

105/2025

Question Booklet
Alpha Code

A

Question Booklet
Serial Number

Total No. of questions : 100

Time : 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Maximum : 100 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The question booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied to him contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball-Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.

105/2025

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 30 minutes

1. Which of the following is the most *effective* strategy for improving language learning skills?
 - (A) Memorizing vocabulary lists without context
 - (B) Practicing regularly through reading, writing, speaking and listening
 - (C) Avoiding mistakes to maintain accuracy
 - (D) Focusing only on grammar rules before starting to speak

2. Which of the following best describes the modes of language learning as applied in language education?
 - (A) The methods of translating and memorizing vocabulary in isolation
 - (B) The use of phonetics, grammar rules and language labs for practice
 - (C) The engagement of learners in listening, speaking, reading and writing activities
 - (D) The study of etymology, syntax and morphology for academic purposes

3. How can the proficiency in language be improved? Choose the most appropriate from the options listed below?

(A) Constant usage	(B) Study of text books
(C) Seeing movies	(D) Looking posters

4. Which of the following best distinguishes intensive reading from extensive reading in English Language Teaching?
 - (A) Intensive reading focuses on understanding general meaning, while extensive reading involves analyzing grammar and vocabulary in detail
 - (B) Intensive reading involves short texts studied in depth, while extensive reading involves reading longer texts for general understanding and pleasure
 - (C) Intensive reading is used only for exam preparation, while extensive reading is used only for storytelling
 - (D) Intensive reading improves fluency, while extensive reading focuses only on pronunciation

5. The teacher is teaching very seriously in the class. However the students do not pay much attention to the materials but they listen. Such a situation involves _____ kind of listening skills.
- (A) Active listening (B) Passive listening
(C) Interactive listening (D) Interpretative listening
6. _____ offers real life situations to understand and develop language skills.
- (A) Translation model (B) Task based model
(C) Chalk and board model (D) Text and note model
7. What is meant by good pronunciation?
- (A) Speaking like a native
(B) Speaking in an artificial manner
(C) Speaking in a clear, effective and communicating manner
(D) Speaking in a casual way
8. Copy writing is an example for _____ writing.
- (A) Free (B) Clear
(C) Controlled (D) Parallel
9. Which of the following best reflects the purpose of assessment in language education?
- (A) To assign grades and rank students based on performance
(B) To penalize students for making language errors
(C) To measure, support and guide learners progress in language skills
(D) To focus solely on testing grammar and vocabulary knowledge
10. Lesson planning helps in :
- (A) Finishing lessons on time
(B) Selecting lessons as the time table is set
(C) Aware of lessons whether one is easy or difficult
(D) Planning and executing lessons in relation to the learning of the learning objectives

11. "Understanding the different psychological territories of human beings is important in professional communication" – Why?
- (i) It allows you to tailor your message for maximum impact and comprehension.
 - (ii) It anticipates potential misinterpretations and adjusts your approach to prevent conflict.
 - (iii) It helps you establish dominance.
 - (iv) It aids you in avoiding making others feel intruded upon or alienated.
- (A) (i) and (ii) are correct (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
(C) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct (D) All the above are correct
12. Which among the following are the common verbal barriers of communication?
- (i) Different levels of proficiency in a shared language.
 - (ii) The use of jargon, technical terms and slang.
 - (iii) Noise and environmental distractions.
 - (iv) Body language that does not align with the words being spoken.
- (A) All the above statements are correct
(B) (i) and (ii) are correct
(C) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
(D) (ii) and (iii) are correct
13. Critical listening entails :
- (i) Analysis and evaluation of the content and logical structure of the message.
 - (ii) Minimal involvement in the evaluation of the message.
 - (iii) Providing thoughtful, well-reasoned feedback.
 - (iv) Prioritising understanding the emotional experience and perspective of the speaker.
- (A) (i), (iii) and (iv) (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i) and (iv) (D) (i) and (iii)
14. Which of the following best describes Transactional model of communication?
- (A) Lack of a feedback loop
 - (B) Communication is a one way process
 - (C) Simultaneous exchange and co-creation of meaning
 - (D) Communication is self-referential

19. Which all statements among the following characterise a good debate?
- (i) It is truly convincing and well researched.
 - (ii) It depends solely on stock arguments.
 - (iii) Debaters converse with the audience or ask the audiences' opinions during their speech.
 - (iv) Since the opposition also has their arguments ready. A debater must play this game with conviction.
- (A) (i) and (iii) are correct (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
(C) (ii) and (iv) are correct (D) (i) and (iv) are correct
20. Among the following statements choose messages which are **insensitive** :
- (i) I am always happy to discuss the contract terms with new employees.
 - (ii) You are completely off-base in your proposal.
 - (iii) The cheque was not enclosed.
 - (iv) We have noticed a decline in your productivity over the past few weeks.
- (A) (ii) and (iii) (B) (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i) and (iv) (D) (i) and (iii)
21. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree correctly :
- (A) Many children play cricket well
 - (B) Many children plays cricket well
 - (C) Many children playing cricket well
 - (D) Many children will be played cricket well
22. Which sentence is in the present perfect tense?
- (A) Mary writes a letter every Saturday.
 - (B) Mary is writing a letter now.
 - (C) Mary has written a letter.
 - (D) Mary wrote a letter yesterday.
23. What does the idiom "once in a blue moon" mean?
- (A) Something that happens regularly
 - (B) Something that happens very rarely
 - (C) Something that is impossible
 - (D) Something that is interesting

24. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?
- (A) I bought apples bananas and grapes.
 - (B) I bought apples, bananas and, grapes.
 - (C) I bought apples, bananas, and grapes.
 - (D) I bought, apples, bananas and grapes.
25. Choose the grammatically correct sentence :
- (A) Me and my friend went to the theatre.
 - (B) My friend and I went to the theatre.
 - (C) I and my friend went to the theatre.
 - (D) Myself and my friend went to the theatre.
26. What kind of tone is generally used in a memo?
- (A) Friendly and casual
 - (B) Polite but conversational
 - (C) Informal and humorous
 - (D) Brief, clear, and professional
27. Which is the correct in-text citation format as per MLA 9th edition for a source by one author?
- (A) (Miller, 45)
 - (B) (Miller: 45)
 - (C) (Miller 45)
 - (D) (Miller p. 45)
28. Which of the following is a relational clause?
- (A) Stephy walks every morning.
 - (B) Teachers gave him a gift.
 - (C) Salt is white.
 - (D) I am reading a story.
29. What is the main purpose of literature review in a research article?
- (A) To provide some background about the author's life
 - (B) To evaluate previous research and identify research gaps
 - (C) To summarize the plot of a work
 - (D) To list out all books the author has written

30. Identify the sentence with the correct article usage :
- (A) John is an honest man.
 - (B) Lucy bought a orange.
 - (C) It was the most happiest day of my life.
 - (D) Ramu is a engineer.
31. Which of the following is the minimal pair?
- (A) Catch-batch
 - (B) Bet-better
 - (C) Late-later
 - (D) love-lovely
32. Which of the following statement or question is an example for rising tone?
- (A) I have a book.
 - (B) Can I have a cup of tea, please?
 - (C) Shut the door!
 - (D) Rishab Panth is the Indian Captain.
33. What is the minimum requirement for a syllable?
- (A) Just a vowel
 - (B) A Consonant
 - (C) One consonant and one vowel
 - (D) One vowel and two consonants
34. Who was the proponent of Cardinal Vowels?
- (A) A.C. Gimson
 - (B) Daniel Jones
 - (C) Noam Chomsky
 - (D) Peter Roach
35. Which one is an example for Indian English word [corn] and its transcription?
- (A) Corn=/kɔ:n/
 - (B) Corn- /kɔrn/
 - (C) Corn/kcorn/
 - (D) Corn /ka:rn/
36. What is the key term in a diphthong?
- (A) Two vowels together constitute a diphthong
 - (B) A glide
 - (C) A travel
 - (D) A jump

37. Identify the word which is a weak form in terms of stress :
- (A) An (B) Kill
(C) Tiny (D) Lovely
38. What is the technical word for a sound?
- (A) Morpheme (B) Allophone
(C) Phoneme (D) Phone
39. What are the consonants that pass air through the nasal passage?
- (A) Fricatives (B) Affricates
(C) Plosives (D) Nasals
40. Identify the consonant cluster in the following words :
- (A) Attention (B) Bill
(C) Cow (D) blood
41. What does skimming involve when reading a text?
- (A) Looking for specific numbers (B) Reading every line slowly
(C) Quickly grasping the main idea (D) Ignoring unknown words
42. Which of these is a key part of pre-reading?
- (A) Memorizing text (B) Scanning figures
(C) Predicting content (D) Paraphrasing sentences
43. What is the main purpose of reading comprehension exercises?
- (A) Understanding and responding to text (B) Enhancing pronunciation
(C) Memorizing lines (D) Practicing spelling
44. What is the first rule of analytical reading?
- (A) Finding the key sentences and propositions
(B) Criticizing the book fairly
(C) Classifying the book according to kind and subject matter
(D) Outlining the book's major parts

45. Which term best describes understanding surface-level facts?
- (A) Critical reading (B) Literal comprehension
(C) Interpretive reading (D) Evaluative analysis
46. Which strategy is most helpful in identifying the author's intention, while reading?
- (A) Reading footnotes (B) Counting paragraphs
(C) Checking punctuation (D) Interpreting tone and diction
47. Which of the following best exemplifies cohesion in a paragraph?
- (A) Transition words linking ideas (B) Paragraphs of the same length
(C) Equal number of sentences (D) Highlighted topic sentence
48. Which feature most distinguishes digital texts from print texts in reading strategy?
- (A) Use of serif fonts (B) Static layout
(C) Interactive multimodality (D) Abstract topics
49. How does note-making assist in active reading?
- (A) It serves primarily as a memory aid for later quizzes
(B) It helps identify main points, emphasize significant statements and record questions and answers.
(C) It speeds up the reading process by allowing skimming
(D) It is a substitute for actually reading the book
50. What distinguishes Syntopical Reading from other levels of reading?
- (A) It focuses on reading a single book very deeply
(B) It is primarily for entertainment purposes
(C) It involves reading multiple books on the same subject to establish a conversation among them
(D) It is the initial stage of learning how to recognize words

51. What is the primary purpose of needs analysis in ESP?
- (A) To assess general English skills globally
 - (B) To identify learners' specific language skills
 - (C) To design grammar based syllabi
 - (D) To measure motivation only
52. Case studies in ESP research are commonly used to :
- (A) Analyze language tasks in real workplace setting
 - (B) Teach abstract grammar
 - (C) Provide literary analysis skills
 - (D) Prepare students for exam
53. Which types of questions allow learners to express their own thoughts and feelings during needs analysis?
- (A) Checklist questions
 - (B) Closed yes/no questions
 - (C) Open ended questions
 - (D) Multiple choice questions
54. Which resume format is best suited for someone with a regular, continuous job history?
- (A) Chronological resume
 - (B) Functional resume
 - (C) Combination resume
 - (D) Academic CV
55. Which of the following is a key strategy in crafting an effective cover letter for a resume?
- (A) Address to 'whom it may concern'
 - (B) Use flowery, emotional language
 - (C) Tailor the letter to the specific organization and role
 - (D) Avoid mentioning job description key words
56. Which of the following is not a recommended phrase when confirming patient information in medical conversations?
- (A) 'Can you spell that for me, please?'
 - (B) 'Are you allergic to any medicine?'
 - (C) 'What symptoms are you currently experiencing?'
 - (D) 'Tell me more about your weekend plans?'

57. During interviews, firm and confident hand shakes are recommended because they :
- (A) Show professional presence and confidence
 - (B) Are a sign of dominance
 - (C) Helps to reveal hidden health issues or stress issues
 - (D) Are required in remote interviews
58. Which 3 'C's' are fundamental in copy writing?
- (A) Creative, Curly, Commercial
 - (B) Clarity, Conciseness, Compelling content
 - (C) Colourful, Complex, Conclusive
 - (D) Contextual, Cultural, Conversational
59. Why is a clear and concise subject line important in e mails?
- (A) It allows adding jokes
 - (B) Receivers ignore subject of e mails
 - (C) It creates confusion in the minds of the recipients
 - (D) It helps recipient know what the message is about
60. A comprehensive ESP needs analysis should ask learners about :
- (A) Their favourite novels in English
 - (B) Skills needed like writing reports, emails etc.
 - (C) Daily social conversations
 - (D) Preferences for grammar exercises
61. Match the following as per the theory of Marshall McLuhan on Hot/Cool Medium?
- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| (i) Television | (a) Cool |
| (ii) Radio | (b) Hot |
| (iii) Movie | (c) Cool |
| (iv) Cartoon | (d) Hot |
- (A) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)
 - (B) (i)-(c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(a)
 - (C) (i)-(c), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(a)
 - (D) (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(d), (iv) (c)

62. Assertion : 'The (mass media) products indoctrinate and manipulate; they promote a false consciousness which is immune against its falsehood', says Herbert Marcuse.
Reasoning : This has become a reality as the mass media can be regarded as the 'culture industry' that commodities culture to serve capital interests and suppresses critical thought.
- (A) Assertion is correct but Reason is wrong
(B) Assertion is wrong but Reasoning is correct
(C) Both Assertion and Reasoning are correct
(D) Both Assertion and Reasoning are wrong
63. "Gunshots ring out. Screams echo. Downtown grinds to a halt. "This is an example of _____.
- (A) Anecdotal Lead (B) Staccato Lead
(C) Summary Lead (D) Contrast lead
64. _____ is an unscripted sentence or phrase that an anchor uses after the running of a news package or item in a TV news bulletin
- (A) Adlib (B) Back anno
(C) Hammock (D) Teaser
65. _____ is a form of paid online advertising where the ads blend seamlessly with the form, style, and function of the platform and often imitate the surrounding editorial content to provide a non-disruptive user experience.
- (A) Native Advertising (B) Pay-Per-Click
(C) Influencer Advertising (D) In-Feed Advertising
66. A form of isolation in which algorithms reinforce existing preferences, opinions, and engagements of users and shut down all other narratives :
- (A) Echo Chamber (B) Filter Bubble
(C) Clickbait (D) Content farming
67. Point out the Saussurean Binary Opposite among the following
- (A) Signifier/Signified (B) Langue/Parole
(C) Syntagmatic/Paradigmatic (D) All the above

68. 'What India Watches' is a part of the logo of :
- (A) BARC India (B) India Today Group
(C) NDTV India (D) News 18 Group
69. A _____ is a production-ready version of the screenplay that contains technical instructions and is used by the director, cinematographer, and crew to plan and execute the shoot.
- (A) Scriptment (B) Storyboard
(C) Shooting Script (D) Synopsis
70. _____ writing structure is used when there is an event with multiple points of focus where the traditional inverted pyramid style is not suitable.
- (A) Nut graph (B) Hour Glass
(C) Linked boxes (D) WSJ
71. In which tale does Chaucer use the Northern Dialect as a Comic Device?
- (A) The Pardoner's Tale (B) The Reeve's Tale
(C) The Wife of Bath's Tale (D) The Franklin's Tale
72. Which two major factors contributed most to the shift from Middle English to Modern English?
- (A) Norman Conquest and Viking Invasions
(B) Influence of Latin and Rise of Romantic Poetry
(C) The Great Vowel Shift and the Introduction of the Printing Press
(D) The Industrial Revolution and Colonization of America
73. Macaulay's Minute on English Education (1835) was based on, and a response to :
- (A) Charter Act of 1793 (B) Charter Act of 1813
(C) Charter Act of 1833 (D) Charter Act of 1853

74. In English language, *reduplication* is used for :
- (A) expressive and playful effects
 - (B) expressive and aesthetic effects
 - (C) aesthetic and playful effects
 - (D) expressive, playful and aesthetic effects
75. The bioprogramme model of linguistic theory explains :
- (A) the overwhelming structural similarities of creoles
 - (B) the acquisition of non-verbal communication skills in early childhood
 - (C) the adoption of loanwords and vocabulary across unrelated language families
 - (D) the loss of grammatical complexity in languages over time due to language contact
76. In linguistics, what does the term “doxastic nature” most directly refer to :
- (A) the historical development of word meanings in a language
 - (B) the rhythm and sound patterns of speech
 - (C) the grammatical structure of negative sentences
 - (D) language elements related to expressing or reporting beliefs and belief states
77. According to Chomsky, what is Language Acquisition Device (LAD)?
- (A) A machine used to translate languages
 - (B) An innate mental mechanism in humans for language learning
 - (C) A teaching method based on repetition
 - (D) A memory tool for learning vocabulary
78. At the heart of Parsons’ structural functionalism was a voluntary theory of action drawing upon and refining
- (A) Max Weber’s concept of purposive social action
 - (B) Marxist notions of class struggle and material determinism
 - (C) Freud’s theory of the unconscious mind and behavioral drives
 - (D) Darwin’s theory of biological evolution and natural selection

79. The porosity of language is crucial in the creation of
- (A) A hybrid identities and code-switching practices
 - (B) New words and creative expressions through cultural contact and multilingualism
 - (C) Regional, urban, generational varieties and variations
 - (D) Social, ethnic, and class-based dialects and variations
80. Which of the following best describes “scaffolding” in the context of language learning and linguistics?
- (A) Giving students vocabulary lists to memorize without any additional support
 - (B) Providing temporary support and guidance to help learners acquire new language skills, gradually reducing help as they become more independent
 - (C) Having students work only individually on unfamiliar linguistic tasks
 - (D) Only correcting students’ mistakes after they have completed their assignments
81. Wood’s Dispatch of 1854 is significant in Indian ELT history because it :
- (A) Banned English education and promoted Sanskrit and Persian
 - (B) Advocated for mass education, vernacular instruction at primary levels and English at higher levels
 - (C) Established English as the language of all levels of education in India
 - (D) Recommended the closure of missionary schools in India
82. During a session using Audio-Lingual method drills, a teacher tries to scaffold spontaneous speech by moving from controlled repetition to sentence Manipulation exercises. However, students continue to rely heavily on memorized patterns and struggle with creative language use. Which conceptual limitation of the Audio-Lingual Method does this exemplify?
- (A) It does not sufficiently develop declarative knowledge needed for language creativity
 - (B) It places too much emphasis on translation competency
 - (C) It fosters over dependence on learners’ mother tongue
 - (D) It advocates unconstrained communicative activities from the outset

83. Which of the following is the most critical underpinning principle of Communicative Language Teaching?
- (A) Mastery of explicit grammatical rules before engaging in communication
 - (B) Prioritizing meaningful interaction and authentic language use over form-focused instruction
 - (C) Memorization of dialogues and repetition of fixed verbal patterns
 - (D) Teaching language primarily through translation exercises
84. In a multilingual Indian classroom, a teacher adopts a process syllabus that progresses based on 'learners' immediate communication needs. What is the most significant challenge this approach may create and how can it be effectively addressed?
- (A) Challenge : Learners may feel lost or anxious without a fixed syllabus structure.
Solution : Establish clear short-term objectives and conduct regular learner reflection sessions to provide guidance and reassurance.
 - (B) Challenge : The syllabus might neglect systematic grammar instruction, leading to gaps in language accuracy.
Solution : Integrate focused grammar workshops alongside communicative activities to maintain linguistic balance.
 - (C) Challenge : Learners of widely varying proficiency levels might struggle within a flexible syllabus framework.
Solution : Differentiate instruction by tailoring tasks and materials to meet diverse learner abilities.
 - (D) Challenge : Teachers might lack clarity on pacing due to the fluid nature of the syllabus.
Solution : Engage in collaborative planning and develop flexible but structured guidelines to manage course progress.
85. An ELT textbook features a unit on 'Career Choices' designed for urban, middle-class learners in a Western country. The teacher in a rural Indian context recognizes that the career options presented (e.g., investment banker, web designer for a start-up) are largely irrelevant or unattainable for her students. To effectively adapt this unit for her learners, what is the most appropriate strategy?
- (A) Explain the Western career options in detail to broaden the students' horizons
 - (B) Replace the career options with locally relevant and accessible professions, while maintaining the language structures
 - (C) Skip the unit entirely, as it is culturally inappropriate
 - (D) Ask students to translate the Western career names into their local language

86. A teacher is designing a worksheet to accompany a textbook unit on “Giving Directions.” The textbook provides a map and a list of locations. The teacher wants to ensure the worksheet effectively scaffolds learners from controlled practice to more independent communication. Which sequence of activities on the worksheet would best achieve this goal?
- (A) First, independent role-play giving directions; then, fill-in-the-blank with prepositions of place; finally, listen and repeat target phrases.
 - (B) First, listen and repeat target phrases; then, fill-in-the-blank with prepositions of place; finally, independent role-play giving directions.
 - (C) First, fill-in-the-blank with prepositions of place; then, independent role-play giving directions; finally, listen and repeat target phrases.
 - (D) Provide only an independent role-play activity, assuming prior knowledge.
87. A lesson plan from an ELT textbook presents a new grammatical structure (e.g., Passive Voice) through a deductive approach, starting with a rule explanation, followed by fill-in-the-blank exercises. The teacher observes that students struggle to use the passive voice spontaneously in their speaking tasks. To better facilitate meaningful learning and application in a revised lesson, what pedagogical adaptation should the teacher prioritize?
- (A) Increase the number of fill-in-the-blank exercises for more practice
 - (B) Introduce the structure inductively through a communicative context first, then clarify the rule
 - (C) Translate the grammatical rule into the learners’ L1 for easier understanding
 - (D) Skip the grammar explanation and focus solely on free speaking
88. Which of the following best describes a key pedagogical advantage of the flipped classroom model in ELT compared to traditional lecture-based teaching?
- (A) Students receive all instruction during class, with homework focusing on memorization
 - (B) Content delivery happens asynchronously outside class, freeing face-to-face time for active, communicative and personalized learning activities
 - (C) The teacher controls all class activities, limiting student autonomy
 - (D) Flipped classrooms eliminate the need for lesson planning and content creation by teachers

89. What is the main purpose of using a portfolio in language learning assessment?
- (A) To test learners only at the end of a course
 - (B) To replace all traditional exams entirely
 - (C) To collect evidence of learners progress over time
 - (D) To focus solely on grammar accuracy
90. In an inclusive ELT classroom, a teacher notices that some learners consistently struggle with vocabulary retention despite whole-class instruction. Which of the following is the most effective next step to support these learners?
- (A) Continue using the current lesson plan but increase the frequency of whole-class vocabulary reviews
 - (B) Separate struggling learners into a different group for special tutoring without changing classroom instruction
 - (C) Reduce the amount of vocabulary all learners are expected to learn to lessen pressure
 - (D) Change teaching methods by adding visual aids, audio support and step-by-step vocabulary activities specifically for learners who have difficulty
91. Which among the following can be considered as the primary goal of teaching pronunciation in a second language classroom?
- (A) acquire native like pronunciation
 - (B) teaching sounds
 - (C) teaching of sound segments and isolated words
 - (D) gain sufficient pronunciation skills for communication
92. Which among the following are correct about silent reading?
- (i) enable the learners to read with comprehension and speed
 - (ii) improve the pronunciation of the learners
 - (iii) enable the learners to infer the meaning
- (A) All of the above (i, ii and iii)
 - (B) Only (ii & iii)
 - (C) Only (i & iii)
 - (D) Only (i & ii)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK