



EDU410

Quiz for Mid-Term

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

Maha Malik

Teaching of Literacy Skills

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1. At kindergarten level the student can blend the sounds of individual letters to read ____ words
(one-syllable)
2. Who is the proponent of the social interaction theory? (Lev Vygotsky)
3. which of the following are the smallest units of sounds in a language? (Phonemes)
4. Through which of the following process children acquire language? (Subconscious)
5. In phonetics of consonants where the verbal tract is shut off or narrowed is called articulation of: (Place)
6. How many roles a teacher can adapt in the classroom? (Different)
7. "Chit-chat with a friend" is an example of which of the following style of communication? (Informal)
8. Identifying and recognizing the letters is called: (Letter pouncing)
9. To teach the correspondence between sounds and the spelling patterns that represent them, is the purpose of: (Phonics)
10. Word reading involves initially of reading simple words and then the complex words, as well as the _____. (multisyllabic and sight words)
11. Which of the following is NOT the sub-skill of reading skill? (Learn different spellings)
12. How many consonants are there for 26 letters? (44)
13. Children essentially master the sound system and grammar of their language and acquire a vocabulary of thousands of words by: (the age of 5)
14. Which of the following is comprises of reading simple words, and progresses to compound words, multi-syllabic words, and sight words: (word reading)
15. When a student starts reading words with consonant blends, s/he is most likely to be in _____. (first grade)
16. Children who lack alphabetic understanding cannot: (understand that words are composed of letters)
17. In today's world, which of the following is the essential component of communication? (Technology)
18. "Spelling bee" is an international competition of: (Vocabulary)
19. Which of the following letters are visually distinguished and beginning writers? (upper case)
20. Teacher-centered classrooms are mostly: (busy)
21. A child with a vocabulary of about 1,000 words is in what stage of language development? (6th)
22. Which of the following grade students identify and produce the most common sound associated with individual letter? (Kindergartens)
23. Which of the following is the best age to learn language? (5)
24. Which of the following language is spoken in an area of a sovereign (independent, self-governing) state? (Regional)
25. Listening skill requires familiarity with which one of the following? (Sounds)
26. Which of the following reads the most common sight words automatically? (adult learners)

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27. Accurate and phonetically correct decoding of irregularly spelled words is known as: (Common phonetic error)
28. Sound is produced simply by: (expelling air from the lungs)
29. Abstracts can be introduced to children by using: (All)
30. The acquisition of language is one of the more remarkable achievements of: (early childhood)
31. During the language development process, the child _____. (moves from the simple to complex)
32. In teacher-centered learning, students are viewed as _____. (empty vessels)
33. What is the meaning of Explicit? (Clear)
34. Working in alphabetical order is not the most effective way for a child to learn _____ made by each letter: (Sound)
35. In the literacy classroom, we teach all of the skills needed for: (reading and writing)
36. Phonemic code is the basis for _____ English. (Written)
37. _____ deals with the production of speech sounds by humans, often without prior knowledge of the language being spoken. (Phonetics)
38. One parameter of manner of articulation is that how much air passage is: (Blocked)
39. The process or activity of writing or naming the letters of a word is called; (spellings)
40. Identify letters that might create confusion for learners. (Letters b and d)
41. Why idioms and collocations can be challenging? (all of the above)
42. Which of the following are consonants that are formed by blocking the oral passage and allowing the air to escape through the nose? (Nasal)
43. Function words primarily express _____ relationships in other words. (grammatical)
44. Which of the following is comprised of individual letter sounds, and progresses to a more complex letter combination? (Letter-sound correspondence)
45. There are _____ stages involved in teaching vocabulary. (four)
46. Lower lip contacts upper teeth in: (Labiodental point of articulation)
47. _____ Is the second stage of teaching vocabulary. (Recognition)
48. As letter-sound correspondence progresses, what becomes more complex? (Letter combinations)
49. There are _____ triphthongs in English. (5)
50. Phonemic awareness can be developed by: (all of the above)
51. Which of the following is step 3 in learning phonics? (CVCV words with two vowels)
52. A consonant sound that is created by constricting the vocal tract, causing friction as the air passes through it is: (Fricatives)
53. _____ Vowel sounds are produced from a limited space and there is a quick gliding of the tongue. (three)
54. The articulatory process in which the vocal cords vibrate is known as: (Voicing)
55. There are _____ triphthongs in English. (both)
56. Which of the following is a branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in languages? (Phonology)

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57. Idioms and collocations are a part of _____. (vocabulary)
58. The articulatory process in which the vocal cords do not vibrate is called: (Unvoiced)
59. _____ Vocabulary refers to learner's ability to use a word to send a message or express his/her thought appropriately through speaking or writing. (Productive)
60. How many consonants are there in 26 alphabet? (21)
61. _____ Vocabulary refers to learner's ability to recognize a word and retrieve its meaning while listening or reading. (Receptive)
62. Which set of symbols are used in phonetic transcription? (Standardized)
63. A word or phrase that is often used with another word or phrase, in a way that sounds correct to people who use it is called: (Collocation)
64. How many letters are there in English? (26)
65. What makes a word difficult? (all)
66. Accurate and phonetically correct decoding of irregularly spelled words is referred as: (Common phonetic errors)
67. A vowel in which three vowel sounds are pronounced together is called: (triphthong)
68. Letters and sounds do not have a: (One-to-one correspondence)
69. _____ Is a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words. (Idiom)
70. The phonemic code is the specific: (Print=sound relationships)
71. How many diphthong end on schwa sound? (3)
72. Sounds are produced due to different positions of: (Speech organs)
73. _____ Is a vowel sound in which the tongue changes position to produce the sound of three vowels one after another. (triphthong)
74. Which of the following is the example of English fricative sound? (sh sound)
75. The only way to help learners to remember collocation/idioms is to expose them to collocations through _____. (practice)
76. What does letter-sound correspondence focus on? (Identifying the most common sound associated with individual letters)

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