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ENGLISH
PAPER - 1

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WARNING



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ई-नोट्स **Sachin Academy** के मालिकाना और कॉपीराइट सामग्री है। सार्वजनिक मंच आदि पर किसी भी रूप, भौतिक या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मोड में किसी भी तरह फैलाने से **Sachin Academy** के कॉपीराइट का उल्लंघन होगा और भारतीय कॉपीराइट अधिनियम 1957 के तहत प्राथमिकी और क्षति के दावे सहित दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

NOTE - कुछ लोगो ने ये नोट्स शेयर किये थे या इन्हें गलत तरीके से बेचा था तो उनके खिलाफ कानून कार्यवाही की जा रही है इसलिए आप अपने नोट्स किसी से भी शेयर न करें।

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.
- Motivation 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, pshychomotor and affective skills
- To lay emphasis on thought process an de-emphasize memorization.
- To make evaluation an intergral 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 acitivity.

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

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

1. The city of Aurangabad was named after the in famous Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb, and no visit to the city is complete without a visit to his tomb. Devoid of any architectural extravagance, the tomb reflects the austerity that characterized Aurangzeb and his reign.
2. Among the several historical monuments that Aurangabad boasts of, is the Daulatabad fort located 16 kilometers northwest of Aurangabad in Daulatabad, also known as Deogiri. Muhammad-bin-Tuglaq had shifted his capital here, which was later relocated to Delhi.
3. The fort is bare and reflects the barrenness of the land around it. The importance of the fort lay in its extraordinary strength, the ingenious way it was built to fight off enemies and the mechanisms used to defend it. History testifies that this fort was never captured in battle, such was its brilliance. The view from the top of the fort offers tourists a sweeping view of the surrounding land: rough, barren and rocky. At the summit there is also a specimen of a massive metal canon, one of the few remaining metal canons of its type.

4. A tour of the fort can be quite an exhausting experience even in early February, with the sun beating down through the arid atmosphere. A drink of nariyal pani or tender coconut water is refreshing and a must!
5. After lunch, we proceeded to Bibi ka Maqbara. Built by Mughal Prince Azam Shah in loving memory of his mother, Begum Rabia Durani, wife of Aurangzeb, this monument was intended to be a replica of the Taj Mahal.
6. Unfortunately, the monument is but a poor replica of the Taj Mahal, lacking the architectural brilliance, and dazzling beauty of the unparalleled Taj. The mesmerizing craftsmanship that marked the architectural monuments of Akbar and Shah Jahan was pitifully lost in the later years of the Mughal reign. Bibi ka Maqbara is an eloquent example. Nevertheless, the monument is worth a visit, if only to understand this transition in Mughal architecture.

1. The tomb of Aurangzeb is a reflection of his personality as

- (1) it is filled with exquisite sculptures and paintings.
- (2) it is barren and rocky.
- (3) it is simple and stark without any ornamentation.
- (4) it is full of mementoes from his life.

ANS: 3

2. The Daulatabad Fort is Famous because

- (1) of its massive cannon.
- (2) it was never captured in a battle.
- (3) of its beautiful scenery.
- (4) it is close to Aurangabad and Ajanta and Ellora caves.

ANS: 2

3. The architecture of the Bibi ka Maqbara has been based on

- (1) the Daulatabad Fort.
- (2) Aurangzeb's tomb.
- (3) the historical monuments of Aurangabad.
- (4) the Taj Mahal.

ANS: 4

4. Prince Azam Shah was the son of

- (1) Akbar (2) Shah Jahan
(3) Muhammad bin Tuglaq (4) Aurangzeb

ANS: 4

5. The writer advocates a visit to the Bibi ka Maqbara to

- (1) study its exquisite craftsmanship.
(2) study its close resemblance to the Taj Mahal.
(3) study the changes in Mughal architecture towards the end of its reign.
(4) study the Western influence on its architecture.

ANS: 3

6. The word opposite in meaning to the word 'infamous' is

- (1) Notorious (2) Reputable
(3) Dubious (4) Evil

ANS: 2

7. The word closest in meaning to the word 'barren' is

- (1) Fertile (2) Lush (3) Dry (4) Infertile

ANS: 4

8. 'A drink of nariyal pani or tender coconut water is refreshing'. This is an example of a/an

- (1) Complex sentence (2) Simple sentence
(3) Interrogative sentence. (4) Compound sentence

ANS: 2

PASSAGE – 2

Directions: Read the passage given below and answer the questions by choosing the best/most appropriate options:

1. After independence there have been some government initiatives for public libraries such as the National Mission on Public Libraries, improving school library services as part of five-year plans for education and assistance, and

provision of grants by the RRRLF for library programmes aimed at training and development. A few public libraries in villages and talukas have also been given financial aid in the construction of buildings and upkeep of facilities. However, these programmes have been ad-hoc and not administered with concerted efforts by the Ministry of Culture, which manages the National Library of India and the National Archives of India.

2. Several libraries remain in poor conditions with no concerted programmes - for example, Livemint reported in May 2013 on a poorly functioning district library in the West Champaran district of Bihar that housed 12,000 tattered books, managed by a librarian who was paid 2 700 per month-the cost of a meal for one at a mid-range restaurant in a metro city. Nevertheless, several students visited the library daily to study for their exams.

3. There were 70,817 libraries in rural areas and 4,580 in urban areas serving a population of more than 830 million and 370 million, respectively, according to the 2011 Census where libraries were notified (officially identified) for the first time. These numbers roughly translate to one rural library for every 11,500 people, and one urban library for over 80,000 people. However, there is no precise information on the functionality and level of service capabilities of these libraries the rural libraries could be a room with a few books, while others could be running through the support of private donors or NGOs.

1. The National Mission on public libraries aimed at

- (1) constructing reading rooms in urban areas.
- (2) training of library staff.
- (3) opening new libraries in rural areas.
- (4) improving school library services.

ANS: 4

2. The various library improvement initiatives failed to achieve the desired results because

- (1) there was lack of funds to implement the programme.

- (2) adequate number of staff were not available.
- (3) the authorities did not make planned efforts to address the problem.
- (4) the local authorities did not evince much interest.

ANS: 3

3. The district library in Western Champaran was in a dismal state because

- (1) the library building was in a state of utter disrepair.
- (2) there was only one librarian to manage the institution.
- (3) the authorities did not bother to provide more funds.
- (4) stakeholders did not protest against the deteriorating conditions.

ANS: 2

4. Read the following statements:

(A) The district library staff in the West Champaran library were not paid regularly.

(B) Many libraries were probably run by NGOs.

- (1) (A) is false and (B) is true
- (2) (A) is true and (B) is false
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are false
- (4) Both (A) and (B) are true

ANS: 1

5. The word 'upkeep' in para 1 means

- (1) improvement
- (2) beautification
- (3) maintenance
- (4) management

ANS: 3

6. The word opposite in meaning to the word 'precise' in para 3 is

- (1) rough
- (2) inaccurate
- (3) inappropriate
- (4) careless

ANS: 2

7. The word 'tattered', in "...12000 tattered books.....is a/an

(1) Noun

(2) Adverb

(3) Adjective

(4) Pronoun

ANS: 3

8. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?

The programme failed because it is not taken up

(a)

(b)

seriously

By the authorities

(c)

(d)

(1) (a)

(2) (d)

(3) (c)

(4) (b)

ANS: 4

PASSAGE – 3

Directions: Read the report given below and answer the questions by choosing the best/most appropriate options:

1. Chennai: Indians spent almost a third of their waking hours on their mobiles in 2021, thanks to the impact of the pandemic on digital habits. The average hours spent on a mobile per day per user surged by around 4-5 % from 3-7 hours in 2019 to 4-7 hours in 2021, according to data from a global app intelligence firm. The time spent on mobiles in 2020 had stood at 4-5 hours per day. Overall, India saw 655 billion hours spent on mobiles in 2021 (on Android phones) - a 37% increase since 2019 (381 billion hours).

2. India stood at fifth place globally in terms of time spent on mobiles after Brazil, Indonesia, South Korea and Mexico. Users in the top three countries surpassed five hours per day on mobile apps.

3. "Year 2021 was another blockbuster in mobile, following a pandemic-induced catalyst to mobile habits in 2020. We saw the average user in the most mobile-

first markets spend 4-8 hours a day, equating to nearly one-third of waking hours-up 30% from preCOVID levels," A mobile expert said.

4. Consumers in India spent an annual 7-6 billion hours on shopping apps - a 16% year-on-year (YoY) growth from 2020, and 80% overall growth since 2018 (4.2 billion hours). The biggest gainer among social networks was Meta-owned photo-and video-sharing app Instagram, where users spent an average 13 hours every month- a 32% YoY growth from 9:8 hours in 2020. Indians spent an average 19-8 hours every month on WhatsApp, a marginal 1-5% dip from 2020 but an overall 3-1 % growth since 2018.

5. India continues to be in the second spot in terms of the largest app downloads market after China. A Mobile Report 2022' showed that India clocked over 26.6 billion app downloads in 2021-around 40% growth from 2019 when annual new installs was 18.9 billion downloads, and 10% growth from 2020 when it was 24-3 billion. Gaming and finance contributed to the spike in app downloads as India witnessed an 85% growth in downloads in 2021 at 9.3 billion downloads, in comparison with 2018.

6. Downloads of finance apps grew from 0.5 billion in 2018 to 1.1 billion in 2021. Interestingly, downloads of health and fitness apps peaked during the pandemic's onset in Q2 of 2020 at 155.4 million. However, monetisation remains a work-in-progress in the country as India did not feature even in the top 20 markets globally when it comes to consumer spends.

1. The purpose of the report is to

- (1) promote online shopping of various type of products.
- (2) encourage use of health and fitness apps.
- (3) inform the readers about time spent on mobile phones in 2021.
- (4) promote sale of android phones to have access to various apps.

ANS: 3

2. According to the report the phenomenal increase in time spent on mobile phones was due to

- (1) awareness of usefulness of various mobile apps.
- (2) Our thinking process
- (3) promotional campaigns launched by companies.
- (4) substantial discounts offered by mobile companies.

ANS: 2

3. Instagram is a/an

- (1) online shopping app for fashion and electronics.
- (2) photo and video sharing app.
- (3) free messaging app.
- (4) popular health and fitness app.

ANS: 2

4. Read the following statements:

- A. India clocked over 25.6 billion app downloads in 2021.
- B. India stands at fourth place in terms of time spent on mobiles.

- (1) A is true and B is false.
- (2) A is false and B is true.
- (3) Both A and B are true.
- (4) Both A and B are false.

ANS: 4

5. The word, 'surpassed' in para 2 means the same as

- (1) increased
- (2) exceeded
- (3) proceeded
- (4) succeeded

ANS: 2

6. The word opposite in meaning to the word 'spike' in para 5 is

- (1) decrease
- (2) lease
- (3) precede
- (4) increase

ANS: 1

7. The word 'impact' in _____ thanks to the impact of ____" in para 1 is a/an

- (1) Adverb
- (2) Adjective
- (3) Noun
- (4) Pronoun

8. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?

comprising of five members

(b)

to probe the matter.

(d)

(4) (c)

PASSAGE – 4

3. Then, folk songs and folk dances began to be performed in social and family get togethers for amusement in villages or on occasions like marriage, birthday

and seasonal festivals. Folk music and dance are collectively rendered for entertainment with locally fabricated instruments and ethos

4. When the mantras of sacred hymns are chanted in unison or devotional songs are sung. vibrations of words and song currents merge into collective consciousness, purity, peace and harmony permeate the environment and we feel deeply connected to the Supreme Being.

5. The art of music purifies and heals our mind and intellect. This connects our soul to God. and we attain peace and bliss, Sweet melodies produce positive impact on the aura. This triggers the process of purging the mind of the seeker of negative tendencies and impurities. leading to cheer and joy. Those who suffer from depression get cured. We forget our worries and misery and become happy in true sense. The experience of music takes one to higher levels of consciousness and one can begin to feel the spiritual resonance within. It inspires one to righteous and virtuous living.

1. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option.

(A) Music takes one to a higher level of consciousness

(B) Music pulls one away from righteous and virtuous living

(1) (A) is correct and (B) is incorrect

(2) (B) is correct and (A) is incorrect

(3) Both (A) and (B) are correct

(4) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect

ANS: 1

2. Shlokas of the Vedas are sung

(1) during family get togethers and seasonal festivals

(2) while performing religious rites and specific celebrations.

(3) during entertainment activities for villagers.

(4) during marriage and birthday parties

ANS: 2

3. According to the passage, when _____ are chanted in chorus, we feel connected to God .

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (1) folk songs | (2) shiokas |
| (3) hymns | (4) sweet melodies |

ANS: 3

4. Read the following statement and choose the correct one.

- (1) Music disables one to tread the spiritual path
- (2) Brahm Naad is the exteriority of life.
- (3) Folk music and devotional music are one and the same.
- (4) Vedic music follows the rules of scriptures

ANS: 4

5. Music helps in curing

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) negative tendencies | (2) oppression |
| (3) acrophobia | (4) hydrophobia |

ANS: 1

6. Which of the following word is similar in meaning to the word "purging" as used in para 5 of the passage?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (1) Evacuation | (2) Crushing |
| (3) Excretion | (4) Purification |

ANS: 4

7. Which of the following words in the passage means the same as 'penetrate'?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Merge | (2) Permeate |
| (3) Resonance | (4) Chant |

ANS: 2

8. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence?

"When the mantras of sacred hymns are chanted..."

(1) Conjunction

(2) Adverb

(3) Noun

(4) Preposition

ANS: 2

POEM – 1

Directions: Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow:

Lightly, O lightly we bear her along.

She sways like a flower in the wind of our song:

She skims like a bird on the foam of a stream,

She floats like a laugh from the lips of a dream.

Gaily, O gaily we glide and we sing.

We bear her along like a pearl on a string.

Softly, O softly we bear her along.

She hangs like a star in the dew of our song:

She springs like a beam on the brow of the tide.

She falls like a tear from the eyes of a bride.

Lightly. O lightly we glide and we sing.

We bear her along like a pearl on a string.

1. In the first line the object that the narrator refers to as - 'we bear her along' is

- (1) a flower.
- (2) a bird.
- (3) a bridegroom in a palanquin.
- (4) a bride in a palanquin.

ANS: 4

2. The poetic device used in the description- 'She sways like a bird on the foam of a stream', is

- (1) Metaphor
- (2) Personification
- (3) Simile
- (4) Hyperbole

ANS: 3

3. The palanquin bearers sing a song as they walk to

- (1) keep their movement in harmony.
- (2) to cheer up the person inside the palanquin
- (3) to while away their difficult time.
- (4) to ask the passers-by to give them space to walk on.

ANS: 1

4. The poem talks about the tear from the bride's eyes which refers to the

- (1) bride's sorrow at leaving her parental home.
- (2) bride's joyful anticipation of her new home.
- (3) bride's discomfort at being carried in the palanquin.
- (4) bride's alternating joyful and sorrowful emotions

ANS: 4

5. The poet has used movement words like glide, skim, float, sway to show the

- (1) swift manner in which the palanquin bearers are carrying the palanquin.
- (2) rough manner in which the palanquin bearers are carrying the palanquin
- (3) gentle manner in which the bearers are carrying the palanquin.

(4) delicate and slender bride who is being carried inside the palanquin.

ANS: 3

6. 'She springs like a beam on the brow of the tide is an example of

(1) Personification

(2) Hyperbole

(3) Metaphor

(4) Alliteration

ANS: 1

POEM – 2

Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions /complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct options out of the given ones.

Here they went with smock and crook,
Toiled in the sun, lolled in the shade,
Here they mudded out the brook,
And here their hatchet cleared the glade,
Harvest supper woke their wit,
Huntsman's moon their wooing lit.

From this church they led their brides,
From this church themselves were led
Shoulder-high; on these waysides
Sat to take their beer and bread.
Names are gone - what men they were,
These their cottages declare.

1. The people described in these stanzas are:

1. young boys

2. farmers

3. Traders

4. artisans

ANS: 2

2. They dirtied their hands to:

1. clear a stream of water.

2. dig a well for water.

3. plough their fields.

4. harvest their crops.

ANS: 1

- 3.** They used their hatchet to:
1. fight wild animals.
 2. keep the intruders away.
 3. clear the passage through the forest.
 4. prepare the field for ploughing.

ANS: 3

- 4.** At the time of harvest they:
1. got help from their neighbours.
 2. were very happy.
 3. had to work hard.
 4. sold their grain very wisely.

ANS: 2

- 5.** 'These their cottages declare'
The figure of speech used in this line is:

1. Simile
 2. Metaphor
 3. Personification
 4. Imagery
- ANS: 3**

- 6.** "they led their brides",
The underlined word is a/an _____

1. Noun
2. Determiner
3. Adjective
4. Adverb

ANS: 2

POEM – 3

Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions /complete the statement that follow by choosing the correct options out of the given ones.

The birds around me hopp'd and play'd
Their thought I cannot measure, _____
But the least motion which they made
It seem'd a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think do all I can,
That there was pleasure there.

If this belief from heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan,
Have I not reason to lament
What Man has made of Man?

1. The poet seems to be sitting:

1. in a forest. 2. near a lake. 3. on the seashore. 4. in a zoo.
ANS: 1

2. At the moment the poet is:

1. happy 2. introspective 3. sad 4. curious
ANS: 2

3. The season of the year in which these events are taking place is:

1. Autumn 2. Rainy 3. Winter 4. Spring
ANS: 4

4. Study the following statements:

- (a) Every object of nature around is enjoying itself.
(b) The poet is concerned about – why Man can't take part in this enjoyment.
(c) Man is looking for the happiness in nature.
1. (a) is right and (b) is wrong. 2. (b) is right and (c) is wrong.
3. (c) is right and (a) is wrong. 4. (b) is right and (a) is wrong.
ANS: 2

5. The figure of speech used in the lines 5-6 is_____.

1. simile 2. metaphor 3. personification 4. irony
ANS: 3

6. 'Have I not reason to lament'

The underline word means the same as;

1. regret 2. question 3. Learn 4. rejoice
ANS: 1

POEM – 4

**Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions
/complete the statements then follow by choosing the correct
options out of the given ones.**

Three year she grew in sun and shower,
Then Nature said, 'A lovelier flower
On earth was never sown:
This child I to myself will take:
She shall be mine, and I will make
A lady of my own.

Myself will to my darling be
Both law and impulse: and with me
The girl, in rock and plain,
In earth and heaven, in glade and bower,
Shall feel on overseeing power
To kindle or restrain.

1. What/who is 'I' in these lines?

1. Father 2. Mother 3. The poet 4. Nature

ANS: 4

2. What did 'I' plan to do ?

1. to teach her 2. to groom her 3. to play with her 4. to feed her

ANS: 2

3. 'I' liked the child because:

1. she was his/her own child. 2. she was lovely like a flower.
3. there was no one else for her 4. she was born to nature.

ANS: 2

4. Where all will she be taken to?

1. hills and plains 2. lawns and woods
3. lakes and sea 4. only 1 and 2

ANS: 4

5. 'Then Nature said

The figure of speech used in this expression is :

1. Simile 2. Metaphor 3. Personification 4. Metonymy

ANS: 3

6. 'To kindle or restrain.'

The underlined word means the same as:

1. to awaken 2. to move 3. to discipline 4. to develop

ANS: 3

QUE/ANS

Q.1. Which branch of linguistics deals with the language in context?

1. Semantics
2. Pramatics
3. Morphology
4. Phonetics

ANS : 2

Q.2. Being a teacher, what would you like to prefer if any student has shown disruptive behaviour during group presentation?

1. Yell at him/her in front of the group/class
2. Speak to him/her in the class
3. Talk with him/her in the class
4. Leave him/her and look forward to self-discipline

ANS : 2

Q.3. Multilingualism effects our brain positively and enhances cognitive skills. This view of bilingualism is very different from the attitude towards bilingualism during most part of the 20th century. Second language was seen as _____ earlier

1. an added asset, a motivational factor
2. an interference, a hindrance
3. a happy coincidence
4. a cause for failure in life

ANS : 2

Q.4. "Colourless green ideas sleep peacefully." is a sentence composed by Noam Chomsky. This is an example of a sentence that is _____

1. grammatically correct, but whimsical.
2. grammatically well-formed, but inaccurate meaning wise.
3. correct in terms of word use but phonologically inaccurate.
4. correct in terms grammaticality but incorrect logically.

ANS : 2

Q.5. Language acquisition is _____

1. conscious and deliberate
2. natural and deliberate
3. natural and subconscious
4. language processing

ANS : 3

Q.6. CALP - Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency deals with

- (1) Formal academic learning for content areas
- (2) Formal academic learning for English literature
- (3) Formal academic learning for improving debating skill
- (4) Formal academic learning for psychology only

ANS : 1

Q.7. In a communicative language classroom, the teacher uses a less

- (1) Teacher-centered classroom management approach
- (2) Student-centered classroom management approach
- (3) Text-centered classroom management approach
- (4) Assessment-centered classroom management approach

ANS : 1

Q.8. Direct method uses which of the two components to teach a language:

- (1) Audio-lingual method and Audio-visual method
- (2) Audio-lingual method and Grammar translation method
- (3) Audio-lingual method and Structural approach
- (4) Audio-lingual method and Communicative approach

ANS : 1

Q.9. In Lata's class a conversation is taking place between two students - Ajay and Abha. Sunil needs to take the conversation forward. What skill is Lata testing?

- (1) Only listening
- (2) Listening and speaking
- (3) Listening and reading
- (4) Only speaking

ANS : 2

Q.10. Nazma is calculating the difficulty level of the test questions in a language test. In one of her questions she notices the difficulty level has a value of 30. What should Nazma do to the item?

- (1) The item should be kept in the test.
- (2) The item should be discarded from the test.
- (3) The item is moderately difficult for the test.
- (4) The item is a good question for the test.

ANS : 2

Q.11. In Silent Period, the learner

- (1) is processing the language
- (2) is learning facial expressions
- (3) is not learning the language
- (4) is unable to understand the language

ANS : 1

Q.12. ELL students who are _____ learners benefit from having information presented through visual mediums.

- (1) visual
- (2) auditory
- (3) kinaesthetic
- (4) spatial

ANS : 1

Q.13. In Grammar translation method, grammar is taught

- (1) inductively
- (2) deductively
- (3) without explanation
- (4) covertly

ANS : 2

Q.14. Harender gives his students flashcards with different scenes. He speaks a statement and the student with that scene needs to raise their hand. What skill is Harender testing?

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

ANS : 2

Q.15. Neelam is planning a test for her students. She gives them a sentence and underlines a particular word. Using multiple choice items she wants them to choose the word which is the antonym of the underlined word. What subskill of language is Neelam testing?

- (1) Listening (2) Reading (3) Vocabulary (4) Grammar

ANS : 3

Q.16. Guided reading finds its psychological genesis in

- (1) Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development
(2) Piaget's Learning Theory
(3) Thorndike's Learning Theory
(4) Skinner's Operant Conditioning

ANS : 1

Q.17. Poonam is getting her students to detect rhyming sounds in words. By doing so she is strengthening their

- (1) phonological awareness (2) morphological awareness
(3) graphological awareness (4) grammar awareness

ANS : 1

Q.18. Sudha wants to model fluent reading to her students. Which reading strategy should she implement in her class?

- (1) Skimming (2) Scanning
(3) Silent reading (4) Read-aloud

ANS : 4

Q.19. Why is it necessary to teach students, strategies for learning new vocabulary?

- (1) So that students can acquire new vocabulary on their own
(2) So that students can remember the words they learnt
(3) So that students can acquire a new language
(4) So that students can become good learners

ANS : 1

Q.20. If you are appointed as a language teacher, what type of role will you like to play in the classroom?

- a. To decide what to teach and how to teach.

- b. To create situations for learning and let the students learn.
- c. To reproduce the text before the learners.
- d. To act as a facilitator and provide cues wherever necessary.

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

ANS : 4

Q.21. Which one of the following is the highest level of writing skill?

- 1. Correct spelling
- 2. Digraph writing
- 3. Articles writing
- 4. Using difficult words in Sentences

ANS : 3

Q.22. The central role in total physical response is of

- 1. teacher
- 2. parents
- 3. Family
- 4. student

ANS : 1

Q.23. According to Jean Piaget, a language develops from _____ to _____ speech.

- 1. private to individualized
- 2. private to socialized
- 3. egocentric to socialized
- 4. socialized to egocentric

ANS : 3

Q.24. What is mother tongue based multilingualism?

- 1. Starting one's schooling in the mother tongue and move on to add many languages.
- 2. Starting one's schooling in the mother tongue and move to English as the medium.
- 3. Learning in mother tongue medium and learning English as a language.
- 4. Learning as many languages as possible during the primary years of schooling.

ANS : 1

Q.25. What is 'Translanguaging'?

- 1. Teaching many languages in language classroom
- 2. Moving from one language to another for teaching-learning of content subjects.
- 3. Using many languages while speaking and in teaching-learning in classroom.
- 4. Teaching all contents as well as languages in one language

ANS : 3

Q.26. Which one of the following is **NOT** an objective of teaching reading?

- 1. Connect the ideas of the text with one's previous knowledge.
- 2. Make meaning of words, phrases and language chunks.
- 3. Learners infer meaning while reading a text.

4. Decoding of the text, the words and phrases.

ANS : 4

Q.27. Ankita a teacher of class III finds that some learners prefer to get new information in written form instead of verbal information. Their learning style is

- 1) auditory 2) visual 3) kinaesthetic 4) aesthetic

ANS : 2

Q.28. A teacher is reading a story from a textbook about a girl who is looking after a sparrow and feeding it. Suddenly a boy Ali stood up and told the teacher how one day he saved an injured squirrel which was lying in the park. Ali's reaction to the story can be described as

- 1) connecting the text with his personal experience
2) interrupting the teacher in between
3) an opportunity to speak and show that he is active in the class
4) his attention seeking nature in the class

ANS : 1

Q.29. The purpose of diagnostics test in language learning is to :

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

ANS : 4

Q.30. Which of the following ideas is in contradiction to the theory proposed by the linguist Noam Chomsky?

1. Humans have an innate capacity to acquire languages.
2. Children learn languages through imitation and reinforcement.
3. There is a critical period for language learning to happen.
4. All the languages share certain common structures and features.

ANS : 2

Q.31. In the primary classes, it is recommended that instruction should be given in the mother tongue of the children because

- (1) it enables children to comprehend.
(2) it creates a natural environment.
(3) it helps the teacher in establishing her authority in class.
(4) it promotes regional languages.

ANS : 1

Q.32. After reading a story, Aparna often jumbles sentences of the story and gives it back to students to put it in the right order. Aparna is strengthening her students'

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Writing skills | (2) Listening skills |
| (3) Reading Skills | (4) Speaking Skills |

ANS : 3

Q.33. The smallest unit of speech in a language capable of altering the meaning of words is

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| (1) Morpheme | (2) Phoneme | (3) Grapheme | (4) Word |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------|

ANS : 2

Q.34. Functional syllabus in language learning helps learners to develop

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) grammatical competencies | (2) dramatic competencies |
| (3) poetry competencies | (4) creative writing competencies |

ANS : 1

Q.35. Neha has developed a valid test for testing her students' speaking skills; but she needs a lot of tech equipment to administer her test. Neha's test lacks

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (1) Content Validity | (2) Reliability |
| (3) Face Validity | (4) Practicality |

ANS : 4

Q.36. Dyslexia is a language disorder related to

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Reading | (2) Writing | (3) Listening | (4) Spelling |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|

ANS : 1

Q.37. Pronunciation, Stress and Intonation in conversations are subskills of

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

ANS : 4

Q.38. Rekha is teaching her students about direction. She can use a _____ for the task sheet for an activity to strengthen directions.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Journal entry | (2) Map |
| (3) Flowchart | (4) Substitution Table |

ANS : 2

Q.39. Sonam uses charts to name common objects in English. By doing so Sonam is strengthening which skill of her students?

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

ANS : 3

Q.40. The four basic language skills are

- (1) Reading, writing, listening and speaking
- (2) Listening, speaking, understanding and communicating
- (3) Speaking, reading, listening and communicating
- (4) Writing, speaking, reading and expressing

ANS : 1

Q.41. Picture chart can effectively be used for developing

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

ANS : 2

Q.42. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of teaching-learning materials related to language learning? Teaching-learning materials_____

- (1) Do not support learning
- (2) Support students' learning
- (3) Should be selected based on objectives of teaching
- (4) Serve as resource for teachers

ANS : 1

Q.43. _____ is a neurological disorder that leads to imprecise speech.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| (1) Dysphasia | (2) Dyspraxia | (3) Dysarthria | (4) Dystopia |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|

ANS : 3

Q.44. The idea that all children are born with an innate knowledge of grammar is given by

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

ANS : 1

Q.45. A class of grade IV students is learning English as second language. A diagnostic shows that most of them can read only grade II level text. Which of the following classroom routines will enable the maximum number of students to participate and catch up?

1. Idiom of the Day - Teacher presents an idiom related to the lesson daily.
2. Weekend read - Students share about the novel or the book that they read.
3. Daily Talk - Students talk about some activity of the previous day, for a minute everyday.
4. Journal writing - Students free write for about 5 minutes before starting the class.

ANS : 3

Q.46. Ms. Vijayalakshmi asks her Grade 5 students to write an essay on 'Myself'.

Post the assignment, which of the following questions would MOST help use this exercise for "assessment as learning"?

1. How are you and your best friend different from each other? - compare your essays and find out.
2. Using the given list of points, check what all you have included, and include the rest.
3. What is your most favourite activity?
4. How did you decide which things about yourself to include in the essay?

ANS : 4

Q.47. Ms. Renu in her class V tells a story in English and asks her students to tell the story in their language. She then asks them to tell the story in group of five by taking turns. What strategy does she follow in her class room?

1. Multi lingualism
2. Bilingualism
3. Translanguaging
4. Group work

ANS : 3

Q.48. Which pedagogy recognises the primary to children's experiences, their voices and their active participation? This kind of pedagogy requires us to plan learning in keeping with children's psychological development and interests.

1. Learner
2. Child-centred
3. Teacher-centred
4. Elaborative

ANS : 2

Q.49. To facilitate peer-acceptance which classroom is appropriate?

1. An inclusive classroom with diverse learners
2. An inclusive classroom with selected learners
3. An exclusive classroom with diverse learners
4. An exclusive classroom with selected learners

ANS : 1

Q.50. Which strategy **cannot** be used to train students for good speech?

1. Demonstrating correct pronunciation
2. Practising the correct position of the tongue and lips.
3. Providing opportunity to learners to speech in a neat life situations.
4. Providing opportunity to learners to speak for a minute to enable you to diagnose the error.

ANS : 3

Q.51. You recently used a new word. Having listened to it your student uses the same word in a sentence of his own. You then praise the student for using the word in context.

This language acquisition strategy **MOST** depicts...

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Skinner's theory of learning | 2. Piaget's theory of learning |
| 3. Chomsky's theory of learning | 4. Bruner's theory of learning |

ANS : 1

Q.52. Which of the following questions involves **MOST** 'inference making' by students, after reading a poem?

1. Does the title given by the poet fit the poem?
2. Pick an imagery from the poem and use it in a sentence.
3. Write a short note on what you most liked about the poem.
4. How did the forest appear to the little boy as per the poem?

ANS : 1

Q.53. Which of these is the **MOST** appropriate assessment in an 'Assessment of Learning' for a lesson on tense forms?

1. What are verbs? Give a few examples.
2. Using the given rule sheet, redo the worksheet and write the correct tense forms.
3. Take the textbook and underline the definitions of past tense and future tense.
4. Fill in the blanks in simple past tense: He _____ (run) very fast yesterday.

ANS : 4

Q.54. Which of the following is defined as regional dialect?

- 1) Speech characteristics of a language in a region.
- 2) Language of a state or country.
- 3) Language with a script of a region.
- 4) The written language and literature of a region.

ANS : 1

Q.55. While waiting for the arrival of his train at the station, Mr. Raman purchases a magazine. He quickly looks through it to see if anything interests him. This is an example of _____

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

ANS : 1

Q.56. A language teacher reads each word given in the passage with correct pronunciation, stress, intonation and pause. She then translates it, explaining the difficult words given in the passage.

This process of reading will help most of the learners to

- (1) Decode the text.
- (2) Read with comprehension.
- (3) Develop curiosity in the act of reading.
- (4) Be motivated to learn the language.

ANS : 1

Q.57. The quality of language in which words are used as symbols for objects, events, or ideas is called _____

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) Productivity | (2) Displacement |
| (3) Semanticity | (4) Syntax |

ANS : 3

Q.58. In a language class, students are given an outline in words, or pictures to help them to write something. This way of writing is termed as _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (1) guided writing | (2) controlled writing |
| (3) free writing | (4) smooth writing |

ANS : 1

Q.59. Which of the following is of least importance to improve the performance of a language teacher?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Self-evaluation | (2) Remedial teaching |
| (3) Observation reports | (4) Reflective journal |

ANS : 2

Q.60. Reema, a class-V teacher, brings reading materials like menu cards, newspaper cuttings, railway timetables, etc., to teach English to her students. What kind of material does the teacher encourage the learners to use in the classroom?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Authentic material | (2) Adapted material |
| (3) Self-made material | (4) Material easily available |

ANS : 1

Q.61. 'A good test for evaluating language skills should be tested for its validity.' This means

- (1) how well do the tests relate to the objectives of the test.
- (2) how well the learners perform in the tests.

- (3) tests should produce similar results.
- (4) tests should contain recall-type items.

ANS : 1

Q.62. Response Sheet In a story-telling class, the teacher uses gestures and bodily movements to enact the characters. She encourages her students to respond in a similar manner. What learning style is the teacher using to teach language to her learners?

- (1) Auditory
- (2) Visual
- (3) Kinesthetic
- (4) Aesthetic

ANS : 3

Q.63. Which of the following statements are true of languages in India?

- (A) Hindi is the national language of India.
- (B) Hindi is the official language of India.
- (C) English is the official language of India.
- (D) English is the associate official language of India.
- (1) (A) and (B) are true
- (2) (B) and (D) are true
- (3) (A) and (D) are true
- (4) (B) and (C) are true

ANS : 2

Q.64. Knowledge of more than one language

- (1) becomes a burden to the teacher in the 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.65. Which domain is not categorised as a domain of development?

- (1) Motor
- (2) Sensory
- (3) Cognitive
- (4) Rational

ANS : 4

Q.66. For a continuous evaluation, a _____ for the observation of behaviour and skills of the student can be created to keep track of the progress of the child in the major domains of growth.

- (1) Report
- (2) Account
- (3) Checklist
- (4) Flashcard

ANS : 3

Q.67. _____ is a language disorder that affects communication skills and comprehension abilities.

- (1) Dysphasia
- (2) Dyspraxia
- (3) Dysarthria
- (4) Dystopia

ANS : 1

Q.68. In the process of teaching and learning a language, the text book is
(1) the only tool (2) one of the tools
(3) one of the tools for evaluation (4) an assessment tool

ANS : 2

Q.69. Using 'realia' in the language class means bringing
(1) Real life situations to communicate.
(2) Real objects as teaching aids.
(3) Realistic objectives for the learners.
(4) Real level of the child's learning.

ANS : 2

Q.70. A teacher asks her learners of class VIII as a follow up task of the reading lesson to list the events and ideas of the story in a sequence. What does she do?

1. Asking her students to create a sub-text.
2. Asking her students to read the story again.
3. Reinforcing their writing skills.
4. Promoting their skill to recall

ANS : 1

Q.71. Arul Rahul, a teacher in his grammar class introduces rules of the grammar item, voice and tenses first and makes them understand how the form behaves and how to use it contexts. He then gives lots of tasks for learners to practice the language item. What is this process of teaching-learning grammar known as?

1. Content knowledge
2. Procedural knowledge
3. Process knowledge
4. Declarative knowledge

ANS : 4

Q.72. A learner shows her reading ability by a critical appreciation of an unseen text that is one stage above her cognitive level.

This resonates with

1. Comprehensible Input
2. Comprehensible Output
3. Monitor Hypothesis
4. Natural Order

ANS : 1

Q.73. Which one is not a characteristics of writing?

1. presenting an oral report
2. good organization
3. clear purpose
4. grammatical accuracy

ANS : 1

Q.74. During which stage children begin producing varied syllable combination such as, ba-da-da-da.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Cooing stage | 2. The one-word stage |
| 3. Telegraphic speech | 4. Babbling stage |

ANS : 4

Q.75. Riddles, puzzles crosswords etc. are included in English textbooks to ____

- 1) develop critical thinking ability in students.
- 2) develop the ability to communicate fluently.
- 3) help them understand the textbook with some fun element.
- 4) make the classroom environment lively and friendly.

ANS : 1

Q.76. According to Vygotsky children learn through social interaction with peers. As a language teacher one should ____

- 1) plan your lesson where they can sit individually and work to avoid interaction and their talks in the class.
- 2) plan lesson that do not include play and discussion to avoid interactions.
- 3) use incentives, reward and punishment to maintain discipline in the class.
- 4) plan for pair and group work so that they can interact with peers.

ANS : 4

Q.77. Which one of the following do you consider as a/an authentic materials in a language classroom?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Textbook | 2) Workbook |
| 3) Newspaper | 4) Supplementary book |

ANS : 1,2

Q.78. Which one of the following is the best correction technique?

- 1) The learners should be corrected at the moment of speaking.
- 2) Correction work should be done as a whole class activity so that no learner will repeat the errors.
- 3) Learners' errors need not be corrected at all.
- 4) Teachers do the error analysis and find patterns and then re-teach and clarify the areas to the learners.

ANS : 4

Q.79. The method that is based on the coordination of language and physical movement is ____ .

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Task Based Language Learning | 2) Total Physical Response |
| 3) Cooperative Language Learning | 4) Communicative Language Teaching |

ANS : 2

Q.80. In language development, the words and word combinations that children use is known as

- (1) Phoneme
- (2) Reception
- (3) Production
- (4) Comprehension

ANS : 3

Q.81. The component of language concerned with understanding the meaning of words and word combinations is known as

- (1) phonology
- (2) semantics
- (3) pragmatics
- (4) grammar

ANS : 2

Q.82. The language_____ device permits children, as soon as they have acquired sufficient vocabulary, to combine words into grammatically consistent utterances and to understand the meaning of sentences they hear.

- (1) learning
- (2) acquisition
- (3) accommodation
- (4) extension

ANS : 2

Q.83. The purpose of diagnostic test in language learning is to:

- (1) give feedback to the parents in the mega PTMs.
- (2) record on the report card of students.
- (3) plan and prepare learners for competitive tests.
- (4) know the gaps in the understanding of learners.

ANS : 4

Q.84. In early childhood, language development and literacy development refers to

- (1) the same concept and can be used interchangeably.
- (2) two completely different concepts and they are unrelated.
- (3) two different concepts but can be used interchangeably.
- (4) two related concepts which cannot be used interchangeably.

ANS : 4

Q.85. Which of the following approaches involves systematic presentation and practice of carefully selected and graded grammatical construction of the target language in effective and meaningful situations?

- (1) Constructivist approach.
- (2) Communicative approach.
- (3) Structural approach
- (4) Whole language approach

ANS : 3

Q.86. A teacher asks learners to brainstorm on the topic "Pollution due to Urbanization". Here, brainstorming means

- (1) sequencing ideas in chronological order.

- (2) noting down points pertaining to a topic randomly.
- (3) concluding the paragraph.
- (4) writing the topic sentence.

ANS : 2

Q.87. Aman uses full stops and capital letters and is aware of other punctuation marks while writing.

Here, Aman is focusing on

- (1) composition
- (2) transcription
- (3) scribbling
- (4) narrative

ANS : 2

Q.88. 'Interactive' listening is

- (1) Listening and responding
- (2) Listening for tone modulation
- (3) Listening for word stress and emphasis
- (4) Listening for finding out speaker's attitude.

ANS : 1

Q.89. A student, while reading a story, finds some new words and is not aware of the meaning of those words. He should

- (1) consult the teacher.
- (2) skip the word to complete his reading in time.
- (3) guess the meaning of the word in the context.
- (4) consult the dictionary.

ANS : 3

Q.90. Formative assessment is

- (1) process oriented
- (2) product oriented
- (3) proficiency oriented
- (4) pedagogy oriented

ANS : 1

Q.91. Which of the following is true of language learning?

- (1) Language develops mainly through its purposeful use.
- (2) Learning involves talking, writing, shaping and moving.
- (3) Learning occurs through learning the forms and rules of language.
- (4) As suggested by one of the methods, language can mainly be learnt by repeating dialogues.

ANS : 1

Q.92. When children are around 2 years old, they begin to combine two-word phrases, focusing on content words while leaving out less important words.

These two words' utterances are called

- (1) Cooing
- (2) Babbling

(3) Telegraphic speech

(4) Overgeneralization

ANS : 3

Q.93. A teacher finds that some students understand the concept more clearly when they are involved in some activities or task and get the chance to do it. Their learning style is

(1) Auditory

(2) Visual

(3) Kinesthetic

(4) Aesthetic

ANS : 3

Q.94. Which approach/method engages students in the activities around real-world tasks to promote language acquisition?

(1) Grammar translation method

(2) Communicative approach

(3) Structural approach

(4) Audiolingual method

ANS : 2

Q.95. The grammar tasks are _____ .

1) to be contextualised

2) to be life-oriented

3) fully form focused

4) memory focused

ANS : 1

Q.96. The emphasis of grammar in context is on _____ .

(1) internalising the rules of language

(2) memorising the rules of language

(3) translating the content

(4) overgeneralization of rules

ANS : 1

Q.97. Which of the following is an **incorrect** assumption in language teaching?

(1) Learners acquire language by trying to use it in real situations

(2) Learners' first language plays an important role in learning

(3) Language teaching should have a focus on communicative activities

(4) Language teaching should give importance to writing rather than to speaking.

ANS : 4

Q.98. Which one of the statements is correct about language skills?

(1) Schools should focus only on reading and writing skills as listening and speaking comes automatically.

(2) Language skills should be taught in the proper sequence of listening, speaking, reading and writing

(3) All the language skills are interrelated and teaching-learning processes should integrate them.

(4) Rules of language are more important than the exposure to the target language.

ANS : 3

Q.99. Journal-writing helps students

- (1) to reflect on their own learning.
- (2) to reflect on their peers learning.
- (3) to assess their pronunciation
- (4) to assess their listening speaking skills.

ANS : 1

Q.100. A teacher of class II is matching students to do actions and use gestures while reciting a poem. This style will most suit the _____

- 1) Auditory learners
- 2) Visual learners
- 3) kinaesthetic learners
- 4) Sociometric learners

ANS : 3

Q.101. The principal of selection of structures in a structural approach should be based on

- 1) Practice, preparedness and performance
- 2) Process, product and pronunciation
- 3) Usefulness, simplicity and untouchability
- 4) Collection, selection and usefulness

ANS : 4

Q.102. Read the words carefully. One word in each of the given sets is different from the others circle the odd one out. This activities will enrich their _____

- 1) reading skill
- 2) writing skill
- 3) speaking skill
- 4) vocabulary

ANS : 4

Q.103. All children are motivated by activities that are

- 1) planned by adult.
- 2) planned by children.
- 3) meaningful to them
- 4) meaningful to teachers.

ANS : 3

Q.104. Which one of the following skills will help children to develop their handwriting later on?

- 1) Spreading clothes in an almirah
- 2) Spilling up something
- 3) Picking up sticks
- 4) Threading beads onto laces.

ANS : 4

Q.105. A class-2 teacher asked his students to bring at least one object from home for Show and Tell activity. He then requested the students to describe the

object by holding it. What are these objects/resources called in language teaching and learning?

- (1) Language learning material
- (2) Teachers' real material
- (3) Learners' real material
- (4) Realia

ANS : 4

Q.106. A method that can only be used if the teacher is acquainted about all methods is

- (1) Grammar translation method
- (2) Direct method
- (3) Activity-based learning
- (4) Eclectic method

ANS : 4

Q.107. Which of the following is a post-reading activity?

- (1) Draw students' attention to the illustration that goes with the lesson.
- (2) Asking questions to relate the text with learners previous experiences.
- (3) Choose familiar words that are related to the topic and see if students can guess what the reading is going to be about.
- (4) Asking learners to change the end of the story.

ANS : 4

Q.108. A learner's individual language weakness in a particular topic can be determined by

- (1) Achievement test
- (2) Diagnostic test
- (3) Summative test
- (4) Written test

ANS : 2

Q.109. Which one of the following is not the purpose of Portfolio?

- (1) It is used to show growth or change over time.
- (2) It is used to store the raw data and summary data.
- (3) To identify strengths and weaknesses of the learners
- (4) To prepare a sample of learner's work.

ANS : 2

Q.110. A learner demonstrates her reading abilities by critically evaluating an unseen passage that is one cognitive level above her present level. This is associated with

- (1) Print rich input
- (2) Print rich output
- (3) Comprehensible input
- (4) Comprehensible output

ANS : 3

Q.111. Children learning about books and print text through everyday activities are the signs of

- (1) Emergent writer
- (2) Emergent literacy
- (3) Proficient reader
- (4) Guided reader

ANS : 2

Q.112. A teacher asked his learners to flip through the pages of the newspaper and find out which page carries the sports news and list three international news headlines. This activity is based on

- (1) Predicting
- (2) Interpreting
- (3) Skimming
- (4) Scanning

ANS : 4

Q.113. Which approach lays a lot of emphasis on habit formation?

- (1) Constructivist approach
- (2) Behaviouristic approach
- (3) Communicative approach
- (4) Whole language approach

ANS : 2

Q.114. Which one of the following way will support and encourage emergent literacy in a child?

- (1) Teaching them the alphabets of the language
- (2) Displaying books where children cannot reach them to ensure safety of books and avoid tearing of the books
- (3) Labelling everyday items in your classroom
- (4) Encouraging the child to follow words with their finger while reading silently

ANS : 3

Q.115. To bring words from a child's passive vocabulary to active vocabulary, a teacher should create opportunities to

- (1) use the words quite often.
- (2) hear the words quite often.
- (3) know the meaning of words but not use them often.
- (4) learn the words antonyms and synonyms

ANS : 1

Q.116. Errors are learning areas and provide feedback to

- (1) teachers as teaching opportunities.
- (2) learners as learning opportunities.
- (3) both teachers and learners.
- (4) errors cannot be a part of teaching-learning opportunities.

ANS : 3

Q.117. Which among the following does not come under meaning-based activities?

- (1) Interacting with the text
- (2) Retelling a story read by them
- (3) Elicit relevant rules of grammar in contexts
- (4) Asking children to imitate elders

ANS : 4

Q.118. To gauge how well the students understood the chapter they had just read, the teacher left out every fifth word and asked her students to fill in the blanks in the summary. What is this test known as ?

- (1) Writing assessment
- (2) Fill in the blanks
- (3) A cloze test
- (4) Complete the summary

ANS : 3

Q.119. As per NIPUN Bharat Mission, lakshayas (targets) i.e. the learning goals of FLN mission for literacy at the end of grade-2 are

- (1) read with meaning 45-60 words per minute.
- (2) read simple words comprising of at least 2-3 alphabets
- (3) read small sentences consisting of at least 4-5 simple words in an age-appropriate unknown text.
- (4) read with meaning at least 60 words per minute

ANS : 1

Q.120. Grammar-Translation Method lays more stresses on_____.

- 1) Accuracy
- 2) Fluency
- 3) Appropriateness
- 4) Pronunciation

ANS : 1

Q.121. Graphology is the study of_____

1. the graph system
2. how words are pronounced and its graphical representation.
3. writing system of a language and the conventions used in representing speech in writing.
4. lexical items and how they are grouped together.

ANS : 3

Q.122. Which one of the following would you adopt in your language classroom to enhance critical thinking among the learners?

1. Read aloud the textbook in the classroom.
2. Write the answers to the questions on the blackboard.

3. Giving situations and asking them to discuss and solve them among the group
4. Organising a handwriting competition

ANS : 3

Q.123. Language normally used in informal conversation but not in formal speech or writing is called_____.

1. collocation
2. colloquial
3. Clue
4. chunk

ANS : 2

Q.124. Development of the mother tongue in a child is generally assumed as__

1. language acquisition
2. language learning
3. language assimilation
4. abstract language development

ANS : 1

Q.125. Errors committed by learners in their writing and speaking should be treated as_____

1. constraints in their learning
2. indication for earning
3. problems for learning languages
4. indications for error correction

ANS : 2

Q.126. Constructivism as a learning theory believes_____.

1. learning is individual characteristics
2. all learners can not learn languages
3. learning is completely a psychological phenomena
4. learning is socially constructed

ANS : 4

Q.127. According to_____ human beings are born with 'Language' Acquisition Device' which helps them to learn a language.

1. Vygotsky
2. Bloom
3. Chomsky
4. Skinner

ANS : 3

Q.128. Semantic mapping strategy is effective for

1. enhancing vocabulary among learners
2. learning grammatical rules
3. integrating grammar with text
4. process writing

ANS : 1

Q.129. Passive vocabulary are_____

1. words which we use when we listen to them and read them
2. words which we frequently use with others
3. words which we use when we write
4. words which we use when we speak

ANS : 1

Q.130. A child learns his /her first language in a

1. friendly setting
2. tutored setting
3. formal setting
4. natural setting

ANS : 4

Q.131. The psychological factors affecting the language learning of a child include-

- a. the interest of a child in language
- b. parent's encouragement and motivation
- c. environment in which child is placed
- d. reward and punishment.

Choose one of the following alternative-

1. Only a and b
2. Only a, b and c
3. Only b, c and d
4. Only a, c and d

ANS : 4

Q.132. Which is not a sub-skills of reading?

1. Reading aloud and decoding
2. Scanning a text for information
3. Reading for inference
4. Reading for better pronunciation.

ANS : 4

Q.133. A teacher gives instruction to the learners of class III and they are following the given actions. The teacher is practising:

1. Structural approach
2. Total Physical Response approach
3. Eclectic teaching approach
4. Constructivist approach

ANS : 2

Q.134. The ad tag line, "dil mange more" (in Hindi) is an example of

1. Code-switching
2. Intonation
3. Collocation
4. Diphthong

ANS : 1

Q.135. Which of the following is the smallest unit of sound?

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

ANS : 1

Q.136. Reading for an instruction material is an example of

- (1) Speaking-Listening communication channel
- (2) Writing-Reading communication channel
- (3) Visualizing-Observing communication channel

(4) Speaking-Writing communication channel

ANS : 2

Q.137. The example of asynchronous learning is

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Instant messaging | (2) Video conferencing |
| (3) Instant chat | (4) Textbook |

ANS : 4

Q.138. When the teacher refers to the rules for engaging in appropriate and effective communication in their class, then he/she emphasizes on

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Pragmatics | (2) Semantics | (3) Phonology | (4) Morphology |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|

ANS : 1

Q.139. When around 2 months, babies begin to make vowel-like noises, it is called

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| (1) Babbling | (2) Cooing | (3) Crying | (4) Talking |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|

ANS : 2

Q.140. A contrast between performance and competence was established by

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Noam Chomsky | (2) Ferdinand de Saussure |
| (3) Edward Sapir | (4) Leonard Bloomfield |

ANS : 1

Q.141. Expressive language skill development channel is

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

ANS : 4

Q.142. Scanning a text is useful for developing the language skill of

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

ANS : 3

Q.143. Speaking employs the sequence

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Content-Expression | (2) Expression-Content |
| (3) Expression-Thought | (4) Expression-Communication |

ANS : 1

Q.144. Which one of the following is considered as the decoder?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| (1) Sender | (2) Signal | (3) Channel | (4) Receiver |
|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|

ANS : 4

Q.145. The letters in a word, the words in a line, and the lines in a page should not be crowded too closely together. This indicates

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Simplicity in handwriting | (2) Uniformity in handwriting |
| (3) Spacing in handwriting | (4) Beauty in handwriting |

ANS : 3

Q.146. Which one of the following is not correct about the role of English language in India?

- (1) English has been the associate official language of the country
- (2) English is a language of the court
- (3) English is a window to the modern world
- (4) English is a source of Indian languages

ANS : 4

Q.147. Receptive language skill development channel is

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

ANS : 3

Q.148. The concept of LAD is directly associated with

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

ANS : 2

Q.149. Ms Gurmeet wants to tell her students about the COVID-19 Pandemic and get her students to write a few sentences on the pandemic. Ms Gurmeet should

1. get her students copy and learn whatever she has written on the blackboard
2. dictate what she wants her students to write in their notebooks
3. tell the students to get the work done at home with the help of their parents or siblings
4. gets students to share their experience during the pandemic times and use the blackboard to put down key expressions

ANS : 4

Q.150. Which of the following describes how language learners evaluate the accuracy of their language use?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Input Hypothesis | 2. Natural Order Hypothesis |
| 3. The Affective Filter Hypothesis | 4. The Monitor Hypothesis |

ANS : 4

Q.151. An approach tell us.....

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. What to teach | 2. How to teach |
| 3. Whom to teach | 4. Where to teach |

ANS : 1

Q.152. Which approach to writing could help learners to develop independent writing skill by following various stages of development?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Process approach to writing | 2. Product approach to writing |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|

3. Dictation of writing piece

4. Note taking and summarising

ANS : 1

Q.153. Choose the correct statement from the following

1. First language is acquired through training
2. First language is acquired in school
3. First language acquisition is a natural process
4. First language is acquired through conscious effort of the child

ANS : 3

Q.154. Skinner is of the opinion that children often _____ in the language acquisition process.

1. ignore adults
2. misbehaves
3. copy adults
4. fail badly

ANS : 3

Q.155. One important difference between animal and human communication is that

1. animals can communicate emotions
2. humans can communicate emotions
3. animals communicate to ensure their own welfare
4. humans communicate to ensure their own welfare

ANS : 3

Q.156. Bilingual mode of teaching-learning makes use of the learner's native language and simultaneously _____.

1. provides instruction in L1
2. provides additional instruction in L2
3. teaches sign language
4. learns universal grammar

ANS : 2

Q.157. Chomsky proposed the assumption that

1. child requires language through imitation.
2. language learning is like habit formation.
3. child is born with innate language learning capacity.
4. child acquires language through reward and punishment.

ANS : 3

Q.158. Skimming is reading a text to

1. get the general idea of the text
2. create interest in reading
3. find specific information
4. understand the details of the text

ANS : 1

Q.159. Which of the following is not true of language?

- (1) All human languages are natural languages.
- (2) A language should have a script to be a language.

- (3) Language is primarily spoken.
- (4) All languages have a grammar and a system.

ANS : 2

Q.160. What is the duration of 'Foundational Years' of schooling as recommended by National Education Policy, 2020?

- (1) First five years up to class II
- (2) First three years up to class
- (3) First five years from class I to V
- (4) First two years of learning, pre-school years

ANS : 1

Q.161. Minority language-speaking learners are admitted to a school where the language of the State is the medium of instruction. What is this type of schooling called?

- (1) Submersion education
- (2) Bilingual education
- (3) Multilingual education
- (4) English medium education

ANS : 1

Q.162. Shruti, a teacher of class-V forms groups and asks learners to work on web charts on various topics relating to their hobbies. What is this vocabulary teaching-learning strategy known as?

- (1) Topic-based approach to vocabulary learning
- (2) Constructivist approach to vocabulary learning
- (3) Thematic approach to vocabulary learning
- (4) Word web for vocabulary learning

ANS : 3

Q.163. Aamir, teacher of language in class-IV forms groups of five and asks his learners to work on the topic, My experiences with my pet. He asks them to brainstorm, make an outline, write the first draft, edit and then write the final paragraph. What is this approach to writing?

- (1) Process approach to writing
- (2) Product approach to writing
- (3) Group work
- (4) Experiential learning

ANS : 1

Q.164. Some learners of class-III while reading short stories and other narratives do not know some word and phrases but get the overall meaning based on the words which appeared before in the text and understand the text. What do they get to understand the text?

- (1) Syntactic clues
- (2) Vocabulary clues
- (3) Semantic clues
- (4) Rote clues

ANS : 3

Q.165. Aastha, a teacher of class-II tells stories in different ways. In one of her storytelling classes, she tells the first line of the story and asks her learners to repeat after her first with closed eyes and then recall the same silently in their mind. She continues in the same manner. What is this technique of storytelling known as?

- (1) Echo technique
- (2) Repeat after me technique
- (3) Closed eye technique
- (4) Story memorization technique

ANS : 1

Q.166. Learners are asked to listen to a set of five sentences from their Environmental Studies textbook as the teacher reads out the sentences twice. Then the learners are asked to discuss in their groups to recall/recreate the sentence, not necessarily the exact sentence, but nearer to the sentences read out. What is this task known as?

- (1) Dictation
- (2) Paragraph dictation
- (3) Recall technique
- (4) Listening dictation

ANS : 2

Q.167. Which of the following is the Government of India's flagship programme to promote Indian languages and culture in schools?

- (1) Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat
- (2) Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav
- (3) Foundational Literacy and Numeracy
- (4) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

ANS : 1

Q.168. Which of the following is not an appropriate way to grammar teaching-learning during the Foundational and Primary stages of schooling?

- (1) Introducing the rules of the grammatical item first
- (2) Introducing nouns as naming words
- (3) Introducing adjectives as describing words
- (4) Introducing the grammatical item in context first and rules later

ANS : 1

Q.169. Which of the following is not true of using rhymes and songs during the formative years of language learning?

- (1) Rhymes and songs for learning grammar
- (2) Rhymes and songs for enjoyment and pleasure
- (3) Rhymes and songs as language input
- (4) Rhymes and songs for exercising the imagination

ANS : 1

Q.170. A teacher gives the following question after they have read a story.

"Imagine you are the daughter in the story. Write your diary entry after the wedding event in your home that day."

Which typology of question would this come under?

- (1) Short answer question
- (2) Extrapolative question
- (3) Long answer question
- (4) Argumentative question

ANS : 2

Q.171. A teacher collects the performances of learners over a period of time, and records, to use them for overall assessment of learners for the term. What is this assessment known as?

- (1) Continuous assessment
- (2) Portfolio assessment
- (3) Summative assessment
- (4) Informal assessment

ANS : 2

Q.172. Which of the following is true of language development in learners?

- (1) Reading develops first followed by writing.
- (2) Reading and writing develop concurrently.
- (3) School should not introduce writing along with reading.
- (4) Writing develops first followed by reading.

ANS : 2

Q.173. Remedial teaching is for

- (1) learners who need support to learn certain aspects of subjects.
- (2) learners and teachers to reflect what they need to improve in their learning and teaching respectively.
- (3) learners only to improve the topics in which they lack understanding and score less marks.
- (4) the school and the school system to produce cent percent results to compete with other school systems.

ANS : 2

Q.174. Integration of Toy Based Pedagogy in language learning can be done through

- 1. role play using toys
- 2. setting up toy corner in the classroom
- 3. using toys to teach moral values
- 4. drawing the favourite toys

ANS : 4

Q.175. If a teacher wants to help students learn vocabulary, which would be the most effective way!

- 1. Use of stories and imagery
- 2. Use of drilling

3. Use of written exercise

4. Use of textbooks

ANS : 1

Q.176. Consider the statements (A) and (B) regarding language development among infants.

(A) In infancy vocal tracts of a baby are more like animal than an adult human's

(B) During 6 to 12 months, a baby is involved in variegated bubbling and repetitive babbling

1. (A) is true, (B) is false.

2. (A) is false, (B) is false.

3. Both (A) and (B) are true

4. Both (A) and (B) are false

ANS : 3

Q.177. A set of assumptions which explains the language as a set of structure or rules is known as

1. Communicative Approach

2. Interactive Approach

3. Structural Approach

4. Input Approach

ANS : 3

Q.178. Translanguaging

1. reinforces the traditionally defined language boundaries.

2. challenges the traditional culturally defined language boundaries.

3. views different languages as separate systems.

4. is a new term for bilingualism.

ANS : 2

Q.179. Identify the CORRECT example of teacher language.

1. Then together talking-many words-happy class.

2. The ideas espoused by group 1 are mind blowing.

3. Stop talking, or else, you will regret it later and not talking is good for you.

4. Please sit in pairs and write a paragraph about the picture given to you.

ANS : 4

Q.180. Which one of the following is 'comprehensible input' in language learning at the secondary stage?

1. An authentic text slightly above the level of the learner.

2. An extract from a play by Shakespeare.

3. An authentic text slightly below the level of the learner.

4. A teacher developed story with her understanding of the level of learners grammar.

ANS : 1

Q.181. Being a language teacher, you would like to adopt which form of the content?

1. Concrete descriptive and analytical

2. Abstract descriptive and analytical
3. Concrete descriptive and Conceptual
4. Abstract Conceptual and Conceptual

ANS : 1

Q.182. What is the educational aspect of a language textbook?

1. Spelling of Book
2. Place of picture in Book
3. Selection of Content
4. Beautiful content with picture typography

ANS : 3

Q.183. In order to make the students understand the grammatical structures, a language teacher should;

1. provide rich written material and let the students discover different structures.
2. provide extensive grammatical exercises to the students.
3. ask students to memorise structures from the book.
4. give an assignment to the students over different structures.

ANS : 1

Q.184. A teacher of class V conducts a dictation activity with five sentences of five or six words. She reads out the sentences two times and asks her learners to listen carefully and write the sentences as dictated. What approach to listening does the teacher want to adopt here?

1. Top down approach
2. Communicative approach
3. Bottom up approach
4. Dictation approach

ANS : 3

Q.185. Which approach to writing enables learners to undergo stages to do a good write up?

1. Descriptive writing
2. Process approach to writing
3. Product approach to writing
4. Institutional writing

ANS : 2

Q.186. National Education Policy 2020 recommends the study of classical languages as

1. additional options during the middle and secondary stages of schooling.
2. one of the options under the three language formula.
3. as additional options during the foundational stages of schooling.
4. as additional options and as an elective language during the secondary stages of schooling.

ANS : 1

Q.187. A teacher in class IV has given a task on role play where the learners are asked to exchange their idea in a given situation. Which skill is she trying to enhance?

1) Acting

2) Writing

3) Speaking

4) Reading

ANS : 3

Q.188. Reading comprehension is ability to

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

ANS : 3

Q.189. In a constructivist classroom, language learning should be based on

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

ANS : 3

Q.190. Which of the following would be the MOST effective tool to teach vocabulary and spellings to grade III children who are learning English as their second language?

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Podcasts | 2. Writing Templates |
| 3. Picture Dictionary | 4. Bilingual texts |

ANS : 3

Q.191. Which of the following pedagogical methods follows a 'contextualised approach' towards teaching the 'tense forms'?

1. Explaining different types of tense forms with single-sentence examples.
2. Encouraging students to apply the concept of tense forms in their first language.
3. Making students practise each rule about tense forms through a worksheet focused on the rule.
4. Using a scripted dialogue to teach in which different tense forms are used.

ANS : 4

Q.192. A teacher uses an online program where words are first read slowly highlighting each sound, then a little faster and then at normal speed. For which of the following can this tool be BEST used?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. Comprehension | 2. Blending | 3. Vocabulary | 4. Prosody |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|

ANS : 2

Q.193. Critical pedagogy firmly believes that

1. what children learn out of school is irrelevant.

2. the experiences and perceptions of learners are important.
3. the teacher should always lead the classroom instruction
4. the learners need not reason independently.

ANS : 2

Q.194. A teacher must use open-ended instructions in the language classroom and allow learners to express as it is crucial and

- (1) gives authority to the teacher to speak.
- (2) gives authority to learners and teachers to speak.
- (3) enables learners to increase their knowledge and experience.
- (4) helps the teacher to assess learners.

ANS : 3

Q.195. Constructivist approach to language learning includes

- (1) drilling as an effective tool.
- (2) habit formation
- (3) inquiry-based learning.
- (4) practising grammar rules.

ANS : 3

Q.196. Language assessment aims at measuring_____

- (1) how much each learner achieved in comparison to his peers.
- (2) their overall or summative achievement.
- (3) language achievement of learners
- (4) language proficiency of learners.

ANS : 4

Q.197. Predicting is a reading comprehension strategy that

- (1) readers use to anticipate what comes next by using their prior knowledge.
- (2) allows readers to stop and take notes as they read in order to verify what they anticipated.
- (3) readers use to anticipate what comes next based on clues from the text
- (4) shows whether or not readers are following along when they are reading the text.

ANS : 3

Q.198. Which one of the following is not an example of mixed language use?

- (1) Children speak in L1 and teacher responds in L2
- (2) Children speak in L2 and teacher responds in L1.
- (3) Teacher speaks in L2 and children respond in L2
- (4) Children switch between L1 and L2.

ANS : 3

Q.199. Which approach to writing could be stated as learning to write by writing?

- (1) Product approach to writing
- (2) Process approach to writing
- (3) Dictation
- (4) Summarising

ANS : 2

Q.200. In a language class, poetry

- (1) should be taught exactly in the same way as a prose piece is taught
- (2) should be taught first by giving an elaborate introduction of the poet
- (3) is for understanding, appreciation and enjoyment.
- (4) is as much about the poem as the poet.

ANS : 3

Q.1. A print rich environment is essential for children as it enables

- (1) peer assessment.
- (2) discussion in the classroom.
- (3) self-motivation to read with comprehension
- (4) the classroom to become attractive and colourfull

ANS : 3

Q.2. The language that is used formally in textbooks, during assessment and with other teaching-learning material is

- (1) textbook language.
- (2) a medium of children's language.
- (3) a medium of instruction
- (4) a State/regional language.

ANS : 3

Q.3. The method that is based on the coordination of language and physical movements is _____

- (1) task-based language learning
- (2) total physical response
- (3) cooperative language learning
- (4) communicative language teaching

ANS : 2

Q.4. Which one of the following could be "the while reading activity" when doing a short story?

- (1) Learners discuss to predict the events in the story.
- (2) Learners do pair work and read mutually to one another.
- (3) Learners discuss biographical details of the poet
- (4) Teacher asks meaning of new words.

ANS : 2

Q.5. Which of the following statements do not feature in National Education Policy, 2020?

- (1) All children in school should be taught in the medium of instruction of the school.
- (2) Learning how to read and write must begin in children's home languages.
- (3) Young children learn the best if exposed to multiple languages at their tender age.
- (4) Children should be taught in their mother tongue as learning a new language could be a challenge for them.

ANS : 1

Q.6. The development of reading and writing skills

- (1) can only be improved in language classes.
- (2) takes place concurrently
- (3) is unrelated to one another.
- (4) happens separately.

ANS : 2

Q.7. Passive vocabulary are_____.

- (1) words which we use when we listen to them and read them
- (2) words which we frequently use with others
- (3) words which we use when we write
- (4) words which we use when we speak

ANS : 1

Q.8. Which of the following strategies of teaching language is most effective at foundational level?

- (1) Starting from learning alphabets and lessons from the prescribed textbook
- (2) Simple oral and written drills at the level of childrens' comprehension
- (3) Fear and stress-free learning environment with exposure to the target language
- (4) Emphasis on speaking the target language without using any word from mother tongue

ANS : 3

Q.9. For maximising student participation while teaching English, the most appropriate approach should be

- 1. Structural Approach
- 2. Communicative Approach

3. Grammar-Translation Method

4. Immersion Method

ANS : 2

Q.10. The idea of comprehensible input aims at _____

1. enabling the learner to manipulate and reflect to learn language.
2. enabling the learner to master the rules of language.
3. compelling the learner to move beyond the given inputs.
4. compelling the learner to mechanically use language.

ANS : 1

Q.11. Order the following steps to represent a typical pedagogical sequence for teaching students how to write:

- I. Get students to write letters and numbers - 1,4, A, L
- II. Get students to write letters and numbers - 0,8 B, Q
- III. Get students to read aloud and write any letter / number.

1. II, I, III
2. III, I, II
3. I, II, III
4. II, III, I

ANS : 3

Q.12. Which of these follows the 'inductive approach' towards teaching the topic of prepositions to students?

1. Explain the rules of using prepositions and give examples.
2. Give several examples of sentences with prepositions and ask students to derive the rules.
3. Explain what each preposition indicates by showing it visually and then ask students to use this in sentences.
4. Giving sentences, ask students to identify words that are not nouns, pronouns, verbs or adjectives.

ANS : 2

Q.13. 'X' is an online tool which provides a set of flashcards with new words, their meaning, pronunciation and usage in a sentence.

Which of the following skills can be built using this online tool?

1. Making connections between two different texts.
2. Reading a given text and answering factual questions.
3. Making inferences about events in the story.
4. Reading a given text fluently with expression.

ANS : 4

Q.14. Which of the following is true of Sign Language?

- 1) Sign Language does not have a grammar.
- 2) Sign Language has a grammar.
- 3) Sign Language is set of gestures.

4) Only one Sign language used across the world.

ANS : 2

Q.15. Ravin reads an article from a newspaper so as to present the overall idea of the text to his group the next day. What is his reading known as?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Reading between the lines | 2. Reading beyond the lines. |
| 3. Scanning | 4. Skimming |

ANS : 4

Q.16. Which of the following is NOT a concept from language education?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. grammar translation method | 2. wavelength of sound |
| 3. first language interference | 4. error correction |

ANS : 2

Q.17. The subconscious acceptance of knowledge where information is stored in the brain through the use of communication is known as Language _____ .

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Learning | 2. Development | 3. Acquisition | 4. Function |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|

ANS : 3

Q.18. Which approach aims to create the communicative competence in the students?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Structural approach | 2. Constructivism approach |
| 3. Communicative approach | 4. Skill based approach |

ANS : 3

Q.19. Which one of the following is the most important factor in language acquisition of L1?

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Teacher | 2. school |
| 3. nature of exposure | 4. identity and motivation |

ANS : 3

Q.20. A student of your class has visual deficiency, as a language teacher you will _____

- 1) give that child a special treatment with sympathy.
- 2) excuse the child to perform lower than others.
- 3) help and ask his/her peers to assist in routine class work.
- 4) treat the child normally and support through audio material.

ANS : 4

Q.21. Indian classrooms are multilingual classrooms. Keeping the multilingual context which one of the following is most appropriate about multilingual classroom at primary stage?

- 1) The teacher should focus on school language ignoring the language of learners.

- 2) The home language/mother tongue should be spoken at home and not in the school.
- 3) India should have monolingual schools and the learners should be admitted as per the preference of their language.
- 4) The teacher should encourage learners to communicate and express themselves in their own language and respect their views.

ANS : 4

Q.22. You believe that human beings are born with the capacity to acquire language. Your belief aligns with which of the following notions /theories?

- 1) Operant conditioning
- 2) Nativism
- 3) The language acquisition device
- 4) Reinforcement

ANS : 2

Q.23. As a language teacher we should try to turn our students into successful dictionary users. Which one of the following is NOT the correct way to promote the use of a dictionary?

- 1) Finding the parts of speech.
- 2) Choosing the meaning that is relevant in context.
- 3) How the word is spelt.
- 4) Reaching the teacher for every new word.

ANS : 4

Q.24. Functional aspects of the language gained momentum with the _____ of language learning.

- 1) communicative approach
- 2) structural approach
- 3) constructive approach
- 4) traditional approach

ANS : 1

Q.25. If children hear two languages spoken around them, this exposure to two languages will _____

- 1) place children at a disadvantage.
- 2) place children at an advantage.
- 3) not make any difference.
- 4) interfere mutually with the other one.

ANS : 2

Q.26. Journey from example to generalization is _____.

- (1) inductive
- (2) deductive
- (3) didactic
- (4) direct

ANS : 1

Q.27. The productive skills of language are _____

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

ANS : 3

Q.28. One of the important aspects of developing speaking skill is _____

- (1) to use clear and correct pronunciation
- (2) to create a sweet and melodious voice
- (3) to speak keeping in mind the context and the situation
- (4) to focus only on voice modulation and intonation

ANS : 3

Q.29. Phonemes refers to _____

- 1) minimal meaningful units
- 2) vowels in a language
- 3) sounds in a language
- 4) grammatical structure of a language

ANS : 3

Q.30. A language teacher writes the outline of the essay plan on the black board. Then she asks the students to discuss in group how to logically order the points before writing its draft. This discussion being carried out in a class before writing an essay is

1. transcription
2. composition
3. brainstorming
4. follow up

ANS : 3

Q.31. The "Input rich environment" where the language is seen, noticed and used by the children helps them _____

- 1) to master the grammatical rules.
- 2) to generate more rules of grammar
- 3) to learn and increase their proficiency in language
- 4) to learn but cannot increase their proficiency in language

ANS : 3

Q.32. At primary level the instructions for a language game or an activity should be given in

- 1) child's home language or mother tongue.
- 2) second language or English.
- 3) the school language or state language.
- 4) the teacher's language or medium of instruction.

ANS : 1

Q.33. Stories encourage children to enjoy language learning and foster their

- 1) appreciation of literature.
- 2) forms of language
- 3) life skills.
- 4) kinaesthetic skills.

ANS : 1

Q.34. When planning a lesson, which of the following questions should be lowest in priority?

- (1) What kind of activities should you do first in the lesson if students are tired?

- (2) What, and how much material can your students cope with?
- (3) Is the teacher willing to teach the lesson?
- (4) Is there something you can substitute or add to increase student motivation?

ANS : 3

Q.35. On Monday, the reading activity on 'sports and games' and speaking activity on 'Internet' seem to have no thematic connection with each other. It would be a good idea to

- (1) plan a grammar activity on 'naming words and describing words' with reading.
- (2) think of a speaking activity that relates to sports and games.
- (3) think of a speaking activity that relates to student experience.
- (4) practice communicational language used in everyday life in our surroundings.

ANS : 2

Q.36. Which of the following is incorrect?

- (1) Mother tongue should not be used when teaching another language.
- (2) Texts of Indian origin need to be used in the curriculum.
- (3) Grammar should be taught in contexts.
- (4) Thematic approach is an effective way for teaching vocabulary.

ANS : 1

Q.37. Which of the following is incorrect?

- (1) Language lessons should not incorporate knowledge from other subjects.
- (2) Texts of Indian origin need to be used in the curriculum.
- (3) Pronunciation should be taught in context.
- (4) Collocation is an effective way of teaching vocabulary.

ANS : 1

Q.38. Which of the following steps in a lesson on listening is **incorrect** ?

- (1) Using authentic materials for real time listening practice
- (2) Learning how to pronounce specific vocabulary items
- (3) Playing the listening passage only once
- (4) Playing the passage with background noise

ANS : 4

Q.39. Which one of the following is not among the fundamental principles guiding the natural process of language learning during the learning of the mother tongue ?

- (1) Learning to write is not a priority.
- (2) Learning by doing plays a significant role.
- (3) Emphasis on conveying the message rather than accuracy of language.
- (4) Learners are corrected every time they get something wrong.

ANS : 4

Q.40. Which one of the following is not a part of a reading lesson?

- (1) Getting detailed information from the text
- (2) Looking at headlines and pictures to guess what the text will be about
- (3) Understanding the meaning that is not immediately obvious
- (4) Identifying intonation

ANS : 4

Q.41. 'Listening' is difficult to teach for various reasons. Which one of the following reasons is inappropriate?

- (1) Teachers are unfamiliar with sub-skills of listening.
- (2) We have better knowledge of teaching other skills.
- (3) We do not have the infrastructure.
- (4) Listening is not given its due place in the curriculum.

ANS : 4

Q.42. Jayshree is planning to teach a lesson on speaking. She uses two languages in her class. Which of the following statements on multilingualism is inappropriate?

Using more than one language in a speaking class

- (1) disadvantages students cognitively.
- (2) is a positive approach to language teaching which is worth adopting.
- (3) is a natural circumstance
- (4) facilitates the selection of appropriate language in the intended context.

ANS : 1

Q.43. Savitha is going to teach a lesson on listening. She uses two languages while teaching her classes. Which of the following practices is inappropriate in a multilingual classroom?

- (1) Students can write the sounds of the words they hear in their mother tongue, thus developing their letter-sound correspondence in the target language.
- (2) She encourages students to think of cognates (words with similar spellings- 'glass' English/gilaas' Hindi), an important strategy for bilingual readers.

(4) Students summarise the text in the first language for better understanding in the second language.

Q.44. Plurilingual approach to language teaching does not

- ANS : 3**

(1) WhatsApp messages
(2) Emails between colleagues
(3) Letters of complaint
(4) Financial reports

ANS : 1

- (1) clarity of pronunciation.
- (2) ambient noise (trains, traffic, static, etc.).
- (3) poor production of print.
- (4) distortions (telephone lines and public address systems).

ANS : 3

(1) Dictation (2) Crossword (3) Word list (4) Recitation

ANS : 4

(1) TV news (2) Podcasts
(3) Performing a role-play (4) Listening to railway announcements

ANS : 3

Q.49. A scoring guide used to assess the students learning is known as_____.

- 1) rubrics
- 2) checklists
- 3) inventories
- 4) rating scales

ANS : 1

Q.50. The task and activities in language learning should_____

1. be based on the chapters of the textbooks only.
2. be in simple language
3. provide an opportunity of learning by doing.
4. not be related to any concept of the textbook.

ANS : 3

Q.51. _____ involves generating ideas, deciding on the form of the written text and also thinking about who will read it.

1. Transcription
2. Composition
3. Transactional
4. Connotation

ANS : 2

Q.52. When a writer describes an incident or a scene which had occurred in his life or any other person's life on the basis of memory, it is called_____.

1. character sketch
2. travelogue
3. essay on experience
4. Memoir

ANS : 4

Q.53. Stories during the early years of language learning are_____

1. for moralizing
2. inputs for language learning
3. repetition and reproduction
4. learning one's society

ANS : 2

Q.54. Children in their early years scribble on the wall, floor and in note books. What is this stage in language learning called?

1. Scribbling
2. Emergent literacy
3. Writing skills
4. Graphic development

ANS : 2

Q.55. A teacher divided her class into five groups with five learners in each group and asked them to find words related to home, school, road, land and sky. Each group found ten to fifteen words each and shared with the other group. What technique did the teacher adopt for teaching vocabulary here?

1. Words and phrases
2. Thematic vocabulary
3. Categorization words
4. Normative vocabulary

ANS : 2

Q.56. Which of the following term is not related to the Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Social interaction | 2. Scaffolding |
| 3. Zone of proximal development | 4. Mentalism |

ANS : 4

Q.57. Constructivist approach to language learning includes

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. drilling as an effective tool | 2. habit formation |
| 3. inquiry based learning | 4. practicing grammar rules |

ANS : 3

Q.58. Which of the following is not an authentic materials for language teaching-learning?

1. A poem by a 20th century poet on a school boy.
2. A poem specially written by a textbook writer.
3. A short story by a contemporary writer.
4. A cartoon from a newspaper.

ANS : 2

Q.59. Skills of comprehension or receptive skills include-

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. listening and reading | 2. listening and writing |
| 3. reading and writing | 4. writing and speaking |

ANS : 1

Q.60. Which of the following is not true about criterion-referenced test?

1. They are designed to measure well defined and fairly specific objectives.
2. Diagnostic and achievement tests belong to this category.
3. They are course and programme specific
4. They also measure learner's aptitude for foreign/second language learning.

ANS : 4

Q.61. Loud reading activities should preferably be done with

1. Junior students
2. Senior students
3. Only senior students in remedial classes
4. Only junior students who don't complete their classwork

ANS : 1

Q.62. Who uses the term Language Acquisition Device?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Vygotsky | 2. Pavlov | 3. Chomsky | 4. Piaget |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|

ANS : 3

Q.63. _____ theory describes the process by which readers combine their own background knowledge with information in a text in order to comprehend that text.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Code-switching | 2. Learning |
| 3. Schema | 4. Humanistic |

ANS : 3

Q.64. Brainstorming activity helps in.....

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. generating creative ideas | 2. stressing the brain |
| 3. generating queries | 4. giving feedback |

ANS : 1

Q.65. Choose the correct sequence of language acquisition stages.

1. Babbling, Cooing, The one-word stage, Telegraphic speech, and The two-word stage
2. Cooing, Babbling, Cooing, The one-word stage, Telegraphic speech, and The two-word stage
3. Cooing, Babbling, Cooing, Telegraphic speech, The one-word stage, and The two-word stage
4. Cooing, Babbling, Cooing, The one-word stage, The two-word stage, and Telegraphic speech

ANS : 1

Q.66. New Education Policy (NEP 2020) advocates _____.

1. Sanskrit/ Classical language as medium of instruction across schooling.
2. Mother tongue as medium of instruction across schooling.
3. Hindi as medium of instruction across schooling.
4. English as medium of instruction across schooling.

ANS : 2

Q.67. Which of the following term is related to Vygotsky's Socio-cultural theory?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Process writing | 2. Child as a blank slate |
| 3. Zone of Proximal Development | 4. Assimilation and Accommodation |

ANS : 3

Q.68. The pattern of sentences that children need to learn to master the fundamental skills of language learning is called _____.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Simulation | 2. Assimilation | 3. Structure | 4. Group Learning |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|

ANS : 3

Q.69. Which of the following you would not consider as an authentic task for language learning?

1. Using a hotel menu for a speaking task.
2. Asking learners to write an essay on 'Goat'.
3. Asking learners to describe the room in which they are in now.
4. Asking learners to listen to a film song they like and write the meaning of the same.

ANS : 2

Q.70. Cooperative learning strategies focus on

1. students competing with each other.
2. students helping one another to learn.
3. students maintaining silence in the class.
4. students listening to teacher patiently.

ANS : 2

Q.71. Reading aloud to students helps in

1. building the learners' vocabulary and enhancing pronunciation
2. helps the teacher to demonstrate her authority in class
3. comprehend the details of the text
4. helps the teacher to maintain silence in class

ANS : 1

Q.72. Which one of the following is the most suitable assessment activity for assessing learners' listening skill?

1. Enacting a character in a role play
2. Describing a market scene
3. Reading a newspaper in a morning assembly
4. Retelling the story narrated by the teacher

ANS : 4

Q.73. Multilingualism as a resource education aims at

1. making use of languages of learner's for teaching - learning.
2. making learners learn as many languages as possible.
3. using classical languages for teaching-learning.
4. enabling to learn English language for jobs and mother tongue for culture.

ANS : 1

Q.74. _____ is learnt in a formal setting with the help of a teacher.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) First language | (2) Second language |
| (3) Home language | (4) Mother tongue |

ANS : 2

Q.75. Constructivist approach is different from communicative approach in that it focuses primarily on_____.

- (1) meaning and expects that the form will be learnt in the process
- (2) form and expects that the meaning will be comprehended in the process
- (3) use and knowledge of the form
- (4) drilling and habit formation

ANS : 1

Q.76. _____ involves telling people what they should do rather than simply giving suggestions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Constructivist approach | (2) Prescriptive approach |
| (3) Descriptive approach | (4) Structural approach |

ANS : 2

Q.77. _____ takes place when you make changes in an exercise or text to suit your target learners.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Adopting | (2) Adaptation |
| (3) Evaluation | (4) Review |

ANS : 2

Q.78. Summative assessment _____.

- (1) is diagnostic and remedial
- (2) provides effective feedback to students
- (3) allows the active involvement of the learners
- (4) is used to make judgements about the students' learning and performance

ANS : 4

Q.79. A dialect passes through these stages to get the status of 'standard dialect'.

1. selection, codification, elaboration of functions and acceptance
2. selection, acceptance, codification and elaboration of functions
3. selection, elaboration of functions, codification and acceptance
4. selection, acceptance, codification and elaboration of functions

ANS : 1

Q.80. Consider the statements (A) and (B) regarding communicative language teaching.

(A) The role of teacher is just like a facilitator or monitor rather than simply being the model for correct speech.

(B) Learners have to participate in classroom activities based on individual approach to learning.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. (A) is true, (B) is false. | 2. (A) is false, (B) is true. |
| 3. Both (A) and (B) are true | 4. Both (A) and (B) are false |

ANS : 1

Q.81. Creativity in language education is

1. classroom activity that is novel and open-ended.
2. bringing together unrelated elements to begin something new.
3. classroom activity using new methods of teaching.
4. classroom materials using communicative language teaching,

ANS : 1

Q.82. A corpus is _____ involving natural discourse in diverse contexts.

1. a collection of textbooks
2. a large collection or database of texts
3. a large collection of articles
4. a collection of grammatical sentences

ANS : 2

Q.83. Which of the following is **true** of English language in India?

1. It is one of the languages of VIII Schedule of Indian Constitution.
2. It is the associate official language of the Indian Union.
3. It is the official language of the Indian Union.
4. It is one of the languages of the recognized languages by the Constitution.

ANS : 2

Q.84. According to the Piaget, the process of language acquisition is -

1. associative
2. matching
3. Strategic
4. social

ANS : 3

Q.85. What is meant by reading skills' on the basis of National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005?

1. Correct Pronunciation
2. Reading Syllables
3. Reading with understanding
4. Reading difficult sentences

ANS : 3

Q.86. A teacher gives a set of ten words to different groups in her class. She asks them to find words which can befriend the word and can have prefixes and suffixes to make a new word. What is this known as?

1. Word web
2. Thematic vocabulary
3. Collocation
4. Word chunks

ANS : 3

Q.87. Grammar learning is.....

1. learning the rules of grammar.
2. learning the rules first and be able to use later.
3. learning from meaning to use the form in contexts.
4. finding errors in a written and spoken language in any language.

ANS : 3

Q.88. A teacher should use the learner's mother tongue while teaching in the classroom because :

- 1) Each child will learn at the same pace if they are taught in their mother tongue.
- 2) Learners will answer all the questions if they are learning in their mother tongue
- 3) Learners will understand the new concepts easily and feel more accepted in the classroom
- 4) There will be least distraction in the class

ANS : 3

Q.89. Which of the following statements about language is true?

- 1) It is a system of systems
- 2) It is systematic
- 3) It is rule of rules and exceptions
- 4) It is an idea of ideas

ANS : 1

Q.90. According to the approach of 'Total Physical Response', a teacher should_____.

1. Often conduct games and physical activities related to the topic.
2. Facilitate discussions and dialogue among the students in English.
3. Teach vocabulary by connecting words with appropriate actions.
4. Help students accomplish real world tasks using their English abilities,

ANS : 3

Q.91. Which of the following principles does National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 expect a teacher to keep in mind, while teaching in a multilingual classroom?

1. Children's English proficiency greatly improves through exposure.
2. Linguistic diversity in a class constrains English language teaching.
3. Children learn better through drills and rigorous practice.
4. Language is constitutive of a child's cultural and social identity.

ANS : 4

Q.92. An English class was run with the objective: Students will be able to use appropriate punctuation marks. Which of the following assessments is BEST aligned with the objective?

1. Ask students to punctuate the following:
ramesh loves eating ice-creams he also enjoys pizza pasta and other such items
2. Ask students to identify punctuation marks in the following:

Radha reached school late. She ran up the stairs, reached her classroom and asked, "May I come in?"

3. Pair students and ask them to act out the following with the right tone:

"May I go to watch the movie?"

"No! You may not! Finish your homework, eat your dinner and go to sleep."

4. Ask students to list the rules in using full-stop, comma and question-mark.

ANS : 1

Q.93. If a teacher engages students in an activity before introducing new lesson, the purpose is to:

1. divert the attention of the students.
2. discipline the students before the lesson begins.
3. reduce the workload
4. motivate and energise the students.

ANS : 4

Q.94. Which of the following is **NOT** the purpose of remedial teaching?

1. To eliminate ineffective habits.
2. To teach again the language items not learnt properly.
3. To make learners learn by drilling.
4. To arise learners interest in learning with stimulating approaches.

ANS : 3

Q.95. Language is _____

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a system of systems | 2. a logical system |
| 3. not a rule governed system | 4. a grammar rule sets |

ANS : 1

Q.96. A 'word wall' is a set of words written or printed in a large font and pasted on a classroom wall in a visible manner. Which of these literacy concepts or skills is **MOST** relevant to be taught using a word wall?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Structured story telling | 2. Pronunciation of difficult words. |
| 3. Formation of letters | 4. Understanding of root words. |

ANS : 4

Q.97. Which of the following writing exercises is a good example of a teacher using 'scaffolding'?

1. Provide students with sentence starters to begin their sentence or idea.
2. Once students finish writing, grade them on a rubric and share the same.
3. Share a list of topics with students and ask them to write on their favourite topic.

4. Ask students to read a passage and write their opinion about the main character.

ANS : 1

Q.98. A student wrote the following when asked to write a paragraph on New Year's celebrations:

Invited friends. Bought cake... decorations drinks snacks.
parents blow balloons
I decorated.

What step of paragraph writing should you ask the student to **MOST** focus on now?

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Ideating | 2. Structuring | 3. Drafting | 4. Editing |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------|

ANS : 3

Q.99. Language learning is

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. natural and subconscious | 2. deliberate and conscious |
| 3. both natural and deliberate | 4. innate and involuntary |

ANS : 2

Q.100. Which of the following statement is NOT true teaching of literary texts in language classroom?

1. Literary texts should be used to teach grammar.
2. Literary texts are for appreciation, pleasure and enjoyment.
3. Literary texts are inputs for language learning.
4. Literary texts develop critical thinking

ANS : 1

Q.101. Which of the following is an input based task for language learning?

1. Learner read a story in groups of five.
2. Learners write a dialogue for skit to be enacted in an event.
3. Learners enact a role play on the issue of climate change.
4. Learners asks questions to understand the ideas of the talk they listened to.

ANS : 1

Q.102. _____ 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 : 1

Q.103. Consider the statements (A) and (B) regarding dialect.

A. A variety of language, spoken in one part of a Country is known as regional dialect

B. A variety of language used only by the people having similar education background is known as social dialect.

1. (A) is true, (B) is false.
2. (A) is false, (B) is true.
3. Both (A) and (B) are true
4. Both (A) and (B) are false

ANS : 1

Q.104. I have a student, Sadaf. She picks up words like 'well' and 'umm' and wants to know about them. I can't find the explanations in the course book. What should I do?

1. Call a friend who speaks better English.
2. Find examples of authentic spoken language use.
3. Consult a grammar textbook and find such usages.
4. Refer to a dictionary.

ANS : 2

Q.105. The word 'washback' refers to how a test

1. effects classroom teaching materials.
2. effects learners preparation for examinations.
3. impacts the overall life of a learner.
4. impacts language development.

ANS : 1

Q.106. Consider the activities assigned to the students. Which of the following activities should you try out to develop communicative skills?

- (i) He (Is/are) on actor.
- (ii) On the weekend, I'm going to in the morning and will return by 5pm in evening.
- (iii) Ask your friend where he/she likes to visit on weekend and why.
- (iv) Ask your classmate two points which she/he considers while group discussion.

1. (i), (ii), (iii)
2. (ii), (iii)
3. (i), (ii)
4. (iii), (iv)

ANS : 4

Q.107. A teacher writes the names of the objects in the classroom on the objects in the languages of learners, in English and in another language known to learners. What does the teacher try to do here?

1. Introducing the letter of the alphabets to learners.
2. Creating language awareness among learners.
3. Develop an understanding for script awareness among learners.
4. Creating language rich environment in the classroom

ANS : 4

Q.108. When learners come to school for the first time they come with their mother tongue. How does a teacher in her English or other language class use the mother tongues of learners?

1. Teacher should begin with the common language of the class and let learners use their language.
2. Teacher should use only English or the other language and should not allow learners to use their mother tongue.
3. Teacher should freely allow children to use any language they wish to use and she may speak in the common language.
4. Teacher should speak the language which to attempts to teach her learners, learners will ultimately learn the target language.

ANS : 3

Q.109. How can a teacher develop good writing skill in the budding writers?

- 1) By giving clear instruction on the topic and word limit.
- 2) By praising learners what they did well and making specific comments to improve further.
- 3) By asking learners to write in a good handwriting.
- 4) By giving learners detailed feedback only on their grammatical errors.

ANS : 2

Q.110. Language is learnt best

- 1) in contexts
- 2) in isolation
- 3) in alphabetical order
- 4) when presented word by word

ANS : 1

Q.111. A teacher introduced a game called 'Spot the Word' in a Standard II classroom. Students were given a page long story and they had to rapidly circle the words uttered by the teacher.

Which of the following language skills can this help develop?

1. Proof reading
2. Scanning
3. Inferring
4. Intensive reading

ANS : 2

Q.112. What is the status accorded to the English language in the Indian Constitution?

1. Foreign language
2. Official language
3. Associate official language
4. Indian language

ANS : 3

Q.113. Humans learn language the way they do some other skills and abilities – thorough experiences. With which theorist does not resonate?

1. Chomsky

2. Piaget

3. Vygotsky

4. Skinner

ANS : 4

Q.114. Learners can be motivated to learn and master a subject when they:

1. know that they will be tested on their understanding of the subject context in their examinations
2. believe that the work they are doing is interesting and related to their own lives and their teaching life
3. anticipate that they will receive positive reinforcement for achieving instructional objectives
4. perceive that they would perform better than their peers while engaging in the same task

ANS : 3

Q.115. Which of these would be **MOST** suitable to teach 'summarising' to students?

1. What could be the title of this story?
2. Think of an alternative ending for this story.
3. How does the author describe the dog's character?
4. Guess what is happening in the story based on the given image.

ANS : 1

Q.116. A common feature of teaching English is the use of "authentic texts".

Which of the following **LEAST** fulfils the purpose of authentic texts?

1. A rules sheet for phonics
2. A food menu at a local restaurant.
3. A video used to promote health and hygiene.
4. A letter to an author in response to a published book.

ANS : 1

Q.117. Which of the following is true of Hindi language in India?

1. It is the national language of India
2. It is the common second language in education
3. It is the associate official language of India
4. It is the official language of India.

ANS : 4

Q.118. A child might be awarded high marks for 'overall language use, even if he or she has misspelt many words under _____ approach.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Whole language | (2) Constructivist |
| (3) Communicative | (4) Behaviouristic |

ANS : 1

Q.119. When we read a text for specific information, it is called

- (1) Skimming
- (2) Scanning
- (3) Extrapolation
- (4) Analysis

ANS : 2

Q.120. The two productive language skills include

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

ANS : 4

Q.121. The first language is the language which the child

- (1) acquires from his/her immediate environment making special effort.
- (2) acquires from his/her immediate environment without making any special effort.
- (3) learns in a formal situation.
- (4) acquires in a formal setting

ANS : 2

Q.122. ____ is the production and perception of sound.

- (1) Phonology
- (2) Morphology
- (3) Phonetics
- (4) Syntax

ANS : 3

Q.123. Which among the following is not a part of audiolingual drills?

- (1) Students hear a model language.
- (2) Students repeat each line of the dialogue
- (3) Students focus on the grammatical rules.
- (4) Students practise substitution in the pattern drills.

ANS : 3

Q.124. Which approach basically promotes fluency?

- (1) Structural approach
- (2) Communicative approach
- (3) Behaviouristic approach
- (4) Whole language approach

ANS : 2

Q.125. Which among the following does not come under meaning-based activities?

- (1) Interacting with the text
- (2) Using previous knowledge
- (3) Reading and then narrating the same to others
- (4) Reading every word

ANS : 4

Q.126. A learning plan is

- (1) Non-flexible in nature
- (2) Teacher-centric
- (3) Child-centric
- (4) One-way method

ANS : 3

Q.127. Analytical study of the errors is

- (1) Error analysis
- (2) Contrastive analysis
- (3) Sentence analysis
- (4) Word analysis

ANS : 1

Q.128. Basic Interpersonal Communication skills are _____

- 1. using language for here-and-now and on familiar topics
- 2. using language for higher order thinking
- 3. using language to convey abstract ideas and concepts
- 4. using language for reporting scientific research on a topic

ANS : 1

Q.129. In which method teacher should be aware about all method?

- 1. Grammar translation method
- 2. Direct method
- 3. Activity based learning
- 4. Eclecticism

ANS : 4

Q.130. Formative assessment

- 1. makes judgements of the learner's skills in a specific period of time.
- 2. focuses on the learner's process.
- 3. has more recognition in educative institutes.
- 4. correcting the students immediately as they commit mistake/errors.

ANS : 2

Q.131. A language teacher while assessing learners at primary stage should focus the most on _____

- 1) formal weekly test and record them in report card.
- 2) term end exam that help to declare pass or fail.
- 3) using variety of ways to collect information about learner's performance and sharing it with learners and their parents.
- 4) giving assignments followed by classwork and homework every day to bring variety and increase language practice.

ANS : 3

Q.132. A language teacher should give tasks that can be done in pair/ group work because _____

- 1) children will be able to finish their work quickly when working together.

- 2) it minimises teacher's work as individual attention is difficult than group observation.
- 3) children support and learn from each other in such meaningful tasks.
- 4) it encourages competition for scoring marks amongst them.

ANS : 3

Q.133. A teacher of class V asks her students to put their drawings, poems, stories, worksheets and other material developed by them in that term in a specified folder. These folders of the students can be called as _____ .

- 1) Self-reporting
- 2) Anecdotal records
- 3) Portfolio
- 4) Observation and collections

ANS : 3

Q.134. In the language classroom a child often faces problems in learning his/her first language at school because _____ .

- 1) learning his/her own language at school is not interesting
- 2) school language is more formal than home language
- 3) the child knows that language and there is no point of learning the same language again
- 4) that language is difficult for them to learn at school

ANS : 2

Q.135. Which among the following supports a pre-reading activity?

- 1) Using paraphrasing tasks
- 2) Using a prediction task
- 3) Asking learners to summarise the text
- 4) Teaching grammatical structures

ANS : 2

Q.136. A teacher is asking students to write letters of alphabet with the help of their fingers in the sand tray. The objective of this activity is to _____

- 1) promote playful atmosphere in the class.
- 2) make them understand the difference between clean and dirty hands.
- 3) strengthen their fine motor skills.
- 4) divert their attention from home sickness.

ANS : 3

Q.137. 'Brain storming' means _____ .

- (1) to be aware of ideas on a topic
- (2) to do some mental exercise
- (3) to make efforts to understand something
- (4) to give some kind of stimulus to the brain

ANS : 1

Q.138. A test which is administered at the end of a concept is called a/an

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

ANS : 1

Q.139. A teacher believes that freewriting will help her students to strengthen their language skills. Freewriting can be understood as writing

- (1) that is taken from any free source.
- (2) that is based on free drawing.
- (3) that is based on noting down everything that comes to mind, without concern for rules.
- (4) that is planned and written for a free source, with a focus and concern on grammatical rules.

ANS : 3

Q.140. The steps to the writing process

- (1) begin with publishing.
- (2) end with mindmapping.
- (3) begin with brainstorming.
- (4) end with reviewing.

ANS : 3

Q.141. Which reading technique is used for reading the daily newspaper?

- (1) Extensive reading
- (2) Scanning
- (3) Detailed reading
- (4) Skimming

ANS : 4

Q.142. A teacher of class-6 engages her students in pre-reading activity. This will help the

- (1) teacher in summarizing the text.
- (2) teacher to connect the text with the previous knowledge of the learner.
- (3) learners to memorise and reproduce the text.
- (4) learners to memorise the meaning of difficult words they come across in the text.

ANS : 2

Q.143. A person who is fluent in many different languages is called a

- (1) bilingual speaker
- (2) polyglot
- (3) monolingual speaker
- (4) linguist

ANS : 2

Q.144. Gitika, a class-6 student is not able to pronounce a few words properly. The teacher provides her individual attention and helps her by using various strategies. In Vygotsky's view this kind of support is

- (1) Reinforcement
- (2) Scaffolding
- (3) Conditioning
- (4) Modeling

ANS : 2

Q.145. If there is a student with visual deficiency in a class, which of the following strategy must be followed by the language teacher ?

- (1) Informing the authorities for arranging special teacher for her
- (2) Treating her normally and providing support through audio material
- (3) Ignoring her and focusing on other students
- (4) Excusing her for performing lower than others

ANS : 2

Q.146. A language teacher assesses the learning and progress of each child of his class by collecting information by conducting various language activities and tasks given to them. This type of assessment is

- (1) Formative
- (2) Summative
- (3) Proficiency
- (4) Continuous

ANS : 1

Q.147. A teacher of grade-7 has to evaluate writing skill of her learners. Which of the following should be the objective of the test items developed by her?

- (1) The learner is able to take dictation.
- (2) The learner is able to describe a character orally.
- (3) The learner is able to express ideas coherently and systematically.
- (4) The learner is able to comprehend the questions and write their answers.

ANS : 3

Q.148. After reading the text, the teacher has to engage her grade-6 students in post-reading activity for enhancing reading comprehension. Which of the following task should she select?

- (1) Giving dictation of the words that they read in the text.
- (2) Ask students to write in 7-8 sentences about what they have read.
- (3) Ask students to memorize and write the meanings of difficult words that came across while reading a text.
- (4) Ask students to copy the questions and answers from the board in their notebooks.

ANS : 2

Q.149. Peer review is understood as an important strategy for improving students' writing process. The purpose of peer review is to

- (1) encourage in finding faults of their peers.
- (2) offer formative feedback to their peers which further helps them to improve their drafts.
- (3) help the teacher in evaluation of writing of students.
- (4) be able to connect ideas and build paragraphs for the writing.

ANS : 2

Q.150. Becoming a skilled reader requires learning to reason about written material using knowledge from everyday life and from disciplined fields of study. So, it can be said that skilled reading is

- (1) Fluent
- (2) Constructive
- (3) Extensive
- (4) Decoding

ANS : 2

Q.151. Which of the following is not true for multilingualism as a classroom resource?

- (1) Teachers respect diverse linguistic culture of the class.
- (2) Linguistic and cultural deviations are seen as tools for language learning.
- (3) Teacher gives opportunity for peer interaction in the class.
- (4) Diverse languages of children are neither tolerated nor used in class.

ANS : 4

Q.152. A teacher of class-5 provides such opportunities of assessment where students decide for themselves whether their progress or language use is good or not. This type of assessment is referred to as

- (1) Summative assessment
- (2) Group assessment
- (3) Peer assessment
- (4) Self-assessment

ANS : 4

Q.153. A type of writing that explains and illuminates facts is

- (1) Descriptive writing
- (2) Expository writing
- (3) Persuasive writing
- (4) Narrative writing

ANS : 2

Q.154. In teaching of a language the textbook is _____

- (1) the only means
- (2) an important resource
- (3) not important
- (4) the end of resource

ANS : 2

Q.155. A good language teacher should begin the teaching of language at class I with

- 1) writing the letters of alphabet
- 2) making the learners to repeat the letters of alphabet after the teacher
- 3) aural-oral practice such as telling and listening to stories, rhymes, poems, riddles etc.
- 4) teaching the spelling and giving dictations to strengthen active vocabulary

ANS : 3

Q.156. The approach that allows a language teacher to absorb the best techniques of all the well-known language teaching methods into their classroom is :

- 1) Communicative Language Teaching approach
- 2) Structural approach
- 3) Constructive approach
- 4) Eclectic approach

ANS : 4

Q.157. Which one of the following is not true about Role Plays?

- 1) The role play brings a situation from real life into the classroom.
- 2) Students feel that they are really using the language for a communicative purpose.
- 3) Students experiment with language they have learned.
- 4) Students are supported to do the role plays of their textbook.

ANS : 4

Q.158. Which one of the following is NOT correct with respect to the following sentence?

Rhymes, songs and chants are the ways for children to _____

- 1) internalise words and sentence structure
- 2) practise pronunciation.
- 3) learn grammar through the text.
- 4) extend vocabulary

ANS : 3

Q.159. Bilingual children often use words from one language while speaking the other. This is called _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1) code-switching | 2) code-mixing |
| 3) multilingualism | 4) competence level |

ANS : 1

Q.160. Which one of the following is NOT correct about teaching grammar effectively?

- 1) Present the form in genuine communication
- 2) Elicit relevant rules of grammar in contexts.
- 3) Provide the form in practice in real life-like communication
- 4) Learn grammar by memorising its rules and through drills.

ANS : 4

Q.161. The activities and exercises included in the textbook primarily aim at ____.

1. engaging students after school hours.
2. enhancing language skills and vocabulary.
3. developing taste for the textbooks reading.
4. only transacting textual material in a language classroom.

ANS : 2

Q.162. Which one of the following refers to deducing meaning from the clues available in the text?

1. Inferential
2. Global
3. Local
4. Transactional

ANS : 1

Q.163. Apart from the four language skills which one of the following is also called a language skill?

1. Study skill
2. Communication skill
3. Thinking skill
4. Oral skill

ANS : 3