

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination January – 2013

- સૂચના** :
1. તમામ પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ ફરજિયાત છે.
 2. જ્યાં સુધી ખંડનિરીક્ષક ન જણાવે ત્યાં સુધી જવાબ લખવાનું શરૂ કરવું નહિ.
 3. જવાબપત્રકની પાછળ આપેલ સૂચનાઓ કાળજીપૂર્વક વાંચ્યા બાદ જવાબ લખવાનું શરૂ કરવું.
 4. પરીક્ષાર્થીઓએ પ્રશ્નપત્ર અને જવાબપત્ર બંને ખંડ-નિરીક્ષકને એક સાથે પરત કરવાનું અનિવાર્ય છે. આથી કોઈપણ પરીક્ષાર્થીએ પ્રશ્નપત્ર પોતાની સાથે લઈ જવાનો આગ્રહ રાખવો નહિ. પ્રશ્નપત્ર સાથે લઈ જનાર વિદ્યાર્થી આ પરીક્ષા માટે ગેરલાયક ઠરશે.
 5. વૈકલ્પિક પસંદગીના દરેક પ્રશ્નના ઉત્તર માટે ચાર વિકલ્પ જણાવ્યા છે. જેમાંથી એક સાચો હોવાની શક્યતા છે. સાચો જવાબ પસંદ કરી જવાબપત્રકમાં યોગ્ય ખાનામાં (X) નિશાની કરો.
 6. જે વિદ્યાર્થી પોતાનો સાચો નોંધણી નંબર નહીં દર્શાવે તેનું પરિણામ રદ થશે.

Course : Certificate in Teaching of English (CTE)

Roll No : _____

Subject : Teaching English-Elementary School(CTE-01)

Date : 27/01/2013

Time : 11.00 to 12.30

1	Which language do the children learn to speak before they enter the school? (A) Mother tongue (B) Foreign language (C) Both (D) None of any
2	Who have some special capacity to learn language? (A) Human (B) Animals (C) Both (D) None of any
3	What is one of the Primary characteristics of the human species. (A) To Sing (B) To Dance (C) To learn Language (D) To laugh
4	Who use only sign of various types to communicate or convey information? (A) Human beings (B) Animals (C) Both (D) None of any
5	Which term is used for the growth and development of the child into an adolescent? (A) Maturation (B) Development (C) Nutrition (D) None of any
6	Which thing provides the opportunity and support for learning various things associated with being a person and member of society? (A) Culture (B) Individual (C) Both (D) None
7	An educational programme which states the context, teaching procedures which is necessary for the purpose is called _____. (A) Input (B) Output (C) Curriculum (D) All
8	What can we call if a person has active knowledge of only one language? (A) Monolingual (B) Bilingual (C) Both (D) None
9	Who are more likely to analyse a given situation and see parts and relationships among parts? (A) Field dependent (B) Field independent (C) Risk takers (D) Risk givers
10	A learning style in which a learner is able to identify or focus on particular items and is not distracted by other items in the background or context is called _____. (A) Cognitive style (B) Field dependent (C) Field independent (D) Language attitude
11	The attitudes which speakers of different language have towards each other is called _____. (A) Cognitive process (B) Language attitude

	(C) Motivation	(D) Target language		
12	Which elementary form is used with children between the ages of eight and eleven?			
	(A) MLAT	(B) EMLAT	(C) LAB	(D) ALL
13	Who suggested that 20 to 30 percent of children underachieve in foreign language learning because they have poor auditory ability?			
	(A) Pimselur	(B) Pavlov	(C) Skinner	(D) None
14	The type of language produced by second language learners who are in the process of learning a language is called _____.			
	(A) Critical language	(B) Inter language	(C) Paralanguage	(D) Lateralization
15	The study or description of the distinctive sound units of a language is called _____.			
	(A) Phoneme	(B) Phonological	(C) Phonetic	(D) Lateralization
16	Who said “Language is that system by which sound and meanings are related”.			
	(A) Humboldt	(B) Fromkin and Rodman	(C) Skinner	(D) Pavlov
17	What is used to convey ideas, its structure and function?			
	(A) Language	(B) Phoneme	(C) Phonetic	(D) Communication
18	Who said that language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas and emotions.			
	(A) Humboldt	(B) Fromkin	(C) Rodman	(D) E. Sapir
19	Who said, “A Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which the members of a society interact in terms of their total culture”.			
	(A) Humboldt	(B) E. Sapir	(C) G. Trager	(D) N. Chomsky
20	Who wrote “On the Origin of Language”.			
	(A) E. Sapir	(B) G. Trager	(C) N. Chomsky	(D) Johann Gottfried
21	When did “Descent of Man” Publish?			
	(A) 1871	(B) 1975	(C) 1995	(D) 2000
22	Who said that man’s Language came from a more primitive form, probably expressions of emotions?			
	(A) E. Sapir	(B) Darwin	(C) G. Trager	(D) N. Chomsky
23	Which theories are developed by Max Muller?			
	(A) Pooh-Pooh	(B) Ding-Dong	(C) Bow-Wow	(D) All three
24	In which theory, there was a mystic correlation between sound and meaning?			
	(A) Pooh-Pooh	(B) Ding-Dong	(C) Bow-Wow	(D) All
25	In which language the roosters crowing is kukuikil.			
	(A) English	(B) French	(C) German	(D) Russian
26	What can we use to communicate our thoughts and ideas?			
	(A) Language	(B) Communication	(C) Input	(D) Output
27	What is normally an intentional and planned activity?			
	(A) Language	(B) Communication	(C) Input	(D) Output
28	Which level of communication is found in all animals?			
	(A) Instinctive-intuitive	(B) Formal	(C) Both	(D) None
29	Which word is used for ‘dog’ in German?			
	(A) Kutta	(B) Chien	(C) Hund	(D) Kutaru
30	A Speech sound that functions at the margins of syllables is called _____.			
	(A) Vowel	(B) Consonant	(C) Creativity	(D) Phonology
31	What refers to the capacity of human beings to produce and understand an indefinitely large number of sentences?			
	(A) Creativity	(B) Consonant	(C) Displacement	(D) Phonology

32	A consonant which is produced when two vocal organs come close together to produce audible friction? (A) Fricative (B) Phonology (C) Semantics (D) Vowel
33	Which term is used for limitation of natural sounds by means of words or group of words. (A) Fricative (B) Onomatopoeic (C) Resonance (D) Vowel
34	Air vibration in the vocal tract that are set in motion by phonation is called _____. (A) Onomatopoeic (B) Resonance (C) Vowel (D) Fricative
35	Mention the past tense of 'Smell' in American English. (A) Small (B) Smelt (C) Smelled (D) Smoll
36	Who managed to find tools to do scientifically? (A) William Labor (B) Skinner (C) Skipper (D) Pavlov
37	Who chose three stores-saks, Macy's and S. Klein? (A) William Labor (B) Skinner (C) Skipper (D) Muller
38	What is the meaning of 'Macy's'? (A) High Prestige (B) Middle level (C) Low Prestige (D) None
39	Who has suggested that one reason why girls seem to perform better than boys? (A) Mukherjee (B) Muller (C) Hudson (D) Robinson
40	Which are personal factors leading to variability? (A) Sex difference (B) Age (C) Both (D) None
41	Which English is more formal than spoken English? (A) Written (B) Oral (C) Both (D) None
42	In which language there is a clear and rather considerable difference between a literary variety of a language and a colloquial variety? (A) Tamil (B) Tamil and Bengali (C) Bengali (D) None
43	What is responsible for variation in communication? (A) Mode (B) Sense (C) Feeling (D) Thought
44	_____ depends on the relations between participants. (A) Field (B) Mode (C) Tenor (D) All
45	A variety of a language spoken in one part of a country or by people belonging to a particular social class is called _____. (A) Dialect (B) Idiolect (C) Register (D) Purist
46	Extreme care in speech or writing is called _____. (A) Dialect (B) Idiolect (C) Hyper correction (D) Purist
47	In which theory, a connection is established between a stimulus and the organism's response to the stimulus? (A) Stimulus-response (B) Operant conditioning (C) Both (D) None
48	On whom did Skinner do experiments? (A) Cat (B) Rat (C) Elephant (D) Dog
49	According to Skinner, responses emitted without direct reference by known stimuli is known as _____. (A) Respondents (B) Operants (C) Both (D) None
50	Who said, "Verbal behaviour attacked the behaviourist ideas of language learning"? (A) Chomsky (B) Hudson (C) Pavlov (D) Skinner

ડૉ. બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર ઓપન યુનિવર્સિટી
સત્રાંત પરીક્ષા જુલાઈ : 2013

- સૂચના :**
1. તમામ પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ ફરજિયાત છે.
 2. જ્યાં સુધી ખંડનિરીક્ષક ન જણાવે ત્યાં સુધી જવાબ લખવાનું શરૂ કરવું નહિ.
 3. જવાબપત્રકની પાછળ આપેલ સૂચનાઓ કાળજીપૂર્વક વાંચ્યા બાદ જવાબ લખવાનું શરૂ કરવું.
 4. પરીક્ષાર્થીઓએ પ્રશ્નપત્ર અને જવાબપત્ર બંને ખંડ-નિરીક્ષકને એક સાથે પરત કરવાનું અનિવાર્ય છે. આથી કોઈપણ પરીક્ષાર્થીએ પ્રશ્નપત્ર પોતાની સાથે લઈ જવાનો આગ્રહ રાખવો નહિ. પ્રશ્નપત્ર સાથે લઈ જનાર વિદ્યાર્થી આ પરીક્ષા માટે ગેરલાયક ઠરશે.
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 6. જે વિદ્યાર્થી પોતાનો સાચો નોંધણી નંબર નહીં દર્શાવે તેનું પરિણામ રદ થશે.

અભ્યાસક્રમ : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE) નોંધણી નંબર: _____
પાઠ્યક્રમ : The Structure of English (CTE-02)
તારીખ : 27/01/2013
સમય : 03.00 to 04.30 **કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	The regional varieties of language is called _ (A) Diachronic (B) Dialects (C) Synchronic (D) None
2	What needs to be distinguished from dialect which refers to features of grammar and vocabulary? (A) Syllable (B) Accent (C) Sentence (D) None
3	Which things are carried over into the spoken English? (A) The sounds (B) Stress (C) Intonation (D) All
4	Which language is one of the most widely learnt and used languages? (A) English (B) Greek (C) Latin (D) None
5	When the influence of the mother tongue on the second language which leads to error is called __. (A) Homogeneous (B) Interference (C) Interchange (D) None
6	The type of language produced by second language learners who are in the process of learning a language is ____. (A) Inter language (B) Inter ference (C) Interchange (D) None
7	What is called the way of sound of one's voice rises and falls when one speaks? (A) Invariant (B) Intonation (C) Lexical (D) None
8	Which language leaves traces on learning of English as L2? (A) Native language (B) Foreign language (C) Second language (D) None
9	Which abbreviation stands for native standard English? (A) IE (B) NE (C) NSE (D) None
10	If the word "Conduct" is used as a verb, which syllable is stressed? (A) First (B) Second (C) Last (D) None
11	The stressed and unstressed syllables which is marked by a rising – falling rhythm in NE, is generally absent in IE. It is called ____. (A) Monotone (B) Ting-Tong (C) Boom-Boom (D) None
12	How many pure vowels are there in British English pronunciation (RP)? (A) 8 (B) 12 (C) 9 (D) None

13	How many diphthongs glides are there in British RP? (A) 9 (B) 12 (C) 8 (D) None
14	Which are alveolar sounds? (A) m, n (B) t, d (C) tʃ, dʒ (D) None
15	Which are plosive sounds? (A) m, n (B) tʃ, dʒ (C) p, b (D) None
16	“Respected sir” can be called ____. (A) Latinity (B) Polite diction (C) Excessive use of cliches (D) None
17	“Himalayan blunder” can be called ____. (A) Latinity (B) Polite diction (C) Excessive use of cliches (D) None
18	Differences in pronunciation, grammar or word choice within a language is called ____. (A) Variation (B) Intonation (C) Phonetics (D) None
19	The effect of one language on the learning of another language is called ____. (A) Interference (B) Transfer (C) Domain (D) None
20	What can be called the communication within of the same region? (A) Inter-regional communication (B) Intra-regional communication (C) Indianization of English (D) None
21	English used by bilingual Indian users of English can be called ____. (A) Standard Indian English (B) Dialects (C) British English (D) None
22	Who said that English in India is used by a vast body of educated people as their second and third language. (A) strevens (B) Kachru (C) verma (D) None
23	Who gave three measuring points of bilingualism? (A) Strevens (B) Kachru (C) Verma (D) None
24	Which measuring point of bilingualism is used for Babu English, Butler English and Kitchen English? (A) Zero-Point (B) Central Point (C) Ambilingual Point (D) None
25	Which measuring point of bilingualism is used for those speakers who use English effectively for social control, Indian civil servants and English teachers? (A) Zero-Point (B) Central Point (C) Ambilingual Point (D) None
26	A person who writes and edits a dictionary is called ____. (A) Lexicographer (B) Thesaurus (C) Neutralised (D) None
27	What can be divided into clauses? (A) Sentence (B) Phrases (C) Word classes (D) None
28	What can be divided into phrases? (A) Sentence (B) Clauses (C) Word classes (D) None
29	What can be divided into word classes? (A) Sentence (B) Clauses (C) Phrases (D) None
30	What is build up on relationship of its Clauses? (A) A text (B) A sentence (C) A phrase (D) None
31	The connection or linking of clauses/sentences to form a recognisable whole is called ____ (A) Cohesion (B) Clause (C) Word classes (D) None
32	Which principle patterns of structuring in a text is concerned with relating linguistic elements? (A) Cohesion (B) Clause (C) Coherence (D) None
33	Which principal patterns of structuring in the text is concerned with relating ideas particularly in terms of the organisation of the whole?

	(A) Cohesion (B) Coherence (C) Clause (D) None
34	Who writes about five basic types of rhetorical organisation? (A) Shaughnessy (B) Skinner (C) Widdowson (D) None
35	Who looks at writing interactivity and analyses even discursive prose? (A) Shaughnessy (B) Winter (C) Widdowson (D) None
36	Who are concerned with teacher-pupil interaction, considered in terms of Initiation, Response, Feedback? (A) sinclair and coulthard (B) Shaughness and winter (C) Winter and Hoey (D) None
37	Who gave the idea of elicitation, directive and information forms of spoken discourse? (A) Sinclair and coulthard (B) Shaughness and winter (C) Winter and Hoey (D) None
38	What is 'elicitation' form of spoken discourse? (A) Asking for information (B) Giving directions (C) Making requests (D) None
39	The grammatical and lexical relationships between the different elements of a text is called ____ (A) Coherence (B) Cohesion (C) Discourse (D) None
40	The relationship which link the meaning of utterances in discourse or of the sentences in a text is called ____ (A) Coherence (B) Cohesion (C) Discourse (D) None
41	A group of words which form a grammatical unit and which contain a subject and a finite verb is called ____ (A) Clause (B) Discourse (C) Coherence (D) None
42	What is the smallest meaningful unit in a language? (A) Clause (B) Morpheme (C) Text (D) None
43	Who gave the notion of the speech act? (A) Austin (B) Searle (C) Austin and Searle (D) None
44	Which act is used to say something in the full, normal sense? (A) A locutionary Act (B) An Illocutionary Act (C) A perlocutionary Act (D) None
45	Which act is used for warning, promising, stating and betting? (A) A locutionary Act (B) An Illocutionary Act (C) A perlocutionary Act (D) None
46	Who proposed the structure of narrative as a means for analysing personal experience? (A) Halli day and Hasan (B) Labov and Waletsky (C) Labov and Hasan (D) None
47	Who raised the question : "Is reading a language problem or a reading problem"? (A) Alderson (B) Hasan (C) Labov (D) None
48	A word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word can be called ____ (A) Synonymy (B) Antonymy (C) Semantics (D) None
49	The word that has the opposite meaning of word. That can be called ____ (A) Synonymy (B) Antonymy (C) Semantics (D) None
50	When did a movement begin against the grammatical approach to language study? (A) 1930 (B) 1980 (C) 1960 (D) None

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સત્રાંત પરીક્ષા જુલાઈ : 2013

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 4. પરીક્ષાર્થીઓએ પ્રશ્નપત્ર અને જવાબપત્ર બંને ખંડ-નિરીક્ષકને એક સાથે પરત કરવાનું અનિવાર્ય છે. આથી કોઈપણ પરીક્ષાર્થીએ પ્રશ્નપત્ર પોતાની સાથે લઈ જવાનો આગ્રહ રાખવો નહિ. પ્રશ્નપત્ર સાથે લઈ જનાર વિદ્યાર્થી આ પરીક્ષા માટે ગેરલાયક ઠરશે.
 5. વૈકલ્પિક પસંદગીના દરેક પ્રશ્નના ઉત્તર માટે ચાર વિકલ્પ જણાવ્યા છે. જેમાંથી એક સાચો હોવાની શક્યતા છે. સાચો જવાબ પસંદ કરી જવાબપત્રકમાં યોગ્ય ખાનામાં (x) નિશાની કરો.
 6. જે વિદ્યાર્થી પોતાનો સાચો નોંધણી નંબર નહીં દર્શાવે તેનું પરિણામ રદ થશે.

અભ્યાસક્રમ : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE)

નોંધણી નંબર: _____

પાઠ્યક્રમ : Teaching Strategies (CTE-03)

તારીખ : 29/01/2013

સમય : 11.00 to 12.30

કુલ ગુણ : 50

1	In which method does the students get very little or almost no time for interacting or sharing their view point? (A) Traditional method (B) Modern method (C) Group discussion (D) None
2	In which mode of teaching students participate actively and find learning an enjoyable exercise? (A) Traditional method (B) Chalk and talk (C) Pair work (D) None
3	When is the class divided into pairs and all pairs work on their tasks for some time, it is called _____. (A) Fixed pairs (B) Simultaneous pair (C) Flexible pairs (D) None
4	Mention the types of the formation of pairs. (A) Fixed pairs (B) Flexible pairs (C) Both (D) None
5	When a student works with a neighbouring partner in order to complete the work assigned, it is called _____. (A) Fixed pairs (B) Flexible pairs (C) Both (D) None
6	In which activity does the brighter or faster students affect the progress of slower one? (A) Chalk and talk (B) Student reading (C) Group work (D) None
7	Which factors are responsible for diversity within the group of learners? (A) Differences in ability (B) Variation in socio-cultural background (C) Variation in linguistic background (D) All
8	Who monitors the activities of the groups in group work? (A) Students (B) Teachers (C) Management (D) All
9	In which method, the teacher only offers help and does not intervene and take control? (A) Chalk and talk (B) Traditional method (C) Group work (D) All
10	In which role of a teacher, she controls the proceedings of the class? (A) Organiser (B) Promoter (C) Controller (D) None
11	Which tips are used by the teacher to maintain discipline?

	(A) Immediate action (B) Stop leaching (C) Change seats (D) All
12	What is a typical and normal aspect of the teacher's classroom behaviour? (A) Monitoring (B) To be passive (C) Promoting (D) None
13	Who gave the opinion that all well founded curriculum research and development is based on the study of classrooms? (A) K. P. Cross (B) Lawrence Stenhouse (C) Skinner (D) None
14	Who said, "Teachers should use their classroom as laboratories to study the learning process" ... (A) K. P. Cross (B) Lawrence Stenhouse (C) Skinner (D) None
15	What is the practice of teachers themselves observing and reflecting on what takes place in class to bring desirable changes? (A) Self monitoring (B) Class monitoring (C) Both (D) None
16	Who gave the idea of transmission teacher and interrelation teacher? (A) K. P. Cross (B) Douglas Barnes (C) Lawrence Stenhouse (D) None
17	Who mentions a high degree of control over the learners to impart knowledge? (A) A transmission teacher (B) An interpretation teacher (C) Both (D) None
18	Who organises class room activities, sets up learning tasks and assists learners? (A) A transmission teacher (B) An interpretation teacher (C) Both (D) None
19	Any information or comments which provides a report on the teacher's activity in class is called (A) Feedback (B) Monitor (C) Diary (D) None
20	Systematic observation and explanation of classroom processes is called _____. (A) Feedback (B) Monitor (C) Diary (D) None
21	What is an on-the-job activity, where outsider researchers come into schools, investigate questions and then leave? (A) Action research (B) Monitoring (C) Taking feedback (D) None
22	Who said, "Teachers should adopt a theoretical orientation to their task"? (A) K. P. Cross (B) Douglas Barnes (C) Widdowson (D) None
23	Who said, "Teachers are too often the servants of heads advisers, researchers, text books, examination boards". (A) Widdowson (B) Hopkins (C) K. P. Cross (D) None
24	Who refers to four basic 'moments' of action research? (A) Hopkins (B) Widdoson (C) K. P. Cross (D) None
25	In which research, the teachers critically look at their own classrooms for the purpose of improving the quality of instruction? (A) Action research (B) Flexible research (C) Monitoring (D) None
26	Which are productive skills? (A) Listening and reading (B) Speaking and writing (C) Both (D) None
27	Which one is a receptive skill? (A) Listening (B) Speaking (C) Writing (D) None
28	When we listen for pleasure or interest without having to make a great deal of effort is called _____. (A) Extensive listening (B) Intensive listening (C) Both (D) None
29	The way of reading with quickly going through a text to find particular piece of information is called _____. (A) Skimming (B) Scanning (C) Both (D) None
30	Which reading activity mainly involves global understanding? (A) Skimming (B) Scanning (C) Extensive (D) None
31	Who said, "Communication is potentially a coding and decoding process". (A) Michel Rost (B) Skinner (C) Widdoson (D) None

32	Which function of language is used for the use of language to “get things done”? (A) Transactional function (B) Interactional function (C) Both (D) None
33	In which listening style, different groups of students listen to different but connected passages? (A) Jigsaw-listening (B) Intensive listening (C) Extensive listening (D) None
34	In how many phases is a listening lesson divided? (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
35	What is the first phase of listening? (A) Pre-listening (B) While-listening (C) Post-listening (D) All
36	What is the third phase of listening? (A) Pre-listening (B) While-listening (C) Post-listening (D) None
37	A person who reads and understands the message is called ____. (A) Encoder (B) Decoder (C) Encode (D) None
38	For satisfactory communication between the writer and the reader, what is necessary? (A) Same code (B) Different code (C) Both (D) None
39	Which term is used when readers have network of prior understanding about a topic? (A) Top-down (B) Bottom-up (C) Schemata (D) None
40	Which processing refers to the use of predictions based on one’s prior knowledge? (A) Top-down (B) Bottom-up (C) Both (D) None
41	Reading for accuracy is called ____ (A) Intensive reading (B) Extensive reading (C) Both (D) None
42	Reading in quantity without bothering to check every unknown word or structure is called ____ (A) Intensive reading (B) Extensive reading (C) Both (D) None
43	Which of the following are the characteristics of extensive reading? (A) Easy (B) Short (C) Appealing (D) All
44	In which class room activity children look at the words and then say what they are? (A) Look and say (B) Read and write (C) Both (D) None
45	In India, which language has acquired the status of an associate official language? (A) Hindi (B) English (C) Sanskrit (D) None
46	Which of the following are tribal languages in India? (A) Khasi (B) Miza (C) Naga (D) All
47	What can be defined as ‘conventional ways of presenting information’? (A) Routine (B) Ellipsis (C) Negotiating (D) None
48	Omission of word or phrases form sentences where they are unnecessary is called ____. (A) Routine (B) Ellipsis (C) Negotiation (D) None
49	Expression like ‘well’, ‘you see’ used in speech to fill in pauses is called ____. (A) Ellipsis (B) Fillers (C) Formulaie (D) None
50	Skills of writing which enables one to be a good craftsman is called ____. (A) Authoring skills (B) Crafting skills (C) I rafting (D) None

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination January – 2013

- સૂચના** :
1. તમામ પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ ફરજિયાત છે.
 2. જ્યાં સુધી ખંડનિરીક્ષક ન જણાવે ત્યાં સુધી જવાબ લખવાનું શરૂ કરવું નહિ.
 3. જવાબપત્રકની પાછળ આપેલ સૂચનાઓ કાળજીપૂર્વક વાંચ્યા બાદ જવાબ લખવાનું શરૂ કરવું.
 4. પરીક્ષાર્થીઓએ પ્રશ્નપત્ર અને જવાબપત્ર બંને ખંડ-નિરીક્ષકને એક સાથે પરત કરવાનું અનિવાર્ય છે. આથી કોઈપણ પરીક્ષાર્થીએ પ્રશ્નપત્ર પોતાની સાથે લઈ જવાનો આગ્રહ રાખવો નહિ. પ્રશ્નપત્ર સાથે લઈ જનાર વિદ્યાર્થી આ પરીક્ષા માટે ગેરલાયક ઠરશે.
 5. વૈકલ્પિક પસંદગીના દરેક પ્રશ્નના ઉત્તર માટે ચાર વિકલ્પ જણાવ્યા છે. જેમાંથી એક સાચો હોવાની શક્યતા છે. સાચો જવાબ પસંદ કરી જવાબપત્રકમાં યોગ્ય ખાનામાં (X) નિશાની કરો.
 6. જે વિદ્યાર્થી પોતાનો સાચો નોંધણી નંબર નહીં દર્શાવે તેનું પરિણામ રદ થશે.

Course : Certificate in Teaching of English (CTE)

Roll No : _____

Subject : Teaching English-Elementary School (CTE-04)

Date : 29/01/2013

Time : 3.00 to 4.30

1	Which of the following is not a major issue in the human information processing system? (A) Redundancy (B) Noise (C) Resolution of uncertainty (D) Perception
2	Which of the following is not explicit in speech? (A) Punctuation (B) Mood (C) Intonation (D) Juncture
3	_____ deals with the relationship between the sounds of the reader's spoken language and the written form of the language. (A) Syntactic information (B) Graph phonic information (C) Semantic information (D) None of the above
4	_____ refers to aspects of the text that signal how the context is related. (A) Text pyramid (B) Text book (C) Text structure (D) Text
5	Which of the following is not a stage in the development of reading? (A) Skill learning (B) Sentence processing (C) Text comprehension (D) Human capacity
6	The child acquires the basic sentence forms as early as _____ of age. (A) 2 years and 6 months (B) 18 months (C) 9 months (D) 2 years
7	_____ is primarily a process of decoding a particular writing system into language. (A) Speaking (B) Reading (C) Writing (D) Thinking
8	Which of the following method enables the children to discriminate between the unique form of each letter of the alphabet. (A) Natural method (B) Distinctive method (C) Feature method (D) Distinctive Feature method
9	Who suggests using numbers to represent vowel sounds? (A) Robert L. Allen (B) Virginia F. Allen (C) Russell Stauffer (D) Durkin and Clay
10	The word 'money' has _____ syllabus. (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
11	Blachowicz developed _____. (A) Maze Cloze Procedure (B) Synonym Cloze Procedure (C) Structure-word Cloze Procedure (D) Zip Cloze Procedure
12	DRTA method of questioning was developed by _____.

	(A) Robert L. Allen (B) Virginia F. Allen (C) Russell Stauffer (D) Durkin and Clay
13	Teacher ought to be very careful in their selection of materials for using the ____ method. (A) Trade-off (B) DRTA (C) Preview (D) Opinion Eliciting
14	Who have listed instructional goals as worth while for almost all kindergarten children? (A) Robert L. Allen (B) Virginia F. Allen (C) Russell Stauffer (D) Durkin and Clay
15	Reading daily cannot be done through the _____. (A) Shared book experience (B) Writing daily messages (C) Providing a large wall-chart (D) Generating sight vocabulary chart
16	Which of the following is suitable activity for eye-hand co-ordination pre-writing skill? (A) Finger painting (B) Matching picture cards (C) Cutting along line (D) Stringing beads
17	Games provide practice in ____ skills. (A) Reading (B) Writing (C) Listening and speaking (D) All the four
18	Simple bar-graphs or pie-charts are very effective techniques of - (A) Presenting information (B) Teaching poetry (C) Teaching grammar (D) Teaching language
19	Which of the following is not a technique of evaluation? (A) Holistic method (B) Analytic method (C) Conferencing method (D) Single focus method
20	_____ method allows to evaluate a piece of writing without getting lost on the particulars of spelling, usage and mechanics. (A) Holistic method (B) Analytic method (C) Conferencing method (D) Single focus method
21	Which of the following evaluation method is most useful when students are asked to write for specific purpose? (A) Holistic method (B) Analytic method (C) Conferencing method (D) Single focus method
22	“Yes or No” is a grammar game for the student of _____. (A) Primary level (B) Secondary level (C) Higher secondary level (D) All levels
23	Which of the following game is used to teach parts of speech? (A) Super Duper (B) Noughts and Crosses (C) Silly Stories (D) Yes or No
24	Which of the following is not a step of the writing process? (A) Choosing an idea (B) Revise the story (C) Rewriting the story (D) Proof reading
25	An article entitled ‘Teaching the outer-self: the Writers First Reader’ is written by _____. (A) Murray (B) Frank Smith (C) Lucy Calkins (D) Virginia F. Allen
26	In the ____ form the alphabets are connected so that it becomes a flowing form. (A) Cursive (B) Manuscript (C) Bold (D) Italics
27	‘Rule of the language related to a particular context’ is known as _____. (A) Semantics (B) Syntax (C) Pragmatics (D) Graphics
28	Which of the following written form is used to reveal the nature of the person? (A) Transactional form (B) Expressive form (C) Poetic form (D) Dramatic form
29	There is no one correct style of _____. (A) Writing (B) Speaking (C) Reading (D) Listening
30	The game ‘Snake and Ladder’ is an example of _____. (A) Collaborative games (B) Awareness activity (C) Competitive game (D) Grammar through drama
31	The grammar game ‘One idea at a Time’ is used to teach _____.

	(A) Adjectives (B) Past Simple (C) Vocabulary (D) Word Order
32	There are _____ major types of grammar games. (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
33	_____ is not natural language process which can be acquired without instruction. (A) Writing (B) Listening (C) Reading (D) Speaking
34	The category _____ in a simple story means an emotion or goal of the main character. (A) Setting (B) Initiating Event (C) Internal Response (D) Attempt
35	The term _____ refers to the arrangements made by society for providing formal instructions within the context of its culture. (A) Learning (B) Teaching (C) Education (D) Schooling
36	Which of the following is not an instructional resource in teaching reading? (A) Place (B) Communication skills (C) Time (D) Experiential reading
37	“Give rewards from time” is an action point to be considered particularly teaching _____. (A) Visually impaired Student (B) Hearing impaired Students (C) Students with locomotor Problem (D) Students with low intellectual Functioning
38	The _____ method focuses on the single letter value as the basic unit. (A) Phonic (B) Natural (C) Distinctive (D) Distinctive Feature
39	A child learns to _____ as she sings, plays an instrument or dances. (A) Speak (B) Write (C) Listen (D) Read
40	_____ are the smallest unit of sounds meaning in a language. (A) Morphemes (B) Phonemes (C) Vowels (D) Consonants
41	_____ pointed out that in conversational English the average word has about five distinct sounds. (A) Pennu Ur (B) Michael Rost (C) Laura Berk (D) Piaget
42	Most of us typically speak at a rate of about _____ words per minutes. (A) 105 (B) 135 (C) 125 (D) 150
43	Which of the following is not a type of listening? (A) Accurate listening (B) Appreciative listening (C) Creative listening (D) Concrete listening
44	_____ perception refers to the interpretation of different sound inputs. (A) Auditory (B) Sensation (C) Accurate (D) Listening
45	English makes use of _____ phonemes. (A) 54 (B) 53 (C) 45 (D) 35
46	_____ is a skill which can be improved by practice and training. (A) Writing (B) Listening (C) Reading (D) Speaking
47	Children acquire _____ skill in a native language. (A) Speaking (B) Reading (C) Writing (D) Listening
48	Sound used by speaker is _____. (A) Visible code (B) Audible code (C) Audiovisual code (D) Listening code
49	Teaching young children a second language in the manner in which the first language is acquired is _____ process. (A) Easier but not permanent (B) Faster and permanent (C) Faster but not permanent (D) Difficult and temporary
50	Braille script is useful by _____. (A) Blind students (B) Students with locometer disability (C) Students with low IQ (D) Slow learner

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination January – 2013

- સૂચના :**
1. તમામ પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ ફરજિયાત છે.
 2. જ્યાં સુધી ખંડનિરીક્ષક ન જણાવે ત્યાં સુધી જવાબ લખવાનું શરૂ કરવું નહિ.
 3. જવાબપત્રકની પાછળ આપેલ સૂચનાઓ કાળજીપૂર્વક વાંચ્યા બાદ જવાબ લખવાનું શરૂ કરવું.
 4. પરીક્ષાર્થીઓએ પ્રશ્નપત્ર અને જવાબપત્ર બંને ખંડ-નિરીક્ષકને એક સાથે પરત કરવાનું અનિવાર્ય છે. આથી કોઈપણ પરીક્ષાર્થીએ પ્રશ્નપત્ર પોતાની સાથે લઈ જવાનો આગ્રહ રાખવો નહિ. પ્રશ્નપત્ર સાથે લઈ જનાર વિદ્યાર્થી આ પરીક્ષા માટે ગેરલાયક ઠરશે.
 5. વૈકલ્પિક પસંદગીના દરેક પ્રશ્નના ઉત્તર માટે ચાર વિકલ્પ જણાવ્યા છે. જેમાંથી એક સાચો હોવાની શક્યતા છે. સાચો જવાબ પસંદ કરી જવાબપત્રકમાં યોગ્ય ખાનામાં (x) નિશાની કરો.
 6. જે વિદ્યાર્થી પોતાનો સાચો નોંધણી નંબર નહીં દર્શાવે તેનું પરિણામ રદ થશે.

અભ્યાસક્રમ : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE) નોંધણી નંબર: _____
પાઠ્યક્રમ : Teaching English-Secondary School (CTE-05)
તારીખ : 29/01/2013
સમય : 04.30 to 06.00 **કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	Which of following group is not included in the underprivileged in India? (A) The poor (B) The SCs (C) The STs (D) The minorities
2	Under privileged learner are usually poor _____. (A) Writers (B) Speakers (C) Readers (D) listeners
3	Which of the following is not a characteristic of under privileged learners? (A) Low motivation to learn (B) Low cognitive ability (C) Poor reading ability (D) Sense of independence
4	It is estimated that approximately ____ million children in the age group of 4-25 years are disabled. (A) 2.5 (B) 2.4 (C) 2.6 (D) 2.3
5	Which of the following institute was not set up to serve the disabled population and to train the specialist teachers? (A) NCERT (B) NIHH (C) NIVH (D) NIOH
6	Spastic Society of India has been set up to serve the needs of children with different clinical types of _____. (A) Autism (B) Cerebral palsy (C) Orthopaedic (D) dyslexia
7	Which of the following learning style is not so helpful? (A) Talking (B) Good memory (C) Reading story books (D) Listening to Radio news
8	Panel discussion is a type of activity best suited for _____. (A) Pair work (B) Group work (C) Role play (D) None of the above
9	Which of the following is not a phase of a listening class? (A) The pre-listening phase (B) The when-listening phase (C) The while-listening phase (D) The past-listening phase
10	Listening understanding the message is known as _____. (A) Listening for perception (B) Listening for comprehension (C) Listening as input (D) Listening as stimulus
11	_____ situation requires the presence of a listener.

	(A) Writing (B) Speech (C) Listening (D) Reading
12	According to Jphn Morgan and Mario Rinvolueri, _____ is ‘the most ancient and compelling of human activities’. (A) Participating in discussion (B) Participating in a role play (C) Story telling (D) Preparing radio show
13	Time management is of crucial importance in long turns. (A) Reading (B) Listening (C) Writing (D) Speaking
14	_____ means organization of discourse in long turns. (A) Fluency (B) Accuracy (C) Coherence (D) appropriateness
15	The traditional ‘comprehension exercise’ at the end of the text is a typical _____ activity. (A) Pre-reading (B) While-reading (C) Live-reading (D) Post-reading
16	When _____ we go through the reading material quickly in order to get the gist of it. (A) Scanning (B) Skimming (C) Lexis (D) Understanding
17	The language of advertising differs from that of a church sermon in _____. (A) Lexis (B) Dialect (C) Register (D) Discourse
18	Which of the following is not described a hierarchy of styles of speech by American linguist M. Joos? (A) Frozen (B) Formal (C) Informal (D) Causal
19	Language teaching materials should include samples of a variety of _____. (A) Dialect (B) Registers (C) Fields (D) Modes
20	_____ refers to a single word with more than one meaning. (A) Polysemy (B) Homonyms (C) Homographs (D) Homophones
21	Finding the right words and sentences for our thoughts is _____. (A) Planning (B) Translating (C) Monitoring (D) Reviewing
22	The introductory paragraph could be a _____. (A) Chronological (B) Spatial (C) Classificatory (D) Definition
23	Which of the following is not a method of the development of the body of a paragraph? (A) An anecdote (B) Narration (C) Reporting (D) Arguing
24	Which of the following is not a technique in structuring paragraph? (A) Exemplification (B) Cause and effect (C) Definition (D) Arguing
25	_____ letters are written for business purposes usually among strangers. (A) Formal (B) Informal (C) Normal (D) Advanced
26	Which of the following is not a feature of a report? (A) Brief (B) Logic (C) Relevant details (D) overtone
27	_____ are also known as reference skills. (A) Gathering skills (B) Storage skills (C) Retrieval skills (D) Linguistic skills
28	The grammar game ‘The Burglary’ is for _____ level. (A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Higher secondary (D) Tertiary
29	‘Sentence College’ is a game for _____. (A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Tertiary (D) Any
30	A student uses a criteria of assessment to mark her own work is known as _____ assessment. (A) Analytic (B) Holistic (C) Multiple (D) Self
31	Emphatic listening by a teacher means to listen with the _____ to understand. (A) Selection (B) Right (C) Intent (D) Conterrupt
32	English in India is associated with _____ culture. (A) Old (B) Rural (C) Elite (D) Lower
33	The listening task can be _____, if the learners have carefully graded activity to complete.

	(A) Useless (B) Ineffective (C) Unimportant (D) Effective
34	Polysemy means a single word with _____ meaning. (A) Single (B) More than one (C) No (D) So many
35	At present the main thrust in language teaching is on the teaching of language as _____. (A) Rules of grammar (B) Structures (C) Communication (D) None of these
36	_____ is the common to all underprivileged groups. (A) Poverty (B) Low motivation (C) Locational disadvantage (D) Exploitation
37	The early stage of education for the underprivileged all over the world, was marked by _____. (A) Assimilation (B) Integration (C) Isolation (D) None of the above
38	Which of the following is not a problem area in education for underprivileged learners? (A) Textbook preparation (B) Method of teaching (C) Fear of the school (D) Evaluation
39	It is estimated that approximately _____ million children in te age group of 4-25 years are hearing handicapped. (A) 1.2 (B) 0.74 (C) 0.53 (D) 0.12
40	_____ occurs when is damage to the inner ear. (A) Central type of hearing loss (B) A mixed type of hearing loss (C) Sensor neural hearing loss (D) None of the above
41	_____ is a severe mental illness that affects children and makes them unable to respond to other people. (A) Autism (B) Cerebral palsy (C) Orthopaedic (D) Dyslexia
42	Which of the following is not a learning-Teaching strategy? (A) Using pupil student (B) Choice of activity (C) Puzzling out things (D) Teacher correction
43	Which of the following is not a kind of listening material that one can use for the listening lesson? (A) Authentic listening material (B) Recorded listening material (C) Live listening material (D) Extensive listening material
44	Listening with concentration for specific information is known as _____. (A) Intensive listening (B) Extensive listening (C) Authentic listening (D) Live listening
45	Which of the following is not always very productive of learning as it lacks an interesting and clearly defined topic? (A) The conversation class (B) The topic based discussion class (C) Task centered fluency practice (D) None of these
46	If the task is too complex or difficult, learners will get _____ quickly. (A) Encouraged (B) Discouraged (C) Activated (D) Bored
47	‘Sounds intriguing’ is a book written by _____. (A) John Morgan and Mario Rinvolueri (B) Alan Maley Alan Duff (C) John Morgan (D) Alan Maley
48	_____ has proposed a three part framework to test spoken interaction. (A) Cyril weir (B) Alan maley (C) John morgam (D) Alan duff
49	An oral should not be less than about _____ minutes. (A) 12 (B) 15 (C) 18 (D) 30
50	‘To consolidate and reflect upon what has been read’ is the aim of _____ exercise. (A) Pre-reading (B) While-reading (C) Live-reading (D) Post-reading

