

डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय, आगरा

संजय[®]
पब्लिकेशन्स

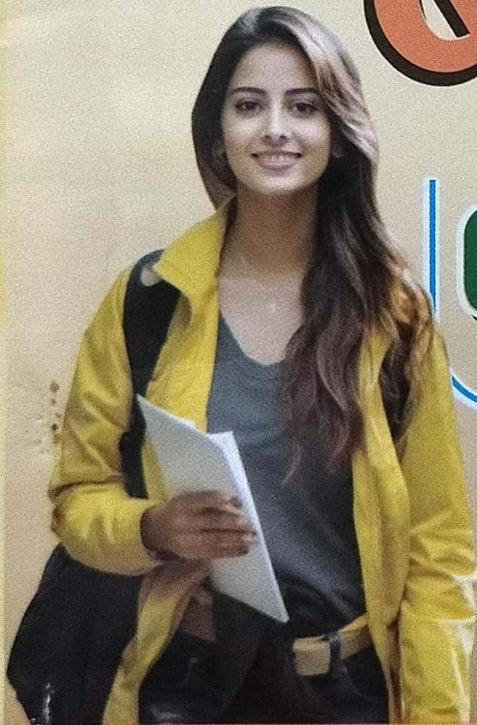
एन.सी.टी.ई.
के नवीनतम
एकीकृत पाठ्यक्रम
के अनुसार

बी.एड.

Question Bank

Exam Notes

प्रथम वर्ष



2025

Examintaion

परीक्षोपयोगी महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों का
तथ्यपरक उत्तरों सहित संकलन

Also includes Solutions of
Previos Years Papers

बी. डी. 106 (D)
English Teaching

BASED ON

OMR
PATTERN

पाठ्यक्रम

OPTIONAL PAPER—BD 106(D) PEDAGOGY OF LANGUAGES—ENGLISH

Unit I : Language, Literature and Aesthetics

- (1) Need objectives and relevance of studying literature in school course.
- (2) Translation : Importance and need of translation.
- (3) Text book : (i) Its characteristics and utility, and (ii) Analysis and Evaluation of text books.
- (4) As a creative activities.

Unit II : Role and place of English Language in Curriculum in India

- (1) **Role of English Language : English as a**
 - (i) Colonial language
 - (ii) Language of knowledge.
 - (iii) Means of Learning and Communication.
 - (iv) Means of Medium of Instruction.
 - (v) Language for Specific Purposes.
- (2) **Place of English Language in Curriculum in India**
 - (i) Second language (ii) Link language
 - (ii) Constitutional Provisions for teaching of language
 - (iii) Kothari Commission (1964-66)
 - (iv) National Curriculum Framework 2005-2009.

Unit III : Methods, Approaches and Techniques for Teaching of English

- (1) **Methods :** Direct method, Grammar translation method, Structure-situational method, Audio-Lingual Method, Inductive-deductive method, Natural Method and Billiard Method.
- (2) **Approaches :** Communicative approach, thematic approach and structural approach.
- (3) **Techniques :**
 - (i) Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)
 - (ii) Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL)
 - (iii) Computer Assisted Language Teaching (CALT).

Unit IV : Plan and Resources for Teaching of English Language

- (1) **Plan :** Make a plan for Prose, poetry, composition, grammar and drama according to prescribed course.
- (2) **Resources :**
 - (i) Boards-White, Black-board, Smart board, Flanned board, Roll-up board.
 - (ii) Audio-aids

- (iii) Visual-aids
- (iv) Language Lab
- (v) Audio-Visual aids
- (vi) Other related material *i.e.* Magazines, Newspapers, stories, anecdotes etc.

(3) **Types of Plan :**

- (i) Micro Plan
- (ii) Macro Plan
- (iii) Unit Plan.

Unit V : Evaluation

- (1) Its concept of meaning.
- (2) Type of Test—Achievement test, Proficiency test, Diagnostic Test, Prognostic test, Formative and Summative test.
- (3) Concept of continuous comprehensive Evaluation.
- (4) Various types of language test.
- (5) Concept and need of remedial teaching and remedial work.
- (6) Criteria of a good language test.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

UNIT-I

1. Total number of long vowels are :
 (a) 12 (b) 5
 (c) 7 (d) 8. Ans. (b)
2. Which of following does not have llll sound?
 (a) Week (b) Bean
 (c) Deep (d) Pretty. Ans. (d)
3. How many consonant sounds are there in English?
 (a) 44 (b) 26
 (c) 24 (d) 20. Ans. (c)
4. The subject matter of sonnet is :
 (a) Biography of person (b) Love
 (c) Courage (d) Revenge. Ans. (b)
5. Drama differs from poetry as :
 (a) It has metaphor (b) It is always written in stanzas
 (c) It has rhyme scheme (d) It has action. Ans. (d)
6. Which of the following is not the principle of teaching English?
 (a) The principle of motivation of interest
 (b) Principle of individual differences
 (c) Principle of gradation (d) Principle of review. Ans. (d)
7. Multilingualism as a resource in education :
 (a) Enabling to learn English for jobs and mother tongue for culture
 (b) Making use of languages of learners for teaching learning
 (c) Making learners learn as many languages as possible
 (d) Using classical languages for teaching-learning. Ans. (b)
8. Which of the following is not a type of remedial teaching?
 (a) Remedial teaching after diagnostic test
 (b) Remedial teaching for backward students
 (c) Remedial teaching before diagnostic test
 (d) All of the above. Ans. (c)
9. A good test should have which of following qualities?
 (a) Feedback for both teacher and student
 (b) Have a very few grammar questions
 (c) Test mainly structures
 (d) Be reliable and without bias. Ans. (d)
10. Principle of selection and gradation of words is based on its :
 (a) Teachability (b) Frequency
 (c) Range (d) All of these. Ans. (d)

11. According to NCF 2005 at "the initial stages of language learningmay be one of the languages for learning activities that creates the child's awareness to the world."
 (a) Hindi (b) English
 (c) Second language (d) Vernacular language. Ans. (b)
12. Communicative approach mainly focusses on :
 (a) Semantic objectives of language
 (b) Form rather than function (c) Phonetic objectives of language
 (d) All of these. Ans. (a)
13. Which of the following statement is not true?
 (a) Drama deals with fiction or an imaginary story that is presented through characters and dialogues
 (b) Drama employs language and pantomime to present a story
 (c) Drama is not temporary it has indefinite duration
 (d) All of these. Ans. (c)
14. Rhyme scheme of English sonnet is :
 (a) Ababdcdefefgg (b) Abbabacdcdgg
 (c) Abcabdcdcdgg (d) Aecabcaedg. Ans. (a)
15. A pair of socks.....been missing from my wardrobe.
 (a) Have (b) Has
 (c) Were (d) Is. Ans. (b)
16. My mother, along with others.....worried.
 (a) Where (b) Are
 (c) Have (d) Was. Ans. (d)
17. My grandmother is eighty-five, but she.....still read and write without glasses.
 (a) Must (b) Could
 (c) Can (d) May. Ans. (c)
18. You.....not lose my more weight, you are already slim.
 (a) May (b) Need
 (c) Should (d) Could. Ans. (c)
19. Which of the following is not a method of remedial teaching?
 (a) Direct teaching (b) Fernald method
 (c) Individual teaching (d) None of the above. Ans. (d)
20. To cover all course in minimum time, which type of questions should be asked?
 (a) Essay type (b) Objective type
 (c) Short-answer type (d) All of these. Ans. (b)
21. A sonnet consists of.....lines.
 (a) 14 lines (b) 16 lines
 (c) 18 lines (d) 12 lines. Ans. (a)

22. The English sonnet has :

- (a) Three quatrains and a couplet
- (b) Two quatrains and a couplet
- (c) Four quatrains and a couplet
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (a)

23. The Elegy is a :

- (a) Morning or lamentation poem
- (b) It is formal and sustained poem
- (c) It is judged by its theme or subject matter not by its metre or stanza form
- (d) All of above.

Ans. (d)

24. Curtal sonnet is :

- (a) 14 lines poem
- (b) 13 lines poem
- (c) 10 and a half line poem
- (d) 18 and a half line poem.

Ans. (c)

25. A lament for the dead is a feature of :

- (a) Ode
- (b) Elegy
- (c) Sonnet
- (d) Drama.

Ans. (b)

26. A fictional prose tale of no specified length, but too short to be published as a volume is :

- (a) Drama
- (b) Novel
- (c) Novellas
- (d) Short story.

Ans. (d)

27. 'Conflict' is a feature of :

- (a) Poem
- (b) Story
- (c) Drama
- (d) Novel.

Ans. (c)

28. An elegy is a poem written :

- (a) To celebrate an occasion
- (b) In the praise of God
- (c) To give expression to our love for someone
- (d) In the memory of someone who has died.

Ans. (d)

29. All the dialogues in a drama contain the thoughts and feelings of :

- (a) The characters
- (b) The author
- (c) The audience
- (d) The Director.

Ans. (a)

30. The subject matter of the sonnet is :

- (a) Biography of a person
- (b) Courage
- (c) Love
- (d) Revenge.

Ans. (c)

31. Drama differs from poetry is :

- (a) It has metaphor
- (b) It is always written in stanza
- (c) It has rhyme scheme
- (d) It has action.

Ans. (d)

32. Exposition in dramatic structure means :

- (a) Climax
- (b) Denouncement
- (c) Introduction
- (d) Falling action.

Ans. (c)

33. Octave and sestet are parts of :

- (a) Shakespearean sonnet
- (b) Spenserian sonnet
- (c) Classical sonnet
- (d) English sonnet.

Ans. (c)

34. Frequently used alternative term for the outcome of plot is the :

- (a) Catastrophe
- (b) Resolution
- (c) Exposition
- (d) Climax.

Ans. (b)

35.is the act of talking to oneself, denotes the convention by which a character alone on the stage address his or her thoughts aloud.

- (a) Monologue
- (b) Soliloquy
- (c) Melodrama
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

36.involves the accurate use of words and structures.

- (a) Communicative competence
- (b) Grammatical competence
- (c) Strategic competence
- (d) The critical period.

Ans. (b)

37. Who says, "remedial teaching is a morale-building and an interest buildings enterprise for the students."

- (a) Simpson
- (b) B.S. Bloom
- (c) Yokam
- (d) F.L. Billows.

Ans. (d)

38. Total number of impure vowels in English are :

- (a) 15
- (b) 7
- (c) 12
- (d) 20.

Ans. (b)

39. Identify the odd one :

- (a) Price
- (b) High
- (c) Try
- (d) Day.

Ans. (d)

40. Identify the correct fallacy : Hydrogen is not wet. Oxygen is not wet. Therefore, water (H₂O) is not wet :

- (a) Fallacy of equivocation
- (b) Fallacy of composition
- (c) Fallacy of hasty generalization
- (d) Fallacy of false analogy.

Ans. (b)

41. ABAB rhyme schemes are exemplified by :

- (a) Shakespearean sonnets
- (b) Spenserian sonnet
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (c)

42. Which type of evaluation is used to monitor learning process :

- (a) Summative evaluation
- (b) Diagnostic evaluation
- (c) Formative evaluation
- (d) Placement evaluation.

Ans. (c)

43. I did not feel very well yesterday so I.....eat anything.

- (a) Shouldn't
- (b) Couldn't
- (c) Will not
- (d) Must not.

Ans. (b)

44. Which of these is a strategy of remedial teaching :
 (a) Action research (b) Programmed test
 (c) Fernald method (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
45. The sky was the color of the calm pacific thousands of miles from land :
 (a) Metaphor (b) Simile
 (c) Alliteration (d) Assonance. **Ans. (a)**
46. His friends or the boy.....everyday.
 (a) Runs (b) Run
 (c) Ran (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
47. Which is not an objective type of question?
 (a) Matching type questions (b) Completion type questions
 (c) Multiple choice questions
 (d) Restricted type questions. **Ans. (d)**
48. Which of the following is a strategy of remedial teaching?
 (a) Mastery learning strategy (b) Action research
 (c) Programmed instruction (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
49. Choose the disadvantage of multilingualism :
 (a) It improve a person's working memory
 (b) It is lead in cognitive development
 (c) It create confusion while having conversation
 (d) All of these. **Ans. (c)**
50.you lend me your scooter please?
 (a) Could (b) Should
 (c) Might (d) May. **Ans. (a)**
51. Either her or I.....mistaken.
 (a) Am (b) Are
 (c) Were (d) Is. **Ans. (a)**
52. I.....see you again. (complete certainty)
 (a) Might (b) Could
 (c) May (d) Will. **Ans. (d)**
53. A.....is systematic collection of a student's work.
 (a) Anecdotal record (b) Rating scale
 (c) Portfolio (d) Check list. **Ans. (c)**
54. Highly reliable test is :
 (a) Objective type (b) Essay type
 (c) True and false (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
55. Unit test is an expression for :
 (a) Effective evaluation (b) Formative evaluation
 (c) Summative evaluation (d) Normative evaluation. **Ans. (b)**
56. Which of the following of a benefit of multilingualism?
 (a) It improves memory power (b) It provides early exposure
 (c) It will help people get high income job
 (d) Both 'a' and 'b'. **Ans. (d)**
57. Language is :
 (a) Dynamic (b) Changing
 (c) Evolving (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
58. The English word 'Language' is derived from the Latin word :
 (a) Lingau (b) Lingua
 (c) Linagu (d) Ingua. **Ans. (b)**
59. The Latin word 'Lingua' means :
 (a) Legs (b) Tongue
 (c) Eyes (d) Hands. **Ans. (b)**
60. Who wrote this, "Ideas and feelings are the realizations but when these are revealed through mouth is known as language."
 (a) Block & Trager (b) Aristotle
 (c) Plato (d) Allen. **Ans. (c)**
61. A language is called progressive if it has :
 (a) Past (b) Present
 (c) Future (d) Past, Present and Future. **Ans. (d)**
62. English, as a second language has traditionally been modelled on :
 (a) American English (b) British English
 (c) African English (d) European English. **Ans. (b)**
63. The word curriculum is derived from the latin word 'currere' which means :
 (a) To run (b) To sit
 (c) To see (d) To hang. **Ans. (a)**
64. The 'University Education Commission' was appointed under the chairmanship of :
 (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b) Gandhiji
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. **Ans. (d)**
65. The Secondary Education Commission was appointed in :
 (a) 1952 (b) 1953
 (c) 1962 (d) 1963. **Ans. (a)**
66. Who established the Hindu College in 1817 ?
 (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b) Radhakant Deb
 (c) David Hare (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**

67. Whose language is English ?
 (a) Trade and industry (b) Higher courts of law
 (c) Science and technology (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
68. English has 26 letters but sounds are :
 (a) 45 (b) 42
 (c) 41 (d) 43. **Ans. (a)**
69. The importance of English in India as a modern foreign language is :
 (a) 10% (b) 20%
 (c) 30% (d) immense. **Ans. (d)**
70. Macaulay was invited to preside over the General Committee of Public Instruction in :
 (a) 1831 (b) 1834
 (c) 1832 (d) 1833. **Ans. (b)**
71. Learning of English as a second language is confined to linguistic :
 (a) knowledge (b) practice
 (c) abilities (d) habits. **Ans. (c)**
72. The specific aims of teaching English may also be called :
 (a) goals (b) objectives
 (c) principles (d) guides. **Ans. (b)**
73. The linguistic aims of teaching English relate to which domain ?
 (a) Cognitive (b) Affective
 (c) Psychomotor (d) Rational. **Ans. (a)**
74. Whose statement is it : "Emphasis on oral work introduces activity" ?
 (a) Black (b) Wren
 (c) Thompspon and Wyatt (d) G. French. **Ans. (c)**
75. General aims are :
 (a) Short-term objectives (b) Long-term objectives
 (c) Mean term objectives (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
76. The four objectives of learning a language are :
 (a) speaking (b) writing
 (c) reading (d) listening
 (e) All of the above. **Ans. (e)**
77. The order in which the language material is presented to the learner is called :
 (a) Selection (b) Grading
 (c) Grouping (d) Familiarity. **Ans. (b)**

78. Which principle consists of reaching the same target from different directions and by different means ?
 (a) Selection (b) Gradation
 (c) Proportion (d) Multiline approach. **Ans. (d)**

UNIT—II

1. The unit of teaching in direct method is :
 (a) Word (b) Phrase
 (c) Sentence (d) Clause. **Ans. (c)**
2. The unit of teaching in grammar translation method is :
 (a) Word (b) Sentence
 (c) Phrase (d) Clause. **Ans. (a)**
3. The students take all subject in English medium. They take part in class and school activities with students of the age who speak English. This approach is :
 (a) Immersion (b) Grammar learning
 (c) Translation method (d) Task based learning. **Ans. (a)**
4. What is the main purpose and function of evaluation among the following options?
 (a) Diagnosis (b) Prediction
 (c) Grading (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
5. How many maxims of English teaching are there?
 (a) 4 (b) 5
 (c) 7 (d) 9. **Ans. (c)**
6. Unit test is an expression of.....evaluation?
 (a) Normative (b) Formative
 (c) Effective (d) All of these. **Ans. (b)**
7. Navodaya Schools have been established for :
 (a) Increase number of schools in rural areas
 (b) Provides good education in rural areas
 (c) Complete 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'
 (d) Check wastage of education rural areas. **Ans. (a)**
8. The idea of four pillars of education was suggested by :
 (a) UNICEF (b) UNESCO
 (c) NCTE (d) UGC. **Ans. (b)**
9. NCERT was established in the year :
 (a) 1956 (b) 1964
 (c) 1961 (d) 1958. **Ans. (c)**
10. Operation blackboard was introduced to improve :
 (a) Secondary education (b) Higher education
 (c) Primary education (d) Teacher education. **Ans. (c)**

11. NCTE was established by an act of Parliament in :
 (a) 1975 (b) 1996
 (c) 1995 (d) 1986. **Ans. (c)**
12. National curriculum framework for teacher education in India 2009 was developed by :
 (a) NCERT (b) NCTE
 (c) NAAC (d) NUEPA. **Ans. (b)**
13. Establishment of Diet was the result of one of the recommendations of :
 (a) Indian Education Commission, 1882
 (b) National Policy on Education (1986)
 (c) Secondary Education Commission, 1952-53
 (d) University Education Commission, 1948-49. **Ans. (b)**
14. Selection test for admission into teacher training program was suggested by :
 (a) NCTE (b) NAAC
 (c) NPERC (d) NCERT. **Ans. (c)**
15. According to NCF 2005, the role of a teacher is of a :
 (a) Director (b) Facilitator
 (c) Authoritative (d) Permissive. **Ans. (b)**
16. According to NCF 2005, learning is.....and its character is.....
 (a) Active, social (b) Passive, simple
 (c) Passive, social (d) Active, simple. **Ans. (a)**
17. Kothari Commission's report was entitled as :
 (a) Education and national development
 (b) Learning
 (c) Diversification of education
 (d) Education and social change in democracy. **Ans. (a)**
18. According to NPE 1986 education is :
 (a) Investment (b) Return
 (c) National programme (d) Social programme. **Ans. (c)**
19. What was the purpose of mid-day meal scheme at primary level?
 (a) To keep primary teacher engaged
 (b) To increase enrolment in primary schools
 (c) To provide employment to cooks
 (d) To provide one square meal to children everyday. **Ans. (b)**
20. The aim of NCTE is :
 (a) To open college of education
 (b) To promote research in education
 (c) To maintain standards in college of education
 (d) To provide grant to college of education. **Ans. (c)**

21. National commission for teachers to deal with issues related to teachers at school level was set-up by government of India in the year :
 (a) 1981 (b) 1982
 (c) 1983 (d) 1984. **Ans. (c)**
22. IN NCF 2005 the objective of including art education in school is :
 (a) To appreciate cultural heritage
 (b) To develop students personality and mental health
 (c) Both are correct (b) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
23. In the NCF 2005 under the heading examination reforms which of the following reforms has been suggest?
 (a) Open books exams (b) Group or evaluation
 (c) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation
 (d) All the above. **Ans. (d)**
24. NCF 2005 talks of major shifts form :
 (a) Educational focus to disciplinary focus
 (b) Knowledge as given and fixed as it evolves and it create
 (c) Learner centric to teacher centric
 (d) None of the above. **Ans. (b)**
25. DIET stands for :
 (a) District Institute of Educational Technology
 (b) District Institute of Elementary Training
 (c) District Institute of Education and Training
 (d) None of the above. **Ans. (c)**
26. 'Learning without Burden' is a tag line of :
 (a) Operation Blackboard (b) Yash Pal Committee
 (c) National Curriculum Framework
 (d) National Policy of Education. **Ans. (b)**
27. Three language formula was introduced in :
 (a) NPE-1968 (b) NEP-1986
 (c) NCF-2005
 (d) Education Commission 1964-66. **Ans. (a)**
28. First Indian Education Commission is known as :
 (a) Word Dispatch (b) Mecauly's Minute
 (c) Mudaliar Commission (d) Hunter Commission. **Ans. (d)**
29. Which report is the first study of elementary education on a national level?
 (a) Hartong Committee (b) Hunter Commission
 (c) Wardha Scheme (d) Sargent Report. **Ans. (c)**

30. How many national language are there :

- (a) 44 (b) 28
(c) 48 (d) 22.

Ans. (d)

31. What was the education policy of Lord Macaulay?

- (a) In 1835, Education Policy of Lord Macaulay was language of the Rulers
(b) In 1835, Education Policy of Lord Macaulay was 'Minute on Indian Education'
(c) In 1835, Education Policy of Lord Macaulay was only language of society and culture
(d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

32. When was the Official Language Act passed in India?

- (a) Act of Parliament in 1963 (b) Act of Parliament in 1935
(c) Act of Parliament in 1930 (d) None of these.

Ans. (a)

33. Why is the three language formula being implemented not effectively all over the country?

- (a) Different states interpreted this formula in different ways
(b) Its implementation was uneven
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these.

Ans. (c)

34. Who is the founder of English Language in India?

- (a) Lord Macaulay (b) Chaucer
(c) Shakespeare (d) Milton.

Ans. (a)

35. The main element of curriculum development is :

- (a) Teaching objectives (b) Progress of evaluation
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these.

Ans. (c)

36. Important factor of curriculum is to help to achieve the :

- (a) Education (b) Objectives
(c) Values (d) Job.

Ans. (b)

37. Curriculum is :

- (a) Course (b) Overall activities in an institution
(c) Co-curricular (d) Syllabus.

Ans. (b)

38. The word 'carrer' means :

- (a) A race course (b) A method
(c) Syllabus (d) Textbook.

Ans. (a)

39. Curriculum emphasized for primary classes is :

- (a) Teacher centred curriculum
(b) Integrated curriculum (c) Subject based curriculum
(d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

40. Which approach to organise curriculum is based on the principle of social relevance of the context?

- (a) Concentric approach (b) Spiral approach
(c) Unit approach (d) Integrated approach.

Ans. (d)

41. Establishment of DIETs (District Level Educational Institute) was a result of one of the recommendations of :

- (a) Education Commission, 1966
(b) University Education Commission, 1948-49
(c) Secondary Education Commission, 1952-53
(d) National Policy of Education, 1986.

Ans. (d)

42. One of the objectives of education is to conserve scientific and democratic attitude, is given in the.....report.

- (a) Kothari Education Commission (1964-66) report
(b) National Policy of Education (1986, 1992)
(c) National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (2009)
(d) Yaspal Committee Report (2009).

Ans. (b)

43. Secondary Education Commission was also known as.....

- (a) Kothari Commission (b) National Policy on Education
(c) New Education Policy (d) Mudaliar Commission.

Ans. (d)

44. Kothari Commission strongly recommended for.....

- (a) Primary Education (b) Distance Education
(c) Secondary Education (d) All of these.

Ans. (b)

45. Which government educational body will prepare national curriculum framework for school education (NCFSE) based on the principles of National Education Policy 2020?

- (a) IITS (b) SCERT
(c) MHRD (d) NCERT.

Ans. (d)

46. First Education Policy is passed by Indian Parliament in which year?

- (a) 1965 (b) 1978
(c) 1968 (d) None of these.

Ans. (c)

47. How many phonemes (sounds) are there in the English language?

- (a) 24 (b) 21
(c) 44 (d) 40.

Ans. (c)

48. English language has.....consonant sounds.

- (a) 21 (b) 22
(c) 24 (d) 23.

Ans. (c)

49. According to National Curriculum Framework, 2005, English in India is.....in a multilingual country?

- (a) Foreign language (b) First language
(c) Global language (d) Associate language.

Ans. (c)

50. What is the proper order of English language learning?
 (a) Listening, speaking, reading, writing
 (b) Reading, writing, speaking, listening
 (c) Listening, reading, speaking, writing
 (d) Reading, listening, speaking, writing. **Ans. (a)**
51. The Education Commission pleaded by stressed the need for studying English as a compulsory subject, to acquire at least a 'working knowledge' of English :
 (a) D.G. Kothari (b) N.K. Singh
 (c) S.R. Bomani (d) V.R. Gonak. **Ans. (a)**
52. In the system of language teaching and learning, the system of constructing words is called :
 (a) Syntax (b) Morphology
 (c) Somentics (d) Phoentics. **Ans. (b)**
53. Which domain or aspect of student's behaviour is related to his interests and attitudes?
 (a) Intelligence domain (b) Affective (Emotional) domain
 (c) Psychomotor domain (d) Cognitive domain. **Ans. (b)**
54. Which of the following learning strategies are not developed by B.S. Bloom?
 (a) Administering Unit Test (b) Diagnose the learning difficulties
 (c) Attain mastery level by teachers
 (d) Division the learning difficulties. **Ans. (c)**
55. The 'doing' aspect of behaviour falls in the :
 (a) Cognitive domain of learning
 (b) Cognitive domain of learning
 (c) Affective domain of learning
 (d) Psychological domain of learning. **Ans. (b)**
56. Which of the most effective solution here the most qualified candidate, articulate and justify the new budget?
 (a) Application (b) Evaluation
 (c) Creation (d) Analysis. **Ans. (b)**
57. R.C.E.M. approach of lesson planning cognitive objectives into :
 (a) 17 catogories (b) 16 catogories
 (c) 13 catogories (d) 8 catogories. **Ans. (a)**
58. R.C.E.M. Approach's basic element based on.....
 (a) Psychomotor objectives (b) Bloom's Taxonomy
 (c) Affective and Cognitive objectives
 (d) None of the above. **Ans. (b)**

59. R.C.E.M. Approach is effectively applicable and recommended for writing objectives in :
 (a) Mental process or abilities (b) Behavioural terms
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
60. Behavioural objectives relate.....
 (a) Teaching to the learning
 (b) Learning experiences and change of behaviour
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
61. This domain deals with the emotion, attitudes and interests of the students :
 (a) Affective (b) Cognitive
 (c) Psychomotor (d) Developmental. **Ans. (a)**
62. Which one in the highest level of (heigranchy) cognitive ability?
 (a) Analyzing (b) Knowing
 (c) Evaluating (d) Understanding. **Ans. (c)**
63. Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?
 (a) Cognitive domains (B) Affective domains
 (c) Psychomotor domains (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
64. Example of cognitive domain is :
 (a) Describe a topic (b) Take responsibility for tools
 (c) Type a letter (d) Develop an X-ray film. **Ans. (a)**
65. As classified by Bloom, which, one of the following is not a subdomain of cognitive domain?
 (a) Application (b) Analysis
 (c) Synthesis (d) Responding. **Ans. (d)**
66. The listening is the function of :
 (a) Visual sense (b) Lingual sense
 (c) Audio sense (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
67. The understanding depends on :
 (a) Reading-writing channel (b) Speaking-listening channel
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
68. The technique of speaking skill is :
 (a) Role playing (b) Oral composition
 (c) Reproduction (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
69. Expression-content channel is used in :
 (a) Speaking (b) Listening
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
70. Language learning starts from :
 (a) Reading (b) Writing
 (c) Speaking (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**

71. One of the following is not a method to teach reading :

- (a) Syllabic method (b) Phonic method
(c) Grammar method (d) Phrase method.

Ans. (c)

72. Syllabic method is taught with the help of :

- (a) Letters (b) Syllables
(c) Words (d) Phrases.

Ans. (b)

73. The steps involved in the sentence method are :

- (a) Letter > Syllable > Word > Phrase
(b) Sentence > Word > Syllable > Letter
(c) Sentence > Phrase > Word > Letter
(d) Sentence > Phrase > Syllable > Letter.

Ans. (c)

74. Cognitive code method of teaching English employs :

- (a) Speaking-listening channel (b) Reading-writing channel
(c) Both the above (d) None of these.

Ans. (c)

75. Reading involves the sequence :

- (a) Content-expression (b) Expression-content
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

76. The objective of oral reading is :

- (a) Correct pronunciation (b) Keeps attentive
(c) Helps in understanding (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

77. Which is the feature of good hand-writing ?

- (a) Legibility (b) Speed
(c) Distinctiveness (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

78. Methods of teaching-writing are :

- (a) Kindergarten method (b) Tracing method
(c) F. G. French's method (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

79. The Playway method is used in teaching :

- (a) Writing skill (b) Spellings
(c) Vocabulary (d) All of these.

Ans. (b)

80. The method of teaching writing is :

- (a) Kindergarten method (b) Tracing method
(c) Imitation method (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

UNIT—III

1. NLM is to impart education for the age group of :

- (a) 19-24 (b) 13-27
(c) 15-35 (d) 6-14.

Ans. (c)

2. MAC (National Advisory Committee) was related to :

- (a) NPE-1968 (b) NPE-1986
(c) Mudaliar Commission (d) Yash Pal Commission.

Ans. (d)

3. Operation blackboard was started in the year :

- (a) 1988 (b) 1990
(c) 1986 (d) 1980.

Ans. (c)

4. In India after independence which was the first education commission?

- (a) UGC (b) Mudaliar Commission
(c) Radhakrishnan Commission

Ans. (c)

5. What is most important while writing on a blackboard?

- (a) Writing in big letters (b) Writing in small letters
(c) Good writing (d) Clarity in writing.

Ans. (d)

6. Use of audio-visual aids and physical activities in teaching :

- (a) Facilitate effective assessment
(b) Provide a diversion to learn
(c) Utilize maximum number of senses to enhance learning
(d) Provide relief to the teacher.

Ans. (c)

7. Advantage of giving homework to students :

- (a) May be checked for their progress
(b) Study at home (b) To keep them busy at home
(d) May develop habit for self study.

Ans. (d)

8. The errors of students indicate :

- (a) To check the ability of grouping
(b) To extend their knowledge
(c) Remedial strategies needed
(d) Need for differentiated curriculum.

Ans. (c)

9. Remedial teaching refers the teaching :

- (a) To address gaps in learning
(b) To test learner periodically
(c) After the regular school hours
(d) To help bright learners.

Ans. (a)

10. The best remedy for student problems related with learning :

- (a) Supervised study in library (b) Diagnostic teaching
(c) Suggestion for the hardwork
(d) Suggestion for private tuition.

Ans. (b)

11. Which of the following is not considered a project aid :

- (a) Slide projector (b) Blackboard
(c) Overhead projector (d) Episcoposcope.

Ans. (b)

12. What do you think is the best tool to motivated student?
 (a) Make lesson more interesting
 (b) Use audio-visual aids
 (c) Meet parents regularly
 (d) Seek co-operation of student. **Ans. (a)**
13. If a student is a back-bencher and he repeatedly stands :
 (a) He is creating mischief
 (b) He has a poor eyesight
 (c) Black board may have some shinning effect
 (d) None of the above. **Ans. (c)**
14. Which is considered the most effective means of attaining knowledge and understanding by students?
 (a) Mass media (b) Teachers
 (c) Parents (d) Books. **Ans. (d)**
15. While reading, what should be the distance between book and the eye of leanrer?
 (a) Minimum 6 inches (b) Minimum 12 inches
 (c) Minimum 10 inches (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
16. The most important factor that makes classroom teaching more interesting is :
 (a) Lesson plan (b) Content topic
 (c) Teaching method (d) Teacher's personality. **Ans. (c)**
17. Which is the most effective teaching meterial for visually impaired child?
 (a) Visual material (b) Video based
 (c) Tactile based (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
18. Cinema is considered as :
 (a) The non-formal agency of education
 (b) Formal agency of education
 (c) An active agency of education
 (d) Informal agency of education. **Ans. (d)**
19. Which of the following heading method is considered most suitable for teaching a lesson on wildlife?
 (a) Model (b) Film show
 (c) Slide show (d) Tour. **Ans. (d)**
20. "A diagram speaks more than 1,000 words." The statement means that the teacher should :
 (a) Use diagrams in teaching
 (b) Speak more and more in the class
 (c) Use teaching aids in the class
 (d) Not speak too much in the class. **Ans. (c)**

21. This is an instructional material for a teacher :
 (a) Supplimentary material (b) Curriculum guides
 (c) Atlas (d) Work books. **Ans. (a)**
22. A teacher uses a report from a newspaper to teach writing. The material used thus form teaching is referred to as :
 (a) Realistic material (b) External material
 (c) Natural material (d) Authentic material. **Ans. (b)**
23. The quality of a good science text book is :
 (a) Organized content (b) Diagrams
 (c) Latest information included (d) Costly. **Ans. (c)**
24. The mechanism of breathing in Class VIII should be explained by teacher in effective way by using :
 (a) Text-book (b) Chart
 (c) Improvised apparatus (d) DOHP Sheets. **Ans. (c)**
25. Instructional aids are used by teahcer to :
 (a) Glorify the class (b) Clarify the concepts
 (c) Attract the students (d) Ensure discipline. **Ans. (b)**
26. The steps of evaluation approach are :
 (a) Change of behaviour (b) Objectives
 (c) Learning experiences (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
27. A English teacher evaluates pupil performance for :
 (a) Upgrading the students (b) Motivating the students
 (c) Assessing teacher performance
 (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
28. Which of these is not a basic of continuous and comprehensive evaluation :
 (a) Scoial basis (b) Philosophical basis
 (c) Physical basis (d) Psychological basis. **Ans. (c)**
29. Which these tests is based on a reading text in which some words are deleted :
 (a) Instruction test (b) Cloze test
 (c) Writing test (d) Dictation. **Ans. (b)**
30. A language is :
 (a) A broad term simply referring to human pattern and verbal behaviour in general
 (b) A set of specific rules for generating speech
 (c) Another word for dialect
 (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
31. The best time to learn a second language is in :
 (a) Early childhood (b) Junior school
 (c) Senior secondary school (d) College. **Ans. (a)**

32. Verbal communication means :
 (a) Sending a message in words including writing
 (b) Informal communication
 (c) Exact limited message the speaker wants to convey
 (d) Actual words said. **Ans. (a)**
33. Which skills are receptive?
 (a) Listening and speaking (b) Listening and reading
 (c) Reading and writing (d) Writing and speaking. **Ans. (b)**
34. Unit of teaching in Direct method is :
 (a) Word (b) Sentence
 (c) Sound (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
35. In which approach, the medium of classroom instruction is in second language?
 (a) GTM (b) Language Immersion
 (c) Communicative language (d) Structural approach. **Ans. (b)**
36. Which method helps to develop skills in grammar, reading, vocabulary and translation?
 (a) Direct method (b) Grammar translation method
 (c) Audio lingual method (d) Bilingual method. **Ans. (b)**
37. Which method is also known as natural method?
 (a) Audio lingual (b) Bilingual method
 (c) GTM (d) Direct method. **Ans. (d)**
38. Mother tongue dominates in :
 (a) Direct method (b) GTM method
 (c) Bilingual method (d) All of these. **Ans. (b)**
39. The focus is on using the language rather than analysis of language and language is taught implicitly rather than explicitly?
 (a) Direct method (b) Grammar translation method
 (c) Communicative approach (d) Structural approach. **Ans. (c)**
40. What is the base of grammar translation method?
 (a) Classroom teaching (b) Outdoor teaching
 (c) Text-book (d) Pronunciation practice. **Ans. (c)**
41. The oldest and classical method is :
 (a) Grammar translation method
 (b) Direct method (c) Audio-lingual method
 (d) Bilingual method. **Ans. (a)**
42. Initially, who adopted the substitutional method?
 (a) Dodson (b) Kingsley
 (c) Palmer (d) Macgully. **Ans. (c)**
43. Which method of teaching originated in France 1901?
 (a) Grammar translation method
 (b) Audio lingual (c) Direct method
 (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
44. Which of the following is not the child centered approach?
 (a) Co-operative learning method
 (b) Direct method (c) Bilingual method
 (d) Audio-lingual method. **Ans. (b)**
45. Which of the following methods of teaching language emphasises on translating the sentences correctly?
 (a) To direct method (b) The grammar-translation method
 (c) The reading method (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
46. Which of the following is not true about the grammar translation method?
 (a) Inductive teaching of grammar is preferred
 (b) The target language is learnt through mother tongue
 (c) High value is given in the accuracy
 (d) Teacher-centric rather than learner-centric. **Ans. (a)**
47. Drilling is a teaching-learning technique of strategy in.....
 (a) Constructivist language teaching
 (b) Structuralism (c) Communicative learning
 (d) Lexical approach. **Ans. (b)**
48. Structural approach lays stress on :
 (a) Improving fluency
 (b) Selection and gradation of materials
 (c) Developing linguistic competence
 (d) Developing accuracy. **Ans. (b)**
49. Emphasis on interaction as both the means and ultimate goal of learning a language underlines the.....approach.
 (a) Comprehension (b) Silent way
 (c) Immersion (d) Communicative. **Ans. (d)**
50. Army Method is also known as :
 (a) GTM (b) Direct method
 (c) Audio-lingual method (d) Bilingual method. **Ans. (c)**
51. Unit of teaching in grammar translation method is :
 (a) Sentence (b) Word
 (c) Structure (d) All of these. **Ans. (b)**
52. Communicative language teaching lays emphasis on :
 (a) Grammatical competency (b) Language use
 (c) C-form (d) Writing. **Ans. (b)**

53. The method emerged as a reaction of the various demerits of the grammar-translation method is :
 (a) Bilingual method (b) Play and Learn method
 (c) Direct method (d) The sentence method. **Ans. (c)**
54. Which method is also known as the natural method of teaching english as a second language?
 (a) Substitution method (b) Grammar-translation method
 (c) Bilingual method (d) Direct method. **Ans. (d)**
55. The main aim of the Communicative Language Teaching is :
 (a) Provide Communicative competence to learners
 (b) Focus on the structure of the target language
 (c) Encourage learners to speak like native speakers of english
 (d) Emphasize the use of english as a library language. **Ans. (a)**
56. Little or no attention is given to pronunciation in.....method.
 (a) Grammar Translation (b) CLT
 (c) SLT (d) Audio-Lingual. **Ans. (a)**
57. Who developed the Bilingual method?
 (a) Dr. Vest (b) Prof. C.J. Dodson
 (c) Prof. A.S. Homby (d) Prof. Jespersen. **Ans. (b)**
58. Which of these is the goal of communication approach?
 (a) Appropriateness (b) Acceptable language
 (c) Fluency (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
59. Which is the oldest classical method of teaching English?
 (a) Direct method (b) Grammar-translation method
 (c) Bilingual method (d) Audio-lingual method. **Ans. (b)**
60. The Grammar-Translation method :
 (a) Emphasizes listening and speaking
 (b) Pay attention to reading and writing
 (c) Has its major focus on reading and writing
 (d) Emphasizes reading and writing. **Ans. (c)**
61. A skill or strategy to achieve a goal is known as :
 (a) Approach (b) Method
 (c) Technique (d) All of these. **Ans. (c)**
62. Unit of speech indirect method is :
 (a) Sentence (b) Word
 (c) Alphabet (d) All of these. **Ans. (a)**
63. Direct method is more suitable for :
 (a) Primary level (b) Secondary level
 (c) Both primary and secondary level
 (d) None of the above. **Ans. (a)**

64. What are the features of structural approach to teaching english language?
 (a) Word order (b) The patterns of form
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
65. Situational Language Teaching is also known as :
 (a) The oral approach (b) Direct method
 (c) Holistic approach (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
66. The structural approach emphasizes that :
 (a) Only vocabulary items be sequenced
 (b) Only the phonemic items be sequenced
 (c) Only the difficult items be sequenced
 (d) The essential structures and vocabulary be selected for teaching practices. **Ans. (d)**
67. Which of the following cannot be an advantage of structural method?
 (a) Carefully selected and graded language material
 (b) Suitable for higher classes
 (c) Language is taught in a meaningful situation
 (d) Stress on habit information. **Ans. (b)**
68. The situational approach to language teaching, tries to teach English in the same manner as the child learn :
 (a) Second language (b) First language
 (c) Foreign language (d) National language. **Ans. (b)**
69. In the situation approach a teacher tries to :
 (a) Follow a syllabus with the list of situations
 (b) Adjust teaching to the situation in the classroom
 (c) Create a life like situation in the classroom for teaching a language item
 (d) Show how the situation in the classroom is different from real life situations. **Ans. (c)**
70. Communicative language teaching is concerned with :
 (a) Teaching of vocabulary and grammar rules of spelling and language
 (b) Teaching language to learners for written-test
 (c) Interpreting grammar rules to suit the audience
 (d) Enhancing receptive and productive skills such as speaking listening reading and writing. **Ans. (d)**
71. Structural Approach gives more importance to :
 (a) Speech and reading (b) Reading only
 (c) Speech only (d) Reading and writing. **Ans. (c)**

72. Communicative Language Teaching replaced basically :

- (a) Naturally Language Processing
- (b) Structural Teaching
- (c) Situational Language Teaching
- (d) Motivational Teaching.

Ans. (b)

73. Communicative approach is based upon the :

- (a) Needs analysis
- (b) Communicative curricular and syllabus
- (c) Functional utility of language
- (d) Use of language accurately and appropriately
- (e) All of the above.

Ans. (d)

74. Communicative language teaching stresses the interdependence of :

- (a) Language and Psychology
- (b) Language and behaviour
- (c) Language and communication
- (d) Language and Conversation.

Ans. (c)

75. What is the role of the student in communicative language Teaching?

- (a) Silent observer
- (b) Speaker and negotiator
- (c) There is no role of student
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

76. What is the ultimate goal of the holistic approach?

- (a) Establish healthy social relationship
- (b) Develop a student's physical, emotional and spiritual traits
- (c) Good way of teaching-learning for prepares learners in a highly effective way
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d)

77. Which of the following cannot be essential features of holistic language learning?

- (a) Outdoor classes
- (b) Learning through games
- (c) Oral-drill
- (d) Student-lead classroom.

Ans. (c)

78. Method is a means to an :

- (a) Approach
- (b) End
- (c) Strategy
- (d) Technique.

Ans. (b)

79. The unit of teaching in Direct Method is :

- (a) Word
- (b) Phrase
- (c) Sentence
- (d) Idiom.

Ans. (c)

80. A method is concerned with :

- (a) How to teach
- (b) What to teach
- (c) When to teach
- (d) Where to teach.

Ans. (a)

81. There can be many methods within one :

- (a) Plan
- (b) Technique
- (c) Strategy
- (d) Approach.

Ans. (d)

82. Methods of teaching are based on :

- (a) Psychological principles
- (b) Philosophical principles
- (c) Teachers
- (d) Students.

Ans. (a)

83. The classical methods include :

- (a) The translation-cum-grammar method
- (b) The natural method
- (c) Both
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (c)

84. Grammar-cum-translation method is used in teaching :

- (a) First language
- (b) Mother tongue
- (c) Second language
- (d) All the above.

Ans. (c)

85. The characteristics of the natural method is :

- (a) A direct relationship between the word and its sense
- (b) Its unit is sentence and not word
- (c) It uses audio-visual aids on an extensive basis
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d)

86. Dr. West's method is also known as :

- (a) Play method
- (b) Practical method
- (c) Reading method
- (d) Inductive method.

Ans. (c)

87. In a simple substitution table, the variable :

- (a) Can be interchanged
- (b) Cannot be interchanged
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

88. A bilingual man knows :

- (a) One language
- (b) Two languages
- (c) Three languages
- (d) Four languages.

Ans. (b)

89. Bilingual method is an method of teaching English.

- (a) Improved
- (b) Old
- (c) Classical
- (d) Useless.

Ans. (a)

90. A phrase is :

- (a) Qualified as a sentence
- (b) Not qualified as a sentence
- (c) Qualified as an idiom
- (d) Not qualified as an idiom.

Ans. (b)

91. Which one is the best approach for objective based teaching of a foreign language ?

- (a) Structural
- (b) Communicative
- (c) Situational
- (d) Elective.

Ans. (a)

92. The communicative approach lays emphasis on the :

- (a) Theoretical aspect (b) Reference aspect
(c) Practical aspect (d) None of these.

Ans. (c)

UNIT-IV

1. The structural approach advocates :

- (a) Using mother-tongue (b) Resorting to fluency
(c) Selection and gradation of material
(d) Assessing learners performance.

Ans. (c)

2. Constructivist approach to language learning promotes :

- (a) A child-centered approach (b) Classroom noise
(c) A teacher-centered approach
(d) Classroom silence.

Ans. (a)

3. Maximum participation of students during teaching in a language classroom is possible through :

- (a) Discussion and demonstration methods
(b) Lecture method (c) Translation method
(d) Inductive method.

Ans. (a)

4. Grammar-translation method of teaching English heavily relies on :

- (a) Form-focused teaching (b) Meaning-focused teaching
(c) Direct teaching as a strategy for learning
(d) Language use as the main focus.

Ans. (a)

5. A teacher needs out the text and explains it word-for-word in English. What method/approach does she adopt in her class?

- (a) Direct method (b) Communicative language teaching
(c) Structural method
(d) Task based language teaching.

Ans. (a)

6. Which approach emphasizes interaction as the means and the goal of learning a language?

- (a) Silent way (b) Communicative
(c) Oral-aural (d) Immersion.

Ans. (b)

7. The.....favours the exposure of students to a structure in different contexts that could allow them to apply the rules by themselves.

- (a) Direct method (b) Communicative approach
(c) Deductive method (d) Inductive method.

Ans. (d)

8. Which of the following approaches/methods advocates linguistic competence and performances?

- (a) Communicative approach (b) Direct method
(c) Grammar-translation method
(d) Structural approach.

Ans. (a)

9. Who developed bilingual method?

- (a) Dr. West (b) Prof. C.J. Dodson
(c) Prof. A.S. Hornby (d) Prof. Hiperson.

Ans. (b)

10. In which approach does the teacher introduces the new words incidentally in the class?

- (a) Situational approach (b) Multi-lingual approach
(c) Structural approach (d) Multimedia approach.

Ans. (a)

11. What is the purpose of writing at elementary level?

- (a) Taking notes (b) Discrimination of the words
(c) Development of motor skills
(d) Initiating conversation.

Ans. (c)

12. Which technique of reading is used to look for specific price of information?

- (a) Library reading (b) Skimming
(c) Scanning (d) Oral reading.

Ans. (c)

13. What is 'Look and say' method of reading?

- (a) The Alphabetic method (b) The Phonic method
(c) The Word method (d) The Sentence method.

Ans. (c)

14.has the advantage of providing a focal point of attention for the whole class and can be used for a variety of purposes?

- (a) Pictorial charts (b) Film strips
(c) Blackboard (d) Slides.

Ans. (c)

15. Which is not a characteristic of a good text-book?

- (a) Adequate subject-matter (b) Suitable structure
(c) Suitable vocabulary
(d) Frequency mis-spelt words.

Ans. (d)

16. Tests can be scored quickly and consistently?

- (a) Objective (b) Productive
(c) Subjective (d) Primary.

Ans. (a)

17. Means equal treatment to various components of linguistic learning :

- (a) Habit formation (b) Multiple line
(c) Interest (d) Proportion.

Ans. (d)

18. Which principle of teaching English creates a zeal to learn something new in language?

- (a) The principle of proper order
(b) The principle of habit formation
(c) The principle of motivation
(d) The principle of selection.

Ans. (c)

19. The method emerged as reaction of the various demerits of the Grammar-translation method is.....
 (a) Bilingual method (b) Play and learn method
 (c) Direct method (d) The sentence method. **Ans. (c)**
20. Which method is also known as natural method of teaching English as second language?
 (a) Substitution method (b) Grammar-translation method
 (c) Bilingual method (d) Direct method. **Ans. (d)**
21. Choose the productive skills from the following :
 (a) Listening (b) Reading
 (c) Speaking (d) Reading aloud. **Ans. (c)**
22. What do people read for pleasure?
 (a) Literature (b) Labels
 (c) Report (d) Dictionaries. **Ans. (a)**
23. Which technique of reading is used to get at the gist of the text?
 (a) Skimming (b) Library
 (c) Scanning (d) Aloud. **Ans. (a)**
24. Which teaching aid can be used to teach listening comprehension?
 (a) Text-book (b) Word cards
 (c) Tape-recorder (d) Picture cards. **Ans. (c)**
25. What can be used as props for dialogues in order to teach new lexical or structural items :
 (a) Text-book (b) Reference book
 (c) Radio (d) Dictionary. **Ans. (c)**
26. The tester has to replace the underlined word with correct option which skills is tested in this statement?
 (a) Reading (b) Listening
 (c) Writing (d) Hearing. **Ans. (c)**
27.measures a student's achievement in relation to a specific task which he will later be required to perform
 (a) Productive test (b) Proficiency test
 (c) Integrative test (d) Objective test. **Ans. (a)**
28.test measures the language skill naturally.
 (a) MCQ type (b) Subjective
 (c) Objective (d) Reading. **Ans. (d)**
29. What is cause of failure in learning a second language?
 (a) Home assignment (b) Reading strategy
 (c) Diagnostic test
 (d) Over simplification of target language. **Ans. (d)**

30. Grammatical Errors refer to.....
 (a) Inappropriate words (b) Spelling errors
 (c) Lexical errors (d) Errors in syntax. **Ans. (d)**
31. What is the proper order of language learning?
 (a) Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing
 (b) Listening, Reading, Speaking, Writing
 (c) Reading, Writing, Listening, Speaking
 (d) Reading, Listening, Speaking, Writing. **Ans. (a)**
32.is applied in order to choose a particular course for a particular class.
 (a) The principle of motivation
 (b) The principle of proper order
 (c) The principle of concreteness
 (d) The principle of selection. **Ans. (d)**
33. Which is the classical method of teaching English?
 (a) Direct method (b) The Grammar-translation method
 (c) Bilingual method (d) Audio-lingual method. **Ans. (b)**
34. Communicative competence has :
 (a) Strategic competence (b) Discourse competence
 (c) Grammatical competence (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
35. The main aim of communicative language teaching is to :
 (a) Provide communicative competence to learner
 (b) Focus on the structure of the target language
 (c) Encourage learner to speak like native speakers of English
 (d) Emphasize the use of English as library language. **Ans. (a)**
36. Important assumption of communicative language teaching is that learning is learning to :
 (a) Speak accurately (b) Write accurately
 (c) Communicate effectively
 (d) Master the grammar of the target language. **Ans. (c)**
37. Which of the following is true about CLT?
 (a) Meaning is paramount
 (b) Comprehensible pronunciation is sought
 (c) Contextualization is a basic premise
 (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
38. Which of the following techniques is not followed in the communicative language teaching?
 (a) Pattern practice (b) Language games
 (c) Opinion sharing
 (d) Unscrambling of scrambled sentences. **Ans. (a)**

39.of language and meaning important in communicative language teaching?
 (a) Form (b) Structure
 (c) Contextualization (d) All of these. **Ans. (c)**
40. What is the role of the student in communicative language teaching?
 (a) Silent observer (b) Speaker and negotiator
 (c) There is no student role in CLT
 (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
41. The ability to communicate in particular cultural learning environments is an example of :
 (a) Syntax (b) Communicative competence
 (c) Semantics (d) Radical behaviourism. **Ans. (b)**
42. Communicative language teaching focuses on :
 (a) Form rather than function
 (b) Phonetic objective of language
 (c) Semantic objective of language
 (d) All of these. **Ans. (c)**
43. General aim of prose teaching is to help the students to develop :
 (a) Interest in reading (b) Critical thinking
 (c) Comprehension ability (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
44. Story telling is a/an :
 (a) Method (b) Strategy
 (c) Technique (d) Approach. **Ans. (c)**
45. What is the purpose of recapitulation test?
 (a) To retain learning
 (b) To evaluate the extent to which the objectives of the lesson have been achieved
 (c) To help in rapid reading, learning of new words and quick grasp of meaning
 (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
46. The best form of composition for expressing feelings and emotions are :
 (a) Prose (b) Poetry
 (c) Essay (d) Paragraph. **Ans. (b)**
47. Which type of reading will be suitable for a poem at the primary state?
 (a) Silent (b) Intensive
 (c) Extensive (d) Chorus. **Ans. (d)**

48. A stanza of four lines is called :
 (a) Tercet (b) Quatrain
 (c) Cinquain (d) Sestet. **Ans. (b)**
49. What is the main purpose of poetry recitation in a language classroom?
 (a) To appreciate and enjoy the poem
 (b) To give their opinions about the poem
 (c) To become aware of poet and her/his work
 (d) To know the historical background of the poem. **Ans. (a)**
50. A sonnet usually contains :
 (a) Eight lines (b) Six lines
 (c) Twelve lines (d) Fourteen lines. **Ans. (d)**
51. A sonnet is a lyrical poem consisting of 14 lines. It is of.....types.
 (a) Two (b) Three
 (c) Four (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
52. Which among these is not included under prose?
 (a) Novel (b) Legend
 (c) Journal (d) Epic. **Ans. (d)**
53. Which style of writing was adopted by Francis Bacon?
 (a) Narrative (b) Aphoristic
 (c) Poetic (d) Informal. **Ans. (b)**
54. Autobiography is.....in nature.
 (a) Objective (b) Aphoristic
 (c) Subjective (personal) (d) Biographical. **Ans. (a)**
55. Stories are a big part of :
 (a) Horror (b) Romance
 (c) Drama (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
56. Biography denotes :
 (a) An account that tells your own life story
 (b) An account that tells someone's else life story
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
57. The feminine gender of protector is :
 (a) Protectory (b) Protectress
 (c) Protecteres (d) Protectros. **Ans. (b)**
58. Choose punctuationally the correct sentence :
 (a) Can we plan a trip to Goa (b) How will Ram Reach there
 (c) Oh, she lost her purse (d) No news is a good news. **Ans. (d)**
59. Write the synonym of the word : Hooligans
 (a) Anti-social elements (b) Friendly people
 (c) A serious problems (d) An important man. **Ans. (a)**

60. Find out correct antonym : Voluminous

- (a) Shining (b) Sleek
(c) Obedient (d) Loud.

Ans. (b)

61. Which sentence is in Active Voice?

- (a) The vegetables is being cut
(b) The clothes were being washed
(c) Farming is a main occupation in India
(d) We have been informed very late.

Ans. (c)

62. Select the most appropriate direct/indirect speech of the given sentence :

"If you don't keep quite I shall shoot you," he said to her in calm voice.

- (a) He warned her to shoot if she didn't keep quite calmly.
(b) He said calmy that I shall shoot you if you don't be quite.
(c) He warned her calmly that he would shoot her if she didn't keep quite.
(d) None of the above.

Ans. (c)

63. Using 'realia' in the language class means bringing :

- (a) Real life situations to communication
(b) Real objects as teaching aids
(c) Realistic objectives and targets for the learners
(d) All the above.

Ans. (b)

64.refers to the objects associated with everyday life to be used in the classroom.

- (a) Realia (b) Teacher learning materials
(c) Question paper (d) Textbooks.

Ans. (a)

65. Audio-visual aid can be used in a language for :

- (a) Communication (b) Retention
(c) Saving time (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

66. Most effective teaching aid is :

- (a) Non-Projected (b) Direct experience
(c) Projected (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

67. By using audio-visual teaching aids :

- (a) Students become active in classroom learning
(b) Teacher becomes active in teaching
(c) Teaching becomes effective
(d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

68. Which of the following teaching aid is not a visual aid?

- (a) Slides (b) Tape-recorder
(c) Black board (d) Charts.

Ans. (b)

69. Which are the objectives of Language Laboratory?

- (a) To develop reading skills (b) To develop pronunciation
(c) To develop listening skills (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

70. While selecting the teaching-learning material, a teacher should take care which of the following point?

- (a) Price (b) Practicality
(c) Teacher's ability (d) All of these.

Ans. (b)

71. Which of the following is not the main characteristic of instructional material?

- (a) Save time and energy (b) Making learning permanent
(c) Save paper (d) Prevent indiscipline.

Ans. (c)

72. A teacher should use teaching aids in the classroom for :

- (a) Explaining a difficult concept
(b) Revising the old concepts
(c) Strengthening students understanding of unexplained concept
(d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

73. In teaching of a language, the text-book is :

- (a) The only means (b) An important resource
(c) Not important (d) The end of resource.

Ans. (b)

74. Which of the following is not a visual teaching learning material?

- (a) Magazine and Newspaper (b) Radio broadcast
(c) Reference books (d) Pictorial chart.

Ans. (b)

75. Material used by a language teacher to make his teaching-learning process effective is :

- (a) Learning material (b) Teaching material
(c) Teaching-learning material (d) Reference material.

Ans. (c)

76. What are the benefits of open education resource?

- (a) Education is affordable—ideally, free
(b) Intellectual capital is available for reuse
(c) Students have access to huge amount of study material
(d) All of the above.

Ans. (d)

77. What are the five core-principles of open publishing under open Education Resources?

- (a) Reuse (b) Re-distribute
(c) Revise (d) Re-mix
(e) Retain (f) All of these.

Ans. (f)

78. What are the various initiatives under OER?

- (a) NPTEL (b) SAKSHAT
(c) E-PG PATHSALA (d) EKLAVYA
(e) NIOS (f) NROER
(g) All of these.

Ans. (g)

79. What is the main use of on MOOC?

- (a) Free massaive online open communication
- (b) Free mass open otpimal communication
- (c) Free massaive open online content
- (d) Free massaive open courses for any age group.

Ans. (d)

80. MOOC is a model for :

- (a) Delivering learning content
- (b) Delivering certificate
- (c) Developing course curriculum
- (d) Transacting content.

Ans. (a)

81. Which among the following is a MOOC platform?

- (a) Coursera
- (b) Goegle meet
- (c) Iitsi meet
- (d) Urkund.

Ans. (a)

82. What is the importance of Blackbioard in Teaching English?

- (a) It is the cheapest visual aid
- (b) Chalk and Talk continues to be a very effective method of teaching
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (c)

83. Which one of the following is most important in learning in language?

- (a) Language rich environment
- (b) Language class in a school
- (c) Textbook
- (d) Language Lab.

Ans. (a)

84. Charts are used to show successive development of an event or fact called :

- (a) Table chart
- (b) Flow chart
- (c) Picture chart
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (b)

85. Statistical data may be presented in these charts example presentation of increasing population etc. called :

- (a) Graphical chart
- (b) Flow chart
- (c) Table chart
- (d) Pictorial chart.

Ans. (a)

86.used as an information centre.

- (a) Bulletin board
- (b) Television
- (c) Projector
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (a)

87. Projector is also known as :

- (a) Magic lantern
- (b) Epidiascope
- (c) Slide projector
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

88. Which one of the following is audio-aids?

- (a) Blackboard
- (b) Radio
- (c) Films
- (d) Both 'b' and 'c'.

Ans. (b)

89. Which is the most helpful audio-visual aid?

- (a) Television
- (b) Film
- (c) Radio
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (a)

90. Translation is included in :

- (a) Extensive studies
- (b) Intensive studies
- (c) General course
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (c)

91. Teaching of prose includes :

- (a) Story
- (b) Biography
- (c) Essay
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

92. Recapitulatory questions can be :

- (a) fill in the blanks
- (b) tick the right alternative
- (c) say True or False
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

93. The prose is the form of English :

- (a) Language
- (b) Literature
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

94. The prose teaching includes :

- (a) Stories
- (b) Essay/biographies
- (c) Novel/drama
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d)

95. Prose teaching involves :

- (a) Model reading
- (b) Silent reading
- (c) Both the above
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (c)

96. Prose teaching employs the questions :

- (a) Developing
- (b) Comprehension
- (c) Recapitulatory
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

97. The following are the aspects of poetry :

- (a) Emotional
- (b) Rhythmic
- (c) Imaginative
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

98. General aims of poetry are :

- (a) to develop aesthetic sense in students
- (b) to create love for English literature in the students
- (c) to develop imaginative power of students
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

99. Poetry means :

- (a) Rhythmical presentation
- (b) Beauty of things
- (c) Flow of powerful feelings
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

100. Poetry does not contribute in :

- (a) Language
- (b) Vocabulary
- (c) Grammar
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

101. Poetry is a expression :

- (a) Simple
- (b) Sensuous
- (c) Passionate
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

102. The outcome based on the poetic inputs are.....different.

- (a) basically (b) empirically
(c) poetically (d) qualitatively. **Ans. (d)**

103. Poetry teaching employs :

- (a) Silent reading (b) Imitation reading
(c) Model reading (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**

104. Rhythm of poetry helps in :

- (a) to acquire speech and pleasure
(b) to memorize poems
(c) Both the above
(d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**

105. The composition is the part of English :

- (a) Language (b) Literature
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**

106. The principle of composition is :

- (a) Sequence (b) Gradation
(c) Utility (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**

107. The objective of composition is :

- (a) Written speed (b) Correct pronunciation
(c) Communication (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**

108. The form of guided composition is :

- (a) Dictation (b) Transcription
(c) Reproduction (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**

109. One of the following is not a kind of writing :

- (a) Expository writing (b) Narrative writing
(c) Special writing (d) Descriptive writing. **Ans. (c)**

110. How many types are of free composition ?

- (a) Six (b) Four
(c) Eight (d) Five. **Ans. (d)**

111. Grammar is the content of English :

- (a) Literature (b) Language
(c) Both the above (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**

112. Grammar is taught by using the method :

- (a) Question-Answer (b) Inductive-deductive
(c) Both the above (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**

113. The English sentence structures are of :

- (a) Six types (b) Seven types
(c) Eight types (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**

114. One of the following is not the kind of grammar :

- (a) Perspective grammar (b) Scholarly grammar
(c) Degrading grammar (d) Descriptive grammar. **Ans. (c)**

115. The merits of grammar are :

- (a) It is essential for correct and adequate expression of language
(b) It helps us to follow the maxims of learning a language
(c) It gives insight into the structure of a language
(d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**

116. One of the following is not a method of teaching grammar :

- (a) Traditional grammar (b) Inductive-deductive grammar
(c) Correlational grammar (d) Rational grammar. **Ans. (d)**

117. Extensive use of the mother tongue.....the language learning.

- (a) progress (b) develops
(c) extends (d) hinders. **Ans. (d)**

118. Translation should be made as a/an :

- (a) Method (b) Approach
(c) Skill (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**

119. Who said : "Translation is the search for synonym" ?

- (a) Findlay (b) J. C. Catford
(c) G. French (d) Menon and Patel. **Ans. (a)**

120. Style belongs to a specific :

- (a) Translator (b) Writer
(c) Interpreter (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**

121. Translation involves :

- (a) Sentence (b) Structures
(c) Passage/phrase (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**

122. The objective of translation is :

- (a) Communication in mother tongue
(b) Comprehension/understanding
(c) Both the above
(d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**

123. Vocabulary means acquired words of :

- (a) Correct pronunciation (b) Correct spelling
(c) Correct meaning (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**

124. Teaching vocabulary method is :

- (a) Direct method (b) Usage method
(c) Translation method (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**

125. Methods of teaching English pronunciation are :

- (a) Imitation method (b) Phonetic method
(c) Substitution method (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**

126. Pronunciation is related to the :
 (a) Vocal alary (b) Speaking
 (c) Intonation (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
127. Pronunciation includes :
 (a) Fluency (b) Pause
 (c) Rhythm (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
128. Vocabulary refers to :
 (a) Universality (b) Usefulness
 (c) Fluency (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
129. Method of teaching pronunciation is :
 (a) Limitation (b) Phonetic
 (c) Subsidiary (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
130. Pronunciation drills are the means to enable the students speak the words in.....correct order.
 (a) Phonetically (b) Alphabetically
 (c) Grammatically (d) Linguistically. **Ans. (a)**
131. Bulletin boards and flannel boards are means of :
 (a) Video aids (b) Audio aids
 (c) Audio-video aids (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
132. In which class would you classify radio and television ?
 (a) Print media (b) Non-print media
 (c) Both media (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
133. A globe can be used to :
 (a) Water and land masses (b) Explain rotation of earth
 (c) Teach about latitudes (d) Teach all these. **Ans. (d)**
134. Audio-visual materials reduce :
 (a) Time (b) Interest
 (c) Effort (d) Verbalism. **Ans. (d)**
135. Audio-visual aids are based on :
 (a) Direct method (b) Traditional method
 (c) Situational approach (d) Indirect method. **Ans. (a)**
136. Flash cards are like :
 (a) Box (b) Playing card or post card
 (c) Flannel board (d) Bulletin board. **Ans. (b)**

UNIT-V

1. Which of these tests is based on reading text in which some words are deleted?
 (a) Instruction test (b) Cloze test
 (c) Writing test (d) Dictation. **Ans. (b)**

2. Which type of test is very useful to test the power of expression of the students?
 (a) Objective test (b) Standardized test
 (c) Short-answer type test (d) Essay type test. **Ans. (d)**
3. Commemotional evaluation stands in contrast to the recently propounded.....based evaluation.
 (a) Teacher (b) Pupil
 (c) Competency (d) Objective. **Ans. (c)**
4. Comprehensive evaluation in teaching is a concept the focuses on :
 (a) The cognitive capabilities of the learners
 (b) The non-cognitive abilities of the learners
 (c) The entire range of learners experiences in the context of school environment
 (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
5. In assessment of speaking which parameter should not be there?
 (a) Ability to understand vocabulary
 (b) Ability to understand sentence structure
 (c) Ability to produce a text
 (d) Ability to recognise speech sounds. **Ans. (c)**
6. The most effective tool to assess values and attitudes of learner is :
 (a) Unit test (b) Portfolio
 (c) Anecotal record (d) Summative test. **Ans. (c)**
7. Objective type questions have advantage over essay type questions because such questions are :
 (a) Easy to mark (b) Easy to administer
 (c) Easy to construct (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
8. Which of the following is a technique of assessment?
 (a) Interview (b) Check-list
 (c) Rating scale (d) Rubrics. **Ans. (a)**
9. To cover all course in minimum time which type of question should be asked :
 (a) Short answer type (b) Objective type
 (c) Essay type (d) All of the above. **Ans. (b)**
10. Which of the following is correct about the evaluation?
 (a) It is not a continuous process
 (b) It is intimately related to educational objectives
 (c) It is different from teaching learning process
 (d) In demand standards of performance. **Ans. (b)**

11. Summative evaluation is :
 (a) Process oriented (b) Goal oriented
 (c) Opportunity oriented (d) Situation oriented. **Ans. (b)**
12. A/An.....assessment are one which measures what it is intended to measure.
 (a) Valid (b) Reliable
 (c) Economical (d) Unreliable. **Ans. (a)**
13. Extended response type and restricted response type questions are the type of :
 (a) Essay type test (b) Multiple choice test
 (c) Matching type test (d) Short-answer type test. **Ans. (a)**
14. Which type of evaluation focusses the end product of the program?
 (a) Summative evaluation (b) Formative evaluation
 (c) Continuous comprehensive evaluation
 (d) All of these. **Ans. (a)**
15. Formative evaluation is :
 (a) Process oriented (b) Product oriented
 (c) Goal oriented (d) Evaluation oriented. **Ans. (a)**
16. The.....component of CCE assessment takes care of the continual and periodicity aspect of evaluation?
 (a) Comprehensive (b) Continuous
 (c) Co-curricular (d) Multiple. **Ans. (b)**
17. Evaluation in teaching program :
 (a) Takes place only at the end of the year
 (b) Takes place only at the end of the lesson
 (c) It is continuous process and goes on during lessons also
 (d) Is not integral part of teaching. **Ans. (c)**
18. Which test is given to know about the performance of students?
 (a) Remedial test (b) Achievement test
 (c) Diagnostic test (d) All of these. **Ans. (b)**
19. Which of the following is not the function of evaluation?
 (a) Practical (b) Prediction
 (c) Remedial (d) Diagnosis. **Ans. (a)**
20. An assessment is.....if it consistently achieve the same results with the same students.
 (a) Valid (b) Reliable
 (c) Invalid (d) Comprehensiveness. **Ans. (b)**

21. It is running and detailed description of actual example of behaviour of a student as observed by teacher :
 (a) Interview (b) Portfolio
 (c) Anecdotal record (d) Rating scale. **Ans. (c)**
22. When the focus of the evaluation is on facts not on traits, it is known as :
 (a) Objective evaluation (b) Subjective evaluation
 (c) Performance evaluation (d) All of these. **Ans. (a)**
23. A test that measures the learning outcomes of student is called :
 (a) Diagnostic test (b) Personality test
 (c) Aptitude test (d) Achievement test. **Ans. (d)**
24. What is the main objective of formative evaluation?
 (a) To promote students to the next class
 (b) To enhance student's learning
 (c) To enhance co-operation in class
 (d) To understand the learning difficulties. **Ans. (b)**
25. When the focus of the evaluation is on facts and not on traits, it is known as.....evaluation.
 (a) Objective (b) Subjective
 (c) Performance (d) All of these. **Ans. (a)**
26. Which of the following is not an appropriate tool for formative assessment?
 (a) Assignment (b) Oral questions
 (c) Annual exam. (d) Quizzes and games. **Ans. (c)**
27. When the 'text data' tell us about a student's level of proficiency in a defined area, the procedure of evaluation is called :
 (a) Formative system (b) Criterion-referenced testing
 (c) Norm-referenced testing (d) Summative evaluation. **Ans. (b)**
28. What are the advantages of Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) introduced by the UGC for higher education institutions?
 (A) Focus on student-centric education
 (B) Allows student to choose inter-disciplinary and intra-disciplinary courses
 (C) Makes education at par with global standards
 (D) Makes it easy to estimate the performance level of students in terms of marks
 (E) Offers flexibility for students to undertake studies at different times and at different institutions.
 Choose the correct answer for the options given below :
 (a) A, B, C, D only (b) A, C, D, E only
 (c) A, B, C, E only (d) C, D, E, A only. **Ans. (c)**

29. Unit test is an expression of.....evaluation.
 (a) Normative (b) Formative
 (c) Effective (d) Affective. **Ans. (b)**
30. Evaluation in education is :
 (a) Continuous but not cumulative
 (b) Cumulative but not continuous
 (c) Neither continuous nor cumulative
 (d) Both continuous and cumulative. **Ans. (d)**
31. One of the requirements of a good language proficiency test that must be :
 (a) Difficult (b) Enjoyable
 (c) Complex (d) Reliable. **Ans. (d)**
32. Which of the following is not a tool of formative evaluation?
 (a) Checklist (b) Anecdotal record
 (c) Questionnaire (d) Final test. **Ans. (a)**
33. The purpose of evaluation is to :
 (a) Make judgement about the quality of something
 (b) Test the student in subject
 (c) Assign a mark or score to student
 (d) Diagnose and remedy. **Ans. (a)**
34. What are components of Internal Evaluation?
 (a) Assignment (b) Seminar
 (c) Test paper (d) Attendance
 (e) All of the these. **Ans. (c)**
35. Standardized assessment means assessment :
 (a) Formative (b) Alternative
 (c) Summative (d) Frequent. **Ans. (c)**
36. Which one of the following cannot be used in formative assessment?
 (a) Olympiad (b) Debate
 (c) Retelling stories (d) Role plays. **Ans. (a)**
37. Assessment for learning uses the ideas of :
 (a) Summative Assessment (b) Formative Assessment
 (c) Norm Referenced Assessment
 (d) Assessment of learning. **Ans. (b)**
38. Evaluation is a process of :
 (a) ascertaining the quality, value of outcomes
 (b) determining the extent of the achievement of objectives
 (c) comparing the outcomes of instruction
 (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**

39. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation includes :
 (a) Only formative assessment
 (b) Only summative assessment
 (c) Neither formation and summative assessment
 (d) Both formative and summative assessment using a wide variety of strategies. **Ans. (d)**
40. Formative Assessment may be a :
 (a) Pretest (b) Post Test
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of the above. **Ans. (c)**
41. What is the general classification of grading system?
 (a) Percentage Grading (b) Letter grading and variation
 (c) Mastery Grading (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
42. What are basic element of CBCS work?
 (a) Semester (b) Credit system
 (c) Grading (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
43. What are the steps involved in planning the test?
 (a) Defining test universe and purpose
 (b) Defining the construct to be measured
 (c) Preparation of the blue print
 (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
44. Which type of evaluation focuses on the identification of deficiencies and difficulties of the learner?
 (a) Summative evaluation (b) Follow up evaluation
 (c) Diagnostic evaluation (d) All of these. **Ans. (a)**
45. What is the purpose of diagnostic evaluation in education?
 (a) To help identify problems with a certain instruction style and provide into improvement
 (b) To help educators understand their student's strengths, weakness, knowledge level and skill
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
46. Which of the following practice belongs to the method of diagnostic evaluation?
 (a) The teacher conducts evaluation in the beginning of teaching-learning process
 (b) The teacher conducts evaluation at the end of the teaching learning process
 (c) At end semester examination
 (d) An internal assessment test. **Ans. (b)**
47. A teacher intends to find out the learning difficulties of students. Which of the following test can be used?
 (a) Summative Test (b) Formative Test
 (c) Performance Test (d) Diagnostic Test. **Ans. (d)**

48. Main objective of diagnostic test is :

- (a) To know the content weakness of student
- (b) To know the scholastic achievement of student
- (c) To do remedial teaching
- (d) Both 'a' and 'c'.

Ans. (d)

49. The most important stage in diagnosis is :

- (a) Finding the nature of difficulties
- (b) Finding the causes of difficulties
- (c) Planning remedial programmes
- (d) Using remedial measures.

Ans. (b)

50. Which type of evaluation focuses on the identification of deficiencies and difficulties of the learner?

- (a) Summative evaluation
- (b) Criterion referenced evaluation
- (c) Diagnostic evaluation
- (d) Follow-up evaluation.

Ans. (c)

51. Remedial teaching refers to teaching :

- (a) To address gaps in learning
- (b) To test learners periodically
- (c) After the regular school hours
- (d) To help bright learners to excel.

Ans. (a)

52. The purpose of remedial teaching is to :

- (a) Test recently taught content
- (b) Introduce new content
- (c) Teaching again the topic/content not properly learnt
- (d) Teach again the topics already learnt.

Ans. (c)

53. Remedial teaching syllabus should be based on :

- (a) The teacher's impression of language difficulties
- (b) Students interest in language learning
- (c) An analysis of errors made by learners
- (d) An analysis of the future needs of the learners.

Ans. (c)

54. Remedial Teaching pays greater attention to students who :

- (a) Are proficient in English
- (b) Are likely to go abroad
- (c) Have fallen behind others
- (d) Are irregular in attending classes.

Ans. (c)

55. Evaluation in a teaching program :

- (a) Takes place only at the end of the year
- (b) Takes place only at the end of a lesson
- (c) It is continuous process and goes on during lesson also
- (d) It is not an integral part of learning.

Ans. (c)

56. Remedial language teaching is meant for development of :

- (a) Particular skills left by regular teaching
- (b) Areas left by regular teaching
- (c) Limitation of class size
- (d) Both 'a' and 'b'.

Ans. (d)

57. Remedial teaching should be carried out on :

- (a) Identification of senior learners
- (b) Identification of early learners
- (c) Identification of late learners
- (d) Identification of melody on language test and its causes.

Ans. (d)

58. Remedial Program is designed keeping in mind :

- (a) Each student's strength
- (b) Each student's weakness
- (c) Each student's strength and weakness
- (d) None of the above.

Ans. (c)

59. What are the characteristics of good text-book in English?

- (a) Evaluation of text-book
- (b) Presentation of content in the text-book
- (c) Appropriateness of examples and illustration
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d)

60. Remedial Teaching is required for :

- (a) Mentally retarded children
- (b) Weak students
- (c) Average students
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

61. Remedial teaching is helpful for :

- (a) Teaching the whole class
- (b) Recapitulating the lesson
- (c) Teaching in play-way method
- (d) Removing learning difficulties of weak students.

Ans. (d)

62. A test which is administered at the end of a language course for remedial teaching, is :

- (a) Diagnostic Test
- (b) Placement Test
- (c) Achievement Test
- (d) Memory Test.

Ans. (a)

63. Advantage of giving home work to students :

- (a) To keep them busy at home
- (b) Study at home
- (c) May be checked for their progress
- (d) May develop habit for self study.

Ans. (d)

64. Which of the following is the base of remedial teaching?

- (a) Self examination test
- (b) Text-book test
- (c) Diagnostic test
- (d) Aptitude test.

Ans. (c)

65. Remedial Teaching is applied :

- (a) Before actual classroom teaching
- (b) Whenever students want
- (c) After actual classroom teaching
- (d) Whenever teacher wants.

Ans. (c)

66. The essential elements of evaluation approach are :

- (a) Instructional objectives
- (b) Learning experiences
- (c) Change of behaviour
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

67. The purpose of evaluation is :

- (a) To know about behavioural changes
- (b) To help improve school-community relationship
- (c) To serve as a guiding principle for selecting supervisory technique
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (a)

68. The technique of evaluation is :

- (a) Questionnaire
- (b) Rating scale
- (c) Case history
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

69. The characteristic of essay type examination is :

- (a) Easy for construction
- (b) Less expensive
- (c) Organisation of emotions
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (d)

70. In multiple choice questions.....choice is provided to students.

- (a) Limited
- (b) No
- (c) Multiple
- (d) Minimum.

Ans. (c)

71. Examinations are more.....than tests.

- (a) Reliable
- (b) Valid
- (c) Usuable
- (d) Exhaustive.

Ans. (d)



1. What is the function of evaluation?

- (a) Guide
- (b) Predict
- (c) Diagnose
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d)

2. Who introduced the concept of Evaluation?

- (a) B.S. Crill
- (b) B.S. Bloom
- (c) Wrightstone
- (d) Herbert.

Ans. (b)

3. In which of the following test, scoring is subjective?

- (a) Objective type test
- (b) Short answer type test
- (c) Essay type test
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (c)

4. In English, evaluation can be done by giving :

- (a) Oral test
- (b) Written test
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (c)

5. What consideration should be taken while setting a question paper?

- (a) Personality
- (b) Motivation level
- (c) Intelligence level
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d)

6. What types of item are included in objective-type test in English?

- (a) Recall type items
- (b) Recognition type items
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (c)

7. A test which helps to analyze the individual strength and weakness in a subject matter is called :

- (a) Programming instruction
- (b) Aptitude test
- (c) Diagnostic test
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (c)

8. In which of the following types of programmed instruction, the subject matter is arranged in a chain?

- (a) Branching
- (b) Mathematics
- (c) Linear
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d)

9. Who is the propounder of linear programming?

- (a) N.A. Crowder
- (b) M.F. Gilbert
- (c) B.F. Skinner
- (d) E.L. Thorndike.

Ans. (c)

10. Presentation is an.....phase of teaching.

- (a) Systematic
- (b) Interactive
- (c) Entering
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

11. Lesson plan originated from.....Psychology.

- (a) Herbert
- (b) Gestalt
- (c) B.S. Bloom
- (d) Dewey.

Ans. (b)

12.method was developed by Dewey and Kilpatrick.

- (a) Questioning
- (b) Project
- (c) Trial and error
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

13. What is the duration of period in micro-teaching?

- (a) 5-10 minutes
- (b) 20-30 minutes
- (c) 30-40 minutes
- (d) 50-60 minutes.

Ans. (c)

14. How many teaching skills are taught at a time in a micro-teaching class?
 (a) One (b) Two
 (c) Three (d) There is no limitation. **Ans. (a)**
15. The aim of micro-teaching is to develop :
 (a) Skill of pupil-teacher (b) Skill of pupil
 (c) Skill of teacher (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
16. Teaching skills are used in :
 (a) Learning process (b) Simulation
 (c) Outside the classroom (d) In the classroom. **Ans. (a)**
17. The speaking skill and pronunciation is developed by :
 (a) Chart (b) Pictures
 (c) Tape-recorder (d) Chalk-board. **Ans. (c)**
18. Educational television and radio are known as :
 (a) Hardware approach (b) Software
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
19. Verbal interaction is the.....of a language.
 (a) Function (b) Preservation
 (c) Evolution (d) All of the above. **Ans. (a)**
20. Teaching language has cognitive and.....objectives.
 (a) Affective (b) Psychomotor
 (c) Emotional (d) Reflecting. **Ans. (a)**
21. The main type of educational objectives are :
 (a) Cognitive objectives (b) Affective objectives
 (c) Psychomotor objectives (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
22. The Kothari Commission's report was entitled as :
 (a) Education and National Development
 (b) Learning to be
 (c) Social Change and Education
 (d) Modernization of Education. **Ans. (a)**
23. Robert Mager's approach is used for :
 (a) Cognitive objectives (b) Affective objectives
 (c) Psychomotor objectives (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
24. The system of language functions through sounds, words and.....
 (a) Structure (b) communication
 (c) Skill (d) Ideas. **Ans. (a)**
25. Since language is changing, we should teach :
 (a) Prescriptive grammar (b) Traditional grammar
 (c) Descriptive grammar (d) Linguistic grammar. **Ans. (*)**
26. English is spoken by.....people in the world.
 (a) 300 million (b) 400 million
 (c) 600 million (d) 800 million. **Ans. (b)**

27. Who said : "Speech is the only instrument of society"?
 (a) Ben Jonson (b) Chaucer
 (c) Sapir (d) Shakespeare. **Ans. (c)**
28. The other name of 'Bow-Wow theory' of language is :
 (a) Woo-Woo theory (b) Tata theory
 (c) Echoic theory (d) He-He theory. **Ans. (c)**
29. How many phases are involved in the teaching of English?
 (a) 2 (b) 3
 (c) 4 (d) 5. **Ans. (b)**
30. Language includes :
 (a) Grammar (b) Syntax
 (c) Skills (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
31. Language skill is the :
 (a) Speaking (b) Writing
 (c) Reading (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
32. The main function of a language is :
 (a) Evolution (b) Interaction
 (c) Preservation (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
33. The skills are developed through :
 (a) Language teaching (b) Literature teaching
 (c) Reading/writing (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
34. English in India is the best regarded as :
 (a) First language (b) Foreign language
 (c) Second language
 (d) First and second language with the above. **Ans. (c)**
35. Pedagogy means :
 (a) As Science (b) As an Art
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
36. Content of literature teaching is :
 (a) Stories (b) Poetry
 (c) Prose (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
37. Language 'Science of Sound' is related to :
 (a) Phonetics (b) Syntax
 (c) Semantics (d) Morphology. **Ans. (a)**
38. The father of Ding-Dong theory :
 (a) Novie (b) Max Muller
 (c) Hedson (d) Louis H. Gray. **Ans. (b)**
39. The theory is based on the Indian Philosophy that language is :
 (a) The Pooh Theory (b) The Yo-He-Ho Theory
 (c) The Divine Gift Theory (d) The Sing-Song Theory. **Ans. (*)**
40. Language is derived from the Latin word 'lingua' which means :
 (a) Langue (b) Symbol
 (c) Prole (d) Tongue. **Ans. (d)**

41. The language habit formation is :
 (a) Recognition (b) Imitation
 (c) Repetition (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
42. There are many words in English which have been borrowed from :
 (a) Greek and French (b) Greek and Spanish
 (c) Greek and Latin (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
43. Which Indian reformist supported English education?
 (a) M.K. Gandhi (b) Swami Vivekananda
 (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (d) Swami Dayanand. **Ans. (c)**
44. Who said, "A single shelf of a good European literature (English) is worth the whole literature of India and Arabia"?
 (a) Lord Macaulay (b) Lord Bentinck
 (c) Shakespeare (d) F.G. French. **Ans. (a)**
45. How does mother-tongue help in the development of the child?
 (a) Emotionally (b) Mentally
 (c) Socially (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
46. Who said, "Mother-tongue is the basis of all work"?
 (a) Curry (b) Bhatia
 (c) Ryburn (d) Lord Bentinck. **Ans. (c)**
47. On which of the following law is drill and practice of language skills based upon?
 (a) Law of Exercise (b) Law of Effect
 (c) Law of Readiness (d) All of the above. **Ans. (a)**
48. A teacher without knowledge of aim is like :
 (a) A sailor without a goal (b) A sailor with a goal
 (c) A sailor with a vessel (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
49. What should be the objectives of teaching English at senior stage?
 (a) Literacy development (b) Language development
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
50. What is the meant by phonetic-cum-graphic?
 (a) Writing (b) Reading
 (c) Pronunciation (d) Understanding. **Ans. (b)**
51. Which of the following domains is related to knowledge?
 (a) Cognitive (b) Affective
 (c) Psychomotor (d) All of the above. **Ans. (a)**
52. What are the hindrances in the realization of objectives?
 (a) Workload (b) Overcrowded classes
 (c) Effectiveness English teacher
 (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
53. A skill or a strategy to achieve a goal is called :
 (a) Approach (b) Method
 (c) Technique (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**

54. Which of the following is the oldest method of teaching English?
 (a) Direct Method
 (b) Translation-cum-Grammar Method
 (c) Bilingual Method (d) Substitution Method. **Ans. (b)**
55. In which method, audio-visual aids and gestures are used extensively?
 (a) Direct Method (b) Classical Method
 (c) Inductive Method (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
56. How is grammar taught in Translation-cum-Grammar Method?
 (a) Inductive Method (b) Deductive Method
 (c) Natural Method (d) Substitution Method. **Ans. (c)**
57. Which of the following Readers was developed by Dr. West emphasize upon?
 (a) Rapid Readers (b) New Method Readers
 (c) New Method Rapid Readers (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
58. Groups of words used regularly on certain occasion are called :
 (a) Sentences (b) Phrase
 (c) Idioms (d) Formulae. **Ans. (b)**
59. Aural-Oral Approach means teaching a language by giving opportunities to the students to :
 (a) Hear and speak (b) Hear and write
 (c) Speak and write (d) Situational. **Ans. (a)**
60. Structural Approach is also known as :
 (a) Aural-Oral Approach (b) Aural Approach
 (c) Oral Approach (d) Linguistic Approach. **Ans. (a)**
61. The basic tools of English are :
 (a) Sound (b) Vocabulary
 (c) Structures (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
62. Which method claims to select the good points from different schools of thought?
 (a) Situational Approach (b) Structural Approach
 (c) Communicative Approach (d) Eclectic Approach. **Ans. (c)**
63. To create situations in Situational Approach a teacher may use the following technique :
 (a) Questions (b) Pictures
 (c) Black-Board (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
64. Reading is good source and procedure of :
 (a) Translation (b) Self-learning
 (c) Experiment (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
65. How many structures from the core of essential English?
 (a) 270 (b) 275
 (c) 280 (d) 300 **Ans. (*)**

66. "Prose is words in their best order." Who is related with this statement?
 (a) W.M. River (b) Paul Verghese
 (c) Coleridge (d) Morrison. **Ans. (c)**
67. "Loud reading by student should be followed by silent reading." Who is related with this statement?
 (a) Morrison (b) Handerson
 (c) Coleridge (d) Austin Walter. **Ans. (a)**
68. Following are some statements. Which statement is wrong?
 (a) The teacher should give due importance of the punctuation
 (b) English is a foreign language
 (c) English is the gateway to world culture
 (d) Language is not a skill subject. **Ans. (d)**
69. The method of teaching is based on the :
 (a) Teacher (b) Content
 (c) Learner (d) Objective. **Ans. (d)**
70. Who said, "Spelling is caught rather than taught"?
 (a) Bhatia and Bhatia (b) W.S. Tomkinson
 (c) S.C. Chaddha (d) J.M. Rice. **Ans. (b)**
71. The playway method is used in teaching :
 (a) Vocabulary (b) Spellings
 (c) Writing skill (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
72. Which occupies an important place in direct method?
 (a) Text-book (b) Grammar
 (c) Audio-visual aids (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
73. Which of the following activities are involved to develop listening ability?
 (a) Knowledge of vocabulary (b) Knowledge of phonetics
 (c) Exposure to wide variety of sounds
 (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
74. Subsidiary method uses the following technique :
 (a) Reciting poems (b) Dictation
 (c) Spelling (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
75.drill should be done before reading aloud.
 (a) Pronunciation (b) Content
 (c) Silent (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
76.skill reinforces oral and reading work.
 (a) Listening (b) Writing
 (c) Explanation (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
77. Writing is a graphical representation of :
 (a) Habit (b) Sound
 (c) Speech (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**

78. Capital letters can be categorized on the basis of circles, strokes, curves and :
 (a) Vertical (b) Horizontal
 (c) Numerals (d) Sketch pen. **Ans. (b)**
79. Which one is different?
 (a) There is no correlation between writing and thinking
 (b) Tracing method facilitates the ability of free writing
 (c) Practice makes the man perfect
 (d) Cursive script can be introduced at the pre-primary stage. **Ans. (a)**
80. In the initial stage, writing should be taught in :
 (a) Print script (b) Cursive script
 (c) Round cursive script (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
81. Principles to be kept in mind for the selection of vocabulary items are :
 (a) Principle of simplicity (b) Principle of usefulness
 (c) Principle of coverage (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
82. Words such as on, in, under are examples of :
 (a) Conjunction (b) Preposition
 (c) Auxiliary (d) Interrogative. **Ans. (b)**
83. Who used the term 'biography' for the first time?
 (a) W.E. William (b) Coleridge
 (c) Dryden (d) Johnson. **Ans. (c)**
84. What does teaching of Prose include?
 (a) Novel (b) Story
 (c) Composition (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
85. Write true against the correct statement.
 (a) Second reading is done by the pupil-teacher
 (b) Poetry facilitates the linguistic aim of teaching English
 (c) Grammar should be taught according to its utility
 (d) Descriptive grammar emphasizes on rules. **Ans. (d)**
86. Previous knowledge of the student depends on the following :
 (a) Class and background (b) Age and mental level
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
87. Which of the following is not a classical language?
 (a) Sanskrit (b) English
 (c) Latin (d) Arabic. **Ans. (b)**
88. Which of these can be classified under types of grammar?
 (a) Scholarly (b) Descriptive
 (c) Transformational generative
 (d) All of the above. **Ans. (a)**
89. In this method, examples are first given and rules are inferred later :
 (a) Inductive (b) Deductive
 (c) Traditional (d) All of the above. **Ans. (a)**

90. is a traditional method of teaching a foreign language.
 (a) Explanation (b) Translation
 (c) Retranslation (d) All of the above. **Ans. (b)**
91. Translation of foreign language is a job of :
 (a) An expert (b) A student
 (c) A teacher (d) A writer. **Ans. (a)**
92. Objective of teaching composition is to enable the student :
 (a) To use vocabulary already learnt
 (b) To make appropriate use of punctuation
 (c) To express their ideas (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
93. Written composition can be written in the form of :
 (a) Articles (b) Stories
 (c) Precis (d) All of the above. **Ans. (b)**
94. How are text-book important to a teacher?
 (a) To set question papers (b) Serve as guide
 (c) Help to prepare lessons (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
95. Which educational body has been assigned for looking into the criteria for the selection of a text-book?
 (a) NCERT (b) NAAC
 (c) UGC (d) IGNOU. **Ans. (a)**
96. What type of curriculum should be prepared for English?
 (a) Based on Western culture (b) Rigid
 (c) Comprehensive (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
97. Audio-visual aid facilitates :
 (a) Only hearing (b) Only visual
 (c) Multi-sensory (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
98. Which skill can be developed in a language laboratory?
 (a) Skill of speaking (b) Skill of listening
 (c) Skill of comprehension (d) All of the above. **Ans. (d)**
99. Who said, "A room without a picture is like a house without windows"?
 (a) Edgar Dale (b) Ruskin
 (c) M.K. Gandhi (d) It is myth. **Ans. (b)**
100. Evaluation is based on the of teaching.
 (a) Method (b) Techniques
 (c) Test (d) Objectives. **Ans. (d)**

B.Ed. I Year (Batch 2022-24) Examination, 2023

(Main & Ex-Students)

Paper-BD-106(D)(ii)

Pedagogy of Languages [English]

1. Practice and drill is essential in language teaching.
 (a) Pronunciation (b) Reading
 (c) Learning (d) Writing. **Ans. (a)**
2. Learning a language is a matter of :
 (a) Method (b) Adjustment
 (c) Skill (d) Process. **Ans. (c)**
3. According to whom English is "A window on the modern world and a key that would unlock the vast pressure of all scientific and humanistic field."
 (a) Tagore (b) J. Nehru
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
4. Characteristics of language is :
 (a) Arbitrary (b) Systematic
 (c) Productive (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
5. Language is the means of :
 (a) Communication (b) Demonstration
 (c) Presentation (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
6. Nature of language is :
 (a) Evolutionary (b) Rational
 (c) Complex whole (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
7. Which option is correct?
 (a) Language is a science and Literature is an art
 (b) Language is an art and Literature is science
 (c) Language and Literature both are science
 (d) Language and Literature both are arts. **Ans. (a)**
8. English language is used as in India.
 (a) First language (b) Second language
 (c) Third language (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
9. The regional varieties of a language are called the of that language.
 (a) Dialects (b) Registers
 (c) Vernaculars (d) Colloquial. **Ans. (a)**
10. Who says, "There is no better test of knowledge of English than the translation from the mother tongue to English"?
 (a) Allen (b) Ryburn
 (c) Trager (d) Block. **Ans. (b)**
11. The main type of educational objectives are :
 (a) Cognitive objectives (b) Affective objectives
 (c) Psychomotor objectives (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
12. English is spoken by people in the world.
 (a) 800 million (b) 600 million
 (c) 400 million (d) 300 million. **Ans. (a)**

13. The system of language functions through sounds, words and
 (a) Structure (b) Communication
 (c) Skill (d) Ideas. **Ans. (a)**
14. How many phases are involved in the teaching of English?
 (a) 5 (b) 4
 (c) 3 (d) 2. **Ans. (c)**
15. Who said, "Speech is the only instrument of society"?
 (a) Ben Johnson (b) Chaucer
 (c) Sapir (d) Shakespeare. **Ans. (a)**
16. Language is the skill of :
 (a) Speaking (b) Writing
 (c) Reading (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
17. Content of literature teaching is :
 (a) Stories (b) Poetry
 (c) Prose (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
18. Which Indian reformist supported English Education?
 (a) M.K. Gandhi (b) Swami Vivekananda
 (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (d) Swami Dayanand. **Ans. (c)**
19. On which of the following law is drill and practice of language skills based upon?
 (a) Law of Exercise (b) Law of Effect
 (c) Law of Readiness (d) All of these. **Ans. (a)**
20. Which of the following domains is related to knowledge?
 (a) Psychomotor (b) Cognitive
 (c) Affective (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
21. The Kothari Commission's report was entitled as :
 (a) Education and National Development
 (b) Learning to be
 (c) Social change and Education
 (d) Modernization of Education. **Ans. (a)**
22. What is the main function of a language?
 (a) Preservation (b) Evolution
 (c) Interaction (d) All of these. **Ans. (c)**
23. In which century, English language came to India?
 (a) 15th Century (b) 16th Century
 (c) 17th Century (d) 18th Century. **Ans. (c)**
24. The first language to be studied in our schools must be the mother-tongue or.....
 (a) Regional language (b) Second language
 (c) Third language (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
25. Which one of the following recommended the three language formula?
 (a) NEP-1968 (b) NEP-1986
 (c) Kothari Commission-1964-66
 (d) All of these. **Ans. (c)**

26. The bilingual method used two languages, the mother-tongue and
 (a) Hindi language (b) Target language
 (c) English language (d) Foreign language. **Ans. (b)**
27. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 was developed by :
 (a) CBSE (b) NCTE
 (c) NCERT (d) NIOS. **Ans. (c)**
28. Which skill can be developed in a language laboratory?
 (a) Speaking skill (b) Reading skill
 (c) Writing skill (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
29. As per the NCF-2005, the role of teacher is that of a.....
 (a) Leader (b) Evaluator
 (c) Facilitator (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
30. Which educational body has been assigned for looking into the criteria for the selection of a textbook?
 (a) NCERT (b) NAAC
 (c) UGC (d) IGNOU. **Ans. (a)**
31. What type of curriculum should be prepared for English?
 (a) Rigid (b) Based on western culture
 (c) Comprehensive (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
32. NCF-2005 lays emphasis on :
 (a) Learning by doing (b) Rote method
 (c) Problem solving (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
33. How are textbook important to a teacher?
 (a) To set question papers (b) Serve as guide
 (c) Help to prepare lesson (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
34. Language is derived from the latin word 'Lingua' which means :
 (a) Langue (b) Tongue
 (c) Symbol (d) Prole. **Ans. (b)**
35. How does mother tongue help in the development of the child?
 (a) Emotionally (b) Mentally
 (c) Socially (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
36. Translation of foreign language is a job of :
 (a) An expert (b) A student
 (c) A teacher (d) A writer. **Ans. (a)**
37.skill reinforces oral and reading work.
 (a) Listening (b) Writing
 (c) Explanation (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
38. Who said, "Mother tongue is the basis of all work"?
 (a) Curry (b) Bhatia
 (c) Ryburn (d) Lord Bentinck. **Ans. (c)**
39.is a traditional method of teaching a foreign language.
 (a) Explanation (b) Translation
 (c) Retranslation (d) All of these. **Ans. (b)**

40. Teaching skill are used in :
 (a) Learning-process (b) Simulation
 (c) Out-side the classroom (d) In-the classroom. **Ans. (b)**
41. What does CALL stand for :
 (a) Computer assisted library learning
 (b) Community assisted language learning
 (c) Computer assisted language learning
 (d) College accredited language learning. **Ans. (c)**
42. Communication approach is :
 (a) Teacher centric (b) Child centered
 (c) Syllabus (d) Subject centered. **Ans. (b)**
43. The bilingual method was first adopted by :
 (a) Dr. C.J. Dodson (b) A.C. Wards
 (c) F.G. French (d) Jespersen. **Ans. (a)**
44. Full form of CLT in language teaching?
 (a) Communicative language teaching
 (b) Control learning technique
 (c) Communication learning technique
 (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
45. Which is the classical method of teaching English?
 (a) Direct method (b) Bilingual method
 (c) Grammar-translation method (d) Audio-lingual method. **Ans. (c)**
46. Inductive and deductive method is most suitable and modern method of teaching.....
 (a) Hindi (b) Sanskrit
 (c) Geography (d) English. **Ans. (d)**
47. Which approach of teaching starts with the presentation of a rule and its followed by example in which the rule is applied?
 (a) Deductive approach (b) Inductive approach
 (c) Direct method of teaching
 (d) Natural method of teaching. **Ans. (a)**
48. The method emerged as a reaction of the various demerits of the Grammar translation method is :
 (a) Bilingual method (b) Play and learn method
 (c) Direct method (d) Sentence method. **Ans. (c)**
49. To help the students overcome the problems of spelling mistakes, the teacher will use.....as the teaching strategy?
 (a) Loud Reading (b) Dictation
 (c) Brain storming (d) Pronunciation drill. **Ans. (b)**
50. Grammar-translation method of teaching is also known as :
 (a) Classical and traditional method
 (b) Natural method (c) Sentence method
 (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
51. Little or no attention is given to pronunciation in.....method.
 (a) Audio lingual (b) Grammar-translation
 (c) CLT (d) SLT. **Ans. (b)**

52. Structural approach is also known as :
 (a) Aural oral approach (b) Aural approach
 (c) Oral approach (d) Linguistic approach. **Ans. (a)**
53. In this method, examples are first given and rules and inferred later :
 (a) Inductive method (b) Deductive method
 (c) Traditional method (d) All of these. **Ans. (a)**
54. What is the status given to English by the Indian Constitution?
 (a) National language (b) Link language
 (c) Official language (d) Associate official language. **Ans. (d)**
55. Aural-oral approach means teaching a language by giving opportunities to the students to :
 (a) Hear and speak (b) Hear and write
 (c) Speak and write (d) Situational. **Ans. (a)**
56. The authentic activities of CLT :
 (a) Games (b) Role play
 (c) Drama (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
57. Communicative teaching approach is based on theory :
 (a) Language is means of communication
 (b) Language is meant by writing skill
 (c) Language is meant by reading skill
 (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
58. The grammar translation method attempts to teach English by :
 (a) Rules (b) Skill
 (c) Function (d) Use. **Ans. (a)**
59. Language is a system of Phonetics, grammar and.....
 (a) Vocabulary (b) Structures
 (c) Patterns (d) Methods. **Ans. (a)**
60. Who propagated the communicated approach?
 (a) Dell Hymes and Michael Halliday
 (b) Trim (c) David
 (d) Henry. **Ans. (a)**
61. Home work enables the pupils to :
 (a) Learn the application of acquired knowledge
 (b) Utilizing leisure time at home
 (c) Show the performance at home
 (d) To get success in competitive examinations. **Ans. (a)**
62. Which of the following is not a step of Herbartian approach?
 (a) Preparation (b) Presentation
 (c) Self-actualization
 (d) Comparison and association. **Ans. (c)**
63. Every teacher should plan his lesson before going to the classroom because it.....
 (a) Economise energy and time to present new knowledge
 (b) Make pupils well behaved in their life

89. In English, evaluation can be done by giving :
 (a) Written test (b) Oral test
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
90. Who introduced the concept of Evaluation?
 (a) B.S. Crill (b) B.S. Bloom
 (c) Wrightstone (d) Herbert. **Ans. (b)**
91. What is the function of evaluation?
 (a) To guide (b) To predict
 (c) To diagnose (d) All of these. **Ans. (d)**
92. What type of curriculum should be prepared for English?
 (a) Based on western culture (b) Rigid
 (c) Comprehensive (d) All of these. **Ans. (c)**
93. In which of the following types of programmed instruction the subject matter is arranged in a chain?
 (a) Linear (b) Branching
 (c) Mathematics (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
94. Who propounded linear programmed learning?
 (a) N.A. Crowder (b) M.F. Gilbert
 (c) B.F. Skinner (d) E.L. Thorndike. **Ans. (c)**
95. A good language test is the one which?
 (a) Tests the student's ability to remember
 (b) Is knowledge based
 (c) Tests the students's ability to use skills in real situations
 (d) Is textbook based. **Ans. (c)**
96. The ability that enables child to speak, read and write with felicity and express her self is called :
 (a) Fluency (b) Intelligence
 (c) Knowledge (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
97. The basic requirement of a language proficiency test is that it must be :
 (a) Complex (b) Reliable
 (c) Simple (d) All of these. **Ans. (b)**
98. Open ended questions give more scope for which of these is not a right answer :
 (a) Rote learning (b) Creative thinking
 (c) Critical thinking (d) Problem solving. **Ans. (a)**
99. Teachers often use which type of testing to guide "what and how to teach"?
 (a) Formative (b) Diagnostic
 (c) Terminal (d) Summative. **Ans. (b)**
100. The first step in the construction of an achievement test is to :
 (a) Select a variety of items
 (b) Draw up a table of specifications
 (c) Define the objectives of the course
 (d) Decide what kind of test to use, subjective or objective. **Ans. (c)**

1. Why literature is important in school education?
 (a) It helps in understanding scientific concept
 (b) It fosters creativity and empathy
 (c) It focuses on mathematical skills
 (d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
2. Which of the following is a benefit of studying literature?
 (a) Increased empathy (b) Better mathematical skills
 (c) Improved physical health (d) All of these. **Ans. (a)**
3. Key characteristic of a textbook is :
 (a) Random organization (b) Structured presentation
 (c) Lack of exercises (d) Minimal content. **Ans. (b)**
4. The unity of text books includes :
 (a) Serving as the main resource for teaching
 (b) Being optional for learning
 (c) Focusing solely on entertainment
 (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
5. One aspect of evolution of textbooks is :
 (a) Checking alignment with goals
 (b) Ignoring educational objectives students
 (c) Disregarding comprehension
 (d) All of these. **Ans. (a)**
6. Which of the following is a need for translation?
 (a) Enhancing global knowledge exchange
 (b) Limiting access to local content
 (c) Focusing solely on one language
 (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
7. Studying literature helps in :
 (a) Improving analytical skills (b) Learning cooking techniques
 (c) Enhancing athletic abilities (d) Memorizing historical dates. **Ans. (a)**
8. Translation is essential for :
 (a) Multilingual societies (b) Physical training
 (c) Artistic skills (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
9. The relevance of studying literature includes :
 (a) Focusing on mechanical skills (b) Limiting creativity
 (c) Ignoring cultural contexts
 (d) Preparing students for diverse life situations. **Ans. (d)**
10. Analysis of textbooks should include :
 (a) Ignoring student engagement (b) Random organization
 (c) Disregarding curriculum alignment
 (d) Content relevance. **Ans. (d)**
11. Characteristic of a good textbook is :
 (a) Ambiguous content (b) Clarity of information
 (c) Random structure (d) Lack of exercises. **Ans. (b)**
12. Translation promotes :
 (a) Cultural exchange (b) Monolingual communication
 (c) Limiting access to global literature
 (d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
13. Literature enhances :
 (a) Communication skills (b) Physical coordination
 (c) Technical knowledge (d) Numerical ability. **Ans. (a)**
14. Studying text-book is important because :
 (a) Increased financial skills (b) Cultural awareness
 (c) Improved technical abilities (d) All of these. **Ans. (b)**

15. A text book's utility in standardized testing includes :

- (a) Offering non-relevant content
- (b) Focusing solely on entertainment
- (c) Providing a framework for evaluation
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (c)

16. Translation helps in :

- (a) Disseminating cultural heritage
- (b) Limiting knowledge exchange
- (c) Focusing on a single language
- (d) Enhancing sports skills.

Ans. (a)

17. The need for translation in education is :

- (a) Ensuring materials in various languages
- (b) Focusing on a single perspective
- (c) Limiting content access
- (d) Ignoring multilingual societies.

Ans. (a)

18. Studying literature develops :

- (a) Critical thinking
- (b) Technical drawing
- (c) Athletic performance
- (d) All of these.

Ans. (a)

19. Which of the following is an objective of literature study in schools?

- (a) To memorize historical dates
- (b) To develop empathy and understanding
- (c) To learn computer programming
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

20. Literature helps students understand :

- (a) Financial markets
- (b) Diverse human experiences
- (c) Cooking recipes
- (d) Mechanical engineering.

Ans. (b)

21. Why is English considered a canonical language in India?

- (a) It was introduced during the British colonial rule
- (b) It is the only language spoken in India
- (c) It originated in India
- (d) It is the most ancient language in India.

Ans. (a)

22. How has English as a colonial language impacted India?

- (a) It promoted only Local cultures
- (b) It influenced administrative, legal and educational systems
- (c) It had no significant influence
- (d) It replaced all local languages.

Ans. (b)

23. Why is English considered a language in India?

- (a) It is the most spoken language globally
- (b) It provides access to a vast body of global knowledge and resources
- (c) It is easier to learn than other languages
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

24. English facilitates access to which type of knowledge :

- (a) Local folklore
- (b) Global scientific and technical literature
- (c) Traditional Indian medicine
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

25. How does English serves as a means of learning and communication in India?

- (a) It is used for casual conversation
- (b) It is used in formal education and international communication
- (c) It is rarely used in educational context
- (d) It is used only in rural areas.

Ans. (b)

26. In which area is English primarily used as a medium of instruction in India?

- (a) Higher education and private schools
- (b) Regional schools
- (c) Information education setting
- (d) Agricultural training.

Ans. (a)

27. Why is English important as a medium of instruction?

- (a) It is the only language known to all
- (b) It helps students to complete globally and access higher education opportunities abroad
- (c) It is the oddes language in India
- (d) It is also an Indian languages.

Ans. (b)

28. What role does English play in specific purposes such as business and technology in India?

- (a) It is not used at all
- (b) It is crucial for professional communication such as business and technology in India
- (c) It is used only in local trade
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

29. English is essential in India for specific purposes because :

- (a) It is required for international trade and commerce
- (b) It is used only in traditional ceremonies
- (c) It is irrelevant to modern professions
- (d) It is used only in ancient texts.

Ans. (a)

30. In terms of communications, English helps in :

- (a) Only local interactions
- (b) Bridging the communication gap between different linguistic groups within India and globally
- (c) Limiting communication to specific regions
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (b)

31. The introduction of English in the Indian curriculum has :

- (a) Limited access to educational resources
- (b) Expanded opportunities for global education and employment
- (c) Decreased student's literacy rates
- (d) Had no effect on educational outcomes.

Ans. (b)

32. Which of the following is true about the role of English in India in higher education?

- (a) It is the medium of instruction for most university and college
- (b) It is used only in primary education
- (c) It has no role in higher education
- (d) It is optional in all educational institutions.

Ans. (a)

33. The use of English in Indian media and entertainment has led to :

- (a) Decreased cultural diversity
- (b) Wider dissemination of information and cultural exchange
- (c) Limited media context
- (d) Decline in local language.

Ans. (b)

34. In the professional domain, proficiency in English in India is :

- (a) Irrelevant
- (b) Highly valued and often necessary for cultural advancement
- (c) A disadvantage
- (d) Only required for manual labour jobs

Ans. (b)

35. The role of English in India's IT and software industry is :

- (a) Insignificant
- (b) Vital for communication and documentation
- (c) Limited to hardware development
- (d) Redundant.

Ans. (b)

36. In terms of governmental and administrative functions, English in India is :

- (a) The only official language
- (b) Widely used along side Hindi and regional languages
- (c) Not used at all
- (d) Only used in local government offices.

Ans. (b)

37. For academic purposes, English in India is :

- (a) Optional and rarely chosen
- (b) Often the preferred medium for textbooks and scholarly articles
- (c) Replaced by regional languages
- (d) Used only for recreational reading.

Ans. (b)

38. English as a medium of instruction helps Indian students by :

- (a) Limiting their academic potential

- (b) Providing them with the skills needed for international careers
(c) Focusing solely on local issues
(d) Reducing their ability to learn new languages. **Ans. (b)**
39. Which of the following sectors in India predominantly use English for communication?
(a) Information Technology and Business
(b) Agriculture
(c) Traditional Crafts
(d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
40. Proficiency in English for specific purposes in India means :
(a) Developing specialized vocabulary and skills for professional fields like medical and engineering
(b) Focusing solely on literature
(c) Learning only basic communication skills
(d) None of these. **Ans. (a)**
41. What is the three-language formula recommended by Kothari Commission?
(a) Hindi, English and Sanskrit
(b) Hindi, English and a Regional language
(c) English, French and Regional language
(d) None of these. **Ans. (b)**
42. Which article of the Indian constitution emphasizes the development and promotion of the Hindi language along with English?
(a) Article 343 (b) Article 351 (c) Article 348 (d) Article 345. **Ans. (b)**
43. According to the National Curriculum Framework 2005, at what stage should English be introduced as a subject?
(a) Primary stage
(b) Secondary stage
(c) Higher secondary stage
(d) University level. **Ans. (a)**
44. What does the National Curriculum Framework 2000 highlight about the teaching of English?
(a) It should be the only medium of instruction
(b) It should be introduced at a later stage
(c) It should be taught as a second language to improve global competence
(d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
45. Why is English considered a 'Link Language' in the context of Indian multilingualism?
(a) It helps in connecting rural and urban areas
(b) It bridges communication between people speaking different regional languages
(c) It is only used for official purposes
(d) It is the most ancient language in India. **Ans. (b)**
46. What is the importance of English in the Indian education system according to the Kothari Commission?
(a) To facilitate access to global knowledge
(b) To promote regional literature
(c) To replace Hindi as a medium of instruction
(d) All of these. **Ans. (a)**
47. How does the National Curriculum Framework 2005 suggest balanced teaching of English with mother tongue instruction?
(a) By prioritizing English over all other languages
(b) By promoting bilingual proficiency
(c) By teaching English exclusively
(d) By avoiding the use of English in early education. **Ans. (b)**
48. The National Curriculum Framework 2005 suggests how should English be taught?
(a) Through rote learning
(b) By integrating it with practical communication skills
(c) By focusing only on grammar (d) By ignoring spoken English. **Ans. (b)**

49. The Kothari Commission suggested that English should be taught from which educational level?
(a) Primary level
(b) Secondary level
(c) Higher secondary level
(d) College level. **Ans. (a)**
50. What does the National Curriculum Framework 2005 suggest about English language education?
(a) It should start only in higher education
(b) It should start from the primary level
(c) It should be excluded from the curriculum
(d) It should be optional at all levels. **Ans. (b)**
51. Which method emphasizes teaching vocabulary through mimicry and memorization without translation?
(a) Grammar Translation method
(b) Direct method
(c) Inductive-Deductive method
(d) Structure-Situational method. **Ans. (b)**
52. The Grammar Translation Method primarily focuses on :
(a) Listening and speaking
(b) Reading and writing
(c) Vocabulary through action
(d) Communication in real-life situations. **Ans. (b)**
53. In the Indian-Lingual method, the primary emphasis is on :
(a) Repetition and drills
(b) Translation of texts
(c) Grammar rules
(d) Writing essays. **Ans. (a)**
54. Which method uses real-life situation and contexts to teach language structures?
(a) Audio-Lingual Method
(b) Grammar-Translation Method
(c) Structure-Situational Method
(d) Inductive-Deductive Method. **Ans. (c)**
55. The Inductive-Deductive involves :
(a) Memorization of vocabulary
(b) Using grammar rules to generate language structures
(c) Learning language through natural acquisition
(d) Applying learned rules to specific examples. **Ans. (d)**
56. Which method is characterized by an emphasis on natural communication and language acquisition similar to first language learning?
(a) Direct Method
(b) Grammar Translation Method
(c) Natural Method
(d) Billiard Method. **Ans. (a)**
57. The Communication Approach focuses on :
(a) Grammar accuracy
(b) Interaction and communication in meaningful contexts
(c) Translation of literary texts
(d) Memorizing vocabulary lists. **Ans. (b)**
58. In the Thematic Approach, language teaching is organized around :
(a) Grammar rules
(b) Vocabulary lists
(c) Themes or topics
(d) Literary texts. **Ans. (c)**
59. The structural approach emphasizes :
(a) Communication over structure
(b) Teaching linguistic structures systematically
(c) Learning through natural acquisition
(d) Interaction language use. **Ans. (b)**
60. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) prioritizes :
(a) Grammar accuracy
(b) Fluency & communication skills
(c) Translation of sentences
(d) Memorization of dialogues. **Ans. (b)**
61. Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) involves :
(a) Traditional classroom methods
(b) Use of technology to enhance language learning
(c) Memorization techniques
(d) Direct translation exercises. **Ans. (b)**
62. In the Direct Method, Language Instruction is conducted :
(a) Through translation
(b) Exclusively in the target language
(c) Using bilingual materials
(d) With focus on written texts. **Ans. (b)**

63. An advantage of the Communicative Approach is :
 (a) Focus on grammar accuracy
 (b) Development of practical communication skills
 (c) Emphasis on translation
 (d) Strict memorization techniques. **Ans. (b)**
64. The Structure-Situation primarily teaches language :
 (a) Through direct method
 (b) Using natural acquisition techniques
 (c) By focusing on writing skills
 (d) In the context of specific situation. **Ans. (d)**
65. A key component of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) is :
 (a) Real-life communication and interaction
 (b) Emphasis on written grammar exercises
 (c) Memorization of vocabulary
 (d) Use of translation techniques. **Ans. (a)**
66. Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) often includes :
 (a) Text books and written exercises
 (b) Interactive software and online resources
 (c) Traditional grammar translation methods
 (d) Only audio recording. **Ans. (b)**
67. The Natural Method is based on :
 (a) Explicit grammar instruction
 (b) Language acquisition similar to first language learning
 (c) Translation of texts
 (d) Structured situational practice. **Ans. (b)**
68. In the Structural Approach, the Primary focus is on :
 (a) Vocabulary acquisition
 (b) Spontaneous communication
 (c) Mastery of grammatical structures
 (d) None of these. **Ans. (c)**
69. The Billiard Method in language teaching involves :
 (a) A focus on grammar translation
 (b) The use of deductive reasoning
 (c) Learning language through movement and physical activities
 (d) Structural situational practice. **Ans. (c)**
70. The key characteristic of the Thematic Approach is :
 (a) Focus on grammatical accuracy
 (b) Learning organized around central themes or topics
 (c) Emphasis on rote memorization
 (d) Exclusive use of the target language. **Ans. (b)**
71. Which type of board can't be used for writing and displaying visual materials?
 (a) White board
 (b) Funnel Board
 (c) Roll-up Board
 (d) Black-Board. **Ans. (d)**
72. What is a key benefit of using a smart board in classroom?
 (a) It can only be used for writing
 (b) It provides interactive learning opportunities
 (c) It requires no electricity
 (d) It is not suitable for visual aids. **Ans. (b)**
73. A Language Lab is particularly useful for :
 (a) Teaching science
 (b) Practical language exercises and listening practice.
 (c) Mathematics drills
 (d) History lessons. **Ans. (b)**
74. Magazines and news papers are effective resource for teaching :
 (a) Real-world language use and current events
 (b) Grammar only
 (c) Abstract mathematics
 (d) Purely theoretical concept. **Ans. (a)**
75. Audio-Visual aids include :
 (a) Only audio recording
 (b) Only visual materials
 (c) Films, videos and multimedia presentations
 (d) Printed text books. **Ans. (c)**

76. Micro Planning in teaching refers to :
 (a) Long-term curricular planning
 (b) Detailed daily lesson planning
 (c) Planning for an entire unit
 (d) General semester planning. **Ans. (b)**
77. Micro Planning in education involves :
 (a) Planning individual lessons
 (b) Developing the overall curriculum for a course
 (c) Creating daily schedules
 (d) Preparing a single activity. **Ans. (d)**
78. Unit Planning focuses on :
 (a) One specific lesson
 (b) A set of related lesson covering a particular topic or themes
 (c) The entire curriculum
 (d) Short type objective only. **Ans. (b)**
79. Which type of plan would be used to online the teaching of a single poem?
 (a) Micro-Plan
 (b) Macro-Plan
 (c) Unit-Plan
 (d) Yearly-Plan. **Ans. (a)**
80. A micro plan in teaching English is best described as :
 (a) A detailed lesson plan
 (b) A board overview of the course structure and objectives
 (c) An emergency plan
 (d) A list of vocabulary words. **Ans. (b)**
81. An example of an audio-visual aid in language teaching is :
 (a) A dictionary
 (b) A film or educational video
 (c) A printed handout
 (d) A chalkboard. **Ans. (b)**
82. When planning for prose lesson, a teacher should focus on :
 (a) Grammar rules exclusively
 (b) Comprehension, interpretation, and discussion
 (c) Only vocabulary
 (d) Mathematical problems. **Ans. (b)**
83. The primary purpose of using visual aids in teaching is to :
 (a) Enhance student understanding and retention
 (b) Increase teacher talking time
 (c) Replace all text books
 (d) Reduce the need for teacher instruction. **Ans. (a)**
84. What is an important aspect of unit planning?
 (a) Detailing daily activities
 (b) Outlining goals and objectives for a series of related lessons
 (c) Ignoring student needs
 (d) Planning for the entire school year. **Ans. (b)**
85. Which resource can be classified as audio and visual aid?
 (a) Text book
 (b) Film
 (c) Radio Broadcast
 (d) Magazine. **Ans. (b)**
86. An important consideration in micro-planning is :
 (a) Broad objectives for the semester
 (b) Specific daily activities and instructional strategies
 (c) Long-term curriculum development
 (d) General school policies. **Ans. (b)**
87. When using magazines and newspapers in the class room, a teacher should focus on :
 (a) Grammar accuracy only
 (b) Memorization of articles
 (c) Ignoring current events
 (d) Real-life application and comprehension. **Ans. (d)**
88. Which type of board allows teachers to save their written work for later use?
 (a) Black-Board
 (b) Roll-up Board
 (c) White Board
 (d) Smart Board. **Ans. (d)**
89. The primary goal of using audio-aids in the classroom is to :
 (a) Improve students listening and pronunciation skills
 (b) Replace text books
 (c) Make the classroom quieter
 (d) Focus solely on grammar. **Ans. (a)**

- Visual aids such as charts and graphs are particularly useful for :
- Oral communication practice
 - Enhancing comprehension of complete information
 - Improving writing skills
 - Teaching vocabulary only.
- Ans. (b)
91. A language lab often includes equipment like :
- Chalk and erasers
 - Computers and head sets
 - Text books and note books
 - Pens and pencils.
- Ans. (b)
92. Which of the following is an example of a Micro Plan?
- An entire semester syllabus
 - A weekly schedule
 - A detailed lesson plan for a single class period
 - A unit outline.
- Ans. (c)
93. What does the concept of evaluation in education entail?
- Assessing only the final outcome
 - Assessing learning progress and outcomes
 - Ignoring students performance
 - Focusing solely on memorization.
- Ans. (b)
94. What is the purpose of an achievement test in language education?
- To predict future performance
 - To diagnose specific language deficiencies
 - To measure the level of learning attained
 - To evaluate overall language proficiency.
- Ans. (c)
95. What is the primary aim of a diagnostic test?
- To predict future language proficiency
 - To identify specific areas of strength in language learning
 - To diagnose specific language difficulties or weakness
 - None of these.
- Ans. (c)
96. What is the primary aim of prognostic test?
- To assess general language proficiency
 - To predict future language performance and learning needs
 - To diagnose specific language
 - To measure learning outcomes at the end of a unit.
- Ans. (b)
97. In the context of language testing, what is the importance of validity?
- It ensures that a test measures what it intends to measure
 - It determines the length of the test
 - It focuses on reliability of the test results
 - None of these.
- Ans. (a)
98. What criteria contribute to the validity of a language test?
- Alignment with learning objectives and relevance to real-world language use
 - Length of complexity of test
 - Rote memorization of content
 - Use of multiple choice question only.
- Ans. (a)
99. What is the significance of reliability in language testing?
- It ensure that a test measures what it intends to measure consistently
 - It determines the length of the test
 - It focuses on the validity of the test result
 - None of these.
- Ans. (c)
100. What does the term 'Comprehensive Evaluation' imply in Language Education?
- Evaluation based on a single assessment
 - Evaluation using multiple assessment techniques over time
 - Evaluation ignoring students progress
 - None of these.
- Ans. (b)