

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University**  
**Term End Examination July – 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** : 10/07/2016

**Time** : 11.00 to 12.30

**કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	Who is a social animal? (A) man (B) child (C) animal (D) All
2	An educational programme which states evaluation procedures to see whether a programme has been successful or not is called _____. (A) Input (B) Output (C) Curriculum (D) All
3	Write the full form of MLA? (A) Modern Language Aptitude Test (C) Modern Land Attitude Test (B) Modern Language Attitude Test (D) none
4	The smallest unit of sound in a language is called _____. (A) Phoneme (B) Phonetic (C) Lateralization (D) Aptitude
5	Mention the name of the second stimulus (A) UR (B) SR (C) CR (D) CS
6	Who formulated a member of 'operating principles' for child Language acquisition? (A) De villers (B) Chomsky (C) Skinner (D) Slobin
7	Which language learning occurs quite naturally? (A) L1 (B) L2 (C) L3 (D) All
8	What can we call if a person can use three or more languages? (A) Monolingual (B) Bilingual (C) Multilingual (D) All
9	Which test emphasises educative language learning capecity and auditory ability? (A) MLAT (B) EMLAT (C) LAB (D) All
10	Who said, "man is man through Language alone". (A) Humboldt (B) Pavlov (C) Skinner (D) Fromkin
11	Which language was used by Adam and god ? (A) Greek (B) Latin (C) Roman (D) Hebrew
12	In which system of communication in man include gestures, language and pictorial symbols? (A) instinctive-intuitive (B) formal (C) both (D) none
13	Mention the past tense of 'Learn in British English. (A) Burn (B) Learn (C) Learnt (D) Learned

14	The linguistic system of an individual is called _____ (A) Dialect (B) Hyper correction (C) Idiolect (D) Purist
15	Who was the first to formulate the conditioned response principle? (A) Skinner (B) Chomsky (C) Pavlov (D) Hudson
16	Who have some special capacity to learn language ? (A) Human (B) Animals (C) Both (D) none
17	Who are more likely to analyse a given situation and see parts and relationships among parts? (A) Field-dependent (B) Field- independent (C) Risk takers (D) Risk givers
18	Who wrote “on the origin of Language”? (A) E. Sapir (B) G. Trager (C) N. Chomsky (D) Johann Gottfried
19	What is normally an intentional and planned activity? (A) Language (B) Communication (C) Input (D) output
20	A speech sound that functions at the margins of syllabus is called _____ (A) Vowel (B) Consonant (C) Creativity (D) Phonology
21	Who suggested that one reason why girls seem to perform better than boys ? (A) Mukherjee (B) Muller (C) Hudson (D) Robinson
22	What is one of the primary characteristics of the human species? (A) To sing (B) To dance (C) To learn language (D) To laugh
23	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
24	What can we use to communicate our thoughts and ideas? (A) Language (B) Communication (C) Input (D) Output
25	Air vibration in the vocal tract that are set in motion by phonation is called _____. (A) Onomato poetic (B) Resonance (C) Vowel (D) Fricative
26	Which personal factors are leading to variability? (A) Sex difference (B) Age (C) Both (D) None
27	What is responsible for variation in communication? (A) Mode (B) Sense (C) Feeling (D) Thought
28	What can we call sending and receiving messages by using language? (A) Bilingual (B) Monolingual (C) Communication (D) Input
29	Where did Adam and eve live? (A) Earth (B) Heaven (C) Garden of Eden (D) Sky
30	What according to Psammetichus was the original language? (A) Latin (B) Greek (C) Phrygian (D) Sanskrit
31	Which Hindi is used in Eastern U.P.? (A) Telangana (B) Bhojpuri (C) Both (D) None
32	Who recorded and formulated the operating principles? (A) Slabin (B) Clark and Clark (C) Skinner (D) De villers
33	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
34	Which language do the children learn to speak before they enter the school? (A) Mother tongue (B) Foreign language (C) Both (D) none
35	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

36	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
37	Which English is more formal than spoken English? (A) Written (B) Oral (C) Both (D) None
38	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
39	A variety of a language spoken in one part of a country or by people belonging to a particular social class is called_____ (A) dialect (B) Idiolect (C) register (D) purist
40	Extreme care in speech or writing is called _____ (A) dialect (B) Idiolect (C) hypercorrection (D) Purist
41	A Consonant which is produced when two vocal organs come close together to produce audible friction? (A) fricative (B) Phonology (C) semantics (D) vowel
42	Who Said, "Language is that system by which sounds and meanings are related". (A) Humboldt (B) Fromkin and Radman (C) Skinner (D) Pavlov
43	Who uses only signs of various types to communicate or convey information? (A) Human beings (B) animals (C) both (D) none
44	What is the second complex process of the individual? (A) Physical growth (B) Psychological growth (C) both (D) none
45	Who are sensitive to the attitudes and opinions of the people around them? (A) Risk -takers (B) Risk givers (C) Scholars (D) Field- dependent
46	The ease or difficulty in learning a language is often reflected in positive or negative attitude towards language is called_____ (A) Language attitude (B) motivation (C) output (D) input
47	Which speed test measures both native language vocabulary and phonetic coding ability? (A) Number learning (B) Phonetic script (C) Spelling clues (D) Words in a sentence
48	The study of meaning is called_____ (A) resonance (B) fricative (C) phonology (D) semantics
49	In which stage children develop a symbolic system which includes such skills as language, mental imagery and drawing? (A) Pre-operational (B) Concrete operational (C) both (D) none
50	Which committee is appointed in 1955 by the UGC? (A) kunzree (B) katchree (C) Radhakrishnan (D) all

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

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

**તારીખ :** **11/07/2016**

**સમય :** **11.00 to 12.30**

**કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	_____ refers to features of grammar and vocabulary as well as the aspects of pronunciation (A) Variation (B) phoneme (C) syllable (D) Accent
2	which Language is Learnt and used for restricted, individual purposes? (A) native (B) non-native (C) forage (D) none
3	showing no differences is called _____ (A) intonation (B) invariant (C) monolithic (D) dynamic
4	A Variety of Language defined according to its used in social situations is called _____. (A) soalects (B) register (C) invariant (D) intonation
5	_____ ensures that no student can pass out of school and go on to vocational or higher education without having learnt English as a subject. (A) Minutes (B) Three Language formula (C) both (D) none
6	communication between different states is called _____ (A) intra-regional communication (B) inter-regional communication (C) both (D) none
7	Who says, "English in India is used by a vast body of educated people as their second or third Language". (A) Macaulay (B) Verma (C) Skinner (D) Chomsky
8	Who writes about five basic types of rhetorical organisation? (A) Verma (B) Katchau (C) Shaughnessy (D) Wittgenstein
9	asking for information is called _____ (A) elicitation (B) directive (C) informative (D) All
10	A group of words which form a grammatical unit and which contain a subject and a finite verb is called _____ (A) clause (B) Phrase (C) text (D) unit
11	_____ refers to spellings. (A) morpheme (B) orthography (C) anthropology (D) phoneme
12	_____ is the study of the life and culture of a society or ethnic group. (A) Rhetoric (B) Ethnography (C) Varistion (D) Deviant

13	Who raised the question, “ Is reading a Language Problem or a Reading Problem?” (A) Pavlov (B) Anderson (C) Alderson (D) Skinner
14	She is _____ only beautiful woman of India (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) none
15	The process of turning a message into a set of symbols as part of the act of communication is called ____ (A) Encoding (B) decoding (C) both (D) none
16	In which language learning there is a constant social pressure to learn and use? (A) Native (B) Foreign (C) Non-Native (D) Dialect
17	Which language enjoys official recognition as Associate Official Language and a Link Language? (A) Gujarati (B) Hindi (C) English (D) Sanskrit
18	The degree of force used in producing a syllable is called _____. (A) Lexical (B) Accent (C) Stress (D) Dialect
19	_____ 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
20	The British came to India as _____. (A) Rulers (B) Traders (C) Imperialists (D) All
21	Phrases can be divided into _____. (A) Classes (B) Word classes (C) Morphemes (D) Sentence
22	Someone speaks and then the other person gets his turn is called _____. (A) Turn-taking (B) Top-down (C) Bottom-up (D) None
23	Giving directions, orders and making requests are called _____. (A) Elicitation (B) Directive (C) Informative (D) All
24	_____ is the study of meanings. (A) Anthropology (B) Semiotics (C) Semantics (D) Arbitrary
25	_____ deals with the meaning of utterances in context. (A) Syntactic (B) Pragmatics (C) Coherence (D) Cohesive
26	_____ is system of arbitrary symbols used for human communication. (A) Sentence (B) Language (C) Symbols (D) Signs
27	“The tailor stitched the dress” is a statement of _____ voice. (A) Active (B) Passive (C) Both (D) None
28	I _____ to college yesterday. (A) Go (B) Went (C) Gone (D) Had gone
29	An element added to the end of an existing word is called _____. (A) Prefix (B) Suffix (C) Both (D) None
30	Nutan died _____ cancer. (A) At (B) Of (C) Under (D) By
31	_____ Ramayana is a holy book. (A) A (B) An (C) The (D) None
32	_____ is a group of people who regard themselves as using the same language. (A) Language community (B) Dialect (C) Accent (D) Variation
33	In Japan, English is used as a _____ Language. (A) native (B) Non native (C) foreign (D) none
34	_____ is one of the most widely learnt and used languages. (A) Gujarati (B) Sanskrit (C) Urdu (D) English

35	The way the sound of one's voice rises and falls when one speaks is called _____. (A) syllable (B) phoneme (C) intonation (D) lexical
36	_____ is famous for his minute. (A) Lord Delhouse (B) Lord Macaulay (C) Gandhiji (D) Mahapatra
37	A ____ can be considered as a group of related speech situations. (A) domain (B) transfer (C) phonetic (D) phoneme
38	When adjacent clauses and sentences are linked, the type of linkage used is called _____. (A) cohesion (B) coherence (C) clause (D) phrase
39	The relationship which link the meaning of utterances in a discourse or of the sentences in a text is called _____. (A) Cohesion (B) coherence (C) Turn up (D) Warm up
40	_____ meaning is specific to the speaker / writer or to the listener / reader. (A) Referential (B) emotive (C) both (D) none
41	A verb which is used with another verb in a sentence and indicates tense, aspect, person in a sentence is called _____. (A) verb (B) noun (C) auxiliary (D) preposition
42	The silence _____ the forest was more oppressive than the heat. (A) for (B) of (C) off (D) under
43	I _____ a letter now. (A) write (B) wrote (C) written (D) am writing
44	Received pronunciation (RP) is associated predominantly with the _____. (A) South of England (B) West of England (C) Middle England (D) East of England
45	English is a _____ language. (A) accent timed (B) register timed (C) stress timed (D) voice timed
46	What is called the science of speech sound? (A) Phonetics (B) Syntactic (C) Lexical (D) None
47	He _____ the car faster than he had ever done before. (A) drove (B) drives (C) driven (D) drive
48	Verbs which take an object is called _____. (A) transitive verbs (B) non-transitive verbs (C) Ill transitive verbs (D) intransitive verbs
49	Which test emphasises educative language learning capacity and auditory ability? (A) MLAT (B) EMLAT (C) LAB (D) All
50	How many syllables are there in the word 'pressure'. (A) two (B) three (C) one (D) eight

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**Course** : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE) **Enrollment:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Subject** : Teaching Strategies (CTE-03)  
**Date** : 12/07/2016  
**Time** : 11.00 to 12.30 **Total Marks : 50**

1	Omission of words or phrases from sentences where they are unnecessary is called _____. (A) Routine (B) Ellipses (C) Negotiation (D) None
2	Skills of writing which enables one to be a good craftsman is called _____. (A) Authoring skills (B) Crafting skills (C) Rafting (D) None
3	Reading in quantity without bothering to check every unknown word or structure is called _____. (A) Intensive reading (B) Extensive reading (C) Both (D) None
4	Which of the following are the characteristics of extensive reading? (A) Easy (B) Short (C) Appealing (D) All
5	In India, which language has acquired the status of as associate official Language? (A) Hindi (B) English (C) Sanskrit (D) Urdu
6	What can be defined as 'conventional ways of presenting information'? (A) Routine (B) Ellipsis (C) Negotiation (D) None
7	Expressions like 'well', 'you see' used in speech to fill in pauses is called _____. (A) Ellipses (B) Fillers (C) Formulaic (D) None
8	In which method the students get very little or almost no time for interacting or sharing their view point? (A) Traditional method (B) Modern method (C) Group discussion (D) None
9	When the class is divided into pairs and all pairs work in their tasks for some time, it is called _____. (A) Fixed pairs (B) Flexible pairs (C) Simultaneous pairs (D) None
10	Mention the types of the formation of pairs. (A) Fixed pairs (B) Flexible pairs (C) Both (D) None
11	In which activity the brighter or faster students affect the progress of slower one? (A) Chalk and talk (B) Silent reading (C) Group work (D) None
12	What contains a loose allocation of topics and classroom activity blocks to days? (A) Content (B) Teacher's diary (C) Context (D) None

13	Which methods are important –for an effective classroom management? (A) Planning of lessons (B) Adopting various techniques (C) Use of audio-visual aids (D) All
14	Which mode of teaching is the most convenient method of promoting active participation and interaction among learners/ (A) Pair work (B) Chalk and talk (C) None (D) Traditional method
15	In which method, the teacher only offers help and does not intervene and take control? (A) Chalk and talk (B) Group work (C) Traditional Method (D) All
16	Which tips are used by the teacher to maintain discipline? (A) Immediate action (B) Change seats (C) Stop teaching (D) All
17	Who gave the opinion that all well-founded curriculum research and development is based on the study of classrooms? (A) K.P. cross (B) Lawrence Stenhouse (C) Skinner (D) none
18	What is the practice of teachers themselves observing and reflecting on what takes place in class to bring desirable changes? (A) Self-monitoring (B) Class monitoring (C) Both (D) none
19	Which factor is an important consideration in organising pair work? (A) Time (B) Management (C) Group (D) None
20	What are the advantages of pair/group work? (A) More language practise (B) Student fed secure (C) Students are more involved (D) All
21	What is the role of a teacher in her classroom? (A) Organiser (B) Promoter (C) Consultant (D) All
22	Who said, “It is not enough that teachers’ work should be studied: they need to study it them selves”. (A) K.P. Cross (B) Lawrence Stenhouse (C) Skinner (D) None
23	Who prefers to disperse responsibility for learning among learners and creates conditions that are conducive to learning? (A) A Transmission teacher (B) An interpretation teacher (C) Both (D) None
24	Who maintains a high degree of control over the learners to impart knowledge? (A) A Transmission teacher (B) An interpretation teacher (C) Both (D) None
25	Any information or comments which provides a report on the teacher’s activity in class is called _____ (A) Feed back (B) Monitor (C) Diary (D) None
26	Systematic observation and explanation of classroom process is called_____ (A) Feed back (B) Monitor (C) Diary (D) None
27	Who said, “Teachers should adopt a theoretical orientation to their task”? (A) K.P.Cross (B) Douglas Barners (C) Widdowson (D) None
28	Who said, “The teacher is engaged not only in a meaningful professional development activity but also engaged an a process of refining and becoming more autonomous in professional Judgement”. (A) Widdowson (B) Hopkins (C) Skinner (D) None
29	Which is more widely used form of listening practice in modern classroom? (A) Extensive listening (B) Intensive listening (C) Both (D) None
30	The way of reading with quickly running one’s eye over a text to get the gist of at is called_____ (A) Skinning (B) Scanning (C) Both (D) None
31	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 Skill (B) Extracting Skill (C) Both (D) None



32	Who maintains a high degree of control over the learners to impart knowledge? (A) A transmission teacher (B) An interpretation teacher (C) Both (D) None
33	What is an on-the-job activity where outsider researchers came unto schools, investigate questions and then leave? (A) Action research (B) Monitoring (C) Talking feedback (D) None
34	Who said, "Teacher should adopt a theoretical orientation to their task"? (A) K.P. Cross (B) Douglas Barnes (C) Widdowson (D) None
35	Who said, "The basic idea remained throughout that communication is seen as a potentially perfect coding-decoding process, in which speaker and hearer approach an isomorphic match of meanings"? (A) Michael Rost (B) Hopkins (C) Widdowson (D) None
36	Which function of language is used for establishing and maintaining social contact? (A) Transactional function (B) Interactional function (C) Both (D) None
37	What is the second phase of listening? (A) Pre-listening (B) Post listening (C) While listening (D) None
38	People who are actively engaged in conversation are called _____. (A) Interlocutors (B) intralocutors (C) Isomorphic (D) None
39	In which research, the teachers critically look at their own classrooms for the purpose of improving the quality of instruction? (A) Action research (B) Flexible research (C) Monitoring (D) None
40	Which one is a receptive skill? (A) Listening (B) Speaking (C) Writing (D) None
41	Which reading activity mainly involves global understanding? (A) Skimming (B) Scanning (C) Extensive (D) Intensive
42	Which function of language is used for the use of language to "get things done"? (A) Transactional (B) Intractional (C) Both (D) None
43	To establish & maintain social relations between people is called _____. (A) Interlocutor (B) Isomorphic (C) Interpersonal (D) None
44	A personal's advance knowledge of a subject matter which helps him/her to understand a piece of discourse is called _____. (A) Script competence (B) Isomorphic (C) Interlocture (D) None
45	The message that S/he puts into words is called _____. (A) Decoder (B) Encoder (C) Encode (D) None
46	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
47	In which listening style, different groups of students listen to different but connected passages? (A) Jigsaw- listening (B) Intensive listening (C) Extensive listening (D) All
48	What is the first phase of listening? (A) Pre-Listening (B) While Listening (C) Post- Listening (D) All
49	A Person who reads and understands the message is called _____. (A) Encoder (B) Decoder (C) Encode (D) decode
50	Which term is used when readers have network of prior understanding about a topic? (A) Top-down (B) Bottom-up (C) Schemata (D) None

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University**  
**Term End Examination July-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** : 13/07/2016  
**Time** : 11.00 to 12.30 **Total Marks : 50**

1	Compliment the ____ on the good work they have done (a) Young (b) old (c) Children (d) people
2	All ____ learn to speak their mother tongue without direct instruction (a) Human beings (b) animal (c) Living things (d) nonliving things
3	The relationships established within a language to convey meaning may be considered as ____ information (a) Graph phonic (b) syntactic (c) Semantic (d) emphatic
4	Script elaboration facilitates ____ (a) Memory (b) Reading (c) Knowledge (d) Ideas
5	____ is a human capacity when changes qualitatively and quantitatively over time (a) Writing (b) reading (c) Learning (d) speaking
6	____ is unique to human beings (a) Language (b) vocabulary (c) Communication (d) grammar
7	Nowadays there is a great emphasis placed on raising the ____ standards in various countries (a) Literacy (b) social (c) Cultural (d) political
8	____ literacy has come to mean the ability to read common texts such as newspapers & manuals (a) Functional (b) political (c) Social (d) economical
9	____ growth refers to a child's knowledge of his her native language (a) Words (b) language (c) Vocabulary (d) syntactic
10	____ have their own learning agenda (a) Students (b) teenagers (c) Deaf students (d) children
11	____ is primarily a process of decoding a particular writing system into language (a) Writing (b) learning (c) Reading (d) listening
12	The child is allowed to scribble and copy letters and words in the ____ method (a) Descriptive (b) natural (c) Narrative (d) artificial
13	____ techniques are generally used to draw the children's attention to a vowel's or a vowel cluster's graphemic representation (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 4

14	The _____ method is useful only for content words such as nouns, verb, adverbs, adjectives (a) Direct (b) indirect (c) Association (d) natural
15	In this _____ method the focus is on structure words (a) Successive cloze (b) natural (c) Structure word cloze (d) functional
16	The _____ - method was developed by Blachowicz (a) Cloze (b) ZIP (c) RIP (d) PIZ
17	In this _____ procedure only nouns and verbs are deleted (a) Synonym cloze (b) maze close (c) ZIP cloze (d) structure word
18	_____ procedure deals with prediction of all forms of structure words (a) Content word maze (b) synonym cloze (c) Maze cloze (d) structure word cloze
19	The method for helping children to use the literal information is called the _____ method (a) ZIP cloze (b) trade-off (c) Synonym cloze (d) maze cloze
20	Low self-esteem is associated with _____ self-image (a) High (b) Low (c) Weak (d) Better
21	The primary goal in teaching handwriting is to produce efficiently a free flow of _____ into paper. (a) Thought (b) Emotions (c) Ideas (d) Feelings
22	Children start to learn about _____ long before they go to school. (a) Writing (b) Walking (c) Reading (d) Playing
23	Children develop certain skills in the _____ stage. (a) Pre-writing (b) Post-writing (c) Para-writing (d) Writing
24	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
25	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
26	The writing becomes inefficient as the pressure _____. (a) Decreases (b) Increases (c) Lighter (d) Smaller
27	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°
28	The larger the _____ the easier it is for the child to explore it. (a) Space (b) Body position (c) Work (d) pressure
29	Letters should _____ in the same direction. (a) Vertical (b) Horizontal (c) Diagonal (d) Slanting
30	The teacher provides _____ support when the children require it. (a) Formal (b) Informal (c) Normal (d) Abnormal
31	Most writing by young can be considered as _____ speech. (a) Coded (b) Encoded (c) Decoded (d) Explored
32	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
33	Language in _____ form is used as an art medium. (a) Poetic (b) Transactional (c) Expressive (d) None

34	Children need to develop a base which can be used in their writing. (a) Vocabulary (b) Grammar (c) Syntax (d) Word-meaning
35	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
36	Language demands are established on the basis of the analysis of _____ learning tasks. (a) School (b) College (c) Elementary (d) Primary
37	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
38	Children often internalize _____ feelings about themselves. (a) Negative (b) Positive (c) Affirmative (d) Natural
39	Emotional deprivation has a stunning effect on physical in the _____ (a) Baby (b) infant (c) pupil (d) child
40	_____ developed a special type of discipline called induction (a) Laura Berk (b) Berk Milli (c) Laura pearl (d) Pearl Arnold
41	The _____ is a very useful one for trying to understand human learning (a) analogy (b) pedagogy (c) pedagogy (d) analogue
42	Underprivileged learners are usefully _____ readers. (a) rich (b) poor (c) higher (d) Lower
43	One of the major means of transferring the underprivileged into privilege is _____ (a) education (b) punishment (c) stress (d) anxiety
44	_____ in India has become essential for every educated person. (a) Learning English (b) Learning teaching (c) Learning technology (d) Learners English
45	_____ means a variety of a language spoken in one part of a country. (a) dialect (b) learner (c) native (d) speaker
46	_____ problems among children lead to early dropping out of the school system (a) listening (b) learning (c) teaching (d) writing
47	The entire body is used in _____. (a) language (b) speaking (c) writing (d) listening
48	The movements or gestures of the face arms and other parts of the body that are used for emphasis is _____. (a) Audible code (b) Visible code (c) Inaudible code (d) In visible code
49	In today's world more & more communication by speaking is taking the place of _____ communication. (a) oral (b) written (c) verbal (d) Non verbal
50	_____ and music are very closely related (a) listening (b) learning (c) reading (d) writing

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University**  
**Term End Examination July – 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 : 13/07/2016**  
**Time : 11.00 to 12.30** **કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	The quality of being able to imagine and share the thoughts, feelings and point of view of other people is known as _____. (A) Sympathy (B) Byzanty (C) symmetry (D) empathy
2	E L T means _____. (A) Energy Light Training (B) English Language teaching (C) English Live Telecast (D) None of the above
3	T E D means _____. (A) Teaching Earning Development (B) Teaching English to Disadvantaged (C) Teacher Education Degree (D) None of the above
4	Old education system was _____ and _____. (A) Regular and constant (B) Rigid and Bureaucratic (C) Reading and Binding (D) None of the above
5	_____ is common to all under privileged group. (A) Power (B) Position (C) Poverty (D) Passion
6	The medium of instruction is often the language of _____ group. (A) Private (B) Public (C) Priviledged (D) None of the above
7	Psychologists believe that _____ is learned rather than inherited. (A) Income (B) Intensity (C) Intension (D) Intelligence
8	Underprivileged learners are usually poor _____. (A) Riders (B) Readers (C) Ridders (D) Rippers
9	The early stage of education for the underprivileged was marked by _____. (A) assimilation (B) Advertising (C) Isolation (D) None of the above

10	At present, the poor school performance of the underprivileged is ascribed to _____ theory. (A) Inheritance (B) Imbided (C) Institutional (D) None of the above
11	E S T means_____ (A) English Science and Technique (B) English for Science and Technology (C) English Social Tribe (D) English Special Talk
12	_____ is a severe mental illness that affects children and makes them unable to respond to other people. (A) Art (B) Autism (C) Abnormal (D) Amnesia
13	Underprivileged learners lack _____ skill. (A) Test Taking (B) Tasteing (C) Telephonic (D) Telecasting
14	Teachers should be _____ in giving feedback to underprivileged. (A) Loud (B) Light (C) Generous (D) None of the above
15	I E D C means _____. (A) Endian Electric Development Corporation (B) Institute of English for Disabled Children (C) Indian English Development Corporation (D) None of the above
16	I E D C scheme was transferred to Dept. of Education by the year _____. (A) 1981 (B) 1982 (C) 1984 (D) 1980
17	What is the full form of N I V H? (A) Nation India vision and Housing (B) National Institute for visually Handicapped (C) Nainital India Vacational House (D) National Institute of Vocational Hobbies
18	The difficulty with reading because of a slight disorder of brain is _____. (A) Dynamic (B) Dyslexia (C) Development (D) Deficiency
19	The Degree of highness or lowness of a sound is known as _____. (A) Pause (B) Plight (C) Pitch (D) Playfulness
20	Congenital means_____. (A) Committed (B) Complex (C) Present at birth (D) Present by god
21	_____ is increasingly viewed as a basic human right. (A) Automatic (B) Autophy (C) Autonomy (D) Auto Humane
22	A I I S H means _____. (A) All Indian Institute of State Health (B) All India Institute of Speech Hearing (C) All Indian In a State Health (D) None of the above
23	A congenital defect consisting of one or more clefts in the upper lip is known as _____ lip. (A) Curve (B) Carved (C) Cleft (D) Clime
24	_____ is a situation where two or more learners work together at correcting each other's work. (A) Pin point (B) Peer Correction (C) Peer pressure (D) Peer Group
25	A _____ is a highly complex set of systems, structures and rules. (A) Language (B) Learning (C) Reading (D) Directing
26	_____ listening means listening with concentration for specific information needed for a task. (A) Ineffective (B) Intensive (C) Interest (D) Inside
27	Listening for perception is practiced more at the _____ level. (A) Primate (B) Pre lingual (C) Primary (D) Secondary
28	_____ refers to a single word with more than one meaning. (A) Polysystem (B) Polysamy (C) Polysemy (D) Polygamy
29	_____ is not possible without the presence of a listener. (A) Reading (B) Writing (C) Listening (D) Listing

30	_____ is an efficient way of building the learner's confidence. (A) Development (B) Biting (C) reading (D) None of the above
31	A variety of language distinguished according to its use in various situation according to its user is, known as _____. (A) Daily work (B) Dairy (C) Discussin (D) Register
32	The beginning of vocabulary selection and control was made by _____ in 1921. (A) Thomas Edision (B) Thomas car (C) Thorndike (D) Duke Thorn
33	Homo means _____. (A) Sync (B) Similar (C) Shame (D) Shack
34	_____ work can increase the student's word power. (A) Diet (B) Ditching (C) Pitching (D) Dictionary
35	The language of advertising differs from that of a church sermon _____. (A) Lexis (B) Dialect (C) Register (D) Discourse
36	Teacher as facilitators should create a _____ climate in the classroom. (A) noisy (B) silent (C) colourless (D) human
37	Time management is of crucial importance is long turns. (A) Reading (B) Listening (C) Writing (D) Speaking.
38	When _____ we go through the reading material quickly in order to get gist of it. (A) scanning (B) Skimming (C) Lexis (D) Undertaking
39	Where only one person speaks is _____. (A) Mime (B) Monograph (C) Dialogue (D) Monologue
40	'Sentence Collage' is a game for _____. (A) primary (B) college (C) Class (D) secondary
41	_____ is the manifestation of the perfection already in man'. Said Swami Vivekananda. (A) Religion (B) Eduction (C) Spirituality (D) Divinity
42	Writing is a process of meaning _____. (A) Mapping (B) Bipping (C) Making (D) Minding
43	_____ is a sign of a good report. (A) commonsense (B) completeness (C) Common study (D) Contact.
44	While teaching writing it is better to focus on _____ than the product. (A) perfusion (B) Perfection (C) Process (D) Printing
45	_____ can be used in teaching at all leves. (A) Post (B) Prime (C) Paster (D) Pictures.
46	The language of a diary is close to a _____. (A) Telephone (B) Telegram (C) Tele mind (D) None of the above
47	Two _____ of letters are formal and informal. (A) Prime (B) Post (C) Types (D) From.
48	_____ offer an indirect means of training in spoken language. (A) Diamond (B) Dialogue (C) Dictionary (D) Diction.
49	_____ refers to a written text and taking down important points. (A) Not writing (B) Filing (C) Note making (D) None of the above
50	_____ marking though time consuming is more reliable. (A) systematic (B) Semantic (C) Analytic (D) Didactic.