

Roll No.

D-869

**M. A. (Fourth Semester) (Main/ATKT)
EXAMINATION, May-June, 2020**

ENGLISH

Paper Fourth (B)

(English Language Teaching—II)*Time : Three Hours]**[Maximum Marks : 80***Note :** Attempt all Sections as directed.**Section—A**

1 each

(Objective/Multiple Choice Questions)**Note :** Attempt all questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Structural Linguistics is also known as :

- (a) Modern Linguistics
- (b) Contrastive Linguistics
- (c) Descriptive Linguistics
- (d) Ethno-linguistics

2. Who among the following is not a follower of Bloomfield ?

- (a) Pike

(b) Hockett

(c) Nida

(d) Otto Jespersen

3. The term 'Linguistics' originated from :

(a) Latin

(b) Greek

(c) French

(d) Spanish

4. A *pidgin* language is a :

(a) secret language

(b) native language

(c) marginal language

(d) idiolect

5. If one uses a language and mixes words, phrases and sentences from another language, it is called :

(a) Code switching

(b) Code mixing

(c) Ciglossia

(d) Cant

6. Who wrote *Essentials of English Grammar* ?

(a) Bloomfield

(b) K. L. Pike

(c) Otto Jespersen

(d) Edward Sapir

P. T. O.

7. Which of the following is not a component of Transformational Generative Grammar ?
- (a) syntactic
 - (b) semantic
 - (c) phonological
 - (d) morphological
8. Brahmin dialect is an example of :
- (a) slang
 - (b) cant
 - (c) jargon
 - (d) sociolect
9. The roots of which method can be traced back to the language teaching programmes devised in America during the Second World War ?
- (a) Audio-lingual Method
 - (b) Direct Method
 - (c) Silent Method
 - (d) Reading Method
10. Who enumerated the five slogans which formed the basis of the audio-lingual method ?
- (a) G. Lozanov
 - (b) Henry Sweet
 - (c) William Moulton
 - (d) James Asher

P. T. O.

11. Language teaching is a :
- (a) Scientific process
 - (b) Psychological process
 - (c) Sociological process
 - (d) Philosophical process
12. Two-dimensional aids do not include :
- (a) The blackboard
 - (b) The pictures
 - (c) Projectors
 - (d) Puppetry
13. What plays a central role in cognitive approach ?
- (a) Error analysis
 - (b) Practise
 - (c) Instructions
 - (d) Habit formation
14. The average reading speed of a class must progress from 120 words per minute to 200 words per minute in :
- (a) 7 days
 - (b) 15 days
 - (c) 20 days
 - (d) 30 days

15. The number of monophthongs in English language are :
- 8
 - 24
 - 12
 - 44
16. Which airstream is used by languages to produce speech sounds ?
- glottalic
 - velaric
 - pulmonic
 - None of the above
17. Sounds that are produced at the same point of articulation are called :
- Homorganic sounds
 - Homophones
 - Homonyms
 - Homographs
18. Which pattern does atypical language lab follow ?
- Reader → response
 - Stimulus → response → feedback
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above

P. T. O.

19. Summative tests are also known as :
- Proficiency tests
 - Aptitude tests
 - Achievement tests
 - Diagnostic tests
20. Which statement is not true regarding language laboratories ?
- take the burden of repetitive drills away from the teachers.
 - provide more opportunities for learners to practise listening and speaking.
 - enable teachers to monitor the students' progress.
 - enable the students to develop at their own rates.

Section—B

2 each

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

Note : Attempt the following questions in not more than **three** sentences.

- What is phonology ?
- Suggest some practical measures for the expansion of students' vocabulary.
- Explain Cant.
- What is the advantage of knowing about the language teaching theories for a teacher ?

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5. What do you understand by active articulators ?
6. What are voiced sounds ?
7. How can type recorder be used as a teaching aid ?
8. What do you know about aptitude tests ?

Section—C

3 each

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note : Write short notes on the following topics in not more than **seventy-five** words.

1. *Three* aspects of cognition.
2. *Three* features of audio-visual method.
3. The radio as a supplementary aid.
4. What is language teaching about ?
5. Diagnostic tests.
6. Testing auditory comprehension.
7. How are nasal sounds produced ?
8. Transformation Generative Grammar.

Section—D

5 each

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note : Attempt the following questions in not more than **one hundred** and **fifty** words.

1. Explain the aspects of language study.

Or

Write a note on Neo-Firthian theory.

2. Discuss the technique of the audio-lingual method.

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Or

How should the audio-visual lessons be conducted ?

3. Describe human speech organs and their role in pronunciation.

Or

What are the supplementary teaching aids ?

4. What are the specific advantages provided by a language laboratory in a school or college ?

Or

Discuss the characteristics of a good test.

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