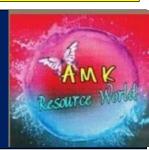
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English Methodology Practice Questions

- 1. While teaching hearing-impaired students in an inclusive class, it is necessary for a teacher to
- (a) make sure that they are including signs and nonverbal signals to strengthen any communication
- (b) conduct regular a special class for such students
- (c) be in constant touch with the parents for such students.
- (d) use cue cards to signal the teaching content

2. The t	eaching of reading by	associating characters or	groups of characters with sounds
is the _	method.	AMIL	

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- (a) morphemic
- (b) direct
- (c) phonic
- (d) whole-language

3. A language is

- (a) a broad term simply referring to human patterned verbal behaviour in general
- (b) a set of specific rules for generating speech
- (c) another word for a dialect
- (d) a set of questions

4. The following statements that are true about language is

- (a) all languages use essentially the same number of sounds
- (b) all native speakers of a language learn the basic rules of grammar in school
- (c) While the different languages may use different phonemes, they all essentially share the same syntax
- (d) None of the above

5. Teachers can remediate for the student with language learning difficulty by (a) focusing on individual progress with individual instruction (b) providing notes that are summarized and simplified (c) initially giving information as reading only, no writing (d) conduct extra classes for the students to 'catch up with others is the study of language from a cognitive and developmental law (a) psycholinguistics (b) sociolinguistics (c) comparative linguistics (d) linguistics 7. The best time to learn a second language is in (a) early childhood (b) junior school (c) senior secondary school (d) college 8. 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 9. Metalinguistic awareness is (a) the ability to think and talk about language (b) the ability to connect the distinctive sounds in words to letters (c) understanding of the mapping principles between sounds and meaning (d) the ability to recognize writing from other visual marks 10. Which skills are receptive? (a) listening and speaking (b) listening and reading (c)reading and writing

11. The following definition best describes language acquisition

(a) The process by which a society' svernacular varies

(d)writing and speaking

(b) The process by which linguistics is applied to sociology

- (c) The process by which the linguistic ability develops in a human
- (d) the process by which the origin of language is developed
- 12. A student recommends the reading of the latest best-seller, saying that it is very interesting. You listen, trying to make out whether the student's observation is sincere or not. This type of listening can be described:
- (a) critical
- (b) comprehension
- (c) sympathetic
- (d) active
- 13. Children deserve most of the credit for the language that they acquire. The observation implies that in modern classrooms.
- (a) students pursue their own lines of enquiry
- (b) students need not attend L2 classes
- (c) students may choose L2 on their own
- (d) the teacher establishes the task and supports or facilitates learning.
- 14. Students learning a language often lack confidence when speaking due to the language's unique pronunciation rules. One way to overcome this problem is
- (a) Children reading aloud in class
- (b) using game-like activities which require
- (c) Strictly verbal interaction in the classroom
- (d) conducting special speech therapy with a counsellor
- 15. For students to gain language skills from textbooks, textbook learning should
- (a) correlate with assessment and achievement
- (b) lead to using the textbook sparingly
- (c) expose them to more literary reading
- (d) become more cost-effective compared to a technologically supported course

