Question 31 Which approaches are recommended for teaching grammar?

- A. Student Centred Approach
- B. Communicative Approach
- C. Task Based Approach
- D. All of the above

MARK

Question 32 Teaching phonology is about:

- A. Intonation
- B. Pronunciation
- C. Word stress
- D. All of the above

MARK

Question 33 Students may become unmotivated to read in English if:

- A. The reading material is not relevant to their topic, level and interests
- B. The reading material doesn't have pictures
- C. The reading material is too long
- D. All of the above

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Question 34 What does IPA stand for?

- A. Interpreters' Phonetic Alphabet
- B. International Phonemes Association
- C. International Phonetic Agreement
- D. International Phonetic Alphabet

MARK

Question 35 During pronunciation, which parts of the mouth are predominantly low energy and relaxed?

- A. The throat muscles
- B. The Supra-laryngeal tract
- C. The Larynx
- D. All of the above

MARK

Question 36 What steps should be used when teaching reading?

- A. Pre-teach pronunciation and vocabulary
- B. Skim the text
- C. Predict the unknown vocabulary
- D. All of the above

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Question 37 At the beginner levels students need to be taught:

- A. The alphabet, then letter blends and sound to recognise simple words
- B. To only recognise the alphabet
- C. To only use flashcards
- D. To only use picture books

MARK

Question 38 What can be used for writing exercises?

- A. Macrologues
- B. Micrologues
- C. Both
- D. Neither

MARK

Question 39 Which skills are the terms skimming, scanning and predicting predominantly used for?

- A. Reading
- B. Writing
- C. Spelling
- D. All of the above

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Question 40 Which word below is not a conjunction?

- A. Quickly
- B. Likewise
- C. Conversely
- D. Instead

MARK

Question 41 What are the correct words: _____ over _____ playing with _____ ball.

- A. Their, they're, there
- B. They're, there, their
- C. There, their, they're
- D. Their, there, they're

MARK

Question 42 Which are the 4 styles of learning?

- A. Reading, writing, listening, speaking
- B. Grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary, punctuation
- C. Tactile, kinesthetic, audio, visual
- D. All of the above

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 19 What is a preposition?

- A. A word to describe a position
- B. A position of a comma
- C. A style of writing a proposal
- D. A word to predict what will happen

MARK

Question 20 What is the meaning of 'schema?'

- A. Spelling plan
- B. Teaching reading scheme
- C. Grammar structure
- D. Background knowledge

MARK

Question 21 Which tense is past continuous tense?

- A. I was studying German yesterday
- B. I studied cooking in Australia
- C. I will study English in Australia next year
- D. I will be studying science tonight

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Question 22 How many approaches are applicable to teaching the writing skill?

- A. One
- B. Six
- C. Ten
- D. Seven

MARK

Question 23 What suitable methodology can be used to teach phrasal verbs?

- A. Create an activity with phrasal verbs and their true form of meaning
- B. Students to read a grammar book
- C. Google information on phrasal verbs
- D. It is not necessary to teach

MARK

Question 24 In the IPA chart the sound of the 'ei' symbol rhymes with:

- A. Get
- B. Got
- C. Goat
- D. Gate

MARK

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Question 25 What is a sentence called that is hard to say very fast?

- A. Tongue Twister
- B. Poem
- C. Grammar exercise
- D. Jazz chant

MARK

Question 26 Why is the level of English that the teacher uses to communicate important?

- A. So they can prove their English skills are excellent
- B. It does not matter how the teacher speaks
- C. So students are able to understand the teacher at the level being taught
- D. To force students to improve their listening skills

MARK

Question 27 Which sentence is not in the simple past tense?

- A. When did you ring him?
- B. He came home 3 hours late
- C. I will ring him again tomorrow
- D. I rang him last month

MARK

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Question 28 How do teachers effectively help students to understand difficult vocabulary?

- A. They insert the vocabulary in a sentence for the student to understand in context
- B. They translate the vocabulary to the students mother tongue
- C. Teachers simply give the definition to the student
- D. They use Google translate

MARK

Question 29 Why are newspapers useful in the ESL classroom?

- A. It shows language in real context
- B. They use a lot of different styles of writing
- C. Newspapers are readily available
- D. All of the above

MARK

Question 30 What does the 'WO' code mean in writing correction?

- A. Word Opening
- B. Wrong Order
- C. Writing Opening
- D. Word Order

MARK

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 7 Why is grammar important?

- A. It helps to understand other languages
- B. It is used to structure sentences and communicate effectively
- C. It is used to understand instructions
- D. It is useful for exams

MARK

Question 8 Why should Tongue Twisters be used in the ESL classroom?

- A. They can help build confidence in student speaking
- B. They can be used for warm ups and icebreakers
- C. They can help improve students pronunciation
- D. All of the above

MARK

Question 9 What are Homophones?

- A. Words that have the same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings
- B. Words that are almost the same
- C. Words that sound the same and are spelled the same
- D. Words that sound the same but have different meaning

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Question 10 The _____ tense describes actions that are complete and have an effect on the present:

- A. Simple present
- B. Perfect present
- C. Future continuous
- D. Simple past

MARK

Question 11 Teaching pronunciation should be taught before:

- A. Listening
- B. Reading
- C. Grammar
- D. All of the above

MARK

Question 12 Which of these tips are useful for teaching reading?

- A. Have students read for a variety of purposes
- B. Have students read aloud individually and choral drill
- C. Give silent reading tasks for homework
- D. All of the above

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Question 13 What is the scientific study of the structure of language?

- A. Pronunciation
- B. TPR
- C. Grammar
- D. Linguistics

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Question 14 What are drama voice techniques designed to enhance?

- A. The release of tension in stiff bodies
- B. Your singing voice
- C. The acting ability of children
- D. Your acting ability

MARK

Question 15 What are quantifiers?

- A. A mix of new vocabulary
- B. Words that indicate quantities
- C. Words that indicate qualities
- D. Rare words

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Question 16 Why should we use activities in the TESOL classroom?

- A. To aid the retention of the new language
- B. To consolidate what has been taught in 'teaching 1' or 'teaching 2'
- C. To help students understand the lesson more clearly by TPR
- D. All of the above

MARK

Question 17 When drilling flashcards it is important to:

- A. Repeat the flashcards 5 times with students listening
- B. Check by groups and individually for pronunciation errors
- C. Have the students repeat chorally
- D. All of the above

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Question 18 What are conjunctions?

- A. Words about starting paragraphs
- B. Words about finishing sentences
- C. Words about train junctions
- D. None of the above

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START

Question 1 Why is MMT useful in the TESOL classroom?

- A. It is a good icebreaker
- B. Students can peer-correct
- C. Students learn that it is OK to make mistakes
- D. All of the above

MARK

Question 2 What are Homonyms?

- A. Words that sound the same and are spelled the same
- B. Words that are almost the same
- C. Words that sound the same but have different meaning
- D. Words that have the same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings

MARK

Question 3 What age group can videos be applied to in the ESL classroom?

- A. Children
- B. Teenagers
- C. Adults
- D. All of the above

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Question 4 What important factors are considered when using video in the ESL classroom?

- A. Use only English language songs
- B. English song lyrics that are level appropriate
- C. English song lyrics that are age appropriate
- D. All of the above

MARK

Question 5 Which approach should be used for teaching reading?

- A. The Phonics Approach
- B. The Whole Language Approach
- C. The Communicative Approach
- D. All of the above

MARK

Question 6 What is the definition of COPS?

- A. Capitalisation Overall Punctuation Spelling
- B. Combined Order Proof-reading Spelling
- C. Captioning Overall Preparation Scheme
- D. Correct Order Process Spelling

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