MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SUBJECT:- ELT.

Section I   10 Marks

Write the correct answers of Questions 1-10 in the box provided below.

Question no. Section I	Answer
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1. _____ will provide i + 1 for more than one learner at the same time. (Krashen)

    a. Roughly tuned input   b. Finely tuned input
    c. none of these

2. The _____ Hypothesis refers to the inverse relation between anxiety and acquisition.

    a. Affective Filter   b. Monitor   c. Comprehensible Input

3. A teacher's _____ in pedagogy reflects the procedure and techniques that they implement in the second language classroom.

    a. method   b. approach
    c. techniques

4. According to Long's _____Hypothesis, interaction works as a catalyst that promotes language acquisition.

    a. Interaction   b. Acquisition   c. comprehensible input

5. The Grammar Translation Method also came to be known as the _____.

    a. Berlitz Method   b. Army Method
    c. Classical Method

6. Learner Readiness is a precondition necessary for introducing _____in the language classroom.

    a. direct feedback   b. error correction
    c. authentic language

2

7. According to Pearson, Skehan, Nunan and Long commonly focus on meaning when _____ in their theories.

   a., defining procedures   b. defining tasks
   c. defining method

8. According to Krashen, "learning" is responsible for a learner's _____.

   a. fluency   b. accuracy
   c. error

9. Broughton's framework of CI + _____ may be very successfully applied to Materials Production.

   a. Formulaic use   b. Meaningful use
   c. Contextual use

10. Language learners who achieve _____ are much more likely to achieve communicative competence than those who do not.

   a. negative effect   b. positive effect
   c. positive effect

Write the correct answers of Questions 1-20 in the box provided below.

Question no. Section II A	Answer
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1. _____ in English carry the most information.

a. Content words   b. Function words   c. Synonyms

2. A neutral summary is about the _____.

a. opinion of writer of the summary   b. ideas of scholars
c. main idea of the author of the academic piece of writing

3. Academic writing may be termed as a medium through which _____ takes place.

a. Academic discourse   b. Academic publication
c. Academic conferences

4. When a source is quoted directly the length of the text of the quotation is _____ as the original text.

a. longer   b. the same   c. shorter

5. The CARS model of rhetorical moves in research articles was proposed by _____.
a. John Swan   b. Ken Beatty   c. John Swales

6. _____ refers to the unity of ideas within the text.

a. Correspondence   b. Coherence   c. Cohesion

7. _____ should not be mentioned without citing them.

a. Sources   b. Books   c. AV material

8. In a piece of academic writing, you can't have evidence without _____.

a. a summary   b. a claim   c. an analysis

9. Use of_____ helps in building a valid and rational argument in academic writing.

a. academicians   b. academic publications   c. academic genres

10. APA, MLA, etc are styles of _____.

a. referring to   b. writing   c. citation

11. The term web 2.0   was coined in 1999 by   .

a. Graham Stanley   b. Ward Cunningham   c. Darcy Dinucci

12. A Web 2.0 site may allow users _____with each other in a social media
    dialogue as creators of user-generated content in a virtual community.

a. interact   b. collaborate   c. a & b

13. The software 'wiki' was developed by _____.

a. Vannevar Bush   b. Tim Berners-Lee   c. Ward Cunningham

14. " Wiki is the simplest online database that could possibly work."Who said this?

a. Mark Watchers   b. By Nathan   c. Ward Cunningham

15. Choose the statements that you think are true.
        i. podcasts can be used to develop listening skills
        ii. podcasts can be used to transmit audio on the web
        iii. podcasts can be used to develop speaking skills
    a. i & ii   c. i, ii & iii
    b. ii & iii
16. Turn taking is a feature of _____.
a. written discourse   b. spoken discourse   c. phonemic awareness

17. _____ is one of the strategies used to gain time in spontaneous spoken discourse.

a. Self correction   b. Automation
c. Backtracking

18. Spoken language is _____ whereas written language is generally not.

a. premeditated   b. spontaneous   c. deliberate

19. While talking about speaking as an exchange, IRF stands for _____.

a. International Respiratory Function   b. Initial Response Feedback
c. Initiation – Response – Feedback/Follow-up

20. 'I mean', 'like', 'you know' etc are examples of _____ in spoken discourse.

a. filler phrases   b. verb phrases   c. pause phrases

Section II (B)   **20 Marks**
Write the correct answers of Questions 1-20 in the box provided below.

Question no. Section II B	Answer
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1. Research is based on _____.

     a. Scientific method
     b. Experiments
     c. Scientists
     d. General principles

2. Which of the following makes a research unscientific?
     a. Irrelevant arguments   b. Prejudices
     c. Disagreement   d. All the above

3. Action research is _____.
     a. A survey research
     b. A research carried out to solve immediate problems
     c. A longitudinal research
     d. All the above

4. The major purpose of _____ research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present.
     a. Analytical
     b. Descriptive
     c. Applied
     d. None of these

5. A research question is a question that is answered by   .
      a. the research write up
      b. the methodology
      c. the hypothesis
      d. None of these

6. The literature review has different functions. Two of those are

      a. to introduce the real-world problem and to establish a research gap
      b. to give background information and to establish research questions
      c. to give background information and to establish a research gap
      d. none of these

7. In a research write up, the research question is answered

      a. immediately after it is written
      b. in the methodology section
      c. after the data is discussed
      d. none of these

8. The whole point of writing up research is to

      a. review the literature of the field
      b. answer research questions
      c. contribute a new idea
      d. none of these

9. The introduction to a research paper should include

      a. the research question
      b. the results of the research
      c. the real problem that inspired the research
      d. none of these

10. The following is not a characteristic of hypothesis.
      a.   Predicting relationship between variables
      b.   Testability
      c.   Illogical assumption
      d.   Based on sound rationale

11. A research problem is feasible only when_____.

      a. It is researchable   c. It has utility and relevance
      b. It is new and adds something to   d. All of these
         knowledge

12. Formulation of hypothesis may not be necessary in _____.

 a. Survey studies   b. fact finding (historical) studies

 c. Normative studies   d. experimental studies

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13. 'Research is a systematized effort to gain new knowledge.' This definition is given by_____.

 a. Redman and Mory   c. Cook

 b. Best   d. None of the above

14. The meaning of the term *generalization* is_____

 a. to normalize a special

 b. to implement the research conclusion at the larger level

 c. to give advantages of research to normal person

 d. none of the above

15. The analysis of the term ' *Anusandhan* ' gives two words-

 a. A + nusandhan   c. Anu+ sandhan

 b. An+ usandhan   d. Au+ nsandhan

16. The reporting of research should be carried out_____.

 a. in a scientific way

 b. in an imaginary way

 c. through copying

 d. through discussion among the scientists

17. When the size of universe increases, then the percentage/ratio of samples ?

 a. Same as previous   c. Increase

 b.Decrease   d. Double

18. A sample is a small proportion of the population that is selected for _____.

 a. Observation and analysis   c. Needs analysis

 b. Feedback and analysis   d. None of the above.

19. The principles formulated by the Fundamental Research are used in _____.

   a. Applied researches
   b. Philosophical researches
   c. Action researches
   d. None of the above

20. A post-task is a kind of task that

   a.is used to activate the schema   b. is used for comprehension check

   b.is used for grammar comprehension   d. is used for overall reading

                                           comprehension

Section –III   (5 x 5 =25 Marks)

Answer any five questions in about 100 words each.

1. Define research?
2. What is academic writing? Exhibit your understanding of this term. Explain the terms coherence and cohesion.
3. What are the different web tools that can be used for language learning? Explain briefly how they can be used.
4. What is "CLT"? What factors led to the development of this method?
5. What is "TPR"? Explain the nature of this method, its principles and techniques.
6. Describe the features of spoken language .
7. Discuss different types of barriers to business communication and how one can overcome them.
8. How are research objectives and hypothesis important for a researcher?

Write a short essay of approximately 600-700 words on one of the topics given below.

There are many issues in language learning and teaching that do not have proven correct answers. You should include ideas you have learned from reading in the field and relate your ideas to your own experience with English learning and teaching. Strong essays will describe the issue, clearly state your view on the issue, then support your view with 2-3 fully developed paragraphs that include examples or reasons.

Topic I
The main purpose of writing research is to contribute a new idea, but we must put our ideas in the context of other people's ideas. We often discuss these ideas in a literature review. We have said that a literature has at least three purposes. These are listed below. Choose one purpose, explain what it is, and give an example of the way a particular type of source that might fulfill this purpose in a literature review.

> Giving background information.
> Establishing a research gap.
> Justifying methodology.

Topic II
Most students in India understand some English, but many do not speak it comfortably. There seems to be a gap between their receptive and production capabilities. How can you help your students to close this gap? Support your ideas with specific examples and logical reasoning.

Topic III
In research writing, we often find a topic by identifying two types of problems: a real-world problem and a research problem. Explain the difference between them. Give examples where necessary.

Topic IV
Technology aided language learning (TALL) is often seen as having both advantages and disadvantages. What, according to you, are they? Do you think that in the context of Gujarat, TALL can be successfully used?