

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination February-2015

- 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 : 18/02/2015

Time : 11.00 to 12.30

Total Marks : 50

1	What is responsible for variation in Communication? (A) Mode (B) Sense (C) feeling (D) thought
2	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
3	Extreme care in speech or writing is called _____ (A) dialect (B) Idiolect (C) hypercorrection (D) Purist
4	In which theory, a connection is established between a stimulus and the organism's response to the stimulus? (A) Stimulus-response (B) Operant conditioning (C) both (D) none
5	According to skinner, responses emitted without direct reference by known stimuli is known as _____ (A) respondents (B) aperants (C) both (D) none
6	Who said, "Verbal behaviour attacked the behaviourist ideas of language learning?" (A) Chomsky (B) Hudson (C) Pavlov (D) Skinner
7	Which word is used for 'dog' in German? (A) Kutta (B) Chien (C) Hund (D) Kutaree
8	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
9	A Consonant which is produced when two vocal organs come close together to produce audible friction? (A) fricative (B) Phonology (C) semantics (D) vowel
10	Who Said, "Language is that system by which sounds and meanings are related". (A) Humboldt (B) Fromkin and Radman (C) Skinner (D) Pavlov
11	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) paralanguage (D) Lateralization

12	Which language do the children learn to speak before they enter the School? (A) Mother tongue (B) Foreign language (C) Both (D) none
13	Who uses only signs of various types to communicate or convey information? (A) Human beings (B) animals (C) both (D) none
14	What is the second complex process of the individual? (A) Physical growth (B) Psychological growth (C) both (D) none
15	The language which a learner hears or receives and from which she can learn is called____ (A) input (B) output (C) curricula (D) none
16	The notion of ____ is strongly linked to the capacity 'to think' and 'to reason logically'. (A) intelligence (B) communication (C) scholarship (D) all
17	Who are sensitive to the attitudes and opinions of the people around them? (A) Risk -takers (B) Risk givers (C) Scholars (D) Field- dependent
18	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
19	Which sub test measures phonetic coding ability? (A) Number learning (B) Phonetic script (C) Spelling clues (D) Words in a sentence
20	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
21	Who said, "A language is a set of sentences, each finite in length and constructed of a finite set of elements". (A) E. Sapir (B) G. Trager (C) N. Chomsky (D) R.A. Hall
22	Which theory suggests that first words were imitative of natural sounds? (A) POOH-POOH (B) DING-DONG (C) BOW-WOW (D) All
23	The study of meaning is called____ (A) resonance (B) fricative (C) phonology (D) semantics
24	Mention the name of the second stimulus. (A) UR (B) SR (C) CR (D) CS
25	On whom Pavlov did experiments? (A) Cat (B) elephant (C) rat (D) dog
26	Who summarize the differences between adult and child? (A) De villers and De vellers (B) Chomsky (C) skinner (D) Pavlov
27	Who divides the interaction between the child and his/ her environment into two phases? (A) De villers (B) Chomsky (C) peaget (D) Pavlov
28	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
29	In which stage children are able to deal with abstract concepts and make hypotheses, inferences and deductions? (A) Pre-operational (B) Concrete operational (C) Formal operational (D) all
30	Use of at least two languages either by an individual or by a group of speakers is called____ (A) monolingualism (B) bilingualism (C) bilinguals (D) all
31	Who said, " We must at present ____ a class of persons median in blood and colour, but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect". (A) Young (B) Macaulay (C) Pavlov (D) Hudson
32	Which committee is appointed in1955 by the UGC? (A) kunzree (B) katchree (C) Radhakrishnan (D) all

33	When was Kothari commission established? (A) 1955 (B) 1964-66 (C) 1974 (D) 1985
34	An educational programme which states the educational purpose of the programme is called_____. (A) input (B) output (C) curriculum (D) all
35	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) syllabous
36	What can we call sending and receiving messages by using language? (A) bilingual (B) monolingual (C) communication (D) input
37	The general mental ability that underlies scholastic success is loosely called_____ (A) communication (B) intelligence (C) Both (D) none
38	A learning style in which a learner tends to look at the whole of a learning task which contains many items is called _____ (A) Cognitive style (B) Field dependent (C) Field independent (D) Language attitude
39	Which test is for use with people of 14 years of age and above? (A) MLAT (B) EMLAT (C) LAB (D) ALL
40	Special symbols which express the sounds of an actual spoken utterance is called_____ (A) Phoneme (B) phonetic (C) phonological (D) Phonetic notation
41	Who are considered the oldest civilization? (A) Romans (B) Greeks (C) medians (D) Egyptians
42	What according to Psammetichus was the original language? (A) Latin (B) Greek (C) Phrygian (D) sanscrit
43	In which language the roosters crowing is coquerico? (A) English (B) French (C) Russian (D) German
44	A sound made without closure or audible friction is called _____ (A) consonant (B) vowel (C) dip thong (D) Vowel glide
45	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
46	What is the meaning of ‘Saks’? (A) High prestige (B) Middle level (C) Low prestige (D) all
47	Which types of dimensions are used by Michael Holliday? (A) Field (B) mode (C) toner (D) all
48	A variety of a language used by people belonging to a particular socio-economic or educational background is called_____ (A) idiolect (B) Social dialect (C) Regional variation (D) register
49	Which theory identifies two major classifications of learning classical and operant conditioning? (A) CR (B) SR (C) UR (D) CS
50	Who recorded and formulated the operating principles? (A) Slobin (B) Clark and Clark (C) Skinner (D) De villers

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3. જવાબપત્રકની પાછળ આપેલ સૂચનાઓ કાળજીપૂર્વક વાંચ્યા બાદ જવાબ લખવાનું શરૂ કરવું
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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 : **18/02/2015**
Time : **03.00 to 04.30** **Total Marks : 70**

1	_____ is a group of people who regard themselves as using the same language. (A) Language communicity (B) Dialect (C) Accent (D) Variation
2	In which language the person identifies with it, gets his first cognition of the world through this language? (A) dialect (B) Foreign language (C) Native language (D) all
3	_____ is restricted to aspects of pronunciation. (A) phoneme (B) Written language (C) accent (D) none
4	There are _____ billion non- native speakers of English. (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 5
5	_____ means the forms, uses and functions of English in those parts of the world where it is not the native language of the people (A) native (B) Non native (C) foreign (D) all
6	In Japan, English is used as a _____ Language. (A) native (B) Non native (C) foreign (D) none
7	_____ is one of the most widely learnt and used languages. (A) Gujarati (B) Sanskrit (C) Urdu (D) English
8	Which language is used for very restricted purposes? (A) native (B) Non-native (C) Foreign (D) dialect
9	The type of language produced by second language learners who are in the process of learning a language is called _____ (A) Interference (B) Inter language (C) intonation (D) monolithic
10	The way the sound of one's voice rises and falls when one speaks is called _____ (A) syllable (B) phoneme (C) intonation (D) lexical
11	The earliest attempts to introduce English in India were made by the _____ (A) Missionaries (B) Traders (C) Both (D) None
12	_____ led a group of Indians in demanding English education for Indians. (A) Dayanand sarswati (B) Gandhiji (C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Raja Rammohan Roy

13	_____ is famous for his minute. (A) Lord Delhouse (B) Lord Macaulay (C) Gandhiji (D) Mahapatra
14	English is a _____ language. (A) Syllable-timed (B) Stress timed (C) both (D) none
15	_____ includes words, word-formations and word-combinations. (A) Lexis (B) accent (C) syllable (D) intonation
16	Difference in pronunciation, Grammar or word choice within a language is called _____. (A) Variation (B) variant (C) transfer (D) domain
17	The effect of one language on the learning of another is called _____. (A) transfer (B) interference (C) syntactic (D) cliché
18	A _____ can be considered as a group of related speech situations. (A) domain (B) transfer (C) phonetic (D) phoneme
19	Communication within the same region is called _____. (A) Intra-regional communication (B) Inter-regional communication (C) both (D) none
20	_____ point covers those who have native-like competence in English. (A) Zero (B) central (C) Ambilingual (D) none
21	Who treats the deviations and deletions as functional mistakes which hinder intelligibility? (A) Bansal (B) verma (C) skinner (D) Chomsky
22	A reference book in which lists of words with similar meaning are grouped together is called _____. (A) deviant (B) thesaurus (C) lexicon (D) neutralised
23	_____ begins with a capital Letter and ends with a full stop. (A) text (B) word (C) sentence (D) dialect
24	Sentence can be divided into _____. (A) Clauses (B) phrases (C) Word classes (D) morphemes
25	When adjacent clauses and sentences are linked, the type of linkage used is called _____. (A) cohesion (B) coherence (C) clause (D) phrase
26	Who makes an analysis of class room discouragement by claiming that it consists of four pedagogical purposes? (A) verma (B) Sinclair (C) coulthard (D) Fanselour
27	Analysing a text by describing the words and classes in the text itself is called _____. (A) Bottom-up (B) Up-down (C) Up-bottom (D) cohesion
28	The relationship which links 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
29	_____ is the movement in terms of spaces occupied. (A) Kinesics (B) proxemics (C) both (D) none
30	Who introduces the notion of the speech act devices from the work of linguistic philosophers? (A) Austin (B) Searle (C) Austin and Searle (D) verma
31	_____ act is to say something in the full, normal sense i.e. to have phonology, grammar, sense and reference. (A) locutionary (B) illocutionary (C) prelocutionary (D) all
32	_____ meaning is specific to the speaker / writer or to the listener / reader. (A) Referential (B) emotive (C) both (D) none
33	Who puts forward the notion of the co-operative principle in terms of practical rules of conversation? (A) Grice (B) Searle (C) Austin (D) Marlowe
34	Who wrote 'Can it be the Rain'? (A) Laslie (B) Darwin (C) Hemmingway (D) pastear

35	_____ is the given or known information, while the predicate is the new part of the information (A) Subject (B) object (C) Active (D) passive
36	By whom the earliest systematic study of cohesion was done? (A) Laslie (B) Holliday (C) Hasan (D) Holliday and Hasan
37	_____ is concerned with marking and identifying items, people and events. (A) Reference (B) subject (C) predicate (D) Replacement
38	Conjunction and replacement are _____ devices. (A) Cohesive (B) coherance (C) both (D) none
39	Who propose the structure of narrative as a means for analysing personal experience? (A) Labov (B) waletsky (C) Labov and waletsky (D) verma
40	_____ provides a summa ry or encapsulation of the story. (A) Abstract (B) Evaluation (C) coda (D) Result
41	_____ is the study of style through grammatical and logical analyses. (A) rhetoric (B) Ethnography (C) deviant (D) Feed bake
42	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
43	This, these, that, those are _____ pronouns. (A) Demonstrative (B) Indefinite (C) possessive (D) personal
44	Some, any, every, each, all, etc. are _____ pronouns. (A) Demonstrative (B) Indefinite (C) personal (D) possessive
45	_____ Clause does not limit the reference of the head. (A) restrictive (B) Non-restrictive (C) both (D) none
46	_____ Phrase is a structure of the type preposition + NP. (A) prepositional (B) Repositional (C) both (D) none
47	The silence _____ the forest was more oppressive than the heat. (A) for (B) of (C) off (D) under
48	I _____ a letter now. (A) write (B) wrote (C) written (D) am writing
49	The change in pitch direction from high to low is called _____ tone. (A) rising (B) falling (C) Both (D) none
50	The degree of breath force used in producing a syllable in speech is called _____ (A) stress (B) syllable (C) fone (D) pitch

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Course : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE) **Enrollment:** _____
Subject : Teaching Strategies (CTE-03)
Date : 19/02/2015
Time : 11.00 to 12.30 **Total Marks : 50**

1	Detailed information, definition, rules and Theories together is called____ (A) content (B) context (C) plot (D) None
2	A Description of the contents of a course of instruction and the order in which they are to be taught is called____ (A) Content (B) Teacher's diary (C) syllabus (D) none
3	In which Method, the teacher stands in front of the class and speaks, while students patiently listen to her? (A) Traditional method (B) Group discussion (C) Using audio-visual aid (D) none
4	In which pair work, the student does not interact with the same partner but changes the partners? (A) Fixed pairs (B) Flexible pairs (C) both (D) none
5	In which method the students get very little or almost no time for interacting or sharing their view point? (A) Traditional method (B) Group discussion (C) Modern method (D) none
6	When the class is divided into pairs and all pairs work on their tasks for some time, it is called____ (A) Fixed pairs (B) Flexible pairs (C) Simultaneous pair (D) none
7	When a student works with a neighbouring partner in order to complete the work assigned is called____ (A) Fixed pairs (B) Flexible pairs (C) Both (D) none
8	Which factors are responsible for diversity within the group of learners? (A) Differences in ability (B) Variation in socio cultural background (C) Variation in linguistic background (D) All
9	Who will monitors the activities of the group in group work? (A) Students (B) teachers (C) management (D) all
10	What is the strength of a normal class room? (A) 80-90 (B) 120-130 (C) 45-50 (D) all
11	In which activity, the main purpose is to promote interaction among learners? (A) Chalk and talk (B) Silent reading (C) Group word (D) none
12	What is the ultimate aim in individual work? (A) Self-reliant (B) Make progress (C) both (D) none

13	Which role of a teacher is the traditional role? (A) organiser (B) Promoter (C) Controller (D) none
14	Who said, "self-monitoring is illuminative". (A) K.P. Cross (B) Lawrence stenhouse (C) none (D) Richards and Lockhart
15	In which role of a teacher, she controls the proceedings of the class? (A) Organiser (B) promoter (C) controller (D) all
16	What is a typical and normal aspect of the teacher's classroom behaviour? (A) monitoring (B) To be passive (C) promoting (D) none
17	Who said, "Teachers should use their classroom as laboratories to study the learning process-----" (A) K.P. cross (B) Lawrence stenhouse (C) skinner (D) none
18	What is an on-the-job activity, where outsider researchers come into schools, investigate questions and then leave? (A) monitoring (B) Taking feed back (C) Practionar research (D) none
19	When we listen to pay attention to content and language is called____ (A) Extensive listening (B) Intensive listening (C) both (D) none
20	Which of the following are the ways of reading? (A) skimming (B) scanning (C) both (D) none
21	Which reading activity mainly involves reading for detail? (A) skimming (B) scanning (C) Extensive (D) Intensive
22	Who gave the idea of transmission teacher and interpretation teacher? (A) K.P. Cross (B) Douglas Barnes (C) Lawrence stenhouse (D) none
23	Who organises classroom activities, sets up learning tasks and assists learners? (A) A transmission teacher (B) both (C) An Interpretation teacher (D) none
24	Systematic observation and explanation of classroom processes is called_____ (A) Feed back (B) monitor (C) Diary (D) none
25	Who said, "Teacher are too often the servants of heads advisers, researchers, text books, examination boards". (A) widdowson (B) Hopkins (C) K.P. Cross (D) none
26	What is by definition a two-sided process? (A) communication (B) monitoring (C) reading (D) none
27	Who gave the idea of script competence and schemata? (A) Michael Rost (B) J.C. Richards (C) weddson (D) none
28	Which is an excellent device for exposing students to relatively large amounts of spoken English? (A) No response exercise (B) Intensive exercise (C) Extensive exercise (D) none
29	Which of the following are authentic listening materials? (A) Published materials (B) Making your own materials (C) both (D) none
30	Who refers to four basic 'moments' of action research? (A) Hopkins (B) widdoson (C) K.P. Cross (D) none
31	Which are productive skills? (A) Listening and reading (B) Speaking and writing (C) both (D) none
32	When we listen for pleasure or interest without having to make a great deal of effort is called____ (A) Extensive listening (B) Intensive listening (C) Both (D) none
33	Which reading activity mainly involves global understanding? (A) skimming (B) scanning (C) extensive (D) Intensive
34	Which function of language is used for the use of Language to "get things done"? (A) Transactional function (B) Interactional function (C) both (D) None

35	Having the same form and appearance is called_____	(A) Interlocutor	(B) Intra locuter	(C) isomorphic	(D) none
36	Preparing the students to meet the future classroom activity is called_____	(A) Pre-listening	(B) While listening	(C) Post listening	(D) all
37	Who has the message in his mind which she wants to communicate?	(A) decoder	(B) encoder	(C) both	(D) none
38	Which processing refers to the role of the text in providing input through decoding?	(A) Top-down	(B) Button-up	(C) both	(D) none
39	In which type of reading, meanings are expressed through literary allusions, idiomatic expressions and figures of speech?	(A) Interpretive reading	(B) Literal reading	(C) Critical reading	(D) none
40	In which type of reading, we can see the generation of new ideas?	(A) Creative	(B) Literal	(C) Critical	(D) none
41	Reading for detailed and through understanding of the text is called_____	(A) Intensive reading	(B) Extensive reading	(C) both	(D) none
42	Reading for fluency is called_____	(A) Intensive Reading	(B) Extensive reading	(C) both	(D) none
43	Which method of foreign Language teaching emphasizes the teaching of speaking and listening before reading and writing?	(A) audio lingual method	(B) Direct method	(C) both	(D) none
44	In How many phases a listening lesson is divided?	(A) one	(B) two	(C) three	(D) four
45	What is the third phase of listening?	(A) Pre-listening	(B) While-listening	(C) Post-listening	(D) none
46	For satisfactory communication between the writer and the reader, what is necessary?	(A) Same code	(B) Different code	(C) both	(D) none
47	Which processing refers to the use of predictions based on one's prior knowledge?	(A) Top-down	(B) Bottom-up	(C) both	(D) none
48	Reading in quantity without bothering to check every unknown word or structure is called_____	(A) Intensive reading	(B) Extensive reading	(C) both	(D) none
49	In which classroom activity children look at the words and then say what they are?	(A) Look and say	(B) Read and write	(C) both	(D) none
50	Which of the following are tribal Languages in media?	(A) Khasi	(B) Mizo	(C) Naga	(D) All

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination February-2015

- 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)
Subject : Teaching English-Elementary School (CTE-04)
Date : 19/02/2015
Time : 3.00 to 4.30

Roll No.: _____

1	Emotional deprivation has a stunning effect on physical in the ____ (A) Baby (B) infant (C) pupil (D) child
2	Children with Harsh and punitive parents creates disruptions in the development of ____ (A) Sympathy (B) empathy (C) Emotion (D) sentimental
3	Children first begin to show guilt reactions between age ____ and ____ (A) 2&5 (B) 3&6 (C) 4&5 (D) 2&6
4	____ development begins in early childhood (A) Social (B) moral (C) functional (D) natural
5	____ developed a special type of disciple called induction (A) Laura Berk (B) Berk Milli (C) Laura pearl (D) Pearl Arnold
6	____ learning emphasize on the child's spontaneous discovery of his/her world (A) Natural (B) discovery (C) Artificial (D) Functional
7	____ approach gives great importance to interaction with adults (A) Piagets (B) Vygotskys (C) Arnolds (D) Browns
8	____ School certainly have a great deal of talk from the teacher (A) Asian (B) Indian (C) Foreign (D) European
9	The ____ is a very useful one for trying to understand human learning (A) analogy (B) pedagogy (C) pedagogy (D) analogue
10	The ____ has often been compared to an extraordinarily sophisticated computer. (A) brain (B) mind (C) eyes (D) face
11	The parents of most underprivileged learners are ____ (A) literate (B) illiterate (C) listener (D) learner
12	Underprivileged learns are found have ____ attitudes towards their own people culture (A) positive (B) negative (C) neutral (D) none
13	Underprivileged learners are usefully ____ readers. (A) rich (B) poor (C) higher (D) Lower

14	In this history of education of the underprivileged there are _____ stages. (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
15	One of the major means of transferring the underprivileged into privilege is_____ (A) education (B) punishment (C) stress (D) anxiety
16	_____ is a vital element of culture (A) writing (B) language (C) message (D) communication
17	The full form of ELT is _____ (A) English learner training (B) English language teaching (C) English language technology (D) Easy language training
18	_____ in India has become essential for every educated person. (A) Learning English (B) Learning teaching (C) Learning technology (D) Learners English
19	An adequate command of _____ is necessary for getting a good job. (A) Hindi (B) Urdu (C) English (D) Gujarati
20	_____ in India is associated with elite culture. (A) Hindi (B) Sanskrit (C) English (D) Urdu
21	English has a _____ status symbols. (A) low (B) high (C) good (D) worst
22	Underprivileged learners have a great _____ of English (A) Stress (B) fear (C) anxiety (D) anger
23	_____ means a variety of a language spoken in one part of a country. (A) dialect (B) learner (C) native (D) speaker
24	_____ Skills open up avenues of employment in India. (A) English language (B) English learners (C) English listener (D) Language teaching
25	_____ problems among children lead to early dropping out of the school system (A) listening (B) learning (C) teaching (D) writing
26	The factors that determine a persons desire to do something is _____ (A) hope (B) motivation (C) encouragement (D) inspiration
27	_____ is more than merely talking. (A) listening (B) writing (C) learning (D) speaking
28	To complete the circular response both _____&_____ are needed (A) Speaker & learner (B) Learner & listener (C) Speaker & listener (D) Speaker & writer
29	The entire body is used in _____. (A) language (B) speaking (C) writing (D) listening
30	The sounds used by the speaker is _____ (A) Audible code (B) Visible code (C) Inaudible code (D) In visible code
31	The primary function of _____ is to influences the behaviour of others. (A) language (B) speech (C) writing (D) listening
32	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
33	_____ is often called symbolization. (A) writing (B) listening (C) speaking (D) learning
34	_____ plays an importance part in the Childs intellectual or cognitive development. (A) writing (B) listening (C) language (D) speaking
35	The young child goes through _____ phases in learning to speak. (A) 4 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 2

36	In the _____ Stage the child begins to use words and word groups. (A) active (B) passive (C) inactive (D) organic
37	_____ Communication is used more extensively in daily life than written expression. (A) written (B) oral (C) verbal (D) nonverbal
38	Researches show _____ language pattern to be an important base for reading. (A) verbal (B) non verbal (C) oral (D) written
39	When evaluating student's work always use a _____ approach. (A) negative (B) positive (C) neutral (D) none
40	In today's world more & more communication by speaking is taking the place of _____ communication. (A) oral (B) written (C) verbal (D) Non verbal
41	All of the child's early language is _____ -rather than _____. (A) Oral-written (B) Written-verbal (C) Verbal-written (D) Oral-nonverbal
42	_____ has often been called a passive skill. (A) learning (B) listening (C) writing (D) speaking
43	_____ & _____ are the receptive language skills. (A) Learning-listening (B) Listening-writing (C) Writing-speaking (D) Reading-listening
44	Appropriate lessons are needed to teach us _____ skills. (A) learning (B) listening (C) writing (D) reading
45	_____ and music are very closely related (A) listening (B) learning (C) reading (D) writing
46	Listening is a skill that underlies all _____ communication (A) verbal (B) Non-verbal (C) oral (D) written
47	Gestures and facial expression are important in interpreting the words of a _____. (A) listener (B) speaker (C) reader (D) learner
48	_____ may be classified on the basis of the input into _____ broad categories. (A) Listening-2 (B) Learning-3 (C) Listening-4 (D) Learning-4
49	We hear _____ of sounds every day. (A) 99 (B) 100 (C) 101 (D) 50
50	The inner ear takes the message to the _____. (A) head (B) brain (C) face (D) eyes

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination February-2015

- 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 : 19/02/2015
Time : 04.30 to 06.00 **કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	_____ is a person who makes it easy for another person the attainment of certain goals. (A) Friend (B) Guardian (C) Facilitator (D) None of the above
2	The factor that determines a person's desire to do something is _____. (A) Moral (B) Mind (C) mindfulness (D) Motivation
3	EST means_____ (A) English for Safety and Test (B) English for same and team (C) English for science and technology (D) None of the above
4	New developments in schools education is _____ and _____ schools. (A) Primary and posh (B) Primary and secondary (C) Progressive and open (D) Primary and open
5	Who said: 'I would cause every teacher at every level to forget that she/he is a teacher'. (A) Gandhiji (B) Smith Jaden (C) Rabindranath Tagore (D) Carl Rogers
6	The education system is based on the ____ culture. (A) posh (B) private (C) privileged (D) None of the above
7	Underprivileged are found to have _____. (A) Lot of money (B) Lot of war (C) Low self-esteem (D) Low law
8	People from _____ cultures have negative attitudes towards under privileged learners. (A) Dynasty (B) Royal (C) Dominant (D) Developing
9	The second phase of the education of the underprivileged is marked by a tendency to _____. (A) Assist (B) Admit (C) Assimilate (D) Admire
10	Earlier the poor school performance of the underprivileged was ascribed to their _____ endowment theory. (A) Nice (B) Admission (C) Mission (D) Native
11	ESP means_____. (A) English Spanish Plan (B) English Specifie Plan (C) English for Special purpose (D) None of the above

12	English in India is related to ____ culture. (A) Special (B) Rural (C) Elite (D) Backward
13	_____ Skills are easy to develop in learners through their first language. (A) Skipping (B) Binding (C) Reading (D) Drawing
14	Teachers should learn to ____ the errors of underprivileged Children (A) Find (B) Laugh (C) Joke (D) Tolerate
15	Learners with special needs are also known as _____. (A) Speedy (B) Slow (C) Exceptional (D) Excessive
16	The Govt. of India launched a Scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Children under the Dept. of _____. (A) Finance (B) Foreign Culture (C) Social Welfare (D) Humanities
17	What is the full form of N I H H? (A) Nation India of Hard Hoarder (B) National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (C) Night of Image Hearing and Helping (D) None of the above
18	A Condition in which the flow of Speech is broken by abnormal Stoppages is _____. (A) Shifting (B) Solving (C) Stuttering (D) None of the above
19	The difficulty with reading because of slight disorder of brain is _____. (A) Dynamic (B) disperse (C) Dyslexia (D) None of the above
20	Abnormally increased activity in Children is _____. (A) Hyper Sensitivity (B) Hyper activity (C) Hyper tension (D) Hypo tension
21	_____ Training is essential for continuing the process of education. (A) Private (B) Pure (C) Learner (D) direct
22	What is full form of S S E I? (A) Spastic Society of Eastern India (B) Special Society of Elite Indians (C) Special Section of Eastern Indians (D) None of the above
23	Roger Sperry Stated ____ modes of thinking. (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) None of the above
24	Activities which will take the learners from dependence on the teacher to an Independent way of learning is known as ____ strategies. (A) Learning (B) Lasting (C) linking (D) Lifting
25	_____ is a learner who can continue learning independently. (A) Autonomous (B) Autisitic (C) Admitted (D) Assisted
26	_____ is an important through difficult skill. (A) Listening (B) Listing (C) Laughing (D) Loosing
27	The Most common listening exercises which has been practiced continually in schools is _____. (A) Dictation (B) Direct (C) Definition (D) defense
28	_____ Tests are easier to conduct than speaking. (A) Listening (B) Spoken (C) Motivating (D) designing
29	_____ means that nothing of the original text is changed. (A) Authenticity (B) Automatic (C) autonomous (D) Assimilation
30	_____ is a slient activity. (A) Reading (B) Speaking (C) Dancing (D) Cooking
31	A _____ is a variety of language distinguished according to the user. (A) direct (B) dimension (C) Dialect (D) difference
32	The beginnings of vocabulary selection and control was made by _____ in 1921 (A) Thomas (B) Thorndike (C) Tan Wu (D) Tanna Raman

33	_____ refers to words which are written in the same way and sound alike but which have different meanings. (A) Homonyms (B) Hormones (C) Humane (D) Holistic
34	_____ work can increase the student's word power. (A) Dictionary (B) Dynamic (C) Dominance (D) None of the above
35	What does the teacher give to the learners to tell them which role play they are to play? (A) Role card (B) Dole card (C) Cue Card (D) Script
36	In _____ learners feel more motivated and have a sense of belonging. (A) Oral work (B) Listening practice (C) Grammar practice (D) Group work
37	_____ means organization of discourse in long turns. (A) Coherence (B) Fluency (C) Accuracy (D) Appropriateness
38	The major phases of the writing process are: planning, translating, reviewing and _____. (A) Reformulating (B) Rebounding (C) Recounting (D) None of the above
39	A table used for information transfer exercise is known by the term '_____'. (A) grill (B) grim (C) grid (D) greed
40	English in India is associated with _____ culture. (A) Old (B) Village (C) people (D) elite
41	Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man. Who said it. (A) Swami Ramananda (B) Swami Vivekananda (C) Swami Ramdas (D) None of these
42	_____ is a process of meaning making. (A) Biting (B) Scanning (C) Writing (D) None of these
43	A good report has _____. (A) Clarity (B) paragraphs (C) Contact (D) Sameness
44	The _____ stage involves editing and reformulating. (A) Reviewing (B) Rebounding (C) Refilling (D) Rebinding
45	_____ can be regarded as one of the most basic writing skills. (A) Delining (B) Form filling (C) Gap filling (D) diary
46	The language of a _____ is close to a telegram. (A) diary (B) dairy (C) daily (D) dime
47	Two types of letters are: _____ and _____. (A) Formal and formal (B) Formal and informal (C) Skill and scale (D) Real and Unreal
48	_____ Composition uses pictures are stimuli to develop writing skills. (A) Picture (B) Binary (C) Colour (D) Copy
49	_____ means listening to a lecture and taking down important points. (A) Marker (B) Reader (C) Writer (D) Note taking
50	_____ Students work and edit each other's work. (A) Pair making (B) Pair playing (C) Pair editing (D) Pair Mingling