

**Mock test**

1.	<p><b>A feeling of completeness in the classroom is caused by the fact that:</b>  <i>A the teacher writes his lesson plan.</i>  <i>B the teacher has all the supplementary material prepared.</i>  <i>C the teacher knows how to start classes and also how to close them.</i>  <i>D the teacher uses all methods possible.</i></p>	
2.	<p><b>Give the abbreviation for Boomerang sequence in the ELT</b></p>	
3.	<p><b>Which is right?</b>  <i>A One form = one meaning</i>  <i>B One form = two meanings</i>  <i>C One form = many meanings</i>  <i>D One meaning = many forms</i>  <i>E One meaning = two meanings</i>  <i>F One meaning = one form</i></p>	
4.	<p><b>Which out of the following are the reasons for using reading texts in class:</b>  <i>1 as models for future writing.</i>  <i>2 as the development of the language through writing.</i>  <i>3 as opportunity for language study</i></p>	
5.	<p><b>Which speaking activity is being described? Which word is missing? All gaps have the same activity out of the following: information gaps, surveys, discussion, role-play.</b>  <i>There are many ..... possibilities, the first thing to remember is that people need time to assemble their thoughts before any ..... The important thing is that students need to be engaged with the topic. They then might do some study and move quickly to activate stages / which include, the ..... itself. The ..... can be changed into a proper debate and a vote at tend. Almost certainly there will be feedback after the ..... is over.</i></p>	
6.	<p><b>Think of the reasons why listening should be taught. Which out of the following ones are correct?</b>  <i>1 It presents to students different varieties and accents of English.</i>  <i>2 It provides opportunities to study language: vocabulary, grammar, the way we construct sentences and paragraphs.</i>  <i>3 It helps students to acquire language subconsciously even if teachers do not draw attention to its special features.</i>  <i>4 It allows students to rehearse real-life events.</i></p>	
7.	<p><b>Which area does the teacher consider when choosing textbooks when he asks:</b>  <i>1 How expensive is the book?</i>  <i>2 Is there a good balance between Study and Activation?</i>  <i>3 Are all the components of the book in the shops now (student's book, teacher's book, tapes ...)?</i>  <i>4 Is the book attractive?</i>  <i>5 Do the texts respond to student's age, interests?</i></p> <p><b>Match the numbers above with the letters below. Some are redundant:</b>  <i>A topic</i>  <i>B teacher's guide</i>  <i>C price</i>  <i>D availability</i>  <i>E skills</i>  <i>F layout and design</i>  <i>G syllabus</i>  <i>I stereotyping</i>  <i>J methodology</i></p>	
8.	<p><b>Which problem is the teacher going to solve, when he is considering the following:</b>          making a language-learning contract, enlisting help, writing to individuals, talking to individuals, using activities?</p> <p><i>A teaching students at different levels</i>  <i>B teaching large classes</i>  <i>C teaching uncooperative students</i>  <i>D teaching students who do not want to talk</i>  <i>E some students-in-groups finish before everybody else</i>  <i>F students keep using their own language</i></p>	
9.	<p><b>Why do we teach writing? Complete the list covering the procedure.</b>          a) for reinforcement          b) for training .....</p>	

Mock test - solution

10	<p><b>A feeling of completeness in the classroom is caused by the fact that:</b>  <i>A the teacher writes his lesson plan.</i>  <i>B the teacher has all the supplementary material prepared.</i>  <i>C the teacher knows how to start classes and also how to close them.</i>  <i>D the teacher uses all methods possible.</i></p>	C
11	<p><b>Give the abbreviation for Boomerang sequence in the ELT</b></p>	EAS(A)
12	<p><b>Which is right?</b>  <i>A One form = one meaning</i>  <i>B One form = two meanings</i>  <i>C One form = many meanings</i>  <i>D One meaning = many forms</i>  <i>E One meaning = two meanings</i>  <i>F One meaning = one form</i></p>	C D
13	<p><b>Which out of the following are the reasons for using reading texts in class:</b>  <i>1 as models for future writing.</i>  <i>2 as the development of the language through writing.</i>  <i>3 as opportunity for language study</i></p>	1 3
14	<p><b>Which speaking activity is being described? Which word is missing? All gaps have the same activity out of the following: information gaps, surveys, discussion, role-play.</b>  <i>There are many ..... possibilities, the first thing to remember is that people need time to assemble their thoughts before any ..... The important thing is that students need to be engaged with the topic. They then might do some study and move quickly to activate stages / which include, the ..... itself. The ..... can be changed into a proper debate and a vote at tend. Almost certainly there will be feedback after the ..... is over.</i></p>	Discussion
15	<p><b>Think of the reasons why listening should be taught. Which out of the following ones are correct?</b>  <i>1 It presents to students different varieties and accents of English.</i>  <i>2 It provides opportunities to study language: vocabulary, grammar, the way we construct sentences and paragraphs.</i>  <i>3 It helps students to acquire language subconsciously even if teachers do not draw attention to its special features.</i>  <i>4 It allows students to rehearse real-life events.</i></p>	1 3
16	<p><b>Which area does the teacher consider when choosing textbooks when he asks:</b>  <i>1 How expensive is the book?</i>  <i>2 Is there a good balance between Study and Activation?</i>  <i>3 Are all the components of the book in the shops now (student's book, teacher's book, tapes ...)?</i>  <i>4 Is the book attractive?</i>  <i>5 Do the texts respond to student's age, interests?</i></p> <p><b>Match the numbers above with the letters below. Some are redundant:</b>  <i>A topic</i>  <i>B teacher's guide</i>  <i>C price</i>  <i>D availability</i>  <i>E skills</i>  <i>F layout and design</i>  <i>G syllabus</i>  <i>I stereotyping</i>  <i>J methodology</i></p>	1 C 2 J 3 D 4 F 5 A
17	<p><b>Which problem is the teacher going to solve, when he is considering the following:</b>          making a language-learning contract, enlisting help, writing to individuals, talking to individuals, using activities?</p> <p><i>A teaching students at different levels</i>  <i>B teaching large classes</i>  <i>C teaching uncooperative students</i>  <i>D teaching students who do not want to talk</i>  <i>E some students-in-groups finish before everybody else</i>  <i>F students keep using their own language</i></p>	C
18	<p><b>Why do we teach writing? Complete the list covering the procedure.</b>          b) for reinforcement          b) for training .....</p>	Imitation Free writing Nebo fluency, learning