

1. **Who said: 'Language is one of the most important and characteristic forms of human behaviour'.**
 - (a) Bloomfield
 - (b) Socrates
 - (c) Aristotle
 - (d) Gleason
2. **The theory that assumes that speech originated from sound imitation is known as:**
 - (a) Sing Song theory
 - (b) Divine Gift Theory
 - (c) Onomatopoeic Theory
 - (d) Contact Theory
3. **Language may vary due to personal factor such as:**
 - (a) Gender difference
 - (b) Geographical location
 - (c) Socio-economic background
 - (d) All of these
4. **Which branch of linguistic studies the applications of the basic principles of the linguistic science to language teaching?**
 - (a) Structural linguistic
 - (b) Applied linguistics
 - (c) Comparative
 - (d) Historical linguistics

5. How many morphemes are there in the word untimely?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
6. Who is the father of modern linguistics?
(a) Gleason
(b) Chaucer
(c) Ferdinand de Saussure
(d) Bloomfield
7. Who gave the psychological definition of phoneme?
(a) Bloomfield (b) Daniel Jones
(c) Sapir (d) Kruszewski
8. The objective of morphology is to enable the pupil to:
(a) Master certain vocabulary
(b) Write correct spellings
(c) Make the correct use of words
(d) All of these
9. Which of the following combination is found in the structure of English language?
(a) Subject-Verb-Object (b) Subject-Object-Verb
(c) Verb-Object-Subject (d) Object-Verb-Subject
10. How many basic sentence patterns are there in English language?
(a) 3 (b) 9
(c) 12 (d) 21
11. What is the combination of sentence supported by linearity called?
(a) Syntagmatic (b) Paradigmatic
(c) Interrogative (d) Declarative
12. English gained importance because it is the language of
(a) The judiciary
(b) Trade and commerce
(c) International importance
(d) All of these
13. Which Indian reformist supported English education?
(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(b) M. K. Gandhi
(c) Swami Vivekananda
(d) Swami Dayanand
14. Words such as on, in, under are examples of:
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition
(c) Auxiliary (d) Interrogative
15. Who said: "English is our major window on the modern world".
(a) Lord Macaulay (b) Dr. Radha Krishnan
(c) Pandit J. L. Nehru (d) Swami Dayanand
16. Teaching of English is important in India because of:
(a) Recreational importance
(b) Cultural importance
(c) Professional importance
(d) All of these
17. Who said: 'A single shelf of a good European literature (English) is worth the whole literature of India and Arabia.'
(a) Lord Bentik (b) Lord Macaulay
(c) Shakespeare (d) F. G. French
18. How does the mother tongue help in the development of child?
(a) Mentally (b) Emotionally
(c) Socially (d) All of these
19. Who said "Mother-tongue is the basic of all work."
(a) Gurrey (b) Ryburn
(c) Bhatia (d) Menon and Patel
20. Hindrances in the teaching of English is caused by the use of mother-tongue due to:
(a) Idiomatic interference
(b) Pronunciation interference
(c) Vocabulary interference
(d) All of these
21. Which of the following method completely prohibits the use of mother-tongue?
(a) Direct method (b) Translation method
(c) Bilingual method (d) All of these
22. On what principles are teaching of English based upon?
(a) Psychological (b) Linguistic principle
(c) Pedagogical principle (d) All of these
23. Which among the following approaches is used to teach English as a foreign language?
(a) Structural approach
(b) Psychological approach
(c) Linguistic approach
(d) Pedagogical approach
24. Principle of grouping is based on:
(a) Definite purpose (b) Phonetic grouping
(c) Availability of words (d) Correlation with life
25. Principle of selection and grading of words is based on its
(a) Frequency (b) Teachability
(c) Range (d) All of these
26. On which of the following law is drill and practice of language skills based upon?
(a) Law of exercise (b) Law of readiness
(c) Law of effect (d) All of these
27. How many phases are involved in the teaching of English?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5
28. What should be the objectives of teaching English at senior stage?
(a) Language development
(b) Literary development
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

29. At the upper primary stage, a child should acquire a vocabulary of words.
 - (a) 250
 - (b) 2500
 - (c) 3000
 - (d) 5000
30. English language is used as
 - (a) First language
 - (b) Second language
 - (c) Both the above
 - (d) None of these
31. Language skills is the
 - (a) Speaking
 - (b) Writing
 - (c) Reading
 - (d) All of above
32. The main function of a language is
 - (a) Preservation
 - (b) Evaluation
 - (c) Interaction
 - (d) All of above
33. A language preserves the
 - (a) Facts
 - (b) Certain principles
 - (c) Beliefs
 - (d) All the above
34. The command over language depends on:
 - (a) Speaking
 - (b) Understanding
 - (c) Reading/writing
 - (d) All the above
35. The skills are developed through
 - (a) Literature teaching
 - (b) Language teaching
 - (c) Both the above
 - (d) None the above
36. Content of literatures teaching is
 - (a) Prose
 - (b) Poetry
 - (c) stories
 - (d) All the above
37. English in India is best regarded as a:
 - (a) Foreign language
 - (b) First language
 - (c) Second language
 - (d) Classical language
38. The term of language is derived from Latin word:
 - (a) Language
 - (b) Lingua
 - (c) Literary
 - (d) Langue
39. The two receptive language skills are :
 - (a) Listening and Speaking
 - (b) Listening and Reading
 - (c) Speaking and Writing
 - (d) Speaking and Listening
40. The earliest theory of language origin is:
 - (a) The Sing-Song theory
 - (b) The Ding-Dong Theory
 - (c) The Bow-Wow Theory
 - (d) The Divine Gift Theory
41. The Sing-Song theory was propounded by:
 - (a) Novice
 - (b) Hedson
 - (c) Muller
 - (d) Jespersen
42. Language includes:
 - (a) Phonology
 - (b) Morphology
 - (c) Syntax
 - (d) All the above
43. Primary linguistic principle includes:
 - (a) Principle of phonology
 - (b) Principle of syntax
 - (c) Principle of semantics
 - (d) All the above
44. The basic structure of English language is:
 - (a) SVO
 - (b) SOV
 - (c) VOS
 - (d) OVS
45. Linguistics includes:
 - (a) Phonology
 - (b) Morphology
 - (c) Syntax
 - (d) All the above
46. English language is regarded:
 - (a) A link language
 - (b) A library language
 - (c) An International language
 - (d) All the above
47. Which of the following are not content words:
 - (a) Articles
 - (b) Noun
 - (c) Pronoun
 - (d) Verbs
48. Which language is regarded second language in India:
 - (a) Hindi
 - (b) Sanskrit
 - (c) English
 - (d) Regional language
49. When did English Prose come into existence?
 - (a) 9th century
 - (b) 12th century
 - (c) 14th century
 - (d) 19th century
50. Who used the term 'biography' for the first time?
 - (a) W.E. William
 - (b) Coleridge
 - (c) Dryden
 - (d) Johanson
51. Which age is considered very rich in prose writing?
 - (a) Elizabethan
 - (b) Victorian
 - (c) Shakespearean
 - (d) Chaucerian
52. What does teaching of prose include?
 - (a) novel
 - (b) composition
 - (c) story
 - (d) all of these
53. Life history of an individual written by the writer himself is called:
 - (a) biography
 - (b) autobiography
 - (c) novel
 - (d) story
54. General aim of prose teaching is to help the students to develop:
 - (a) interest in reading
 - (b) critical thinking
 - (c) comprehension ability
 - (d) all of these
55. The various method and techniques used for the exposition of difficult words are:
 - (a) direct method
 - (b) usage
 - (c) synonyms
 - (d) all of those
56. Who defined poetry as the criticism of life?
 - (a) Coleridge
 - (b) Mathew Arnold
 - (c) Wordsworth
 - (d) Shelley
57. Previous knowledge of the student depends on the following:
 - (a) age and mental level
 - (b) class and background
 - (c) none of these
 - (d) both

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58. Creation of situation can be made by:
 (a) reading a parallel poem
 (b) showing pictures
 (c) giving the life style of the poet
 (d) all of these
59. Which of the following steps are conducted by the pupil-teacher while teaching a poetry lesson?
 (a) Model reading (b) Second reading
 (c) Gist of the poem (d) All of these
60. Which technique is used in the teaching of poetry?
 (a) Comprehension (b) Parallel quotation
 (c) Evaluation (d) All of these
61. Teaching of English poetry suffers from the following limitation.
 (a) lack of good teachers
 (b) foreign language
 (c) metaphors and similes
 (d) all of these
62. Which word is missing in the following quotation by Hudon, "Poetry is made of belongs to and exists for":
 (a) Life (b) Word
 (c) Rhythm (d) All of these
63. Grammar is practical analysis of
 (a) language (b) literature
 (c) both (d) none
64. Which of the following is not a classical language?
 (a) Arabic (b) English
 (c) Sanskrit (d) Latin
65. Which of these can be classified under types of grammar?
 (a) Descriptive
 (b) Scholarly
 (c) Transformational generative
 (d) All of these
66. Perspective grammar is also known as:
 (a) Formal grammar (b) Traditional grammar
 (c) Classical grammar (d) All of these
67. In this method, examples are first given and rules are inferred later:
 (a) Deductive (b) Inductive
 (c) Traditional (d) all of these
68. Which of the following factors influence teaching of grammar?
 (a) Age (b) Level
 (c) Utility (d) All of these
69. Which among the following types of grammar emphasize more on rules?
 (a) Descriptive
 (b) Perspective
 (c) Scholarly
 (d) Transformational generative
70. Structural grammar emphasizes:
 (a) Word of sentence (b) Phrase of sentence
 (c) Structure of sentence (d) All of these
71. Translation as a method lost its significance with the advent of:
 (a) Direct Method (b) Situational Method
 (c) Structural Approach (d) All of these
72. Translation from English to mother tongue and vice-versa is called:
 (a) Word translation (b) Sentence translation
 (c) Retranslation (d) Oral translation
73. Teaching of translation can be used as
 (a) a method (b) a skill
 (c) Both a and b (d) None
74. Translation of foreign language is a job of
 (a) an expert (b) a student
 (c) a teacher (d) a writer
75. Who said, "There is no better test of knowledge of English than translation from mother tongue to English?"
 (a) Ryburn (b) Champion
 (c) Findlay (d) Thompson
76. Teaching of composition is based on the principle of:
 (a) Selection (b) Gradation
 (c) Sequence (d) All of these
77. Oral composition does not help those students who are:
 (a) good orators (b) shy nature
 (c) closed (d) creative
78. Which of these is not a type of composition?
 (a) Oral (b) Written
 (c) Closed (d) Guided
79. Objective of teaching composition is to enable the student:
 (a) to use vocabulary already learnt
 (b) to make appropriate use of punctuation
 (c) to express their ideas
 (d) all of these
80. Oral composition helps in developing
 (a) self-confidence
 (b) correct pronunciation
 (c) spontaneity of speech
 (d) all of these
81. Who said, "Guided composition is not a panacea for all the problems of teaching composition to foreign student."
 (a) Allen and Campbell (b) P. Gurrey
 (c) Champion (d) None of them
82. Written composition can be written in the form of:
 (a) Stories (b) Articles
 (c) Precis (d) All of these

83. Which method is not used in guided composition?
 (a) Reading (b) Translation
 (c) Dictation (d) Substitution
84. At the later stage, oral composition can be taught through:
 (a) Dramatization (b) Conversation
 (c) Dialogue (d) All of these
85. Composition develops the power of expression and communication through
 (a) Reading (b) Writing
 (c) Understanding (d) All of these
86. Who said, "The rate of rise that each generation attains, is determined by the quality one's teacher."
 (a) Vivekananda (b) Brubacher
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Socrates
87. What qualities of a teacher have been emphasized by the Indian Education Commission?
 (a) Personal qualities
 (b) Educational qualification
 (c) Professional qualification
 (d) All of these
88. The method of prose teaching is the:
 (a) Translation (b) Direct Method
 (c) Question-Answer (d) All the above
89. Prose teaching develops the:
 (a) aesthetic aspect (b) linguistic aspect
 (c) both the above (d) none of these
90. Poetry means:
 (a) Rhythmical presentation
 (b) Beauty of things
 (c) Flow of powerful feelings
 (d) All the above
91. Poetry teaching employs:
 (a) silent reading (b) imitation reading
 (c) model reading (d) all the above
92. The objective of composition is the:
 (a) written speed (b) correct pronunciation
 (c) communication (d) all the above
93. The principle of composition is the:
 (a) sequence (b) gradation
 (c) utility (d) all the above
94. The English sentence structure are of:
 (a) six type (b) seven type
 (c) eight type (d) none of these
95. Teaching of prose includes:
 (a) Detailed Prose Lesson (b) Non-detailed Prose Lesson
 (c) Both of these (d) None of these
96. Which of the following is not the type of Prose:
 (a) Drama (b) Poem
 (c) Essay (d) Play
97. The general aims of teaching prose are:
 (a) to enable students to listen, speak, read and write English prose.
 (b) to enable students to comprehend the thought
 (c) to enrich students active and passive vocabulary
 (d) all of these
98. Which is the lowest method of teaching vocabulary:
 (a) By using mother tongue
 (b) By showing real objects
 (c) By performing action
 (d) By showing charts
99. Poetry teaching does not involve:
 (a) Pronunciation Drill (b) Model Recitation II
 (c) Imitation Recitation (d) Comprehension Questions
100. Oral composition develops:
 (a) Speaking Ability (b) Creative Ability
 (c) Confidence (d) All the above
101. Free composition is called as:
 (a) Controlled (b) Directed
 (c) Uncontrolled (d) Guided
102. Grammar is taught by the method:
 (a) Lecture
 (b) Inductive, Deductive
 (c) Questioning Answering
 (d) Written Composition
103. Which of the following grammar is taught incidentally:
 (a) Prescriptive grammar (b) Traditional grammar
 (c) Functional grammar (d) Theoretical grammar
104. Which of the following grammar lays stress on rules:
 (a) Traditional grammar (b) Incidental grammar
 (c) Functional grammar (d) Descriptive grammar
105. The aims of teaching grammar are:
 (a) to develop scientific attitude
 (b) to assimilate correct-pattern of language
 (c) to develop understanding for language
 (d) all the above
106. The two receptive language skills are:
 (a) Listening and Speaking (b) Listening and Reading
 (c) Speaking and Reading (d) Speaking and Writing
107. Which of the following is the oldest method of teaching English?
 (a) Dr. West's Method
 (b) Translation cum grammar method
 (c) Bilingual method
 (d) Substitution method
108. On which theory is Translation cum grammar method based upon?
 (a) Behaviouristic Theory
 (b) Cognitive Theory
 (c) Apperceptive Theory
 (d) All of these

109. How is grammar taught in Translation cum grammar method?
(a) Inductive Method (b) Deductive Method
(c) Substitution Method (d) All of these
110. Which of the following skill did Dr. West emphasize upon?
(a) Understanding (b) Speaking
(c) Reading (d) Writing
111. Which of the following is not a kind of word—
(a) Substitute (b) Morphological
(c) Synonym (d) All of these
112. Which method is a midway between Translation cum grammar method and direct method?
(a) Bilingual method (b) Substitution method
(c) Structural approach (d) Situational approach
113. In which of the following method, sentence is the unit of teaching?
(a) Direct method (b) Bilingual method
(c) Substitution method (d) All of these
114. Group of words used regularly on certain occasion are called:
(a) Sentence (b) Phrase
(c) Idioms (d) Formulas
115. Aural-Oral-Approach means teaching a language by giving opportunities to the students to:
(a) Hear and speak (b) Hear and write
(c) Speak and write (d) Understand
116. Structural Approach is also known as:
(a) Aural-Oral Approach (b) Aural Approach
(c) Oral Approach (d) Linguistic Approach
117. The basic tools of English are:
(a) Sound (b) Vocabulary
(c) Structures (d) All of these
118. How many structures form the core of essential English?
(a) 175 (b) 275
(c) 200 (d) 300
119. To create situations is Situational Approach a teacher may use the following technique:
(a) Black-board (b) Pictures
(c) Questions (d) All of these
120. Which of the following activities are involved to develop listening ability?
(a) Knowledge of vocabulary
(b) Knowledge of phonetics
(c) Exposure to wide variety of sounds
(d) All of these
121. Which fraction of time is taken by the language teacher in the class?
(a) 1/3rd (b) 2/3rd
(c) 1/4th (d) 3/4th
122. Who said: "The Standard Indian Pronunciation should be free from the gravitational pull of mother-tongue."
(a) Menon and Patel (b) Thompson and Wyatt
(c) B. D. Srivastava (d) F. G. French
123. Which form of English is generally accepted in all parts of the world?
(a) General Indian English
(b) American English
(c) British Received Pronunciation
(d) Australian English
124. What kind of speaker is a person who can imitate, develop and speak with authority on any topic?
(a) Competent speaker (b) Expert speaker
(c) Good speaker (d) Intermittent speaker
125. Which amount the following is not a method of teaching pronunciation?
(a) limitation (b) Substitution
(c) Phonetic (d) Subsidiary
126. Which word is silent in the word 'yacht'?
(a) y (b) ac
(c) ch (d) t
127. Subsidiary method uses the following technique:
(a) Reciting poems (b) Spelling
(c) Dictation (d) All of these
128. Defective pronunciation is due to:
(a) Physical disability (b) Local tongue
(c) Clipping of sound (d) All of these
129. How many sounds does letter 'e' in English have?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) None
130. Reading habit is important due to the following reasons:
(a) Increases vocabulary
(b) Makes us knowledgeable
(c) Helps in getting information
(d) All of these
131. Who said: "Reading make a full man, writing an exact man and conference a ready man."
(a) C.C. Fries (b) Francis Bacon
(c) Prof. Jespersen (d) W. S. Gray
132. Which of these is not the cause of retardation in reading English?
(a) Bilingualism (b) Sub vocalization
(c) Neurological problems (d) Overcrowded classes
133. Faulty reading habit is due to:
(a) Sub-vocalization (b) Finger pointing
(c) Regressive movement (d) All of these
134. In the initial stage, writing should be taught in print script:
(a) round script (b) cursive script
(c) round cursive script (d) all of these

135. Children should be taught to write in the beginning with:
 (a) a chalk (b) a pencil
 (c) a pen (d) sketch pen
136. Which among the following script is the combination of printed and cursive script?
 (a) round script (b) cursive script
 (c) round cursive script (d) print script
137. Which one is regarded as the best style of writing?
 (a) vertical (b) irregular
 (c) forward (d) horizontal
138. One of the drawbacks of tracing method of teaching handwriting is that it hinders the ability of writing.:
 (a) slant (b) straight
 (c) freely (d) all of these
139. Vocabulary can be defined as:
 (a) a list of words
 (b) a supply of expressive means
 (c) a repertoire communication
 (d) all of these
140. The steps involved in the teaching of active vocabulary are :
 (a) preparation and presentation
 (b) presentation and practice
 (c) drill and practice
 (d) all of these
141. Two words having identical sound and spelling but not related in meaning is known as:
 (a) homophone (b) homonymy
 (c) homograph (d) polysemy
142. Words having affirmative and negative distributions are called:
 (a) content words (b) structural words
 (c) grammatically (d) substitute words
143. Which of these are structural words?
 (a) auxiliaries (b) preposition
 (c) conjunction (d) all of these
144. To know a word means the ability to recognize and use it in its:
 (a) spoken form (b) written form
 (c) grammatical (d) all of these
145. Vocabulary can be taught by using the following technique:
 (a) usage (b) direct
 (c) synonym (d) all of these
146. Words that sound the same but their spellings and meanings are different are called:
 (a) Homograph (b) Homophone
 (c) Homonymy (d) Polysemy
147. Who said, "English spelling is a national misfortune to England and international misfortune to rest of the world."
 (a) H.R. Bhatia (b) J. L. Nehru
 (c) Max Muller (d) Margaret Mason
148. Unrelated words with identical spelling but different pronunciation are called:
 (a) Homonymy (b) Polysemy
 (c) Homograph (d) Homophone
149. Who said 'Spelling is caught rather than taught'?
 (a) Richard Mulcaster (b) W.S. Tompkinson
 (c) J. M. Rice (d) Bhatia and Bhatia
150. What are the methods of teaching spellings?
 (a) Correct pronunciation (b) Dictionary method
 (c) Transcription (d) All of these
- Directions (Q. Nos. 151–154) Answer the following questions by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.**
151. A teacher asks students of Class III to describing their best friend. She writes the student responses on the blackboard. At last, states that all these describing words on blackboard are adjectives. This is
 (a) Immersion method (b) Incidental method
 (c) Inductive method (d) Deductive method
152. The rise and fall of tone is
 (a) Intonation (b) Pronunciation
 (c) Stress (d) Strain
153. Which one of the following is the most important about storytelling?
 (a) It broadens their knowledge about various authors
 (b) It enhances graded pattern and structure
 (c) It promotes whole language approach
 (d) It is an effective way of learning vocabulary
154. Dictation does not help learners to
 (a) increase their concentration
 (b) improve their reading skill
 (c) improve their spelling
 (d) enhance their listening comprehension
155. An English teacher after completing a chapter from the textbook asks questions based on the text to
 (a) maintain class discipline
 (b) keep students busy as the chapter is complete
 (c) attract students' attention
 (d) know their comprehension
156. Shreya, a teacher of Class IV, asked the learners to complete the dialogue in the given boxes and then to role-play the same using their dialogues. She is developing
 (a) speaking and writing skills
 (b) all, listening, writing, reading and speaking skills.
 (c) listening and speaking skills
 (d) reading and writing skills

157. Which one of the following cannot be used in formative assessment?
 (a) Debate
 (b) Olympiad
 (c) Retelling stories
 (d) Role play
158. Teaching Learning Material (TLM) should be used by teacher as it
 (a) is not very expensive
 (b) motivates learners to further prepare such material at home
 (c) supplements teaching-learning process
 (d) prepares students mentally to sit in the class
159. While learning English as a second language
 (a) the mother tongue should not be used by the learners
 (b) there is no role of mother tongue in learning L2
 (c) the use of mother tongue will facilitate learning
 (d) the use of mother tongue will create interference
160. The process of assessment in language of class should be conducted
 (a) during the teaching-learning process
 (b) for 'assessing the textual exercises at the end of the chapter
 (c) to know the level of students in the class
 (d) to know the efficiency of teachers in teaching
161. As per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, multi-lingualism in learning a language should be seen as a
 (a) challenge for students to learn many languages
 (b) challenge for teachers to manage such classes
 (c) hindrance in teaching-learning English
 (d) resource in teaching-learning English
162. The most important factor which is responsible for the differentiation between language learning and language acquisition is
 (a) language environment
 (b) grammar of language
 (c) assessment in language
 (d) textbook of language
163. Which one of the following is an essential characteristic of a good textbook in English?
 (a) The maximum number of textual exercises should be given to practise at the end of the lesson
 (b) Every lesson should have a proper introduction at the beginning and a conclusion at the end
 (c) It should be based on the guiding principles of curriculum and syllabus
 (d) No difficult words should be given in the textbook at primary level
164. The maximum participation of students is possible while teaching English by the teacher using authentic tasks through
 (a) structural approach
 (b) communicative approach
 (c) grammar translation method
 (d) direct method
165. The basic language skills are
 (a) listening-speaking-reading-translation
 (b) speaking-talking-answering-expressing
 (c) listening-speaking-reading-writing
 (d) reading-writing-questioning-communicating
166. Language learning is related to
 (a) knowledge
 (b) skills
 (c) power
 (d) copying
167. Bilingual method was suggested by
 (a) Dodson
 (b) Smith
 (c) Herbert
 (d) Redson
168. The grammar translation method emphasizes
 (a) oral fluency
 (b) command over speech
 (c) use of mother tongue
 (d) listening and speaking
169. Structures and patterns are used as a teaching unit in
 (a) direct method
 (b) structural method
 (c) grammar and translation method
 (d) project method
170. The productive skills of a language are
 (a) listening and writing
 (b) reading and writing
 (c) speaking and listening
 (d) speaking and writing
171. Proper speech habits can be developed effectively through
 (a) vocabulary practice
 (b) quizzes
 (c) dictations
 (d) pronunciation
172. Language skills can be learnt better
 (a) if they are taught in an integrated manner
 (b) with the help of challenging drills
 (c) through written tests and practices
 (d) if taught in isolation
173. A video is
 (a) an audio aid
 (b) a visual aid
 (c) an audio-visual aid
 (d) None of these
174. Audio-visual aids make teaming
 (a) easy
 (b) interesting
 (c) effective
 (d) All of these

175. Unit test is an expression of evaluation.

- (a) normative (b) effective
- (c) formative (d) cognitive

176. Proficiency tests include

- (a) speaking (b) reading
- (c) writing (d) speaking and writing

177. Communicative competence tests take into account

- (a) grammatical accuracy
- (b) situational appropriateness
- (c) fluency
- (d) All of the above

178. In objective type questions choice is provided.

- (a) limited (b) minimum
- (c) multiple (d) no

179. The basic requirement of a language proficiency test is that it must be

- (a) complex (b) reliable
- (c) ambiguous (d) simple

180. An effective language teacher

- (a) will make children learn all the answers to the questions given in the text-book
- (b) will use the text-book as well as other materials as resources for teaching
- (c) will prepare question papers using only the questions given in the text-book
- (d) will rely entirely on the prescribed text-book

181. The English curriculum is concerned with

- (a) learning of language
- (b) learning through language
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

182. At primary level the objective of teaching a language is

- (a) Basic Interactive Communicative Skills (BICS)
- (b) Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency (CALP)
- (c) memorisation of text-book
- (d) ability to write question answers

183. Grammar should be taught by

- (a) giving clear explanations
- (b) enabling practice in context
- (c) asking students to learn rules
- (d) making learners do written assignments

184. The curriculum for English attempts to develop the use of English for

- (a) social interaction
- (b) academic achievement
- (c) cultural enrichment
- (d) All of the above

Directions (Q. Nos. 185–189) Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate options.

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

- (a) interrupting the teacher in between
- (b) an opportunity to use oral language in the class
- (c) his attention seeking nature in the class
- (d) connecting the text with his personal experience

186. Reading comprehension is an ability to

- (a) perceive and decode letters in order to read the text fluently
- (b) construct meaning by interacting with the text
- (c) understand all the words in the text to understand its meaning
- (d) translate the written symbols into corresponding sounds

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

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

188. Which of the following type of questions in a test will be helpful in assessing the creativity of the learners?

- (a) Open ended question
- (b) Multiple choice question
- (c) True/False type of question
- (d) One word question

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

- (a) Dyscalculia (b) Dysgraphia
- (c) Dysphasia (d) Aphasia

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

- (a) feminine gender
- (b) gender biased language
- (c) gender neutral language
- (d) masculine gender

191. The theory of Universal Grammar was formulated by
 (a) Steven Pinker (b) Jean Piaget
 (c) Noam Chomsky (d) Stephen Krashen
192. Dictionary is a very important tool for learning a language. Which of the following is least important about the use of dictionary?
 (a) Looking the meaning of a word
 (b) Check the passive voice of a word
 (c) Check the part of speech of a word
 (d) Check the spelling of a word
193. Which of the following is a technique of assessment?
 (a) Interview (b) Checklist
 (c) Rating scale (d) Rubrics
194. Learning to speak in a second language does not involve
 (a) its pronunciation
 (b) culturally bound speaking events
 (c) theoretical knowledge of a language
 (d) second language grammatical knowledge
195. While developing writing skill among students, a language teacher should most importantly focus on
 (a) grammatical aspects
 (b) word limits
 (c) expression of ideas
 (d) good handwriting
196. A teacher divided the students of Class V into groups of six and provided each with a short story. Then she asked them to imagine, discuss and write the story with a different ending. In this activity the teacher is developing their
 (a) guided writing (b) creative writing
 (c) product writing (d) controlled writing
197. Before starting a new lesson from the textbook, a teacher should focus on
 (a) the grammatical aspects in the lesson
 (b) choosing difficult words in the lesson and giving their meaning
 (c) connecting the theme of the lesson with 'learners' previous experience
 (d) the moral of the lesson
198. A child in Class II writes, "I laik tu red a buk" instead of writing "I like to read a book". What does the child's writing show?
 (a) He needs remedial classes to improve spelling
 (b) He has used invented spellings

- (c) He is not paying any attention the class
 (d) He needs to work on phonetics
199. In a constructivist classroom, language learning should be based on
 (a) the transaction of the prescribed textbook by the teacher
 (b) learners' previous knowledge in constructing their new knowledge using authentic tasks
 (c) the assumption that English language can only be learnt if the teacher transmits it to the learners
 (d) drill and practice of grammatical items

Direction (Q. Nos. 200–204) Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

200. In the primary classes, it is recommended that, children should be taught in their mother tongue because
 (a) it enables children to comprehend
 (b) it creates a natural environment
 (c) children develop self-confidence
 (d) it promotes regional languages
201. A common developmental reading disorder is
 (a) impairment
 (b) dyslexia
 (c) aphasia
 (d) autism
202. The most important purpose of formative assessment is
 (a) to judge the performance of teachers and schools
 (b) to form an opinion about the best student in the class
 (c) to score and rank students on the basis of their performance
 (d) to provide qualitative feedback on students learning
- As
203. Role play should be an integral part of every language classroom because
 (a) it enables girls and boys to interact freely
 (b) it is an effective classroom management technique
 (c) it enables students to engage in meaningful talk
 (d) it enables students to memorize the story
204. A student of class V has just read a text about the water problems of a community living on the outskirts of a city. After reading the chapter, the student remarks how difficult it must be to struggle for water every day. Which comprehension strategy does this remark reveal?
 (a) Read aloud
 (b) Summarizing
 (c) Metacognition
 (d) Inferential reading

205. Which one of the following is an example of Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS)?
- Explaining a procedure to a peer during an experiment
 - Discussing response to a story in a small group in the classroom
 - Taking notes during a lecture or a talk
 - Negotiating turn taking with a peer during free play
206. BF Skinner claimed that language is learnt through
- repetition and approximation
 - reinforcement and engagement
 - drill and practice
 - immersion and employment
207. A language teacher wants their students to write for an authentic audience and purpose. What would be the best writing task to achieve this?
- Students write a letter to the principal expressing their opinion on a school-related issue
 - Students write answers to questions given at the end of the chapter after discussing them with each other
 - Students write a movie review of a movie they watched recently
 - Students write on the topic, 'My School'
208. Writing is a and not a
- product; process
 - product; formation
 - process; product
 - process; formation
209. Rani is from Delhi. She has taken admission in a school in Asom. In the final exams, she faces difficulty in writing a composition on 'Bihu'. The most probable reason for Rani's problem is that
- there is a discontinuity between her home environment and the school curriculum
 - her parents are unable to help her in understanding the school culture
 - she is not a hardworking girl and is not trying to adapt to the school curriculum
 - her background is deficient and is not on a par with standard school culture
210. A child reads 'She bought three apples' as 'She bought tree apples' and explains it as 'apples from trees'. How would you rate this child's reading skills?
- She reads without comprehension
 - She reads with spelling errors
 - She reads carelessly
 - She reads with comprehension
211. Which of the following is not true about sentences in the passive voice?
- Any declarative sentence can be passivised
 - The verb in passive sentences is always in perfect participle form

- It is generally used where the subject is hidden, not clear or not significant
 - Sentences with intransitive verbs cannot be passivised
212. Storytelling should be used frequently in classrooms because
- it provides space for teachers to engage in other academic tasks
 - it lays the foundation of logical understanding and imagination
 - it lays the foundation for other academic engagements
 - it allows students to imagine and relax
213. Which one of the following principles is not appropriate for vocabulary development?
- Passive vocabulary should be learnt by heart
 - Provide opportunities to consult a dictionary
 - Integrate new words with old
 - Make a new word 'real' by connecting it to the learners' world
214. A language textbook for class I starts with poems and stories (complete text) and ends with the alphabet. Which approach does this kind of arrangement reflect in language pedagogy?
- Eclectic approach
 - Top-down approach
 - Aesthetic approach
 - Bottom-up approach
- Direction (Q. Nos. 215–219) Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.
215. The teaching of reading by associating characters or groups of characters with sounds is the method.
- morphemic
 - direct
 - phonic
 - whole-language
216. Teachers can remediate for the student with language learning difficulty by
- focusing on individual progress with individualized instruction
 - providing notes that are summarized and simplified
 - initially, giving information as reading only, on writing
 - conduct extra classes for the student to 'catch up' with other
217. Teachers can demystify abstract grammatical terminology, so that students can write through the
- explicit teaching of certain structures
 - separating of spoken and written forms of language
 - linking of spoken language with writing
 - frequent feedback on only grammatical errors

218. Language is taught by beginning with simple sentences instead of the initial sounds and blends. This implies that

- (a) communication is based on complete sentences
- (b) pronunciation has no place in language acquisition
- (c) grammar and pronunciation have equal place in language teaching
- (d) grammar is an important basis of communication

219. Which activity best supports the practice of speaking skills?

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

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

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

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

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

222. To achieve communicative competence, learners need to be competent in four aspects: linguistic, socio-linguistic, discourse and strategic competences. Here, 'linguistic competence' concerns students

- (a) use of syntax, lexis and structures
- (b) expression of meaning of what they communicate
- (c) use of formats and stylistic devices
- (d) content organization and use of vocabulary

223. Examples of "Creative Reading" projects for assessment are

- (a) reference work done in the library for more information on the theme
- (b) surfing the internet for related information
- (c) dramatization, role-play and re-writing from a different point of view
- (d) reading for meaning

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

- (a) sandwich approach
- (b) communicative approach
- (c) bilingual technique
- (d) structural technique

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

- (a) adequate self-explanatory notes
- (b) summaries and simplified versions of texts
- (c) worksheets, with a variety of tasks while covering the syllabus
- (d) comfortable 'environments' to develop requisite skills

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

- (a) teacher-directed learning in the classroom
- (b) collaboration of students in learning situations
- (c) homework designed to use parents support
- (d) students receive feedback for error correction regularly

227. How can teachers respond to or 'correct' students' writing in ways that are effective?

- (a) Correcting every error in the essay
- (b) Writing detailed comments in the margin
- (c) Offering encouraging and summary remarks
- (d) Locating patterns of error and suggesting improvement

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

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

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

- (a) linguistic differences
- (b) learning styles
- (c) authentic second language
- (d) learning disabilities

Direction (Q. Nos. 230–234) Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

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

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

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

- (a) comprehend
- (b) use new words
- (c) summarize
- (d) spell words

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

- (a) listening
- (b) writing
- (c) speaking
- (d) creative

233. Use of grammar; punctuation and spelling pertains to

- (a) text production while writing
- (b) formal speech
- (c) listening to a lecture
- (d) informal conversation

234. Read the following exchange

Speaker 1 Have you been to Indore?

Speaker 2 Who?

Speaker 1 To Indore, in Madhya Pradesh.

Speaker 2 Umm I am not sure,

During the assessment of students' speaking skills, mark (s) would be deducted during this exchange for

- (a) the first speaker
- (b) the second speaker
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

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

- (a) critical
- (b) comprehension
- (c) sympathetic
- (d) active

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

- (a) students pursue their own lines of enquiry
- (b) students need not attend L2 classes
- (c) students may choose L2 on their own
- (d) the teacher establishes the task and supports or facilitates learning

237. Types of 'text media' are

- (a) audio discs and tapes
- (b) illustrations and diagrams
- (c) motion pictures and documentaries
- (d) digital e-books e-journals

238. Which of the following resources will help to break down communication barriers and enable children to study and learn in both L1 and L2?

- (a) Multilingual
- (b) Multimedia
- (c) More textual
- (d) Communicative

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

- (a) children reading aloud in class
- (b) using game-like activities which require verbal interactions in classroom
- (c) conducting special speech therapy with a counsellor
- (d) correcting errors whenever they happen

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

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

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

- (a) correlate with assessment and achievement
- (b) lead to using the textbook sparingly
- (c) expose them to more literary reading
- (d) become more cost-effective compared to technologically supported courses

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

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

243. While translating a subject and using the translation in the mainstream curriculum, the benefit is

- (a) promoting national identity
- (b) enriching linguistic capability and appreciation
- (c) enabling teachers who are not competent in the mainstream language to take classes
- (d) standardizing cultural identity

244. Some criteria for the selection of language items should involve

- (a) enough worksheets for practice
- (b) everyday vocabulary and sentences
- (c) their learnability, coverage and teachability
- (d) a focus on language rules

245. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has included 'all round development of the child' as one of the time aims of education because

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

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

- (a) learners do not like to be given the meaning of words
- (b) it prevents learners from discovering the meaning through puzzling out using clues
- (c) learners already know the meaning of the words
- (d) vocabulary will not be enriched

247. Teachers help learners 'construct' their knowledge in English by

- (a) giving the learners a lot of assignments and projects that will lead to much practice
- (b) correcting every mistake a learner make and giving the relevant rule of grammar as immediate feedback
- (c) giving extensive language drills in which learners practice language items mechanically
- (d) enabling them to see the relationship between the previous knowledge and the new knowledge

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

- (a) Children learning to cook from their parents
- (b) Children learning a new game from friends
- (c) Children learning through correspondence lesson
- (d) Children learning to draw from their art teacher

249. The two skills required to take notes effectively are

- (a) writing fluently, using conjunctions
- (b) using symbols and abbreviations instead of
- (c) re-writing a text, using your own words
- (d) writing legibly with correct punctuation

250. Remediation, when students find difficulty in the use of different 'modals' would be for them to

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

ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (d)	9. (a)	10. (b)
11. (a)	12. (d)	13. (a)	14. (b)	15. (c)	16. (d)	17. (b)	18. (d)	19. (b)	20. (d)
21. (a)	22. (d)	23. (a)	24. (b)	25. (d)	26. (a)	27. (c)	28. (c)	29. (d)	30. (c)
31. (d)	32. (d)	33. (d)	34. (d)	35. (b)	36. (d)	37. (a)	38. (b)	39. (b)	40. (d)
41. (b)	42. (d)	43. (d)	44. (a)	45. (d)	46. (d)	47. (a)	48. (c)	49. (c)	50. (c)
51. (a)	52. (d)	53. (b)	54. (d)	55. (d)	56. (b)	57. (d)	58. (d)	59. (d)	60. (b)
61. (d)	62. (c)	63. (a)	64. (b)	65. (d)	66. (d)	67. (b)	68. (d)	69. (b)	70. (c)
71. (d)	72. (c)	73. (c)	74. (a)	75. (a)	76. (d)	77. (b)	78. (c)	79. (d)	80. (d)
81. (a)	82. (d)	83. (a)	84. (d)	85. (d)	86. (b)	87. (d)	88. (d)	89. (c)	90. (d)
91. (d)	92. (d)	93. (d)	94. (b)	95. (c)	96. (b)	97. (d)	98. (a)	99. (a)	100. (d)
101. (c)	102. (b)	103. (c)	104. (a)	105. (d)	106. (a)	107. (b)	108. (c)	109. (b)	110. (c)
111. (b)	112. (a)	113. (d)	114. (b)	115. (a)	116. (a)	117. (d)	118. (b)	119. (d)	120. (d)
121. (b)	122. (a)	123. (c)	124. (c)	125. (b)	126. (c)	127. (a)	128. (d)	129. (c)	130. (d)
131. (b)	132. (a)	133. (d)	134. (a)	135. (a)	136. (c)	137. (a)	138. (c)	139. (d)	140. (a)
141. (b)	142. (c)	143. (d)	144. (d)	145. (d)	146. (b)	147. (c)	148. (c)	149. (b)	150. (d)
151. (c)	152. (a)	153. (d)	154. (b)	155. (d)	156. (b)	157. (b)	158. (b)	159. (c)	160. (a)
161. (d)	162. (d)	163. (b)	164. (b)	165. (c)	166. (b)	167. (a)	168. (c)	169. (b)	170. (d)
171. (b)	172. (a)	173. (c)	174. (d)	175. (c)	176. (d)	177. (c)	178. (c)	179. (d)	180. (b)
181. (c)	182. (a)	183. (b)	184. (d)	185. (d)	186. (b)	187. (a)	188. (a)	189. (a)	190. (c)
191. (c)	192. (b)	193. (c)	194. (b)	195. (c)	196. (b)	197. (c)	198. (a)	199. (b)	200. (a)
201. (b)	202. (d)	203. (c)	204. (d)	205. (d)	206. (c)	207. (a)	208. (c)	209. (a)	210. (a)
211. (a)	212. (b)	213. (a)	214. (b)	215. (c)	216. (c)	217. (c)	218. (d)	219. (d)	220. (a)
221. (c)	222. (a)	223. (c)	224. (c)	225. (d)	226. (b)	227. (d)	228. (b)	229. (d)	230. (a)
231. (a)	232. (b)	233. (a)	234. (b)	235. (a)	236. (a)	237. (d)	238. (a)	239. (b)	240. (c)
241. (a)	242. (a)	243. (b)	244. (c)	245. (a)	246. (b)	247. (d)	248. (c)	249. (b)	250. (a)