



ENG513

Quiz from Assessments (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.

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Language Teaching Methods

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1. Which of the following systems deal with the rules of grammar? (syntactic)
2. Hymes has coined an acronym called _____. (SPEAKING)
3. Stephen Krashen initially studied how children _____ language and later applied it to adults language learning. (learn)
4. Language as a system enables the language user to combine _____ to form words, words to form phrases, phrases to form sentences, and sentences to form spoken or written texts. (phonemes)
5. SFL stands for _____. (systemic functional linguistics)
6. Which of the following methods has been introduced by Lozanov in 1979? (Suggestopedia)
7. In a typical Pakistani English classroom, _____ is commonly used.
8. ELT stands for _____. (English Language Teaching)
9. In the Western world, from 17th to 19th centuries, learning of which of the following languages was associated with speaker's intellectuality? (Greek and Latin)
10. Lack of _____ in the areas of language planning in education is the major problem in Pakistan. (research)
11. In _____, there is no usual listening or speaking practice, and very little attention is placed on pronunciation. (GTM)
12. In a typical Pakistani English classroom, _____ is commonly used. (GTM)
13. GTM failed at the end of the _____ century. (19TH)
14. Direct Method was established in _____ and Germany around 1900. (France)
15. Audio-lingual Method is basically a/an _____ Method. (American)
16. One of the important aspects of language teaching/learning is _____. (Culture)
17. The structural-situational method was developed around 20th century in _____. (Great Britain)
18. Which of the following is firmly entrenched in the domains of power in Pakistan since 1947? (English Language)
19. The practicality of English language opens innumerable prospects in the _____ and financial world. (social)
20. According to Warsi (1994), ELT methodology in Pakistan is not based on _____ approach. (need based)
21. Richards (2011) identifies the purpose of _____ for curriculum development in English language teaching. (needs analysis)
22. According to Abbas (1998): despite the massive inputs into teaching of English, the national results are abysmally _____. (poor)
23. In Pakistan, the examination system is based on _____ skill. (writing)
24. Reading skill is given importance in _____ education system. (Pakistani)
25. GTM is more commonly used in _____ schools in Pakistan. (government)
26. English has a unique significance around the globe due to its status as a _____. (lingua franca)
27. HE stands for _____. (higher education)

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28. Which of the following methods is derived from the teaching of Greek and Latin? (Grammar Translation Method)
29. The major strength of GTM is to develop the students' _____. (memory)
30. Which of the following method has been rejected as a legitimate language teaching method by modern scholars? (GTM)
31. The major strength of _____ is to develop the students' memory. (GTM)
32. Which of the following methods does not have any theory as its theoretical framework? (GTM)
33. The Direct method stresses more on the ability to _____ language rather than to analyze it. (use)
34. The Direct method teaches grammar and _____ through direct translations and focuses on the written language. (vocabulary)
35. In Direct method, both speech and _____ comprehensions are taught. (listening)
36. Which method of foreign language teaching was developed by C. J. Dodson? (bilingual)
37. In the Direct method, understanding of target language becomes easier due to the inhibition of the linguistic interferences from the _____. (mother tongue)
38. Which of the following refers to the spread of an item across texts and contexts? (range)
39. Which of the following skills was considered primary by the structural linguists? (speech)
40. The Structural-situational method is centered on which three principles? (Selection, gradation and presentation)
41. Behaviorism was popular in US in _____. (1920s)
42. Behaviorists believed that language learning is a process of mechanical habit formation through _____. (repetition)
43. In a Total Physical Response classroom, a teacher plays a/an _____ role. (active)
44. Which of the following tradition(s) does the Total Physical Response method take inspiration from? (Language teaching procedures, Developmental psychology, All of the given options, Humanistic pedagogy)
45. Total Physical Response is a language teaching method built around the coordination of _____ and action. (speech)
46. The analysis regarding a Total Physical Response syllabus reveals the use of _____ based program. (sentence)
47. Total Physical Response method attempts to teach _____ through motor activity. (language)
48. The Silent Way is a language teaching method developed by _____. (Caleb Gattegno)
49. The first part of a Silent Way lesson focuses on _____. (pronunciation)
50. In the Silent Way method, the teacher focuses on the _____ meaning, rather than the communicative value. (propositional)
51. Silence is the most demanding aspect for _____ of the Silent Way. (teachers)
52. The Silent Way adopts a basic structural syllabus, with lessons planned around _____ items and related vocabulary. (grammatical)

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53. A textbook is not considered a necessary component in a Community Language Learning classroom because it _____ the growth and interaction. (impedes)
54. A Community Language Learning syllabus emerges from the interaction between the learner's expressed communicative intentions and the teacher's reformulations of them into _____ language utterances. (target)
55. Community Language Learning teachers ought to be familiar with and sympathetic to the role of counselors in _____ counseling. (psychological)
56. The Community Language Learning (CLL) techniques belong to a larger set of foreign language teaching practices sometimes known as _____ techniques. (humanistic)
57. In a Community Language Learning method, at what stage does the interactions between learner and knower are characterized as tolerant? (stage 4)
58. Which of the following is an indirect support material in a Suggestopedic classroom? (music)
59. The central focus of a Suggestopedia course is a dialogue consisting of _____ words. (1200)
60. According to Bancroft (1972), the first part of a Suggestopedia class is called a/an _____ review section. (oral)
61. Which of the following is a specific set of learning recommendations derived from Suggestology? (Desuggestopedia)
62. Memorization in learning by the Suggestopedic method is accelerated _____ times over that in learning by conventional methods. (25)
63. Which of the following methods view language organization from an interactional perspective? (Whole Language)
64. Whole Language was created by educators concerned with the teaching of _____ in the native language. (language arts)
65. The Whole Language instruction focuses on the reading of real texts of high-interest, particularly _____. (literature)
66. Which of the following is the only feature of Whole Language that does not appear centrally in discussions of communicative approaches to language teaching? (Focus on literature)
67. Which of the following is an example of 'real-world' material? (Literature)
68. Traditional IQ or intelligence tests are based on a test called the _____, founded on the idea that intelligence is a single, unchanged, inborn capacity. (Stanford-Binet)
69. Which of the following stage is concerned with teaching with/for intelligence in MI model? (stage 3)
70. There is no syllabus, either prescribed or recommended, in respect to which of the following language teaching methods? (Multiple Intelligences)
71. Multiple Intelligences model is richest in proposals for lesson organization, multisensory activity planning, and in using _____. (realia)
72. Language is not seen as limited to "linguistics" perspectives but encompasses all aspects of communication. (Multiple Intelligence)
73. It is not a language teaching method; rather it is a humanistic philosophy. (NLP)

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74. Approaches that focus on developing one's sense of self-actualization and self-awareness are called ____ approaches. (humanistic)
75. Which of the following is not a language teaching method? (NLP)
76. Which of the following is a factor that is essential for effective communication in Neurolinguistic Programming? (Rapport)
77. This part of Neurolinguistic Programming is concerned with how we experience the world through our five senses and represent it in our minds through our neurological processes. (Neuro)
78. Which of the following is a major source of learner input in demonstrating how lexical phrases are used for different functional purposes? (Teacher talk)
79. Which of the following approaches in language teaching refer to the belief that the building blocks of language learning and communication are not grammar but word combinations? (Lexical)
80. The role of which of the following is important in lexically based theories of language? (Collocation)
81. Willis notes that the COBUILD computer analyses of texts indicate that the 700 most frequent words of English account for around ____ of all English text. (70%)
82. The learning of collocations is one aspect of language development which is ideally suited to ____ language learning. (independent)
83. Which of the following outlined the major areas of human activity believed to be the basis for curricular objectives? (Spencer)
84. Which function does the following describe? "Instruction is not time-based; students progress at their own rates and concentrate on just those areas in which they lack competence" (Student centered instruction)
85. Competencies for refugee settlement programs in the United States attempt to inculcate attitudes and values that make refugees ____ citizens. (passive)
86. Which of the following is of the central focus to Competency-Based Language Teaching? (Outcomes of learning)
87. Which of the following language teaching methods seeks to teach language in relation to the social contexts in which it is used? (Competency Based)
88. Which of the following is a communicative function proposed by Wilkins (1972)? (Disagreeing)
89. Chomsky demonstrated the ____ nature of the language system and hypothesized about the innate ability of the human mind to acquire it. (generative)
90. Learner-centered pedagogists drew heavily from Chomskyan formal linguistics, Hallidayan ____ linguistics, Hymesian sociolinguistics, and Austinian speech act theory. (functional)
91. Which group of pedagogists highlighted the fact that language is a means of conveying and receiving ideas and information as well as a tool for expressing personal needs, wants, beliefs, and desires? (Learner-centered)
92. Breen and Candlin (1980) identified ____ main roles for the "communicative" teacher. (two)

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93. In the Natural Approach, the teacher talk focuses on objects in the classroom and on the content of pictures, as with the _____. (Direct Method)
94. In which of the following methods, there is emphasis on the central role of comprehension? (Natural Approach)
95. The Acquisition/Learning Hypothesis claims that there are _____ distinctive ways of developing competence in a second or foreign language. (two)
96. In which of the following methods do the materials come from realia rather than textbooks? (Natural Approach)
97. According to Krashen and Terrell, 'acquisition can only take place when people understand messages in the _____ language. (target)
98. Which of the following material CANNOT be used in a Cooperative Language Learning classroom? (Colorful pointers)
99. Identify the following from the given groups: "These are established for a specific task and involve students working together to achieve shared learning goals". (Formal Cooperative Learning)
100. Which of the following teaching method's goal is it? "Replace the competitive organizational structure of most classrooms and schools with a team-based, high-performance organizational structure." (Cooperative Language Learning)
101. Before Cooperative Learning, traditional models of classroom learning were _____ and fostered competition rather than cooperation. (teacher fronted)
102. A central premise of _____ is that learners develop communicative competence in a language by conversing in socially or pedagogically structured situations. (Cooperative Language Learning)

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Compilation