

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination July – 2012

- 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 : 07/07/2012

Time : 11.00 to 12.30

1	Who formulated the conditioned response principle? (A) Pavlov (B) Skinner (C) Freud (D) None
2	Who said that the language behaviour could only be studied through observation of the world around the language user? (A) Skinner (B) Freud (C) Pavlov (D) None
3	How many stages are given by Piaget for children's cognitive development? (A) None (B) Two (C) Four (D) Five
4	What is the first stage of the cognitive development of a child? (A) The Sensorimotor stage (B) The Pre-operational stage (C) The concrete operational stage (D) None
5	What is the fourth stage of the cognitive development of a child? (A) The sensorimotor stage (B) The Pre-operational stage (C) The concrete operational stage (D) The Formal Operational Stage
6	What is the full form of LAD? (A) Learning Acquisition Device (B) Learning Acquisition Dogma (C) Language Acquisition Device (D) None
7	Who made distinction between three types of faults? (A) S.P Carder (B) Pavlov (C) Skinner (D) None
8	Which one is not included in three types of faults? (A) Errors (B) Lapses (C) Mistakes (D) None
9	Faults that can be described as slips of the tongue is called (A) Errors (B) Lapses (C) Mistakes (D) None
10	A speech sound which involves two vowels with one vowel gliding to the other is called _____ (A) Vowel (B) Diphthong (C) Consonant (D) None
11	Which term is used to study and analysis the errors made by second and foreign language learners? (A) Error analysis (B) Phonology (C) Error Transfer (D) None
12	A person's mother tongue is called _____. (A) L1 (B) L2 (C) L3 (D) None

13	The language which a person learns later after the mother tongue is called _____ (A) L1 (B) L2 (C) L3 (D) None
14	Which of the following is not the feature of 'Interlanguage'?' (A) Systematic (B) Dynamic (C) Flexible (D) None
15	The types of language produced by second and foreign language learners who are in the process of learning a language is called _____- (A) Error (B) Lapse (C) Interlanguage (D) None
16	"She talked to his husband on the telephone" instead of "she talked to her husband on the telephone" is _____ (A) An error (B) A mistake (C) A lapse (D) None
17	In which word, diphthong is not used? (A) Height (B) Fight (C) Car (D) None
18	Who said " <i>man is man through language alone</i> ". (A) Humboldt (B) Skinner (C) Pavlov (D) None
19	Which book was written by Johann Gottfried Von Herder? (A) On the origin of Language (B) On the Beginning of Language (C) On the origin of Culture (D) None
20	Who wrote " <i>Descent of man</i> "? (A) R.A Hall (B) Darwin (C) Muller (D) None
21	Which theory is referred to as ONOMATOPOETIC or ECHOIC? (A) Pooh-pooh theory (B) DING-DONG theory (C) BOW-WOW theory (D) None
22	The cultural influence while learning the language is English is called _____ (A) cock-a-doodle-do (B) Coquerico (C) Kukuiku (D) None
23	The cultural influence while learning the language in French is called_____ (A) cock-a-doodle-do (B) Coquerico (C) Kukuiku (D) None
24	The relationship between sound and meaning signifies _____ (A) Arbitrary (B) Fixed (C) Certain (D) None
25	There are some words in most languages whose pronunciation suggests meaning. They are called _____ words. (A) Arbitrary (B) Common (C) ONOMATOPOETIC or ECHOIC (D) None
26	Human being is distinguished from animals through what? (A) Language (B) Emotions (C) Heart (D) None
27	Which kind of communication can we find in animals? (A) Instinctive communication (B) Verbal Communication (C) Formal Communication (D) None
28	In which communication, there is no ' <i>natural</i> ' link between a linguistic form and its meaning? (A) Human language (B) Animal language (C) Formal language (D) None
29	Which language can communicate about things that are absent as casually as about things that are present? (A) Human language (B) Animal language (C) Formal language (D) None
30	Which linguistic communication can be transmitted with writing? (A) Human Linguistic communication (B) Animal Linguistic communication (C) Both human and animal Linguistic communication (D) None
31	A language which is transmitted from generation to generation by a process of learning is called _____. (A) Creativity (B) Cultural transmission (C) Duality of structure (D) None
32	Property of human language which sees language as being structurally organised in terms of two levels-level of sounds and level of words are called _____. (A) Duality of structure (B) Cultural transmission (C) Creativity (D) None

33	Two muscular folds in the larynx that vibrate as a source of sound is called _____ (A) Vocal cords (B) Trachea (C) Hard Palate (D) None
34	What is the past participle of 'dwell' in American English? (A) Dwell (B) Dwelt (C) Dwelled (D) None
35	Who wrote " <i>The social stratification of English in New York City?</i> " (A) William Labov (B) William Labov (C) Skinner (D) None
36	Who demonstrated that women used linguistic forms associated with the prestigious standard more frequently than men? (A) William Labov (B) William Labov and Trudgill (C) Trudgill (D) None
37	Extreme care in speech or writing is called _____. (A) Dialect (B) Hyper correction (C) Idiolect (D) None
38	The linguistic system of an individual is called _____. (A) Dialect (B) Hyper correction (C) Idiolect (D) None
39	One who insists on preserving what s/he considers the 'correct' form of language is called _____. (A) Purist (B) Register (C) idiolect (D) None
40	Who proposed a three stage model of human memory? (A) Labov (B) Mukherjee (C) Richard Atkinson and Richard Shiffrin (D) None
41	Which memory system holds large volume of information but loses it in a few seconds? (A) Sensory Memory (B) Short Term Memory (C) Long Term Memory (D) None
42	Which memory system has a limited capacity for storage? (A) sensory memory (B) short term memory (C) Long term memory (D) None
43	What is called difficulty in reading ability? (A) aphasia (B) agraphia (C) alexia (D) None
44	Difficulty in using proper noun is called _____. (A) anomia (B) agraphia (C) alexia (D) None
45	Difficulty in using grammatical words like prepositions, articles are called _____. (A) Anomia (B) Agrammatism (C) Aphasia (D) None
46	A person who knows and uses one language is called _____. (A) Bilingual (B) Trilingual (C) Monolingual (D) None
47	Which term is used instead of language, speech, variety or dialect? (A) Code (B) Dialect (C) Direct method (D) None
48	Who gave trilingual formula? (A) Mukerjee commission (B) Kothari Education Commission (C) Kanzru Committee (D) None
49	Who said " <i>If we are going to keep up English, we must try to keep up certain standards in English</i> " (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C) Sardar Patel (D) None
50	Who expressed concern over the " <i>general decline in the standard</i> " of English? (A) Sheila Kaul (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C) V.K Gokak (D) None

ડૉ. બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર ઓપન યુનિવર્સિટી
સત્રાંત પરીક્ષા જુલાઈ : 2012

- 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.
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 6. જે વિદ્યાર્થી પોતાનો સાચો નોંધણી નંબર નહીં દર્શાવે તેનું પરિણામ રદ થશે.

અભ્યાસક્રમ : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE) નોંધણી નંબર: _____
પાઠ્યક્રમ : The Structure of English (CTE-02)
તારીખ : 07/07/2012
સમય : 03.00 to 04.30 **કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	Which community is a group of people Who regard themselves as using the same language. (A) Language Community (B) Native community (C) Learning community (D) None
2	Which term can we use for the historical perspective of looking at language varieties ? (A) Diachronic (B) Synchronic (C) Variation (D) None
3	A regional or socially distinctive variety of a language is called _____ (A) Dialect (B) Accent (C) Intonation (D) None
4	Language studied from the point of view of historical development is called _____ (A) Synchronic perspective (B) Diachronic perspective (C) Accent (D) None
5	Ever changing pattern in language is called _____ (A) Synchronic (B) Diachronic (C) Dynamic (D) None
6	A thing that has parts which are all the same, having no differences is called _____ (A) Interference (B) Homogeneous (C) Interchange (D) None
7	Showing no differences is called _____ (A) Invariant (B) Intonation (C) Lexical (D) None
8	Which term is used for something which will never change in language ? (A) Invariant (B) Intonation (C) Monolithic (D) None
9	The language which is acquired naturally during childhood is _____ (A) Foreign language (B) Native language (C) Second language (D) None
10	Which abbreviation stands for Indianized English ? (A) IE (B) NE (C) NI (D) None

11	If the word "Conduct" is used as a noun, which syllable is stressed ? (A) First (B) Second (C) Last (D) None
12	How many pure vowels are there in Indian English ? (A) 9 (B) 11 (C) 8 (D) None
13	How many dip thongs glides are there in Indian English ? (A) 11 (B) 9 (C) 6 (D) None
14	Which forms of vowels are not used in unstressed syllables in IE ? (A) Weak (B) Pure (C) Dip thongs (D) None
15	Which are bilabial Sounds ? (A) m, n (B) tʃ, dʒ (C) p, b (D) None
16	Which are nasal sounds ? (A) m, n, ---- (B) tʃ, dʒ (C) p, b, k (D) None
17	Which system is not found in Indian languages ? (A) System of articles (B) Numerical system (C) Lexical system (D) None
18	Which of the following is a demonstrative pronoun ? (A) Myself (B) That (C) His (D) None
19	Who wrote the book "The Indenisation of English ?" (A) Agnihotri R.K. (B) Khanna A.L. (C) Kachra Braj B. (D) None
20	Which of the following is the expression of politeness ? (A) Kind attention (B) With due respect (C) Kind notice (D) All
21	What can be considered as a group of related speech situations ? (A) Transfer (B) Domain (C) Interference (D) None
22	What can be called the communication between different states ? (A) Inter-regional communication (B) Intra-regional communication (C) Indenisation of English (D) None
23	What is called the science of speech sound ? (A) Phonetic (B) Syntactic (C) Lexical (D) None
24	Which term is used for a linguistic unit which has some, but not all the characteristic of a noun ? (A) Cliche (B) Nominal group (C) Domain (D) None
25	Which language is used by professionals, scholars, bankers, traders, scientists ? (A) Indian English (B) Pan-Indian English (C) Standard British English (D) None
26	Who said that English in India represents a cline extending from non-educated varieties of English at one end to an internationally accepted standard from at the other. (A) Verma (B) Strevens (C) Kachru (D) None
27	Who said that the term Indian English is used here as a cover term for that variety of the English language which is used by educated Indians ? (A) Verma (B) Strevens (C) Kachru (D) None
28	Which measuring point of bilingualism is used for those few Indians who have competence in standard British or standard American English ? (A) Bansal (B) Verma (C) Srivastave (D) None
29	A reference book in which lists of words with similar meaning are grouped together is called. (A) Standard (B) Thesaurus (C) Lexicographers (D) None
30	A person who knows two languages equally well is called _____ (A) Phonological (B) Neutralised (C) Ambilingual (D) None

31	What can be divided into morphemes ? (A) Word classes (B) Clauses (C) Phrases (D) None
32	What is the basic unit of grammar ? (A) Clause (B) Phrase (C) Word classes (D) None
33	What can be called an organised and meaningful series of clauses/sentences ? (A) Phrases (B) Word classes (C) A text (D) None
34	When adjacent clauses and sentences are linked, the type of linkage used is called _____ (A) Cohesion (B) Coherence (C) Word classes (D) None
35	When ideas are organised and patterns of movement established in the text as a whole, the type of linkage achieved is called _____ (A) Cohesion (B) Coherence (C) Word classes (D) None
36	Who emphasizes the psychological reality of the paragraph ? (A) Shaughnessy (B) Winter (C) Hoey (D) None
37	Who gave terms of Initiation, Response and Feedback for teacher pupil interaction ? (A) Sinclair and Coulthard (B) Shaughnessy and Winter (C) Winter and Hoey (D) None
38	Who posit the levels of act, move, exchange, transaction and lesson ? (A) Shaughnessy and Winter (B) Sinclair and Coulthard (C) Winter and Hoey (D) None
39	What is 'directive' from of spoken discourse ? (A) Asking for information (B) Learning the language (C) Giving directions (D) None
40	Who makes a plausible analysis of classroom discourse by claiming that it consists of four pedagogical purposes ? (A) Fanselow (B) Shaughnessy (C) Winter (D) None
41	Which approach is used for analysing a text by describing the words and clauses in the text itself ? (A) Bottom down approach (B) Bottom up approach (C) Top down approach (D) None
42	The study of how words combine to form sentences and the rules which govern the formation of sentences is called _____ (A) Clause (B) Morpheme (C) Syntax (D) None
43	Which approach is used in analysing a text by starting with the context of the situation ? (A) Top down approach (B) Bottom up approach (C) Lexical approach (D) None
44	When did a movement begin against the grammatical approach to language study ? (A) 1930 (B) 1980 (C) 1960 (D) None
45	What can be defined as a system of arbitrary symbols used for human communication ? (A) Language (B) Clause (C) Phrase (D) None
46	Which act is used for persuading deterring, surprising, misleading and convincing things ? (A) A locutionary act (B) An illocutionary act (C) A perlocutionary act (D) None
47	Which theory represents the basic feature of conversation and textualization ? (A) Turn-taking (B) Feed back (C) Back channel cues (D) None
48	Which aspect is used to relate words to their referents or what they stand for ? (A) Emotive meaning (B) Referential meaning (C) Both (D) None
49	Who puts forward the notion of the co-operative principle in terms of practical rules of conversation ? (A) Grice (B) Austin (C) Searle (D) None
50	By whom was the earliest systematic study of cohesion done ? (A) Holliday and Hasan (B) Holliday (C) Hasan (D) None

ડૉ. બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર ઓપન યુનિવર્સિટી
સત્રાંત પરીક્ષા જુલાઈ : 2012

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 6. જે વિદ્યાર્થી પોતાનો સાચો નોંધણી નંબર નહીં દર્શાવે તેનું પરિણામ રદ થશે.

અભ્યાસક્રમ : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE)

નોંધણી નંબર: _____

પાઠ્યક્રમ : Teaching Strategies (CTE-03)

તારીખ : 08/02/2012

સમય : 11.00 to 12.30

કુલ ગુણ : 50

1	Detailed information, definitions, rules and theories together is called _____ (A) Content (B) Context (C) Plot (D) None
2	What contains a loose allocation of topics and classroom activity blocks to days ? (A) Content (B) Teacher's diary (C) Context (D) None
3	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
4	Which methods are important for an effective classroom management ? (A) Planning of lessons. (B) Use of audio-visual aids. (C) Adopting various techniques. (D) All
5	In which method, the teacher stands in front of the class and speaks, while students patiently listen to her ? (A) Traditional method (B) Using audio-visual aid (C) Group discussion (D) None
6	Which mode of teaching is the most convenient method of promoting active participation and interaction among learners ? (A) Pair work (B) Traditional method (C) Chalk and talk (D) None
7	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
8	What is the strength of a normal class room (A) 80-90 (B) 120-130 (C) 45-50 (D) None
9	Which factor is an important consideration in organising pair work ? (A) Time (B) Management (C) Group (D) None
10	In which activity, the main purpose is to promote interaction among learners? (A) Chalk and talk (B) Silent reading (C) Group word (D) None
11	What are the advantages of pair/group work ? (A) More language practice (B) Students feel secure (C) Students are more involved (D) All
12	What is the ultimate aim in Individual work ? (A) Self-reliant (B) Make progress (C) Both (D) None

13	What is the role of a teacher in her classroom ? (A) Organiser (B) Promoter (C) Consultant (D) All
14	Which role of a teacher is the traditional role ? (A) Organiser (B) Promoter (C) Controller (D) None
15	Who said, "It is not enough that teachers' work should be studied : they need to study it themselves?" (A) K.P.Cross (B) Lawrence stem house (C) Skinner (D) None
16	Who said, "Self monitoring is illuminative" (A) K.P.Cross (B) Lawrence Stem house (C) None (D) Richards and Lockhart
17	Who prefers to disperse responsibility for learning among learners and creates conditions that are conducive learning ? (A) A transmission teacher (B) An interpretation teacher (C) Both (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 feedback (C) Practionar research (D) None
19	Who said, "The teacher is engaged not only in a meaningful professional development activity but also engaged in a process of refining and becoming more autonomous in, professional judgment" (A) Widdouso (B) Hopkins (C) Skinner (D) None
20	When we listen to pay attention to content and language is called _____ (A) Extensive listening (B) Intensive listening (C) Both (D) None
21	Which is more widely used form of listening practice in modern classroom ? (A) Extensive listening (B) Intensive listening (C) Both (D) None
22	Which of the following are the ways of reading ? (A) Skimming (B) Scanning (C) Both (D) None
23	The way of reading with quickly running one's eye over a text to get gist of it is called _____ (A) Skimming (B) Scanning (C) Both (D) None
24	Which reading activity mainly involves reading for detail ? (A) Skimming (B) Scanning (C) Extensive (D) Intensive
25	Which skill is used when the reader or listener try to predict as a result of his/her expectation and continues to listen and read ? (A) Predictive skills (B) Extracting skills (C) Both (D) None
26	What is by definition a two sided process ? (A) Communication (B) Monitoring (C) Reading (D) None
27	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) Widdoson (D) None
28	Who give the idea of script competence and schemata ? (A) Michael Rost (B) J.C.Richards (C) Widdoson (D) None
29	Which function of language is used for establishing and maintaining social contact ? (A) Transactional function (B) Interactional function (C) Both (D) None
30	Which is an excellent device for exposing students to relatively large amounts of spoken English ? (A) No response exercise (B) Extensive exercise (C) Intensive exercise (D) None
31	What is the second phase of listening ? (A) Pre-listening (B) Post-listening (C) While listening (D) None
32	Which of the following are authentic listening materials ? (A) Published materials (B) Making your own materials (C) Both (D) None

33	People who are actively engaged in conversation are called _____ (A) Interlocutors (B) Interlocutors (C) Isomorphic (D) None
34	Having the same form and appearance is called _____ (A) Interlocutor (B) Intralocutor (C) Isomorphic (D) None
35	To establish and maintain social relations between people is called _____ (A) Interlocutor (B) Isomorphic (C) Interpersonal (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	A person'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) Interlocutor (D) None
38	Who has the message in his mind which she wants to communicate ? (A) Decoder (B) Encoder (C) Both (D) None
39	The message that she puts into words is called _____ (A) Decoder (B) Encoder (C) Encode (D) None
40	Which processing refers to the role of the text in providing input through decoding ? (A) Top-down (B) Bottom-up (C) Both (D) None
41	Which term is used to refer to a reading disability that may be related to the impairment of the central nervous system ? (A) Lexia (B) Alexia (C) Schemata (D) None
42	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
43	In which type of reading information is presented in 'black and white' form ? (A) Interpretive (B) Literal (C) Critical (D) None
44	In which type of reading, we can see the generation of new ideas ? (A) Creative (B) Literal (C) Critical (D) None
45	Reading for fluency is called _____ (A) Intensive reading (B) Extensive reading (C) Both (D) None
46	Reading for detailed and through understanding of the text is called _____ (A) Intensive reading (B) Extensive reading (C) Both (D) None
47	Which approach dominated the ELT scene till the early 1970s ? (A) Communicative approach (B) Grammatical approach (C) Both (D) None
48	In which method of foreign language teaching, meaning should be communicated directly associating speech forms with action ? (A) Audio lingual method (B) Direct method (C) Both (D) None
49	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
50	Who gave the idea of a multi syllabus approach ? (A) Jo Mc Donough and Christopher Show (B) Skinner (C) Wodown (D) None

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination July – 2012

- 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 : 09/07/2012

Time : 3.00 to 4.30

1	Stress and anxiety according to research do not contribute _____ to learning or problem solving. (A) Positively (B) Negatively (C) Naturally (D) Neutrally
2	Social behaviour is learnt by _____ signals. (A) Emotional (B) Rational (C) Good (D) Bad
3	High self-esteem leads to _____ behaviour. (A) Better (B) Good (C) Bad (D) Worse
4	Children first begin to show guilt reactions between age _____. (A) Emotional signals (B) Cognitive signals (C) Ambiguous signals (D) Imitation
5	According to _____ a special type of discipline called 'induction' supports conscience formation. (A) Laura Berk (B) Piaget (C) Vygotsky (D) Ollila
6	According to Piaget the child's thought processes become much more logical and organized between age _____. (A) 7 to 11 (B) 0 to 2 (C) 2 to 7 (D) 11 years and older
7	_____ says that children learn about the world through interaction with adult. (A) Laura Berk (B) Piaget (C) Vygotsky (D) Ollila
8	In our country _____ % of males population are illiterate. (A) 35.4 (B) 62.6 (C) 66.2 (D) 38.2
9	Which of the following is not a general cause of the backwardness of underprivileged? (A) Poverty (B) Poor readers (C) Location disadvantages (D) Culture based education system
10	Which of the following is not a characteristic of underprivileged learners: (A) Low motivation to learn (B) Poverty (C) Low self-esteem (D) Low cognitive ability
11	Expressions of fear, anger and happiness indicate _____ in an infant. (A) Cognitive development (B) Social development (C) Development of self-esteem (D) Development of self-concept
12	Social behaviour is learnt by infants through _____. (A) Emotional signals (B) Cognitive signals (C) Ambiguous signals (D) limitation
13	Ten years old child, according to Piaget, would be in _____. (A) Concrete post operational stage (B) A post operational stage (C) The concrete operational stage (D) A pre-operational stage

14	Vygotsky has given _____ theory. (A) Social learning (B) Cognitive development (C) Information processing (D) Internal growth
15	Disability related to muscle and joint is known as _____ disability. (A) Muscular (B) Orthopaedic (C) Loco motor's (D) Psychomotor
16	'Audible Code' means- (A) The sounds used by the speaker (B) The movements of arms (C) The gestures of the face (D) Audio code
17	_____ makes the learning experience enjoyable and motivate children to explore the language further. (A) Games (B) Sports (C) Homework (D) Television
18	_____ children should not be forced to speak in front of the whole class. (A) Shy (B) Naughty (C) Bold (D) Intelligent
19	_____ evoke in children words and feeling that no other language expression can. (A) Dramas (B) Poems (C) Speech (D) vocabulary
20	A child learns to _____ as she sings, plays an instrument or dances. (A) Speak (B) Write (C) Listen (D) Read
21	_____ pointed out that in conversational English the average word has about five distinct sounds. (A) Pennu Ur (B) Michael Rost (C) Laura Berk (D) Piaget
22	Most of us typically speak at a rate of about _____ words per minutes. (A) 105 (B) 135 (C) 125 (D) 150
23	Which of the following is not a type of listening? (A) Accurate listening (B) Appreciative listening (C) Creative listening (D) Concrete listening
24	_____ Perception refers to the interpretation of different sound inputs. (A) Auditory (B) Sensation (C) Accurate (D) Listening
25	English makes use of _____ phonemes. (A) 54 (B) 53 (C) 45 (D) 35
26	_____ is a skill which can be improved by practice and training. (A) Writing (B) Listening (C) Reading (D) speaking
27	Teaching young children a second language in the manner in which the first language is acquired is _____ process. (A) Easier but not permanent (B) Faster and permanent (C) Faster but not permanent (D) Difficult and temporary
28	Children acquire _____ skill in a native language. (A) Speaking (B) Reading (C) Writing (D) Listening
29	Sounds used by speaker is _____ (A) Cisible code (B) Audible code (C) Audiovisual code (D) Listening code
30	Which of the following is not a major issue in the human information processing system? (A) Redundancy (B) Noise (C) Resolution of uncertainty (D) Perception
31	Which of the following is not explicit in speech? (A) Punctuation (B) Mood (C) Intonation (D) Juncture
32	_____ refers to aspects of the text that signal how the context is related. (A) Text pyramid (B) Text book (C) Text structure (D) Text
33	Which of the following is not a stage in the development of reading? (A) Skills learning (B) Sentence processing (C) Text comprehension (D) Human capacity
34	The child acquire the basic sentence forms as early as _____ of age. (A) 2 years and 6 months (B) 18 months (C) 9 months (D) 2 years
35	_____ is primarily a process of decoding a particular writing system into language. (A) Speaking (B) Reading (C) Writing (D) Thinking
36	Which of the following method enables the children to discriminate between the unique form of each letter of the alphabet. (A) Natural method (B) Distinctive method (C) Feature method (D) Distinctive feature method
37	Who suggest using numbers to represent vowel sounds? (A) Robert L Alien (B) Virginia F Allen (C) Russell Stauffer (D) Durkin and Clay

38	The word 'money' has _____ syllabus. (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
39	Blachowicz developed _____ (A) Maze Cloze Procedure (B) Synonym Cloze Procedure (C) Structure-word Cloze Procedure (D) Zip Cloze Procedure
40	DRTA method of questioning was developed by _____. (A) Robert L Alien (B) Virginia F Allen (C) Russell Stauffer (D) Durkin and clay
41	Teachers ought to be very careful in their selection of materials for using the _____ method. (A) Trade-off (B) DRTA (C) Preview (D) Opinion Eliciting
42	Who have listed instructional goals as worthwhile for almost all kindergarten children? (A) Robert L Alien (B) Virginia F Allen (C) Russell Stauffer (D) Durkin and clay
43	Which of the following is suitable activity for eye-hand co-ordination pre-writing skill? (A) Finger Painting (B) Matching picture cards (C) Cutting along a line (D) Stringing beads
44	Games provide practice in _____ skills. (A) Reading (B) Writing (C) Listening & speaking (D) All the four
45	Simple bar-graphs or pie-charts are very effective techniques of - (A) Presenting information (B) Teaching poetry (C) Teaching grammar (D) Teaching language
46	Which of the following is not a technique of evaluation? (A) Holistic method (B) Analytic method (C) Conferencing method (D) Single focus method
47	_____ method allows to evaluate a piece of writing without getting lost on the particulars of spelling, usage and mechanics. (A) Holistic method (B) Analytic method (C) Conferencing method (D) Single focus method
48	Which of the following evaluation method is most useful when students are asked to write for a specific purpose? (A) Holistic method (B) Analytic method (C) Conferencing method (D) Single focus method
49	"Yes or No" is a grammar game for the students of _____. (A) Primary level (B) Secondary level (C) Higher Secondary level (D) All levels
50	Which one from the following is used to teach parts of speech? (A) Super Duper (B) Noughts and Crosses (C) Silly Stories (D) Yes or No

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination July – 2012

- સૂચના :**
1. તમામ પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ ફરજિયાત છે.
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 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.

અભ્યાસક્રમ : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE) નોંધણી નંબર: _____
પાઠ્યક્રમ : Teaching English-Secondary School (CTE-05)
તારીખ : 09/07/2012
સમય : 04.30 to 06.00 **કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	The term ' <i>facilitator of learning</i> ' is used for a _____ (A) Teacher (B) Student (C) Learner (D) Administrator
2	According to psychologists _____ is learnt rather than inherited. (A) Intelligence (B) Environment (C) Education (D) None of the above
3	Which of the following theory ascribes poor school performance of the underprivileged to their innate or hereditary qualities? (A) Native endowment (B) Cultural deprivation (C) Institutional deficit (D) None of the above
4	There is a great need for a movement like _____ in India. (A) TED (B) ELT (C) EST (D) All of the above
5	In 1974, the government of India launched a centrally sponsored scheme IEDC under the department of _____ (A) Social Welfare (B) Education (C) Health (D) Human Resources
6	Children with _____ have information encoding deficiency. (A) Dyslexia (B) Down's syndrome (C) Sensor neural hearing loss (D) Central type of hearing loss
7	What is the role of the teacher at production stage? (A) Informant (B) Mentor (C) Guide (D) Friend
8	A learner who can continue learning independently is known as _____ - (A) Individual learner (B) Autonomous learner (C) Peer learner (D) Self-learner
9	Sports commentary is an example of _____. (A) Authenticate listening material (B) Recorded listening material (C) Live listening material (D) Extensive listening material
10	One of the most common listening exercises which has been practiced continually in school is _____. (A) Instructions (B) Diction (C) Evaluation (D) News Reading
11	In _____ communication we ought not to ' <i>speak like a book</i> ' (A) Oral (B) Verbal (C) Formal (D) Informal
12	In class IV in the CBSE course, _____ % of the continuous assessment marks are allocated to conversations skills. (A) 20 (B) 18 (C) 22 (D) 25

13	A popular and natural form of building oral skills is by relating _____. (A) Pictures (B) Anecdotes (C) Sound sequence (D) Skelton stories
14	Which of the following is an example of informal language routine? (A) Interviews (B) Meetings (C) Telephone conversation (D) Instructions
15	' <i>narrating a story looking at a series of pictures</i> ' is an example of _____ activity. (A) Information transfer (B) Information gap (C) Information routine (D) Interactional routine
16	Which of the following exercise is used ' <i>To train the students to transfer the meaning of unfamiliar words</i> '? (A) Read the short passage in the box (B) News report (C) Pattern Puzzle game (D) None of these
17	Who wrote the first dictionary of the English Language? (A) William Shakespeare (B) Dr. Samuel Johnson (C) Ben Jonson (D) Oxford
18	Radio talk is an example of register within the _____ mode. (A) Spoken (B) Written (C) Listening (D) Reading
19	Varying degrees of formality or informality of participants relationship give rise to range of _____. (A) Styles (B) Modes (C) Fields (D) Registers
20	Which of the following does not make learning of words in English difficult? (A) Homonymy (B) Polysemy (C) Connotations (D) Frequency
21	Which of the following stage is also known as the pre-writing phase? (A) Planning (B) Translating (C) Monitoring (D) Reviewing
22	The purpose of the _____ paragraph is to attract the reader's attention. (A) Introductory (B) Supporting (C) Concluding (D) Middle
23	If one is writing on the Taj mahal, s/he would use the _____ supporting paragraph. (A) Chronological (B) Spatial (C) Classificatory (D) introductory
24	Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good report? (A) Completeness (B) Accuracy (C) Clarity (D) Effectiveness
25	The language of a diary is close to the language of a _____. (A) Story (B) Poem (C) Telegram (D) E-mail
26	_____ is a basic writing skill which demands accuracy. (A) Form-filling (B) Essay writing (C) Letter writing (D) Report writing
27	The process of _____ involves four operations: perception, comprehension, retention and retrieval (A) Study (B) Examination (C) Writing (D) Listening
28	Games provide practice in _____ skills. (A) Reading (B) Writing (C) Listening & speaking (D) All the four
29	' <i>Find Who</i> ' is a _____. (A) Grammar through Drama (B) Awareness Activities (C) Collaborative games (D) Competitive games
30	_____ marking is a time consuming but more reliable. (A) Analytic (B) Holistic (C) Codes of (D) Multiple
31	A good teacher should possess the skill of a facilitator of _____. (A) Teaching (B) Evaluating (C) Judgment (D) Learning
32	Teacher as facilitators should create a _____ climate in the classroom. (A) Noisy (B) Silent (C) Human (D) colourless
33	_____ Materials are listening inputs which have been specially scripted for teaching purpose. (A) Live (B) Artificial (C) Recorded (D) None of these
34	In _____ learners feel more motivated and have a sense of belonging. (A) Oral work (B) Listening practice (C) Grammar practice (D) Group work
35	Polysemy means a single word with _____ meaning. (A) Single (B) More than one (C) No (D) So many

36	At present the main thrust in language teaching is on the teaching of language as _____. (A) Rules of grammar (B) Structures (C) Communication (D) None of these
37	Which of the following group is not included in the underprivileged in India? (A) The poor (B) The SCs (C) The Scs (D) The minorities
38	Underprivileged learners are usually poor _____. (A) Writer (B) Speaker (C) Reader (D) Listener
39	Which of the following is not a characteristic of under privileged learners? (A) Low motivation to learn (B) Low cognitive ability (C) Poor reading ability (D) Sense of independence
40	It is estimated that approximately _____ million children in the age group of 4-25 years are disabled. (A) 2.5 (B) 2.4 (C) 2.6 (D) 2.3
41	Which of the following institute was not set up to serve the disabled population and to train the specialist teachers? (A) NCERT (B) NIHH (C) NIVH (D) NIOH
42	SPASTIC Society of India has been set up to serve the needs of children with different clinical types of _____. (A) Autism (B) Cerebral palsy (C) Orthopaedic (D) dyslexia
43	Which of the following learning style is not so helpful? (A) Talking (B) Good memory (C) Reading story books (D) Listening to Radio news
44	Panel discussion is a type of activity best suited for _____. (A) Pair work (B) Group work (C) Role paly (D) None of the above
45	Which of the following is not a phase of a listening class? (A) The pre- listening phase (B) The when- listening phase (C) The while- listening phase (D) The past- listening phase
46	Listening for understanding the message is known as _____. (A) Listening for perception (B) Listening for comprehension (C) Listening as input (D) Listening as stimulus
47	_____ situation requires the presence of a listener. (A) Writing (B) Speech (C) Listening (D) Reading
48	According to John Morgan and Mario Rinvolueri, _____ is 'the most ancient and compelling of human activities.' (A) Participating in discussion (B) Participating in role play (C) Story telling (D) Preparing a radio show
49	Time management is of crucial importance in _____ activities. (A) Reading (B) Writing (C) Listening (D) Speaking
50	_____ means organization of discourse in long turns. (A) Fluency (B) Coherence (C) Accuracy (D) Appropriateness