

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination June – 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 : 27/06/2013

Time : 11.00 to 12.30

Total Marks : 50

1	Which language learning occurs quite naturally? (A) L1 (B) L2 (C) L3 (D) All
2	A person who knows and uses two or more languages is called <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____. (A) Monolingual (B) Bilingual (C) Trilingual (D) All
3	An educational programme which states the educational purpose of the programme is called _____. (A) Input (B) Output (C) Curriculum (D) All
4	What can we call if a person can use three or more languages? (A) Monolingual (B) Bilingual (C) multilingual (D) All
5	A description of the contents of a course of instruction and the order in which they are to be taught is called _____. (A) Input (B) Output (C) Bilingual (D) Syllabus
6	In which language the great creating creativity of human learning is very easy? (A) L1 (B) L2 (C) L3 (D) All
7	What can we call sending and receiving messages by using language? (A) Bilingual (B) Monolingual (C) Communication (D) Input
8	The general mental ability that underlies scholastic success is loosely called _____. (A) Communication (B) Intelligence (C) Both (D) None
9	Who pay less attention to the overall picture or field? (A) Field dependent (B) Field-independent (C) Risk takers (D) Risk givers
10	In which style the framework of the problem as given is accepted and the correct or best solution is pursued in a logical way? (A) Cognitive style (B) Risk taking (C) Field dependence (D) Convergent thinking
11	Any mental process which learners make use of in language learning, such as generalization, monitoring, memorizing etc is called _____. (A) Cognitive process (B) Cognitive style (C) Field dependent (D) Field independent

12	A learning style in which a learner tends to look at the whole of a leaning task which contains many items is called _____. (A) Cognitive style (B) Field dependent (C) Field independent (D) Language attitude
13	Which test is for use with people of 14 years of age and above? (A) MLAT (B) EMLAT (C) LAB (D) All
14	Which test emphasises inductive language learning capacity and auditory ability? (A) MLAT (B) EMLAT (C) LAB (D) All
15	The establishment, description and arrangement of distinctive sound units of a language is called _____. (A) Phoneme (B) Phonetic (C) Lateralization (D) Phonological
16	Special symbols which express the sound of an actual spoken utterance is called _____. (A) Phoneme (B) Phonetic (C) Phonological (D) Phonetic notation
17	Who said “man is man through language alone”. (A) Humboldt (B) Pavlov (C) Skinner (D) Fromkin
18	Who said that Language is the institution whereby human communicate and interact with each other? (A) E.Sapir (B) G.Trager (C) N.chomsky (D) R.A.Hall
19	Which language was used by Adam and God? (A) Greek (B) Latin (C) Roman (D) Hebrew
20	Where did Adam and EVA live? (A) Earth (B) Heaven (C) Garden of Eden (D) Sky
21	Who are considered the oldest civilization? (A) Romans (B) Greeks (C) Indians (D) Egyptians
22	What according to psammetichus was the original language? (A) Latin (B) Greek (C) Phrygian (D) Sanskrit
23	When did “On the Origin of Language” is published? (A) 1972 (B) 1974 (C) 1998 (D) 2001
24	Who proposed that there is only a difference of degree between the language of man and the cries of animals? (A) Darwin (B) Muller (C) G.Trager (D) R.A.Hall
25	In which language the roosters crowing is coquerico? (A) English (B) French (C) Russian (D) German
26	In which system of communication man include gestures, language and pictorial symbols? (A) Instinctive-intutive (B) Formal (C) Both (D) None
27	In whose communication, there is frequently a connection between the signals and the messages seen. (A) Animal (B) Man (C) Both (D) None
28	Which word is used for ‘dog’ in French? (A) Kutta (B) Chien (C) Hund (D) kutaru
29	The whole of the air passage above the raryax is called _____. (A) Vocal cords (B) Vocal track (C) Vowel (D) Semantics
30	A sound made without closure or audible friction is called _____. (A) Consonant (B) Vowel (C) Diphthong (D) Vowel glide
31	In Andhra Pradesh, which dialect is spoken? (A) Telangana (B) Bhojpuri (C) Both (D) None
32	Which Hindi is used in Eastern U.P.? (A) Telangana (B) Bhojpuri (C) Both (D) None
33	Mention the past tense of ‘learn’ in British English. (A) Burn (B) Learn (C) Learnt (D) Learned

34	When was 'The social stratification of English in New York city' published? (A) 1966 (B) 1950 (C) 1980 (D) 1998
35	Who began with the hypothesis that New York city speakers vary in their pronunciation of r according to their social status? (A) Labov (B) Pavlov (C) Skinner (D) Muller
36	What is the meaning of 'saks'? (A) High prestige (B) Middle level (C) Low prestige (D) All
37	Who talks of three general types of dimensions of language? (A) Michael Halliday (B) Muller (C) Labov (D) Skinner
38	Which types of dimentions are used by Michael halliday? (A) Field (B) Mode (C) Tenor (D) All
39	_____ is concerned with the purpose and subject matter of communication. (A) Field (B) Mode (C) Tenor (D) All
40	The linguistic system of an individual is called _____. (A) Dialect (B) Hypercorrection (C) Idiolect (D) Purist
41	A variety of a language used by people belonging to a particular socioeconomic or educational background is called _____. (A) Idiolect (B) Social dialect (C) Regional variation (D) Register
42	In which psychology, the emphasis is on behaviour which may be learned by both humans and animals? (A) Behaviourist (B) Individualistic (C) Both (D) None
43	Which theory identifies two major classification of learning – □ classical and operant conditioning? (A) CR (B) SR (C) UR (D) CS
44	Who was the first to formulate the conditioned response principle? (A) Skinner (B) Chomsky (C) Pavlov (D) Hudson
45	Who proposes two kinds of responses – elicited and emitted? (A) Skinner (B) Chomsky (C) Pavlov (D) Hudson
46	What is strong contributing factor in the language learning process? (A) Imitation (B) Reinforcement (C) Both (D) None
47	Who argued that human behaviour is much more complex than animal behaviour? (A) Chomsky (B) Hudson (C) Pavlov (D) Skinner
48	Who recorded and formulated the operating principles? (A) Slobin (B) Clark and Clark (C) Skinner (D) De villers
49	Whose work deals with the developmental sequence of stages in cognitive development? (A) Slobin (B) Skinner (C) De villers (D) Piaget
50	In which stage children begin to use mental operations and acquire a number of concepts of conservation? (A) Pre-operational (B) Concrete operational (C) Formal operational (D) All

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Course : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE) નોંધણી નંબર: _____
Subject : The Structure of English (CTE-02)
Date : 27/06/2013
Time : 03.00 to 04.30 **Total Marks : 50**

1	A variety of language defined according to its use in social situation is _____. (A) Jargon (B) lingo (C) register (D) Speech community
2	According to communicative English Grammar, English does not have _____ tense. (A) present (B) past (C) future (D) past perfect
3	Uncountable nouns are normally used in the singular with _____ article. (A) definite (B) indefinite (C) zero (D) all of them
4	The process of trying to understand the meaning of a word phrase or sentence is called _____. (A) encoding (B) decoding (C) sub coding (D) excoding
5	Professionals, scholars, bankers, traders, scientists in India use _____. (A) Indian English (B) Pan-Indian English (C) Standard British English (D) Simple English
6	A _____ sentence has at least one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) Simple compound
7	The sound, word or sentence structure which does not conform to the norms is _____. (A) static (B) deviant (C) standard (D) derivative
8	Only a sentence which is both structurally and semantically negative is called _____ sense. (A) both negative (B) negative (C) co-negative (D) sub negative
9	Coherence relates to the _____ meaning of a text. (A) Basic (B) partial (C) unimportant (D) rhetoric
10	The prefix which contributes the idea of number is _____. (A) Number prefix (B) Location prefix (C) numifix (D) Number-fix
11	Nouns referring to inanimate objects are called nouns of _____ gender. (A) masculine (B) feminine (C) common (D) Neuter
12	A relative clause is sometimes called _____ clause. (A) adjective (B) adverb (C) noun (D) Adverbial

13	_____ is one of the major purposes that motivates reading / listening. (A) To express ourselves (B) To provide information (C) To acquire information (D) none of these
14	What is called the science of speech sound? (A) Phonetics (B) Syntactic (C) Lexical (D) None
15	If the word “Ability” is used as a noun, which syllable is stressed? (A) First (B) Second (C) Last (D) First and second
16	Transcribe the word ‘career’ correctly. (A) kæriə (B) kariə (C) kʌri:ə (D) kəriə
17	Coordinating clauses are linked by using _____. (A) prepositions (B) conjunctions (C) articles (D) nouns
18	He _____ the car faster than he had ever done before. (A) drove (B) drives (C) driven (D) drive
19	Which term is used for something which will never change in language ? (A) Invariant (B) Intonation (C) Monolithic (D) None
20	The Language community is a group of people who regard themselves as using the _____ language. (A) different (B) various (C) same (D) awkward
21	Which from the following are bilabial sounds? (A) ɒ, ɒ (B) tʃ, dʒ (C) p, w (D) k, g
22	Received pronunciation (RP) is associated predominantly with the _____. (A) South of England (B) West of England (C) Middle England (D) East of England
23	In _____ there is a movement from one vowel sound towards another. (A) consonant (B) pronunciation (C) vowel (D) diphthong
24	The standard Indian English is _____. (A) British English (B) American English (C) A pan Indian Standard form (D) Mixed English
25	Adjectives which form their comparative and superlative degree forms by taking the suffixes –er and –est respectively are called _____. (A) regular (B) irregular (C) good (D) simple
26	_____ can not be learnt from the written words because it is a property of spoken language. (A) rhythm (B) sound (C) stress (D) consonant
27	Verbs which do not take an object are called _____. (A) transitive verbs (B) non-transitive verbs (C) Ill transitive verbs (D) intransitive verbs
28	The future development of English is bound to be influenced a great deal by _____ varieties of English. (A) non-native (B) native (C) sub native (D) all of them
29	English word patterns results from the need of the language to increase its _____. (A) complexity (B) vocabulary (C) simplicity (D) Popularity
30	The characteristics of _____ have been carried over into the analysis of the discourse features of writing. (A) written language (B) speech (C) both spoken and written language (D) None of these
31	In English _____ indicates the distinction between ‘action in progress’ and ‘action completed’.

	(A) Aspect (B) person (C) tense (D) structure
32	A text is an organised and meaningful series of _____. (A) clauses or sentences (B) phrases (C) words (D) Idioms
33	In English three kinds of compounds are found, they are noun compounds, adjective compounds and _____. (A) verb compounds (B) adverb compounds (C) Pronoun compounds (D) none of these
34	There are _____ consonant sounds in English. (A) twenty (B) twenty two (C) twenty four (D) twenty six
35	Which of the following is a reflexive pronoun? (A) himself (B) this (C) her (D) None
36	A person who writes and edits a dictionary is known as _____. (A) lexicographer (B) writer (C) dictographer (D) author
37	_____ refers to the -ing form. (A) participle (B) present participle (C) past participle (D) none of these
38	English knowing Indians sometimes feel constrained to use English because of _____. (A) social reason (B) personal reason (C) political reason (D) linguistic barriers
39	_____ is attached to a word to perform some grammatical function in accordance with some rule of grammar. (A) prefix (B) suffix (C) inflectional affix (D) affix
40	The question of intelligibility is generally raised in native vs _____ framework. (A) native (B) sub native (C) non-native (D) none of these
41	The term used for study of meaning is _____. (A) semantics (B) syntax (C) morphology (D) orthography
42	_____ is a process by which a word belonging to one part of speech is used as belonging to another part of speech. (A) specialization (B) generalization (C) extension (D) conversion
43	How many syllables are there in the word 'pressure'. (A) two (B) three (C) one (D) eight
44	There are _____ major types of transactions. (A) two (B) three (C) four (D) eight
45	A person who knows two languages equally well is called _____. (A) diolingual (B) biolingual (C) ambilingual (D) multilingual
46	Which one from the following has correct mark of stress? (A) tech'nician (B) 'technician (C) techni'cian (D) 'tech'nician
47	Prepositional phrase can be complement of _____. (A) verbs (B) adjectives (C) verbs and adjectives (D) nouns
48	The study of meaning is called _____. (A) pragmatics (B) speech act (C) theme (D) semantics
49	The change in pitch direction from high to low or low to high is _____. (A) pitch (B) tone (C) Rising tone (D) Falling tone
50	Prepositional phrase is a structure where the _____ is the head of phrase. (A) noun (B) article (C) preposition (D) conjunction

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Term End Examination June – 2013

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Course : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE)

Enrollment: _____

Subject : Teaching Strategies (CTE-03)

Date : 29/06/2013

Time : 11.00 to 12.30

Total Marks : 50

1	The student does not interact with the same partner but keeps changing the partners is known as.... (A) Flexible pairs (B) Fixed pairs (C) Dynamic pair (D) Static pair
2	A teacher who creates conditions that are conducive to learning is a _____ teacher (A) Interpretation (B) transmission (C) conducive (D) monitoring
3	To monitor the pair work, the teacher should... (A) Be a silent observer (B) Assist id needed (C) Both a & b (D) None
4	_____ and _____ are productive skills (A) Speaking and listening (B) Reading and writing (C) Speaking and writing (D) Reading and listening
5	Listening to a radio programme of songs just for fun is _____ listening. (A) extensive (B) intensive (C) light (D) receptive
6	Which mode of teaching is the most convenient method of promoting active participation and interaction among learners? (A) Pair work (B) Traditional method (C) Chalk and talk (D) None
7	A sentence acquires _____ when it is used in certain context. (A) value (B) signification (C) reference (D) correctness
8	_____ bring meaning to the text. (A) words (B) translators (C) writers (D) readers
9	Which factor is an important consideration in organising pair work? (A) Time (B) Management (C) Group (D) None
10	Teaching of _____ skill assists students in comprehending and responding to what is being said as done. (A) reading (B) listening (C) speaking (D) writing
11	_____ involves looking at the text, understanding it and also saying it. (A) reading (B) listening (C) reading aloud (D) silent reading

12	Televisions, films, videos and audios should become an _____ part of the language classroom. (A) unimportant (B) unnecessary (C) integral (D) none
13	What is the role of a teacher in her classroom? (A) Organiser (B) Promoter (C) Consultant (D) All
14	In India, English has acquired the status of an associate _____ language. (A) foreign (B) personal (C) official (D) mother
15	The process approach is a _____ centred approach. (A) group (B) learner (C) teacher (D) skill
16	_____ makes reading slower in which the eyes moves backwards to check previous words instead of moving steadily forward. (A) subvocalization (B) Finger-pointing (C) regressions (D) skimming
17	A description of contents of a course of instruction and the order in which they are to be taught is _____. (A) curriculum (B) syllabus (C) lesson (D) unit
18	According to Michael Rost in communicative process match of meaning. (A) reader (B) writer (C) speaker (D) listner
19	The best method for creating an awareness for pronunciation is to inculcate the habit of consulting _____. (A) Teacher's notes (B) dictionary (C) yellow learner (D) Grammar book
20	Children with complete vision loss can be helped by ... (A) Placing them near the board (B) Providing a reader- mate (C) Both of these (D) None of these
21	Which is more widely used form of listening practice in modern classroom? (A) Extensive listening (B) Intensive listening (C) Both (D) None
22	Murmuring while reading is a characteristic of _____. (A) subvocalization (B) Finger-pointing (C) regressions (D) skimming
23	"I didn't like the way the author has begun this piece of writing." Is said mainly by _____ reader. (A) a critical (B) an extensive (C) an intensive (D) a rigorous
24	Grammar is defined as a □□□ _____ language. (A) practice (B) use (C) theory (D) base
25	Which skill is used when the reader or listener try to predict as a result of his/her expectation and continues to listen and read? (A) Predictive skills (B) Extracting skills (C) Both (D) None
26	Action research is conducted by _____ in their own classrooms. (A) students (B) parents (C) goverments (D) teachers
27	Communication is by definition a _____ process. (A) one – sided (B) two – sided (C) many sided (D) passive
28	Writing is a _____ creative process. (A) simple (B) easy (C) complex (D) plain
29	According to Celce Murcia and Hilles a grammar lesson consists of _____ parts. (A) three (B) six (C) four (D) five
30	Which is an excellent device for exposing students to relatively large amounts of spoken English? (A) No response exercise (B) Extensive exercise (C) Intensive exercise (D) None
31	_____ teacher prefers to disperse responsibility for learning among learners. (A) An average (B) An (C) A transmission (D) An impressive interpretation
32	Traditional teachers of English considered _____ as an integral part of the language curriculum. (A) presentation (B) communication (C) grammar (D) poetry
33	David Hopkins refers to four basic moments of action research: planning, action, observation and _____.

	(A) experimentation (B) evaluation (C) preparation (D) Reflection
34	To read 'between the lines' is a characteristic of _____ type of reading. (A) extensive (B) critical (C) interpretative (D) creative
35	The term _____ is used to refer to a set of assumptions about how language is learnt. (A) method (B) technique (C) system (D) approach
36	Preparing the students to meet the future classroom activity is called _____ (A) Pre-listening (B) While-listening (C) Post-listening (D) All
37	_____ type of reading calls for the generation of new ideas, insights, application and approaches. (A) extensive (B) critical (C) interpretative (D) creative
38	Choice of words, structures, etc. to suit a particular context is _____. (A) style (B) technique (C) method (D) approach
39	The societal functions of spoken language and written language are quite _____. (A) similar (B) separate (C) unknown (D) difficult
40	Who said, "...Teacher should become skilful, systematic, observers of how the students in their classrooms learn"? (A) K. P. Cross (B) Douglas Barnes (C) Lawrence Stenhouse (D) Lockhart
41	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
42	_____ Classes can be a problem in organising group work because of noise. (A) higher (B) small (C) limited (D) large
43	Material preparation is highly specialized job and should be undertaken by _____ in the area. (A) students (B) experts (C) anyone (D) teachers
44	What is the third phase of listening? (A) Pre-listening (B) While-listening (C) Post-listening (D) None
45	Omission of words or phrases from sentences where they are unnecessary as they have already been referred is known as _____. (A) filler (B) ellipsis (C) Filter (D) Emesis
46	Reading for detailed and through understanding of the text is called _____ reading. (A) Intensive (B) Extensive (C) Interesting (D) Useful
47	Selecting task that promote _____ is an important aspect of planning group work. (A) cooperation (B) demands (C) reading (D) noise level
48	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) View and wave (D) See and say
49	What can be defined as 'conventional ways of presenting information'? (A) Fillers (B) Ellipsis (C) Negotiating (D) Routine
50	Structural approach is based on the assumption that language is a set of _____. (A) grammar (B) structures (C) rules (D) conversation

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination June – 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 : 29/06/2013

Time : 3.00 to 4.30

1	11 years or older children would be in _____ stage according to piaget. (A) Operational (B) Pre operational (C) Concrete operational (D) Formal operational
2	The role of teacher to guide learner to be _____ at their formative stage. (A) High achievers exam (B) Well-behaved (C) Disciplined (D) Good citizens
3	If one child is teaching another in same class it is known as _____. (A) Friend teaching (B) Peer teaching (C) Interaction with adults (D) Interactive teaching
4	When listener tries to sort out the facts and opinions and then decide what s/he may accept as true, s/he is listening _____. (A) Accurately (B) Courteously (C) Critically (D) Appreciatively
5	Which of the following is not a characteristic of underprivileged learners: (A) Low motivation to learn (B) Poverty (C) Low self-esteem (D) Low cognitive ability
6	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
7	Listening is often called as _____. (A) An active skill (B) A passive skill (C) Active and passive skill (D) Production skill
8	Whole word recognition and visual configuration are the sub skills of _____. (A) Word identification (B) Comprehension (C) Graph phoneme correspondence analysis (D) Morphemic analysis
9	At the introductory stage of teaching in L2, the teacher should _____. (A) Give an intensive oral practice of vocabulary (C) Should directly introduce graphical symbols (B) Should not directly introduce graphic symbols (D) Both and b from above options are correct.
10	Finger painting is an activity to develop in writing skill (A) Eye-hand co-ordination (B) Fine muscle control (C) Visual discrimination (D) Special relations
11	Writing skill may flourish if _____. (A) It would give the child some form of satisfaction (B) Parents keep on scolding the child (C) The teacher pays more attention (D) The child uses a good pen

12	What does DRTA stand for? (A) Directed reading thinking activity (B) Demanded reading thinking activity (C) Declared rating of thinking activity (D) Direct rating of thinking activity
13	'Audible Code' means- (A) The sounds used by the speaker (B) The movements of arms (C) The gestures of the face (D) Audio code
14	Penmanship is a term used for _____ (A) Skill of criticism (B) Skill of reading (C) Skill of writing (D) Skill of observation
15	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
16	The phonic method focuses on _____ value as the basic unit. (A) The single word (B) The single letter (C) The single phrase (D) The single clause
17	Errors in spelling are indicators of (A) Child's learning process (B) Child's lack of interest (C) Teacher's lack of interest (D) Parents' lack of attention
18	_____ has devised a thorough and well balanced checklist with which teachers can informally judge a child's general cognitive capacities. (A) Russell Stauffer (B) Blachowicz (C) Durkin and Clay (D) Ollila
19	The child writes best about something _____. (A) s/he has experienced (B) s/he has mugged up (C) s/he has read (D) s/he has heard
20	"sentence collage" is a _____ game. (A) Collaborative (B) Competitive (C) Isolated (D) comprehensive
21	Trade-off method of questioning is used with _____. (A) Second and third standard children (B) First and second standard children (C) Fourth and fifth standard children (D) Fifth and sixth standard children
22	Most of us typically speak at a rate of about _____ words per minutes. (A) 105 (B) 135 (C) 125 (D) 150
23	Which one from the following is a competitive grammar game? (A) One idea at a time (B) Find who (C) Sentence collage (D) True name and false profession
24	Peer learners means (A) Students studying in the same class or grade (B) Students of a senior grade (C) Students of junior grade (D) Students of different standards
25	According to _____ a special type of discipline called 'induction' supports conscience formation. (A) Laura Berk (B) Piaget (C) Vygotsky (D) Ollila
26	Teachers can use _____ of questioning to help students to activate and use their knowledge of the world through personal experience. (A) Trade-off method (B) DRTA method (C) Opinion Eliciting (D) Preview method
27	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
28	Initially _____ children seem to acquire two sets of lexical items and one syntactic system (A) Monolingual (B) Bilingual (C) Multilingual (D) Trilingual
29	"Silly stories" is grammar game for the students of _____. (A) Primary level (B) Secondary level (C) All levels (D) Pre-primary
30	"though a student may repeat over and over the forms of the language in doing so he may not be using the language". Is said by _____. (A) A.S. Hornby (B) Earl stevick (C) Thompson (D) Marteen
31	Grammar games are similar to _____ methods of teaching. (A) Play way (B) Situational (C) Inductive-deductive (D) communicative

32	_____ refers to aspects of the text that signal how the context is related. (A) Text pyramid (B) Text book (C) Text structure (D) Text
33	_____ refer to the language requirements of the whole class, as viewed together. (A) Language demand (B) Lingua franca (C) Language skills (D) Language concepts
34	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
35	In the _____ form the alphabets are connected so that it becomes a flowing form. (A) Cursive (B) Manuscript (C) Bold (D) Italics
36	The game 'Snake and Ladder' is an example of _____. (A) Collaborative games (B) Awareness activity (C) Competitive game (D) Grammar through drama
37	Who suggest using numbers to represent vowel sounds? (A) Robert L Alien (B) Virginia F Allen (C) Russell Stauffer (D) Durkin and Clay
38	_____ is primarily a process of decoding a particular writing system into language. (A) Speaking (B) Reading (C) Writing (D) Thinking
39	_____ 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
40	DRTA method of questioning was developed by _____. (A) Robert L. Allen (B) Virginia F. Allen (C) Russell Stauffer (D) Durkin and Clay
41	Topsy turvy ads is an activity to develop _____ skill (A) Listening (B) Speaking (C) Reading (D) writing
42	Who have listed instructional goals as worthwhile for almost all kindergarten children? (A) Robert L Alien (B) Virginia F Allen (C) Russell Stauffer (D) Durkin and clay
43	ZIP cloze method was developed by (A) Russell Stauffer (B) Blachowicz (C) Durkin and Clay (D) Ollila
44	Ask the children to draw a picture of the things they would buy if they had ten rupees. Which activity does this task suggest? (A) Go shopping (B) Tell this time (C) Value wit (D) Name the thing
45	Recent research shows that learning to write is like learning to _____. (A) Listen (B) Read (C) Think (D) Talk
46	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
47	_____ 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
48	If the child is guided towards self evaluation through the process of drafting, revising, proof reading and editing before a final piece of writing is produced his _____ will be increased. (A) Reading skill (B) Confidence (C) Consciousness (D) Critical thinking ability
49	Evaluation of writing is _____ for the teacher if specified writing directions are given to the student before giving writing task. (A) Difficult (B) Easier (C) Ambiguous (D) impossible
50	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

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination June – 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 English (CTE) નોંધણી નંબર: _____
Subject : Teaching English-Secondary School (CTE-05)
Date : 29/06/2013
Time : 04.30 to 06.00 **કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	What does the teacher give to the learners to tell them which role play they are to play? (A) Role card (B) Cue card (C) script (D) paragraph
2	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
3	“Fill in each blank with one word that fits in the context.” This is an instruction for _____. (A) Completion items (B) Matching item (C) Word order item (D) Multiple choice item
4	_____ 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
5	At present the main thrust in language teaching is on the teaching of language as _____. (A) Rules of grammar (B) Structures (C) Communication (D) fun
6	The early stage of education for the underprivileged all over the world, was marked by _____. (A) Assimilation (B) Integration (C) progress (D) regress
7	Phase of life before the onset of language is known as _____ phase. (A) prelingual (B) trilingual (C) post lingual (D) lingual
8	English in India is associated with _____ culture. (A) Old (B) Rural (C) Elite (D) Lower
9	Emphatic listening by a teacher means to listen with the _____ to understand. (A) Selection (B) Right (C) Intent (D) No will
10	‘narrating a story looking at a series of pictures’ is an example of _____ activity. (A) Information transfer (B) Information gap (C) Information routine (D) Interactional routine
11	In 1974, the government of India launched a centrally sponsored scheme IEDC under the department of _____. (A) Social Welfare (B) Education (C) Health (D) Human Resources

12	'Sentence College' is a game for _____. (A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Tertiary (D) Any
13	_____ are also known as reference skills. (A) Gathering skills (B) Storage skills (C) Retrieval skills (D) Linguistic skills
14	Where only one person speaks is _____. (A) mime (B) monograph (C) dialogue (D) monologue
15	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
16	One of the most common listening exercises which has been practiced continually in school is _____. (A) Instructions (B) Diction (C) Evaluation (D) News Reading
17	Communication experts estimate that _____ of our communication is represented by our body language. (A) 60% (B) 30% (C) 20% (D) 10%
18	The introductory paragraph could be a _____. (A) Chronological (B) Spatial (C) Classificatory (D) Definition
19	The language of a diary is close to the language of a _____. (A) Story (B) Poem (C) Telegram (D) E-mail
20	Finding the right words and sentences for our thoughts is _____. (A) Planning (B) Translating (C) Monitoring (D) Reviewing
21	Teacher as facilitators should create a _____ climate in the classroom. (A) noisy (B) silent (C) human (D) colourless
22	The three stages in the history of education of the underprivileged are : isolation, assimilation and _____. (A) teaching (B) emotion (C) integration (D) concentration
23	_____ refers to a single word with more than one meaning. (A) Polysemy (B) Homonyms (C) Homographs (D) Homophones
24	Which of the following does not make learning of words in English difficult? (A) Homonymy (B) Polysemy (C) Connotations (D) Frequency
25	Learning _____ refers to language leaning behaviours that learners actually engage into learn and regulate the language. (A) books (B) training (C) strategies (D) course
26	Language teaching materials should include samples of a variety of _____. (A) Dialect (B) Registers (C) Fields (D) Modes
27	Which of the following institutes was not set up to serve the disabled population and to train the specialist teachers? (A) NCERT (B) NIHH (C) NIVH (D) NIOH
28	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
29	Underprivileged learners have _____. (A) Low cognitive abilities (B) High cognitive abilities (C) No cognitive ability at all (D) Competitive cognitive abilities
30	The language of advertising differs from that of a church sermon in _____. (A) Lexis (B) Dialect (C) Register (D) Discourse
31	Listening for comprehension is more relevant to the teaching of listening at the _____ school level. (A) middle (B) higher (C) primary (D) elementary
32	_____ skills help the learners to locate and comprehend the source of information. (A) storage (B) linguistic (C) gathering (D) retrieval
33	In _____ learners feel more motivated and have a sense of belonging.

	(A) oral work (B) listening practice (C) grammar practice (D) group work
34	When _____ we go through the reading material quickly in order to get the gist of it. (A) Scanning (B) Skimming (C) Lexis (D) Understanding
35	By using the _____ skill the learners will be able to transfer his knowledge from a language learning situation to a language use situation. (A) active (B) gathering (C) interactive (D) writing
36	'Find Who' is a _____ (A) Grammar through Drama (B) Awareness Activities (C) Collaborative games (D) Competitive games
37	The process of _____ involves four operations: perception, comprehension, retention and retrieval. (A) Study (B) Examination (C) Writing (D) Listening
38	The major phases of the writing process are: planning, translating, reviewing and _____. (A) reformulating (B) monitoring (C) editing (D) None of these
39	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
40	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
41	_____ is not possible without the presence of a listener. (A) Writing (B) Speech (C) Listening (D) Reading
42	A student uses a criteria of assessment to mark her own work is known as _____ assessment. (A) Analytic (B) critical (C) reflective (D) Self
43	_____ means organization of discourse in long turns. (A) Fluency (B) Accuracy (C) Coherence (D) appropriateness
44	All language teachers agree that testing student's command of _____ language is important to judge their overall language competence. (A) grammar (B) spoken (C) written (D) structural
45	_____ means that nothing of the original text is changed. (A) partiality (B) anticipacy (C) authenticity (D) deficiency
46	Underprivileged learners are usually poor _____ (A) Writer (B) Speaker (C) Reader (D) Listener
47	Time management is of crucial importance in long turns. (A) Reading (B) Listening (C) Writing (D) Speaking
48	It is obvious that being aware of the _____ of a passage is important to comprehend it. (A) usefulness (B) quality (C) moral (D) function
49	A table used for information transfer exercises is known by the term '_____ (A) grill (B) informatics (C) grid (D) branch
50	A new lexical item can often be effectively taught by contrasting it with another item which is _____ in meaning. (A) similar (B) same (C) nearer (D) opposite