

- a. listing  
c. free writing
6. The question "What is it made of?" demands the answer of  
a. comparing the idea  
c. associating the idea
7. Which of the following is the last task you do to finish a paper?  
a. editing  
c. drafting
8. "State the author's main ideas without distorting those ideas or adding your own" suggests to write a better  
a. essay  
c. summary
9. Which of the following is not the purpose of using paraphrasing?  
a. To change the style or the language used in the original  
b. To make it easier to understand  
c. To make it fit better into your own piece of writing  
d. To enlarge your writing
10. Prospective employers are mainly interested in your  
a. oldest achievements  
c. latest achievements
11. Surveys are not done in the fields of  
a. education  
c. social sciences
12. Which of the following question will collect a wider r of responses?  
a. How old are you?  
b. Are you (a) under 20, (b) between 21 and 30, (c) over  
c. What do you think of university students?
13. Summaries do not allow readers to  
a. discover the gist of the report or article without read the entire document  
b. determine whether the report or article is relevant to their needs  
c. get an overview before digesting the details & know how to write correct English
14. Which of the following statement is not true?  
a. An outline is a map of a document's main and supporting points  
b. It is a collection of concise phrases  
c. It is organised in the same sequence as the document  
d. It is a prose piece with full sentences
15. A document that summarizes your experiences, skills and qualifications for a position in your field is known as  
a. resume  
c. cease study
16. Which of the following does define a thesis?  
a. Writing published in academic journal  
b. Long piece of writing on subject chosen by student for final assessment in Master's/PhD course  
c. Research conducted individually  
d. Piece of writing used to assess course work/subject chosen by teacher
17. When writing essays it is often better to ..... statements by giving examples,  
a. explain  
c. mention
18. What is not the reason for carrying out survey?  
a. get up-to-date data  
b. check replicate other research  
c. collect information about the behaviour of a specific group  
d. plan an essay
19. When do you write your first draft?
- b. guided writing  
d. getting to the first draft
- b. analysing the idea  
d. describing the idea
- b. rewriting  
d. revising
- b. draft  
d. abstract
- b. family background  
d. cultural background
- b. psychology  
d. getting details to write a
- b. drafting  
d. self description
- b. define  
d. support

- a. after getting ideas
- b. after identification of audience
- c. after identification of purpose
- d. both after identification of audience and purpose

20. Citation is used after

- a. paraphrase and summary
- b. summary and quotation
- c. paraphrase and quotation
- d. paraphrase, summary or quotation

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Discuss some ideas for getting started with developing your own academic text.
2. Arrange each of the following concepts / general terms into a classification scheme. You can add concepts where you think necessary:
  - a. global corporation, local company, business regional enterprise
  - b. Buddhism, Islam, Protestantism, Religions, Judaism, Catholicism, Sunni, Shia, Christianity
  - c. CD player, audio equipment, CDs, speakers, amplifier.
3. What are the formal features of a paper? Explain them briefly.
4. How should you prepare for unity a formal essay?

OR

Discuss the importance of a first draft getting feedback.

5. Summarize the following text in one third of it.

Researchers, in France and the United States have recently reported that baboons are able to think abstractly. It has been known for some time that chimpanzees are capable of abstract thought, but baboons are a more distant relation to mankind. In the experiment, scientists trained to baboons to use a personal computer and a joystick. The animals had to match computer designs which were basically the same, but had superficial differences. In the experiment the baboons performed better than would be expected by chance. The researchers describe their study in an article in the Journal of Experimental Psychology.

6. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:

- a. Getting started
- b. Free writing
- c. Types of purposes of writing

7. What is an article? Also mention the purposes of publishing articles.

OR

Write a curriculum vitae for yourself. Supply the following details: personal information, education, experience, extracurricular activities, skills, interests, references.

8. You are preparing a survey on "Student attitudes to the cinema". Write a questionnaire of no more than seven questions to collect the most useful data/details.

OR

Discuss the ways of preparing a questionnaire.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Write a newspaper article on any one burning problem of Nepal, for publication in a leading newspaper.

OR

What is journal article? Discuss the techniques involved in writing it.

10. Write an essay on any one of the following topics:

- a. Peace and politics
- b. Education for development
- c. National integration
- d. Universities of Nepal

**Exam 2072**

Academic Writing (Eng.Ed.335) Elective II

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Discuss, with examples, some ways of comparison.
2. Differentiate between generalization and overgeneralization. Also mention the ways of making a generalization.
3. Mention the stages used in working with a draft. Illustrate briefly.

4. Edit the following section for consistency. Correct the errors in spelling, grammar and such detainer presentation as indentation, capitalization.

For quick correspondence, memos will be sent to entry level employees, coworkers, immediate supervisors and, occasionally, to chief executives. Proposals will be sent to potential clients in hopes of attracting their business. Response request forms are to be sent out following the proposals in order to obtain a response regarding the proposal.

OR

5. How do you develop and shape ideas for your writing?  
What is a summary? What should you keep in mind when you write a good summary?

OR

Read the text given below and then write an effective paraphrase of it.  
Ancient Egypt collapsed in about 2180 BC. Studies conducted of the mud from the River Nile showed that at this time the mountainous regions which feed the Nile suffered from a prolonged drought. This would have had a devastating effect on the ability of Egyptian society to feed itself.

6. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:  
a. Definitions  
b. Examples  
c. Generalizations

7. What is a CV and what information is included in it? Elucidate with examples.

OR

Prepare your resume for applying for the post of Deputy Directors at Hetauda Cement Factory.  
8. What is researching? Discuss the techniques involved a writing research report, briefly.

Group "C"

2x12=24

9. List the elements of writing and discuss them briefly.

OR

What is comparison? Discuss the ways (not more than seven ways) of comparison with appropriate examples.

10. Write an essay on any ONE of the following topics:

- a. Impact of computer  
b. Autobiography  
c. Academic writing  
d. Examination systems at Tribhuvan University

(f) Translation Theories & Practices (Eng. Ed. 336) Elective Group B

Exam 2068

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt all the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. According to Newmark. (1988) translation is a/an  
a. science  
b. craft/art  
c. philosophy  
d. engineering
2. If there is no one-to-one correspondence between a source language item and target language item, it is translation equivalence  
a. perfect  
b. nil/zero  
c. semi  
d. half
3. Among the following approaches to translation which one is the most useful to SLT?  
a. Idiomatic translation  
b. Literal translation  
c. Academic translation  
d. Word for word translation
4. If there is influence of sound system of another language at the time to translating document, it is known as  
a. Phonological translation  
b. Phonetic translation  
c. lexical translation  
d. semantic translation
5. A process of translation in which a machine is used to translation SLT and TLT is known as  
a. computer translation  
b. internet translation  
c. fax translation  
d. radio translation
6. Among the following which one can be considered as a tool for translation?  
a. CD  
b. Templates  
c. Dictionary  
d. Jargons

7. If a word available in SL does not have its equivalence in TL, it is known as  
 a. lexical  
 b. phrase level gap  
 c. sound level gap  
 d. sentence level gap
8. To compensate gaps in translation if words are brought from another language the phenomenon is known as
9. If the English word "Christmas" is replaced by the Nepali word "Dashain" it is an example of  
 a. substitution  
 b. literal translation  
 c. lexical creation  
 d. borrowing
10. What is the purpose of editing a translated text?  
 a. to avoid paraphrasing  
 b. to make translated text attractive and readable  
 c. rewriting SLT into TLT  
 d. checking linguistic errors
11. What does "brevity in translation mean?  
 a. writing clearly  
 b. writing shorter version rather than longer version  
 c. checking linguistic error  
 d. factual checking
12. If the English names, Mr. and Madam are translated as Sirman and Simati into the Nepali language. The process of this translation of such proper nouns is called  
 a. cultural equivalence  
 b. recognized translation  
 c. literal translation  
 d. harrowing
13. If the editor interacts in the marginal section of the given translated document. the process of interaction in the word processor of a computer is called.  
 a. annotating  
 b. highlighting  
 c. grammar checker  
 d. spelling checker
14. If a text is translated according to the response provided by readers. the approach to translation evaluation is known as  
 a. response based approach  
 b. anecdotal approach  
 c. perfect equivalence  
 d. text based approach
15. Why is it difficult to translate proper nouns?  
 a. because they are language and culture, specific  
 b. because they reveal the personality of a person  
 c. because they are inherently attached to the personality  
 d. because they are the property to the particular community
16. If the translator adjusts the TL orthography and pronunciation with the SL orthography and pronunciation, this process of translation is known as  
 a. borrowing  
 b. naturalization  
 c. literal translation  
 d. recognized translation
17. If the title of the novel "The Wool Earth" is translated "Kalyani Dharti" in Nepali, this technique of translating proper name is called  
 a. borrowing  
 b. translating proverb  
 c. literal translation  
 d. recognized translation
18. If the phrase "kick the bucket" is translated as "marnu" into the Nepali language, the translation of this phrase is known as  
 a. translating idioms  
 b. translating proverbs  
 c. translating proper names  
 d. translating metaphors
19. When was translation theoretically banned in foreign language classes in Nepal?  
 a. 2028 BS  
 b. 2035 BS  
 c. 20PBS  
 d. 2042BS
20. Which of the following methods of language teaching focuses judicious use of translation (mother tongue) in foreign language classes?  
 a. direct method  
 b. audio-lingual method  
 c. OSS approach  
 d. communicative approach
1. Enumerate the brief history of translation and explain the major trends emerged in each era of its development.

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

OR

Explain in brief the contribution of translation in major fields of study.

2. What are the types of translation according to text based classification?
3. Explain the approaches to translation and discuss the different approaches to translation in brief.

OR

Why is it important to maintain linguistics and structural flow in a translated text? Justify your answer.

4. What is the importance of technology in editing a translated text? Briefly explain the role of word processor in editing a translated text
5. What is the purpose of translation evaluation? Why is it necessary to evaluate a translated text?

OR

Explain the importance to tools for translation with suitable examples.

6. Write short notes on any TWO;

a) Academic translation

b) Back translation

c) Editing the content of translated text

7. Explain the types of proverbs and techniques of translating the verbs with examples of your own.

8. What do you mean by multiple translations? Explain the purpose of multiple translations.

Group 'C'

2×12=24

9. Explain the types of gaps in translation and the techniques of compensate such gaps in translation.

OR

Among the literary genres why poetry is most difficult to translate. Explain the technique of translation proper naves.

10. Translate the following text into English

वैदेशिक लगानीको विजोग

राज्यले वैदेशिक लगानी भित्र्याउने नीति लिए पनि मुलुकको वस्तुगत अवस्था विद्यमान लगानी समेत टिकाउन नसक्ने किसिमको प्रतिकूल बन्दै गएको छ। मोरङमा रहेको सूर्य नेपाल गार्मेन्ट्सले यसै साता आफ्नो उत्पादन बन्द गर्ने निर्णय लिनले यहाँ देखाउँछ। भारतको आइटीसी लिमिटेडको लगानी रहेको यस कम्पनीले जॉन फ्लेयर स्प्रिङउड जस्ता लोकप्रिय ब्रान्डका पोशाक उत्पादन गर्ने आएको थियो। त्यहाँबाट उत्पादित सामग्रीको नेपालमा मात्र नभई भारतीय बजारमा पनि राम्रै उपस्थिति थियो। तर ट्रेड यूनियनको लगातारको व्यवधानले गर्दा सूर्य नेपाल उत्पादन नै बन्द गर्ने बाध्यतात्मक निर्णयमा पुगेको छ। सरकारी नीति प्रष्ट रुपमा विदेशी लगानीका पक्षमा भए पनि राजनीतिक खिचातानीका कारण नेपाल अन्य आकर्षक गन्तव्य रहेन। राजनैतिक दल समर्पित ट्रेड यूनियनको दबावका कारण सूर्य उत्पादन बन्द गर्ने अवस्थामा पुगेको नजिरले अरु सम्भावित लगानीलाई पनि रोक्ने छ। सूर्य नेपालले कारखाना नै बन्द गर्ने यतिखेर तिनै ट्रेड यूनियनको सहमति खोजिरहेको छ। जुन पूरा भएमा यसको लगानी पूरा रुपमा भारततर्फ फर्कने छ। निश्चय पनि कुनै पनि उद्योगधन्डामा व्यवस्थापन र मजदूरबीच समस्या हुन सक्छन्। त्यस्ता समस्या सुल्झाउने काम उनीहरूलाई नै छाडि दिनुपर्छ। दल नेताहरूले मजदूरहरूलाई उक्साउँदै समस्याको राजनीतिकरण गरि रहने हो भने समस्या सुल्फने होइन, बल्कदै जाने छ। वास्तवमा राजनीतिक नेतृत्वले त ट्रेड यूनियनका नाममा निहित स्वार्थको राजनीति भइरहेको छ भने त्यसलाई रोक्नु पर्छ। मुलुकमा आएको वैदेशिक लगानीलाई दिगो बनाउने र नयाँ लगानी भित्र्याउने वातावरण व्यवहारिक रुपमै सुनिश्चित गर्नुपर्छ।

**Exam 2069**

Group 'A'

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. In translation the source language refers to the language
  - a) Into which translation is carried out
  - b) from which translation is carried out
  - c) through which translation is carried out
  - d) about which translation is carried out
2. Which translation gives priority to the relationship between the text and its source culture?
  - a) Scientific translation
  - b) Technical translation
  - c) Literary translation
  - d) Academic translation

3. According to Peter Newmark, semantic translation refers to  
 a) translation at the author's level                      b) translation at the target reader's level  
 c) translation at the source readers' level  
 d) translation at the translator's level
4. According to Catford, translation is the process of replacing the textual materials of a language by  
 a) equivalent materials in another                      b) similar materials in another  
 c) approximate materials in another                      d) different materials in another
5. Which of the following grammatical units can be regarded as the natural unit of translation?  
 a) The word                      b) The phrase  
 c) The clause                      d) The sentence
6. Interlingual translation refers to  
 a) the translation that takes place between two different languages  
 b) the translation that take place within the same language  
 c) translation that takes place between two different mode of communication  
 d) translation take takes place between human and non-human agents.
7. Which of the following types of interpretation is mostly carried out through the machine (i.e. computer)  
 a) consecutive interpretation                      b) simultaneous interpretation  
 c) successive interpretation                      d) written interpretation
8. Translation of an English proper name 'Socrates' into Nepali as 'Sukarat' is an example of  
 a) defining                      b) paraphrasing  
 c) substitution                      d) naturalization
9. Which translation tool is mainly used by those who translate the documents that consist specialist terms?  
 a) General monolingual dictionary                      b) Thesaurus  
 c) Glossary of technical terms                      d) General bilingual dictionary
10. A cultural gap is mostly experience in the translation of technical texts  
 a) technical texts                      b) literary texts  
 c) academic texts                      d) scientific texts
11. Machine translation has the higher degree of accuracy in the translation of  
 a) poems                      b) novels  
 c) literary essays                      d) scientific
12. Which translation evaluation approaches makes use of the value judgment such as 'good' versus 'bad' based on the subjective criteria?  
 a) Back translation                      b) Anecdotal approach  
 c) Response-based approach                      d) Text-based reports
13. The different translated versions of the same source text are called  
 a) multiple translation                      b) back translation  
 c) bilingual translation                      d) one to many translation
14. In Communicative Language Teaching translation is used as a/an  
 a) method                      b) classroom technique  
 c) approach                      d) instruction technique
15. Which of the following statement is true about poetry translation?  
 a) It is impossible to translate poems  
 b) To translate a poem is to compose another poem  
 c) Poetry translation is straightforward  
 d) Any bilingual can translate poems
16. Those who define translation is an act of cross-cultural communication and representation focus on  
 a) the linguistic aspect of translation                      b) the cultural aspect of translation  
 c) the philosophical aspect of translation  
 d) the pedegogical aspect of translation
17. The smallest segment of SL text which can be translated is called  
 a) a unit of the text                      b) a unit of the language  
 c) a unit of translation                      d) a unit of translation analysis
18. Which of the following statements reflects the criterion of Clarity in editing?  
 a) Ensure that the documents is factually and linguistically correct

b) Ensure that the documents is not unnecessarily long

c) Ensure that the documents is free from ambiguity

d) Ensure that the documents is very short

19. Which of the following types of idiom can be translated literally?

a) Idioms with complete equivalence

b) Idioms with partial equivalence

c) Idioms with zero correspondence

d) Idioms with zero equivalence

20. Translating medical texts such as Guidelines for Nurses is an example of

a) legal translation

b) literary translation

c) technical translation

d) fiction translation

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

1. Define the 'unit of translation'. Which linguistic unit (word, phrase or sentence) do you think can be the natural unit of translation? Why?

2. The machine is used in the translation of technical documents not literary texts such as stories and poems. What do you think are reasons for this?

3. What are the basic differences between literary translation and technical translation? Discuss any two of them with examples.

OR

Classify translation on the basis of the number of language(s) involved. Discuss each of them with examples.

4. What are the major approaches to translation? Which approach do you use in the translation-oriented texts such as college/travel/hotel brochures?

5. The translator experiences different types of translation gap at different levels of language? What are they? Illustrate each with examples.

OR

Gaps in translation cause loss in meaning. The translator uses different types of techniques/procedures to narrow down the gaps and to compensate the loss. List any six such procedures and discuss three of them with examples.

6. Illustrate the basic stages that the editor can follow to achieve accuracy in editing.

OR

What is translation evaluation? What are the different approaches to evaluating translation? Discuss two of them.

7. Translate a Nepali proverb 'Jahaan Ram uhin ayodhya' into English. Discuss the problems you faced while translating this proverb and mention the procedure you used to translate it.

8. What is the role of translation in teaching English as a foreign/second language in the multilingual context like ours? Explain your answer.

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. a) Translate the following Nepali text into English.

b) Make a list of the problems you faced while translating this technical text, and

c) Mention some procedures you used to overcome them.

ग्राहकमा अनुरोध

i) तपाईंको खाता बहुमूल्य चिज हो। यसलाई जालसाजीबाट जोगाउनु आवश्यक छ।

ii) चेक खिच्दा पछि थपघट गर्न नमिल्ने गरी अंक र अक्षरमा प्रष्टसंग लेख्नुपर्दछ।

iii) अर्को चेक बुक चाहिएमा यसमा भएको माग फारम भरी पेश गर्नुहोस्।

iv) भीडभागमा चेकको भुक्तान भएमा बैक जवाफदेही हुने छैन।

10. a) Translate the following Nepali text into English.

b) Make the list of the problems you faced while translating this technical text, and

c) Mention some procedures you used to overcome them.

संविधान राष्ट्रको मूल कानून हो। यसले सरकारको स्वरूपलाई निर्धारण गर्दछ र सरकारी शक्तिलाई सिमाङ्कन गरी वैधता प्रदान गर्दछ। संविधान जनताको अधिकारलाई सुरक्षित गर्ने तथा सरकारी अड्डाहरूबीच शक्तिको वितरण र सम्बन्ध निश्चित गर्ने राजनीति तथा कानूनी लिखत हो। शासिताको अधिकारको रक्षा गर्ने, राष्ट्रको आवश्यकता र जनताको जाहानो अनुसार संविधानको निर्माण हुनुपर्दछ।

OR

What are the different types of tools that translator can use to ensure efficiency and accuracy of their work. Explain four of them.

**Exam 2070**

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- The language into which translation is carried out is called
  - the target language
  - the source language
  - the first language
  - the second language
- Which of the following types of translation can be called academic translation?
  - translation of literacy works
  - translation of scientific works
  - translation of cultural texts
  - translation of scholarly works
- Peter Newmark has defined translation as
  - rendering the meaning of a text into another according to the wish of the translator
  - rendering the meaning of a text into another in the way that the intended the next
  - rendering the text according to the target language reader's expectation
  - rendering the text according to the source language reader's expectation
- Absolute equivalents in translation are those items from two different language
  - Which can replace each other in all situations
  - which can replace each other in some situations
  - which cannot replace each other at all
  - which can rarely replace each other
- Any chunk or segment of an SL text that can be translated into the target language is called
  - a topic of translation
  - a unit of translation
  - an example of translation
  - a text of translation
- Translation that takes place between two different language is called
  - interlingual translation
  - interlingual translation
  - intersemotic translation
  - intra-semiotic translation
- The transfer of oral message into the TL at virtually the same time as the source speaker speaks is called
  - consecutive interception
  - instant interception
  - linear interception
  - whispering interception
- The translation of a text from one language into another by computer is called
  - computer translation
  - system translation
  - scientific translation
  - machine translation
- Which of the following techniques do you use to translate a source culture term that needs elaboration in the target text?
  - loan creation
  - paraphrasing
  - substitution
  - naturalization
- Which of the following translation tools do you use to find 'a better' or 'more suitable word' out of many choices in the target language?
  - bilingual dictionary
  - monolingual dictionary
  - encyclopedia
  - thesaurus
- When the target language does not have a lexical item to replace the source item, this results in
  - a phonological gap
  - a lexical gap
  - a syntactic gap
  - a textual gap
- Which translation evaluation approach is mainly concerned with the opinions of the target readers?
  - text-based approach
  - anecdotal approach
  - response-based approach
  - back translation
- Multiple translations of the same source text suggest the fact that
  - there is only one final translation of a source text
  - there can be many translated versions of a source text
  - only one translation is best out of all
  - there can be no common features shared by different translated versions of the same text
- Which of the following is true about the recent status of translation in the second language classroom?
  - translation can be used as a method
  - translation can be used as a technique

- c. translation can be used as a procedure  
d. translations can be used to test learner's communicative competence
15. It is often said that only a poet can translate a poem. What does this suggest about poetry translation?  
a. it is impossible to translate poems  
b. poetry translation requires a high degree of creativity on the part of a translator  
c. poetry translation is easier than prose translation  
d. any bilingual can translate poems
16. Translation studies is an interdisciplinary field of inquiry because  
a. it is basically guided by linguistics  
b. it makes use of the theories and findings from different fields of inquiry  
c. it focuses on both translation process and translation product  
d. it is both theory and practice oriented field of inquiry
17. Which of the following statements reflects the criterion of Brevity in editing?  
a. ensure that the document is factually and linguistically correct  
b. ensure that the document is not unnecessarily long  
c. ensure that the document is free from ambiguity  
d. ensure that the document is free from spelling errors
18. Which of the following techniques is most widely used in the translation of proper nouns?  
a. textal creation    b. paraphrase  
c. literal translation    d. borrowing
19. Which type of proverbs are harder to translate?  
a. proverbs with complete equivalence  
b. proverbs with partial equivalence  
c. proverbs with one-to-one correspondence  
d. proverbs with zero equivalence
20. Translating school manuals and brochures is an example of  
a. legal translation    b. literary translation  
c. scientific translation    d. commercial translation

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. What do you mean by 'translation equivalence'? Discuss it with examples from Nepali and English.
2. What is Machine Translation? Discuss any two challenges that the machine faces while translating literary texts such as poems and stories.

OR

Discuss any three differences between literary translation and technical translation.

3. What are the different types of interpretation? How are they different from each other?
4. Which approach (literal or free idiomatic) do you use to translate poems from Nepali into English. Why? Support your argument with examples.
5. What are the different types of linguistic gap? Discuss them with suitable examples.

OR,

What do ABC in editing stand for? What are the ways of ensuring clarity in editing?

6. Illuminate the importance of translation in this age of globalization and information technology.

OR

What are the different approaches to translation evaluation? Discuss two of them in brief.

7. Translate a Nepali proverb 'andhyaaromaa dungaa haannu' into English. Discuss the problem you faced while translating this proverb and mention the procedures you used to translate it?
8. Translation is a natural part of any second language learners' behaviour; our students use it naturally whether we want them to or not. Argue for or against this statement.

Group "C"

2×12=24

Attempt ALL the questions.

9. (a) Translate the following Nepali text into English.  
(b) Make a list of the problems you faced while translating this technical text, and  
(c) Mention some procedures you used to overcome them.

देहायका अवस्थामा कुनै पनि व्यक्ति यस संस्थाको अध्यक्षको पदमा बहाल हुने छैन ।

(i) साधारण सभाले नीजलाई अध्यक्षको पदबाट हटाउने प्रस्ताव पारित गरेमा ।

- (ii) अध्यक्षले आफ्नो पदबाट राजीनामा दिएमा ।  
 (iii) संस्थाको विधान विपरित कुनै कार्य गरेमा ।
10. (a) Translate the following Nepali text into English.  
 (b) Make a list of the problems you faced while translating this text, and  
 (c) Mention some procedures you used to overcome them.
- शिक्षा नै समाजको दर्पण हो । यसले समाजको यथार्थ चित्रण गर्दछ र समाजलाई मार्ग निर्देश गर्दै चौतर्फी विकासमा महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान पुऱ्याउँछ । त्यसैले शिक्षालाई समाजको आवश्यकतासँग प्रत्यक्ष जोड्नु पर्दछ भने समाजले शिक्षा हासिल गर्ने र गराउने उपयुक्त वातावरण सिर्जना गर्नु पर्दछ । शिक्षा र समाजको अन्योन्याश्रित सम्बन्धबाट मात्र सम्पूर्ण मानवजगत्को हित सम्भव छ ।

OR

Differentiate types of techniques/procedures are suggested to compensate the loss in translation caused by linguistic and cultural gaps. List any procedures and discuss each of them with examples.

**Exam 2071**

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- The language from which translation is carried out is called
  - source language
  - target language
  - first language
  - second language
- Which of the following types of translation gives priority to the transfer of aesthetic values of a source text?
  - literary translation
  - technical translation
  - semiotic translation
  - academic translation
- According to Peter Newmark translation is
  - rendering the meaning of a text into another in the way that the author intended the text
  - rendering the meaning of a text into another according to the wish of the translator
  - rendering the meaning of a text into another according to the expectation of the target audience
  - rendering the meaning of a text into another according to the wish of the source audience
- In translation the words from two different languages which are interchangeable in a given situation are called
  - intra-lingual synonyms
  - translation synonyms
  - cross-linguistics synonyms
  - translation equivalents
- What does a unit of translation refer to?
  - a paragraph from an SL text
  - a sentence from an SL text
  - a clause from an SL text
  - any chunk from an SL text that can be translated
- Translation that takes place within the same language is called
  - interlingual translation
  - intra-lingual translation
  - intersemiotic translation
  - intra-semiotic translation
- The oral transfer of the message after the source speaker has stopped speaking is called
  - simultaneous interpretation
  - instant interpretatic
  - consecutive interpretation
  - oral interpretation
- Which of the following types of text can be translated with higher accuracy through machine translation?
  - cultural texts
  - literary texts
  - scientific/technical texts
  - all types of text
- Which of the following techniques is used when the target language has an equivalent word for the source word?
  - paraphrasing
  - loan creation
  - literal translation
  - borrowing

10. A collection of technical or special words, especially those from a particular field is called
  - a. a term bank
  - b. a glossary
  - c. a dictionary
  - d. a thesaurus
11. There is no English equivalent for the Nepali word 'Samdhi/Samdhin'. This is an instance of
  - a. a sound level
  - b. a word level gap
  - c. a sentence level gap
  - d. a clause level gap
12. Which of the following translation evaluation approaches is mainly concerned with the comparison of the translated text with the source text?
  - a. text-based approach
  - b. anecdotal approach
  - c. response-based approach
  - d. back translation
13. Laxmi Prasad Devkota's 'Muna Madan' has appeared in English in more than five versions. This is an instance of
  - a. several translations
  - b. one to many translation:
  - c. bilingual translations
  - d. multiple translations
14. Recently ELT has witnessed the revival of translation as a/an
  - a. method
  - b. classroom technique
  - c. approach
  - d. mode of classroom interacts
15. It is often said that 'to translate a poem is to compose another poem'. This statement implies that
  - a. poetry translation is impossible
  - b. poetry translation involves a high degree of creativity
  - c. poetry translation is straightforward
16. Which of the following statements is true about the nature of Translation studies?
  - a. Translation Studies is a branch of linguistics
  - b. Translation Studies is a branch of comparative literature
  - c. Translation Studies is an interdisciplinary field
  - d. Translation Studies is a field without having its own theories
17. Translation is a text focusing on the needs and expectations of the target readers is called
  - a. semantic translation
  - b. formal translation
  - c. communicative translation
  - d. literal translation
18. Which of the following statements reflects the criterion of accuracy in editing?
  - a. Ensure that the document is factually and linguistically correct
  - b. Ensure that the document is not unnecessarily long
  - c. Ensure that the document is free from ambiguity
  - d. Ensure that the document is relevant
19. Which of the following types of metaphor can be translated literally?
  - a. personal metaphors
  - b. universal metaphors
  - c. cultural metaphors
  - d. regional metaphors
20. Translating school textbooks such as Social Studies is an example of
  - a. legal translation
  - b. literary translation
  - c. scientific translation
  - d. pedagogical translation

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x7=56

1. Define translation from different perspectives.
2. Draw a distinction between technical translation and literary translation with examples.
3. Differentiate between interlingual translation and intralingual translation. Give three examples of each from Nepali and English.

OR

4. What is Machine Translation? Why the machine cannot translate literary texts with high accuracy? How is literal translation different from free idiomatic translation? Which approach do you use in the translation of information oriented texts like leaflets?
5. What are the different types of linguistic gap observed in translation? Discuss each with examples.

OR

What are the different ways of narrowing down the gaps between the source and target languages to compensate the loss in meaning? Illustrate three of them with examples from Nepali and English.

6. What are the ABCs editing ? What are the different stages that you can follow to ensure accuracy in editing ? Discuss.

OR

What are the major differences between translation and interpretation ?

7. Translate a Nepali proverb 'hatpatko belamaa latpat' into English. Discuss the problem you faced while translating this proverb and mention the procedure you used to translate it ?
8. If used appropriately, translation is a technique enhances better language learning. Do you agree with this statement ? Support your answer with some relevant evidence.

Group "C"

2x12=24

9. (a) Translate the following Nepali text into English.  
(b) Make a list of the problems you faced while translating this technical text, and  
(c) Mention some procedures you used to overcome them.

सदस्यता शुल्क

- (i) यस संस्थाका संस्थापक सदस्यहरूलाई कुनै शुल्क लाग्ने छैन ।  
(ii) यस संस्थाको सदस्य हुन वार्षिक शुल्क रु. ५००१- लाग्ने छ ।  
(iii) प्रत्येक आर्थिक वर्षको अन्त्यसम्ममा सदस्यता नवीकरण गराइसक्नु पर्नेछ ।  
(iv) मानार्थ सदस्यता निःशुल्क हुनेछ ।

10. (a) Translate the following Nepali text into English.  
(b) Make a list of the problems you faced while translating this text, and  
(c) Mention some procedures you used to overcome them.

संविधान

संविधान कुनै पनि देशको मूल कानून हो । संविधानका अधिनमा रही सरकारले आफ्ना शासन व्यवस्था सञ्चालन गर्दछ । संविधान-लिखित वा अलिखित जस्तो पनि हुन सक्छ । संविधानले सरकारले गठन, सरकारका विभिन्न निकायहरूबीच शक्तिको विभाजन गरी उक्त शक्तिको प्रयोग गर्ने सिद्धान्तहरूको व्यवस्था गर्दछ । संविधानले नागरिकका हक र अधिकारको सुनिश्चित गर्दछ ।

OR

What is translation evaluation ? What are the different approaches that can be used to evaluate translated texts ? Discuss each with examples

(g) Teaching English to Young Learners (Eng. Ed. 337)

Elective Group B

Exam 2068

Group 'A'

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓)

1. Mediated learning is the idea developed by  
a) Piaget  
b) Bruner  
c) both Piaget and Bruner  
d) Vygotsky
2. The use of technical terms about language in production or comprehension is a/an ..... Demand of the task.  
a) metalinguistic  
b) physical  
c) interactional  
d) involvement
3. Which of the following is not true about teaching spoken language to young learners?  
a) If children do not understand the spoken language, they cannot learn it.  
b) Children give priority to grammar but not to meaning while speaking  
c) Children need other's help in an interaction  
d) all of the above
4. Which of the following is true?  
a) The types of words that children find possible to learn will not shift  
b) Words and word knowledge can be seen as being linked in network of meaning  
c) Young learners can benefit from building up super ordinary and subordinate vocabulary  
d) Older children learn words as collection of lexicons.
5. Which of the following is not true about emergent literacy?  
a) Children chose the books they want to hear and read,

- b) They are motivated by quality of the writing they encounter  
 c) The link between reading and oral skills is strong  
 d) Children often choose to read different books.
6. Successful noticing activities in teaching grammar to young learners will.....  
 a) support meaning only  
 b) require active participation by learner  
 c) not contrast the form with other  
 d) not lead activities that manipulate language
7. Which of the following is not true about self-assessment?  
 a) children can understand more about learning process  
 b) teacher can understand about individual pupils  
 c) learner care motivated to involve themselves in learning  
 d) learner will carry on learning only in the classroom
8. Which of the following is not true about using children's first language in the classroom?  
 a) first language can be used to give feedback  
 b) it is used to give instruction to learners  
 c) it does not help to maintain discipline  
 d) children's first language does not help to do any of the above things
9. Two basic planning tools for theme based teaching are  
 a) brainstorming and webs  
 b) brainstorming and contents  
 c) webs and sequencing  
 d) none of the above
10. .... Approach of literacy argues that the child's ideas are used to compose the reading texts  
 a) emergent  
 b) language exercise  
 c) whole words  
 d) phonics teaching
11. Before adolescence, the learners are not .....  
 a) inhibited about using things the foreign language  
 b) active in learning  
 c) willing to use what they know and try to communicate  
 d) enthusiastic to express what they have learned
12. Which of the following is not true about literacy?  
 a) literacy skills can be taught both at home and at school  
 b) literacy begins only after a child goes to school  
 c) literacy skills are integral part of people's lives  
 d) people in their daily lives are regularly involved in a range of literacy events
13. Which of the following is not true about corrective feedback?  
 a) it explains why incorrect responses are wrong  
 b) children will be shown a model of correct response  
 c) it aims to help children correct their own language use  
 d) it includes a judgment on the children's performance
14. .... includes a judgment of the children's performance  
 a) evaluative feedback  
 b) negative feedback  
 c) corrective feedback  
 d) strategic feedback
15. Function words are acquired through  
 a) direct teaching  
 b) repeated use in different context  
 c) sense of relations  
 d) none of the above techniques
16. For the production of language, young learners need  
 a) Preparation time  
 b) Feedback on production to improve fluency and accuracy  
 c) Rehearsal on large chunks of talk  
 d) All of the above
17. Which of the following is true?  
 a) Young learners should be given instruction in a simple language  
 b) They should be provided with enough opportunities to interact with their peers  
 c) They like the content they are familiar with  
 d) All of the above
18. .... is not the demand of task.  
 a) linguistic demand

- b) interactional demand  
 c) cognitive demand  
 d) affective demand
19. Which of the following is not true?  
 a) for young learners, language often seems to play a secondary role  
 b) they seem to sue the social context and intonation patterns as, a guide as to how to respond to any query  
 c) they seem to pay much attention an actual content of language  
 d) all of the above are untrue statements
20. Acting roles in story telling activity helps to develop children's  
 a) listening skill  
 b) reading skill  
 c) writing skill  
 d) discourse skill

Attempt ALL the questions

Full Marks: 100  
 8×7=56

Group 'B'

1. Discuss the implications of Piagetian theory for teaching English to young learners.  
 2. Explain the stages of using classroom tasks for young learners.
- OR
- Discuss various types of tasks that support to young learners.  
 3. Design three short activities for teaching spoken language to young learners.  
 4. Discuss the ways to extend children's vocabulary beyond the textbook.  
 5. Elaborate major principles for learning -centered grammar teaching to young learners.

OR

- How does the learner's, age affect learning to read in English as a foreign language? Justify your answer.  
 6. Does the learner's first language literacy experience affect learning to read in English as a foreign language? Why? Why not?  
 7. How is storytelling useful for teaching English to young learner's? Discuss.
- OR
- Discuss three activities that offer grammar structuring opportunities to children.  
 8. What are the major points to be considered while planning theme based teaching. Explain.

Group 'C'

2×12=24

9. Discuss the various principles for assessing children's language learning.
- OR
- How are visual aids important for teaching English to young learner's?  
 10. Prepare a lesson plan for teaching classroom English or particular language function to young learners. You can choose any language function from school textbook. Make your lesson plan task or activity based.

Exam 2069

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Which of the following statements reflects Piagetian view on a language learner?  
 a. A language learner is an active thinker  
 b. A language learner is an active member of a society  
 c. A language learner is an imitator of adults  
 d. A language learner is a negotiator of meaning
2. Which of the following phases of learning (teaching) requires learners to carry out the task assigned to them?  
 a. A preparation phase  
 b. A follow up and consolidation phase  
 c. A familiarization phase  
 d. A main activity phase
3. The learning activities that foster learners' ability to categories, classify and make connections between different ideas are mainly concerned with  
 a. reading skills  
 b. writing skills  
 c. reading, writing and speaking skills  
 d. higher-order thinking skills
4. While correcting learners errors, the teacher should .....  
 a. discourage them to take risks  
 b. encourage them to say only what they know they call say  
 c. focus on accuracy in every step

- d. encourage them to take risks
5. A task used in language teaching focuses mainly on .....
    - a. structures
    - b. meaning or message
    - c. met language
    - d. memorization of rules
  6. Which of the following statements reflects the meaning first principle of language teaching?
    - a. Children should understand the spoken language first
    - b. Children should understand the written language first
    - c. Children should understand grammar rules first
    - d. Children should learn skills for participation first
  7. The language produced as whole chunks is called
    - a. rule-driven language
    - b. formulaic language
    - c. incomplete language
    - d. unit of language
  8. Which of the following levels of vocabulary is more appropriate for young learners?
    - a. Basic level vocabulary
    - b. Super ordinate level vocabulary
    - c. Subordinate level vocabulary
    - d. Abstract level vocabulary
  9. Which of the following is an instance of teaching words by denotation?
    - a. Teaching words by analytical definitions
    - b. Teaching words by performing actions
    - c. Teaching words by translating
    - d. Teaching words by putting the new word in a defining context
  10. An internal grammar refers to
    - a. a grammar developed by linguists
    - b. a grammar written by a textbook writer
    - c. a grammar of an individual learner
    - d. a grammar prescribed by school
  11. Which of the following statements reflects the current trend in grammar teaching?
    - a. Learners should attend to meaning only
    - b. Learner should attend to form only
    - c. Learners should attend to message only
    - d. Learner should attend to form and meaning both
  12. When learner use the language, characters or plot from the story they have read or heard to write their own story, this is an instance of
    - a. intersexuality
    - b. contrast
    - c. alliteration
    - d. parallelism
  13. The teacher should encourage creative comprehension, in which a learner .....
    - a. gives a pre-determined response
    - b. repeats only what he/she has heard or read.
    - c. demonstrates his/her individual interpretation
    - d. relates to discrete words or sentences only
  14. The use of English in them-based teaching is largely determined by the content and activities.
    - a. a set of grammar patterns selected in advance
    - b. a set of words listed in the given textbook
    - c. the non-linguistic outcomes
  15. When a language teacher uses the first language in the classroom due to the lack of confidence in the target language, it is called
    - a. the compensatory use of the LI
    - b. the strategic use of LI
    - c. the interpersonal use of the LI
    - d. the pragmatic use of the LI
  16. Assessment that aims to inform, on-going teaching and learning by providing immediate feedback is called .....
    - a. as summative assessment
    - b. formative assessment
    - c. achievement assessment
    - d. diagnostic assessment
  17. The pieces of information provided to learner on their performance is called.
    - a. exposure
    - b. feedback
    - c. scaffolding
    - d. output
  18. The errors made by learner give us evidence that .....
    - a. they have failed to understand the target language rules
    - b. they have deviate from the target language rules

- c. they have formed a wrong habit  
d. then are working out how the target language operates
19. Learner-centered teaching places .....
- the child at the centre of curriculum planning
  - the teacher at the centre of curriculum planning
  - the expectations of curriculum designers at the centre of curriculum planning
  - the textbooks at the centre of curriculum planning
20. The distance between what the learner can do now and what he/she is potential to do next, if supported appropriately is called
- negotiation of meaning
  - restructuring of knowledge
  - zone of proximal development
  - preceduralisation
- Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- What are the different ways of supporting learners oral (discourse) skills development. Discuss each with examples.
- What are the different stages/steps that a language teacher can follow within a framework of classroom tasks? Elaborate each stage.

OR

List any six basic techniques that a language teacher can use to teach the meanings of new words to learner. Explain three of them with examples.

- Present any two activities that can help learners to proceduralise the grammatical items presented to them.
- Briefly describe the different factor that affect learning to read in English as a foreign language.
- What the three different stages that you can follow while teaching language through stories? Elaborate each stage with appropriate examples.

OR

What are the different language devices commonly found in children's stories? How can young learners benefit from such devices?

- Show with examples how brainstorming and webs can be used as planning tools for theme-based teaching.
- What are the different meanings of grammar? Differentiate theoretical grammar from pedagogical grammar.
- A language teacher can use learners' first language in an English lesson if its use supports the learners' language learning. Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

OR

In what circumstances can an English teacher use learners' first language in the classroom? Explain your answer.

Group "C"

2×12=24

- What are the different principles for assessing children's language learning? Discuss each in brief.
- Design any three learning activities for teaching writing to your learners.
- How are pictures helpful in teaching English to young learners? Design any three picture-based activities to teach any language items of your choice.

Exam 2070

Group "A"

20

Attempt All the questions. Tick (✓) the best answer.

- The term 'Young learners' is generally used to refer to
  - Children aged from six to sixteen years of age
  - Children aged from eight to eighteen years of age
  - Children aged from seven to seventeen years of age
  - Children aged from six to twelve years of age
- Group activities in language learning encourage
  - Competition among the members of the group
  - Cooperation among the members of the group
  - Contest among the members of the group
  - Rivalry among the members of the group
- Which of the following aspects is related to cognitive demands on carrying out the tasks?

- (a) Concept and understanding of the world  
 (b) Vocabulary and grammar to carry out the tasks  
 (c) Thinking time for carrying out the tasks  
 (d) The use of met language to carry out the tasks
4. The word 'furniture' is an example of a  
 (a) Basic level word (b) Super ordinate level word  
 (c) Subordinate level word (d) Lower level word
5. Learners learn the second language words most effectively  
 (a) When the words are arranged in a linear way  
 (b) When the words are arranged in an alphabetical way  
 (c) When the words are arranged in a cyclic way  
 (d) When words are arranged in a bilingual column
6. The current trend in grammar teaching gives importance to  
 (a) Meaning only (b) Form only  
 (c) Message only (d) Form and meaning both
7. Which of the following methods of grammar teaching demand learners to respond to only through movement and action?  
 (a) The direct method (b) The silent way  
 (c) Total physical response (d) Suggestopedia
8. Which of the following properties of a story can offer a source for developing knowledge of letter sounds?  
 (a) Vocabulary (b) alliteration (c) Metaphor (d) Parallelism
9. The learners who are engaged in creative comprehension  
 (a) Repeat what they have heard or read  
 (b) Give pre-determined responses  
 (c) Respond to discrete words or sentences only  
 (d) Demonstrate their individual interpretation
10. Theme-based teaching engages learners in  
 (a) Grammar rules and vocabulary (b) Language functions and vocabulary  
 (c) Content and activities (d) Tasks and grammar patterns
11. When a language teacher uses the first language in an English classroom to structure and control a lesson and behaviour, it refers to.  
 (a) The compensatory use of the L1 (b) The strategic use of the L1  
 (c) The interpersonal use of the L1 (d) The dynamic use of the L1
12. Which of the following assessment techniques aims to establish what a learner can and cannot yet do?  
 (a) Achievement assessment (b) Diagnostic assessment  
 (c) Summative assessment (d) Criterion-reference assessment
13. The opportunities for learners to hear, speak, read or write the language they are learning is called  
 (a) Feedback (b) Exposure (c) Scaffolding (d) Context
14. Which of the following is the technique of teaching words by verbal explanation?  
 (a) Teaching words by using objects (b) Teaching words by performing actions  
 (c) Teaching words by using gesture  
 (d) Teaching words by putting them in a defining context
15. When the teacher is drawing learners attention to the flow of communication, he/she is focusing on  
 (a) Fluency (b) Accuracy (c) Feedback (d) Restructuring
16. The incorrect use of a linguistic item due to lack of knowledge about the language is called  
 (a) Lack of accuracy (b) A mistake  
 (c) An error (d) An incorrect performance
17. What do you call the language that learners are expose to through listening or reading texts?  
 (a) Output (b) Input (c) Exposure (d) Structuring
18. The errors made by a learners can be seen  
 (a) As a sign of inappropriate learning  
 (b) As a sign of deviant form of learning  
 (c) As a sign of active learning  
 (d) As a sign of passive learning
19. What do the learning-centered lessons and activities prioritize?

- (a) The interest of the teacher (b) The demands of the textbook  
 (c) The learning needs of pupils  
 (d) The expectations of syllabus designers or textbook writers
20. Young learners benefit significantly from  
 (a) Explicit teaching (b) Rule-based teaching  
 (c) Meaning-based teaching (d) Explanation-based teaching

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt All the question.

1. Define a task as an environment for learning. What are the different types of demands that a task may place on learners? Explain any three of them.  
 2. According to Vygotskian theory, development and learning take place in a social context. What are the implications of this theory for language learning? Discuss.

OR

Draw a distinction between task-as-plan and task-in action.

3. Present any three grammar practice activities that offer structuring opportunities to young learners.  
 4. What is the language experience approach to teaching reading and writing? How is it different from the whole words/key words approach?  
 5. What are the general criteria for choosing stories for the language classroom? Discuss each in brief.

OR

Describe any three benefits that stories can offer to young language learners.

6. It is suggested that an English teacher should use only English in the classroom to maximize learners' exposure to English and their learning opportunities. However, the use of learners' first language in the English class can be a common phenomenon. Discuss any four major factors that cause the teacher to switch to the first language.

OR

The use of learners' first language can sometimes have a positive role to play in foreign language lessons. Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

7. List any six short activities for learning the spoken language. Explain three of them.  
 8. Distinguish between criterion-referenced assessment and non-referenced assessments. Which one do you think is more appropriate for assessing young learners' performance? Why?

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. One of the drawbacks of theme-based teaching is that learners often switch to their first language when they are engaged in classroom activities. Lynne Cameron has suggested some procedures/techniques that the language teacher can adopt to minimize the use of the first language and to maximize the use of the largest language. List any four such techniques and explained each with an example.  
 10. Present any three learning activities that focus on the practice of listening and speaking skills.

OR

Present a framework for an activity-based approach with its major learning (teaching) phases as suggested by David Vale and Anne Feunteun.

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which of the following is the feature of classroom tasks for young learners?  
 a. They have meaning and purpose for learners  
 b. They have clear language learning goals  
 c. They have beginning and end  
 d. They possess all of the above
2. Difficulty of concepts that are needed to do the task is a/an demand of the task  
 a. metalinguistic b. physical  
 c. interactional d. involvement
3. Which of the following is not true about young learners?  
 a. they are more enthusiastic to learn  
 b. they want to please the teacher rather than their peer group  
 c. they find it easy to use language to talk about language  
 d. they lose interest quickly on tasks they find difficult

4. considers the child as an active learner  
 a. Piaget  
 b. Bruner  
 c. Both Piaget and Bruner  
 d. Vygotsky
5. Which of the following is true about teaching spoken language to young learners?  
 a. if children do not understand the spoken language, they cannot learn it  
 b. children give priority to grammar but not to meaning while speaking  
 c. children do not need others' help in an interaction  
 d. children need all of the above things
6. Which of the following is not true?  
 a. the types of words that children find possible to learn will shift  
 b. words and word knowledge can be seen as being linked in networks of meaning  
 c. young learners can benefit from building up superordinate and subordinate vocabulary  
 d. young learners learn words as collection of lexicons
7. Which of the following is true about teaching grammar to young learners?  
 a. grammar cannot be taught without technical labels  
 b. meaningful talk with the child does not help in teaching grammar  
 c. grammar learning does not evolve from learning chunks of language  
 d. teaching of grammar to young learners incorporates the above concepts
8. According to emergent literacy in foreign language teaching  
 a. children choose the books they want to hear and read  
 b. they are motivated by quality of the writing they encounter  
 c. both 'a' and 'b'  
 d. the link between reading and oral skills is not strong
9. Which of the following is not true about the use of the language while teaching young learners?  
 a. use of children's L1 cannot serve the purpose of assessment  
 b. teachers align themselves with pupils by using their  
 c. teacher can give emphasis on what is being said by using children's L1  
 d. use of the first language incorporates all of the above
10. In theme-based teaching  
 a. varieties of activities and resources are needed  
 b. teachers should give emphasis on only a few themes  
 c. students are not involved in cognitive process  
 d. theme-based teaching possesses all of the above
11. \_\_\_\_\_ of theme-based teaching can be enhanced by building in 'choice points', where pupils and teacher have choice over direction, activity or timing  
 a. the dynamic nature  
 b. the advance nature  
 c. the self-directed nature  
 d. both dynamic and self-directed nature
12. Teachers may use children's first language to  
 a. give feedback  
 b. give instructions  
 c. maintain discipline  
 d. do all of the above
13. If teachers use children's language for less able students that is called ..... use of first language  
 a. dynamic  
 b. emergent  
 c. compensatory  
 d. anecdotal
14. Before adolescence, learners are  
 a. more inhibited about using the foreign language  
 b. less inhibited about using the foreign language  
 c. not willing to use what they know and try to communicate  
 d. hesitant to express what they have learned
15. A good story for teaching English to young learners is one that  
 a. listeners or readers enjoy  
 b. has characters and a plot that engages children  
 c. creates a strong feeling of satisfaction when the end is reached  
 d. has all of the above

16. Through self-assessment
- children can understand more about teaching process
  - teachers can understand more about individual pupils
  - learners are not motivated to involve themselves in learning
  - learners will carry on learning only in the classroom
17. is primarily concerned with accuracy
- evaluative feedback
  - negative feedback
  - corrective feedback
  - strategic feedback
18. For the production of language, young learners need
- models for language use to listen to, notice and appropriate
  - plentiful opportunities for repeated listening
  - both V and V above
  - the knowledge of grammar
19. Which of the following is true about literacy?
- literacy can be taught only at school
  - it is not an integral part of people's lives
  - people in their daily lives are regularly involved in a range of literacy events
  - literacy begins only after a child goes to school
20. .... offers advice on what to do improve performance
- corrective feedback
  - evaluative feedback
  - negative feedback
  - strategic feedback

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- Discuss the approaches to teaching young learners. Which approach do you think is more useful and why?
- Elaborate the key assumptions of Vygotskyan approach. How are they important for teaching English to young learners? Discuss.
- How is a task important for teaching young learners? Elaborate your answer.

OR

- Discuss three activities for guided noticing to teach grammar to children with example.
- How do you teach meaning of new words to young learners? Discuss three major techniques.
- Discuss the ways of supporting young learners for the development of their foreign language discourse skills.

OR

- How do you promote active literacy learning in the classroom? Discuss your answer.
- Discuss three major stages of teaching English using storytelling technique.
- Which method of assessment, criterion-referenced or norm-referenced, is more appropriate for assessing children's learning?

OR

- What do you understand by theme-based language teaching? How is it important for young learners? Justify.
- Why are visual aids important to use while teaching English to young learners? Discuss your answer.

Group "C"

2×12=24

- Prepare a theme-based lesson plan to teach English to young learners.
- Discuss various dynamics of language choice and use. Which dynamics is more important for teaching English to young learners? Why?

OR

Discuss various principles for assessing children's language learning? Which principle is more convincing for you? Why?