

SEAT No. _____

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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
TYBA (ADVANCED) SEMESTER – V (CBCS)
UA05CEEN24: INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING - I
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 2020

TIME: 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

TOTAL MARKS: 60

Q.1 Choose the correct option from the multiple choice questions.

20 marks

1. Language is more generative than _____.
 - a. imitative
 - b. similar
 - c. unoriginal
 - d. un-spiral
2. Which theory of language development suggests that children learn appropriate sounds and words in reaction to their parents' reinforcement?
 - a. Behaviorist
 - b. Innatist
 - c. Cognitive
 - d. Contextual
3. Regardless of culture, children begin to learn language around the same time all over the world. At about what age is this?
 - a. 6 and 8 days
 - b. 6 and 9 weeks
 - c. 6 and 8 months
 - d. None of the above
5. Which theorist hypothesized that children are born with a language acquisition device?
 - a. Chomsky
 - b. Piaget
 - c. Skinner
 - d. Johnson
6. Children's first words most commonly refer to what?
 - a. Concrete objects
 - b. Abstract ideas
 - c. Time
 - d. Colors
7. English is Greg's native language. In fifth grade, his family moves to another country, where Spanish is spoken. He learns Spanish, becoming fluent. What phenomenon is Greg exhibiting?
 - a. Discrimination
 - b. Mixed speech
 - c. Simultaneous bilingualism
 - d. Successive bilingualism
8. The teaching method in which at least two languages are used in basic subject areas is:
 - a. ESL
 - b. Bilingual education
 - c. Structured immersion

- d. Submersion
9. When young learners seem to lose interest in a lesson, the ELT teacher should
- Use songs, games, and stories
 - Ask them to perform deep reading
 - Allow students to go out and play
 - Give writing assignment
10. Learning a language is a(n)
- gradual process
 - instant process
 - rapid process
 - all-inclusive process
11. When children first start to speak in sentences, their speech may be described as
- Non-sense
 - Multilingual
 - Babbling
 - Telepathy
12. Which learning domain constitutes higher order thinking?
- Recall
 - Understand
 - Evaluation
 - Application
13. Providing students _____ can encourage second language acquisition.
- Constant feedback on language output (in TL and L1 both)
 - Parents' Interviews in first language
 - More and more written assignments in TL
 - The opportunity to voice their opinions and to solve problems in the target language
14. the study of words and their meanings is known as
- phonetics
 - linguistics
 - semantics
 - semiotics
15. The major objective of teaching English at primary level is
- Using English in different situation of life
 - Speaking English in British accent
 - Scoring good marks in exams
 - Knowing grammar of English
16. The most important aspect of an effective language classroom is to provide learners with an opportunity to
- Assess their work
 - Imitate the teacher
 - Interfere in other learners' work
 - Interact with peers and teachers
17. In learning a language, students' talking time should
- Increase when compared to teachers
 - Decrease in proportionate with teachers

- c. Only a
 - d. Both (a) and (b)
18. Learning a new language after puberty leads to _____ of a foreign language.
- a. Greater mastery
 - b. Loss of mastery
 - c. Normal acquisition
 - d. difficulty in acquisition
19. Which of the following would NOT help create phonemic awareness during preschool?
- a. re-reading the same book repeatedly
 - b. using songs, finger plays, and stories with rhyming words
 - c. isolating the beginning sound of words by asking children to say the sounds they hear
 - d. showing children how print is read on a page
20. Which of the following has research NOT shown to be beneficial to a child's second language acquisition?
- a. youth—the younger the child, the easier for him to learn a second language
 - b. mastery of grammar of the child's first language
 - c. continued development of the child's first language
 - d. being surrounded by native speakers of the second language
- Q.2 Explain. Languages are interdisciplinary and complex communication system.

OR

15 marks

Q.2 Discuss with stages of language learning with examples.

Q.3. Short Notes (Any five)

25 marks

1. Language Games for ELT
2. Communicative Competence
3. Difference between L1 and L2
4. Acquisition and Learning
5. Project Based Learning
6. Behaviorists Theory for ELT
7. Importance of Songs in Elementary ELT Class
8. Advantages of Grammar Translation Methods
9. Krashen's Theory of Second Language Acquisition
10. SWOT Analysis of Direct Method

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