

1. Why is lesson planning important for a teacher?

- A) It helps the teacher stay organized and know what to teach
- B) It allows the teacher to skip teaching on some days
- C) It lets students choose what they want to study
- D) It replaces the need for textbooks

2. What happens when a teacher plans a lesson well?

- A) Students get confused easily
- B) Time is saved and classroom activities run smoothly
- C) Students do not need to take tests
- D) The teacher spends less time in the classroom

3. Which part of a lesson plan comes at the very beginning to get students interested?

- A) Homework assignment
- B) Final exam
- C) Warm-up activity (Hook)
- D) Lesson summary

4. In Bloom's Taxonomy, what is the most basic level of learning?

- A) Creating something new
- B) Remembering simple facts
- C) Evaluating an idea
- D) Solving complex problems

5. Which action word belongs to the "Creating" level of Bloom's Taxonomy?

- A) Design
- B) List
- C) Repeat

D) Copy

6. What does PPP stand for in language teaching?

A) Practice, Play, Perform

B) Presentation, Practice, Production

C) Plan, Prepare, Produce

D) Present, Pause, Passing

7. What is the main goal of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)?

A) To memorize grammar rules by heart

B) To translate long texts into another language

C) To help students communicate meaningfully in real-life situations

D) To focus only on correct spelling and handwriting

8. In Jeremy Harmer's ESA framework, how does the *Boomerang* sequence differ from a classic *Straight Arrow* sequence?

A) Boomerang follows the structure **Engage → Activate → Study → Activate**, using initial production to identify language gaps before focusing on form.

B) Boomerang follows **Study → Engage → Activate**, prioritizing grammatical accuracy over motivation.

C) Boomerang eliminates the **Study** phase entirely, relying solely on task execution.

D) Boomerang alternates continuously between **Engage** and **Study** without moving to production.

