (1) Eclectic approach
- (2) Top-down approach
- (3) Aesthetic approach
- (4) Bottom-up approach

ANS : 2

Q.65. Which one of the following is the most important prerequisite for language learning?

- (1) Children's motivation to learn the language
- (2) List of aims and objectives of the language to be learnt
- (3) Providing a good textbook to children to learn the language
- (4) Using structural-situational approach while teaching

ANS : 1

Q.66. Which one of the following is the most important about storytelling?

- (1) It broadens their knowledge about various authors
- (2) It enhances graded pattern and structure
- (3) It promotes whole language approach

(4) It is an effective way of learning vocabulary

ANS : 3

Q.67. Teaching Learning Material (TLM) should be used by teacher as it

- (1) is not very expensive
- (2) motivates learners to further prepare such material at home
- (3) supplements teaching-learning process
- (4) prepares students mentally to sit in the class

ANS : 3

Q.68. Which one of the following is an essential characteristic of a good textbook in English?

- (1) The maximum number of textual exercises should be given to practise at the end of the lesson
- (2) Every lesson should have a proper introduction at the beginning and a conclusion at the end
- (3) It should be based on the guiding principles of curriculum and syllabus
- (4) No difficult words should be given in the textbook at primary level

ANS : 3

Q.69. Telling interesting stories to young learners is primarily meant for improving their

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) writing skills | (2) speaking skills |
| (3) listening skills | (4) reading skills |

ANS : 3

Q.70. A teacher engages her learners in a fun activity before beginning a new lesson. The purpose of this activity is to

- (1) discipline the learners before the lesson
- (2) divert the attention of the learners
- (3) reduce the workload of the teacher
- (4) motivate and energise the learners

ANS : 4

Q.71. A good introduction to a text should be

- (1) telling the students anything that they can find out for themselves by reading the text
- (2) a detailed explanation of the meaning of the text
- (3) blocking the student's active involvement by means of questioning
- (4) short and to the point

ANS : 1

Q.72. The two skills required to take notes effectively are

- (1) writing fluently, using conjunctions
- (2) using symbols and abbreviations instead of words
- (3) re-writing a text, using your own words
- (4) writing legibly with correct punctuation

ANS : 2

Q.73. The 'Natural Order' in the process of learning English suggests that, children

- (1) acquire some language structures earlier than others
- (2) are slow at learning to speak when not in school
- (3) learn to read and write simultaneously
- (4) are able to speak first and then listen

ANS : 3

Q.74. Which observation supports Noam Chomsky's ideas about language acquisition?

- (1) Children's language development follows a similar pattern across cultures
- (2) The stages of language development occur at about the same ages in most children
- (3) Children acquire language quickly and effortlessly
- (4) All of the above

ANS : 4

Q.75. Under which act did English get the status of the associate official language?

- (1) National Curriculum Framework

- (2) Official Language Act, Article-343
- (3) Associate Official Language Act, Article-343
- (4) Three Language Formula

ANS : 2

Q.76. Banishing mother tongue in the classroom is the characteristic feature of method.

- (1) Natural
- (2) Direct
- (3) Bi-lingual
- (4) Grammar translation

ANS : 2

Q.77. Which of the following classroom practices helps a teacher to develop oral language among the students?

- (1) Practising the correct pronunciation of new or unfamiliar words
- (2) Chorus reading of the text with the teacher
- (3) Chorus recitation/individual recitation of the poem after memorising it
- (4) Participating in role-plays on any one of their favourite scenes

ANS : 4

Q.78. The purpose of diagnostic test in language learning is to

- (1) know the gaps in learners understanding
- (2) give feedback to the parents in the PTMs
- (3) fill the progress report of students
- (4) plan and prepare question paper for summative assessment

ANS : 1

Q.79. The spoken skills in a language teaching classroom can be developed through

- (1) enabling activities with a focus on conversation skills leading to communicative competence
- (2) group activities where learners can talk in whichever language they would like to
- (3) engaging in small talk as confident aggressive learners
- (4) emotionally connecting with learners

ANS : 1

Q.80. In a diverse classroom, learners find it difficult to speak and write good English and often lapse into their mother-tongue because

- (1) they do not have the ability to learn English
- (2) they are slow learners
- (3) they are not motivated to learn
- (4) they lack enough competence and the structures of the two languages as are different from each other.

ANS : 4

Q.81. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 stipulates that learning should be

- (1) through activities in a child-friendly manner
- (2) supported by extra coaching
- (3) restricted to co-scholastic subjects
- (4) carefully monitored by frequent testing

ANS : 1

Q.82. Ria is unable to pronounce the words 'smile' and 'school' clearly. As her teacher, what will you do?

- (1) Humiliate Ria by isolating her and asking her to repeat the words
- (2) Asking the entire class to repeat the words and appreciating Ria when she repeats them correctly
- (3) Make Ria repeat the 'words' many times
- (4) Make Ria understand the meaning and sound pattern and get the class as a whole to listen to these words through an audio-visual medium

ANS : 4

Q.83. Decorum in spoken language pertains to

- (1) correct grammatical usage
- (2) voice quality or loudness
- (3) clarity and purity of style
- (4) appropriate gestures

ANS : 4

Q.84. Which is a function word?

- (1) However
- (2) Booking
- (3) Principal
- (4) Someone

ANS : 1

Q.85. When reading, to 'decode' means to

- (1) make notes
- (2) read superficially for the general meaning
- (3) recognise words to understand their meanings
- (4) replace long words with symbols

ANS : 2

Q.86. According to the recommendations of NCF 2005, technology could be integrated

- (1) with the larger goals and processes of Educational Programmes
- (2) with revisions to meet current developmental policies of the Central Government
- (3) as an add-on to the main educational goals
- (4) used only judiciously subject to the economic and social goals of a community

ANS : 1

Q.87. The teaching of reading by associating characters or groups of characters with sounds is the method.

- (1) morphemic
- (2) direct
- (3) phonic
- (4) whole-language

ANS : 3

Q.88. Which activity best supports the practice of speaking skills?

- (1) Students independently research a topic and present a formal report
- (2) Teacher's giving purposeful dictation by integrating it with a spoken activity
- (3) Individually, students read a case-study and draft a response
- (4) Students tell their version of a story based on some hints and apply it to a problem-solving situation

ANS : 4

Q.89. The teacher's cues for activities are given in the first language, in a second language class. This exploits the communicative potential of a given structure.

- (1) sandwich approach
- (3) bilingual technique

- (2) communicative approach
- (4) structural technique

ANS : 3

Q.90. Educators use Youtube to teach visual learners with videos, podcasts for auditory learners and interactive games for tactile learners in a language class. Here, multi-media caters to individual

- (1) linguistic differences
- (2) learning styles
- (3) authentic second language
- (4) learning disabilities

ANS : 2

Q.91. A teacher is reading a lesson from Class III textbook about a girl Nina who is not interested in attending a marriage party as she does not want to leave the sparrow alone locked in her house. Suddenly a boy, Ali stands up and tells the teacher how one day he saved an injured pigeon which was lying in his balcony. Ali's reaction to the story can be described as

- (1) interrupting the teacher in between
- (2) an opportunity to use oral language in the class
- (3) his attention seeking nature in the class
- (4) connecting the text with his personal experience

ANS : 4

Q.92. Deficiency in the ability to write associated with impaired handwriting is a symptom of

- (1) Dyscalculia
- (2) Dysgraphia
- (3) Dysphasia
- (4) Aphasia

ANS : 2

Q.93. Learning to speak in a second language de not involve

- (1) its pronunciation
- (2) culturally bound speaking events
- (3) theoretical knowledge of a language
- (4) second language grammatical knowledge

ANS : 3

Q.94. In a constructive classroom, language learning should be based on

- (1) the transaction of the prescribed textbook by the teacher
- (2) learners' previous knowledge in constructing their new knowledge using authentic tasks
- (3) the assumption that English language can only be learnt if the teacher transmits it to the learners
- (4) drill and practice of grammatical items

ANS : 2

Q.95. Home language is in a natural way.

- (1) taught
- (2) promoted
- (3) acquired
- (4) learnt

ANS : 3

Q.96. Ria, a teacher of Class II, is presenting language items in her instructions and the learners are doing exactly as she is telling them to do. What is she practising?

- (1) Communicative language method
- (2) Total physical response
- (3) Direct method
- (4) Audio-lingual method

ANS : 2

Q.97. Which of the following is not a form of literature?

- (1) Travelogue
- (2) One-Act Play
- (3) Dictionary
- (4) Memoir

ANS : 3

Q.98. Which of the following is not appropriate u about language games?

- (1) Language games create a real world context in the classroom and enhance the usage of English
- (2) Language games create a stress-free and natural environment where learners can learn English
- (3) Language games create an environment even for the shy learners to participate
- (4) Language games provide competitive environment to the learners to win the game by any means

ANS : 4

Q.99. While reading for comprehension, we understand that some pairs are examples of homograph. Which one of the following is a homograph?

- (1) mail [post]/male [gender]
- (2) warm/tepid [being neither too hot nor too cold]
- (3) lead [metal]/lead [give direction]
- (4) lead [give direction]/dead [mortal]

ANS : 3

Q.100. Find out the function word from the following

- (1) Seizing
- (2) And
- (3) Champion
- (4) Handsome

ANS : 2

Q.101. The procedure of alphabetic method is

- (1) letters-words-phrases-paragraph
- (2) letters-words-phrases-sentences
- (3) words-phrases-sentences-paragraph
- (4) letters-words-sentences-paragraph

ANS : 2

Q.102. Read the exchange

Teacher : Shall we go out to the garden and find out the names of those flowers near the corridor?

Student : Yes, yes, yeah.

Teacher : Yes, Ma'am, please.

Here, the teacher

- (1) offers an alternative language activity
- (2) relates language function with politeness
- (3) makes a polite suggestion to start reading
- (4) confirms the student's request

ANS : 2

Q.103. Diagnostic tests are administered to _____

- (1) find out deficiencies of the students with a view to planning remedies.
- (2) assess the suitability of a candidate for a specific programme.
- (3) test the language proficiency of students for providing them jobs.

(4) judge the students' capabilities.

ANS : 1

Q.104. It is a type of writing in which the teacher provides the situation and helps the class to prepare it. The teacher continuously provides feedback, direction and expansion of ideas to the learners.

(1) Controlled writing

(2) Guided writing

(3) Free writing

(4) Product writing

ANS : 2

Q.105. At primary level literature is helpful in developing language of learners as :

(1) it encourages the learners to complete the worksheets based on it.

(2) it is an authentic material covering various genres.

(3) it develops teachers' interpretative, creative and critical abilities.

(4) it is a good basis for the only expansion of vocabulary.

ANS : 2

Q.106. The teacher observed that Pravin could not write a paragraph on her own even after brainstorming the topic. However, she was able to write it under adult or peer guidance. This guidance is called _____.

(1) Team teaching

(2) Counselling

(3) Scaffolding

(4) Socialization

ANS : 3

Q.107. An exercise, where words are left out of a shorter passage and the pupil must fill in the blanks with suitable words based on her reading, assesses her ability to

(1) comprehend

(2) use new words

(3) summarize

(4) spell words

ANS : 1

Q.108. "Children deserve most of the credit for the language that they acquire." This observation implies that in modern classrooms

- (1) students pursue their own lines of enquiry
- (2) students need not attend L2 classes
- (3) students may choose L2 on their own
- (4) the teacher establishes the task and supports or facilitates learning

ANS : 1

Q.109. For students to gain language skills from textbooks, the textbook learning should

- (1) correlate with assessment and achievement
- (2) lead to using the textbook sparingly
- (3) expose them to more literary reading
- (4) become more cost-effective compared to technologically supported courses

ANS : 1

Q.110. The benefit of translating a subject and using the translation in the mainstream curriculum is

- (1) promoting national identity
- (2) enriching linguistic capability and appreciation
- (3) enabling teachers who are not competent in the mainstream language to take classes
- (4) standardizing cultural identity

ANS : 2

Q.111. A common developmental reading disorder is

- (1) impairment
- (2) dyslexia
- (3) aphasia
- (4) autism

ANS : 2

Q.112. Which one of the following is an example of Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS)?

- (1) Explaining a procedure to a peer during an experiment
- (2) Discussing response to a story in a small group in the classroom
- (3) Taking notes during a lecture or a talk
- (4) Negotiating turn taking with a peer during free play

ANS : 4

Q.113. A child reads "She bought three apples" as 'She bought tree apples' and explains it as 'apples from trees'. How would you rate this child's reading skills?

- (1) She reads without comprehension
- (2) She reads with spelling errors
- (3) She reads carelessly
- (4) She reads with comprehension

ANS : 3

Q.114. Which one of the following principles is not appropriate for vocabulary development?

- (1) Passive vocabulary should be learnt by heart
- (2) Provide opportunities to consult a dictionary
- (3) Integrate new words with old
- (4) Make a new word 'real' by connecting it to the learners' world

ANS : 1

Q.115. A teacher asks students of Class III to describe their best friend. She writes the students' responses on the blackboard. At last, she states that all these describing words on the blackboard are adjectives. This is

- (1) Immersion method
- (2) Incidental method
- (3) Inductive method
- (4) Deductive method

ANS : 3

Q.116. Dictation does not help learners to

- (1) increase their concentration
- (2) improve their reading skill
- (3) improve their spelling
- (4) enhance their listening comprehension

ANS : 2

Q.117. While learning English as a second language

- (1) the mother tongue should not be used by the learners
- (2) there is no role of mother tongue in learning L2
- (3) the use of mother tongue will facilitate learning
- (4) the use of mother tongue will create interference

ANS : 3

Q.118. The oral errors of the students can be best corrected if the teacher

- (1) points out the error in general and lets the student try to correct himself first.
- (2) ignores the error as it may hamper their learning.
- (3) asks other students to help him as peer tutoring is must in schools.
- (4) corrects an error directly after the student has made the error.

ANS : 1

Q.119. A teacher of class VI has labelled the classroom objects such as blackboard, door, window, fan, table, chair etc. in different languages (Hindi, English, Urdu, Sanskrit etc). Here the classroom as a whole

- (1) is creating a language confusion in students.
- (2) is focusing on three language formula.
- (3) is a rich resource for promoting multilingualism.
- (4) is learning through grammar translation method.

ANS : 3

Q.120. Reading picture book means

- (1) to help learners to understand and analyse the pictures.
- (2) to help learners to draw neat and colourful pictures.
- (3) that children love pictures and it will be a fun loving class.
- (4) exposing learners to different styles of drawing.

ANS : 1

Q.121. Literature should be included in language classroom because

- (1) it gives exposure to different grammatical forms and structures.
- (2) it develops moral values among the learners.
- (3) it exposes them to different genres, culture and social issues.
- (4) it helps learners to be budding writers.

ANS : 3

Q.122. The maximum participation of students is possible while teaching English by the teacher using authentic tasks through

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) structural approach | (2) communicative approach |
| (3) grammar translation method | (4) direct method |

ANS : 2

- Q.123.** The best way to sensitise young learners to rhythm and intonation is
- (1) by reading out poems in different metres and explaining them
 - (2) by making the learners listen to nursery rhymes and recite them effectively
 - (3) by making the learners copy out simple poems in neat handwriting
 - (4) by explaining the rules of phonetics in simple words

ANS : 2

- Q.124.** The main purpose of using oral drill is
- (1) to assess the comprehension skills of learners
 - (2) to improve pronunciation and accuracy
 - (3) to enhance the speaking skills of learners
 - (4) to improve the retention capacity of learners

ANS : 2

- Q.125.** Which of the following is an important stage in the writing process?
- (1) Editing
 - (2) Memorisation
 - (3) Calligraphy
 - (4) Comprehension

ANS : 4

- Q.126.** We use real objects to teach young learners new words because
- (1) it helps in teaching the correct spelling of words
 - (2) we can teach vocabulary only through objects
 - (3) young learners are not capable of abstract thinking
 - (4) it helps learners associate words with objects they see in real life

ANS : 4

- Q.127.** Remediation, when students find difficulty in the use of different 'modals', would be to:

- (1) practice by collaboratively completing tasks where structures are used integratively, in variety of real life situations
- (2) be given ample practice in using modals in a set of sentences
- (3) frame sentences on their own and teacher corrects them
- (4) learn about the structures outside the classroom through suitable activities

ANS : 1

Q.128. A learner's competence in English will improve when she/he receives ... of learning experience that is appropriate.

- (1) a slightly easier, lower level
- (2) an equal level
- (3) a slightly higher level
- (4) a range of levels

ANS : 4

Q.129. What is the system of rules that governs how words can be meaningfully arranged to form phrases and sentences called?

- (1) Phoneme
- (2) Language
- (3) Syntax
- (4) Morpheme

ANS : 3

Q.130. You don't smoke.?

- (1) Don't you
- (2) Have you
- (3) Are you
- (4) Do you

ANS : 4

Q.131. Which approach lays a lot of emphasis on habit formation?

- (1) Eclectic approach
- (2) Cognitive approach
- (3) Communicative approach
- (4) Behaviouristic approach

ANS : 4

Q.132. deals with the level of meaning in language.

- (1) Colloquial
- (2) Syntax
- (3) Semantics
- (4) Collocation

ANS : 3

Q.133. In a constructivist classroom language learning would most importantly be based on

- (1) carefully completing the language syllabus
- (2) group discussion and peer interaction
- (3) minute observation and record of each child's handwriting development
- (4) correction of spelling error and making sure that they are not repeated

ANS : 2

Q.134. Which one of the following is a correct statement about a textbook?

- (1) The textbooks are the only source to read
- (2) It is planning of educational activities for the session
- (3) A textbook is the final thing for the teacher

(4) It helps to achieve the objectives laid down in the curriculum

ANS : 4

Q.135. Lalita, a teacher of young learners, provides them with opportunities to play with clay, water and sand, so as to

- (1) please them and make them happy
- (2) dirty their hands so that they may learn to wash them
- (3) build fine motor skills, especially of the fingers and thumb
- (4) encourage play with no other objective

ANS : 3

Q.136. A child studying in Class-III says: "I dranked the water." It indicates that the child

- (1) has overgeneralised the rule for making past tense verbs, showing that learning is taking place
- (2) is careless and needs to be told that she should be conscious of such errors
- (3) has not learnt grammar rules properly
- (4) should memorise the correct sentence

ANS : 1

Q.137. A teacher can cater to the learning styles of all the children by

- (1) advising the children to join drawing/ dance/ music classes
- (2) employing a variety of teaching methods and modes of assessment which cater to diversity among learners
- (3) teaching every lesson thoroughly and revising the lessons
- (4) testing the children frequently

ANS : 2

Q.138. Ritu often makes errors in Subject-Verb concord. The teacher can help her by

- (1) asking Ritu to learn the rules and scolding her
- (2) asking Ritu to write the rules ten times in her notebook
- (3) taking up many examples for the entire class and paying special attention to Ritu

(4) explaining to her the rules of grammar

ANS : 3

Q.139. "You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word : Victory."

Churchill asks a question and then goes on to answer it. Such a question is

- (1) a prompt (2) explanatory (3) rhetorical (4) stylised

ANS : 3

Q.140. Strut, stride and trudge are words that describe a manner of

- (1) galloping (2) running (3) riding (4) walking

ANS : 4

Q.141. Speaker 1 Where are you from?

Speaker 2 Kashmir.

During the assessment of students' speaking-listening skills, mark/s would be deducted during this exchange for

- (1) the first speaker (2) the second speaker
(3) both (4) neither

ANS : 2

Q.142. Use of the medium of motion pictures offers a/an experience for the student.

- (1) abstract (2) indirect (3) concrete (4) vicarious

ANS : 3

Q.143. Teachers can remediate for the student with language learning difficulty by

- (1) focusing on individual progress with individualized instruction
(2) providing notes that are summarized and simplified
(3) initially, giving information as reading only, no writing
(4) conduct extra classes for the student to 'catch up' with others

ANS : 1

Q.144. Develop a resource box for Class I. Teacher gives 3 instructions to each student regarding which items are to be put in it. (e.g. puppets, pieces of coloured fabric, brushes, stencils, colour pencils, small toys, etc.). Student follows instructions. The activity is

- (1) listening with concentration for specific information needed for a task
- (2) stage in a listening session when a listener completes a task
- (3) listening to natural conversation between teacher and student
- (4) listening to a speech which is semi-scripted

ANS : 1

Q.145. The second language classroom is a confluence of varied languages. Teachers should give their students

- (1) adequate self-explanatory notes
- (2) summaries and simplified versions of texts
- (3) worksheets with a variety of tasks while covering the syllabus
- (4) comfortable environments to develop requisite skills

ANS : 4

Q.146. Some parents of students with learning difficulties may have unrealistic expectations from their children. The teacher can support such students by

- (1) persuading them to liaise with other such students
- (2) explaining to the parents about the child's characteristics and abilities
- (3) providing instructions for dealing with the students at home
- (4) making a clear reference to the learning objectives

ANS : 2

Q.147. Reading comprehension is an ability to

- (1) perceive and decode letters in order to read the text fluently
- (2) construct meaning by interacting with the text
- (3) understand all the words in the text to understand its meaning
- (4) translate the written symbols into corresponding sounds

ANS : 2

Q.148. In a role play a student at the end said, "This news report is presented by the reporter, Anshu and cameraman, Priya." The teacher said that instead of cameraman you should say cameraperson. It indicates that the teacher is using a

- (1) feminine gender
- (2) gender biased language

(3) gender neutral language

(4) masculine gender

ANS : 3

Q.149. While developing writing skill among students, a language teacher should most importantly focus on

(1) grammatical aspects

(2) word limits

(3) expression of ideas

(4) good handwriting

ANS : 3

Q.150. A child in Class II writes, "I laik tu red a buk" instead of writing "I like to read a book". What does the child's writing show?

(1) He needs remedial classes to improve spelling

(2) He has used invented spellings

(3) He is not paying any attention in the class

(4) He needs to work on phonetics

ANS : 2

Q.1. Which of the following is not true while teaching the learners in their mother tongue at primary level?

(1) It is helpful in the intellectual development of the child

(2) It helps children in learning in a natural environment

(3) It develops self-confidence in the child

(4) It makes learning easy

ANS : 3

Q.2. While teaching language to learners, a teacher should teach

(1) in an integrated manner

(2) by giving instructions

(3) through imitation

(4) in isolation

ANS : 1

Q.3. Assessment is

(1) both process and product-oriented

(2) judgemental

(3) product-oriented

(4) process-oriented

ANS : 1

Q.4. Remedial teaching is for

- (1) the teacher to teach better
- (2) improving the image of the school
- (3) the learner to learn better
- (4) the learner to learn better and the teacher to improve his/her teaching

ANS : 4

Q.5. A 'sight word' is a vocabulary item

- (1) that helps in judging the effectiveness of the author's style
- (2) that needs proper visual understanding of the context
- (3) that is to be learnt by heart
- (4) that the reader recognises and finds meaningful on sight without a complicated analysis

ANS : 4

Q.6. What do you mean by 'review'?

- (1) Assessment
- (2) Guess
- (3) Evaluation
- (4) Critical evaluation

ANS : 4

Q.7. 'Cloze' means

- (1) assessing
- (2) finishing
- (3) missing part
- (4) close

ANS : 3

Q.8. "You ask, what has my government done for you? I can answer in two words a lot !"

The question put up here is

- (1) explanatory
- (2) rhetorical
- (3) stylized
- (4) a prompt

ANS : 2

Q.9. Structural approach gives more importance to _____

- (1) speech and reading
- (2) reading only
- (3) speech only
- (4) reading and writing

ANS : 4

Q.10. A teacher asked the students of class V to read the text thoroughly. Then she asked them to answer the questions with reference to the context

(RTC). In this process she is encouraging students for _____.

- (1) skimming
- (2) scanning
- (3) intensive reading
- (4) extensive reading

ANS : 3

Q.11. Which one of the following is not a sub skill of reading ?

- (1) Connecting
- (2) Predicting
- (3) Synthesizing
- (4) Transcribing

ANS : 4

Q.12. A teacher prepares a worksheet and removes every seventh word from the text. Then she asks the learners to read the text after that they were asked to complete the worksheet with missing word. The task given on the worksheet is a

- (1) speaking task
- (2) writing task
- (3) cloze test
- (4) open test

ANS : 3

Q.13. Creating or retrieving what the student wants to say and then generating a suitable text to say it, are stages of the process.

- (1) listening
- (2) writing
- (3) speaking
- (4) creative

ANS : 2

Q.14. Types of 'text media' are

- (1) audio discs and tapes
- (2) illustrations and diagrams
- (3) motion pictures and documentaries
- (4) digital e-books, e-journals

ANS : 4

Q.15. Students learning a language often lack confidence when speaking due to the language's unique pronunciation rules. One way to overcome this problem is

- (1) children reading aloud in class
- (2) using game-like activities which require verbal interactions in classroom

- (3) conducting special speech therapy with a counsellor
- (4) correcting errors whenever they happen

ANS : 2

Q.16. While teaching hearing impaired students in an inclusive class, it is necessary for teachers to

- (1) make sure that they are including signs and non-verbal signals to strengthen any communication
- (2) conduct regular special class for such students
- (3) be in constant touch with the parents of such students
- (4) use cue cards to signal the teaching content

ANS : 1

Q.17. The most important purpose of formative assessment is

- (1) to judge the performance of teachers and schools
- (2) to form an opinion about the best student in the class
- (3) to score and rank students on the basis of their performance
- (4) to provide qualitative feedback on students' learning

ANS : 4

Q.18. BF Skinner claimed that language is learnt through

- (1) repetition and approximation
- (2) reinforcement and engagement
- (3) drill and practice
- (4) immersion and employment

ANS : 2

Q.19. Writing is a and not a

- (1) product; process
- (2) product; formation
- (3) process; product
- (4) process; formation

ANS : 3

Q.20. Which of the following is not true about sentences in the passive voice?

- (1) Any declarative sentence can be passivised
- (2) The verb in passive sentences is always in perfect participle form
- (3) It is generally used where the subject is hidden, not clear or not significant
- (4) Sentences with intransitive verbs cannot be passivised

ANS : 3

Q.21. The rise and fall of tone is

- (1) Intonation (2) Pronunciation (3) Stress (4) Strain

ANS : 1

Q.22. An English teacher after completing a chapter from the textbook asks questions based on the text to

- (1) maintain class discipline
(2) keep students busy as the chapter is complete
(3) attract students' attention
(4) know their comprehension

ANS : 4

Q.23. Which one of the following cannot be used in formative assessment?

- (1) Debate (2) Olympiad (3) Retelling stories (4) Role play

ANS : 2

Q.24. The process of assessment in language of class should be conducted

- (1) during the teaching-learning process
(2) for assessing the textual exercises at the end of the chapter
(3) to know the level of students in the class
(4) to know the efficiency of teachers in teaching

ANS : 1

Q.25. The most important factor which is responsible for the differentiation between language learning and language acquisition is

- (1) language environment (2) grammar of language
(3) assessment in language (4) textbook of language

ANS : 1

Q.26. An effective language teacher

- (1) will make children learn all the answers to the questions given in the text book
(2) will use the text book as well as other material as resources for teaching
(3) will prepare question papers using only the questions given in the text book

(4) will rely entirely on the prescribed text book

ANS : 2

Q.27. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation should be adopted by all schools because

- (1) it is the latest development in the field of education
- (2) traditional pen-paper tests do not assess and enhance all the attributes and abilities of learners
- (3) it frees the learners from studies and hard work
- (4) it affords teachers opportunities to test learners frequently

ANS : 2

Q.28. Seating arrangement should be flexible so that

- (1) many group, pair and whole-class activities can be conducted easily
- (2) children do not form permanent friendship groups
- (3) the teacher ensures equality prevails in her classroom
- (4) children have the freedom to move their seats wherever they want

ANS : 1

Q.29. A 'sight word' is a vocabulary item

- (1) that needs proper visual understanding of the context
- (2) that is to be learned by heart
- (3) that helps in judging the effectiveness of the author's style
- (4) that the reader recognises and finds meaningful on sight without a complicated analysis

ANS : 4

Q.30. A 'mental block' associated with English language learning is

- (1) Dyslexia - a disability
- (2) interest in sports and arts
- (3) disinterest in studies in general
- (4) lack of opportunities to use English

ANS : 4

Q.31. When children first start to speak in sentences, their speech may be described as

- (1) multi-lingual
- (2) babbling
- (3) exceptionally soft
- (4) telegraphic

ANS : 2

Q.32. A twelve-year-old child enjoys using puns. This enjoyment indicates that she has

- (1) metalinguistic awareness
- (2) semantic slanting
- (3) deductive reasoning
- (4) mental blocks

ANS : 1

Q.33. In the context of 'Theory of Multiple Intelligence' which one of the following intelligences is related to language?

- (1) Vocabulary Grammar Intelligence
- (2) Visual-Spatial Intelligence
- (3) Fluency-Accuracy Intelligence
- (4) Linguistic-verbal Intelligence

ANS : 4

Q.34. A Hindi speaking teacher gets posted in a primary school which is in the area of Punjab. Since he doesn't know the local language of that area. He should

- (1) use the child's language as a resource and start teaching
- (2) apply for the transfer to a Hindi speaking area
- (3) motivate the community to learn Hindi, as it's national/official language
- (4) communication in English as it is difficult for him to understand their local dialect

ANS : 1

Q.35. Some children do not have exposure to english outside the classroom. So, the teacher's proficiency in spoken English is essential because

- (1) students can imitate, practice and drill the statements or sentences used by the teacher
- (2) the teacher can give more time to grammar drills
- (3) the teacher can edit the errors in student's learning process
- (4) the students may listen to and process the new language before they actually communicate in it

ANS : 4

Q.36. As a language teacher which one of the following is most important for you regarding teaching of grammar?

- (1) Using grammar translation method
- (2) Memorising grammar rules
- (3) Avoiding grammar rules
- (4) Using functional approach

ANS : 4

Q.37. How will a teacher best teach 'writing skills to a class?

- (1) Through dictation
- (2) By asking students to learn articles and rewrite them
- (3) By brainstorming ideas and asking students to write in their own words
- (4) By asking students to write neatly

ANS : 3

Q.38. Leena uses Big Reading Books in her language classes to

- (1) use these illustrated colourful books for reading together
- (2) use them for big students of different ages
- (3) allow students to read at home
- (4) ensure books carry a lot of information

ANS : 1

Q.39. Children who are differently abled join a new school. Teachers give different reactions. Which one reflects the concept of inclusive education?

- (1) "Good, it will provide a good opportunity for the children to learn to help each other and be supportive."
- (2) "Such children should go to special schools where they will learn better."
- (3) "Oh! How can I teach children who cannot even read?"
- (4) "I'm worried that my class may not accept these children and some of the mischievous children may even harm the poor kids."

ANS : 1

Q.40. As part of a class project, a teacher planned a salad fruit celebration day in which all learners needed to participate. The boys protested as they felt that boys do not cook. The teacher should

- (1) make an attempt to counsel the boys, impressing upon them that gender stereotyping is not healthy
- (2) respect the sentiments of the boys and allow them not to participate in the class project

- (3) ignore such protests and tell the boys what she thinks of their bias
- (4) complain to the head of the school seeking action against the boys

ANS : 1

Q.41. A fellow traveller at the airport has just finished reading the newspaper and you want him/her to pass it to you. Choose how you will make the request?

- (1) Pass me the paper
- (2) Pass me the paper, please
- (3) Can you pass me the paper
- (4) Could you possibly pass me the newspaper?

ANS : 4

Q.42. A. The documents have been downloaded by the students.

B. The students have downloaded the documents.

The two given statements can be differentiated by drawing students' attention to the

- (1) use of 'by' in the passive form
- (2) differences in the arrangement of words
- (3) roles of the subject and object in both sentences
- (4) change in the verb forms

ANS : 3

Q.43. While writing, one of the cohesive devices used is

- (1) phrase
- (2) ellipsis
- (3) adjective
- (4) preposition

ANS : 4

Q.44. Teachers can demystify abstract grammatical terminology, so that students

can write through the

- (1) explicit teaching of certain structures
- (2) separating of spoken and written forms of language
- (3) linking of spoken language with writing
- (4) frequent feedback on only grammatical errors

ANS : 3

Q.45. Vocabulary in the target language should be kept under control, i.e. graded. This can be done by

- (1) teachers providing a short list of words that are commonly used
- (2) students learning and practising in the context of real situations
- (3) students write/speak using a graded list of new words
- (4) students read a prescribed book and take a vocabulary quiz

ANS : 2

Q.46. Examples of “Creative Reading” projects for assessment are

- (1) reference work done in the library for more information on the theme
- (2) surfing the internet for related information
- (3) dramatisation, role-play and re-writing from a different point of view
- (4) reading for meaning

ANS : 3

Q.47. "..... supply comprehensible input in low anxiety situations" is the basis of language acquisition. An example would be

- (1) teacher-directed learning in the classroom
- (2) collaboration of students in learning situations
- (3) homework designed to use parents support
- (4) students receive feedback for error correction regularly

ANS : 2

Q.48. A teacher has given a task to be done in groups. What will be the role of the teacher during this group work?

- (1) Ensure that everyone in a group participates in the task and try to support them if required
- (2) The teacher should give full autonomy to the groups and she should sit aside on a chair
- (3) Ensure that students do not make a noise in the class
- (4) Ensure that the task is finished on time, so she should remind them of the time, again and again

ANS : 1

Q.49. The Theory of Universal Grammar was formulated by

- (1) Steven Pinker
- (3) Noam Chomsky

- (2) Jean Piaget
- (4) Stephen Krashen

ANS : 3

Q.50. A teacher divided the students of Class V into groups of six and provided each with a short story. Then she asked them to imagine. discuss and write the story with a different ending. In this activity the teacher is developing their

- (1) guided writing
- (2) creative writing
- (3) product writing
- (4) controlled writing

ANS : 2

Q.51. Communicative language teaching lays & emphasis on

- (1) writing
- (2) grammatical competency
- (3) language use
- (4) form

ANS : 3

Q.52. An intonation may not be a tone.

- (1) loud
- (2) sliding
- (3) rising
- (4) falling

ANS : 1

Q.53. A teacher asks the learners to think of ideas quickly about the topic : 'Save Water' and also asks them to note down their ideas before writing the article on 'Save Water'. She is focussing on

- (1) drill
- (2) brainstorming
- (3) assessment
- (4) checklist

ANS : 2

Q.54. Which of the following is not formative assessment?

- (1) Oral testing
- (2) Term-end assessment
- (3) Anecdotal records
- (4) Portfolios

ANS : 2

Q.55. Which one of the following methods is suggested for teaching grammar at primary level?

- (1) Translation method
- (2) Deductive method
- (3) Textbook method
- (4) Inductive method

ANS : 4

Q.56. Content words are called

- (1) empty words (2) functors (3) grammatical words (4) lexical words

ANS : 3

Q.57. According to the observation in the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)–2005,

English is a language in India.

- (1) global (2) second (3) foreign (4) first

ANS : 2

Q.58. Which among the following does not come under meaning based activities ?

- (1) Interacting with the text.
(2) Using previous knowledge.
(3) Reading the text and then narrating the same to peers.
(4) Reading out every word aloud and translating it.

ANS : 4

Q.59. The term 'Comprehensible input' is associated with _____.

- (1) Lev Vygotsky (2) Stephen Krashan
(3) Noam Chomsky (4) James Asher

ANS : 2

Q.60. A student of class IV is having some problem in writing. She may have

- (1) dysgraphia (2) dysphasia (3) dyscalculia (4) dyslexia

ANS : 1

Q.61. The language which is learnt from environment without any explicit teaching is

- (1) Second language (2) Third language
(3) School language (4) First language

ANS : 4

Q.62. Teacher asks learners to read aloud in the English class. This way of reading will

- (1) enable learners to read with correct pronunciation using the punctuation marks.
- (2) enable a learner to be a fast reader.
- (3) help the teacher to complete the syllabus within the stipulated time.
- (4) enable learners to develop reading skill with understanding.

ANS : 1

Q.63. 'Language is arbitrary' means that _____

- (1) something is determined by judgement and for a specific reason.
- (2) it is based on a valid reason and not on chance.
- (3) there is a strong relation between the words of a language and their meaning.
- (4) there is no inherent relation between the words of a language and their meaning.

ANS : 4

Q.64. Use of grammar, punctuation and spelling pertains to

- (1) text production while writing
- (2) formal speech
- (3) listening to a lecture
- (4) informal conversation

ANS : 1

Q.65. Read the following exchange

Speaker 1 Have you been to Indore?

Speaker 2 Who?

Speaker 1 To Indore, in Madhya Pradesh.

Speaker 2 Umm.... I am not sure, During the assessment of students' speaking skills, mark(s) would be deducted during this exchange for

- (1) the first speaker
- (2) the second speaker
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) None of these

ANS : 2

Q.66. Which of the following resources will help to break down communication barriers and enable children to study and learn in both L1 and L2?

- (1) Multilingual (2) Multimedia (3) More textual (4) Communicative

ANS : 1

Q.67. Role play should be an integral part of every language classroom because

- (1) it enables girls and boys to interact freely
(2) it is an effective classroom management technique
(3) it enables students to engage in meaningful talk
(4) it enables students to memorize the story

ANS : 3

Q.68. A language teacher wants her students to write for an authentic audience and purpose. What would be the best writing task to achieve this?

- (1) Students write a letter to the principal expressing their opinion on a school-related issue
(2) Students write answers to questions given at the end of the chapter after discussing them with each other
(3) Students write a movie review of a movie they watched recently
(4) Students write on the topic, 'My School'

ANS : 1

Q.69. Story telling should be used frequently in classrooms because

- (1) it provides space for teachers to engage in other academic tasks
(2) it lays the foundation of logical understanding and imagination
(3) it lays the foundation for other academic engagements
(4) it allows students to imagine and relax

ANS : 2

Q.70. Shreya, a teacher of Class IV, asked the learners to complete the dialogue in the given boxes and then to role-play the same using their dialogues. She is developing

- (1) speaking and writing skills
(2) all, listening, writing, reading and speaking skills

- (3) listening and speaking skills
- (4) reading and writing skills

ANS : 2

Q.71. As per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, multi-linguism in learning a language should be seen as a

- (1) challenge for students to learn many languages
- (2) challenge for teachers to manage such classes
- (3) hindrance in teaching-learning English
- (4) resource in teaching-learning English

ANS : 4

Q.72. The most effective tool to assess values and attitude of learners is

- (1) Anecdotal Record (2) Portfolio (3) Unit Test (4) Summative Test

ANS : 2

Q.73. Knowledge of more than one language

- (1) becomes a burden to the teacher in the language classroom
- (2) confuses the learners while learning a new language
- (3) is very helpful in teaching and learning a new language
- (4) causes interference in learning a new language

ANS : 3

Q.74. Receptive language skills are

- (1) being able to self-correct while using language
- (2) using grammatical structures accurately
- (3) writing in range of styles
- (4) listening and reading for information

ANS : 4

Q.75. A company labels its frozen snacks 75% fat free rather than contains 25% fat, so that people will view them more positively. This is an example of a

- (1) semantic slanting (2) prototype (3) phoneme (4) subjective utility

ANS : 1

Q.76. Did you really, the money yesterday?

- (1) needed (2) knead (3) kneed (4) need

ANS : 4

Q.77. While designing a working activity for a language class a teacher should most importantly focus on

- (1) assigning an authentic piece of writing task
- (2) choosing a topic from their surroundings
- (3) giving clear instructions for the task
- (4) providing all the necessary vocabulary required for the task

ANS : 2

Q.78. Mary, a young teacher, believes in personalised learning because she thinks that

- (1) all learners must learn on their own
- (2) children must enjoy their learning
- (3) every person must be exposed to learning
- (4) every learner is unique and needs to be given a chance to develop to the best of their ability

ANS : 4

Q.79. Grammar should be taught by

- (1) giving clear explanations (2) enabling practice in context
- (3) asking students to learn rules (4) making learners do written assignments

ANS : 2

Q.80. Read the two sentences given below

The lizard ate the fly.

The fly ate the lizard.

A teacher can use this example to explain that

- (1) they are examples of reported speech
- (2) they are a collection of words
- (3) there is no difference in the two sentences because both have the same words

(4) when subject and object change positions, the meaning of the sentence changes

ANS : 4

Q.81. Read this exchange.

Teacher Do you like to read a story book instead?

Student Yes.

Teacher Yes, please.

Here, the teacher

- (1) confirms the student's request
- (2) offers an alternative language activity
- (3) relates language function with politeness
- (4) makes a polite suggestion to start reading

ANS : 3

Q.82. Which pair constitutes types of 'cognitive style'?

- (1) Individual/team work
- (2) Project oriented/paper-pencil activity
- (3) Grammatical accuracy/fluency
- (4) Field dependence/ field independence

ANS : 1

Q.83. If the piece of writing is brief, complete, in the third person, without digressions and emotional overtones and logically arranged, it is a

- (1) classified advertisement
- (2) memorandum
- (3) report
- (4) newspaper article

ANS : 3

Q.84. Language is taught by beginning with simple sentences instead of the initial sounds and blends. This implies that

- (1) communication is based on complete sentences
- (2) pronunciation has no place in language acquisition
- (3) grammar and pronunciation have equal place in language teaching
- (4) grammar is an important basis of communication

ANS : 4

Q.85. To achieve communicative competence, learners need to be competent in four aspects: linguistic, socio-linguistic, discourse and strategic competences. Here, 'linguistic competence' concerns students

- (1) use of syntax, lexis and structures
- (2) expression of meaning of what they communicate
- (3) use of formats and stylistic devices
- (4) content organisation and use of vocabulary

ANS : 1

Q.86. How can teachers respond to or 'correct students' writing in ways that are effective?

- (1) Correcting every error in the essay
- (2) Writing detailed comments in the margin
- (3) Offering encouraging and summary remarks
- (4) Locating patterns of error and suggesting improvement

ANS : 4

Q.87. Which of the following type of questions in a test will be helpful in assessing the creativity of the learners?

- (1) Open ended question
- (2) Multiple choice question
- (3) True/False type of question
- (4) One word question

ANS : 1

Q.88. Dictionary is a very important tool for learning a language. Which of the following is least important about the use of dictionary?

- (1) Looking the meaning of a word
- (2) Check the passive voice of a word
- (3) Check the part of speech of a word
- (4) Check the spelling of a word

ANS : 2

Q.89. Before starting a new lesson from the textbook, a teacher should focus on

- (1) the grammatical aspects in the lesson
- (2) choosing difficult words in the lesson and giving their meaning
- (3) connecting the theme of the lesson with learners' previous experience
- (4) the moral of the lesson

ANS : 3

Q.90. Functional grammar stands for using/teaching grammar in/through

- (1) parsing
- (2) explanation of literary content
- (3) context
- (4) isolation

ANS : 3

Q.91. A teacher asks the students to assess their classmates during a debate competition in the class. This method of assessment is

- (1) group assessment
- (2) individual assessment
- (3) peer assessment
- (4) self-assessment

ANS : 3

Q.92. The process of word formation consists of

- (1) compounding and conversion
- (2) conversion and meaning
- (3) spelling and compounding
- (4) using synonyms or euphemisms

ANS : 1

Q.93. Which of the following is a technique of assessment?

- (1) Interview
- (2) Checklist
- (3) Rating scale
- (4) Rubrics

ANS : 1

Q.94. Match the following.

Types of Assessment	Meaning
A. Assessment of learning	(i) It is used during the process of learning and teaching
B. Assessment for learning	(ii) It is used when students reflect on and monitor.
C. Assessment as learning	(iii) It is used towards and at the end of the instruction period.

Codes

- | A | B | C | A | B | C |
|--------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---|
| (1) (iii) (ii) (i) | | | (2) (iii) (i) (ii) | | |
| (3) (ii) (i) (iii) | | | (4) (i) (iii) (ii) | | |

ANS : 2

Q.95. As a pair activity the teacher gives her learners almost the same pictures and asks them to find the difference between the two students, ask each other questions to discover how the two pictures are different. This can be a

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) speaking activity | (2) cloze based activity |
| (3) crosswords activity | (4) grammar activity |

ANS : 1

Q.96. The assessment process not only assesses students learning but also assesses teacher's teaching process. This statement is

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| (1) fully right | (2) partially right | (3) baseless | (4) fully wrong |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|

ANS : 1

Q.97. Before starting a new chapter from a textbook, a teacher should at first focus on _____

- (1) the work profile of the poet/writer.
- (2) relating the story with the previous experiences of learners.
- (3) the grammatical structures in the chapter and difficult words.
- (4) the background setting of story, its history etc.

ANS : 2

Q.98. A language teacher firstly, asks students to introduce themselves to each other in the class. Then she asks them to introduce their friend to each other. This activity will help them to increase

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| (1) CALP | (2) PPPP | (3) ELT | (4) BICS |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|

ANS : 4

PAPER - 2

Q.1. Grammar-translation method is basically used to teach —

- (a) foreign language
- (b) rules of any language usage
- (c) classical language
- (d) grammar

ANS : C

Q.2. If a language teacher has put the words "school, teacher, headmaster, peon" in a group, then she is following____

- (a) semantic grouping
- (b) phonetic grouping
- (c) grammatical grouping
- (d) lexical grouping

ANS : A

Q.3. "The dog lived in the garden, but the cat, who was smarter, lived inside the house" is an example of —

- (a) complex compound sentence
- (b) complex sentence
- (c) compound sentence
- (d) simple sentence

ANS : A

Q.4. Language laboratory is the place where the learners have to listen on headphone. The language labs are set up with a view to provide listening activities in order to develop____

- (a) speech habit
- (b) criticizing habit
- (c) listening activities
- (d) analysis habit

ANS : A

Q.5. A teacher asks her learners to collect words/phrases on various aspects they see and notice in their markets and streets. Later, the learners write the words and phrases according to the category and discuss them in the class. What is this practice known as?

- (a) Topic words learning
- (b) Genre based words
- (c) Active vocabulary
- (d) Thematic vocabulary learning

ANS : D

Q.6. Intensive reading refers to

- (a) reading a text for detailed information
- (b) reading a text for pleasure
- (c) reading a text for editing
- (d) reading a text for someone else

ANS : A

Q.7. A teacher brings a newspaper to her class VIII students and asks them to find some advertisements. She then asks them to list out how advertisements are designed and what an advertisement contains. What is the newspaper here?

- (a) For reading
- (b) An instrument of language learning

- (c) A technique of language learning (d) Materials for language learning

ANS : D

Q.8. Multilingualism as a resource in education aims at

- (a) making use of languages of learners for teaching learning
- (b) making learners learn as many languages as possible
- (c) using classical languages for teaching-learning
- (d) enabling to learn English language for jobs and mother tongue for culture

ANS : A

Q.9. Providing students_____ can encourage second language acquisition.

- (a) adequate speaking and writing assignments
- (b) the opportunity to voice their opinions and to problem solve in the target language
- (c) frequent feedback on spoken and written outputs
- (d) informal interviews

ANS : B

Q.10. A speaking activity can be made more purposeful by

- (a) insisting on correct structure and pronunciation.
- (b) interrupting the activity with some writing/reading
- (c) motivating students to complete a task at the end
- (d) providing a specific list of vocabulary to use

ANS : C

Q.11. When they encounter unfamiliar words during a reading activity, students should be trained to_____ while processing the meaning of the whole text.

- (a) refer a dictionary to find out the meaning immediately.
- (b) ask the teacher or neighbour
- (c) use information in its context to correctly guess its rough area of meaning.
- (d) choose more simple texts

ANS : C

Q.12. A student has difficulty in applying the learned knowledge, for example, in word problems, the student also fails to translate sentences into equations or identify the variables. A possible solution to this problem could be

- (a) pairing him/her with high achievers
- (b) giving carefully designed assignment, simpler-simple complex
- (c) allowing more time to complete the same activity
- (d) giving only simple assignments to boost their confidence

ANS : B

Q.13. A passage explaining a place in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind is called

- (a) Narrative
- (b) Expository
- (c) Argumentative
- (d) Descriptive

ANS : D

Q.14. Active vocabulary consists of words which

- (a) we use occasionally.
- (b) we use frequently in our daily life.
- (c) are difficult.
- (d) we recognise and understand.

ANS : B

Q.15. Which one of the following recommended the 'Three Language Formula'?

- (a) Chattopadhyaya Commission 1985
- (b) National Policy on Education 1968
- (c) National Policy on Education 1986
- (d) Kothari Commission 1966

ANS : D

Q.16. A method is a body of___ that a teacher adopts in the teaching-learning process.

- (a) norms
- (b) techniques
- (c) pointers
- (d) principles

ANS : B

Q.17. Functional grammar refers to

- (a) learning grammar in a given context.
- (b) learning grammar in isolation.
- (c) learning grammar by knowing the technicalities of language.
- (d) learning grammar through the rules of language.

ANS : A

Q.18. Extensive reading is

- (a) reading the text for pleasure.
- (b) reading for information.
- (c) reading to know the meaning of every word.
- (d) reading to extrapolate and critique.

ANS : A

Q.19. The study of words and their meanings is known as

- (a) semantics
- (b) linguistics
- (c) phonetics
- (d) syntax

ANS : A

Q.20. Contrastive pairing is used for teaching-learning of

- (a) speaking
- (b) writing
- (c) pronunciation
- (d) reading

ANS : C

Q.21. 'preadiction' as a subskill is associated with

- (a) drafting
- (b) summarising
- (c) note making
- (d) reading

ANS : D

Q.22. Remedial teaching refers to teaching

- (a) to test learners periodically
- (b) to address gaps in learning
- (c) after the regular school hours
- (d) to help bright learners to excel

ANS : B

Q.23. A teacher uses a report from a newspaper to teach writing.

The material used thus form teaching is referred to as

- (a) External material
- (b) Realistic material
- (c) Natural material
- (d) Authentic material

ANS : A

Q.24. Which of the following is not a legitimate purpose of assessment in education?

- (a) To find out to what extent curricular objectives have been achieved
- (b) To identify individual and special needs of learners

- (c) To improve the teaching-learning process
- (d) To rank the learners on the basis of marks

ANS : D

Q.25. A person sitting behind you in a cinema starts talking on the mobile phone and you want to tell him/her to stop.

Choose how you will make the request.

- (a) "Stop talking so loudly !"
- (b) "Please don't use the mobile phone inside the theatre."
- (c) "Can't you not use the mobile phone please?"
- (d) "Could you possibly stop using the mobile phone here?"

ANS : B

Q.26. Students can leave the school premises at 12.30 pm.

Students ought to leave the school premises at 12.30 pm.

The two given statements can be differentiated by drawin students' attention to the

- (a) differences in the arrangement of words
- (b) meaning conveyed by the modals/verb modifiers
- (c) the roles of the subject and object in both sentences
- (d) absence of change in the verb form

ANS : B

Q.27. While writing, ellipses' is a

- (a) phrasal verbs
- (b) semantic linker
- (c) adjectival form
- (d) prepositional phrase

ANS : B

Q.28. An exemplar of a question to 'funnel' or restrict a respondent's answer is

- (a) "What do you think of the weather?"
- (b) "How many books are there?"
- (c) "Tell me about your most recent holiday."
- (d) "What are your goals ?"

ANS : B

Q.29. Which of the following statements are true of teaching of grammar?

- A. Teaching of rules at the initial stage does not lend much to language learning
- B. Rules of grammar are essential during the formative years of language learning.
- C. Grammar teaching should move from meaning to form.
- D. Grammar teaching should move from to meaning.

- (a) Statements A and D are true
- (b) Statements B and D are true
- (c) Statements C and B are true
- (d) Statements A and C are true

ANS : D

Q.30. LAC stands for

- (a) Language Across the Curriculum
- (b) Language Acquisition Culture
- (c) Languages Across the Cultures
- (d) Language Acquisition of Content

ANS : A

Q.31. Language is

- (a) a human system which changes frequently
- (b) a rule governed system
- (c) a structure formed system
- (d) a formation of words, rules and meanings

ANS : B

Q.32. Mother tongue based multilingualism advocates that

- (a) learners learn their mother tongue, Hindi and English from class-I
- (b) all learners learn in mother-tongue only in primary school
- (c) learners begin their schooling in mother tongue and move on to add many (at least two) languages in school
- (d) learners begin with their state language and move on to English medium.

ANS : C

Q.33. The Constructivist Approach to learning means

- (a) involving the students in a variety of activities to encourage them to learn new words and structure by accommodating them with those that they have already learnt through a process of discovery
- (b) teaching rules of grammar and consolidating through rigorous practice
- (c) helping learners acquire new vocabulary by studying literature intensively
- (d) teaching new words and structures using a variety of audio-visual aids followed by practice through drill

ANS : A

Q.34. Communicative Language Teaching is concerned with

- (a) teaching of vocabulary and grammar through rules of spelling and language
- (b) teaching language to learners for written tests
- (c) interpreting grammar rules to suit the audience
- (d) enhancing receptive and productive skills such as speaking, listening, reading and writing

ANS : D

Q.35. 'Concrete Operational Stage' refers to those learners who are

- (a) adolescents
- (b) at middle level
- (c) toddlers
- (d) adults

ANS : B

Q.36. Gender stereotypes and bias among learners can be discouraged by

- (a) enabling all learners to cook and sew irrespective of gender
- (b) using textbooks which do perpetuate such beliefs
- (c) creating an open and encouraging atmosphere in a mixed class
- (d) pressuring girls to learn cooking

ANS : A

Q.37. The process of word formation consists of

- (a) using synonyms or euphemisms
- (b) compounding and conversion
- (c) conversion and meaning
- (d) spelling and compounding

ANS : D

Q.38. Your classmate has just finished reading a book from the library that you wanted and you want him/her to give it to you. Choose how you will make the request.

- (a) Could you let me take the book now?
- (b) Give me the book.
- (c) Can you give me the book now?
- (d) Let me have the book now, please.

ANS : A

Q.39. The purpose of "rapid reading" is

- (a) for specific detail
- (b) extended reading
- (c) seeking information
- (d) for interest

ANS : B

Q.40. While writing, one of the cohesive devices used is

- (a) proposition
- (b) imagery
- (c) ellipsis
- (d) content words

ANS : A

Q.41. The 'acquired system' or 'acquisition' of a language is the

- (a) formal skills development
- (b) subconscious process of learning
- (c) input-output process
- (d) self-monitoring of learning

ANS : B

Q.42. Combining of movement abilities with academics, such as speaking a language, is referred to as

- (a) cognitive skills
- (b) affective skills
- (c) motor-perception skills
- (d) interaction skills

ANS : C

Q.43. The focus is on using the language rather than analysis of the language, and grammar is taught implicitly rather than explicitly.

- (a) Direct Approach
- (b) Communicative Approach
- (c) Grammar-translation Method
- (d) Structural Method

ANS : B

Q.44. Individualized educational programmes with intensive support to help students to consolidate their basic knowledge is referred to as

- (a) advanced study programmes
- (b) introductory courses
- (c) remedial coaching
- (d) revision sessions

ANS : C

Q.45. Language is a tool because :

- (a) it is used for conveying ideas
- (b) it is used for communication
- (c) it is used for processing ideas
- (d) it is used for thinking

ANS : B

Q.46. A speech community refers to a community which :

- (a) connects by virtue of a link language
- (b) speaks different dialects
- (c) uses different languages
- (d) speaks the same language

ANS : D

Q.47. Intensive reading is aimed at helping the learners read a text for :

- (a) information
- (b) improving study skills
- (c) accuracy
- (d) pleasure only

ANS : B

Q.48. A teacher divides her class into pairs to exchange their notebooks and make corrections as per the direction of the teacher. What does she do?

- (a) Peer assessment
- (b) Group assessment
- (c) Correction
- (d) Assessment

ANS :

Q.49. A teacher reads out the text and explains it word-for-word in English. What method/approach does she adopt in her class?

- (a) Structural approach
- (b) Communicative language teaching
- (c) Task based language teaching
- (d) Direct method

ANS : D

Q.50. Etymology is:

- (a) science of Pedagogy.
- (b) science of study of language.
- (c) science of meaning of words.
- (d) science of knowing the origin of words.

ANS : D

Q.51. The first generation learners are those who are:

- (a) coming first time to school to seek admission.
- (b) learning Hindi for the first time.
- (c) learning English for the first time.
- (d) the first from their family to come to school.

ANS : D

Q.52. When we sing a rhyme in an English language classroom, we:

- (a) teach them to learn to sing
- (b) familiarise the learner with the English sounds.
- (c) teach them to read.
- (d) teach learners to understand the words.

ANS : B

Q.53. Which one of the following can be used as a rubric for the assessment of fluency and coherence of language?

- (a) Can initiate and logically develop simple conversation on a familiar topic
- (b) Is always comprehensible, uses appropriate intonation
- (c) Demonstrates hesitation to find words or use correct grammatical structures
- (d) Can express with some flexibility and appropriacy on variety of topics

ANS : C

Q.54. "At the initial stages of language learning, _may be one of the languages for learning activities that create the child's awareness to the world."

- (a) Vernacular language (b) Second language (c) Hindi (d) English

ANS : D

Q.55. If a student of language is cramming his/her answers, then he/she would not be able to —

- (a) attempt vocabulary-based exercise
- (b) attempt structural questions
- (c) attempt creative writing
- (d) attempt question answers

ANS : C

Q.56. What does CLIL stand for?

- (a) Content Language Inter Learning

- (b) Content and Language based Interesting Learning
- (c) Content and Language Integrated Learning
- (d) Context for Language Integrated Learning

ANS : C

Q.57. Knowing a word means

- (a) how, where and when it is used
- (b) how the word is spelt
- (c) who speaks the word
- (d) to know to write the word

ANS : A

Q.58. National Curriculum Framework 2005 assigns 'supplementary' and 'complimentary' roles to English language. This means that

- (a) English language teaching should support learning of other language and subjects
- (b) English language teaching has nothing to do with teaching-learning of other languages
- (c) English language teaching is a hindrance to learning of other languages
- (d) English language teaching violates the mother tongue based language education

ANS : A

Q.59. Generally speaking, the first language is

- (a) marked by the characteristic difficulty in mastering it
- (b) marked by the influences of the school environment the child is studying in
- (c) marked by the accent and regional expressions of the area where students grow up
- (d) influenced by the grammar and style of second language.

ANS : C

Q.60. In the communicative classroom, learners acquire the grammar of second language to

- (a) enhance their formal communication skills
- (b) write confidently
- (c) understand second language better while reading / listening to it.

(d) understand how to make meaning and become more proficient in speaking and writing

ANS : D

Q.61. Identify the question that assesses students' ability to infer the meaning of the text.

- (a) Why did Mohan change his mind despite his parent's advice?
- (b) Where did Tom and his parents live?
- (c) Use the phrase "in disbelief in a sentence of your own.
- (d) Give the opposite of delighted'.

ANS : A

Q.62. A dual-language classroom consisting of students speaking a native language and the target language is beneficial because it

- (a) motivates target language speaking students learn another language and vice versa
- (b) offers an opportunity for separate project work
- (c) justifies conducting more activities in each language
- (d) causes less distractions in the class as students will talk less

ANS : A

Q.63. One of the objectives of teaching vocabulary is not to

- (a) develop active and passive vocabulary.
- (b) be able to use words in different contexts.
- (c) enable learners to use the dictionary.
- (d) understand the meaning of words.

ANS : C

Q.64. A learner-centered class should not be one where

- (a) the learner's personal views and feelings are taken into consideration.
- (b) the learners should do the given exercise silently as silence is better for learning to occur.
- (c) the learners are intrinsically interested and are inclined to explore.
- (d) the teacher acts more as another participant in the learning process.

ANS : B

Q.65. Giving effective feedback to the learners means

- (a) correcting their mistakes in the class.
- (b) diagnosing problems and guiding the learners on how to improve.
- (c) giving appropriate time and space for corrections.
- (d) focus on positive aspects as well as areas of development.

ANS : B

Q.66. Anshu is teaching English to class VI students and her class seems to be noisy. She is probably

- (a) not able to manage the class.
- (b) teaching a crowded class.
- (c) not bothered about the noise.
- (d) having group work.

ANS : D

Q.67. 'Role play' is an activity for promoting

- (a) speaking and listening
- (b) writing
- (c) assessment
- (d) listening

ANS : A

Q.68. Pre-reading activity is meant for

- (a) connecting previous knowledge and taking the learner into the text.
- (b) teaching the grammatical items given in the text.
- (c) connecting the whole class with one another.
- (d) giving information about the writer of the text.

ANS : A

Q.69. A good language textbook should include

- (a) more grammar exercises.
- (b) extracts from British and American literature.
- (c) interesting stories.
- (d) attractive fonts, illustrations and learner-friendly texts.

ANS : D

Q.70. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 advocates that a language learner is a

- (a) constructor of knowledge/language. (b) user of grammatical rules.
(c) receiver of language. (d) producer of language.

ANS : A

Q.71. Minimal pairs are usually used to give practice in

- (a) reading (b) vocabulary (c) structures (d) pronunciation

ANS : C

Q.72. A teacher gives many sentences and asks her students to arrange them into a letter using appropriate connectors. The skill they are chiefly involved in this task is

- (a) collecting information (b) expanding notes (c) organizing (d) rewriting

ANS : C

Q.73. When students learn a language for bright employment opportunities, their motivation is

- (a) extrinsic (b) intrinsic (c) exotic (d) eccentric

ANS : A

Q.74. When a test item expects the learners to use tense forms, voice, connectors, prepositions and articles accurately, such an approach can be called

- (a) improper grammar testing (b) integrated grammar testing
(c) asserted grammar practices (d) mixed grammar task

ANS : B

Q.75. Exemplar for homonym would be

- (a) aisle/isle (b) beer/bear (c) stale/stall (d) stock/stoke

ANS : B

Q.76. Which learning domain constitutes higher order thinking?

- (a) remembering (b) understanding (c) application (d) evaluation

ANS : D

Q.77. If a longer piece of writing is brief, complete, in the third person, without digressions and emotional overtones and logically arranged, it is a

- (a) classified advertisement (b) memorandum
(c) report (d) newspaper article

ANS : C

Q.78. A teacher selected a text from a newspaper and dropped every fifth word and asked her learners to supply the missing words. What is a test known as ?

- (a) Complete the comprehensible paragraph
- (b) Writing test
- (c) A cloze test
- (d) Fill in the blanks

ANS : C

Q.79. What is the status given to English by the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) National Language
- (b) Link Language
- (c) Official Language
- (d) Associate Official Language

ANS : D

Q.80. A reader gets the hints based on sound-symbol correspondences to decode and comprehend the text. What is this known as ?

- (a) Metalinguistic cues
- (b) Syntactic cues
- (c) Graphic cues
- (d) Graphophonic cues

ANS : D

Q.81. Identify where the collective form is an error :

- (a) host of angels
- (b) congress of baboons
- (c) clutch of ducks
- (d) shoal of fish

ANS : C

Q.82. A teacher draws the attention of learners to individual sounds, words and then sentences while teaching the listening skill. What approach to listening does the teacher adopt?

- (a) Bottom-up approach
- (b) Top-down approach
- (c) Elastic approach
- (d) Communicative approach

ANS : A

Q.83. Many minor and tribal languages are not available in school curriculum and the number of speakers is receding in those languages. What is this known as in socio-educational linguistics?

- (a) Language revival
- (b) Language death
- (c) Language minority in education
- (d) Language endangerment

ANS : D

Q.84. 'Comprehensible input' as proposed by Krashen (1985) is

- (a) enabling learners to read in many languages
- (b) enabling learners to comprehend ideas
- (c) exposing learners to language somewhat above their level
- (d) exposing learners to language below their level so that they can comprehend

ANS : C

Q.85. A teacher brought real life objects like a hammer, a screw driver and so on to her class. She asked her learners to describe the objects in five to seven sentences. What are the materials in language teaching known as?

- (a) Realia
- (b) Teaching implements
- (c) Tools
- (d) Language input

ANS : A

Q.86. What is the skill among the ones given below that cannot be tested in a formal written examination?

- (a) Reading for information
- (b) Meaning of words and phrases
- (c) Extensive reading for pleasure
- (d) Analysing texts

ANS : C

Q.87. Formative Assessment is assessment

- (a) of learning
- (b) at learning
- (c) in learning
- (d) for learning

ANS : D

Q.88. When learners are engaged in a pair activity, taking on roles of a doctor and a patient, the activity is called

- (a) Real Activity
- (b) Declamation
- (c) Simulation
- (d) Exchanging notes

ANS : C

Q.89. Using a word bank and brainstorming helps to build

- (a) Vocabulary
- (b) Ideas
- (c) Writing skills
- (d) Reading comprehension

ANS : A

Q.90. Note-taking is done

- (a) while reading a review
- (b) during extensive reference work

(c) while writing an essay

(d) during a lecture

ANS : D

Q.91. Read this exchange.

Teacher : Shall we go out to the garden and find out the names of those flowers near the wall ?

Students : Yes, yes, yeah,...

Teacher : Yes, Ma'am, please,

Here the teacher

(a) makes a polite suggestion to start reading

(b) confirms the students' request

(c) offers an alternative language activity

(d) relates language function with politeness

ANS : D

Q.92. If the piece of writing is complete, in the third person, without digressions and emotional overtones and logically arranged, it is a

(a) newspaper article

(b) classified advertisement

(c) memorandum

(d) report

ANS : D

Q.93. Speaker 1 : Can I borrow your pencil, please?

Speaker 2: Why not?

During this exchange, while assessing students' speaking - listening skills, mark/s would be deducted for

(a) neither, as the context justifies this exchange

(b) the first speaker, as the question is framed incorrectly

(c) the second speaker, as the response is framed incorrectly

(d) both, since St Is a meaningless exchange

ANS : B

Q.94. Language teachers have to do a 'needs analysis' of their students to

(a) measure their learning ability

(b) find out students' interest in the choice of language

- (c) compare the achievement levels among the students
- (d) evaluate their existing competence

ANS : D

Q.95. When the teacher quietly observes the students during a collaborative grammar activity, the activity plays a_____ role.

- (a) diagnostic
- (b) evaluative
- (c) interactive
- (d) record keeping

ANS : A

Q.96. The students are asked to answer inferential questions about information which was implied by the text. Here, the student's_____ can be evaluated.

- (a) speaking skill
- (b) listening and writing skills
- (c) reading and listening skills
- (d) reading skill

ANS : C

Q.97. The benefit of the bilingual approach in a second language classroom is that

- (a) students gain confidence in the mother tongue
- (b) students stop using their mother tongue altogether
- (c) students understand basic concepts/assumptions more easily
- (d) there is less distraction for students in the class

ANS : C

Q.98. Children can best learn a language when they have :

- (a) a good textbook
- (b) a proficient language teacher
- (c) inhibition
- (d) motivation

ANS : D

Q.99. Pedagogical grammar is :

- (a) learning of grammar through prose and poetry
- (b) learning of meanings through form
- (c) learning of rules first and then the meanings of words
- (d) learning of grammar in context through use

ANS : D

Q.100. Process writing approach could be described as :

- (a) vertical approach
- (b) horizontal approach
- (c) bottom-up approach
- (d) top-down approach

ANS : C

Q.101. Students are asked to read a short text and make points for discussion. What skills of the learners are assessed ?

- (a) Listening skills
- (b) Speaking skills
- (c) Writing skills
- (d) Study skills

ANS : D

Q.102. Teachers in an English medium school use only English to teach Science, Social Science and Mathematics. What approach do they adopt ?

- (a) Multilingualism
- (b) Immersion
- (c) Multidisciplinary approach
- (d) Bilingualism

ANS : B

Q.103. The whole language perspective is :

- (a) teaching of LSRW separately.
- (b) teaching of language skills in an integrated manner.
- (c) teaching for application.
- (d) teaching of micro skills first.

ANS : B

Q.104. A word gets its meaning :

- (a) in relation to its context
- (b) from dictionary only
- (c) spelling
- (d) from its origin

ANS : A

Q.105. What are the three components of PPP model of teaching?

- (a) Pre-teaching - Practice teaching- Produce result
- (b) Pre - conception - Practice by teacher - Post conception
- (c) Present – Practice - Produce
- (d) Product – Practice - Present

ANS : C

Q.106. India's language-in-education policy is known as _____

- (a) Language in education
- (b) Official language policy
- (c) National language formula
- (d) Three language formula

ANS : D

Q.107. Which one of the following is not the objective defined by NCF-2005 for teaching English at upper primary level?

- (a) To use dictionary suitable to their needs
- (b) To be able to articulate individual/personal responses effectively
- (c) To promote learners' conceptualization of printed texts in terms of heading, paragraph and horizontal lines
- (d) To negotiate their own learning goals and evaluate their own progress, edit, revise, review their own work

ANS : C

Q.108. Little or no attention is given to pronunciation in _____ method.

- (a) grammar-translation
- (b) CLT
- (c) SLT
- (d) audio-lingual

ANS : A

Q.109. During reading, if a student is piecing information together as they read a text keeping track of what is happening, he/ she is _____

- (a) skimming
- (b) paraphrasing
- (c) synthesizing
- (d) inferring

ANS : C

Q.110. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Receptive vocabulary are words we speak and productive vocabulary are words we hear
- (b) Receptive vocabulary are words we recognize when we hear or see and productive vocabulary are words we speak or write
- (c) Receptive vocabulary are words we discourse with people and productive vocabulary are words in written text
- (d) Words from other languages are receptive vocabulary and words from native languages are productive vocabulary.

ANS : B

Q.111. Which typology of question does the following question belong to?
Imagine you are the narrator of the story. Write an entry in your diary about your experiences in about 100 words.

- (a) Informative question
- (b) Inferential question
- (c) Cloze question
- (d) Extrapolative question

ANS : D

Q.112. A reader uses her prior knowledge, makes semantic cues and syntactic cues then moves to other more specific information. What model of reading the reader here adopts?

- (a) Bottom up model
- (b) Top down model
- (c) Interactive model
- (d) Whole language model

ANS : B

Q.113. Language learning is better achieved if what students learn

- (a) is closer in form and sound to their mother tongue
- (b) helps them improve their chances of college admission
- (c) is functional in terms of their life values and goals
- (d) is in a controlled classroom environment

ANS : C

Q.114. A teacher asks her learners of class VIII to read a novel by an Indian author and asks them to write an essay giving their views on the novel. What is this known as a reading activity ?

- (a) Reading for information
- (b) Scanning
- (c) Intensive reading
- (d) Extensive reading

ANS : D

Q.115. 'We acquire language by understanding input that is a little beyond our current level of (acquired competence).' What is this pedagogical concept known as ?

- (a) Input hypothesis
- (c) Thinking hypothesis
- (c) Output hypothesis
- (d) Interaction hypothesis

ANS : A

Q.116. A teacher wanted her students to learn vocabulary effectively. Which of the following ways should she adopt to teach vocabulary in her classroom?

- (a) Ask them to find the meanings of the words in the dictionary.
- (b) Ask them to group the words into meaningful categories and use them in real life purposes.
- (c) Write all the new words on the blackboard and write their meanings in the language of teaching.
- (d) Ask her learners to underline the difficult words in a lesson and find their meanings in their language.

ANS : B

Q.117. Structures in second language are better assimilated in a pedagogical practice

- (a) through meaningful interaction with interesting content
- (b) insisting on accuracy, explicit instruction in rules
- (c) through repetition and practice of commonly used syntax
- (d) through application of learnt structures in discrete language items

ANS : A

Q.118. While assessing a report of a school programme for a class journal, the following are the main criteria

- (a) Descriptive presentation, title, writer's name
- (b) Word limit, title, factual description
- (c) Literary style, chronological presentation, word limit
- (d) Relevance, logical organization of content, a direct style

ANS : D

Q.119. Point out the figure of speech used in the sentence given below :

The moon smiled at the stars around her.

- (a) Simile
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Oxymoron
- (d) Personification

ANS : D

Q.120. While selecting a reading text for your students, which of the following is least important ?

- (a) The content of text is accessible to the learners to apply their own background knowledge.
- (b) It is appropriate for their age level.
- (c) It hardly gives space to think ahead, hypothesize and predict
- (d) The language of the text is comprehensible to the learners.

ANS : C

Q.121. Which one of the following should a teacher not use while initiating the process writing approach ?

- (a) Dictating notes
- (b) Drafting and revising
- (c) Proof-reading before final draft
- (d) Brainstorming

ANS : A

Q.122. 'Brainstorming technique is useful for

- (a) developing learners' vocabulary.
- (b) improving students' spontaneous sensitivity.
- (c) overcoming the problems of spelling.
- (d) helping students in forming new sentences.

ANS : B

Q.123. While teaching a prose text, which one of the following activities a teacher must undertake?

- (a) Transcription
- (b) Paraphrasing the text
- (c) Creating a sub-text
- (d) Consulting a dictionary

ANS : C

Q.124. Structural approach lays stress on

- (a) developing accuracy.
- (b) improving fluency.
- (c) developing linguistic competence.
- (d) selection and gradation of materials.

ANS : A

Q.125. When a teacher uses lessons in Science and Social Science to teach language, such an approach can be termed as

- (a) Objective language teaching
- (b) Pluralistic language teaching
- (c) Discipline-wise language teaching
- (d) Language across the curriculum

ANS : D

Q.126. After reading a story on fish, if a teacher asks children to answer- "Imagine you are a fish in a pond. What do you see around you?" This is an example of

- (a) Comprehension question
- (b) Cloze type question
- (c) Open-ended question
- (d) Multiple choice question

ANS : C

Q.127. A child-centred classroom is characterized by

- (a) a variety of learning activities for the learners
- (b) Children sitting in the centre of the classroom
- (c) children teaching other children under the supervision of the teacher
- (d) very passive teachers and active learners

ANS : A

Q.128. Which is a lexical word?

- (a) love
- (b) is
- (c) the
- (d) might

ANS : A

Q.129. The process of word formation consists of

- (a) compounding and affixes
- (b) opposites and meaning
- (c) verbs and nouns
- (d) using synonyms or euphemisms

ANS : A

Q.130. The politician had been making promises long before election time.

The statement is in the _____ tense.

- (a) past continuous
- (b) present perfect
- (c) present perfect continuous
- (d) past perfect continuous

ANS : D

Q.131. A teacher along with her learners writes the names of objects in the classroom (like door, black board, windows etc) in their mother tongue and in English on pieces of paper and pastes them on the objects for learners to notice the words. What is the teacher trying to do?

- (a) The teacher is creating a situation for the students to learn the spelling of the words.

- (b) The teacher wants her learners to write well.
- (c) The teacher is creating a (print) language rich environment in the classroom.
- (d) The teacher is trying to teach letters of alphabet.

ANS : C

Q.132. A teacher asks her learners to find words and word chunks relating to different themes on the reading lesson. Learners in groups have to make word charts of the same category. What is this strategy known as?

- (a) A writing project
- (b) Thematic language teaching
- (c) Word collocations
- (d) Communicative language teaching

ANS : C

Q.133. Extensive Reading is

- (a) reading for pleasure and overall understanding of the text
- (b) reading in detail every word and idea for deep understanding
- (c) reading for facts
- (d) reading to write

ANS : A

Q.134. Which of the following is suitable for making students responsible for their own learning?

- (a) Discouraging students from making decisions about how they learn best
- (b) Using technology to chat and network
- (c) Encouraging students to ask more and more questions
- (d) Giving a lot of homework, project work and assignments to improve language skills of students

ANS : C

Q.135. The term 'Comprehensive' in Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation means

- (a) scholastic development
- (b) co-scholastic development
- (c) academic skills
- (d) scholastic and co-scholastic development

ANS : D

Q.136. Essays or long writing tasks especially on a discursive issue should

- (a) help students develop their literary skills
- (b) help students with grammar
- (c) help them to improve their handwriting
- (d) help them discuss the different points of view and justify them with illustrative points

ANS : D

Q.137. According to the observation in the NCF 2005 [3.1.3], English is a _____ language in India.

- (a) Foreign
- (b) First
- (c) Global
- (d) Second

ANS : D

Q.138. Which is a lexical word?

- (a) if
- (b) some
- (c) whether
- (d) principal

ANS : D

Q.139. "Rahul received the following telegram on his birthday.

Write three sentences about it.'

[The input is given]

This writing task requires this skill;

- (a) analysing
- (b) knowing
- (c) applying
- (d) creating

ANS : A

Q.140. The 'question': How will I achieve my teaching goal ?, in the design of a language instruction, which helps the teacher to 'keep the lesson on target' is/are the

- (a) Objectives
- (b) Methodology
- (c) Evaluation
- (d) Documentation

ANS : A

Q.141. Students can master complex language structures without being aware of the fact they are doing so, through

- (a) regular, simple grammar practice sessions
- (b) teachers avoiding the teaching of structures altogether
- (c) use of grammar games with a focus on relevant structures
- (d) more speaking and listening practice with regular feedback

ANS : C

Q.142. An assessment done at the end of six months of one term is _____

- (a) Semester assessment
- (b) Remedial assessment
- (c) Summative assessment
- (d) Formative assessment

ANS : C

Q.143. Denotative meaning of of a word is _____

- (a) figurative meaning
- (b) grammatical meaning
- (c) factual meaning or basic meaning
- (d) much more than what a word actually means

ANS : C

Q.144. A teacher found some of the aspects of language learning e.g. reading with understanding a text on scientific concepts. She decided to pick students who find it difficult on the particular aspects. She took separate session for them to support them read and understand such text. What is she trying to do here?

- (a) Thinking skills
- (b) Feedback teaching
- (c) Remedial teaching
- (d) Higher Order skills

ANS : C

Q.145. Teachers may respond to young writers according to their individual needs. How?

- (a) Give them detailed feedback on grammatical errors only
- (b) Praise what they do well, making specific comments about the work
- (c) Encourage them by overlooking certain errors
- (d) Reward students who write well before the whole class

ANS : B

Q.146. TBLT in second language teaching is :

- (a) Task-Based Language Training
- (b) Task Book Language Teaching
- (c) Tool-Based Language Teaching
- (d) Task-Based Language Teaching

ANS : D

Q.147. When learners have diverse linguistic backgrounds, the teacher should :

- (a) start the class with brainstorming sessions
- (b) form groups in accordance with their linguistic backgrounds
- (c) ascertain their learning styles
- (d) use multilingual approach

ANS : A

Q.148. Abeera, an English teacher, describes a scene and asks the learners to draw what they have heard. This is a :

- (a) picture composition
- (b) picture story
- (c) mutual dictation
- (d) picture dictation

ANS : D

Q.149. While learning vocabulary, learners connect one word with its related words and the words which can occur before and after it. What is this technique called ?

- (a) Conversation
- (b) Dictation
- (c) Note making
- (d) Collocation

ANS : D

Q.150. Which one of the following skills is assessed if 'cloze' is used as a tool ?

- (a) Writing for language listening skills
- (b) Speaking
- (c) Listening
- (d) Reading for language learning

ANS : D

Q.1. A good paragraph writing in English involves :

- (a) Correct punctuation marks
- (b) Ideas, presentation and coherence
- (c) Flowery language
- (d) Legible handwriting

ANS : B

Q.2. If you are listening to the description of how to reach a specific location, then you are doing____

- (a) focused listening
- (b) intensive listening
- (c) extensive listening
- (d) casual listening

ANS : B

Q.3. Which one of the following does not come under the principle of selection and gradation?

- (a) Availability (b) Coverage (c) Frequency (d) Accuracy

ANS : D

Q.4. Which one of following does not affect the intonation?

- (a) Tone (b) Rhythm (c) Loudness (d) Voice/Pronunciation

ANS : D

Q.5. A teacher divides her class into groups of four and reads out a text of about six sentences. Learners listen to and jot down important words and phrases. The teacher reads out the text the second time. Then learners discuss in groups the jotted down words and recreate the text nearer to the one read out by the teacher. What is this task known as?

- (a) Composition Dictation (b) Mutual Dictation
(c) Punctuation Dictation (d) Real Dictation

ANS : A

Q.6. Poetry teaching is ____

- (a) to learn words and phrases (b) to learn poetic devices
(c) for enjoyment and appreciation (d) to write a critical commentary

ANS : C

Q.7. Drilling is a teaching-learning technique or a strategy in ____.

- (a) Constructivist language teaching (b) Structuralism
(c) Communicative learning teaching (d) Lexical approach

ANS : B

Q.8. An activity asks students to determine from a list of possible answers with a title, what kind of information will appear in an input text before an audio recording is played. Here students are

- (a) checking for facts (b) guessing answers to questions
(c) filling in missing information (d) actively predicting the content of the input

ANS : D

Q.9. Error correction in students' written work is most effective when the teacher.

- (a) writes out the correct answers on the board
(b) revises the wrong answers with them

- (c) points out major errors using symbols and students self-correct
- (d) gives students more drill work till they 'learn' the correct responses

ANS : C

Q.10. While learning a language, the instruction provides opportunities for independent study, a wide range of reference material and immediate feedback about achievement.

- (a) programmed
- (b) computer-aided
- (c) direct
- (d) distance

ANS : B

Q.11. Every class is a mixed ability class, so while dividing the students into different groups for a language activity a teacher should

- (a) mix weaker and stronger students.
- (b) give students different tasks according to their strength.
- (c) arrange groups differently for different kinds of activities.
- (d) put weaker and stronger students in different groups.

ANS : C

Q.12. Constructivist approach to learning does not emphasise

- (a) teaching as the transmission of knowledge from the enlightened to the unenlightened.
- (b) that authentic task in a meaningful context should be used.
- (c) that learners construct knowledge for themselves.
- (d) knowledge construction instead of knowledge reproduction.

ANS : A

Q.13. 'A purposeful collection of students' work that demonstrates their efforts, progress and achievement in a given area is called a/an

- (a) Portfolio
- (b) Anecdotal record
- (c) Checklist
- (d) Rating scale

ANS : A

Q.14. Lata, an English language teacher of Class VII, divides the class into pairs to read a sequence of pictures and then describe it to each other. What is this activity pedagogically known as?

- (a) Group work
- (b) Assignment

(c) Teacher-facilitated reading

(d) Peer interaction

ANS : D

Q.15. Which one of the following is not a language component?

(a) Manuscript

(b) Sound system

(c) Grammar

(d) Speech

ANS : A

Q.16. Learning to read means

(a) decoding letters of alphabet into sounds.

(b) reading aloud.

(c) decoding the structure of a language.

(d) decoding the meaning.

ANS : A

Q.17. Language skills should be taught

(a) through imitation

(b) in isolation

(c) through clear explanations

(d) in an integrated manner

ANS : D

Q.18. Which of the following is not a study skill?

(a) Writing formal reports

(b) Note taking

(c) Using a dictionary

(d) Getting information from an encyclopedia

ANS : A

Q.19. Constructivist approach to language teaching expects the teacher to

(a) give pre-constructed knowledge to learners

(b) construct his own curriculum

(c) make learners prepare their own textbooks

(d) help construct knowledge using their experiences

ANS : D

Q.20. While learning about the passive voice form, students learn about

(a) use of 'by' (b) position of verbs (c) position of nouns (d) use of verb form

ANS : D

Q.21. When reading, to 'decode' means to

(a) an action used in ICT

(b) solving a complex puzzle

(c) to analyse and understand

(d) understanding a foreign language

ANS : C

Q.22. 'Gender sensitization' in the school curriculum implies

- (a) children should be differentiated as boys and girls
- (b) sex education from primary school onwards
- (c) respectful approach towards defining gender roles
- (d) promote co-education in high school.

ANS : C

Q.23. This is assumed to be a major difference between language acquisition and learning.

- (a) Language acquisition is meaning formation and language learning is making meaning.
- (b) Language acquisition is natural and language learning is deliberate / instructed.
- (c) Language acquisition happens at an early stage while language learning takes place later.
- (d) Language acquisition always happens in mother tongue and language learning happens in the second language.

ANS : B

Q.24. A student reads through an article in a newspaper to get the overall idea of the article. What is this (practice) known as?

- (a) Bottom-up model
- (b) Scanning
- (c) Skimming
- (d) Top-down model

ANS : C

Q.25. A teacher keeps the students' work of language use and uses it for assessing the learners' achievement. What is this strategy for assessment known as?

- (a) Summative assessment
- (b) Portfolio assessment
- (c) Diagnostic test
- (d) CCE

ANS : B

Q.26. Anita, while teaching paragraph construction, should draw attention to

- (a) a large variety of ideas
- (b) originality of ideas

- (c) topic sentence, supporting details and connectors
- (d) a range of vocabulary

ANS : C

Q.27. A teacher designs a test to find out the cause of the poor grades of her learners through a

- (a) Diagnostic Test
- (b) Proficiency Test
- (c) Achievement Test
- (d) Aptitude Test

ANS : A

Q.28. A teacher, Amrita, uses various tasks such as creating charts, graphs, drawing, gathering information and presenting them through pair or group work. This differentiated instruction

- (a) helps learners with multiple intelligences to perform well and learn better
- (b) is a way of demonstrating her own knowledge
- (c) only helps the bright learners
- (d) is the best way to prepare students for an assessment

ANS : A

Q.29. "You ask, what has my government done for you ? I can answer in two words : A lot!"

The question put here is

- (a) stylised
- (b) a prompt
- (c) explanatory
- (d) rhetorical

ANS : D

Q.30. "You have to bring your own stationery. You will need 2 pencils, an eraser and a ruler." The underlined word is a

- (a) reference word
- (b) conjunction
- (c) lexically similar word
- (d) substitute word

ANS : D

Q.31. What are some of the features of a good listening task ?

- (a) Simple and easily completed in a large class
- (b) Gives clues and supports completion of the task
- (c) Inexpensive to administer for a large number of students

(d) Has a variety of tasks to be chosen from by students

ANS : B

Q.32. In this example, there is a deviation from the apparently intended form of an utterance. Identify the error.

Target: I must let the cat out of the house.

Error: I must let the house out of the cat.

(a) lexical selection error

(b) word-exchange error

(c) omission

(d) substitution

ANS : B

Q.33. How does computer technology support language learning in Classes V and VI, to enhance accuracy in students' writing?

(a) Rapid drill work

(b) Detailed error feedback

(c) Spelling and grammar checking

(d) Formatting and font designs

ANS : C

Q.34. The second language should be taught through :

(a) grammar and rules of language

(b) using the target language as much as it is possible

(c) mother tongue and translation

(d) learners' background and talent

ANS : B

Q.35. Which of the following ways is not appropriate for teaching a reading text?

(a) Learners divide the text into small chunks and read.

(b) Teacher reads out and explains the text line-by-line.

(c) Learners are made into groups and asked to read by taking turns.

(d) Learners read individually and discuss with their friends the ideas of the text.

ANS : A

Q.36. While teaching a 'One-Act Play', a tableau can be used as one of the teaching strategies. The tableau refers to :

- (a) dialogues between different actors
- (b) a monologue
- (c) silent still image made by actors posing as characters
- (d) some musical instrument

ANS : C

Q.37. In a constructivist classroom while teaching a poem which of the following is not ideal ?

- (a) The poem does not need an introduction of the poet in the beginning.
- (b) Learners may find out on their own about the poet.
- (c) Learners should be able to discover the ideas and meaning of the poem.
- (d) While teaching, a teacher should first give an introduction of the poet.

ANS : D

Q.38. Scanning & Skimming are strategies for :

- (a) writing
- (b) speaking
- (c) thinking
- (d) reading

ANS : D

Q.39. In order to know the correct pronunciation of English words, the learner should

- (a) know the spelling.
- (b) know how to write the words.
- (c) know the spelling, meanings and how they are pronounced.
- (d) know the meanings only.

ANS : C

Q.40. The phenomenon, where a single word is associated with two or several related meanings, is known as –

- (a) homograph
- (b) polysemy
- (c) homonymy
- (d) homonyms

ANS : B

Q.41. _____are involved in thinking.

- (a) Image, imagination, concept, proposition
- (b) Imagination, language, concept, proposition
- (c) Image, language, concept, proposition

(d) Image, language, imagination, proposition

ANS : B

Q.42. Learning outcomes aim at

- (a) output oriented learning
- (b) achieving maximum levels of learning
- (c) achieving minimum levels of learning
- (d) ensuring all the competencies are acquired by learners

ANS : D

Q.43. Which of the following statements is TRUE of language learning?

- (a) First language interferes in the learning of second language
- (b) First language supports the learning of second language
- (c) Language learning has nothing to do with content learning
- (d) Every language is different and learning of languages is also discreet

ANS : B

Q.44. Students always find it difficult to listen to and understand a second language presentation inside or outside their class. This can be helped by

- (a) increasing the number of periods for the second language
- (b) practice by using the second language more.
- (c) recommending to choose another language closer to L1.
- (d) being taught by only native speakers of L2.

ANS : B

Q.45. Summative assessment is

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) assessment of learning. | (b) assessment in learning. |
| (c) assessment as learning. | (d) assessment for learning. |

ANS : A

Q.46. Which one of the following is not true about the status of English language across the world?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) English as a native language | (b) English as a heritage language |
| (c) English as a foreign language | (d) English as a second language |

ANS : B

Q.47. The language skills that cannot be assessed through a traditional pen-paper test are

- (a) listening and speaking
- (b) reading and speaking
- (c) writing and listening
- (d) reading and listening

ANS : A

Q.48. Speaker 1: We had an enjoyable holiday this winter.

Speaker 2: Where did you go?

Speaker 1: Where?

Speaker 2 : Yes, which place did you visit?

During the assessment of students' speaking-listening skills, mark/s would be deducted during this exchange for

- (a) Speaker 1
- (b) Speaker 2
- (c) Both
- (d) Neither

ANS : A

Q.49. Sight words are developed

- (a) by knowing meanings of difficult words
- (b) by seeing them on sight
- (c) by teachers from text books
- (d) by using words in meaningful contexts

ANS : D

Q.50. An inclusive class is that in which

- (a) differently abled learners study with normal students
- (b) students from different nationalities study together
- (c) students from different religions study together
- (d) both boys and girls study together

ANS : A

Q.51. I suggest that we all watch the movie 'TIGER'.

It has been suggested that we watch the movie 'TIGER' together.

The two given statements can be differentiated by drawing students' attention to the

- (a) the roles of the subject and object in both sentences

- (b) use of 'by' in the passive form
- (c) the arrangement of words
- (d) change in the verb forms

ANS : A

Q.52. _____ is the particular way a learner prefers to learn a second or foreign language.

- (a) Cognitive style
- (b) Cognitive process
- (c) Behaviourist approach
- (d) Literal approach

ANS : A

Q.53. There are 44 sounds in English. Out of these, how many sounds are vowels and how many are consonants respectively?

- (a) 20,24
- (b) 5,39
- (c) 22, 22
- (d) 10,34

ANS : A

Q.54. Post-reading tasks are meant for :

- (a) explaining the grammatical rules in the text
- (b) assessing the learning and connecting it to real-life situations
- (c) giving the meaning of difficult words
- (d) introducing the main idea of the text

ANS : D

Q.55. Continuous comprehensive evaluation is:

- (a) continuous assessment
- (b) assessment of learners while learning
- (c) periodic conduct of exams
- (d) continuous testing

ANS : B

Q.56. A teacher asks her learners to join sentences to make a short paragraph, inserting supplied connectors and coherence markers like (but, and, however, because, although, etc.)

What is this approach to writing known as ?

- (a) Free-writing approach
- (b) Communicative approach
- (c) Control composition
- (d) Controlled-to-free writing approach

ANS : D

Q.57. Multilingualism as a strategy is

- (a) teaching of all subjects in English medium and teaching Indian languages as a language.
- (b) teaching of a foreign language along with Indian languages through the medium of the state language.
- (c) using the languages of learners for teaching-learning of languages and content subjects.
- (d) teaching-learning of at least three languages and content in mother tongue.

ANS : C

Q.58. A teacher of class VIII discussed 'determiners' in her classroom through a short text in which determiners occur many times and learners were made to notice them in use. This was followed by learners using the same in their own language for particular purposes. Teacher then brought to the notice of the learners the uses of determiners in contexts. What strategy did the teacher employ in her classroom ?

- (a) Task based language teaching
- (b) Communical language teaching
- (c) Structured teaching
- (d) Consciousness raising

ANS : D

Q.59. What is the following activity known as in vocabulary learning?

Find words which can befriend the word 'rain'. e.g. heavy rain.

- (a) Word groups
- (b) Word web
- (c) Collocation
- (d) Phrase

ANS : C

Q.60. Students are not organisms. Which one of the following methods sees them as a whole person?

- (a) SLT
- (b) Silent way
- (c) CLL
- (d) CLT

ANS : C

Q.61. Decorum in spoken English pertains to

- (a) clarity and purity of style
- (b) correct grammatical usage
- (c) voice quality
- (d) appropriate gestures

ANS : C

Q.62. In learning the new language, multilingualism is

- (a) an asset (b) an interference (c) a burden (d) a methodology

ANS : A

Q.63. Communicative Language Teaching replaced basically

- (a) Structural Teaching (b) Situational Language Teaching
(c) Motivational Teaching (d) Natural Language Processing

ANS : B

Q.64. A teacher asks her learners to discuss in groups of four, got down ideas and then develop them in an outline to write a paragraph. Learners then edit the paragan into a final draft. Which strategy of writing does the teacher follow here?

- (a) Group work (b) Process approach
(c) Product approach (d) Discussion method

ANS : A

Q.65. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, which one of the following is NOT an objective of language teaching-learning ?

- (a) The Competence to understand what one hears.
(b) Ability to read with comprehension
(c) Effortless expression.
(d) To know the history of languages.

ANS : D

Q.66. Which one of the following is NOT an assessment tool for language learning?

- (a) Observation schedule (b) Portfolio
(c) Assignment (d) Realia

ANS : D

Q.67. Top-down process of reading

- (a) proceeds from whole to part (b) proceeds from part to whole
(c) proceeds from centre to periphery (d) proceeds from bottom to top

ANS : A

Q.68. Two competency areas, which give a language learner in progress the ability to communicate competently are

- (a) audio and expressive
- (b) grammar and phonetic
- (c) linguistic and socio-cultural
- (d) discourse and accent

ANS : C

Q.69. To assess listening skills, the teacher has framed an activity.

What can the assessment be based on?

- (a) Completing a tabulation based on an audio recording
- (b) Reading a text aloud
- (c) Students' interpretation of a visual
- (d) Watching a short film and reviewing

ANS : A

Q.70. Considering students' learning styles broadens the approaches taken to help language-related problems. An example of a learning style is

- (a) print-oriented
- (b) focused
- (c) loud
- (d) quiet

ANS : A

Q.71. education is to use the student's native language to teach some academic content while simultaneously providing an additional L2 instruction.

- (a) Basic
- (b) Humanistic
- (c) Multilingual
- (d) Bilingual

ANS : D

Q.72. Scanning is a reading activity which helps the learners to... from/of the text.

- (a) draw out information
- (b) enrich the vocabulary
- (c) develop competence in the linguistic items
- (d) know the meanings of the words

ANS : A

Q.73. ... is a pre-requisite to learning a language.

- (a) Motivation
- (b) Reading stories
- (c) Knowing words and their meanings
- (d) Knowledge of grammar

ANS : A

Q.74. Problems of spelling errors of the students can be easily solved through

- (a) dictionary (b) textbooks (c) dictation (d) teaching aids

ANS : C

Q.75. Intensive reading stands for ...

- (a) reading for enrichment of vocabulary
(b) reading for pleasure
(c) reading for developing literary sensitivity
(d) reading the text in parts for details

ANS : D

Q.76. A speech community refers to a group of people who

- (a) are bilingual
(b) share community membership and linguistic communication
(c) share homogeneity with reference to their value system
(d) are multilingual

ANS : C

Q.77. Mrudusrnita, while teaching a lesson on atoms from the science textbook, gave her students activities based on the theme. The activities included vocabulary and debate on the uses of atomic energy. What is this strategy known as?

- (a) Language across curriculum (b) Language in other subjects
(c) Language of science (d) Language through science

ANS : A

Q.78. A question tag is also known as a

- (a) tail question (b) descriptive question
(c) critical question (d) head question

ANS : A

Q.79. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation of learner is

- (a) periodic assessment of learning (b) periodic assessment of teaching
(c) continuous tests and assignments (d) conducting continuous tests

ANS : A

Q.80. Seating arrangement should be flexible in a language classroom because

- (a) it helps learners change their places frequently
- (b) it facilitates pair work and group work
- (c) it reduces the responsibility of the teacher
- (d) it helps the teacher in maintaining discipline

ANS : B

Q.81. A good test on reading comprehension will have questions

- (a) that test inference, interpretation and evaluation besides comprehension
- (b) that focus primarily on the structures and words used in the text
- (c) that test the textual knowledge thoroughly
- (d) that encourage learners to write answers without errors

ANS : A

Q.82. When a teacher asks her students to write a letter after having a group discussion, she is

- (a) likely to confuse the students
- (b) adopting the Direct Method of language teaching
- (c) integrating different language skills
- (d) following a traditional method

ANS : C

Q.83. The most important feature of an effective language classroom is opportunity for learners to

- (a) imitate
- (b) relax
- (c) interact
- (d) evaluate

ANS : C

Q.84. Compounding is

- (a) stringing together older words like the formation of earthquake from Earth and quake
- (b) removing seeming affixes from existing words, such as forming edit from editor

- (c) joining parts of two or more older words, such as forming smog, which comes from smoke and fog
- (d) forming new words from existing ones by adding affixes to them, like shame+less+ness → shamelessness

ANS : A

Q.85. A subject-centered approach is where learning experiences are organised around

- (a) students' interests (b) teacher's subject competency
- (c) course content (d) educational technology

ANS : C

Q.86. Abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour that enable students to deal effectively with everyday demands and challenges are

- (a) multiple intelligences (b) learning domains
- (c) life skills (d) learning methods

ANS : C

Q.87. A communication technique that requires the listener to feedback what they have heard in their own words, to confirm the understanding of both parties, is.....

- (a) active (b) appreciative (c) informative (d) passive

ANS : A

Q.88. A teacher divides her class into groups of five and allocates different themes to the groups. The groups have to collect information on the themes and write reports to be presented to the class. What is this activity known as?

- (a) Research (b) Assignment (c) Project work (d) Writing work

ANS : C

Q.89. Which one of the following is not advocated as an element for assessment in a poem ?

- (a) Grammar (b) Vocabulary
- (c) Poetic devices (d) Theme of the poem

ANS : A

Q.90. Declarative Knowledge' in learning grammar refers to _____

- (a) knowing the ideas and concepts in learning.
- (b) knowing to use a dictionary
- (c) knowing the rules of a grammatical item.
- (d) knowing how to do a grammatical item.

ANS : C

Q.91. Mechanics' of language in speaking skills includes _____

- (a) social and cultural rules of language
- (b) script, words and sentences
- (c) pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary
- (d) clarity of message and

ANS : C

Q.92. Pedagogical grammar is

- (a) grammar with formal rules to be applied while writing
- (b) grammar of pedagogy
- (c) grammar for teachers
- (d) grammar in context to connect grammar points with real life context

ANS : D

Q.93. English does not find its place as a.....

- (a) medium of instruction
- (b) first language in the school curriculum
- (c) second language in the school curriculum
- (d) third language in the school curriculum

ANS : B

Q.94. Match the types of writing with their corresponding category.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Personal writing | i Letter of complaint |
| B. Study writing | ii. Diary writing |
| C. Creative writing | iii. Synopsis writing |
| D. Public writing | iv. Travelogue |
| A B C D | A B C D |

(a) iv iii i i

(b) i ii iii iv

(c) ii iii iv i

(d) iii ii i iv

ANS : C

Q.95. Which of the following is best suited for improving the speaking skills of learners?

(a) Reading a prose and drama aloud

(b) Oral language drill

(c) Debates and group discussions followed by role play

(d) Recitation of poetry

ANS : C

Q.96. A test to assess the potential of students for specific abilities and skills such as music, spatial ability or logical ability is called a/an

(a) aptitude test

(b) attitude test

(c) achievement test

(d) proficiency test

ANS : A

Q.97. A teacher can develop listening skills in English by

(a) focusing only on listening skills without associating it with other language skills

(b) making the learners listen to everything they hear passively

(c) creating opportunities for them to listen to a variety of sources and people and engage in listening activities

(d) speaking to them continuously both within the classroom and outside

ANS : C

Q.98. According to NCF 2005 [3.1.3], "At the initial stages of language learning may be one of the languages for learning activities that create the child's awareness of the world."

(a) Hindi

(b) English

(c) Vernacular Language

(d) II Language

ANS : B

Q.99. Choose the appropriate intonation.

He has passed with distinction in English, however...

- (a) rising-falling (b) falling-rising (c) rising (d) falling

ANS : B

Q.100. What is taught is not what is learnt because

- (a) a teacher's socio-economic level may differ widely from the students'
(b) a teacher or learner can never fully master any discipline
(c) students possess different abilities, personalities and come from a variety of backgrounds
(d) students pay attention during informal discussion

ANS : C

Q.101. Language acquisition

- (a) refers to the process of learning a native or second language because of the innate capacity of the human brain
(b) is a technique intended to simulate the environment in which children learn their native language
(c) requires the memorisation and use necessary vocabulary
(d) involves a systematic approach to the analysis and comprehension of grammar as well as to the memorisation of vocabulary

ANS : B

Q.102. The process of second language acquisition is influenced by languages that the learner already knows.

The influence is

- (a) inter-language (b) systemic errors
(c) language transfer (d) phonology

ANS : C

Q.103. Task A role-play of approximately 2 minutes with the teacher in which the candidate exchanges information making four or five statements and asking three or four questions, including greeting and leave-taking would assess skills.

- (a) acting (b) speaking (c) listening (d) vocabulary

ANS : B

Q.104. Considering learning styles broadens the approaches taken in the management of language-related problems. Some students prefer to get new information in written directions or verbal information.

Their learning style is

- (a) auditory (b) visual (c) kinesthetic (d) manipulative

ANS : B

Q.105. How can you get shy students to speak when they do not want to?

- (a) Don't put pressure on them to come up with a response quickly
(b) Change the topic to suit the students' ability
(c) Give a list of words with meanings to learn and use
(d) Conduct special classes to practice speaking

ANS : A

Q.106. Which one of the following is not a poetic device?

- (a) Imagery (b) Morpheme (c) Metaphor (d) Alliteration

ANS : B

Q.107. A teacher found an advertisement pamphlet for sale of biscuits. She uses it for reading and speaking activities in her class.

What do you call the pamphlet?

- (a) Extra materials (b) Newspaper clipping
(c) Realia (d) An authentic text

ANS : C

Q.108. A Phoneme is

- (a) a diphthong (b) a vowel sound
(c) a single unit of sound (d) a single unit of a word

ANS : C

Q.109. A non-fictional text is classified and organised through

- (a) Central theme and Meanings (b) Story and Plot
(c) Synonyms and Antonyms (d) Simile and Rhetoric

ANS : A

Q.110. A teacher of Class VII while teaching the poem, The Solitary Reaper by William Wordsworth asks children to find how the last words of each line sound. What is she trying to draw the attention of learners to?

- (a) Spelling of words
- (b) Theme of the poem
- (c) Rhyme scheme
- (d) Vocabulary

ANS : C

Q.111. Written description of a child's progress that a teacher keeps on a day-to-day basis is

- (a) anecdotal record
- (b) rubric
- (c) portfolio
- (d) rating scale

ANS : A

Q.112. Eclecticism in language teaching refers to using

- (a) appropriate strategies from various methods of teaching
- (b) all the methods to teach language
- (c) the best method of teaching
- (d) technology to teach language

ANS : A

Q.113. Tail question also refers to

- (a) question tag
- (b) follow-up question
- (c) insignificant question
- (d) most important question

ANS : A

Q.114. Writing is the.....representation of speech sounds.

- (a) graphical
- (b) phonetic
- (c) systematic
- (d) alphabetical

ANS : C

Q.115. A teacher asked her learners to watch a movie two days ago and now she asks them to have a discussion on what would they do, if they were the hero/heroine of the movie? What is this assessment task known as ?

- (a) Speaking task
- (b) Thinking task
- (c) Extrapolative task
- (d) Critical pedagogy

ANS : C

Q.116. 'Habit formation through repetition' is a component of which method ?
(a) Task based language teaching (b) Constructivism
(c) Communicative approach (d) Audio lingualism

ANS : D

Q.117. Jatin Ragav is reading fast, looking for specific information in a machinery manual. What is this reading sub skill known as ?

- (a) Bottom up reading (b) Critical reading
(c) Skimming (d) Scanning

ANS : D

Q.118. Inquiry-based curriculum is based on

- (a) inductive reasoning (b) heuristic reasoning
(c) analogical reasoning (d) deductive reasoning

ANS : B

Q.119. Note taking is done

- (a) while reading a review (b) during extensive reference work
(c) while writing an essay (d) during a lecture

ANS : D

Q.120. Transactional listening

- (a) lays emphasis on conveying information.
(b) lays emphasis on harmonious communication in the social context.
(c) does not require careful attention to details and facts.
(d) is interactive by nature.

ANS : B

Q.121. which one of the following is NOT true of language-learning?

- (a) Reading is making meaning.
(b) Grammatical rules are important for learning a language.
(c) Language learning takes time.
(d) Language learning needs a context.

ANS : A

Q.122. Teaching a novel is to promote

- (a) reading for pleasure
- (b) reading for details
- (c) reading to become a writer
- (d) reading to learn vocabulary

ANS : A

Q.123. Which one of the following makes the communication a cyclic process?

- (a) Sender
- (b) Receiver
- (c) Feedback
- (d) Message

ANS : D

Q.124. Communicative competence is a subset of functional grammar and its approach in teaching will allow students to

- (a) learn grammar through meaningful communication
- (b) enable teachers expose students to grammar in the lower classes
- (c) learn structures and, use them accurately
- (d) use structures in a range of output texts

ANS : A

Q.125. To develop language functions, teaching of speaking skills for younger children would include

- (a) debates and declamations
- (b) short project presentations
- (c) greeting, informal requests, asking for personal information
- (d) telephonic chat

ANS : C

Q.126. Learning a language involves the processes of listening, speaking, reading and writing.

These processes involve

- (a) linguistic aspect
- (b) psychological aspect
- (c) Either (a) or (b)
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

ANS : D

Q.127. While writing, a student finds difficulty in expressing his/her views clearly due to lack of vocabulary. A possible solution would be the following

- (a) give a list of words with meanings to learn and use

- (b) conduct special classes to practice writing with periodic word dictations and drills
- (c) motivate the student to read more storybooks and the teacher should take informal feedback about new words encountered
- (d) change the topic to suit the student's ability

ANS : C

Q.128. Pedagogical Grammar' means that _____

- (a) Begin from form and move on to use.
- (b) Teaching through immersion
- (c) All grammar teaching should be rule focussed.
- (d) Teaching grammar in context

ANS : D

Q.129. Which of the following statements are true of languages in India ?

- a. English is the official language of India.
 - b. Hindi is the national language of India.
 - c. Hindi is the official language of India.
 - d. English is the associate official language of India.
- (a) 'a' and 'd' are true. (b) 'b' and 'c' are true.
(c) 'a' and 'b' are true. (d) 'c' and 'd' are true.

ANS : D

Q.130. A teacher arranges her learners into pairs and give them a text of two paragraphs. One learner in the pair reads out the text to the other and the partner takes the dictation. Then the process is reversed. What is this known as ?

- (a) Running dictation
- (b) Composition dictation
- (c) Jig-saw dictation
- (d) Partial dictation

ANS : D

Q.131. Constructivist approach to language learning promotes

- (a) a child-centred approach
- (b) calssroom noise
- (c) a teacher-centred approach
- (d) culture of silence

ANS : A

Q.132. According to which one of the following linguists, language cannot be sub-standard; it may be non-standard?

- (a) William Labov
- (b) Basil Bernstein
- (c) Stephen Krashen
- (d) Chomsky

ANS : A

Q.133. Cognitive code approach focuses more on

- (a) vocabulary
- (b) pronunciation
- (c) spelling
- (d) grammar rules

ANS : D

Q.134. Decoding stands for

- (a) deciphering the sounds in words and sentences
- (b) passing on a message to others
- (c) only recognizing the difference between sounds
- (d) failure to understand the given text

ANS : A

Q.135. Activating learners' scheme means

- (a) making a link between the topic and learners' background knowledge and experience
- (b) making a link between the textbook and its structural patterns and grammatical items
- (c) dealing with learners having learning difficulties
- (d) showing a picture and asking learners to write a story

ANS : A

Q.136. A teacher of class VII asks her learners to bring at least two or three objects from home and she asks them to exchange the objects among themselves. She now asks them to describe the objects in their hands in at least ten sentences. What are the objects known as in language teaching-learning materials ?

- (a) Teachers materials
- (b) Inputs for language learning
- (c) Realia
- (d) Home objects

ANS : C

Q.137. Here are some sets of words in some pattern. Find what are these known as in teaching-learning of pronunciation ?

bit-bet, did-dead, hid-head, lid-lead, miss-mess, pin-pen, lock-luck

- (a) Vowels
- (b) Stress and intonation
- (c) Contrastive pairs
- (d) Comparable pairs

ANS : C

Q.138. While listening to a speech in English, sometimes we listen to basic unit of a sound, a syllable and a word, then a sentence and then a paragraph to decode the meaning of the complete speech. This mental process can be described as

- (a) Bottom-up approach
- (b) Middle-path approach
- (c) Interactive model
- (d) Top-down approach

ANS : B

Q.139. Mind-mapping helps the students to

- (a) use literary devices more effectively in their writing
- (b) brainstorm, explore any idea and expand it
- (c) learn passively each of the linguistic items
- (d) memorise the grammar rules

ANS : B

Q.140. Learners acquire a language by

- (a) learning about the culture of the speakers of that language
- (b) using the language in a natural interactive environment
- (c) analysing the structure of the language
- (d) studying the literature of that language

ANS : B

Q.141. All-round development of a child implies

- (a) following the natural stages of child development
- (b) providing vocational education for the learner to function in any work environment
- (c) harmonious development of physical, emotional and mental faculties

(d) specialised training to make the learner a 'Jack of all Trades'

ANS : C

Q.142. Pre-reading tasks are meant for

- (a) explaining the grammatical items used in the reading text
- (b) evaluating the reading skill of the learners
- (c) giving the meanings of difficult words and Phrases
- (d) introducing the main idea and motivating the learners

ANS : D

Q.143. In learning a new language, multilingualism is

- (a) a burden
- (b) a methodology
- (c) an asset
- (d) an interference

ANS : C

Q.144. Constructivism is a theory where students

- (a) study a variety of dissimilar samples and draw a well founded conclusion
- (b) form their own understanding and knowledge of the world, through experiencing things and reflecting on those experiences
- (c) are facilitated by the teacher and use a variety of media to research and create their own theories.
- (d) construct their own learning aids, thereby gaining hands-on experience

ANS : B

Q.145. Standardised assessment means..... assessment.

- (a) formative
- (b) summative
- (c) frequent
- (d) alternative

ANS : B

Q.146. A self-contained unit of a discourse in writing dealing with a particular point or idea is

- (a) an essay
- (b) a poem
- (c) a paragraph
- (d) a statement

ANS : C

Q.147. Encouraging the student to love the world and to imagine a peaceful future and caring for the student and encouraging the student to care for others is education.

- (a) distance
- (b) academic
- (c) value
- (d) vocational

ANS : C

Q.148. Process approach to writing involves

- (a) writing the first draft, revising and developing the final draft
- (b) brainstorming, outlining, drafting revising, proof-reading and drafting the final writing
- (c) brainstorming, writing the first draft and final writing
- (d) outlining, revising and writing the final draft

ANS : B

Q.149. What are these words known as?

the, of, and, a, to, that, it, with, but, they, she, he

- (a) Unimportant words
- (b) Sight words
- (c) Form words
- (d) Use words

ANS : C

Q.150. Bottom-up processing in listening is to

- (a) use multiple ways to decode the messages
- (b) decode messages moving from sounds to words, phrases, clauses and other grammatical elements to sentences
- (c) decode the overall messages of the discourse and move down the micro level units
- (d) encode all the sounds from speaker to listener

ANS : B

Q.1. Multilingualism as a resource means

- (a) promoting of languages through content learning
- (b) learning many languages in school
- (c) using the languages of learners as a strategy in school
- (d) teaching many languages

ANS : C

Q.2. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has 'overall development' as an aim. It means

- (a) nurturing both the scholastic and co-scholastic areas

- (b) coaching all the children for academic excellence
- (c) training the children for different careers
- (d) training the children for the development of the country

ANS : A

Q.3. Effective learning takes place when students are

- (a) interactive
- (b) quiet
- (c) good at preparing for examinations
- (d) passive

ANS : A

Q.4. Which of the following will be most effective to remove conventional beliefs about gender roles?

- (a) Teaching all the learners to sweep, wash and sew in the craft class without any gender discrimination
- (b) Encouraging girls to develop interest in household chores from a young age
- (c) Telling the girls that talking freely is not a trait of good girls
- (d) Showing a picture in which the mother is seen cooking and the father is seen reading a newspaper

ANS : A

Q.5. Which among the following is a feature of a 'child-centred language classroom'?

- (a) Children interact in the target language through tasks that require multiple intelligences
- (b) Children work individually to prepare projects
- (c) Teacher plans assessment every day EDT
- (d) Teacher gives instructions and expects children to obey and be disciplined

ANS : A

Q.6. Criteria of assessment is a/an

- (a) general impression of a student's ability
- (b) assessment guideline
- (c) scoring key
- (d) question-wise distribution of marks

ANS : A

Q.7. Which is not a teacher-centered instruction ?

- (a) Modelling
- (b) Lecture
- (c) Individualised instruction
- (d) Demonstration

ANS : C

Q.8. The second language course is organised on elements of human society and the natural world, without relying on printed text.

This is called the method

- (a) situational
- (b) natural
- (c) grammar translation
- (d) language immersion

ANS : B

Q.9. The favours the exposure of students to a structure in different contexts that could allow them to apply the rules by themselves.

- (a) direct method
- (b) inductive method
- (c) deductive method
- (d) communicative approach

ANS : B

Q.10. The progress of teaching-learning of reading skills of a language over a certain period of time may be evaluated

- (a) by asking students to read aloud a set text
- (b) assessing students' interpretation of the text
- (c) setting a reading task with a variety of test items
- (d) through students' appreciation of stylistic devices

ANS : C

Q.11. The 'sandwich-technique' is a bilingual method which has a three-phase structure of

- (a) listening-writing- repetition
- (b) drills with levels of difficulty
- (c) presentation- practice- production
- (d) error correction-re-production (as drill)

ANS : C

Q.12. A class VII student makes mistakes in spelling. As a teacher would you

- (a) show him his mistakes and ask him to repronounce them?
- (b) ignore the mistakes?
- (c) allow the student to use a mobile dictionary?
- (d) ask the student to repronounce the word?

ANS : A

- Q.13.** The Communicative Approach to teaching of language is related to
- (a) narrating the grammatical principles according to the needs of the audience
 - (b) honing the abilities of listening, speaking, reading, writing and meaning-making
 - (c) teaching of grammar through principles of language and dictation
 - (d) teaching of language for written test

ANS : B

- Q.14.** Which one of the following is not a prescribed level of teaching?
- (a) Retention
 - (b) Understanding
 - (c) Memory
 - (d) Differentiation

ANS : D

- Q.15.** Which one of the following considers words and word chunks as basis for language learning?

- (a) Grammar translation method
- (b) Dictionary approach
- (c) Word approach
- (d) Lexical approach

ANS : D

- Q.16.** To help the students overcome the problems of spelling mistakes, the teacher will use ... as the teaching strategy.

- (a) brainstorming
- (b) loud reading
- (c) pronunciation drill
- (d) dictation

ANS : D

- Q.17.** A teacher of Class VI in a writing assessment task asked students to write on "If I were famous for something ...". This is assessment of a/an....answer.

- (a) extrapolative
- (b) narrative
- (c) factual
- (d) descriptive

ANS : D

- Q.18.** Which of the following approaches/ methods advocates linguistic competence and performance?

- (a) Grammar translation method
- (b) Communicative approach
- (c) Direct method
- (d) Structural approach

ANS : B

Q.19. The concept of transformative generative grammar was given by

- (a) Ferdinand Saussure
- (b) Bruner
- (c) Noam Chomsky
- (d) Piaget

ANS : C

Q.20. When a teacher uses realia to teach vocabulary and grammar, she is

- (a) using real objects, actions and real-life situations
- (b) using computer technology
- (c) teaching through true stories
- (d) using role play as a learning device

ANS : A

Q.21. Which of the following are structural words?

- (a) Auxiliaries
- (b) Prepositions
- (c) Conjunctions
- (d) All of the above

ANS : D

Q.22. The method of teaching foreign language without using the pupil's first language is

- (a) classical method
- (b) grammar-translation method
- (c) old method
- (d) direct method

ANS : D

Q.23. CALP stands for

- (a) Cognitively Academic Language Proficiency
- (b) Cognitively Advanced Language Proficiency
- (c) Competency based Academic Language Proficiency
- (d) Comparative Academic Language Proficiency

ANS : A

Q.24. Which is an effective way of teaching-learning grammar?

- (a) Teaching the rules first followed by examples.

- (b) Presenting grammar form in a natural discourse, then explaining how the form is made and used.
- (c) Presenting single sentence examples in plenty of ways and then explaining the form.
- (d) Teaching through a typical grammar book.

ANS : B

Q.25. Story telling as a strategy in language teaching is aimed at

- (a) learning the morals
- (b) learning to retell the story
- (c) engaging learners with language
- (d) testing the memory of learners

ANS : C

Q.26. When students work in pairs or groups, they just end up chatting in their own language. This can be over come/monitored by

- (a) increasing the difficulty level of task
- (b) instructions for the task and objectives to be made clear first
- (c) giving an easy task, so that they may chat less
- (d) writing notes on the board, so that they will not use L1

ANS : B

Q.27. Learners who develop an increased awareness of their own style' of learning and teacher's awareness of students individual style enhance ... learning.

- (a) cooperative
- (b) individualistic
- (c) group
- (d) biased

ANS : A

Q.28. A reading activity where students focus on phonemic sounds, pronunciation and intonation can be used to assess

- (a) analysis
- (b) literary appreciation
- (c) reading accuracy
- (d) inference

ANS : C

Q.29. A phoneme is a

- (a) technique to improve pronunciation
- (b) single sound unit
- (c) sound pattern
- (d) lexical item

ANS : B

Q.30. Which one of the following is not a language component?

- (a) Structure (b) Sound (c) Script (d) Vocabulary

ANS : C

Q.31. A good listener can

- (a) correctly respond to every question asked
(b) recognize how intonation is used
(c) pronounce each and every word correctly
(d) understand how to spell a word

ANS : A

Q.32. As per Noam Chomsky's theory, the role of Language Acquisition Device (LAD) is to

- (a) generate grammar rules (b) memorise grammar rules
(c) learn languages in formal schools (d) imitate the language of adults

ANS : D

Q.33. In free writing, a learner is engaged in

- (a) writing sentences without applying her/his mind
(b) expressing ideas without giving much attention to spelling and grammar
(c) listing out the things she/he has just memorised
(d) writing with specific relation to spelling and grammar

ANS : B

Q.34. Grammatical structures can be practised in a controlled manner by

- (a) correcting wrong sentences written by the learners
(b) doing composition exercises
(c) explaining the use of particular structures
(d) gap-filling grammar exercises

ANS : C

Q.35. Picture comprehension is effective to promote

- (a) literary skill (b) artistic skill (c) speaking skill (d) listening skill

ANS : A

Q.36. Teachers should not give corporal punishment to learners because

- (a) it is only an emotional release for the teachers
- (b) it makes parents very angry
- (c) it is risky
- (d) it creates stress and fear in learners

ANS : D

Q.37. Curriculum is an educational programme which does not state

- (a) the means of evaluating whether these educational ends have been achieved or not
- (b) the lesson planning details of the topics
- (c) the educational purpose of a programme
- (d) the content (material, etc.), teaching strategies and learning experiences which will be necessary to achieve this purpose

ANS : A

Q.38. E-learning refers to

- (a) acquisition of the mother tongue
- (b) learning English language as the first language
- (c) use of electronic media and information and communication technologies
- (d) a language course for foreign languages

ANS : C

Q.39. In the word "flower", the phonetic transcription is

- (a) /fleur/
- (b) /flæur/
- (c) /flauer/
- (d) /flour/

ANS : D

Q.40. The following is a conditional sentence

- (a) I have to go to work
- (b) If the sea is stormy, the waves are high
- (c) Shut the door
- (d) It's a sunny day, isn't it?

ANS : B

Q.41. Continuous Assessment focuses on

- (a) outcome and achievement based assessment

- (b) formal assessment
- (c) informal assessment
- (d) informal and a combination of both formative and summative

ANS : D

Q.42. A teacher gives a puzzle to her class VIII students and asks them to solve it by speaking out how they solve it.

What is this strategy known as?

- (a) Picture reading
- (b) Speaking aloud
- (c) Think aloud protocol
- (d) Listening

ANS : C

Q.43. What is the following strategy known as in reading?

The text is read more slowly and in detail to get the gist or overall sense of the text.

- (a) Scaffolding
- (b) Scanning
- (c) Summarising
- (d) Skimming

ANS : D

Q.44. Some noise in the language class indicates

- (a) teacher's lack of control over the class
- (b) incompetence of the teacher
- (c) constructive activities with learners engaged in language learning
- (d) indiscipline of learners

ANS : C

Q.45. Enquiry based learning

- (a) encourages quiet learners
- (b) does not nurture creative thinking in students
- (c) allows learners to raise questions
- (d) does not place students in thought provoking situations

ANS : C

Q.46. While reading for comprehension, we understand that the following pairs are examples of homographs

- (a) mail [post]/male [gender]

- (b) warm/tepid [being neither too hot nor too cold]
- (c) lead [metal]/lead [give direction]
- (d) led [gave direction] / lead [metal]

ANS : C

Q.47. Constructivism is a theory where students

- (a) form their own understanding and knowledge of the world, through experiencing things and reflecting on those experiences
- (b) construct their own learning aids, thereby gaining hands-on experience
- (c) study a variety of dissimilar samples and draw a well founded conclusion
- (d) are facilitated by the teacher and use a variety of media to research and create their own theories

ANS : A

Q.48. Emphasis on interaction as both the means and the ultimate goal of learning a language underlines the approach.

- (a) comprehension
- (b) silent way
- (c) immersion
- (d) communicative

ANS : D

Q.49. Integrating semantic function as a part of grammar instruction requires students to focus on

- (a) drills for the practice of grammatical structures
- (b) building fluency use rather than grammatical correctness
- (c) accuracy of grammar use in syntax formation
- (d) communication of meaning and accuracy of language

ANS : D

Q.50. Formative Assessment of students' writing skills could be based on

- (a) group dancing
- (b) model-making individually
- (c) scripting a skit in pairs
- (d) a formal written test

ANS : C

Q.51. The idea of 'comprehensible input' was first used by

- (a) Stephen Krashen
- (b) N S Prabhu
- (c) Chomsky
- (d) Vygotsky

ANS : A

Q.52. While reading a text, which one among the following can help students understand the relations between the parts of a sentence?

- (a) Nouns (b) Verbs (c) Adverbs (d) Pronouns

ANS : B

Q.53. A task in task-based language learning is

- (a) a piece of work which involves engagement with language
(b) a physical activity
(c) a piece of assignment
(d) an activity for reading

ANS : A

Q.54. Grammar translation method of teaching English heavily relies on

- (a) meaning-focussed teaching
(b) form-focussed teaching
(c) direct teaching as a strategy for learning
(d) language use as the main focus

ANS : B

Q.55. A good language textbook should

- A. contain learner-centred materials.
B. contain teacher-friendly instruction and content-related materials.
C. incorporate language skills throughout.
D. have more syntactical items in its content.

Which of the above are true?

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

ANS : C

Q.56. Global listening is not listening

- (a) without being constrained by preset questions or tasks
(b) for specific information
(c) at different levels of comprehension
(d) for improving recognition of spoken text

ANS : B

Q.57. A poem whose first letters of each line spellout a word is called
(a) epic (b) acrostic (c) haiku (d) alliterative

ANS : D

Q.58. Conventions of writing include

- (a) proper punctuation (b) imagination
- (c) good vocabulary (d) story ideas

ANS : A

Q.59. Two words have identical sound and spelling, but not related in meaning. It is known as

- (a) homonyms (b) homograph (c) polysemy (d) homophone

ANS : B

Q.60. 'A task' in Task Based Language Learning means

- (a) an activity where the target language is used by the learner for a communicative purpose.
- (b) a piece of work designed by teacher for language learners.
- (c) a text-book exercise to be carried out by learners as individuals.
- (d) a task for the teacher for assessing learners language learning,

ANS : A

Q.61. What status is given to English language in the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) Recognised language (b) Associate official language
- (c) Official language (d) Foreign language

ANS : B

Q.62. 'Input Hypothesis' refers to

- (a) the relationship between what the learner is exposed to of a language and language acquisition.
- (b) the relationship between what languages the learners know and the languages they are taught.
- (c) the relationship among the learner, teacher and the materials.
- (d) all the inputs of the school.

ANS : B

Q.63. An early emphasis on linguistic accuracy along with prompt error correction in L2 class and at Class V level results in students

- (a) learning only the minimum or less
- (b) not learning at all
- (c) mastering the language more quickly
- (d) failure to achieve requisite proficiency required of that level

ANS : A

Q.64. A factual description of a laboratory equipment, for a school science journal, requires the student to present the following

- (a) function, appearance, location
- (b) comparisons, function, users
- (c) appearance, users, location
- (d) function, appearance, use

ANS : D

Q.65. For process writing, which one of the following points should be followed?

- (a) Use of personal pronouns
- (b) Organization of points
- (c) Word limit
- (d) Logical sequence

ANS : D

Q.66. In order to improve the learners' pronunciation, a teacher first needs to

- (a) use recorded model of sounds
- (b) do pronunciation drills
- (c) show the documentary/films of the target language
- (d) ask them to read more

ANS : A

Q.67. ... is the father of modern linguistics.

- (a) Bloomsfield
- (b) Ferdinand de Saussure
- (c) Chomsky
- (d) Chaucer

ANS : B

Q.68. Prediction in terms of reading refers to

- (a) using knowledge of subject matter for guessing the content and vocabulary

- (b) paraphrasing
- (c) previewing
- (d) using prior knowledge of the subject and the ideas in the text as clues to the meanings of unknown words

ANS : D

Q.69. Susheela discussed a short story in the classroom and asked her students to write an article for a newspaper on the theme of the story.

What is the writing known as?

- (a) Long answer
- (b) Short essay
- (c) Writing for a newspaper
- (d) Extrapolative writing

ANS : D

Q.70. Interactive listening means listening

- (a) carefully for word stress and intonation
- (b) to judge the speaker's mood and tone
- (c) carefully to what is said and responding
- (d) curiously to what is said

ANS : B

Q.71. Teaching grammar is useful to improve

- (a) numeracy
- (b) accuracy
- (c) fluency
- (d) literacy

ANS : D

Q.72. A mixed ability group is heterogeneous in

- (a) knowledge and skill
- (b) economic status
- (c) gender and age
- (d) social strata

ANS : A

Q.73. Speaking skill can be best developed by enabling the learners to

- (a) avoid all errors while speaking
- (b) read challenging and difficult texts
- (c) communicate in real-life situations
- (d) listen to the model provided by the teacher

ANS : C

Q.74. Examples of irregular verbs are

- (a) break- broke
- (b) train - trainer
- (c) walk - walked
- (d) happy - happier

ANS : A

Q.75. The gathering skill while reading is

- (a) note-taking
- (b) note-making
- (c) puzzling out
- (d) analysis

ANS : B

Q.76. Communication technology that enables sharing of educational resources within an institution

- (a) internet
- (b) intranet
- (c) telephone
- (d) audio-video cassette

ANS : B

Q.77. 'Pre-reading' activity in class is to

- (a) enable learners to know about the story which they would read ahead
- (b) connect learner's previous knowledge with what she learns in the reading text
- (c) connect learners' with one another
- (d) All of the above

ANS : D

Q.78. Sanskrit in India today is a

- (a) Hindu language
- (b) Modern Indian language
- (c) Modern Indian language and a classical language
- (d) Religious language

ANS : C

Q.79. A teacher asks her learners of class VII to refer to the textbook of History and find a theme which can be connected with English language text for writing an essay.

What is the practice known as?

- (a) Language and history integrated learning

- (b) Language and Social Science learning
- (c) Language across the curriculum
- (d) Language in learning

ANS : C

Q.80. Fluency in English can be developed through

- (a) the teacher talking for most of the time
- (b) the teacher being alert to spot the errors and correct them
- (c) allowing students who are not confident to have the freedom to be quiet
- (d) creating opportunities to use the target language for communication

ANS : D

Q.81. In large language classes, group work can be accomplished by

- (a) asking students to turn around for group work
- (b) asking all students to stand in a circle
- (c) asking half the class to go out to the playground
- (d) asking 4-5 students to sit together on a narrow bench despite lack of space

ANS : A

Q.82. While writing a telegram, a necessary feature to be applied is

- (a) brevity (b) neatness (c) personal touch (d) personal abbreviation

ANS : A

Q.83. Iconic mode of learning is based on a system of using

- (a) different types of graphs (b) a variety of activities
- (c) symbols (d) images and diagrams

ANS : D

Q.84. A short text is read aloud and then students visualize what the passage describes. Then, they tell the teacher about their visualization, or draw a picture. The activity assesses students'

- (a) speaking with clarity (b) listening comprehension
- (c) ability to draw well (d) accuracy in interpretation

ANS : B

Q.85. Student-generated corrections are important in language learning because

- (a) students revise and edit the errors in their own writing or speech
- (b) they indicate active engagement in the learning process
- (c) more time can be given to grammar drills before production
- (d) teachers can conduct more remedial classes

ANS : B

Q.86. New technology is becoming an integral part of our social fabric. This is reflected in the classroom when students are

- (a) actively searching for answers using computers
- (b) using a whiteboard during a presentation
- (c) on frequent field trips for first hand experience
- (d) narrating during Power Point presentation

ANS : A

Q.87. If a teacher wants to develop the understanding of a text among her class students, what will be the best method?

- (a) Making students to tick the answer in the textbook
- (b) Asking students to pay attention to the classroom
- (c) Asking questions
- (d) Writing answers on the blackboard

ANS : C

Q.88. What is the status of English in India? It is

- (a) a regional language
- (b) a foreign language
- (c) an associate official language
- (d) the official language

ANS : C

Q.89. What are the other skills of language apart from listening, speaking, reading and writing?

- (a) Grammar and Principles
- (b) Thinking and Reasoning
- (c) Creativity and Imagination
- (d) Learning and Memorisation

ANS : B

Q.90. Language proficiency refers to

A. fluency B. accuracy C. appropriateness D. efficiency

Which of the above are true?

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

ANS : A

Q.91. Kavya notes down the errors committed by learners of the class and discusses them once in a fortnight. What is this practice known as?

(a) Evaluation (b) Providing feedback
(c) Assessment (d) Error correction

ANS : D

Q.92. Which of the following activities needs to be taken care of for helping non-native speakers to produce the sounds of the target language?

(a) Imitating the way a native speaker produces sounds
(b) Distinguishing the vowel from consonant sounds
(c) Ensuring that the words spoken are intelligible to others
(d) Maintaining the regional interference

ANS : C

Q.93. Positive interference is a kind of

(a) foreign language (b) pictorial language
(c) native language (d) target language

ANS : D

Q.94. Language of word is not necessary for

(a) conceptual thinking (b) associative thinking
(c) perceptual thinking (d) imaginative thinking

ANS : D

Q.95. A language teacher asks learners to write a paragraph on 'scarcity of water' Learners gather information from science and social science books and other sources before writing. Such task aims at

(a) developing the scientific attitude
(b) completing the syllabus of other subjects simultaneously

- (c) achieving language learning across the curriculum
- (d) enhancing co-curricular skills

ANS : C

Q.96. Poverty of stimulus with respect to language acquisition among young children implies that they would

- (a) not recognize human language
- (b) need more stimulus at home for learning language
- (c) express themselves ungrammatically
- (d) read later

ANS : B

Q.97. facilitate communication between schools as well as between students/teachers and programmes or between students/teachers and data.

- (a) Voice recorders
- (b) Computers
- (c) Reference books
- (d) Whiteboards

ANS : B

Q.98. In order to have language proficiency, which one is not essentially required?

- (a) Efficiency
- (b) Fluency
- (c) Appropriacy
- (d) Accuracy

ANS : A

Q.99. Diphthongs are also known as

- (a) semi-vowels
- (b) pure vowels
- (c) vowels with weak sounds
- (d) glide vowels

ANS : D

Q.100. Yasmin, an English language teacher, gave her students group work to explore an area and asked them to find important notices and names of places and streets to document them to write a report This activity is known as:

- (a) assignment
- (b) activity-based learning
- (c) peer work
- (d) project work

ANS : B

Q.101. Comprehensive Evaluation refers to assessment of

- (a) summative assessment tests
- (b) co-curricular activities
- (c) academic subjects
- (d) both scholastic and co-scholastic areas

ANS : D

Q.102. Multiple choice items consist of a

- (a) set of questions
- (b) options to choose questions
- (c) sequence of grammatical errors
- (d) stem and a set of options

ANS : D

Q.103. A teacher of class VII asked her students to read a short story and come to the class. She asks them to discuss the major points of the story in groups and present them to the whole class.

What is this reading known as?

- (a) Extensive reading
- (b) Intensive reading
- (c) Reading with a purpose
- (d) Reading for thinking

ANS : B

Q.104. A play can be best taught by

- (a) encouraging the students to stage the play after working in groups to understand the plot, characters etc.
- (b) asking a number of questions to test the comprehension of the students
- (c) conducting a test with specific questions on the story and grammar items
- (d) making the students read it silently a number of times to understand the story

ANS : A

Q.105. "Schools need to become centres that prepare children for life and ensure that all children, especially the differently abled, children from marginalised sections and children in difficult circumstances get the maximum benefit of this critical area of education." This observation found in the National Curriculum Framework 2005 is related to

- (a) constructivist learning
- (b) gender equality
- (c) critical pedagogy
- (d) inclusive education

ANS : D

Q.106. The 'value' of a word in a text means the

- (a) dictionary meaning of a word
- (b) significance of the word in a particular context
- (c) appropriate use of the word in a particular context
- (d) number of ways a word can be used

ANS : B

Q.107. Effective factors in motivation are linked to students'

- (a) understanding successes and failures
- (b) ability to complete a language task
- (c) survival and safety needs
- (d) own perceptions of their ability

ANS : D

Q.108. Smaller class size for slow learners facilitates greater personalized instruction in the new language because of

- (a) incidental learning, informal assessment and more interaction
- (b) disciplined approach, less interaction and formal assessment
- (c) more interaction , flexible schedule and authentic assessment
- (d) language focused, formal assessment and flexible schedule

ANS : C

Q.109. Observation on a student's special academic ability includes

- (a) accepts others' abilities and skills
- (b) gives unexpected and illogical answers
- (c) pays more attention to the areas of his/her interests
- (d) has a proper physical stature

ANS : C

Q.110. When children are introduced to English as a second language

- (a) they should begin with letters of alphabet
- (b) they should read first
- (c) they should be exposed to language orally

(d) they should begin writing first

ANS : C

Q.111. What does 'free-writing approach' to writing promote ?

- (a) Understanding of the content and fluency
- (b) Syntax and language use
- (c) Understanding of form and accuracy
- (d) Grammatical accuracy

ANS : A

Q.112. What does fluency in reading mean?

- (a) Ability to interpret the text.
- (b) Ability to read without any grammatical errors.
- (c) Ability to read a text at ease with expression.
- (d) Ability to read a text without any mistake at all.

ANS : C

Q.113. Which one of following components is a process in the Top Down approach to teaching-learning of listening?

- (a) Recognising prominent details
- (b) Recognising the topic
- (c) Discriminating between intonation compounds
- (d) Discriminating between phonemes

ANS : B

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A

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