

SEAL

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Series :

a

Question Booklet No. 380061

DT/08/24

PAPER—II

ENGLISH

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Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

ROLL NO.

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/14-a

SEAL

SEAL

1. According to language acquisition theory, children have an inherent ability to _____ language.

- [A] acquire
- [B] learn
- [C] use
- [D] speak



2. The incorrect utterances of a child imply his process of

- [A] learning
- [B] making error
- [C] correcting
- [D] acquiring

3. An effective sequence is _____ to learners.

- [A] understandable
- [B] meaningful
- [C] comprehensible
- [D] interpretable

4. According to Noam Chomsky, language learning is a process of

- [A] habit formation
- [B] rule formation
- [C] grammar formation
- [D] skill formation

5. Second language (L2) learning takes place

- [A] after maturational process
- [B] before maturational process
- [C] during maturational process
- [D] None of the above

6. Who among the following has underlined the differences between langue and parole?

- [A] Ferdinand de Saussure
- [B] Noam Chomsky
- [C] Michael Holliday
- [D] Jean Piaget

7. Generative linguistics as a discipline emerged in

- [A] 1960s
- [B] 1970s
- [C] 1950s
- [D] 1980s

8. 'Zone of Proximal Development' was propounded by

- [A] Jean Piaget
- [B] Michael Holliday
- [C] Lev Vygotsky
- [D] Noam Chomsky

9. Universal Grammar is best suited to explain

- [A] L2
- [B] LAD
- [C] L1
- [D] IC analysis

10. Choose the **correct** formula for bilingualism.

- [A] 3P-1L
- [B] 1P-1L
- [C] 1P-3L
- [D] All of the above

11. Code-switching implies
- [A] two sentences in multiple languages
 - [B] two sentences in two languages
 - [C] one sentence in two languages
 - [D] Both [A] and [C]
12. The morphemes, syntax and semantics of mother tongue of a child are developed through
- [A] conscious learning
 - [B] repeated exposure to L1
 - [C] semi-consciousness
 - [D] comparison of L1 and L2
13. The process of word identification in children becomes most effective when a child is exposed to
- [A] spellings of words
 - [B] physical demonstration
 - [C] explaining meanings
 - [D] All of the above
14. In _____, each word is structured together to form sentences according to the established rules of syntax.
- [A] speech-based language
 - [B] oral approach
 - [C] sign-based language
 - [D] visual approach
15. The most effective processes to learn the syntax of L2 are
- [A] memory and motor skills
 - [B] explication and induction
 - [C] induction and episodic memory
 - [D] motivation and attitude
16. The learning of language rules by self-discovery is called
- [A] explication
 - [B] memory
 - [C] induction
 - [D] motivation
17. An L2 learner tries to make meaning of language by
- [A] explication
 - [B] memory
 - [C] induction
 - [D] motivation
18. For teaching English as a second language, the school curriculum generally adopts
- [A] formative correlational approach
 - [B] functional corrective approach
 - [C] functional communicative approach
 - [D] figurative comprehensive approach
19. Functional communicative approach opposes
- [A] structural approach
 - [B] translation and grammar method
 - [C] comprehensive approach
 - [D] functional approach
20. Structural teaching approach for languages has been replaced by
- [A] communicative language teaching
 - [B] situational language teaching
 - [C] natural language processing
 - [D] motivational teaching

21. The major characteristics of an instructional method for L2 development are :

- (i) topics are taken from the major content areas.
- (ii) the emphasis is on the development of the academic language skills.
- (iii) for both content and language learning, explicit instructions of learning strategies are given.

Which of the following methods includes all the characteristics listed above?

- [A] Communicative approach
- [B] Grammar-translation approach
- [C] Language experience approach
- [D] Cognitive academic language learning approach

22. Which of the following teaching practices is most likely to reduce the affective filters among the English language learners in their early stages of second-language development?

- [A] Emphasizing on fluency over accuracy
- [B] Providing instant feedback on pronunciation
- [C] Using simultaneous translations throughout the lesson
- [D] Delivering instructions based on grammatical structures

23. Cultural factors influence which of the following aspects of communication?

- [A] A correct pronunciation of words
- [B] Use of correct intonation
- [C] Maintaining a proper eye contact during conversation
- [D] In a cogent use of the past, present and future time by the speaker

24. To understand the alphabetic principle of the second language, which of the following skills is necessary?

- [A] Morphological skills
- [B] Decoding and sight-word recognition
- [C] Phonemic awareness and ability to recognize letters
- [D] Naming of letters and tracking it on print

25. Which of the following statements is **correct** regarding the use of dictionary by the English language learners towards developing their writing proficiency?

- [A] It ensures the construction of syntactically correct sentences
- [B] It ensures in understanding the word choices
- [C] It helps in making appropriate word choice and idioms naturally
- [D] It ensures a precise use of descriptive and persuasive expressions

26. What is the total number of taxonomy domains in formulating educational objectives?

- [A] Two
- [B] Three
- [C] Five
- [D] Six



27. What is the highest level of cognitive domain?

- [A] Synthesis
- [B] Analysis
- [C] Evaluation
- [D] Comprehension

28. Who propounded the classifications of cognitive domain?

- [A] Benjamin S. Bloom
- [B] B. F. Skinner
- [C] David Reading Krathwohl
- [D] Elizabeth Simpson

29. How many sub-groups are there in the cognitive domain?

- [A] Two
- [B] Three
- [C] Five
- [D] Six

30. What is generally attributed as the lowest level in cognitive domain?

- [A] Comprehension
- [B] Knowledge
- [C] Application
- [D] Evaluation

31. How are intellectual skills effectively reflected?

- [A] Cognitive domain
- [B] Affective domain
- [C] Psychomotor domain
- [D] Emotional domain

32. To understand the organizational structure of a material, it is usually broken down into individual parts. This process is known as

- [A] comprehension
- [B] application
- [C] analysis
- [D] synthesis

33. In the process of learning, to use a previously learned material in a completely new situation is known as

- [A] comprehension
- [B] application
- [C] knowledge
- [D] analysis



34. How are attitudes, values and interests effectively reflected?

- [A] Cognitive domain
- [B] Affective domain
- [C] Psychomotor domain
- [D] Emotional domain

35. What is the focus of cognitive domain?

- [A] Physical or motor skills
- [B] Affective domain
- [C] Psychomotor domain
- [D] None of the above

36. Who propounded the classifications of affective domain?

- [A] Benjamin S. Bloom
- [B] B. F. Skinner
- [C] David Reading Krathwohl
- [D] Elizabeth Simpson

37. What is generally attributed as the highest level in affective domain?

- [A] Attending
- [B] Responding
- [C] Organization
- [D] Characterization

38. Among the following sub-groups, which sub-group emphasizes on active participation in affective domain?
- [A] Attending or receiving
 - [B] Responding
 - [C] Valuing
 - [D] Organizing
39. Among the following, which one is a characteristic of behavioural objective?
- [A] Observable and measurable
 - [B] Non-observable
 - [C] Observable and immeasurable
 - [D] Non-observable and immeasurable
40. Which level of Bloom's taxonomy uses verbs like infer, follow, interpret, comprehend etc.?
- [A] Application
 - [B] Knowledge
 - [C] Synthesis
 - [D] Comprehension
41. Which of the following descriptions fits well into the taxonomic level of understanding?
- [A] Finding information
 - [B] Using information in a new situation
 - [C] Making sense of information
 - [D] Breaking down information into parts
42. Which among the following levels of taxonomy works best with the verb 'criticize'?
- [A] Remember
 - [B] Understand
 - [C] Evaluate
 - [D] Create
43. Action verbs such as apply, construct, classify, develop etc. work best in
- [A] comprehension level
 - [B] evaluation level
 - [C] application level
 - [D] analysis level
44. When was Bloom's taxonomy propounded?
- [A] 1956
 - [B] 1949
 - [C] 1958
 - [D] 1968
45. Which of the following descriptions fits well into the taxonomic level of 'create'?
- [A] Finding information
 - [B] Using information to create something new
 - [C] Making sense of information
 - [D] Breaking down information into parts
46. Which among the following levels of taxonomy works best with the verb 'categorize'?
- [A] Remember
 - [B] Understand
 - [C] Analyze
 - [D] Create
47. In the listening process, what is the third stage?
- [A] Responding
 - [B] Evaluating
 - [C] Understanding
 - [D] Remembering



48. Among the following steps, which one is **not** a part of the listening process?

- [A] Being quiet
- [B] Receiving
- [C] Misinterpreting
- [D] Responding

49. Which of the following is **not** a part of the listening process?

- [A] Appreciative listening
- [B] Musical listening
- [C] Focused listening
- [D] Superficial listening

50. Which among the following listening types lacks in depth?

- [A] Superficial listening
- [B] Appreciative listening
- [C] Focused listening
- [D] Musical listening

51. For effective listening, which of the following steps has to be avoided?

- [A] Predicting
- [B] Pre-listening analysis
- [C] Listening to structured talks
- [D] Team listening

52. During a pre-listening analysis, which of the following steps needs to be avoided?

- [A] Mental discipline
- [B] Concentration
- [C] Prejudices
- [D] Patience



53. Which of the following steps involves a listener making connection between different segments of a speech?

- [A] Listening to structured talks
- [B] Team listening
- [C] Predicting
- [D] Links between parts of the speech

54. A self-absorbed listener stresses upon the conversation to focus on them. What is this tendency called?

- [A] Communication dominance
- [B] Listener apprehension
- [C] Pre-analytical listening
- [D] Conversational narcissism

55. In the listening process, when does the listener place himself in the speaker's shoes?

- [A] Focused listening
- [B] Evaluative listening
- [C] Empathetic listening
- [D] Attentive listening

56. Among the following listening types, which one is primarily followed by the skilled listeners?

- [A] Focused listening
- [B] Evaluative listening
- [C] Attentive listening
- [D] Empathetic listening

57. _____ refers to recognizing a sound without paying a conscious attention to it.

- [A] Hearing
- [B] Perceiving
- [C] Listening
- [D] Comprehending

58. Which type of listening boosts language learning?

- [A] Intensive
- [B] Competitive
- [C] Deliberative
- [D] Extensive



59. Monitor comprehension involves

- [A] pre-listening
- [B] during and after listening
- [C] post-listening
- [D] hearing

60. Among the following activities, which activity helps in verifying *incorrect* guesses?

- [A] Post-listening
- [B] Pre-listening
- [C] Monitor comprehension
- [D] None of the above

61. Among the following functions, how does the post-listening activity perform?

- [A] Evaluates comprehension of listening in a particular area
- [B] Checks the listening process
- [C] Provides feedback
- [D] Checks listening steps

62. Among the following, which listening stage requires more linguistic or background knowledge?

- [A] Post-listening
- [B] During listening
- [C] During and after listening
- [D] Pre-listening

63. What is stage six of the listening process?

- [A] Sound perception
- [B] Recalling of the information
- [C] Thinking while in meditation
- [D] Recognition

64. Among the following, which one is classified as a coding or receptive skill?

- [A] Listening and reading
- [B] Speaking
- [C] Writing and reading
- [D] Hearing

65. The study of meaning is known as

- [A] phonology
- [B] phonemics
- [C] phonetics
- [D] semantics

66. In linguistics, IPA stands for

- [A] Indian Phonetic Alphabet
- [B] International Phonetic Alphabet
- [C] International Phonetic Agreement
- [D] Indian Phonetic Agreement

67. Diphthongs comprise of

- [A] pure vowel sounds
- [B] pure consonant sounds
- [C] combination of two pure vowels
- [D] semi-vowel sounds

68. What are the two parts in which the sounds of English language have been divided?

- [A] Vowel sounds and diphthongs
- [B] Vowels and consonant sounds
- [C] Diphthongs and monophthongs
- [D] Short vowels and long vowels

69. What is the total number of phonetic symbols in English?

- [A] 44
- [B] 52
- [C] 42
- [D] 48

70. What is the smallest unit of speech that distinguishes one word from another?

- [A] Morpheme
- [B] Phoneme
- [C] Syntax
- [D] Monophthong



71. BICS in language teaching refers to

- [A] Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills
- [B] Basic Intrapersonal Communication Skills
- [C] Bilingual Interpersonal Communication Skills
- [D] Basic Interpersonal Convincing Skills

72. Under which method, the grammar of a language is taught by the usage instead of rules?

- [A] Inductive method
- [B] Informal method
- [C] Deductive method
- [D] Correlation method

73. Among the following, which one is generally ascribed as structuralists' strategy of teaching and learning?

- [A] Constructivist language teaching
- [B] Communicative teaching-learning
- [C] Drilling
- [D] Lexical strategy

74. Story telling as a teaching strategy helps the learners in

- [A] learning the morals
- [B] developing ability to retell the story
- [C] testing the memory of the learners
- [D] engaging learners with language


75. CALP refers to

- [A] Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency
- [B] Communicative Academic Language Proficiency
- [C] Cognitive Academic Listening Proficiency
- [D] Communicative Academic Listening Proficiency

76. The deductive approach of teaching English grammar involves

- [A] presenting examples
- [B] presenting rules
- [C] presenting genuine communication
- [D] practicing through drills

- 77.** In the direct method of teaching grammar, a learner
- [A] learns the language directly without translating it to mother tongue
 - [B] learns the language directly by translating it to mother tongue
 - [C] learns the language by learning rules and apply those rules in their mother tongue
 - [D] learns the language by translating from their mother tongue
- 78.** What is the primary strategy followed in the communicative approach of teaching English?
- [A] By focusing on pattern practice
 - [B] By focusing on structural correctness
 - [C] By focusing on using correct forms
 - [D] By focusing on the message
- 79.** The CLT method of teaching language focuses on
- [A] developing communicative ability
 - [B] developing semantic ability
 - [C] developing language structures
 - [D] developing grammatical ability
- 80.** Who propounded the Total Physical Response (TPR) method of teaching language?
- [A] James Asher
 - [B] Todd McKay
 - [C] William J. Celestino
 - [D] B. F. Skinner

- 81.** What does TPRS stand for?
- [A] Teaching Proficiency through Reading and Storytelling
 - [B] Teaching Practice through Reading and Singing
 - [C] Teaching Practice through Rhyming and Singing
 - [D] Teaching Proficiency through Rhyming and Storytelling
- 82.** The short grammar explanations are also known as
- [A] sit-up grammar
 - [B] pop-up grammar
 - [C] pop-out grammar
 - [D] pop grammar
- 
- 83.** What is the primary focus of TPRS approach of language teaching?
- [A] Help teachers learn a foreign language in a classroom setting
 - [B] Help students learn a foreign language in a classroom setting
 - [C] Help teachers learn a foreign language in a room setting
 - [D] Help students learn a foreign language in a room setting
- 84.** From the list of options given below, choose the correct set of principles that define the oral approach to language teaching.
- [A] Timing, revision, testing
 - [B] Repetition, substitution, pair work
 - [C] Selection, gradation, presentation
 - [D] Habit formation, inductive approach, generalization

85. What forms the core of Situational Language Teaching (SLT) approach?

- [A] Vocabulary
- [B] Structure
- [C] Grammar
- [D] Meaning



86. The SLT approach relies upon

- [A] cognitive information processing
- [B] behaviorist habit learning theory
- [C] connectivism learning theory
- [D] constructivism learning theory

87. Which of the following roles is **not** followed by a teacher in SLT approach?

- [A] Directing
- [B] Manipulating
- [C] Language modeling
- [D] Singing

88. What is the primary focus of the Grammar-Translation Method in language teaching?

- [A] Rote learning and memorization of grammar rules and vocabulary with a strong focus on translation
- [B] Promoting comprehension and vocabulary acquisition
- [C] Teaching through listening and speaking using the target language
- [D] Promoting bi-lingualism

89. Which method advocates a strong coordination of language and physical movement in language learning?

- [A] Task based language learning
- [B] Total physical response
- [C] Cooperative language learning
- [D] Communicative language teaching

90. Linguistic competence refers to

- [A] the ability of a learner to learn and understand the rules of the target language
- [B] the ability of a learner to transfer message from sender to the receiver
- [C] the ability of a learner to craft feedback
- [D] the ability of a learner to pronounce words correctly

91. What is the primary function of formative assessment?

- [A] To evaluate students' learning by comparing against a benchmark
- [B] To measure students' performance against the learning objectives
- [C] To compare a student's performance against a group
- [D] To evaluate students' academic progress using formal and informal assessment methods

92. Among the following, which option suits best with continuous and comprehensive evaluation?

- [A] Standardized intelligence tests
- [B] Random surprise tests
- [C] Standardized achievement tests
- [D] Growth and learning progress portfolio

93. The primary focus of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) is

- [A] to assess all aspects of a learner's progress continuously
- [B] to assess the grammatical progress of a learner
- [C] to assess the vocabulary progress of a learner
- [D] to assess a learner's progress in a specific area

94. From the options given below, choose the **correct** option that befits Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE).

- [A] It is a teacher-centered approach
- [B] It is a student-centered approach
- [C] It is an assessment-centered approach
- [D] It is a performance-centered approach

95. What does CoRT stand for?

- [A] Communicative Research Tool
- [B] Communicative Research Teaching
- [C] Cognitive Research Trust
- [D] Communicative Research Trust

96. Which one of the following is **not** a principle of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) method?

- [A] Developing communicative competence
- [B] Focusing on learner-centered attitude
- [C] Focusing on accuracy over fluency
- [D] Focusing on meaningful communication

97. In the CLT approach for learning a language, the learner

- [A] is a speaker and negotiator
- [B] remains a silent observer
- [C] is a writer
- [D] becomes an interpreter

98. _____ enables a learner to communicate functionally and in a contextually appropriate manner.

- [A] Communicative competence
- [B] Linguistic competence
- [C] Vocabulary
- [D] Grammatical rules

99. In writing, which approach allows learners to express their ideas and thoughts unhindered?

- [A] Free writing
- [B] Guided writing
- [C] Structured writing
- [D] Controlled writing



100. To develop one's competence in creative writing, which approach is best advocated?

- [A] Essay writing
- [B] Report writing
- [C] Non-formal writing
- [D] Formal writing

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

/14-a

13



[P.T.O.]

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



FINAL ANSWER KEY OF
LECTURER (DIET) 2024
ENGLISH
SET- A

Q NO.	ANS
1	A
2	D
3	B
4	B
5	A
6	A
7	A
8	C
9	C
10	B
11	B
12	B
13	B
14	A
15	B
16	C
17	C
18	C
19	A
20	A
21	D
22	A
23	C
24	C
25	C

Q NO.	ANS
26	B
27	C
28	A
29	D
30	B
31	A
32	C
33	B
34	B
35	C
36	C
37	D
38	B
39	A
40	D
41	C
42	C
43	C
44	A
45	B
46	C
47	B
48	C
49	B
50	A

Q NO.	ANS
51	A
52	C
53	D
54	D
55	C
56	B
57	A
58	D
59	B
60	C
61	A
62	D
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64	A
65	D
66	B
67	C
68	B
69	A
70	B
71	A
72	B
73	C
74	D
75	A

Q NO.	ANS
76	B
77	A
78	D
79	A
80	A
81	A
82	B
83	B
84	C
85	B
86	B
87	D
88	A
89	B
90	A
91	D
92	D
93	A
94	B
95	C
96	C
97	A
98	A
99	A
100	C