

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination July – 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 : 19/07/2015

Time : 11.00 to 12.30

કુલ ગુણ : 50

1	In which theory, a connection is established between a stimulus and organism's response to the stimulus ? (A) Stimulus response (B) Operant Conditioning (C) Classical Conditioning (D) None
2	Which theory identifies two major classifications of learning ? (A) Stimulus response (B) Operant Conditioning (C) Classical Conditioning (D) None
3	What is one of the Primary characteristics of the human species. (A) To Sing (B) To Dance (C) To learn Language (D) To laugh
4	Who use only sign of various types to communicate or convey information? (A) Human beings (B) Animals (C) Both (D) None of any
5	What can we call sending and receiving messages by using language? (A) Bilingual (B) Monolingual (C) Communication (D) Input
6	What is the third stage of the cognitive development of a child? (A) The sensorimotor stage (B) The Pre-operational stage (C) The concrete operational stage (D) None
7	The sensorimotor is which stage of the cognitive development of a child? (A) First (B) Second (C) Third (D) Forth
8	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
9	A learning style in which a learner is able to identify or focus on particular items and is not distracted by other items in the background or context is called _____. (A) Cognitive style (B) Field dependent (C) Field independent (D) Language attitude
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	What is the study of the way different parts of a word combine in word formation? (A) phoneme (B) morphology (C) phonology (D) None
12	What is the smallest unit of sound in a language? (A) phoneme (B) morphology (C) phonology (D) None
13	What is the establishment and description of the distinctive sound units of a language? (A) Phoneme (B) morphology (C) Phonology (D) None

14	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
15	The study or description of the distinctive sound units of a language is called _____. (A) Phoneme (B) Phonological (C) Phonetic (D) Lateralization
16	Which language was used by Adam and God? (A) Greek (B) Latin (C) Roman (D) Hebrew
17	When did "On the Origin of Language" is published? (A) 1972 (B) 1974 (C) 1998 (D) 2001
18	Who said that language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas and emotions. (A) Humboldt (B) Fromkin (C) Rodman (D) E. Sapir
19	Who said, "A Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which the members of a society interact in terms of their total culture". (A) Humboldt (B) E. Sapir (C) G. Trager (D) N. Chomsky
20	Which term is used for limitation of natural sounds by means of words or group of words. (A) Fricative (B) Onomatopoeic (C) Resonance (D) Vowel
21	Who said that man's Language came from a more primitive form, probably expressions of emotions? (A) E. Sapir (B) Darwin (C) G. Trager (D) N. Chomsky
22	Which theories are developed by Max Muller? (A) Pooh-Pooh (B) Ding-Dong (C) Bow-Wow (D) All three
23	What is normally an intentional and planned activity? (A) Language (B) Communication (C) Input (D) Output
24	Which level of communication is found in all animals? (A) Instinctive-intuitive (B) Formal (C) Both (D) None
25	The cultural influence while learning the language in German is called (A) Kikerike (B) Kukuiku (C) Coquerico (D) None
26	To whom words and tones have the property of bringing associations with things and Ideas? (A) mind (B) heart (C) body (D) None
27	Who determines and modifies the meanings of what is said? (A) Syntax (B) context (C) Mind (D) None
28	Which thing distinguishes human being from the animals? (A) Thinking (B) mind (C) Language (D) None
29	Who chose three stases-saks, Macy's and S. Klein? (A) William Labor (B) Skinner (C) Skipper (D) Muller
30	Which are personal factors leading to variability? (A) Sex difference (B) Age (C) Both (D) None
31	In which language, most sounds become meaningful only when they are combined with other sounds? (A) animal communication (B) human communication (C) language of sign (D) None
32	Which animal uses a large number of clicks, whistles and squawks to communication? (A) Cow (B) Chimpanzee (C) Dolphin (D) None
33	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

34	On whom skinner did experiments? (A) Cat (B) Rat (C) Elephant (D) Dog
35	According to skinner, responses emitted without direct reference by known stimuli is known as _____. (A) Respondents (B) Operants (C) Both (D) None
36	Trachea contains_____ (A) Larynx (B) Vocal cords (C) Glottis (D) None
37	The whole of the air passage above the larynx is called_____ (A) Vocal cords (B) Vocal tract (C) Trachea (D) None
38	An educational programme which states the context teaching procedures which is necessary for the purpose is called_____ (A) Input (B) Output (C) Curriculum (D) All
39	What is the past form of “burn” in American English? (A) burn (B) burnt (C) burned (D) None
40	Who worked on the assimilation of Hindi Speech by Bengolis and Punjabis living in Delhi? (A) William Labor (B) Trudgili (C) Mukherjee (D) None
41	Who said, “Verbal behaviour attacked the behaviourist ideas of language learning”? (A) Chomsky (B) Hudson (C) Pavlov (D) Skinner
42	In which system of communication man include gestures, language and pictorial symbols? (A) Instinctive-intutive (B) Formal (C) Both (D) None
43	Loss of the ability to use and understand language, usually caused by damage to the brain is called (A) aphasia (B) agraphia (C) alexia (D) None
44	Difficulty in writing is called_____ (A) aphasia (B) agraphia (C) alexia (D) None
45	Use of at least two languages either by an individual or by a group of speakers is called_____ (A) bilingualism (B) Language (C) monolingualism (D) None
46	A sound made without closure or audible friction is called _____. (A) Consonant (B) Vowel (C) Dipthong (D) Vowel glide
47	Which Hindi is used in Eastern U.P.? (A) Telangana (B) Bhojpuri (C) Both (D) None
48	According to the census of India 1961, how many percent of the population is bilingual or trinlingual? (A) 13.02% (B) 15% (C) 85% (D) None
49	Which language is the mother of all Indian Languages? (A) Hindi (B) English (C) Sanskrit (D) None
50	What is the meaning of ‘saks’? (A) High prestige (B) Middle level (C) Low prestige (D) All

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

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

તારીખ : **19/07/2015**

સમય : **03.00 to 04.30**

કુલ ગુણ : 50

1	The Language community is a group of people who regard themselves as using the _____ language. (A) different (B) various (C) same (D) awkward
2	Received pronunciation (RP) is associated predominantly with the _____. (A) South of England (B) West of England (C) Middle England (D) East of England
3	Uncountable nouns are normally used in the singular with _____ article. (A) definite (B) indefinite (C) zero (D) all of them
4	A _____ sentence has at least one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) Simple compound
5	English is a _____ language. (A) accent timed (B) register timed (C) stress timed (D) voice timed
6	Which things are carried over into the spoken English? (A) The sounds (B) Stress (C) Intonation (D) All
7	Which language is one of the most widely learnt and used languages? (A) English (B) Greek (C) Latin (D) None
8	When the influence of the mother tongue on the second language which leads to error is called____. (A) Homogeneous (B) Interference (C) Interchange (D) None
9	Nouns referring to inanimate objects are called nouns of _____ gender. (A) masculine (B) feminine (C) common (D) Neuter
10	The question of intelligibility is generally raised in native vs _____ framework. (A) native (B) sub native (C) non-native (D) none of these
11	What is called the science of speech sound? (A) Phonetics (B) Syntactic (C) Lexical (D) None
12	He _____ the car faster than he had ever done before. (A) drove (B) drives (C) driven (D) drive

13	Coherence relates to the _____ meaning of a text. (A) Basic (B) partial (C) unimportant (D) rhetoric
14	Which from the following are bilabial sounds? (A) θ, δ (B) t^h, d_3 (C) p, w (D) k, g
15	The standard Indian English is _____. (A) British English (B) American English (C) A pan Indian Standard form (D) Mixed English
16	Verbs which take an object is called _____. (A) transitive verbs (B) non-transitive verbs (C) Ill transitive verbs (D) intransitive verbs
17	Verbs which do not take an object are called _____. (A) transitive verbs (B) non-transitive verbs (C) Ill transitive verbs (D) intransitive verbs
18	English word patterns results from the need of the language to increase its _____. (A) complexity (B) vocabulary (C) simplicity (D) Popularity
19	In the case of sentences in the simple present and simple past tenses, we make use of _____ to form the negative. (A) do (B) not (C) have (D) be
20	A text is an organised and meaningful series of _____. (A) clauses or sentences (B) phrases (C) words (D) Idioms
21	Which of the following is a reflective pronoun? (A) himself (B) this (C) her (D) None
22	In which style the framework of the problems given is pursued in a logical way? (A) Cognitive style (B) Risk taking (C) Field dependence (D) Convergent th
23	Which test emphasises educative language learning capacity and auditory ability? (A) MLAT (B) EMLAT (C) LAB (D) All
24	Differences in pronunciation, grammar or word choice within a language is called _____. (A) Variation (B) Intonation (C) Phonetics (D) None
25	The effect of one language on the learning of another language is called _____. (A) Interference (B) Transfer (C) Domain (D) None
26	What can be called the communication within of the same region? (A) Inter-regional communication (B) Intra-regional communication (C) Indianization of English (D) None
27	_____ is attached to a word to perform some grammatical function in accordance with some rule of grammar. (A) prefix (B) suffix (C) inflectional affix (D) affix
28	The _____ verb phrases have tense distinction. (A) non-finite (B) finite (C) to innfinitive (D) none of these
29	How many syllables are there in the word 'pressure'. (A) two (B) three (C) one (D) eight
30	Which one from the following has correct mark of stress? (A) tech'nician (B) 'technician (C) techni'cian (D) 'tech'nician
31	Which Hindi is used in Eastern U.P.? (A) Telangana (B) Bhojpuri (C) Both (D) None
32	Coordinating clauses are linked by using _____. (A) prepositions (B) conjunctions (C) articles (D) nouns

33	The study of meaning is called _____ . (A) pragmatics (B) speech act (C) theme (D) semantics
34	The change in pitch direction from high to low or low to high is _____ (A) pitch (B) tone (C) Rising tone (D) Falling tone
35	_____ is a process by which a word belonging to one part of speech is used as belonging to another part of speech. (A) specialization (B) generalization (C) extension (D) conversion
36	The study of the internal structure of the word is known as _____ . (A) structure (B) morphology (C) morpheme (D) affix
37	A person who writes and edits a dictionary is called _____. (A) Lexicographer (B) Thesaurus (C) Neutralised (D) None
38	What can be divided into clauses? (A) Sentence (B) Phrases (C) Word classes (D) None
39	What can be divided into phrases? (A) Sentence (B) Clauses (C) Word classes (D) None
40	The connection or linking of clauses/sentences to form a recognisable whole is called _____. (A) Cohesion (B) Clause (C) Word classes (D) None
41	Which principle patterns of structuring in a text is concerned with relating linguistic elements? (A) Cohesion (B) Clause (C) Coherence (D) None
42	Prepositional phrase is a structure where the _____ is the head of phrase. (A) noun (B) article (C) preposition (D) conjunction
43	_____ suffix may bring about a change in the parts of speech. (A) some derivational (B) all derivational (C) no derivational (D) all of these
44	There are _____ consonant sounds in English. (A) twenty (B) twenty two (C) twenty four (D) twenty six
45	Who gave the idea of elicitation, directive and information forms of spoken discourse? (A) Sinclair and Coulthard (B) Shaughnessy and Winter (C) Winter and Hoey (D) None
46	What is 'elicitation' form of spoken discourse? (A) Asking for information (B) Giving directions (C) Making requests (D) None
47	Who gave the notion of the speech act? (A) Austin (B) Searle (C) Austin and Searle (D) None
48	_____ is the smallest unit for speech analysis. (A) alphabet (B) vowel (C) word (D) syllable
49	The word that has the opposite meaning of word. That can be called _____. (A) Synonymy (B) Antonymy (C) Semantics (D) None
50	When did a movement begin against the grammatical approach to language study? (A) 1930 (B) 1980 (C) 1960 (D) None

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Course : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE)

Enrollment: _____

Subject : Teaching Strategies (CTE-03)

Date : 20/07/2015

Time : 11.00 to 12.30

Total Marks : 50

1	_____ is the choice of words structures etc.to suit a particular context. (A) Style (B) Medium (C) Direct (D) Indirect
2	From the _____ point of view the course book is very important. (A) Learners (B) Writers (C) Readers (D) Speakers
3	_____ should not be confined to the course books alone. (A) Writers (B) Learners (C) Readers (D) Speaking
4	One should begin with the _____. (A) Course book (B) Text book (C) General book (D) Prescribed book
5	_____ also study the materials with an eye on the final examination. (A) writers (B) Learners (C) Speakers (D) Readers
6	Pictures, charts, toy, models etc. are suitable materials for _____. (A) Children (B) Grown up (C) Older (D) Teenager
7	An important characteristic of spoken language is the differences in the _____ of speech. (A) Medium (B) Style (C) Diction (D) Tone
8	A course book is a positive aid to _____ & _____. (A) Teaching & learning (B) Writing & learning (C) Reading & speaking (D) Reading & writing
9	_____ may not always be well understood. (A) Learning by heart (B) Reading (C) Listening (D) Understanding
10	_____ can't be taught directly. (A) Moral (B) Values (C) hard work (D) Honesty
11	_____ means an overall language teaching programmed of which materials are only a part. (A) Frame work (B) Educational book (C) Guidelines (D) Course book
12	The syllabus can be viewed as a systematic statement to be _____. (A) Read & write (B) Learn & taught (C) Learnt & read (D) Taught & learnt
13	A _____ syllabus is the product of the communicative approach to language teaching & learning. (A) Functional (B) Grammatical (C) Skill-based (D) Topic-based

14	A _____ syllabus lists common situations or setting in the garden at school, in the post office. (A) Grammatical (B) Functional (C) Situational (D) Skill based
15	A _____ syllabus concerns itself , more than anything else. (A) Functional (B) Situational (C) Skill-based (D) Grammatical
16	Making notes from a talk is a _____ syllabus. (A) Functional (B) Situational (C) Grammatical (D) Skill-based
17	Making notes from a book is a _____ syllabus. (A) Skill-based (B) Functional (C) Grammatical (D) situational
18	_____ syllabus focuses on the thematic content rather than structural themes. (A) Topic-based (B) Skill-based (C) Functional (D) grammatical
19	The teacher is viewed as a _____ of learning. (A) Facilitator (B) Guide (C) Mentor (D) lecturer
20	The grammatical approach dominated the _____ scene till early 1970. (A) ELT (B) LTE (C) ETC (D) LTL
21	The _____ approach remained dominant for a long time. (A) Functional (B) Rational (C) Structural (D) original
22	_____ is the strategy employed by the teacher to operationalize the methodology. (A) Technique (B) Variance (C) Style (D) functional
23	Of the _____ language skills' writing is the most complex & difficult. (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
24	Evaluation is an _____ process. (A) Out-going (B) In-going (C) On-going (D) In-out
25	_____ evaluation refers to an in-depth investigation of the materials. (A) External (B) Internal (C) Outward (D) inward
26	The ultimate test can take place only in the classroom with real _____. (A) Readers (B) Listeners (C) Speakers (D) learners
27	_____ leads to adoption of materials. (A) Internal (B) External (C) Evaluation (D) adaptation
28	_____ implies supplying some more exercises for better exemplification. (A) Multiplying (B) Subtracting (C) Adding (D) dividing
29	_____ is the opposite of adding. (A) Deleting (B) Modifying (C) Simplifying (D) Reordering
30	_____ means reworking of a course book by changing that sequence of its units. (A) Simplifying (B) Modifying (C) Reordering (D) deleting
31	Lexical content means controlled _____. (A) Meaning (B) Vocabulary (C) Synonyms (D) Antonyms
32	_____ & _____ revolves round course materials. (A) Learning & reading (B) Reading & writing (C) Learning & speaking (D) Teaching & learning
33	_____ occupy a central position in all discussions about education and methodology. (A) Syllabus (B) Course book (C) Text book (D) materials
34	Materials occupy a _____ position in all discussions. (A) Vertical (B) Original (C) Centre (D) diagonal
35	A _____ is a companion volume of the text book. (A) Work-book (B) General-book (C) Course-book (D) Reference-book

36	_____ are introduced right from the initial stage of learning. (A) Course-book (B) Text-books (C) Reference –books (D) Work-books
37	_____ is like an anthology of interesting and appropriate texts- stories plays and essays . (A) Work book (B) Supplementary reader (C) Text book (D) Work book
38	_____ demand grammar. (A) Writing (B) Learner (C) Spoken (D) Fluency
39	_____ means having the same form and appearance. (A) Inter connection (B) Isomorphic (C) Inter personal (D) personal
40	The information that the writer wants to convey to the readers is _____. (A) Register (B) Message (C) Text (D) significant
41	_____ convert a message from its coded form to its original form. (A) Code (B) Decode (C) Encode (D) In code
42	_____ put a message in a particular set of signs or symbols according to the rules of that particular code. (A) Code (B) Encode (C) Decode (D) decoded
43	_____ refers to a neurological problem. (A) Alexia (B) Flexible (C) Flesh (D) mind
44	_____ is reading for meaning and it is a common activity. (A) Silent reading (B) Loud reading (C) Soft reading (D) Harsh reading
45	In classroom activity children look at the words and then say _____. (A) Read & write (B) See & say (C) Look & say (D) View & way
46	Planning represent one type of skill a _____ needs. (A) Student (B) Teacher (C) Guide (D) mentor
47	_____ means an educational programmed which states the means of evaluating whether these educational ends have been achieved or not (A) Syllabus (B) Curriculum (C) Planning (D) material
48	_____ is perhaps the most convenient method of promoting active participation and interaction among learners. (A) Fixed pair (B) Pairs work (C) Flexible pair (D) Organizing pair
49	_____ is the kind of pair work, where the student does not interact with the same partner but changes partness. (A) Flexible pair (B) Organizing pair (C) Fixed pairs (D) Static pair
50	The course book is one of the major skills in the _____ process. (A) Learning (B) Writing (C) Reading (D) speaking

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination July-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) **Enrollment:** _____
Subject : Teaching English-Elementary School (CTE-04)
Date : 20/07/2015
Time : 03.00 to 04.30 **Total Marks : 50**

1	What leads to better behaviour? (A) Honesty (B) Self Esteem (C) Purity (D) Clarity
2	Which are fundamental to all human activity? (A) Emotions (B) Games (C) Nutritions (D) None of any
3	Who will unlock the door to the world of learning? (A) Farmer (B) Engineer (C) Teacher (D) Parent
4	How many percentage of the male people in our country are illiterate? (A) 66 (B) 65.2 (C) 66.2 (D) 65
5	Children's loco motor problems relate to which parts of the body? (A) Muscles and joints (B) stomach (C) Skin (D) none
6	Research has included that the development of -----may play important part in the child's intellectual or cognitive development. (A) Language (B) Phoneme (C) Phonetic (D) Communication
7	The initial learning involves -----with understanding followed by speaking in practical and Natural situation. (A) Listening (B) Reading (C) Answering (D) None
8	What bring to light the stage of the child's speech and the areas where the child's vocabulary need strengthening? (A) Language (B) Communication (C) Spontaneous sharing (D) Sign language
9	Which approach a teacher should use in evaluating student's work? (A) Negative (B) Formal (C) Positive (D) None
10	What goes a long way in creating the desire to learn and improve? (A) Honesty (B) Encouragement (C) Appreciation (D) Phonology
11	What helps the child's intellectual and cognitive development? (A) Language acquisition (B) Resonance (C) Vowel (D) Fricative
12	Listening has been called -----skill. (A) Neutral (B) Super (C) Active (D) Passive
13	Which are the receptive or assimilative language skills? (A) Writing and speaking (B) Reading and listening (C) All skills (D) None

14	Listing involves both ----- and cognitive processes (A) Social (B) Academic (C) Political (D) Professional
15	The inner ear takes the message to the -----. (A) Eyes (B) Sense (C) Brain (D) Heart
16	Since it is estimated that children spend at least ----- per cent of classroom time listening (A) 57 (B) 50 (C) 60 (D) 63
17	Which activities serve to arouse the children's interest in the listening activity, as well as help as then to settle down and pay attention? (A) Pre-listening (B) Post listening (C) Speaking (D) Computer
18	The major goal of a ----- programme is to provide alternative instructional approaches which will permit greater individualised reading experiences. (A) After reading (B) Middle reading (C) Beginning reading (D) Writing
19	Which type of assessment of Kinder garden children should be mainly making instructional decision? (A) Formal (B) Informal (C) Rigid (D) None
20	Who has divided through and well balanced checklist with which teachers can informally judge a child's general cognitive capacities? (A) Ollila (B) Onera (C) Antonio (D) Lorangio
21	Which is the tool through which a teacher can assess a child's areas of strengths and weaknesses? (A) Evaluation (B) Explanation (C) Communication (D) None
22	Which theory explains the major principles that underlie the acquisition of meaning during communication between a sender and a receiver of information? (A) Detail processing (B) Information processing (C) Processing (D) Convergent thinking
23	-----is a powerful resource for understanding a text. (A) Script knowledge (B) Work knowledge (C) General knowledge (D) All
24	Which term refers to the arrangement made by society for providing formal instruction within the context of its culture. (A) Schooling (B) Caracoling (C) Phonological (D) Phonetic natating
25	Now a days there is a great emphasis placed on raising the ----- standards in various countries. (A) Economical (B) Literacy (C) Political (D) None
26	Which term is based on cognitive psychology? (A) Evergreen (B) readiness (C) expertise (D) Supreme
27	Who has developed the method of questioning which can be used to teach young children strategies for combining script and literal knowledge? (A) Lawrence (B) George marwell (C) Russell Stauffer (D) None
28	DRTA means (A) Double reading-thinking activity (B) Direct reading-thinking activity (C) Development of reading-thinking activity (D) Dilect of road-rhinking act
29	-----method was developed by Blachwacz. (A) ZIP Cloze (B) PIN Cloze (C) HZP Cloze (D) ZOP Cloze
30	What involves the linguistic cues within a word and the syntactic and semantic cues surrounding a word in sentence? (A) Gramatical theory (B) Statement identification (C) Word identification (D) Vowel glide
31	Which method is smoother to operate and allows both structure and content words to be learned in the same lesson? (A) Simultaneous Response (B) One response (C) Both (D) None
32	Which types of games include traditional games like "noughts and crosses" and "snake and ladder"? (A) Collaborative (B) attentive (C) Competitive (D) All

33	Which types of games have humanistic approach, and which required warm co-operation? (A) Collaborative (B) attentive (C) Competitive (D) None
34	Which type of activities engage students to think and feel about human relationships? (A) Field (B) Free hand (C) Teenager (D) Awareness
35	Games help the -----to create contexts in which the language is useful and meaningful (A) Skinner (B) Teacher (C) Player (D) Runner
36	Which method involves the review of a piece of writing to determine the extent to which it exhibits a specific character or trait? (A) Double focusing (B) Single focus (C) Rational (D) Natural
37	----- is a face-to-face interaction between the teacher and student. (A) Spoken conference (B) Reading conference (C) Writing conference (D) None
38	Which method is based on the premise that writing is an integrated process? (A) Superficial (B) Narrative (C) Analytical (D) Holistic
39	----- is a necessary educational process that helps students recognise their strength and weakness. (A) Practical exam (B) Narration (C) Evaluation (D) All
40	What helps us to integrate new ideas with old ones and to formulate new questions? (A) Reading (B) Speaking (C) Listening (D) Writing
41	What helps us to find information about a subject (A) Guide (B) Encyclopaedia (C) Dictionary (D) Epic
42	Who said, "A Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which the members of a society interact in terms of their total culture"? (A) Humboldt (B) E. Sapir (C) G. Trager (D) N. Chomsky
43	Who wrote "On the origin of language"? (A) E. Sapir (B) G. Trager (C) N. Chomsky (D) Johann Gottfried
44	What is normally an intentional and planned activity? (A) Language (B) Communication (C) Input (D) Output
45	What refers to the capacity of human beings to produce and understand an indefinitely large number of sentences? (A) Creativity (B) Consonant (C) Displacement (D) Phonology
46	Mention the past tense of 'Small' in American English. (A) Smell (B) Smelt (C) Smelled (D) Smoll
47	Who managed to find tools to do scientifically? (A) William Labov (B) Skinner (C) Skipper (D) Pavlov
48	Which English is more formal than spoken English? (A) Written (B) Oral (C) Both (D) None
49	In which language there is a clear and rather considerable difference between a literary variety of a language and a colloquial variety? (A) Tamil (B) Tamil and Bengali (C) Bengali (D) None
50	_____ depends on the relations Between participants. (A) Field (B) Mode (C) Tenor (D) All

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination July – 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.
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6. જે વિદ્યાર્થી પોતાનો સાચો નોંધણી નંબર નહીં દર્શાવે તેનું પરિણામ રદ થશે.

Course : Certificate in Teaching English (CTE) નોંધણી નંબર: _____
Subject : Teaching English-Secondary School (CTE-05)
Date : 20/07/2015
Time : 04.30 to 06.00 **કુલ ગુણ : 50**

1	What does the teacher give to the learners to tell them which role play they are to play? (A) Role card (B) Cue card (C) script (D) paragraph
2	In _____ learner is required to identify and rectify the error. (A) transformation item (B) word order item (C) completion item (D) error identification
3	_____ routines takes into account ways of presenting information. (A) interactional (B) informational (C) actional (D) formal
4	_____ marking is a method of making where a single score is awarded on basis of overall effect of the written work. (A) multiple (B) holistic (C) analytical (D) partial
5	At present the main thrust in language teaching is on the teaching of language as _____. (A) Rules of grammar (B) Structures (C) Communication (D) fun
6	The early stage of education for the underprivileged all over the world, was marked by _____. (A) Assimilation (B) Integration (C) progress (D) regress
7	_____ is one of the major techniques in structuring paragraphs. (A) monitoring (B) planning (C) definition (D) translating
8	_____ Offer an interesting stimulates to develop various types of writing skills. (A) pictures (B) dialogue (C) letters (D) reports
9	By using the _____ skill the learners will be able to transfer his knowledge from a language learning situation to a language use situation. (A) active (B) gathering (C) interactive (D) writing
10	'narrating a story looking at a series of pictures' is an example of _____ activity. (A) Information transfer (B) Information gap (C) Information routine (D) Interactional routine

11	All language teachers agree that testing student's command of _____ language is important to judge their overall language competence. (A) grammar (B) spoken (C) written (D) structural
12	A _____ grade is used when the teacher evaluates all the criteria of the test at the same time. (A) general (B) optional (C) partial (D) holistic
13	_____ materials are listening inputs which have been specially scripted for teaching purposes. (A) live (B) artificial (C) recorded (D) none of these
14	Where only one person speaks is _____ (A) mime (B) monograph (C) dialogue (D) monologue
15	Which of the following is not a method of the development of the body of a paragraph? (A) An anecdote (B) Narration (C) Reporting (D) Arguing
16	Teacher as facilitators should create a _____ climate in the classroom. (A) noisy (B) silent (C) human (D) colourless
17	The term under privileged refers to the section _____ section of the people who are economically and socially in an in favourable situation (A) advantaged (B) disadvantaged (C) privileged (D) none of these
18	Which of the following is not a technique in structuring paragraph? (A) Exemplification (B) Cause and effect (C) Definition (D) Arguing
19	The language of a diary is close to the language of a _____ (A) Story (B) Poem (C) Telegram (D) E-mail
20	Finding the right words and sentences for our thoughts is _____. (A) Planning (B) Translating (C) Monitoring (D) Reviewing
21	The most important aim of our educational system is to _____ the minds and hearts of our young people. (A) block (B) develop (C) ignore (D) neglect
22	Which of the following is not always very productive of learning as it lacks an interesting and clearly defined topic? (A) The conversation class (B) The topic based discussion class (C) Task centered fluency practice (D) None of these
23	_____ has proposed a three part framework to test spoken interaction. (A) Cyril weir (B) Alan maley (C) John morgam (D) Alan duff
24	It is estimated that approximately _____ million children in te age group of 4-25 years are hearing handicapped. (A) 1.2 (B) 0.74 (C) 0.53 (D) 0.12
25	_____ occurs when is damage to the inner ear. (A) Central type of hearing loss (B) A mixed type of hearing loss (C) Sensor neural hearing loss (D) None of the above
26	A student uses a criteria of assessment to mark her own work is known as _____ assessment. (A) Analytic (B) Holistic (C) Multiple (D) Self
27	Emphatic listening by a teacher means to listen with the _____ to understand. (A) Selection (B) Right (C) Intent (D) Conterupt
28	Which of the following is not described a hierarchy of styles of speech by American linguist M. Joos? (A) Frozen (B) Formal (C) Informal (D) Causal

29	_____ refers to a single word with more than one meaning. (A) Polysemy (B) Homonyms (C) Homographs (D) Homophones
30	_____ writing work should be awarded grades or marks. (A) Some (B) Very few (C) All (D) Not all
31	According to Jphn Morgan and Mario Rinvolueri, _____ is 'the most ancient and compelling of human activities'. (A) Participating in discussion (B) Participating in a role play (C) Story telling (D) Preparing radio show
32	_____ skills help the learners to locate and comprehend the source of information. (A) storage (B) linguistic (C) gathering (D) Retrieval
33	The language of advertising differs from that of a church sermon in _____. (A) Lexis (B) Dialect (C) Register (D) Discourse
34	_____ work can increase the student's word power. (A) Dictionary (B) Dynamic (C) Dominance (D) None of the above
35	Which of following group is not included in the underprivileged in India? (A) The poor (B) The SCs (C) The STs (D) The minorities
36	'Find Who' is a _____. (A) Grammar through Drama (B) Awareness Activities (C) Collaborative games (D) Competitive games
37	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
38	Which of the following learning style is not so helpful? (A) Talking (B) Good memory (C) Reading story books (D) Listening to Radio news
39	What is the role of the teacher at production stage? (A) Informant (B) Mentor (C) Guide (D) Friend
40	The traditional 'comprehension exercise' at the end of the text is a typical _____ activity. (A) Pre-reading (B) While-reading (C) Live-reading (D) Post-reading
41	_____ is not possible without the presence of a listener. (A) Writing (B) Speech (C) Listening (D) Reading
42	Under privileged learner are usually poor _____. (A) Writers (B) Speakers (C) Readers (D) listeners
43	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
44	In _____ communication we ought not to 'speak like a book'. (A) Oral (B) Verbal (C) Formal (D) Informal
45	_____ means that nothing of the original text is changed. (A) partiality (B) anticipacity (C) authenticity (D) deficiency
46	Which of the following is an example of informal language routines? (A) Interviews (B) Meetings (C) Telephon conversation (D) instructions

47	Panel discussion is a type of activity best suited for _____. (A) Pair work (B) Group work (C) Role play (D) None of the above
48	_____ means organization of discourse in long turns. (A) Fluency (B) Accuracy (C) Coherence (D) appropriateness
49	A table used for information transfer exercises is known by the term '_____'. (A) grill (B) informatics (C) grid (D) branch
50	A new lexical item can often be effectively taught by contrasting it with another item which is _____ in meaning. (A) similar (B) same (C) nearer (D) opposite
