

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University**  
**Term End Examination July – 2014**

- 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** : 21/07/2014

**Time** : 11.00 to 12.30

**Total Marks : 50**

1	What is one of the primary characteristics of the human species? (A) To sing (B) To dance (C) To learn language (D) To laugh
2	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
3	Who are more likely to analyse a given situation and see parts and relationship among parts? (A) Field-dependent (B) Field-independent (C) Risk takers (D) Risk givers
4	Which elementary form is used with children between the ages of eight and eleven? (A) MLAT (B) EMLAT (C) LAB (D) All
5	Who suggested that 20 to 30 percent of children under achieve in foreign language learning. (A) Pimsleur (B) Pavlov (C) Skinner (D) None
6	What is used to convey ideas, its structure and function? (A) Language (B) Phoneme (C) Phonetic (D) Communication
7	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
8	What can we use to communicate our thoughts and ideas? (A) Language (B) Communication (C) Input (D) Output
9	Which level of communication is found in all animals? (A) Instinctive-intuitive (B) Formal (C) Both (D) None
10	A speech sound that functions at the margins of syllables is called _____. (A) Vowel (B) Consonant (C) Creativity (D) Phonology
11	Air vibration in the vocal tract that are set in motion by phonation is called _____. (A) Onomato poetic (B) Resonance (C) Vowel (D) Fricative
12	Who managed to find tools to do scientifically? (A) William Labov (B) Skinner (C) Skiper (D) Pavlov
13	Who has suggested that one reason why girls seen to perform better than boys? (A) Mukherjee (B) Muller (C) Hudson (D) Robinson

14	Which personal factors are leading to variability? (A) Sex difference (B) Age (C) Both (D) None
15	What is responsible for variation in communication? (A) Mode (B) Sense (C) Feeling (D) Thought
16	Extreme care in speech or writing is called _____. (A) Dialect (B) Ideolect (C) Hypercorrection (D) purist
17	On whom skinner did experiments? (A) Cat (B) Rat (C) Elephant (D) Dog
18	Who said, “Verbal behaviour attacked the behaviourist ideas of language learning”? (A) Chomsky (B) Hudson (C) Pavlov (D) Skinner
19	Which language learning occurs quite naturally? (A) L1 (B) L2 (C) L3 (D) All
20	What can we call if a person can use three or more languages? (A) Monolingual (B) Bilingual (C) Multilingual (D) All
21	What can we call sending and receiving messages by using language? (A) Bilingual (B) Monolingual (C) Communication (D) Input
22	In which style the framework of the problems given is pursued in a logical way? (A) Cognitive style (B) Risk taking (C) Field dependence (D) Convergent thinking
23	Which test emphasises educative language learning capacity and auditory ability? (A) MLAT (B) EMLAT (C) LAB (D) All
24	Special symbols which express the sounds of an actual spoken utterance is called _____. (A) Phoneme (B) Phonetic (C) Phonological (D) Phonetic notation
25	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
26	Where did Adam and eve live? (A) Earth (B) Heaven (C) Garden of Eden (D) Sky
27	What according to Psammetichus was the original language? (A) Latin (B) Greek (C) Phrygian (D) Sanskrit
28	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) Trager (D) R. A. Hall
29	Which word is used for ‘dog’ in French? (A) Kutta (B) Chien (C) Hund (D) Kutara
30	A sound made without closure or audible friction is called _____. (A) Consonant (B) Vowel (C) Diphthong (D) Vowel glide
31	Which Hindi is used in Eastern U.P.? (A) Telangana (B) Bhojpuri (C) Both (D) None
32	When was “The social stratification of English in New york city” published? (A) 1966 (B) 1950 (C) 1980 (D) 1998
33	Who talks of three general types of dimensions of language? (A) Michael Holliday (B) Muller (C) Labov (D) skinner
34	_____ is concerned with the purpose and subject matter of communication. (A) Field (B) Mode (C) Tenor (D) All
35	Who was the first to formulate the conditioned response principle? (A) Skinner (B) Chomsky (C) Pavlov (D) Hudson
36	Who recorded and formulated the operating principles? (A) Slabin (B) Clark and Clark (C) Skinner (D) De villers

37	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
38	Which language do the children learn to speak before they enter the school? (A) Mother tongue (B) Foreign language (C) Both (D) none
39	An educational programme which state the context teaching procedures which is necessary for the purpose is called_____. (A) Input (B) Output (C) Curriculum (D) All
40	A learning style 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
41	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) Para language (D) lateralization
42	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
43	Who wrote “On the origin of language”? (A) E. Sapir (B) G. Trager (C) N. Chomsky (D) Johann Gottfried
44	What is normally an intentional and planned activity? (A) Language (B) Communication (C) Input (D) Output
45	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
46	Mention the past tense of of ‘Small’ in American English. (A) Smell (B) Smelt (C) Smelled (D) Smoll
47	Who managed to find tools to do scientifically? (A) William Labov (B) Skinner (C) Skipper (D) Pavlov
48	Which English is more formal than spoken English? (A) Written (B) Oral (C) Both (D) None
49	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
50	_____ depends on the relations Between participants. (A) Field (B) Mode (C) Tenor (D) All

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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.

**Course : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE) નોંધણી નંબર: \_\_\_\_\_**  
**Subject : The Structure of English (CTE-02)**  
**Date : 21/07/2013**  
**Time : 03.00 to 04.30** **Total Marks : 50**

1	_____ is neither static nor homogeneous. (A) Language (B) Communication (C) Both (D) None
2	In which group all members consider themselves not only as using the same language but also as being 'born into' or 'born with' the same language? (A) Language Community (B) Accent (C) Variation (D) Dialect
3	_____ are marked by different word-collocations or combinations and certain grammatical features. (A) Registers (B) Registral variation (C) Dialect (D) Accent
4	There are _____ million native speakers of English. (A) 100 (B) 300 (C) 400 (D) 500
5	An African user of English has _____ as their native language. (A) Hindi (B) Urdu (C) Swahili (D) Kochi
6	In Africa, English is used as _____ Language. (A) Native (B) Non Native (C) Foreign (D) All
7	In which language learning there is a constant social pressure to learn and use? (A) Native (B) Foreign (C) Non-Native (D) Dialect
8	Which language enjoys official recognition as Associate Official Language and a Link Language? (A) Gujarati (B) Hindi (C) English (D) Sanskrit
9	Language studied from the perception of historical development is called _____. (A) Dialect (B) Diachronic (C) Dynamic (D) Lexical
10	Dialects that identify where a person can be placed in terms of a social scale is called _____. (A) Socialists (B) Register (C) Stress (D) Accent
11	_____ refers to any group that shares the same language and closely identifies itself with it. (A) Socialists (B) Speech community (C) Accent (D) Syllable
12	The degree of force used in producing a syllable is called _____. (A) Lexical (B) Accent (C) Stress (D) Dialect
13	_____ refer to the regional varieties of a language, and are associated with a particular geographical area. (A) Dialects (B) Monolithic (C) Speech community (D) Accent

14	The British came to India as _____. (A) Rulers (B) Traders (C) Imperialists (D) All
15	_____ introduced the English language in India. (A) Germans (B) French (C) British (D) Romans
16	Who said, "A Class who may be interpreters between us and the millions we govern a class of persons Indian in blood and color, but English in taste...." (A) Macaulay (B) Lord Dehhouse (C) Simon (D) Gandhiji
17	The cline of bilingualism that kachra refers to has _____ measuring points. (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
18	_____ point is the bottom point on the axis, but is not the end point at the bottom. (A) Zero (B) Central (C) Ambullngual (D) All
19	Phrases can be divided into _____. (A) Classes (B) Word classes (C) Morphemes (D) Sentence
20	_____ is an organised and meaningful series of clauses/sentences. (A) Word classes (B) Morphemes (C) Sentence (D) Text
21	Connection, linking or glueing together to form a recognisable whole in a sentence is called _____. (A) Cohesion (B) Coherence (C) Dialect (D) Clause
22	Who was the first to point out that philosophers have spoken of the different roles that language plays in the expression of meaning? (A) Verma (B) Katchru (C) Shaughnessy (D) Wittgenstein
23	Someone speaks and then the other person gets his turn is called _____. (A) Turn-taking (B) Top-down (C) Bottom-up (D) None
24	In which approach, we work out the meaning of the words and the structure of a clause? (A) Bottom-up (B) Top-down (C) Turn-taking (D) None
25	Giving directions, orders and making requests are called _____. (A) Elicitation (B) Directive (C) Informative (D) All
26	Informing, directing and elicitive are major types of... (A) Transactions (B) Transfers (C) Directions (D) None
27	The highest unit of classroom discourse is _____. (A) Text (B) Sentence (C) Lesson (D) Clause
28	The study of how words combine to form sentences and the rules which govern the formation of sentences is called _____. (A) Phrase (B) Clause (C) Syntax (D) Force
29	_____ is the study of meanings. (A) Anthropology (B) Semiotics (C) Semantics (D) Arbitrary
30	What is the largest unit of grammatical organisation with parts of speech and grammatical classes? (A) Word (B) Phoneme (C) Text (D) Sentence
31	In which time, the study of rhetoric had flourished? (A) Greek (B) Romans (C) Greek and Romans (D) Hebrew
32	When did a movement begin against the grammatical approach to language study? (A) 1835 (B) 1935 (C) 1960 (D) 1974
33	_____ deals with the meaning of utterances in context. (A) Syntactic (B) Pragmatics (C) Coherence (D) Cohesive
34	_____ is system of arbitrary symbols used for human communication. (A) Sentence (B) Language (C) Symbols (D) Signs
35	_____ is the pattern of movement, gestures and body language. (A) Kinesics (B) Proxemics (C) Both (D) None

36	_____ act requires an interactive exchange which involves stating, promising, warning, betting etc. (A) Locutionary (B) Illocutionary (C) Perlocutionary (D) All
37	The study of language in relation to social factors is called _____. (A) Ethnography (B) Stylistic variation (C) Sociolinguistics (D) Deviant
38	Any pronunciation, word or sentence structure which does not conform to the norm is called _____. (A) Rhetoric (B) Authenticity (C) Deviant (D) Feedback
39	“The tailor stitched the dress” is a statement of _____ voice. (A) Active (B) Passive (C) Both (D) None
40	I _____ to college yesterday. (A) Go (B) Went (C) Gone (D) Had gone
41	Words which function as modifiers of nouns by occurring before them is called _____. (A) Noun (B) Pronoun (C) Adjectives (D) Degree
42	The study of the internal structure of the word is called _____. (A) Morphology (B) Affix (C) Prefix (D) Suffix
43	An element added to the end of an existing word is called _____. (A) Prefix (B) Suffix (C) Both (D) None
44	Cow is _____ useful animal. (A) A (B) An (C) The (D) None
45	Nutan died _____ cancer. (A) At (B) Of (C) Under (D) By
46	_____ refers to the group as a whole without drawing attention to the numbers of a group. (A) All (B) Each (C) Every (D) None
47	_____ clauses are known as content clauses. (A) Appositional (B) Relative (C) Both (D) None
48	You aren't going then, _____? (A) Are you? (B) Aren't you (C) Are they (D) Aren't they?
49	_____ serves as both the subject or the object of a verb and can occur at the beginning or end of the sentence. (A) None clause (B) Relative clauses (C) Adverbial clauses (D) none
50	_____ Ramayana is a holy book. (A) A (B) An (C) The (D) None

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**Term End Examination July – 2014**

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**Course : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE)**

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

**Subject : Teaching Strategies (CTE-03)**

**Date : 22/07/2014**

**Time : 11.00 to 12.30**

**Total Marks : 50**

1	_____ and _____ are productive skills. (A) Reading & writing (B) Speaking & listening (C) Language & writing (D) Reading & listening
2	Most learners spend more time in _____ to the foreign language. (A) Writing (B) Speaking (C) Listening (D) Reading
3	_____ different types of listening experiences. (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 1
4	The first type of listening can be called _____ listening. (A) Extensive (B) Intensive (C) Effective (D) Comprehensive
5	The second types of listening can be called _____. (A) Intensive (B) Extensive (C) Receptive (D) Light
6	In modern classroom _____ is perhaps the more widely used form of listening practice? (A) Intensive (B) Extensive (C) Comprehensive (D) Receptive
7	_____ means quickly running one's eye over a text to get the gist of it. (A) Intensive (B) Comprehensive (C) Skimming (D) None
8	_____ means quickly going through a text to find particular piece of information. (A) Scanning (B) Skimming (C) Retrieving (D) Recognizing
9	Reading & listening means _____ skills. (A) Scanning (B) Extensive (C) Receptive (D) Recognizing
10	_____ is by definition a two sided process. (A) Communication (B) Reading (C) Writing (D) Listening
11	A _____ can't be communicated unless there is someone to receive it. (A) Message (B) Reading (C) Listening (D) Writing
12	The need for teaching _____ comprehensive becomes of vital importance. (A) Message (B) Reading (C) Listening (D) Writing
13	To equip and to deal our students with communication in real life all these _____ skills need to be dealt with in a classroom. (A) Complex (B) Compound (C) Conductive (D) None

14	_____ to a text and reading it at the same time is something that is usually done in the language classroom. (A) Writing (B) Speaking (C) Listening (D) None
15	_____ material consist of speech recorded in real situations. (A) Authentic listening (B) Authentic speaking (C) Aesthetic writing (D) Authentic reading
16	_____ tried and tested in the classroom find their way quickly into print. (A) Ideas (B) Feelings (C) Thoughts (D) Emotion
17	Making your own material provide both _____ passage and exercise material. (A) Listening (B) Writing (C) Speaking (D) Reading
18	People who are actively engaged in conversation means _____. (A) Interlocutors (B) Interpersonal (C) Personal (D) None
19	_____ means having the same form and appearance. (A) Isomorphic (B) Personal (C) Interpersonal (D) Interlocutors
20	The use of language to get things done are called _____. (A) Script competence (B) Transactional (C) Pre-listening (D) Impersonal
21	A lot of research has been done on different aspects of _____ particularly in the last decade or two. (A) Reading (B) Writing (C) Speaking (D) Listening
22	The term _____ embraces a wide verity of tasks activities, skills and mental processes. (A) Writing (B) Listening (C) Reading (D) Speaking
23	Reading occurs of _____ levels. (A) Same (B) Different (C) Personal (D) Interpersonal
24	_____ involves looking at a text and saying the word to yourself. (A) Writing (B) Reading (C) Listening (D) Speaking
25	To understand a text you need to know the _____ of all the words in the text. (A) Listening (B) Meaning (C) Emotions (D) Ideas
26	_____ involves looking at a text understanding it and also saying it. (A) Reading softly (B) Reading aloud (C) Reading silently (D) Reading meekly
27	_____ discovered germs and _____ killed them. (A) Pasteur & Lister (B) Arnold & Stevenson (C) Jack & jill (D) John & Abraham
28	_____ is one such antiseptic used by listed. (A) Carbon monoxide (B) Benta oxide (C) Carbolic acid (D) Sulphuric acid
29	_____ can be destroyed by heat. (A) Germs (B) Pesticides (C) Antioxidant (D) Diseases
30	_____ is an active process. (A) Writing (B) Reading (C) Speaking (D) Listening
31	_____ interact with the text that they read. (A) Bad readers (B) Good readers (C) Light readers (D) Medium readers
32	Readers have network of prior understanding about a topic what theorists call _____. (A) Schemata (B) Scanning (C) Skimming (D) None
33	The terms 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' are use to explain the _____ process of reading. (A) Interactive (B) Intensive (C) Extensive (D) Receptive
34	_____ processing refers to the use of predictions based on one's prior knowledge. (A) Top-down (B) Up-down (C) Top-bottom (D) Bottom-up
35	_____ processing refers to the role of text in providing input through decoding or latter and word recogning. (A) Bottom-up (B) Top-down (C) Up-down (D) Top-bottom



36	We read either for _____. (A) Information (B) Pleasure (C) Emotion (D) Ideas
37	_____ is selective. (A) Writing (B) Reading (C) Speaking (D) Listening
38	Reading speed varies according to _____ & _____. (A) Ideas & imagination (B) Content & meaning (C) Content & purpose (D) Content & emotion
39	Efficient readers use the _____ number of clues in text to extract the information they need. (A) Maximum (B) Minimum (C) Different (D) Same
40	We read _____ with the aim of decoding the whole of the writer's message. (A) Intensively (B) Extensively (C) Receptively (D) Imaginatively
41	_____ seldom involves the mere decoding of individual sentences isolated from context. (A) Writing (B) Reading (C) Listening (D) Speaking
42	Reading involves _____ skills. (A) Compound cognitive (B) Complex in cognitive (C) Complex cognitive (D) Compound in cognitive
43	Reading is based on _____ information. (A) Comprehension (B) Complex (C) Selection (D) Production
44	_____ involves chunking of information. (A) Ineffective reading (B) Effective reading (C) Peaceful reading (D) Comprehensive reading
45	For direct interaction with people we use the _____ medium. (A) Oral (B) Writing (C) Listening (D) Speaking
46	_____ interaction takes place between two or more speakers of the language. (A) Written (B) Oral (C) Speaking (D) Listening
47	The second medium that involves the use of language for communication is the medium. (A) Oral (B) Written (C) Listening (D) Speaking
48	The first source between spoken and written language is _____. (A) Situational (B) Direct (C) Indirect (D) Occasional
49	Another basic difference between spoken language and written language is their _____ functions. (A) Societal (B) Situational (C) Occasional (D) Direct
50	_____ is a means of communicating with people. (A) Medium (B) Direct (C) Societal (D) Situational

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**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University**  
**Term End Examination July – 2014**

- 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** : 22/07/2014

**Time** : 3.00 to 4.30

1	The primary goal in teaching handwriting is to produce efficiently a free flow of _____ into paper. (A) Thought (B) Emotions (C) Ideas (D) Feelings
2	_____ must be viewed as a part of the process of writing. (A) Handwriting (B) Teaching (C) Reading (D) Learning
3	Children start to learn about _____ long before they go to school. (A) Writing (B) Walking (C) Reading (D) Playing
4	Children begin to grasp the fact that writing in English progresses from _____ to _____. (A) Horizontal-vertical (B) Right-left (C) Left-right (D) Middle-end
5	Children develop certain skills in the _____ stage. (A) Pre-writing (B) Post-writing (C) Para-writing (D) Writing
6	Fine muscle control means the control over finer _____ movements. (A) Finger (B) Mouth (C) Toes (D) Tongue
7	Initially children move through the space on paper making letters one after the other. This motion is called _____. (A) Alexis (B) Maxis (C) Praxis (D) Faxes
8	The amount of _____ and the use of _____ are the features exerted of handwriting. (A) Pressure-space (B) Air-space (C) Space-movement (D) Shaping-pressure
9	When we write a letter, the pressure of the _____ on the pen or pencil is continually changing. (A) Word (B) Meaning (C) Mouth (D) Fingers
10	Writing pressure is controlled by shifting the pressure from _____ muscles to the _____ muscles of the fingers. (A) Smaller-larger (B) Larger-smaller (C) Bigger-larger (D) Smaller-bigger
11	The writing becomes more efficient as the pressure shifts to the _____ muscles. (A) Bigger (B) Larger (C) Smaller (D) Thinner
12	The writing becomes inefficient as the pressure _____. (A) Decreases (B) Increases (C) Lighter (D) Smaller

13	If the arm and _____ are not in motion, then the action of the larger muscle is diminished. (A) Wrist (B) Fingers (C) Toe (D) Tongue
14	For the placement of work the paper needs to be slightly right of the mid line and turned at a _____ angle. (A) 45° (B) 60° (C) 35° (D) 55°
15	_____ soft pencils are recommended till class five. (A) Medium (B) Big (C) Small (D) Light
16	Proper _____ posture greatly effects the development & hand writing. (A) Body (B) Fingers (C) Arm (D) Thumb
17	The larger the _____ the easier it is for the child to explore it. (A) Space (B) Body position (C) Work (D) pressure
18	When there problems with _____, _____ itself may be affected. (A) Hand writing-reading (B) Reading-writing (C) Writing-learning (D) Handwriting-writing
19	Letters should _____ in the same direction. (A) Vertical (B) Horizontal (C) Diagonal (D) Slanting
20	_____ are considered a natural part of the learning process writing. (A) Errors (B) Spelling (C) Writing (D) Meanings
21	Purposeful & frequent writing is the key to learning to _____ conventionally. (A) Write-read (B) Read-spell (C) Spell-write (D) Spell-learn
22	The teacher should spare the _____ pen sit with small groups discuss errors and use only pencil. (A) Red (B) Black (C) Blue (D) Green
23	The teacher provides _____ support when the children require it. (A) Formal (B) Informal (C) Normal (D) Abnormal
24	_____ to read and write is a process of experiencing language. (A) Writing (B) Learning (C) Reading (D) Listening
25	The close relationship between _____ and thinking makes _____ valuable. (A) Writing-speaking (B) Writing-learning (C) Learning-speaking (D) Writing-writing
26	Most writing by young can be considered as _____ speech. (A) Coded (B) Encoded (C) Decoded (D) Explored
27	For children who come from a Hindi speaking background _____ language inference often leads to the incorrect placement of the verb in a sentence. (A) First (B) Second (C) Third (D) Fourth
28	The transition to the _____ language happens gradually. (A) Second (B) Third (C) First (D) Fourth
29	The most important feature seems to be that the learner should need to use the _____ language for communicative purposes. (A) First (B) Second (C) Third (D) Fourth
30	The classroom is often called an _____ environment for learning and using a second language. (A) Natural (B) Artificial (C) Original (D) None
31	_____ form used to reveal the nature of the person. (A) Expressive (B) Transactional (C) Poetic (D) Original
32	Expressive form is a free flow to _____ and _____. (A) Ideas & feelings (B) Thoughts & ideas (C) Thoughts and feelings (D) Emotions and ideas
33	Language in _____ form is used as an art medium. (A) Poetic (B) Transactional (C) Expressive (D) None

34	The teacher must focus on the _____ of the children's writing. (A) Ideas (B) Content (C) Meaning (D) Words
35	There is no one _____ style of writing. (A) Correct (B) Incorrect (C) Wrong (D) Right
36	Children need to develop a base which can be used in their writing. (A) Vocabulary (B) Grammar (C) Syntax (D) Word-meaning
37	Children love making _____. (A) Topsy turvy (B) Rhyming words (C) Sense words (D) Riddles
38	To develop a meaningful reading/writing programmed one requires a daily time slot of preferably _____ to _____ hour. (A) 40 mins-1 hour (B) 35 mins-1 hour (C) 45 mins-1 hour (D) 30 mins-1 hour
39	In order to create a stimulating classroom environment the teacher needs to discover the meaning they want to _____. (A) Ideas (B) Express (C) Emotions (D) feeling
40	_____ is any form communication that involves the written word. (A) Writing (B) Learning (C) Reading (D) Listening
41	Students can explore their feelings and deal with _____ life experience through writing. (A) Real (B) Artificial (C) Natural (D) Both A&B
42	Through _____ students can explore their feelings and deal with life experiences. (A) Writing (B) Learning (C) Speaking (D) Listening
43	_____ to write well requires time. (A) Learning (B) Writing (C) Reading (D) Listening
44	Language demands are established on the basis of the analysis of _____ learning tasks. (A) School (B) College (C) Elementary (D) Primary
45	The communicative function of ten determines the choice of the _____ form. (A) Learning (B) Writing (C) Speaking (D) Reading
46	Writing of a horoscope or making plans for a school trip would give practice in writing in the _____ tense. (A) Simple past (B) Simple present (C) Future (D) Present perfect
47	The writing is done _____ for the benefit of the teacher who corrects it. (A) Lonely (B) Solely (C) Only (D) Wholly
48	_____ task should suit the children interest. (A) Learning (B) Writing (C) Listening (D) Reading
49	Children often internalize _____ feelings about themselves. (A) Negative (B) Positive (C) Affirmative (D) Natural
50	Some children are very _____ about their writing and need to be treated carefully. (A) Insensitive (B) Emotional (C) Sensitive (D) Sentimental

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University**  
**Term End Examination July – 2014**

- 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.

**Course : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE) નોંધણી નંબર: \_\_\_\_\_**  
**Subject : Teaching English-Secondary School (CTE-05)**  
**Date : 22/07/2014**  
**Time : 04.30 to 06.00** **કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	What is empathetic listening? (A) Listen peacefully (B) Avoid listening (C) Listen with eyes and heart besides ears (D) None of above
2	Which is one of the characteristics of Underprivileged learners? (A) Low self esteem (B) Low salary earning (C) Low housing (D) None of the above
3	Which skill is easy to develop in underprivileged learners through their first language? (A) Reading (B) Writing (C) Speaking (D) Listening
4	According to NSSO 1986, it is estimated that _____ million children are disabled? (A) 6.2 (B) 2.6 (C) 2.2 (D) 6.6
5	What does IEDC mean? (A) Indian Education Development Corporation (B) Integrated Education for Disabled Children (C) Indian Education Development Center (D) Indian Efficiency Development Center
6	Dyslexia is associated with difficulties in _____ and _____. (A) Reading and Writing (B) Speaking and Hearing (C) Speech and Reading (D) Reading and Hearing
7	_____ is a structure that contains DNA encoded genetic information inherited from the parents. (A) Chromosome (B) Congenital (C) Natural (D) Ataxia
8	_____ and _____ are way of preparing to become an autonomous learner. (A) Learning at home and office (B) Learning with mother and father (C) Self-direction and psychological preparation (D) Tutition and reading
9	What is Role Play? (A) Play games (B) Play Imaginary characters (C) Play with rollers (D) None of the above
10	_____ language learners are creative and experiment with language, (A) Good (B) Fair (C) Education (D) Smart
11	_____ is one of the different style of learning. (A) Reading story books (B) Good Memory (C) Writing good answers (D) Co-operativeness

12	Intensive listening means listening with _____ for specific information needed for a task. (A) Concentration (B) Class mates (C) Class teacher (D) Community
13	_____ listening is integrated with speaking. (A) Jigshaw (B) Java (C) Joint (D) Joyous
14	_____ means being able to use language spontaneously and confidently. (A) Frequent (B) Fast (C) Fluency (D) None of the above
15	The CBSE course A classes 9 and 10 syllabus have given weightage to _____ skills. (A) Spoken (B) Written (C) Hearing (D) Reading
16	A file consisting of newspaper cutting, cartoons, role cards supplied by the teacher for use in class is known as _____ file. (A) Remote (B) Rich (C) Resource (D) None of the above
17	_____ tests of perceptions are suitable for beginners of learners from primary class. (A) Aura (B) Assisted (C) Aural (D) Oral
18	_____ means only one person speaks. (A) Dialogue (B) Speaker (C) Monologue (D) None of the above
19	_____ means a general impression of student's ability expressed as a number on a point scale. (A) Holistic Band (B) Rubber Band (C) Broad Band (D) Power Band
20	Listening for sound or intonation patterns means listening for _____. (A) Perfection (B) Perception (C) Presentation (D) Reception
21	The factor that determines a person's desire to do something is known as _____. (A) Positivity (B) Attitude (C) Perspiration (D) Motivation
22	_____ means one goes through the reading material quickly. (A) Skipping (B) Skimming (C) Swimming (D) Sweeping
23	_____ is a variety of language distinguished according to the user. (A) Diamond (B) Dialect (C) Direct (D) Direction
24	_____ refers to a single word with more than one meaning. (A) Polygamy (B) Polynano (C) Polysemy (D) Polysamy
25	Similar means _____. (A) Homo (B) HoBo (C) Homeno (D) BoHo
26	Underprivileged learners are usually poor _____. (A) Writer (B) Speaker (C) Reader (D) Listener
27	Who said: 'Writing is in fact a messy process'. (A) Gandhiji (B) Steve jobs (C) Frank Smith (D) Will smith
28	The focus on language teaching, these days has shifted to _____. (A) Product (B) Process (C) Permanence (D) Primary
29	The last stage of writing where we edit, reformulate and refine is known as _____. (A) Refugee (B) Refusal (C) Rear view (D) Review
30	The sentence containing the key idea of a paragraph is known as _____. (A) Topic sentence (B) Sentence of topic (C) Main sentence (D) Main Topic
31	_____ offer an interesting stimulus to develop various types of writing skills. (A) Poems (B) Paragraphs (C) Pictures (D) None of the above
32	Traditional types of writings include _____ and _____. (A) Letter and Essays (B) Poems and Novels (C) Articles and rules (D) None of the above
33	Language is viewed as a _____ today. (A) Skill (B) Scheme (C) Scale (D) None of the above
34	_____ is one of the four linguistic skills. (A) Scanning (B) Skimming (C) Speaking (D) Translating

35	_____ is a major source of information. (A) Dictionary (B) Diary (C) Document (D) Drama
36	Linguistic skills help learners to _____. (A) Commute (B) Connect (C) Communicate (D) Consider
37	The last stage in learning process is _____. (A) Retain (B) Refrain (C) Refresh (D) Retrieval
38	The Process of Study Involves Perception _____ and retrieval. (A) Retain (B) Refrain (C) Retention (D) Perfection
39	Skills are acquired through _____. (A) Teacher (B) Computer (C) Practice (D) None of the above
40	_____ games provide practice in grammar in an interesting way. (A) Role play (B) Co-operative (C) Grammar (D) None of the above
41	G P A Means _____ (A) Grammar practice Activities (B) Games Play Activity (C) Grammar Games Active (D) None of the above
42	Tricia Hedge advocates _____ involvement in the designing of a grading scheme. (A) Schools (B) Students (C) Educators (D) Listeners.
43	The ability to manipulate sentences and paragraphs is known as _____. (A) Stylistic (B) Systematic (C) Solving (D) None of the above.
44	Teachers need to use a combination of _____ and _____ assessment to measure learner ability (A) Factual and fictional (B) Fast and Furious and Informal (C) Formal and Informal (D) Form and Information.
45	Code of marking means using _____ to correct written work. (A) Signs (B) Signals (C) Symbols (D) System.
46	Analytic marking is _____. (A) Time consuming (B) Time bound (C) Time keeper (D) None of the above
47	_____ System play crucial role in successful Communication of idea (A) Transfer (B) Transit (C) Grammatical (D) None of the above
48	Sentence Collage' is a game for _____. (A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Tertiary (D) Any
49	In India, English is associated with _____ Culture. (A) Old (B) Rural (C) Elite (D) Lower
50	_____ are also known as reference skills. (A) Gathering skills (B) Storage skills (C) Retrieval Skills (D) Linguistic skills