



CLICK & JOIN



## CDP – Daily Practice Questions (Part 3)

- The interesting phenomena is that languages are learnt in the \_\_\_ way.
  - critical
  - boring
  - productive
  - same**
- The genres of literature, such as story, poem, rhymes, etc. helps a teacher to engage children in
  - meaningful and relevant ways**
  - activities
  - assessments
  - the classroom
- The ultimate goal of reading is
  - to read loud and clear
  - to extract meaning from the text**
  - to read clear
  - to read with intonation
- Literacy learning is
  - a normal process acquired in school
  - a complex developmental process**
  - a very difficult process
  - an easy process to learn language
- The activity of reading and writing
  - occur separately

- b) are not linked to each other
  - c) **occur parallel to each other**
  - d) happens only inside the classroom
6. In a language classroom, open-ended instructions play an imperative role as
- a) it gives authority to the teacher to speak
  - b) it gives autonomy to children to speak
  - c) **it allows children to expand their knowledge and experience**
  - d) it helps a teacher to assess children
7. The print-rich environment is essential for children as it enables
- a) peer assessment
  - b) discussions in the classroom
  - c) **self-motivation to read with comprehension**
  - d) classroom to become attractive and colourful
8. Picture reading involves
- a) oral skills
  - b) **oral skills and thinking abilities**
  - c) thinking and decoding
  - d) decoding
9. The reading material displayed in the classroom should be
- a) bought from the market
  - b) at a height where children cannot touch them to keep them safe and intact
  - c) **at a height where children can touch and read them easily**
  - d) as many as possible
10. A teacher needs to introduce phonics to the students at
- a) the beginning of class
  - b) after completing a month in their beginner grade
  - c) **the time when children are ready to learn the mechanical aspect of language**
  - d) their first language class
11. What is the silent period?
- a) no learning period
  - b) period of silence
  - c) **period of self-negotiated learning**
  - d) period of no intake

12. Children understand and explore the nuances of language when they
- a) listen quietly to their teacher
  - b) participate in classroom discussions
  - c) **engage more and more with LSRW activities**
  - d) read aloud
13. Linguistic aspect of reading believes in the development of these skills
- a) grapho-phonemic awareness
  - b) **grapho-phonemic awareness, semantic, syntax and pragmatics**
  - c) semantic, syntax and pragmatics understanding
  - d) semantic and syntax understanding
14. Language plays a key role in shaping the \_\_\_\_ of the children about the world.
- a) ideology
  - b) personality
  - c) creative skill
  - d) **perception**
15. Children's magazines are a good way of possibilities for children
- a) to have fun with
  - b) to learn reading
  - c) **to engage them with the print**
  - d) to learn decoding
16. Mother tongue helps children to become
- a) ignorant
  - b) backward
  - c) smart
  - d) **divergent thinker**
17. Print rich environment of a classroom is described as
- a) a room with toys
  - b) **children's literature, charts, children's work, stories**
  - c) story book corner inside a classroom
  - d) a room filled with lots of charts

18. Literacy learning is

- a) a normal process acquired in school
- b) **a complex developmental process**
- c) a very difficult process
- d) an easy process to learn language

19. What is the interregnum period in language learning?

- a) process of learning a second language
- b) development of thoughts
- c) **development of a self-contained system of expressions**
- d) beginning of the process of writing

20. The priority of a language classroom is

- a) to make the classroom beautiful.
- b) **to create a print-rich environment for children**
- c) to teach error free writing
- d) to teach decoding

21. Children who are multilingual have the advantage of being

- a) calm
- b) **constructive and critical thinkers**
- c) critical thinkers
- d) courageous

22. Context is important in language learning because it helps children to

- a) rote memorise
- b) **grasp the meaning of the particular word**
- c) decode and read
- d) formulate their stories

23. Language conveys meaningful messages if it is in

- a) clear
- b) formal
- c) **context**
- d) mother tongue

24. The cognitive aspect of language focuses on
- a) meaning making
  - b) development of brain cells
  - c) mindful reading
  - d) **mental process and strategies**
25. A child's language is not just a medium of learning but also an expression of thoughts, and innovation.
- a) opinion
  - b) judgment
  - c) **creativity**
  - d) ideas
26. For the holistic development of children a teacher needs to design activities by integrating.....
- a) speaking and writing skills
  - b) reading and writing skills
  - c) reading and listening skills
  - d) **LSRW**
27. What is guided reading?
- a) **when most instructions are given by the teacher**
  - b) when fewer instructions are given by the teacher
  - c) when no instruction is given by the teacher
  - d) when less help is given by the teacher
28. What is shared reading?
- a) when no help is given by the teacher
  - b) fast reading
  - c) slow reading
  - d) **when most help is given by the teacher**
29. In a language classroom, a teacher uses picture talk because
- a) it is a good fun activity for children to learn about pictures
  - b) it helps in the identification of various objects
  - c) **it's an important step in reading with meaning text**
  - d) it's a good activity to prevent children from making noise

30. To engage children with the text a teacher should

- a) read aloud the text with children
- b) **bring familiar context related to their daily life**
- c) give children the text to read silently
- d) read aloud the text in the classroom

31. What is independent reading?

- a) when most of the instructions given by the teacher
- b) when most of the help provided by the teacher
- c) when minimal support given by peer
- d) **when minimal support is given by the teacher**

32. An active learner

- a) is the monitor of the class
- b) reads silently in class
- c) **participates in classroom activities**
- d) is a naughty child of the class

33. A teacher must provide ample opportunity to children for in the language classroom.

- a) **self-expression**
- b) read aloud
- c) write
- d) play

34. Mother tongue is

- a) first language a child learns at school
- b) **first language acquired by the child**
- c) hindi language
- d) the language child uses in school

35. Reading as a skill requires

- a) phonemic awareness and prediction
- b) previous knowledge/experiences
- c) **phonemic awareness, previous knowledge and prediction**
- d) prediction and previous knowledge

36. Reading essentially is a process of....

- a) decoding
- b) intonation
- c) **meaning making**
- d) pronunciation

37. For better learning opportunities a teacher must provide

- a) continuous evaluation
- b) read aloud sessions
- c) more books
- d) **freedom to children for exploration**

38. Children who receive meaningful foundational literacy and numeracy skills are/have

- a) better grades
- b) good speakers
- c) average learners
- d) **better learning levels across grades**

39. Children at the foundational years of literacy are

- a) shy
- b) passive
- c) over enthusiastic
- d) **keen to explore the world around them**

40. The process of writing happens parallel to reading because

- a) it is boring
- b) **both are inter-connected**
- c) it cannot happen in isolation
- d) both are separate

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