

MA SEM 2
(With effect from 2019)
MCQs from CC 204
English Language Theory

(1) In communication, the language is:

(a) Intrapersonal (b) The symbolic code **(c) The verbal code** (d) The non-verbal code

(2) The communication process consists of three steps. In _____ the receiver interprets the message and translates it into meaningful information.

(a) Feedback **(b) Decoding** (c) Noise (d) Encoding

(3) Which of the following is not one of the steps in the communication process?

(a) Noise (b) Decoding message
(c) Encoding message (d) transmission over communication media

(4) Which of these must be avoided for effective communication?

(a) Sharing of activity (b) Listening **(c) Ambiguity** (d) Politeness

(5) _____ is the first enemy of communication.

(a) Clarity **(b) Noise** (c) Politeness (d) Completeness

(6) When is the communication process complete?

(a) When the sender transmits the message (b) When the message enters the channel
(c) When the message leaves the channel **(d) When the receiver understands the message**

(7) Both encoding and decoding of message are influenced by our emotions.

(a) True (b) False

(8) Which of these is the external sounds present in the channels of communication?

(a) Semantic problems **(b) Noise** (c) Cultural barriers (d) Organizational barriers

(9) This is mainly a communication barrier on the receiver's end.

(a) Emotions (b) Appearance **(c) Poor listening skills** (d) Use of space

(10) The word communication is derived from 'communis' (Latin word) which means:

(a) Common (b) Sharing (c) Communication (d) message

(11) Language has been defined as:

(a) a means of communication (b) a system of arbitrary symbols
(c) signals or codes **(d) all of these**

(12) Oral forms of the language are:

(a) Speaking and Reading **(b) Listening and Speaking**
(c) Writing and Reading (d) Listening and Writing

(13) Visual forms of the language are:

(a) Writing and Reading (b) Writing and Listening
(c) Reading and Speaking (d) Listening and Speaking

(14) Productive and Active skills of the language are:

(a) Writing and Reading **(b) Speaking and Writing**
(c) Reading and Speaking (d) Listening and Speaking

(15) Receptive and Passive skills of the language are:

(a) Writing and Reading (b) Writing and Listening
(c) Reading and Speaking **(d) Listening and Reading**

(16) Humans express their thoughts, desires, emotions and feelings through language.

(a) True (b) False

(17) Language acquisition is a process of _____ growth and maturation owing very little to the environment.

- (a) Mental (b) **Biological** (c) Physical (d) None of these

(18) Behaviorist theory is basically a _____ theory.

- (a) **Psychological** (b) Sociological (c) Physical (d) Philosophical

(19) Behaviorist theory was founded by:

- (a) Leonard Bloomfield (b) O. N. Mowrer (c) **J. B. Watson** (d) A. W. Staats

(20) Behaviorism was advanced in _____ in the early decades of 20th century emphasizing on the importance of verbal behavior.

- (a) Russia (b) Britain (c) India (d) **America**

(21) _____ was the first behaviorist to explore the area that learning is the establishment of association particular process of behavior and consequences of that behavior.

- (a) Bloomfield (b) O. N. Mowrer (c) A. W. Staats (d) **Thorndike**

(22) Behaviorist theory dwells on _____ language.

- (a) **Spoken** (b) Written (c) body (d) none

(23) In _____ theory, individuals are said to process information; and thoughts involved in this cognitive activity are referred to as 'mental processes'.

- (a) Behaviorist (b) Communicative (c) **Cognitive** (d) None

(24) _____ has described cognitive skill acquisition as a 'three stage process' that are Cognitive, Associative, and Autonomous stages.

- (a) **Anderson** (b) O. N. Mowrer (c) J. B. Watson (d) A. W. Staats

(25) During the _____ stage of skill acquisition, the learners are instructed how to do the task and it involves conscious activity on the part of the learner.

- (a) **Cognitive** (b) Associative (c) Autonomous (d) forth

- (26) During the _____ stage of skill acquisition, the errors in the original declarative representation of the stored information are gradually detected and eliminated.
- (a) Cognitive (b) **Associative** (c) Autonomous (d) forth
- (27) During the _____ stage of skill acquisition, the performance becomes increasingly fine-tuned, automatic, and errors disappear.
- (a) Cognitive (b) Associative (c) **Autonomous** (d) forth
- (28) In cognitive theory, _____ is viewed as consisting of active and complex processes in which individual constructs meaning from aural or written information.
- (a) Language speaking (b) Language writing
(c) Language reading (d) **Language comprehension**
- (29) _____ differentiates comprehension into three interrelated processes: Perceptual processing, Parsing, and Utilization.
- (a) **Anderson** (b) O. N. Mowrer (c) J. B. Watson (d) A. W. Staats
- (30) Comprehension is an active constructive process that applies equally to _____.
- (a) Speaking or Listening (b) **Listening or Reading**
(c) Reading or Writing (d) Speaking or Writing
- (31) In cognitive theory, language production is seen as an active process of meaning, instruction and _____.
- (a) suggestion (b) information (c) **expression** (d) none
- (32) _____ indicates that language production can be divided into three stages: Construction, transformation and execution.
- (a) A. W. Staats (b) O. N. Mowrer (c) J. B. Watson (d) **Anderson**
- (33) The different arrangements or patterns of words are called _____.
- (a) **Structures** (b) Style (c) design (d) none

(34) Structural approach is not a method of teaching but an approach to language teaching. An approach tells us what to teach while a method tells us _____.

- (a) how to learn (b) what to learn (c) **how to teach** (d) none

(35) Following are the types of Structure except:

- (a) Word and sentence pattern (b) Formulas
(c) Phrase patterns and Idioms (d) **Speech Practice**

(36) There are about _____ structures in English.

- (a) **275** (b) 200 (c) 270 (d) 300

(37) Following are the advantages of Structure Approach except:

- (a) Selection and Gradating (b) **Overcrowded classrooms**
(c) Speech Practice (d) Learner's Participation

(38) Following are the disadvantages of Structure Approach except:

- (a) **Speech Practice** (b) Overcrowded classrooms
(c) Exploitation of mother tongue (d) Shortage of competent teacher

(39) One of the most characteristic features of _____ language teaching is that it plays systematic attention to functional as well as structural aspects of language.

- (a) Structural (b) Design (c) **Communicative** (d) none

(40) In the opinion of _____: "Foreign language learners need opportunities to develop the skills by being exposed to situation."

- (a) **Little Wood** (b) A. W. Staats (c) O. N. Mowrer (d) J. B. Watson

(41) Following are the Communicative Tasks except:

- (a) Making a Suggestion (b) Contradiction or Agreement
(c) Offer and Suggestion (d) **Participant's disinterest**

