

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University**  
**Term End Examination January – 2016**

- 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** : 25/01/2016

**Time** : 11.00 to 12.30

**કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	Full form of MLAT is _____ (A) Modern language apply test (B) Modern language applicable test (C) Modern language aptitude test (D) None of these
2	_____ sub-test measures phonemic coding ability (A) Post script (B) Phonic script (C) Phonetic script (D) Phonemic script
3	_____ is the smallest unit of sound in a language (A) Phoneme (B) Phonic (C) Phrase (D) None of these
4	_____ is a language learning in which learners are not supposed to learn grammatical or other types of rules. (A) Injunctive (B) Inductive (C) Optictive (D) None of these
5	_____ is a learning style in which learner tends to look at the whole of a learning task which contains many items. (A) File independent (B) Field independent (C) Field dependent (D) Field spectic
6	Passing an examination is _____ type of motivation (A) Integrative (B) Target (C) Instrumental (D) Direct
7	The person who knows and uses two or more languages is known as _____ (A) bilingual (B) bilingual (C) trilingual (D) ambilingual
8	The language acquired first is known as _____ (A) Mother tongue (B) Marter tongue (C) Market language (D) Father language
9	Use of three or more language by an individual of a particular region is known us _____ (A) Monolingual (B) Multilingual (C) Monologual (D) Bilingual
10	_____ is the study of meaning (A) Semantics (B) Semantis (C) Lexical (D) Syntactic
11	Establishment, description and arrangement of the sound system of a language is known as _____ (A) Phontology (B) Phonology (C) Fricative (D) Semantics
12	Full from of STM is _____ (A) Short turn memory (B) Short term memory (C) Short time memory (D) Small type memory
13	_____ is the difficulty in writing (A) Agraphia (B) Alexia (C) Anomia (D) Amnesia
14	_____ is that part of memory which is organised in term of personal experiences (A) Synatic memory (B) Static memory (C) Eposodic memory (D) Personalised memory

15	Long term memory refers to that part of memory system where information is stored _____ (A) Temporarily (B) Permanently (C) For Short term (D) None of these
16	_____’s area is that part of the brain that is crucially involved in understanding speech (A) Wernikle (B) Wernicke (C) Werike (D) None of these
17	Lexical means pertaining to _____ (A) Meaning (B) Words (C) Phrase (D) Text
18	/ai/ is an example of a _____ (A) Dipthong (B) Diglossia (C) Pontamil (D) Consonant
19	_____ is pertaining to spelling (A) Grandhika (B) Optomogy (C) Orthography (D) Verbology
20	_____ is a social factors related to language (A) Age (B) Caste (C) Topic (D) Difficulty
21	Withdrawn is also known as _____ (A) Extroverted (B) Introverted (C) Adverted (D) Open hearted
22	_____ is a mental process which learners make use of in language learning (A) Cognitive (B) Conjective (C) Consitive (D) Craming
23	Full from of UR is _____ (A) Unconditioned reflect (B) Uncondition reflect (C) Unconditioned reflexes (D) User reflexes
24	Full from of LAD is _____ (A) Language auguries device (B) Language acid device (C) Language acguisition device (D) Learn associated device
25	A somewhat more complicated and more widely applicable learning theory is termed _____ conditioning (A) Driginal (B) Operant (C) Operator (D) Insentive
26	Full from of CS is _____ (A) Conditional (B) Condition simulation (C) Conditioned (D) Cognitive
27	Reinforcement which increases the like hood of a response is known as _____ (A) Positive reinforcement (B) Condition reinforcement (C) Negative reinforcement (D) None of these
28	Syntax is pertaing to _____ (A) Grammar (B) Words (C) Sentence (D) Meaning
29	Target language learnt next to the MT is also known as _____ (A) L <sub>3</sub> (B) L <sub>2</sub> (C) L <sub>1</sub> (D) None of these
30	A change by a speaker from one language to another is called _____ switching (A) Node (B) Code (C) Mode (D) Speaker
31	A person who knows and uses one language is known as _____ (A) Monology (B) Monolingual (C) Incipient (D) Multilingual
32	Mixing words of one language to other language is known as _____ mixing (A) Node (B) Mode (C) Code (D) Source
33	Modern language is a _____ secondary stage (A) Lower (B) Higher (C) Temper (D) Pre
34	_____ bilinguals in which speakers whose language are kept as separate systems (A) Compound (B) Coordinate (C) Bilingual (D) None of these
35	_____ are phonemes of English. (A) /W/ (B) /P/ (C) /D/ (D) None of these
36	Full from of SLA is second language _____ (A) Aeguision (B) Acqusition (C) Aeguire (D) Assembly
37	Full from of IL is _____ (A) Inner language (B) Inter language (C) Intermediate (D) Initial language
38	Error analysis should precede error _____ (A) Identification (B) Correction (C) Connection (D) Recognition

39	The study of the origin of words, their history and changes in their meaning and forms is called _____. (A) etymology (B) grammar (C) sementography (D) lexography
40	The long and slow process of psychology & social development of the child is called _____. (A) Generalization (B) Socialization (C) Normalization (D) Growth
41	Schooling is also known as _____ education (A) Formal (B) Informal (C) Unformal (D) Natural
42	Full form of WAIS is Wechsler adult _____. (A) Intelligence scale (B) Intelligent scale (C) Intelligence scale (D) Initial scale
43	_____ is related to hearing (A) Aptitude (B) Auditory (C) Audition (D) Lexical
44	Phonetic notation is also called _____. (A) Phonetic (B) Phonic (C) Photonic (D) None of these
45	The cognitive style that refers to the degree to which children reflect upon a problem is called _____. (A) Reflection-tempary (B) Reflection-impulsivity (C) Reflect-tempulsity (D) Reflection expulsive
46	_____ cognitive style concentrates on a single detail common to all objects (A) Categorical-inferential (B) Relation-contextual style (C) Descriptiue-analytic (D) None of these
47	_____ motivation improve personality & help us to mix with English people (A) Integrative motivation (B) Instrumental motivation (C) Temporary motivation (D) None of these
48	Only one language should be communicated directly in direct method. (A) Ture (B) False (C) Partially true (D) Cannot say anything
49	An area of Haman activity in which one or more than one languages may be used is known as _____. (A) Domain (B) Area (C) Tone (D) Feild
50	One who insists on preserving what he/she considers the 'correct' form of language, and is against language variation and change. (A) conservative (B) purist (C) Rigid (D) grammarian

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University**  
**Term End Examination January -2016**

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અભ્યાસક્રમ : **Certificate in Teaching English (CTE)** નોંધણી નંબર: \_\_\_\_\_

પાઠ્યક્રમ : **The Structure of English (CTE-02)**

તારીખ : **25/01/2016**

સમય : **03.00 to 04.30** કુલ ગુણ : 50

1	Which abbreviation is used for 'Native Standard English' in your study material? (A) SE (B) NSE (C) NE (D) NS
2	Which of the following words has the vowel /i : / as per Indian English. (A) take (B) tick (C) pick (D) teak
3	Identify the diphthong in the word 'cow'. (A) / oi / (B) / ou / (C) / au / (D) / ao /
4	Standard British English pronunciation has _____ pure vowels (A) 11 (B) 12 (C) 13 (D) 5
5	Indian English has _____ pure vowels. (A) 5 (B) 12 (C) 13 (D) 11
6	Which of the following are bilabial consonants as per IE ? (A) p,b (B) t,d (C) k,g (D) s,z
7	'Bunch of keys' and address of welcome are the expression used in _____. (A) IE (B) Native Standard English (C) A and b both (D) None of the above
8	Interaction within the same region is known as _____ communication. (A) Regional (B) Inter regional (C) Intra-regional (D) Region wise
9	Phonetic means _____. (A) Pertaining to letters (B) Pertaining to grammar (C) Pertaining to words (D) Pertaining to sounds
10	A linguistic unit which has some, but not all the characteristics of a noun. (A) Nominal group (B) Accusative (C) Nominative (D) Possessive
11	Any sound, word or sentence structure which does not conform to the norm is known as _____. (A) Deviant (B) Cliché (C) Ambiguous (D) dynamic
12	Pertaining to the whole of India is known as _____ in linguistic terms. (A) Whole Indian (B) All-Indian (C) Pan-Indian (D) indianized
13	A person who writes and edits a dictionary is _____. (A) Author (B) Lexicographer (C) Laureate (D) Grammarian

14	Analysing a text by starting with the context of the situation is _____ approach. (A) Down – top (B) Top-down (C) Bottom-top (D) Communicative
15	Words-that occur after the noun-phrase are known as _____ in syntax. (A) Post-modifiers. (B) Pre-modifiers (C) determiners (D) adjectives
16	Which is the smallest meaningful unit in a language? (A) Phrase (B) Syllable (C) word (D) Morpheme
17	Which one from the following (arrangement) is correct if the order is from small to large unite? (A) Words,morphemes,phrase,clause,sentence (B) Morpheme,phrase,word,clause,sentence (C) Morpheme, word, phrase,clause,sentence (D) Word , morepheme,clause,phrase,sentence
18	A group of words containing subject and a finite verb is _____. (A) Clause (B) Phrase (C) Idiom (D) Proverb
19	Which word is used interchangeably with the term ‘text’. (A) Thought (B) Discourse (C) Idea (D) data
20	A type of linguistic analysis which deals with the distribution of known in formation and new information in discourse _____. (A) Emphasise (B) Assertion (C) Classification (D) Focus
21	When did a movement against the grammatical approach to language study begin? (A) 1950’s (B) 1960’s (C) 1970’s (D) 1980’s
22	Movement against grammatical approach resulted in importance of _____. (A) Speech (B) Writing (C) Perfection (D) Source
23	The study of style through grammatical and logical analysis is _____. (A) Logistic (B) Stylistics (C) Rhetoric (D) Ethnography
24	The study of language, in relation to social factors, is _____. (A) Semantics (B) Ethnography (C) Stylistics (D) Sociolinguistics
25	_____ indicates texts which are taken from natural speech or writing. (A) Authenticity (B) Naturality (C) Reality (D) Perfection
26	The term used to indicate what the speaker or writer assumes that the receiver of the message already knows. (A) Presupposition (B) Assumption (C) Preknowledge (D) Forecasting
27	In the sentence ‘Manoj cooked the food’, what is ‘cooked the food’ as a constituent of the sentence? (A) Subject (B) Object (C) Verb (D) Predicate
28	The subject may consist of _____ in a sentence. (A) Noun (B) Pronoun (C) A and b both (D) None of these
29	Select appropriate formula for the pattern of this sentence: “the students were nearby”. (A) (D) N V (Adv) (B) (D)N V.t(D)N (C) N V adj (D) (D)N v-be Adv
30	Which one from the following is an example of a semantically negative but structurally positive sentence? (A) Neither Ramesh nor radha is coming. (B) Ramesh isn’t coming and neither is radha (C) Ramesh isn’t coming and radha isn’t either (D) Ramesh isn’t coming and nor is radha.
31	Identify the type of negation in the given sentence : ‘No one helped the child’. (A) Explicit (B) Implicit (C) Non-verbal (D) Affixal
32	Identify the appropriate question lag : ‘He promised to come early today, _____?’ (A) hasn’t he? (B) don’t he ? (C) didn’t he ? (D) did he ?
33	Place an appropriate question tag in this sentence. Let’s start our work, _____? (A) don’t we? (B) will you ? (C) do I ? (D) shall we ?

34	A verb which is used with another verb in a sentence and indicates tense , aspect and person in a sentence is _____. (A) Finite verb (B) Infinitive (C) Auxiliary (D) Chief verb
35	“All the best soldiers in the army were encouraged” which part of this phrase serves as a post- head modifier. (A) All the best (B) Soldires (C) In the army (D) army
36	Select the noun having same form in the singular and plural. (A) Criteria (B) Children (C) Foot (D) Sheep
37	Shakespear should be known as Kalidas of England. (A) the (B) an (C) a (D) per
38	_____ from the following is an uncountable noun. (A) School (B) Water (C) Tree (D) Drop
39	A word formed by combining two or more smaller words is called _____. (A) Complex word (B) Compound word (C) Combined word (D) Co-ordinating words
40	A part of word which has no meaning on its own but acquire a meaning when attached to a word either at the beginning or at the end to from a new word. (A) Phoneme (B) Letter (C) Element (D) verb
41	An element added to the beginning of an existing word is _____. (A) Suffix (B) Prefix (C) Addition (D) head
42	Which element do we use for the conversion of the word ‘politics’ in to its adjective form? (A) No chang needed (B) Prefix (C) Add-ing (D) suffix
43	Which of the given nouns can take a possessive form? (A) Happiness (B) Child (C) Chairs (D) bread
44	Identify the root in the word ‘illogical’. (A) il (B) Al (C) Logic (D) logical
45	Which one from the following is a count noun? (A) Knowledge (B) Water (C) Root (D) wealth
46	The way a word is made up of parts and the relationship between its parts is known as _____. (A) compound (B) pattern (C) word (D) structure
47	A grammatical category of pronoun which indicates that the person is masculine, famine or neutur. (A) Case (B) Number (C) Gender (D) caste
48	A grammatical category associated with adjective.It has three sub-categorise: positive, comparative and superlative. What is it? (A) Tense (B) Degree (C) Speech (D) voice
49	The verbs BE , HAVE and DO which can occur as auxiliaries are _____. (A) Primary verbs (B) Model verbs (C) Infinitive (D) Main verbs
50	The grammatical category which indicates whether the subject is seen as the ‘doer’ of the action or as the ‘receiver’. (A) Speech (B) Tense (C) Voice (D) Degree

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# Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University

## Term End Examination January – 2016

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Course : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE)

Enrollment: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject : Teaching Strategies (CTE-03)

Date : 27/01/2016

Time : 11.00 to 12.30

Total Marks : 50

1	Which concept was borrowed from the west? (A) One-stop-shop (B) Two-stop-shop (C) One-continue-shop (D) All
2	Who said, "All over the country in major metros and busy towns, the old kirana shops are giving way to better organised department stores" (A) Chomsky (B) N.Trigar (C) N.Chenniappan (D) Ramakrishnan
3	Who is the owner of Nilgiri's Supermarket? (A) Chomsky (B) Ramakrishnan (C) N.Trigar (D) N.Chenniappan
4	The skills required for efficient listening and reading is called _____ (A) Receptive skills (B) Intensive skills (C) Drafting (D) Expressive
5	_____ refers to rapid reading of a piece of text, when the reader wants to get the main idea as gist of the text (A) Skimming (B) Scanning (C) Both (D) None
6	_____ occurs when a reader wants to locate a particular piece of information (A) Skimming (B) Scanning (C) Both (D) None
7	Whose duty is it to train students to understand and respond to the realization of communication? (A) Students (B) Teacher (C) Management (D) Parents
8	Which students face problems while listening due to their limited experience of the language? (A) L <sub>1</sub> learners (B) L <sub>2</sub> learners (C) A & B (D) None
9	For listening comprehensions work, the speakers should talk _____ (A) Fairly (B) Quickly (C) Naturally (D) All
10	Reading for pleasure is the _____ type of reading (A) Extensive (B) Intensive (C) Relative (D) Loud
11	Reading with great attention is _____ type of reading (A) Extensive (B) Intensive (C) Relative (D) Loud
12	In which type of exercise, the students look at visual material while learning? (A) Following a written test (B) Entertainment (C) Listening aided by visuals (D) Informal
13	Which reproduction exercises are used in language learning? (A) Repetition (B) Paraphrase (C) Translation (D) All
14	Preparing the Student to achieve the most from the passage is called _____ (A) Pre-listening (B) While listening (C) Post-listening (D) Follows up

15	Challenging and guiding the students to handle the information and messages in the passage is called _____ (A) Pre-listening (B) While listening (C) Post-listening (D) Follow up
16	Reflection on the language of the passage and activates based on it is called _____ (A) Pre-listening (B) While listening (C) Post-listening (D) All
17	To provide listening passage and exercise material means is called _____ (A) Published material (B) Making your own material (C) Both (D) None
18	Who discovered germs? (A) Pasteur (B) Lister (C) Both (D) None
19	Who killed germs? (A) Pasteur (B) Lister (C) Both (D) None
20	A person who sends the message is called _____ (A) Sender (B) Speaker (C) Encoder (D) All
21	Reading is _____ process (A) an active (B) a passive (C) receiving (D) static
22	To explain the interactive process of reading, which terms are used? (A) Top-down (B) Bottom-up (C) Up-down (D) Down-up
23	Reading is _____ (A) Selective (B) Purposeful (C) Text-based (D) All
24	Reading for information or pleasure is called reading for _____ (A) Selective (B) Purposeful (C) Text-based (D) Student reading
25	Reading for accuracy is called _____ reading (A) Intensive (B) Extensive (C) Slow (D) Fast
26	Reading in quantity without bothering to check every unknown word or structure is called _____ (A) Intensive reading (B) Extensive reading (C) Rough (D) Vague
27	In which classroom activity children look at the words and then say what they are? (A) Look and say (B) Read and write (C) Look and write (D) Think and say
28	In India, which language has acquired the status of associate official language? (A) Hindi (B) English (C) Sanskrit (D) Prakrit
29	What can be defined as “Conventional ways of presenting information”? (A) Routing (B) Ellipsis (C) Negotiating (D) Standing
30	Skills of writing, which enables one to be a good craftsman is called _____ (A) Authoring (B) Crating skills (C) Crating (D) Crafting
31	In which type of reading,s information is presented in black and white form? (A) Interpretive reading (B) Extensive reading (C) Both (D) None
32	Reading for fluency is called _____ (A) Intensive reading (B) Extensive reading (C) Both (D) None
33	Which approach dominated the ELT scene till the early 1970’s? (A) Communicative approach (B) Grammatical approach (C) Structural approach (D) Situational approach
34	In which method of foreign language teaching, meaning should be communicated directly by associating speech forms with action? (A) Audio-lingual method (B) Direct-method (C) Both (D) None
35	Who gave the idea of multi-syllabus approach? (A) Jo mc donoagh & Christopher shaw (B) Skinner (C) Wodown (D) Chomsky
36	Which method of foreign language teaching emphasizes the teaching of speaking and listening before reading and writing? (A) Audio lingual method (B) Direct method (C) Both (D) None
37	In which method, the teacher stands in front the class and speaks, while students patiently listen to her? (A) Traditional method (B) Group discussion (C) Using audio visual aid (D) Project method



38	Which factor is an important consideration in organising pair work? (A) Time (B) Management (C) Group (D) Team
39	What is the ultimate aim in individual work? (A) Self-reliant (B) Make progress (C) Both (D) None
40	Who said, 'Self-monitoring is illuminative' (A) K.P.Cross (B) Lawrence Stenhouse (C) Richards and Lockhart (D) Skinner
41	Which of the following are the ways of reading? (A) Skimming (B) Scanning (C) Both (D) None
42	Reading and Listening are _____ skills. (A) receptive (B) expressive (C) active (D) reactive
43	What is by definition a two sided process? (A) Communication (B) Monitoring (C) Reading (D) All
44	Who gave the idea of script competence and schemata? (A) Michael rost (B) J.C.Richards (C) Weddoson (D) Lawrence
45	Which of the following are authentic listening materials? (A) Published materials (B) Making your own materials (C) Both (D) None
46	A description of the Contents of a course of instruction and the order in which they are to be taught. (A) Curriculum (B) Syllabus (C) Course (D) text
47	Which term is used to refer to a reading disability that may be related to the impairment of the central nervous system? (A) Lexia (B) Alexia (C) Schemata (D) None
48	Having the same form and appearance is called _____ (A) Interlocutor (B) Intralocuter (C) Isomorphic (D) None
49	Which is an excellent device for exposing students to relatively large amounts of spoken English? (A) No response exercise (B) Intensive exercise (C) Extensive exercise (D) None
50	People who are actively engaged in conversation are called _____ (A) Interlocutors (B) Intralocuters (C) Isomorphic (D) None

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**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University**  
**Term End Examination January-2016**

- 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 English (CTE) **Enrollment:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Subject** : Teaching English-Elementary School (CTE-04)  
**Date** : 27/01/2016  
**Time** : 03.00 to 04.30 **Total Marks : 50**

1	What helps the child to begin to classify objects, actions and situations? (A) Experience (B) Language (C) Writing (D) swimming
2	Good conversation and constructive discussion depend upon the _____ willingness to listen. (A) Speakers (B) Individuals (C) Both (D) None of these
3	_____ Knowledge consists of ordinary every day information stored in memory. (A) Script (B) Sentence (C) Problem (D) cramming
4	According to _____, cognitive readiness is the adequacy of existing capacity in relation to the demands of a given learning task. (A) Osbul (B) Contention (C) Caton pretty (D) ausubel
5	Which style is used between acquaintances or members of similar social subgroups who feel a common back ground? (A) Formal (B) Casual (C) Frozen (D) intimate
6	Which communication is used more extensively in daily life than written expression? (A) Literary (B) Formal (C) Oral (D) None
7	Articulation in latin means _____. (A) To join (B) To create (C) To depart (D) To speak
8	The term "schooling" refers to the arrangement made by _____ for providing formal instruction within the context of its culture. (A) Society (B) Teachers (C) Parents (D) scientists
9	Who has listed the foundational Instruction goals for kindergarten children ? (A) Darwin (B) Darwin & plato (C) Durkin & clay (D) None
10	Which are the assimilative language skills? (A) Reading & writing (B) Reading & listening (C) Speaking & writing (D) Speaking & listening
11	Listening _____ allows the child to reconstruct what s/he has heard either through drawing, body movement, action, songs. etc. (A) Critically (B) Purposefully (C) Accurately (D) creatively
12	A strong, rich vocabulary makes the _____ more clear and persuasive. (A) Speaker (B) Listener (C) Both (D) None of any
13	_____ method focuses on the single letter values as the basic unit. (A) Natural (B) Distinctive (C) Phonic (D) None
14	Which tests are concerned with communication-understanding specific details, sequence of happenings etc..? (A) Reading-comprehensive (B) Speaking-comprehensive (C) Listening-comprehensive (D) none
15	What goes a long way in creating the desire to learn and improve? (A) Encouragement (B) Conversation (C) Honesty (D) Thought
16	The actual listening task is offered in _____ stages. (A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five

17	An assessment scale developed by _____ which outlines how listening can be developed. (A) Robert frost (B) Marshal (C) Michael Rost (D) None
18	In the _____ method the child is allowed to scribble and copy letters and words which lead to spontaneous and accurate production of many of the letters. (A) Phonic (B) Natural (C) Poor (D) Artificial
19	Who has devised a thorough and well balanced checklist with which teachers can informally judge a child's general cognitive capacity? (A) Linia (B) Ollila (C) William and brown (D) Alice and william
20	Listening involves both social and _____ processes. (A) Holy (B) Political (C) Natural (D) cognitive
21	What helps the child's intellectual and cognitive development? (A) Language acquisition (B) Monologue (C) Communication (D) speaking
22	_____ listening is needed in situations in which accuracy of comprehension is involved. (A) Creative (B) Critical (C) Attentive (D) Thoughtful
23	In the _____ method, introduced in the primary stage of learning ,letters are presented in pairs whose features are clearly distinct one from another. (A) Natural (B) Phonic (C) Distinctive (D) Unique
24	The early stage of education for the underprivileged all over the world was marked by _____. (A) Assimilation (B) Isolation (C) Integration (D) None
25	Who said "education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man"? (A) E.V.Lukas (B) Gandhiji (C) Swami Vivekananda (D) Baba saheb ambedkar
26	Writing skill is often called _____. (A) Essential (B) Perception (C) Symbolisation (D) none
27	_____ perception refers to interpretation of various sounds by the brain. (A) Auditory (B) Imaginary (C) Comprehensive (D) None
28	The method for teaching sound/symbol correspondence can be classified as _____ method. (A) Darwin (B) Didactic (C) Descriptive (D) destructive
29	The second phase of the education of the underprivileged is marked by a tendency to _____. (A) Assimilate (B) Integrate (C) Infuriate (D) rotate
30	A good paragraph should have _____, coherence and good organization. (A) Surity (B) Purity (C) Pithy (D) unity
31	_____ and music are very closely related. (A) Writing (B) Listening (C) Both (D) none
32	Today language is viewed as a _____ rather than as a "knowledge" (A) An Act (B) A Skill (C) Study (D) Credit
33	Didactic method is also called _____ method. (A) Detective (B) Narrative (C) Phonic (D) Discovery instructional
34	TED means _____. (A) Training in English to the doctors (B) Teaching English to demoralize students (C) Teaching English to the disadvantaged (D) All
35	Which skills involve the ability to store information for ready retrieval and use. (A) Retention (B) Perception (C) Gathering (D) all
36	Most of us typically speak at a rate of about _____ words per minutes. (A) 50 (B) 150 (C) 185 (D) 250
37	The only unique feature of _____ acquisition is the graphic representation for the phonetic representations of words. (A) Listening (B) Speaking (C) Reading (D) all
38	In 1969 _____ developed a DRTA method. (A) Russell Stauffer (B) Roybend (C) Ben Jonson (D) None
39	_____ problems relate to the muscles and joints. (A) Loctic (B) Physical (C) Locomotor (D) none
40	_____ is a necessary educational process that helps students recognize their strength and weakness. (A) Evaluation (B) Narration (C) Both (D) None
41	_____ listening is needed in situations in which accuracy of comprehension is involved. (A) Attentive (B) Attractive (C) Critical (D) Creative

42	Which theory explains the major principles that underlie the acquisition of meaning during communication between a sender and a receiver. (A) Creative processing (B) Information processing (C) Critical processing (D) Optical processing
43	DRTA means _____. (A) Discussing reading thoughtful activity (B) Directed re thoughtful activity (C) Discussion reading thinking (D) Directed reading –thinking activity
44	“Teaching the other self: the writers first reader” is an article written by _____. (A) Marry (B) Murray (C) Er winas (D) Montaign
45	Which syllabus has been introduced by boards? (A) Mother tongue (B) Communicative (C) Social studies (D) Phonology
46	The _____listener tries to sort out the facts and opinions and then decide what S/he may accept as true. (A) Critical (B) Creative (C) Accurate (D) None
47	All the relationship established within a language to convey meaning may be considered _____information. (A) Syntactic (B) Semantic (C) Graphic (D) General
48	The term “readiness”is based on cognitive _____. (A) Philosophy (B) Creativity (C) Psychology (D) none
49	While writing an examination or participating in a conference or seminar,students need to _____ their ideas in a coherent form. (A) Narrate (B) Expand (C) Conclude (D) summarise
50	Skills are acquired through _____. (A) Speaking (B) Presenting (C) Practice (D) Reading

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**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University**  
**Term End Examination January – 2016**

- 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 English (CTE) નોંધણી નંબર: \_\_\_\_\_**  
**Subject : Teaching English-Secondary School (CTE-05)**  
**Date : 27/01/2016**  
**Time : 04.30 to 06.00** **કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	In which reading technique, we go through the reading material quickly in order to get the gist of it? (A) Scanning (B) Skimming (C) Skinning (D) Swimming
2	What refers to the medium of communication, namely spoken or written? (A) Field of discourse (B) Mode of discourse (C) Style of discourse (D) None of any
3	What means a variety of language distinguished according to the user? (A) Dialect (B) Sentence (C) Problem (D) Cramming
4	Which style is the most formal type of language which could normally occur only in the written medium? (A) Formal (B) Consultative (C) Casual (D) Frozen
5	Which style is used between acquaintances or members of similar social subgroups who feel a common background? (A) Formal (B) Casual (C) Frozen (D) Intimate
6	Which style is used between close friends and members of the same family? (A) Frozen (B) Formal (C) Intimate (D) Consultative
7	The beginning of vocabulary selection and control was made by _____? (A) Thorndike (B) Darwin (C) GTrager (D) N.Chomsky
8	Which stage of education for the underprivileged all over the world was marked by isolation? (A) Early (B) Second (C) Third (D) Fourth
9	Underprivileged learners tend to occupy _____ seats in the classroom. (A) First (B) Middle (C) Back (D) Second
10	It is estimated that approximately _____ million children in the age group of 4-25 years are disabled. (NSSO 1986). (A) 3.5 (B) 2.6 (C) 4.5 (D) 1.8
11	In which year The Government of India launched a centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled children under the Department of social Welfare? (A) 1875 (B) 1985 (C) 1976 (D) 1974

12	What is the full form of SSEI? (A) Spastic Society of Eastern India (B) Special society Eastern India (C) Special scheme Eastern India (D) None of any
13	_____ is a file consisting of newspaper cutting, cartoons, role cards compiled by the teacher for use in class. (A) Simple file (B) Folder file (C) Resource file (D) Robinson file
14	Which tests are concerned with communication-understanding specific details, sequence of happenings etc.? (A) Reading-comprehensive (B) Speaking-comprehensive (C) Listening-comprehensive (D) None
15	_____ means where only one person speaks. (A) Monologue (B) Conversation (C) Dialogue (D) Thought
16	All language teachers theoretically agree that testing students' command of _____ language is importance to judge their overall language competence. (A) Written (B) Spoken (C) Both 'A' & 'B (D) English
17	Which speaker can speak with authority on a variety of topics, can initiate, expand and develop a theme? (A) Marginal (B) Competent (C) Expert (D) None
18	Which speaker can present case clearly and logically and develop dialogue coherently and constructively? (A) Common (B) Good (C) Poor (D) Non-speaker
19	Who suggested that a taped record of each students' spoken performance be maintained? (A) Lane (B) Brown and Yule (C) William and Brown (D) Alice and William
20	Which means 'A general impression of student ability expressed as a number on a point scale'?' (A) Holy band (B) Pious bands (C) Multi bands (D) Holistic-bands
21	Which means 'the ability to communicate an intended message cogently and coherently without undue hesitation?' (A) Fluency (B) Monologue (C) Communication (D) Speaking
22	Accuracy means both _____ correctness and acceptable/intelligible pronunciation (A) Spoken (B) Written (C) Grammatical (D) Thought
23	According to whom is writing a messy process? (A) Aristotle (B) Elain (C) Frank smith (D) Tattler
24	_____ may be regarded as the post-writing stage. (A) Planning (B) Reviewing (C) Translating (D) Phonetic natation
25	Who said Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man'?' (A) E.V.Lukas (B) Gandhiji (C) Swami Vivekananda (D) BabaSaheb Ambedkar
26	Who presented the three ground rules for narrative writing? (A) Entony (B) Hemmingway & Milton (C) Haeker & Renshaw (D) Nobody
27	While teaching writing, it is better to focus on the _____ rather than a product. (A) Process (B) Grammar (C) Writing (D) Work
28	The language of _____ is closed to the language of telegram. (A) Darwin (B) Diary (C) Presentation (D) Text
29	Which type of letter is written for business purpose? (A) Formal (B) Usual (C) Informal (D) Routine
30	A good paragraph should have _____ coherence and good organisation. (A) Surity (B) Purity (C) Pithy (D) Unity
31	Which is a basic writing skill which demands accuracy and develops confidence in children? (A) Story writing (B) Form-filling (C) Both (D) None

32	Today language is viewed as _____ rather than as 'Knowledge'. (A) an act (B) a skill (C) a study (D) credit
33	The more you _____ the more fluent you become (A) Read (B) Write (C) Present (D) Speak
34	Which skills are also known as reference skills? (A) Storing (B) Monitoring (C) Gathering (D) All
35	Which skills involve the ability to store information for ready retrieval and use? (A) Retention (B) Perception (C) Gathering (D) All
36	What provides practice to develop all four skills of language? (A) Cooking (B) Games (C) Swimming (D) Scatting
37	What skills mean the ability to manipulate sentence and paragraphs? (A) Mechanical skills (B) Judgemental skills (C) Stylistic skills (D) All
38	Which language do the children learn to speak before they enter the school? (A) Mother tongue (B) Foreign language (C) L2 (D) L3
39	An education programme which states the context teaching procedures which is necessary for the purpose is called _____. (A) Input (B) Output (C) Curriculum (D) All
40	Who advocate students involvement in the designing of a grading scheme? (A) Tricia Hedge (B) Fennert Byron (C) A & B both (D) Chomsky
41	Which scoring involves the awarding of a single score to a piece of writing on the basis of an overall impression? (A) Impressionistic (B) Attractive (C) Monastic (D) Lateralization
42	Flexibility regarding divisions need to be maintained in which method? (A) Comparative (B) Analytical (C) Critical (D) Optical
43	Which items are extremely useful in testing learner competence in producing correct sentences? (A) Anticipation (B) Identification (C) Telephonic (D) Transformation
44	In an _____ item a learner is required to identify and sometimes rectify the error. (A) Error removing (B) Error Identification (C) Error deviating (D) Error
45	Which syllabus has been introduced by the boards? (A) Mother tongue (B) Communicative (C) Social studies (D) Phonology
46	The communicative approach to language teaching has not minimised the need of _____ teaching and testing. (A) Grammar (B) Language (C) Social science (D) None
47	If you want to study anything through a language, you have to master what are known as _____. (A) Soft skills (B) Study skills (C) Smart skills (D) Play skills
48	Which involves listening to lectures and taking down notes? (A) Note making (B) Creativity (C) Not taking (D) None
49	While writing in examination or participating in a conference or seminar, students need to _____ their ideas in a coherent form. (A) Narrate (B) Expand (C) Conclude (D) Summarise
50	Skills are acquired through _____. (A) Speaking (B) Presenting (C) Practice (D) Reading