

First Rank Classes

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Sub.- Test Paper English REET

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1. THE METHOD OF TEACHING ENGLISH ADOPTED AT PRESENT IN SCHOOL CURRICULUM IS
(A) FORMATIVE CORRELATION APPROACH
(B) FONCATUNAL COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH
(C) FUNCTION CORRECTIVE APPROACH
(D) FIGURATIVE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH (B)
2. FCA IS A OPPOSITION TO
(A) STRUCTURAL APPROACH
(B) COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH
(C) TRANSLATION AND GRAMMAR METHOD
(D) FICTIONAL APPROACH (A)
3. COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING REPLACES BASICALLY...
(A) NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING
(B) STRUCTURAL TEACHING
(C) SITUATIONAL LANGUAGE TEACHING
(D) MOTIVATIONAL TEACHING (B)
4. DIRECT METHOD IS ALSO KNOWN AS
(A) NATURAL METHOD (B) INDIRECT APPROACH
(C) INDUCTIVE APPROACH (D) ALL THE ABOVE (A)
5. GRAMMER TRANSILATION METHOD STRESSES ON
(A) ACCURACY (B) FLUENCY
(C) APPROPRIATENESS (D) LISTENING SKILL (A)
6. GRAMMER TRANSILATION METHOD IS BASICALLY USED TO TEACH
(A) GRAMMAR (B) FOREIGN LANGUAGE
(C) RULES OF ANY LANGUAGE USAGE
(D) CLASSICAL LANGUAGE (D)
7. THE OBJECTIVE OF DIRECT METHOD IS
(A) TO INCREASE POWER OF COMPREHENSION
(B) TO INCREASE COMMUNICATIVE POWER
(C) TO DEVELOP A COMMAND OVER THE TARGET LANGUAGE
(D) TO DEVELOP PERSONALITY (C)
8. TRADITIONAL METHOD GOES AGAINST THE
(A) PRESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR (B) SIMULATION
(C) PEDAGOGIC PRINCIPLES (D) GENERALIZATION (C)
9. THE INCIDENTAL OR CORRECTIVE METHOD IS KNOWN AS
(A) INDUCTIVE (B) DEDUCTIVE
(C) STRUCTURAL (D) REFERENCE METHOD (D)
10. JOURNEY FROM EXAMPLE TO GENERALIZATION IS
(A) INDUCTIVE (B) DEDUCTIVE
(C) INCIDENTAL (D) ALL OF ABOVE (A)
11. ONE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF MATERIALS PREPARATION FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING IS THAT
(A) COMPLEX MATERIAL SHOULD BE CHOSEN
(B) GRADED OF MATERIAL SHOULD BE CHOSEN
(C) ANY KIND OF MATERIALS CAN BE CHOSEN
(D) A SMALL AMOUNT OF MATERIAL SHOULD BE INTRODUCED (B)
12. CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF INDIVIDUAL SOUND OF RELATED TO
(A) ACCURACY (B) FLUENCY
(C) BOTH ACCURACY AND FLUENCY
(D) NEITHER ACCURACY NOR FLUENCY (A)
13. LANGUAGE ACCUSATION OCCURS ONLY WHEN
(A) THE CHILD IS TAUGHT THE RULES OF GRAMMAR
(B) THE CHILD IS GIVEN A REWARD
(C) THE CHILD HAS EXPOSURE TO THE LANGUAGE
(D) THE CHILD ABSORBS THE LANGUAGE WITHOUT CONSCIOUS ATTENTION (C)
14. WHEN A CHILD IS ASKED TO RECITE A POEM, IT CAN HELP THE TEACHER TO TEST
(A) KNOWLEDGE OF LITERATURE
(B) PROFICIENCY OF SPEAKING
(C) ACTING TALENT (D) COMPREHENSION (D)
15. THE STRUCTURE "HE GOES TO SCHOOL" IS OFTEN PRODUCED BY LEARNERS DUE TO
(A) FAILURE OF LITERATURE
(B) MOTHER TONGUE INTERFERENCE
(C) OVERGENERALIZATION OF RULES
(D) WRONG TEACHING (C)
16. FOR TEACHING GRAMMAR, THE BEST GRAMMAR THAT A TEACHER CAN USE IS
(A) TRADITIONAL GRAMMAR (B) MODERN GRAMMAR
(C) PEDAGOGIC GRAMMAR (D) NO GRAMMAR IS NEEDED (C)
17. "BRAIN STORMING" MEANS
(A) COLLECT ALL KINDS OF IDEAS ON A TROPIC
(B) TO DO SOME MENTAL EXERCISE
(C) TO MAKE EFFORTS TO UNDERSTAND SOMETHING
(D) TO GIVE SOME KINDS OF STIMULUS TO THE BRAIN (A)
18. "INTERACTIVE" LISTENING IS
(A) LISTENING AND RESPONDING
(B) LISTENING FOR MODE OF TONE
(C) LISTENING FOR WORD STRESS AND EMPHASIS
(D) LISTENING FOR FINDING OUT SPEAKER'S ATTITUDE (A)
19. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS AN INCORRECT ASSUMPTION IN LANGUAGE TEACHING
(A) LEARNERS ACQUIRE LANGUAGE BY TRYING TO USE IT IN REAL SITUATIONS
(B) LEARNER'S FIRST LANGUAGE PLAYS A IMPORTANT ROLE IN LEARNING
(C) LANGUAGE TEACHING SHOULD HAVE A FOCUS IN COMMUNICATIVE ACTIVITIES
(D) LANGUAGE TEACHING SHOULD GIVE IMPORTANCE TO WRITING RATHER THAN SPEECH (D)
20. READING SKILL CAN BE DEVELOPED BEST BY
(A) WRITING ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON TEXT
(B) FOCUSING ON THE USE OF WORDS FROM CONTEXT IN THE TEXT
(C) DOING VOCABULARY EXERCISES
(D) DOING QUIZZES AND PLAYING WORD GAMES (B)
21. PRACTICE OF GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES IN A CONTROLLED MANNER CAN BE DONE BY
(A) CORRECTING WRONG SENTENCE PRODUCED BY LEARNERS
(B) GAP FILLING GRAMMAR EXERCISES
(C) WRITING PARAGRAPHS AND ESSAYS
(D) EXPLAINING THE USE OF PARTICULAR STRUCTURES (B)
22. A TEST WHICH IS ADMINISTERED AT THE END OF A LANGUAGE COURSE IS
(A) DIAGNOSTIC TEST (B) PLACEMENT TEST
(C) ACHIEVEMENT TEST (D) MEMORY TEST (A)
23. STUDY OF MEANING IN A LANGUAGE IS KNOWN AS
(A) SYNTAX (B) SEMANTICS
(C) MORPHOLOGY (D) LINGUISTICS (A)
24. WHILE WRITING A NOTICE, THE WRITER SHOULD PREFER
(A) ACTIVE VOICE (B) PASSIVE VOICE
(C) ANY VOICE (D) NONE OF THESE (B)
25. PHONETICS IS BASICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH
(A) SOUNDS (B) SENTENCES
(C) GRAMMAR (D) OF ALL THESE (A)
26. /M/ SOUND IN THE WORD 'MAKE' IS...
(A) LABIO DENTAL (B) DENTAL
(C) BILABIAL (D) ALVEOLAR (C)
27. REMEDIAL TEACHING...
(A) FILLS THE GAP THAT CREEPS INTO A PUPIL'S LEARNING

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- (B) RECTIFIES THE CONCEPTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD
(C) HELPS IN RETAINING HOMOGENEITY IN THE CLASS
(D) ALL OF ABOVE (D)
28. **IDENTIFY THE CORRECT PASSIVE VOICE OF THE SENTENCE: OBEY ME.**
(A) I SHOULD BE OBEYED (B) LET BE OBEYED
(C) BOTH A AND B (D) NONE OF THESE (A)
29. **FIND THE WORD NEAREST IN MEANING TO 'REMORSE'**
(A) OB DURATE (B) HARD
(C) PENITENT (D) NONE OF THESE (C)
30. **WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANS OF SPEECH IS ALSO KNOWN AS 'VELUM'**
(A) HARD PALATE (B) VOICE BOX
(C) ALVEOLAR RIDGE (D) SOFT PALATE (D)
31. **FIND THE APPROPRIATE PREPOSITION TO FILL IN THE SENTENCE: SHE LIVESMUMBAI.**
(A) AT (B) IN (C) INTO (D) AN (B)
32. **THE MAJOR DEFERENCE BETWEEN 'ARTICLE' AND 'SPEECH' IS...**
(A) SPEECH IS MORE FORMAL
(B) SPEECH IS MORE INFORMAL
(C) SPEECH IS MORE DESCRIPTIVE
(D) ALL OF THESE (B)
33. **WHEN A TEACHER USES LESSONS IN SCIENCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE TO TEACH LANGUAGE, SUCH AN APPROACH CAN BE TERMED AS**
(A) OBJECTIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING
(B) PLURALISTIC LANGUAGE TEACHING
(C) DISCIPLINE WISE LANGUAGE TEACHING
(D) LANGUAGE ACROSS THE CURRICULUM (D)
34. **A TEACHER GIVES MANY SENTENCES AND ASKS HER STUDENTS TO ARRANGE THEM INTO A LETTER USING APPROPRIATE CONNECTORS. THE SKILL THEN IS CHIEFLY INVOLVED IN THIS TASK IS**
(A) COLLECTING INFORMATION
(B) EXPANDING NOTICE
(C) ORGANIZING (D) REWRITING (C)
35. **AFTER READING A STORY ON FISH, IF A TEACHER ASKS CHILDREN TO ANSWER "IMAGINE YOU ARE A FISH IN A POND. WHAT DO YOU SEE AROUND YOU"? THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF**
(A) COMPREHENSION QUESTION
(B) CLOSE TYPE QUESTION
(C) OPEN END QUESTION
(D) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (C)
36. **THE LANGUAGE SKILL THAT CANNOT BE ASSESSED THROUGH A TRADITIONAL PEN PAPER TEST ARE**
(A) LISTENING AND SPEAKING
(B) READING AND SPEAKING
(C) WRITING AND LISTENING
(D) READING AND LISTENING (A)
37. **A TEACHER USES A REPORT FROM A NEWS PAPER TO TEACH WRITING. THE MATERIAL USED THUS FOR TEACHING IS REFERRED TO**
(A) EXTERNAL MATERIAL (B) REALISTIC MATERIAL
(C) NATURAL MATERIAL (D) AUTHENTIC MATERIAL (A)
38. **WHEN STUDENT LEARN A LANGUAGE FOR BRIGHT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, THEIR MOTIVATION IS**
(A) EXTRINSIC (B) INTRINSIC
(C) EXOTIC (D) ECCENTRIC (A)
39. **A CHILDREN ENTERED CLASS ROOM IS CHARACTERIZED BY**
(A) A VARIETY OF LEARNING ACTIVITIES FOR THE LEARNERS
(B) CHILDREN SITTING IN THE CENTRE OF THE CLASSROOM
(C) CHILDREN TEACHING OTHER CHILDREN UNDER THE SUPER VISION OF THE TEACHER
(D) VERY PASSIVE TEACHERS AND ACTIVE LEARNERS (A)
40. **CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH TO LANGUAGE TEACHING EXPERTS THE TEACHER TO**
(A) GIVE PRE CONSTRUCTED KNOWLEDGE TO LEARNER
(B) CONTRACT HIS OWN CURRICULUM
(C) MAKE LEARNER PREPARE THEIR OWN TEXT BOOK
(D) HELP CONSTRUCT KNOWLEDGE USING THEIR EXPERIENCE (D)
41. **WHEN A TEST ITEM EXPERTS THE LEARNERS TO USE THE TENSE FORMS, VOICE CONNECTORS, PREPOSITIONS AND ARTICLES ACCURATELY, SUCH AN APPROACH CAN BE CALLED**
(A) IMPROPER GRAMMAR TESTING
(B) INTEGRATED GRAMMAR TESTING
(C) ASSERTED GRAMMAR PRACTICE
(D) MIXED GRAMMAR TASK (B)
42. **COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION REFERS TO ASSESSMENT OF**
(A) CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES
(B) ACADEMIC SUBJECTS
(C) BOTH SCHOLASTIC AND CO SCHOLASTIC AREAS
(D) SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT TESTS (C)
43. **A MIXED ABILITY GROUP IS HETEROGENEOUS IN**
(A) ECONOMIC STATUS (B) GENDER AND AGE
(C) SOCIAL STRATA (D) KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL (A)
44. **TEACHER SHOULD NOT GIVE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT TO LEARNERS BECAUSE**
(A) IT MAKES PARENTS VERY ANGRY
(B) IT IS RISKY
(C) IT CREATE STRESS AND FEAR IN LEARNER
(D) IT IS ONLY AN EMOTIONAL REALIZATION FOR THE TEACHER (C)
45. **PRE READING TASKS ARE MEANT FOR**
(A) EVALUATING THE READING SKILL OF THE LEARNERS
(B) GIVING THE MEANING OF DIFFICULT WORDS AND PHRASES
(C) INTRODUCING THE MEAN IDEA AND MOTIVATING THE LEARNERS
(D) EXPLAINING THE GRAMMATICAL ITEMS USED IN THE READING TEXT (C)
46. **WHEN A TEACHER ASKS HER STUDENTS TO WRITE A LETTER AFTER HAVING A GROUP DISCUSSION, SHE IS**
(A) ADOPTING THE DIRECT METHOD OF LANGUAGE TEACHING
(B) INTEGRATING DIFFERENT LANGUAGE SKILL
(C) FOLLOWING A TRADITIONAL METHOD
(D) LIKELY TO CONFUSE THE STUDENT (B)
47. **SPEAKING SKILL CAN BE BEST DEVELOPED BY ENABLING THE LEARNERS TO**
(A) READ CHALLENGING AND DIFFICULT TEXTS
(B) COMMUNICATE IN REAL LIFE SITUATION
(C) LISTEN TO THE MODEL PROVIDED BY THE TEACHER
(D) AVOID ALL ERRORS WHILE SPEAKING (B)
48. **CURRICULUM IS AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME WHICH DOES NOT STATE**
(A) THE LESSON -PLANNING DETAILS OF THE TOPICS
(B) THE EDUCATIONAL PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAMME
(C) THE CONTENT (MATERIAL ETC) TEACHING STRATEGIES AND LEARNING EXPERIENCES WHICH WILL BE NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THIS PURPOSE
(D) THE MEANS OF EVALUATING WHERE THESE EDUCATIONAL ENDS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVE OR NOT (A)
49. **A GOOD TEST ON READING COMPREHENSION WILL HAVE QUESTIONS**
(A) THAT FOCUS PRIMARILY ON THE STRUCTURE AND WORDS USED IN THE TEXT
(B) THAT TEST THE TEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE THOROUGHLY
(C) THAT ENCOURAGE LEARNERS TO WRITE ANSWERS WITHOUT ERRORS
(D) THAT TEST INFERENCE, INTERPRETATION AND EVALUATION BESIDES COMPREHENSION (D)
50. **TEACHING GRAMMAR IS USEFUL TO IMPROVE**
(A) ACCURACY (B) FLUENCY
(C) LITERACY (D) NUMERACY (A)
51. **THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE OF AN EFFECTIVE LANGUAGE CLASSROOM IS OPPORTUNITY FOR LEARNERS TO**
(A) RELAX (B) INTERACT
(C) EVALUATE (D) IMITATE (B)
52. **IN LEARNING A NEW LANGUAGE MULTILINGUALISM IS**
(A) A METHODOLOGY (B) AN ASSET
(C) AN INTERFERENCE (D) A BURDEN (B)
53. **WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WILL HELP LEARNERS TAKE GREATER RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR OWN LEARNING**

- (A) CONTROLLED WRITING TASKS
(B) PEER ASSESSMENT
(C) SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT
(D) SUPERVISED ASSESSMENT
54. **THE MAIN PURPOSE OF ASSESSMENT IS**
(A) TO GIVE PRACTICE IN WRITING
(B) TO IMPROVE THE TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS
(C) TO DECIDE PASS AND FAIL
(D) TO MEASURE ACHIEVEMENT OF LEARNERS
55. **WHEN YOUNG LEARNERS ARE TAUGHT TO IMPROVE THEIR SPELLING AND PUNCTUATION, THEY WILL**
(A) NATURE THEIR CREATIVITY
(B) SHARPEN THEIR LISTENING SKILL
(C) IMPROVE THEIR ACCURACY
(D) ENHANCE THEIR FLUENCY
56. **INSTEAD OF ASKING QUESTIONS AND GETTING ANSWERS FROM HER LEARNERS, A TEACHER GIVES SOME SHORT TEXT AND ASKS HER LEARNERS TO FRAME QUESTIONS. HER PRIMARY OBJECTIVE TO**
(A) MAKE THE LEARNERS REALIZE THE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY TEACHER IN PREPARING QUESTION PAPERS
(B) ENHANCE THE LEARNERS' ANALYTICAL AND CRITICAL THINKING
(C) TRAIN THE LEARNERS AND GOOD QUESTION PAPER SETTERS
(D) HELP DURING EXAMINATIONS
57. **CORRECT SPEECH HABITS CAN BE DEVELOPED MOST EFFECTIVELY THROUGH**
(A) VOCABULARY PRACTICE
(B) QUIZZES
(C) DICTATIONS
(D) PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE
58. **AFTER READING A POEM, A TEACHER INVOLVES THE LEARNERS IN GROUP WORK. ONE GROUP WRITES THE SUMMARY OF THE POEM, ANOTHER DRAWS A PICTURE TO DEPICT THE MAIN THEME AND YET ANOTHER SETS THE POEM TO MUSIC. THIS ACTIVITY**
(A) CATERS TO DIVERSE ABILITIES AND INTERESTS
(B) IS AIMED AT PREPARING THE LEARNERS FOR ASSESSMENT
(C) WILL DISTRACT THE LEARNERS FROM THE LESSON
(D) IS A SHEER WASTE OF TIME
59. **YOUNG LEARNERS WILL ENJOY A PLAY INCLUDED IN THE TEXT BOOK WHEN THEY**
(A) ENACT THE PLAY
(B) GET DETAILED EXPLANATIONS ABOUT THE PLAY FROM THE TEACHER
(C) READ THE PLAY SILENTLY
(D) LISTEN TO THE TEACHER READING THE PLAY
60. **UNDER CONSTRUCTIVIST APPROACH TO LANGUAGE LEARNING, LEARNERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO**
(A) AVOID ERRORS COMPLETELY
(B) PRACTICE LANGUAGE DRILLS MECHANICALLY
(C) LEARN THE GRAMMAR RULE BY ROTE
(D) DISCOVER THE RULES OF GRAMMAR FROM EXAMPLES
61. **WHEN YOUNG LEARNERS ARE ASKED TO READ A TEXT SILENTLY, THEY SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED**
(A) TO INFER THE MEANING OF NEW WORDS FROM THE CONTEXT AND READ WITH COMPREHENSION
(B) TO PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO GRAMMAR ITEM USED IN THE PASSAGE
(C) TO READ FAST EVEN IF THEY DON'T COMPREHEND THE MEANING
(D) TO STOP READING WHENEVER THEY ENCOUNTER A DIFFICULT WORD OR PHRASE
62. **THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF USING ROLE PLAY IS**
(A) TO PROMOTE THE READING HABIT
(B) TO IMPROVE THE COMMUNICATIVE SKILL
(C) COMPETENCE
(D) TO EVALUATE DIALOGUE WRITING SKILL
63. **LANGUAGE SKILLS ARE BEST LEARNT**
(A) IF THEY ARE TAUGHT IN AN INTEGRATED MANNER
(B) WITH THE HELP OF CHALLENGING AND MECHANICAL LANGUAGE DRILLS
(C) WHEN THEY ARE INTRODUCED IN ISOLATION ONE SKILL AT A TIME
(D) ONLY THROUGH WRITTEN TESTS AND ASSIGNMENT
64. **SUBSTITUTION TABLE DRILL HELPS TEACHERS IN**
(A) IMPROVING THE FLUENCY OF LEARNERS
(B) EVALUATING THE LISTENING SKILL
(C) GIVING CONTROLLED LANGUAGE PRACTICE
(D) DEVELOPING FREE WRITING SKILLS
65. **TELLING INTERESTING STORIES TO YOUNG LEARNERS IS PRIMARILY MEANT FOR IMPROVING THEIR**
(A) WRITING SKILLS
(B) SPEAKING SKILLS
(C) LISTENING SKILLS
(D) READING SKILLS
66. **THE BEST WAY TO SENSITIZE YOUNG LEARNERS TO RHYTHM AND INTONATION IS**
(A) BY READING OUT POEMS IN DIFFERENT METERS AND EXPLAINING THEM
(B) BY MAKING THE LEARNERS LISTEN TO NURSERY RHYMES AND RECITE THEM EFFECTIVELY
(C) BY MAKING THE LEARNERS COPY OUT SIMPLE POEMS IN NEAT HANDWRITING
(D) BY EXPLAINING THE RULES OF PHONETICS IN SIMPLE WORDS
67. **AN EFFECTIVE LANGUAGE TEACHER**
(A) WILL MAKE CHILDREN LEARN ALL THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS GIVEN IN THE TEXT BOOK
(B) WILL USE THE TEXT BOOK AS WELL AS OTHER MATERIAL AND RESOURCE FOR TEACHING
(C) WILL PREPARE QUESTIONS PAPERS USING ONLY THE QUESTIONS GIVEN IN THE TEXT BOOK
(D) WILL RELY ENTIRELY ON THE PRESCRIBED BOOK
68. **THE MOST EFFECTIVE TOOL TO ASSESS VALUES AND ATTITUDE OF LEARNERS IS**
(A) ANECDOTAL RECORD
(B) PORTFOLIO
(C) UNIT TEST
(D) SUMMATIVE TEST
69. **A TEACHER ENGAGES HER LEARNERS IN A FUN ACTIVITY BEFORE BEGINNING A NEW LESSON. THE PURPOSE OF THIS ACTIVITY IS TO**
(A) DISCIPLINE THE LEARNERS BEFORE THE LESSON
(B) DIVERT THE ATTENTION OF THE LEARNERS
(C) REDUCE THE WORKLOAD OF THE TEACHER
(D) MOTIVATE AND ENERGIZE THE LEARNERS
70. **THE MAIN PURPOSE OF USING ORAL DRILL IS**
(A) TO ACCESS THE COMPREHENSION SKILLS OF LEARNERS
(B) TO IMPROVE PRONUNCIATION AND ACCURACY
(C) TO ENHANCE THE SPEAKING SKILLS OF LEARNERS
(D) TO IMPROVE THE RETENTION CAPACITY OF LEARNERS
71. **CONTINUOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION SHOULD BE ADOPTED BY ALL SCHOOLS BECAUSE**
(A) IT IS THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION
(B) TRADITIONAL PEN PAPER TESTS DO NOT ASSESS AND ENHANCE ALL THE ATTRIBUTES AND ABILITIES OF LEARNERS
(C) IT FREES THE LEARNERS FROM STUDIES AND HARD WORK
(D) IT AFFORDS TEACHERS OPPORTUNITIES TO TEST LEARNERS FREQUENTLY
72. **KNOWLEDGE OF MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE**
(A) BECOMES A BURDEN TO THE TEACHER IN THE LANGUAGE CLASSROOM
(B) CONFIGURES THE LEARNERS WHILE LEARNING A NEW CLASSROOM
(C) IS VERY HELPFUL IN TEACHING AND LEARNING A NEW LANGUAGE
(D) COMES INTERFERENCE IN LEARNING A NEW LANGUAGE
73. **SETTING MANAGEMENT SHOULD BE FIXABLE SO**
(A) MANY GROUP, PAIR AND WHOLE CLASS ACTIVITIES CAN BE CONDUCTED EASILY
(B) CHILDREN DO NOT FORM PERMANENT FRIENDSHIP
(C) THE TEACHER ENSURES EQUALITY PREVAILS IN THE CLASS
(D) CHILDREN HAVE THE FREEDOM TO MOVE THEIR SEATS WHEREVER THEY WANT
74. **CURRICULUM IS AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME WHICH DOES NOT STATE**

- (A) THE NUMBER OF LESSONS TO BE TAUGHT IN A TERM
(B) THE MEANS OF EVALUATING WHETHER THE EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED OR NOT
(C) THE CONTENT (MATERIAL ETC.) TEACHING AND LEARNING EXPERIENCES WHICH WILL BE NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE PURPOSE
(D) THE EDUCATIONAL PURPOSE OF A PROGRAMME (A)
75. **WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS AN IMPORTANT STAGE IN THE WRITING PROCESS**
(A) EDITING (B) MEMORIZATION
(C) CALLIGRAPHY (D) COMPREHENSION (D)
76. **SCANNING MEANS DARTING OVER MUCH OF A TEXT TO SEARCH FOR**
(A) THE OPINION OF THE AUTHOR
(B) DIFFICULT WORDS
(C) A SPECIFIC ITEM OR PIECE OF INFORMATION THAT WE WISH TO DISCOVER
(D) THE CENTRAL IDEA (C)
77. **WE USE REAL OBJECTS TO TEACH YOUNG LEARNERS NEW WORDS BECAUSE**
(A) IT HELPS IN TEACHING THE CORRECT SPELLING OF WORDS
(B) WE CAN TEACH VOCABULARY ONLY THROUGH OBJECTS
(C) YOUNG LEARNERS ARE NOT CAPABLE OF ABSTRACT THINKING
(D) IT HELPS LEARNERS ASSOCIATE WORDS WITH OBJECTS THEY SEE IN REAL LIFE (D)
78. **A GOOD INTRODUCTION TO A TEXT SHOULD BE**
(A) TELLING THE STUDENTS ANYTHING THAT THEY CAN FIND OUT FOR THEMSELVES BY READING THE TEXT
(B) A DETAILS EXPLANATION OF THE MEANING OF THE TEXT
(C) BLOCKING THE STUDENTS' ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT BY MEANS OF QUESTIONING
(D) SHORT AND TO THE POINT (D)
79. **FLUENCY IN ENGLISH CAN BE DEVELOPED THROUGH**
(A) CREATING OPPORTUNITIES TO USE THE TARGET LANGUAGE FOR COMMUNICATION
(B) THE TEACHER TALKING FREELY MOST OF THE TIME
(C) THE TEACHER BEING ALERT TO SPOT THE ERRORS AND CORRECT THEM
(D) ALLOWING STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT CONFIDENT TO BE QUITE (D)
80. **AN EFFECTIVE LESSON FOR TEACHING A LANGUAGE BEGINS WITH**
(A) LISTENING THE LEARNING OBJECTIVE OF THE LESSON
(B) PRESENTING THE CONTENT OF THE LESSON
(C) RECAPITULATION AND MOTIVATION THROUGH FUN ACTIVITY
(D) WRITING ON THE BLACKBOARD (D)
81. **SOME NOISE IN THE LANGUAGE CLASS INDICATES**
(A) INDISCIPLINE OF LEARNERS
(B) INCOMPETENCE OF THE TEACHER
(C) CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES WITH LEARNERS ENGAGED IN LANGUAGE LEARNING
(D) LACK OF INTEREST AMONG THE LEARNERS (A)
82. **ENQUIRY BASED LEARNING**
(A) DOES NOT PLACE STUDENTS IN THOROUGH PROVOKING SITUATIONS
(B) ENCOURAGES QUIET LEARNERS
(C) DOES NOT NURTURE CREATIVE THINKING IN LEARNERS
(D) ALLOWS LEARNERS TO RAISE QUESTIONS (C)
83. **EFFECTIVE LEARNING TAKES PLACE WHEN LEARNERS ARE**
(A) PASSIVE (B) INTERACTIVE
(C) QUIET
(D) GOOD AT PREPARING FOR EXAMINATIONS (D)
84. **WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS BEST STUDIES FOR IMPROVING THE SPEAKING SKILLS OF LEARNERS**
(A) RECITATION OF POETRY
(B) READING A PROSE AND DRAMA ALOUD
(C) ORAL LANGUAGE DRILL
(D) DEBATES AND GROUP DISCUSSIONS FOLLOWED BY ROLE PLAY (B)
85. **WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WILL BE MOST EFFECTIVE TO REMOVE CONVENTIONAL BELIEFS ABOUT GENDER ROLES?**
(A) SHOWING A PICTURE IN WHICH THE MOTHER IS SEEN COOKING AND THE FATHER IS SEEN READING A NEWSPAPER
(B) TEACHING ALL THE LEARNERS TO SWEEP, WASH AND SEW IN THE CRAFT CLASS WITHOUT ANY GENDER DISCRIMINATION
(C) ENCOURAGING GIRLS TO DEVELOPED INTEREST IN HOUSEHOLD CHORES FROM A YOUNG AGE
(D) TELLING THE GIRLS THAT TALKING FREELY IS NOT THE TRAIT OF A GOOD GIRL (D)
86. **A PLAY CAN BE BEST TAUGHT BY**
(A) MAKING THE STUDENTS READ IT SILENTLY A NUMBER OF TIMES TO UNDERSTAND THE STORY
(B) ENCOURAGING THE STUDENTS TO STAGE THE PLAY AFTER WORKING IN GROUPS TO UNDERSTAND THE PLOT, CHARACTERS ETC.
(C) ASKING A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS TO TEST THE COMPREHENSION OF THE STUDENTS
(D) CONDUCTING A TEST WITH SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ON THE STORY AND GRAMMARS (B)
87. **THE CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH TO LEARNING MEANS**
(A) INVOLVING THE STUDENTS IN A VARIETY OF ACTIVITIES TO ENCOURAGE THEM TO LEARN NEW WORDS AND STRUCTURES BY ACCOMMODATING THEM WITH THOSE THAT THEY HAVE ALREADY LEARNT THROUGH A PROCESS OF DISCOVERY
(B) TEACHING RULES OF GRAMMAR AND CONSOLIDATING THROUGH RIGOROUS PRACTICE
(C) HELPING LEARNERS ACQUIRE NEW VOCABULARY BY STUDYING LITERATURE INTENSIVELY
(D) TEACHING NEW WORDS AND STRUCTURES USING A VARIETY OF AUDIO VISUAL AIDS FOLLOWING BY PRACTICE THROUGH DRILL (B)
88. **"SCHOOLS NEED TO BECOME CENTERS THAT PREPARE CHILDREN FOR LIFE AND ENSURE THAT ALL CHILDREN, ESPECIALLY THE DIFFERENTLY ABLE CHILDREN FROM MARGINALIZED SECTIONS, AND CHILDREN IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES GET THE MAXIMUM BENEFIT OF THESE CRITICAL AREAS OF EDUCATION." THIS OBSERVATION FOUND IN THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK 2005 IS RELATED TO**
(A) INCLUSIVE EDUCATION (B) CONSTRUCTIVIST LEARNING
(C) GENDER QUALITY (D) CRITICAL PEDAGOGY (A)
89. **WHAT IS THE SKILL AMONG THE ONES GIVEN BELOW THAT CANNOT BE TESTED IN A FORMAL WRITTEN EXAMINATION?**
(A) READING FOR INFORMATION
(B) MEANING FOR WORDS AND PHRASES
(C) EXTENSIVE READING FOR PLEASURE
(D) ANALYZING TEXTS (B)
90. **WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS SUITABLE FOR MAKING STUDENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN LEARNING?**
(A) DISCOURAGING STUDENTS FROM MAKING DECISION ABOUT HOW THEY LEARN BEST
(B) USING TECHNOLOGY TO CHAT AND NETWORK
(C) ENCOURAGING STUDENTS TO ASK MORE AND MORE QUESTIONS
(D) GIVING A LOT OF HOMEWORK, PROJECT WORK AND ASSIGNMENTS TO IMPROVE LANGUAGE SKILLS OF STUDENTS (C)
91. **A TEACHER, WHILE TEACHING PARAGRAPH CONSTRUCTION, SHOULD DRAW ATTENTION TO**
(A) A LARGE VARIETY OF IDEAS
(B) ORIGINALITY OF IDEAS
(C) TOPIC SENTENCE, SUPPORTING DETAILS AND CONNECTORS
(D) A RANGE OF VOCABULARY (C)
92. **COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING IS CONCERNED WITH**
(A) TEACHING OF VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR THROUGH RULES OF SPELLING AND LANGUAGE
(B) TEACHING LANGUAGE TO LEARNERS FOR WRITTEN TESTS
(C) INTERPRETING GRAMMAR RULES TO SUIT THE AUDIENCE

- (D) ENHANCING RECEPTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE SKILLS SUCH AS SPEAKING, LISTENING, READING AND WRITING. (D)
93. **FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT IS ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING**
 (A) OF LEARNING (B) AT LEARNING
 (C) IN LEARNING (D) FOR LEARNING (A)
94. **THE TERM 'COMPREHENSIVE' IN CONTINUOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION MEANS**
 (A) SCHOLASTIC DEVELOPMENT
 (B) CO SCHOLASTIC DEVELOPMENT
 (C) ACADEMIC SKILLS
 (D) SCHOLASTIC AND CO SCHOLASTIC DEVELOPMENT (D)
95. **WHEN LEARNERS ARE ENGAGED IN A PAIR ACTIVITY, TAKING ON ROLES OF A DOCTOR AND PATIENT, THE ACTIVITY IS CALLED**
 (A) REAL ACTIVITY (B) DECLAMATION
 (C) SIMULATION (D) EXCHANGING NOTES (C)
96. **ESSAYS OR LONG WRITING TASKS ESPECIALLY ON A DISCURSIVE ISSUE SHOULD**
 (A) HELP STUDENTS DEVELOPMENT THEIR LITERARY SKILLS
 (B) HELP STUDENTS WITH GRAMMAR
 (C) HELP THEM TO IMPROVE THEIR HAND WRITING
 (D) HELP THEM DISCUSS THE DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW AND JUSTIFY THEM WITH ILLUSTRATIVE. (D)
97. **USING A WORD BANK AND BRAINSTORMING HELPS TO BUILD**
 (A) VOCABULARY (B) IDEAS
 (C) WRITING SKILLS
 (D) READING COMPREHENSION (A)
98. **GENDER STEREOTYPES AND BIAS AMONG LEARNERS CAN BE DISCOURAGED BY**
 (A) ENABLING ALL LEARNERS TO COOK AND SEW IRRESPECTIVE OF GENDER
 (B) USING TEXT BOOKS WHICH DO NOT PERPETUATE SUCH BELIEFS
 (C) CREATING AN OPEN AND ENCOURAGING ATMOSPHERE IN A MIXED CLASS
 (D) PRESSURING GIRLS TO LEARN COOKING (A)
99. **THE SPOKEN SKILL IN A LANGUAGE TEACHING CLASSROOM CAN BE DEVELOPED THROUGH**
 (A) ENGAGING IN SMALL TALK AS CONFIDENT AGGRESSIVE LEARNERS
 (B) EMOTIONALLY CONNECTING WITH LEARNERS
 (C) ENABLING ACTIVITIES WITH A FOCUS ON CONVERSATION SKILL LEADING TO COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE
 (D) GROUP ACTIVITIES WHERE LEARNERS CAN TALK IN WHICHEVER LANGUAGE THEY WOULD LIKE TO (C)
100. **RITU OFTEN MAKES ERRORS IN SUBJECT VERB CONCORD. THE TEACHER CAN HELP HER BY**
 (A) TALKING UP MANY EXAMPLES FOR THE ENTIRE CLASS AND PAYING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO RITU
 (B) EXPLAINING TO HER THE RULES OF GRAMMAR
 (C) ASKING RITU TO LEARN THE RULES AND SCOLDING HER
 (D) ASKING RITU TO WRITE THE RULES TEN TIMES IN HER NOTEBOOK (A)
101. **HOW WILL A TEACHER BEST TEACH 'WRITING' SKILL TO A CLASS**
 (A) BY BRAINSTORMING IDEAS AND ASKING STUDENTS TO WRITE IN THEIR OWN WORDS
 (B) BY ASKING STUDENTS TO WRITE NEATLY
 (C) THROUGH DICTATION
 (D) BY ASKING STUDENTS TO LEARN ARTICLES AND REWRITE THEM (A)
102. **MARY, A YOUNG TEACHER, BELIEVES IN PERSONALIZED LEARNING BECAUSE SHE THINKS THAT**
 (A) EVERY PERSON MUST BE EXPOSED TO LEARNING
 (B) EVERY LEARNER IS UNIQUE AND NEEDS TO BE GIVEN A CHANGE TO DEVELOPED TO THE BEST OF THEIR ABILITY
 (C) ALL LEARNERS MUST LEARN ON THEIR OWN
 (D) CHILDREN MUST ENJOY THEIR LEARNING (B)
103. **GRAMMAR SHOULD BE TAUGHT BY**
 (A) ASKING STUDENTS TO LEARN RULES
 (B) MAKING LEARNERS DO WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS
 (C) GIVING CLEAR EXPLANATIONS
 (D) ENABLING PRACTICE IN CONTEXT (D)
104. **A TEACHER USES BIG READING BOOK IN HER LANGUAGE CLASSES TO**
 (A) ALLOW STUDENTS TO READ AT HOME
 (B) ENSURE BOOKS CARRY A LOT OF INFORMATION
 (C) USE THESE ILLUSTRATED COLORFUL BOOKS FOR READING TOGETHER
 (D) USE THEM FOR BIG STUDENTS OF DIFFERENT AGES (B)
105. **A TEACHER CAN CATER TO LEARNING STYLES OF ALL THE CHILDREN BY**
 (A) TEACHING EVERY LESSON THOROUGHLY AND REVISING THE LESSONS
 (B) TESTING THE CHILDREN FREQUENTLY
 (C) ADVISING THE CHILDREN TO JOIN DRAWING/DANCE/MUSIC CLASSES
 (D) EMPLOYING A VARIETY OF TEACHING METHODS AND MODES OF ASSESSMENT WHICH CATER TO DIVERSITY AMONG LEARNERS (D)
106. **READING FOR COMPREHENSION CAN BE BEST ACHIEVED THROUGH**
 (A) HELPING LEARNERS SPEAK WORDS SOFTLY WHILE READING
 (B) LEARNERS READING SILENTLY AND ASKING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS
 (C) TEACHING LEARNERS TO RUN A FINGER OR PENCIL UNDER THE LINE BEING READ
 (D) ASKING THE CHILDREN TO READ THE TEXT ALOUD (B)
107. **REMEDIAL TEACHING AS PART OF FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT MEANS**
 (A) EXTRA COACHING BY PARTNERS
 (B) TEACHING FOR GIFTED STUDENTS
 (C) DIAGNOSING AND ADDRESSING GAPS IN LEARNING
 (D) TEACHING BEYOND THE TEXTBOOK (D)
108. **WHAT TYPES OF QUESTIONS PROMOTE THINKING SKILLS IN CHILDREN?**
 (A) PERSONAL RESPONSE QUESTIONS
 (B) CLOSED ENDED QUESTIONS
 (C) FACTUAL QUESTIONS
 (D) QUESTIONS BASED PURELY ON THE READING TEXT (B)
109. **WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS A VALUE ASSOCIATED WITH AN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM?**
 (A) SYMPATHY (B) COLLABORATION
 (C) COMPETITION (D) ENVY (C)
110. **WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS AN INSTANCE OF NON FORMAL LEARNING?**
 (A) CHILDREN LEARNING THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE LESSONS
 (B) CHILDREN LEARNING TO DRAW FROM THEIR ART TEACHER
 (C) CHILDREN LEARNING TO COOK FROM THEIR PARENTS
 (D) CHILDREN LEARNING A NEW GAME FROM FRIENDS (A)
111. **LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING ARE**
 (A) MOTOR SKILLS (B) VERBAL SKILLS
 (C) FORMAL SKILLS (D) LANGUAGE SKILLS (B)
112. **EXAMPLES ARE**
 (A) MORE EFFECTIVE THAN USING A BLACKBOARD
 (B) MORE EFFECTIVE THAN MERE TEACHING
 (C) LESS EFFECTIVE THAN EXPLANATION
 (D) NOT NEEDED IN A LANGUAGE CLASS (A)
113. **THE AIM OF MECHANICAL DRILLS IS TO**
 (A) IMPROVE THE FLUENCY OF THE LEARNERS
 (B) IMPROVE THE ACCURACY OF THE LEARNERS
 (C) STRENGTHEN THE ROLE LEARNING CAPACITY OF THE LEARNERS
 (D) ENCOURAGE CREATIVE USE OF LANGUAGE AMONG THE LEARNERS (D)
114. **TEACHERS HELP LEARNERS 'CONSTRUCT' THEIR KNOWLEDGE IN ENGLISH BY**
 (A) GIVING EXTENSIVE LANGUAGE DRILLS IN WHICH LEARNERS PRACTICE LANGUAGE ITEMS MECHANICALLY
 (B) ENABLING THEM TO SEE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEIR PRIOR KNOWLEDGE AND THE NEW KNOWLEDGE
 (C) GIVING THE LEARNERS A LOT OF ASSIGNMENTS AND PROJECTS THAT WILL LEAD TO MUCH PRACTICE

- (D) CORRECTING EVERY MISTAKE A LEARNER MAKES AND GIVING THE RELEVANT RULE OF GRAMMAR AS IMMEDIATE FEEDBACK (B)
115. **LEARNERS ARE INVOLVED IN INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES, PAIR WORK, GROUP WORK AND WHOLE CLASS WORK BECAUSE THESE**
 (A) ENABLE THE ALREADY EVER WORKED TEACHER TO PRESERVE HER ENERGY THEREBY BECOMING MORE EFFECTIVE
 (B) AFFORD THE LEARNERS OPPORTUNITIES TO USE THE LANGUAGE IN A FOCUSED MANNER FOR REAL LIFE INTERACTION
 (C) PROVIDE THE LEARNERS ENOUGH OPPORTUNITIES TO RELAX IN A LANGUAGE CLASSROOM
 (D) HAVE THE SOLE AIM OF INTRODUCING VARIETY IN A LANGUAGE CLASSROOM (B)
116. **WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS TRUE?**
 (A) WHILE ALL FORMATIVE TASKS ARE MEANT FOR IMPROVING TEACHING LEARNING, SOME ARE USED FOR ASSESSMENT TOO.
 (B) FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT HELPS US TO GRADE STUDENTS INTO GOOD, AVERAGE AND POOR.
 (C) ALL FORMATIVE TASKS ARE MEANT FOR ASSESSMENT
 (D) FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT, TO BE EFFECTIVE, MUST BE CONDUCTED ONLY AFTER TEACHING A LESSON. (A)
117. **GROUP PROJECT HELPS IN DEVELOPING**
 (A) COMPETITION
 (B) GOOD MEMORY IN THE YOUNG
 (C) A HIGH LEVEL OF AMBITION TO ACHIEVE
 (D) COLLABORATION, CRITICAL THINKING AND PROBLEMS SOLVING (D)
118. **THE FOUNDER OF STRUCTURAL GRAMMAR WAS**
 (A) NEWFIELD (B) CHAPMAN
 (C) CHOMSKY (D) C.C. FRIES (D)
119. **IN THE TRADITIONAL METHOD OF TEACHING GRAMMAR**
 (A) LANGUAGE FLUENCY IS TO BE REQUIRED
 (B) BLACK BOARDS ARE ESSENTIAL
 (C) TEXT BOOK IS MUST (D) ALL THE ABOVE (C)
120. **METHOD OF TEACHING GRAMMAR IS**
 (A) DEDUCTIVE (B) INDUCTIVE
 (C) INCIDENTAL (D) ALL THE ABOVE (D)
121. **MENTION THE POINT WHICH NEGATES THE IDEA OF MODERN GRAMMAR TEACHING**
 (A) STUDY OF USE (B) STUDY OF RULES
 (C) CONTEXTUALIZE GRAMMAR WITH SITUATION
 (D) INTEGRATE GRAMMAR WITH THE TEXT (B)
122. **MIXED ABILITY GROUP OF LEARNERS MEAN**
 (A) LEARNERS COMING FROM DIFFERENT CULTURES
 (B) LEARNERS COMING FROM THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE STATE
 (C) LEARNERS WITH DIFFERENT COGNITIVE LEVELS
 (D) LEARNERS COMING FROM THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF THE SOCIETY (C)
123. **THE CURRICULUM SHOULD IDEALLY**
 (A) CONNECT KNOWLEDGE OUTSIDE
 (B) DO AWAY WITH ASSESSMENT
 (C) PROVIDE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN
 (D) ADDRESS SOCIAL NEED (A)
124. **STUDENTS IN FCA ARE ALLOWED**
 (A) NO FREEDOM
 (B) TO LEARN THE RULES FIRST
 (C) MUCH FREEDOM
 (D) TO LEARN ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN WILL (C)
125. **AT THE INITIAL STAGE FCA FOCUSES ON**
 (A) LISTENING (B) SPEAKING
 (C) WRITING (D) LISTENING AND SPEAKING (D)
126. **GRAMMAR TRANSLATION METHOD DOES**
 (A) NOT GIVE IMPORTANCE TO GRAMMAR
 (B) NOT ENCOURAGE LEARNING THROUGH MOTHER TONGUE
 (C) NOT ENCOURAGE A STUDENT'S COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS
 (D) ALL THE ABOVE (C)
127. **IN THE GRAMMAR TRANSLATION METHOD LITTLE IMPORTANCE IS GIVEN TO**
 (A) VOCABULARY (B) PUNCTUATION
 (C) SPELLING (D) PRONUNCIATION (D)
128. **IN GRAMMAR TRANSLATION METHOD**
 (A) THE TEACHER IS DOMINATING
 (B) THE STUDENTS ARE NOT INTERACTIVE
 (C) EXTENSIVE USE OF MOTHER TONGUE IS ADVOCATED
 (D) ALL THE ABOVE (D)
129. **A LANGUAGE TEACHER FOLLOWING GRAMMAR TRANSLATION METHOD IN CLASSROOM WILL GIVE LESS EMPHASIS ON**
 (A) READING PROFICIENCY (B) GRAMMAR
 (C) ORAL USE
 (D) MOTHER TONGUE USAGE (C)
130. **THE DIRECT METHOD WAS POPULARIZED BY**
 (A) THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ASSOCIATION
 (B) THE INTERNATIONAL SEMANTIC ASSOCIATION
 (C) GERMAN LINGUISTS (D) AMERICAN LINGUISTS (A)
131. **DIRECT METHOD PROHIBITS**
 (A) COMMUNICABILITY (B) FLUENCY
 (C) VOCABULARY (D) MEMORIZATION (D)
132. **DIRECT METHOD IS AN ATTEMPT TO**
 (A) MINIMIZE THE USE OF MOTHER TONGUE
 (B) ACTIVATE THE SKILL OF WRITING
 (C) MINIMIZE ERRORS IN VOCABULARY
 (D) ALL THE ABOVE (A)
133. **IN SPEAKING A LANGUAGE THE ROLE OF GRAMMAR IS**
 (A) MOST IMPORTANT (B) NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT
 (C) LIBERAL (D) NONE OF THESE (C)
134. **TEACHING A SECOND LANGUAGE MUST**
 (A) ALLOW USE OF MOTHER TONGUE
 (B) AVOID USE OF MOTHER TONGUE
 (C) BAN USING MOTHER TONGUE
 (D) ALLOW LEGITIMATE USE OF MOTHER TONGUE (D)
135. **LANGUAGE LEARNING NEEDS**
 (A) REINFORCEMENT (B) REVIEW
 (C) FEEDBACK (D) ALL THE ABOVE (B)
136. **WHEN A PERSON IS USING LANGUAGE TO EXPRESS HIS FEELINGS AND MEANINGS HE IS EMPLOYING THE**
 (A) REGULATORY FUNCTION (B) INTERACTIONAL FUNCTION
 (C) PERSONAL FUNCTION (D) EXPRESSIVE FUNCTION (C)
137. **A POEM CAN BE BEST TAUGHT BY**
 (A) MAKING THE STUDENTS RECITE IT
 (B) ORAL LANGUAGE DRILL
 (C) REACTION AND THEN EXPLANATION
 (D) GROUP DISCUSSION (C)
138. **AN ESSAY CAN BE BEST TAUGHT BY**
 (A) MAKING THE STUDENT READ IT LOUDLY
 (B) GIVING AN IDEAL READING AND TRANSLATION THE MEANING
 (C) ORAL LANGUAGE DRILL
 (D) EXPLAINING THE MAIN IDEA AND ALLOWING GROUP DISCUSSION (D)
139. **NOISE IN A LANGUAGE CLASS INDICATES**
 (A) INDISCIPLINE OF THE LEARNERS
 (B) INCOMPETENCE OF THE TEACHER
 (C) CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES GOING ON
 (D) DISINTERESTED LEARNERS (C)
140. **THE MATERIAL USED BY THE TEACHER TO MAKE HIS TEACHING VERY EFFECTIVELY IS CALLED**
 (A) TEACHING METHODS
 (B) TEACHING STRATEGIES
 (C) TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL
 (D) NONE OF THESE (C)
141. **A PROJECT WORK DOES NOT TEST**
 (A) CREATIVITY (B) MEMORY
 (C) WRITING SKILL (D) ADAPTABILITY (B)

FIRST RANK CLASSES SIKAR