UGBA Sem – 6 2021-22 English (Core) - Paper - 315 (EA)

Title: English Language Teaching and Spoken English

Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1. Which of the following is not a skill of language learning?
 - (a) Listening
 - (b) Speaking
 - (c) Remembering
 - (d) Writing
- 2. The Grammar-Translation Method was formerly known as the _____
 - (a) Bilingual method
 - (b) Classical method
 - (c) Direct method
 - (d) Realistic method
- 3. Which of the following methods emphasizes the use of vernacular?
 - (a) Direct Method
 - (b) Bilingual Method
 - (c) Grammar-Translation Method
 - (d) None of the above
- 4. Which of the following is a characteristic that belongs to the Grammar-Translation Method?
 - (a) Isolated words
 - (b) Grammatical analysis
 - (c) Little attention to pronunciations
 - (d) All of the above
- 5. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the Direct Method?
 - (a) Grammatical analysis
 - (b) Reading aloud
 - (c) Conversation practice
 - (d) Dictation
- 6. Who has developed the Bilingual Method?
 - (a) Prof. Rangnathan
 - (b) Prof. Go Kalk
 - (c) Prof. C.J.Dodson
 - (d) None of the above
- 7. The word "Bilingual" refers to
 - (a) One language
 - (b) Two languages
 - (c) British language
 - (d) Bengali language

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8. The use of mother tongue is prohibited in
(a) the Direct method
(b) the Translation method
(c) the Bilingual method
(d) None of the above
9. Which of the following methods suits to majority of teachers?
(a) Grammar Translation method
(b) Direct method
(c) Bilingual method
(d) All of the above
10. Which of the following methods suits to the expert language teacher?
(a) Grammar Translation method
(b) Bilingual method
(c) Direct method
(d) The Audio-lingual method
11. Which of the following methods doesn't suit to both the average and below average students?
(a) Translation method
(b) Direct method
(c) Bilingual method
(d) Structural Approach
12. The Grammar-Translation Method Neglects
(a) reading
(b) writing
(c) speaking
(d) listening
13. The of a learner functions as a medium of instruction in the Grammar-Translation
Method.
(a) mother tongue
(b) second language
(c) third language
(d) foreign language
14. The most important objective of the method of teaching English is to
communicate in the target language.
(a) Direct
(b) Bilingual
(c) Grammar-Translation

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15. The	method lays emphasis on reading and writing but neglects speech.
(a) Direct	
(b) Bilingual	
(c) Grammar Transla	ation
(d) Multilingual	
16. The Direct Method	l encourages the learner to think in the
(a) target language	
(b) first language	
(c) second language	
(d) mother tongue	
17. Which of the follow	wing methods doesn't suit to large classes in the second language learning?
(a) Grammar Transla	ation
(b) Direct	
(c) Bilingual	
(d) Audio-lingual	
18. The Direct Me <mark>thod</mark>	l is also known as the Method.
(a) Natural	
(b) Artificial	
(c) Foreign	
(d) Deductive	
19. The use of dialogue	es brings the Bilingual Method closer to the Method.
(a) Grammar Transla	ation
(b) Direct	
(c) Audio-lingual	
(d) Community Lang	
	ne primary focus of the Direct Method.
(a) Speech	
(b) Writing	
(c) Reading	
(d) Silence	
21. The	minimizes the interference of the mother-tongue in the second language
learning.	Tet 1007
(a) Grammar-Transla	ation Method Est. 1987
(b) Direct Method	
(c) Bilingual Method	
(d) Audio-lingual Me	ntod

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22	introduced the Bilingual Metho	od.	
(a) Edward Sapir			
(b) Paul Grice			
(c) J.A.Cuddon			
(d) C.J.Dodson			
23. The Bilingual Me	thod permits a judicious use of the	e in the in	nitial stage.
(a) mother tongue	2		
(b) second languag	ge		
(c) third language			
(d) foreign langua	ge		
24. The Direct Metho	od is against the use of the	in the classroom tea	aching.
(a) Second langua	ge		
(b) Foreign langua	ge		
(c) Mother tongue			
(d) All of the above	e		
	anslation Method was used in the	United Kingdom to teach	
	anguages.		
(a) classical			
(b) modern			
(c) oriental			
(d) ancient			
	utes on Education" appeared in the	ie year	
(a) 1812			
(b) 1825			
(c) 1835			
(d) 1840			
	owing languages was favoured by	Macaulay in "Minutes on Educa	ation"?
(a) Sanskrit			
(b) Arabic			
(c) Hindi			
(d) English			
28. A subordinate cla	ause is also called	clause.	
			'0 ('
(b) independent			
(c) different			
(d) indifferent			
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29. The sentence "She is a doctor" follows the sentence pattern. (a) SV (b) SVO (c) SVC (d) SVOO
30. A sentence with one main clause and one subordinate clause is called sentence.
(a) simple
(b) complex
(c) compound
(d) direct
31. The sentence "He appears cool" follows the sentence pattern.
(a) SV
(b) SVOO
(c) SVC
(d) SVO
32. Sentence patterns are also called
(a) adjective patterns
(b) adverb patterns
(c) verb patterns
(d) noun patterns
33. Linking verb links the subject with the
(a) noun
(b) adverb
(c) pronoun
(d) complement
34. Which of the following is not a basic verb pattern in English?
(a) SVC
(b) SVO
(c) SOV
(d) SVOO
35. In the sentence 'She looks smart', the word 'smart' is a/an
(a) complement
(b) subject (c) yerb
(c) verb
(d) object

UGBA Sem - 6 English (Core) - Paper - 315 (EA) 2021-22 Title: English Language Teaching and Spoken English 36. Which pattern is followed in the sentence 'They proved her guilty'? (a) SV (b) SVOC (c) SVOV (d) SVC 37. The word 'wherever' is used as a conjunction in the Adverb Clause of (a) time (b) purpose (c) place (d) reason 38. Which of the following is not a subordinating conjunction of Adverb Clause of Reason? (a) when (b) because (c) for (d) since 39. Adjective Clauses are also called (a) Adverbial Clauses (b) Comparative Clauses (c) Proverbial Clauses (d) Relative Clauses 40. Adjective Clauses joined with the main clauses with the word refer to animals and things. (a) 'who' (b) 'whom' (c) 'which' (d) 'whose' 41. In the sentence 'Tell me where you live', the underlined part is Noun Clause as a/an (a) Subject (b) Object

(a) Simple

42. Which type of sentence has two or more main clauses?

(b) Compound

(c) Complement

(d) Verb

(c) Complex

(d) Combined

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43. A complex sentence has
(a) no main clause
(b) one main clause
(c) two main clauses
(d) one main clause and one subordinate clause
44. The sentence 'The room was dark' falls under the category of a sentence.
(a) simple
(b) compound
(c) complex
(d) complicated
45. The sentence "I love humanity" follows the sentence pattern.
(a) SV
(b) SVOO
(c) SVC
(d) SVO
46. In the sentence "Switch off the fan when you leave the room", the underlined part is an example
of the Adverb Clause of
(a) Place
(b) Reason
(c) Purpose
(d) Time
47. In the production of the nasal sounds the soft palate is
(a) raised
(b) lowered
(c) central
(d) neutral
48. When the vocal cords vibrate a sound is produced.
(a) voiced
(b) voiceless
(c) silent
(d) loud
'+ C+ 14X/ '
(b) bi-labial
(c) alveolar

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50. The soft palate is to produce the sound /r	n/.
(a) opened (b) closed	
(c) lowered	
(d) raised51. When the vocal cords remain far enough not to vibr	ate. sounds are produced.
(a) voiceless	, <u></u>
(b) voiced (c) plosive (d) nasal	
52. All English vowels are	
(a) voiceless(b) voiced(c) silent(d) oral	
53. Pure vowels are also called	
(a) plosives(b) bi-labial(c) monophthongs(d) allophones	
54. There are pure vowels in English RP.	
(a) 15 (b) 12 (c) 10 (d) 8	
55. There arevowel glides or diphthongs in Eng	lish RP.
(a) 20 (b) 6 (c) 15 (d) 8	
56. Vowels that do not change their quality are called _	Est. 1987
(a) pure vowels(c) phones(b) vowel glides(d) nasalize	

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57. Vowels that change their quality are called
(a) glottal
(b) neutral
(c) diphthongs
(d) monophthongs
58. /t,d,s,z,n,l/ aresounds.
(a) plosive
(b) alveolar
(c) labio-dental
(d) velar
59. In the production of sounds, lips and teeth are used.
(a) labio-dental
(b) bi-labial
(c) alveolar
(d) fricative
60. A vowel glide with a consonantal function is called a
(a) fricative
(b) full vovel
(c) semi-vovel
(d) pure vowel
61. /m, n/ are sounds.
(a) palatal
(b) affricate
(c) velar
(d) nasal
62. /j / and /w/ are
(a) semi-vowels
(b) plosives
(c) diphthongal glides
(d) nasalized sounds
(d) nasalized sounds F5t 1987

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63. The sounds produced by raising the back of the tongue against the soft palate are called
sounds.
(a) velar (b) palatal (c) retroflex (d) dental
64. In order to describe the production of speech sounds we have to indicate
 (a) The nature of the air stream (b) The position of the soft palate (c) The position of the tongue and lips (d) All of the above 65. The air stream set in motion by the lungs is called
(a) kinetic (b) pulmonic (c) synthetic (d) tectonic
66. When there is complete closure of the air passage and the air is released with explosion
sound is produced.
(a) plosive (b) lateral (c) nasal (d) affricate
67. In the production of the air comes out freely through the mouth. (a) diphthongs (b) semi-vowels (c) consonants (d) vowels
68 sounds are produced when the air passes through the mouth only.
(a) Oral
(b) Nasal
(c) Nasalized (d) All of the above

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69. All English speech sounds are produced with _____ lung air.

- (a) breathing
- (b) egressive
- (c) ingressive
- (d) blowing

70. Vowels which involve a gliding movement from one quality to another are called _____

- (a) diphthongs
- (b) monophthongs
- (c) pure vowels
- (d) consonants



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