

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	: 22-Jan-17
Subject Code	: CTE-05	Time	: 11 to 12.30
Subject Name	: Teaching English-Secondary School	Duration	: 1 Hour 30 Minutes
		Max. Marks	: 50

- 1 The identity was well defined by the _____.
(A) Culture (B) Tradition (C) Society (D) Inheritance
- 2 In India, as in other under developed countries, we often come across a large number of _____ learners in every class.
(A) Privileged (B) Rich (C) Poor (D) Underprivileged
- 3 Underprivileged is a _____ term.
(A) Deprived (B) Poor (C) Lowest strata (D) Relative
- 4 _____ nutrition prevents unprivileged children from making full use of their intelligence.
(A) Rich (B) High (C) Medium (D) Poor
- 5 According to the Psychologists, _____ is learned rather than inherited.
(A) Wise (B) Intelligence (C) Knowledge (D) None of these
- 6 _____ abilities refer to those abilities of an individual which are necessary to function at a level of abstraction, and include perceptual, conceptual and linguistic abilities.
(A) Cognitive (B) Self esteem (C) Low motivation (D) None of these
- 7 _____ share household chores with their parents, learn to take care of their younger brothers and sisters.
(A) Underprivileged (B) Aristocrat (C) Rich (D) None of these
- 8 The third phase _____ attempts to educate the underprivileged in their own language and culture.
(A) Isolation (B) Integration (C) Assimilation (D) None of these
- 9 _____ plays a very important role in teaching/learning, particularly in developing and underdeveloped countries.
(A) Text book (B) Note book (C) Study book (D) Reference book
- 10 The language of the privileged class is often used as the medium of instruction in _____.
(A) Teaching (B) Communication (C) Education (D) Training
- 11 _____ is a vital element of culture.
(A) Examination (B) Teaching (C) Evaluation (D) Language

- 12 The role of _____ in teaching underprivileged learners is very important.
(A) Parents (B) Grand parents (C) Teachers (D) Sermons
- 13 ELT means _____
(A) English learners technology (B) English language technology
(C) English language teaching (D) None of these
- 14 Underprivileged learners, as said earlier, lack _____ skills.
(A) Reading (B) Writing (C) Learning (D) Test-taking
- 15 _____ skills are easy to develop in learners through their first language.
(A) Writing (B) Learning (C) Reading (D) Listening
- 16 _____ has become a current movement in ELT.
(A) TEL (B) TED (C) TES (D) TEM
- 17 For various reasons underprivileged learners have a great _____ of English which comes in their way of learning it.
(A) Alarm (B) Confidence (C) Fear (D) Threat
- 18 EST stands for _____
(A) English for Social Teaching (B) English for Slow Teaching (C) English for Science and Technology (D) None of these
- 19 It is estimated that approximately _____ million children in the age group of 4-25 years are disabled.
(A) 2.5 (B) 2.4 (C) 2.7 (D) 2.6
- 20 In _____, The Government of India launched a centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Children.
(A) 1987 (B) 1974 (C) 1964 (D) 1984
- 21 _____ is a condition in which the flow of speech is broken by abnormal stoppages leading to repetitions or prolongation of sounds.
(A) Articulation disorders (B) Sluttering (C) Neuromuscular disorder (D) None of these
- 22 There are specific language disorders like _____ associated with difficulties in speech and reading.
(A) Dislexa (B) Dyslexia (C) Dylexia (D) None of these
- 23 _____ is a doctor who treats diseases of the nervous system.
(A) Orthopedic (B) Neurologist (C) Downs syndrome (D) Lising
- 24 _____ materials consist of speech recorded in real situations.
(A) Recorded (B) Live (C) Authentic (D) None of these
- 25 There are _____ main kinds of listening materials.
(A) 4 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 5
- 26 The listening task can be of _____ kinds.
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five
- 27 In _____ phase, the teacher sets up the activity which gives the learner a purpose for listening.
(A) Intensive (B) Post-listening (C) Pre-listening (D) While-listening
- 28 During the _____ phase the learner completes the task based on the listening material.
(A) Pre-listening (B) Post-listening (C) While-listening (D) Extensive
- 29 Listening for perception is practiced more at the _____ level where learners are being introduced to the language.
(A) Middle (B) Pre-primary (C) Primary (D) Secondary
- 30 In _____ kind of listening the teacher divides the class into groups.
(A) Pre-listening (B) Post-listening (C) Intensive (D) Jigsaw
- 31 Oral skills have _____ major components.
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 2 (D) 5
- 32 The skill of perceiving and producing the sounds and structure of a language is _____ skill.
(A) Interaction (B) Motor perceptive (C) Communicative (D) None of these

- 33 The practice of _____ can be made purposeful by integrating it with an oral activity.
 (A) Skeleton stories (B) Sound sequences (C) Dictation (D) Class debate
- 34 _____ story gives the main events in very short sentences to be used by students for building a detailed story.
 (A) Incomplete (B) Complete (C) Skeleton (D) None of these
- 35 _____ style is used between acquaintances or members of similar social subgroups who feel a common background.
 (A) Formal (B) Frozen (C) Casual (D) Consultative
- 36 _____ style is used between close friends and members of the same family.
 (A) Consultative (B) Formal (C) Casual (D) Intimate
- 37 The American linguist _____ described a hierarchy of styles of speech or keys.
 (A) M. Zoos (B) M. Soos (C) M. Joos (D) N. Joos
- 38 _____ is a variety of language distinguished according to the user.
 (A) Dialogue (B) Symbol (C) Humour (D) Dialect
- 39 The beginnings of vocabulary selection and control was made by _____ way back in 1921.
 (A) Thornidik (B) Tornidik (C) Thoridine (D) Thorndike
- 40 In _____ the students are given a word and they have to make as many words as they can form the letters in it.
 (A) Puzzle (B) Word finder (C) Circle game (D) None of these
- 41 Words which are written in the same way but which are pronounced differently and which may have different meanings are called _____.
 (A) Homophones (B) Homonyms (C) Homographs (D) Synonyms
- 42 _____ refers to a single word with more than one meaning.
 (A) Homonyms (B) Polysemy (C) Content words (D) Homographs
- 43 _____ words which sound alike but are written differently and often have different meanings.
 (A) Polysemy (B) Homophones (C) Homonyms (D) Homographs
- 44 The _____ stage is also known as the Pre-writing stage.
 (A) Writing content (B) Planning (C) Translating (D) Editing
- 45 _____ is a creative process.
 (A) Reading (B) Writing (C) Learning (D) Listening
- 46 The process of checking and assessing as we are engaged in planning, translating and reviewing is called _____.
 (A) Product (B) Teaching (C) Monitoring (D) None of these
- 47 The four skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing is known as _____ skills.
 (A) Gathering (B) Retrieval (C) Linguistic (D) None of these
- 48 The process of study involves _____ operations.
 (A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five
- 49 _____ skills enable a learner to study more efficiently.
 (A) Storage (B) Study (C) Retrieval (D) Linguistic
- 50 Symbols used to correct written work is known as _____.
 (A) Analytical marking (B) Holistic marking (C) Code of marking (D) Multiple marking