

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination January – 2017

- 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.

નોંધણી નંબર: _____

Course	: CTE	Date	: 21-Jan-17
Subject Code	: CTE-03	Time	: 11 to 12.30
Subject Name	: Teaching Strategies	Duration	: 1 Hour 30 Minutes
		Max. Marks	: 50

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- 1 What kind of skill is listening?
(A) Receptive (B) Productive (C) Culminative (D) Comprehensive
 - 2 Who said – ‘Communication is a potentially coding and decoding process in which the hearer and the speaker approach an isomorphic match of meaning’.
(A) Michael Frost (B) Michael Skinner (C) Michael Rost (D) None of the above
 - 3 Generally a listening lesson can be divided into _____ phases.
(A) Two (B) Four (C) Three (D) Five
 - 4 The skill to establish and maintain social relations between people is known as _____.
(A) Communicative (B) psychological (C) Social (D) interpersonal
 - 5 Skimming and scanning are skills related to _____.
(A) Listening (B) Reading (C) Writing (D) Speaking
 - 6 Miscue analysis provides valuable clues to a reader’s interaction with _____.
(A) Text (B) Passage (C) poem (D) All
 - 7 Children with vision loss should be places near the _____.
(A) Board (B) Bench (C) Door (D) None of the above
 - 8 Sub vocalization refers to _____.
(A) Speech (B) Sound (C) Print (D) All
 - 9 One can _____ the meaning of a text without understanding the meaning of all words in it.
(A) Feel (B) Explain (C) understand (D) Read
 - 10 _____ helps to convert a message from its coded form to its original form.
(A) Decode (B) Excode (C) encode (D) Code
 - 11 _____ and _____ are types of reading.
(A) Reason, rhyme (B) Meter, metaphor (C) Intensive, extensive (D) All
 - 12 Material chosen for _____ reading must be short and easy.
(A) extensive (B) Exclusive (C) Extreme (D) All
 - 13 The speaker should speak _____ in a listening comprehensive work.
(A) Slowly (B) Speedily (C) Safely (D) Softly

- 14 The skills required to for efficient listening and reading is called _____.
(A) Presentation skills (B) Response skills (C) Receptive skills (D) All
- 15 _____ work is perhaps the most convenient method of promoting active participation.
(A) Group (B) Class (C) Written (D) Pair
- 16 The time factor is important consideration in organizing.
(A) Pair group (B) Group work (C) Listening work (D) None of the above
- 17 _____ is important part of group work.
(A) Playing word games (B) Role play (C) Flexi pair (D) All
- 18 The teacher should not correct _____ in group work.
(A) Mistake (B) Miss match (C) Misunderstanding (D) None of the above
- 19 The teacher plays the role of a _____ while controlling the proceeding of the class.
(A) Monitor (B) Supervisor (C) Controller (D) trainer
- 20 The teacher must develop _____ skills.
(A) Reading (B) Organisational (C) Instructor (D) None of the above
- 21 _____ research is situational.
(A) Extensive (B) Exclusive (C) Practitioner (D) None of the above
- 22 The teacher must get _____.
(A) Response (B) Reply (C) Feedback (D) Evaluation
- 23 _____ research by teachers involves extra work.
(A) Exclusive (B) Practitioner (C) Extensive (D) Reflective
- 24 The difference in spoken and written language arises from _____ sources.
(A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
- 25 _____ is the change in the pitch of the voice while speaking.
(A) Stress (B) Intonation (C) Pronunciation (D) Speech
- 26 _____ has acquired status of associate officiate official language.
(A) English (B) Hindi (C) Regional Language (D) Sanskrit
- 27 An important characteristic of spoken language is differences in the style of _____.
(A) Rhyme (B) Stress (C) Intonation (D) Speech
- 28 _____ is one of the certain common language feature.
(A) Speech (B) Self - corrections (C) Self - conscious (D) Rhyme
- 29 The second aspect of management of interaction is _____.
(A) Task (B) Thankful (C) Turn-taking (D) Talking
- 30 Precommunicative activities are those that deal with controlled practice of _____.
(A) Task (B) Balance (C) Self-control (D) Structure
- 31 The teaching of pronunciation can be made interesting by the use of _____.
(A) Speech (B) Dictionary (C) Dictation (D) All
- 32 _____ skills contribute to efficient oral communication.
(A) Negotiation (B) Negligence (C) Noisy (D) Nasty
- 33 _____ is omission of words from sentences.
(A) Absence (B) Ellipsis (C) Epitome (D) Epostrophe
- 34 In communicative activities teacher's role is of a _____.
(A) Facilitator (B) Faculty (C) Forceful (D) Fault finder
- 35 _____ is a complex creative process.
(A) Writing (B) Reading (C) Listening (D) Listing
- 36 Mechnices of writing includes _____.
(A) Holding (B) Handwriting (C) Hardcopy (D) All
- 37 _____ is defined as a theory of language,

- (A) Grand ideas (B) Group Talk (C) Grammar (D) Group work
- 38 _____ McKay discusses three major approaches to teach grammar.
(A) Salim (B) Saina (C) Sandra (D) Monica
- 39 _____ trend in teaching grammar is making grammar fun.
(A) Old (B) Victorian (C) Recent (D) All
- 40 For various reasons, grammar needs to be taught in _____ context.
(A) Australian (B) Indian (C) English (D) American
- 41 It is not enough if sentences are grammatical, they should also be _____.
(A) appropriate (B) Ample (C) ambiguous (D) All
- 42 _____ is a practical tool to learning and teaching.
(A) Textbook (B) Answer book (C) Project (D) projector
- 43 _____ refers to a comprehensive statement about educational objectives.
(A) Examination (B) Project (C) Curriculum (D) Paper work
- 44 _____ syllabus is based on the practical use of a language.
(A) Functional (B) New (C) Old (D) Different
- 45 In _____ activity students look and say.
(A) Read and write (B) Think and say (C) Look and talk (D) All
- 46 Reading is a _____ activity.
(A) Extensive (B) Purposeful (C) foolish (D) Boring
- 47 In _____ activity students look at material for learning.
(A) Entertainment (B) Visual (C) Audio (D) All
- 48 _____ is important while organizing pair work.
(A) Group (B) Time (C) test (D) Friendship
- 49 In a situational syllabus _____ should not be divorced from its social context.
(A) Life (B) listing (C) Language (D) Lesson
- 50 _____ is a two way process.
(A) Comany (B) community (C) Communication (D) Contact
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