

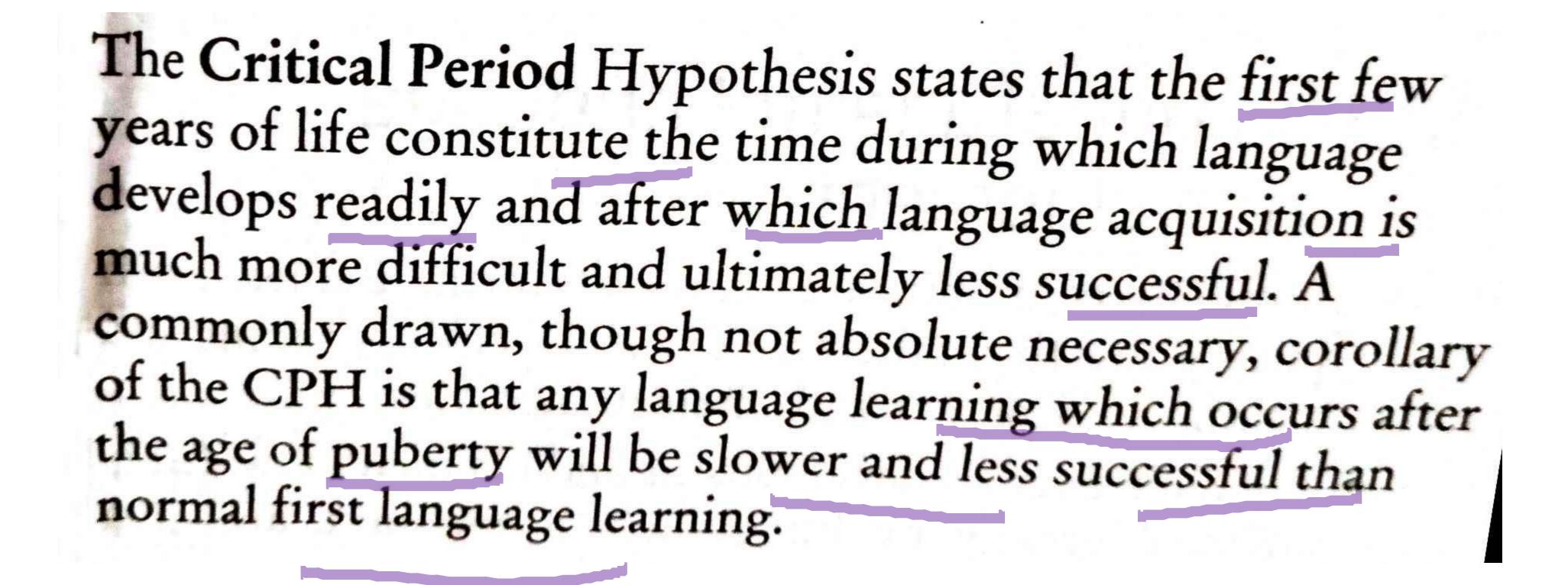
- Teachers do not give the meaning of new words to learners directly because [CTET June 2011]
  - learners do not like to be given the meaning of words
- (2) it prevents learners from discovering the meaning through puzzling out using clues
  - (3) learners already know the meaning of the words
  - (4) vocabulary will not be enriched

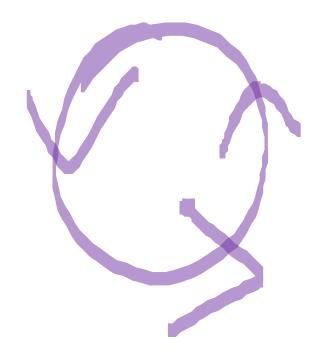




- Learning a new language after puberty leads to ..... of a foreign language. [CTET Feb 2014]
  - (1) difficulty in acquisition
  - (2) normal acquisition
  - (3) greater mastery
  - (4) loss of mastery







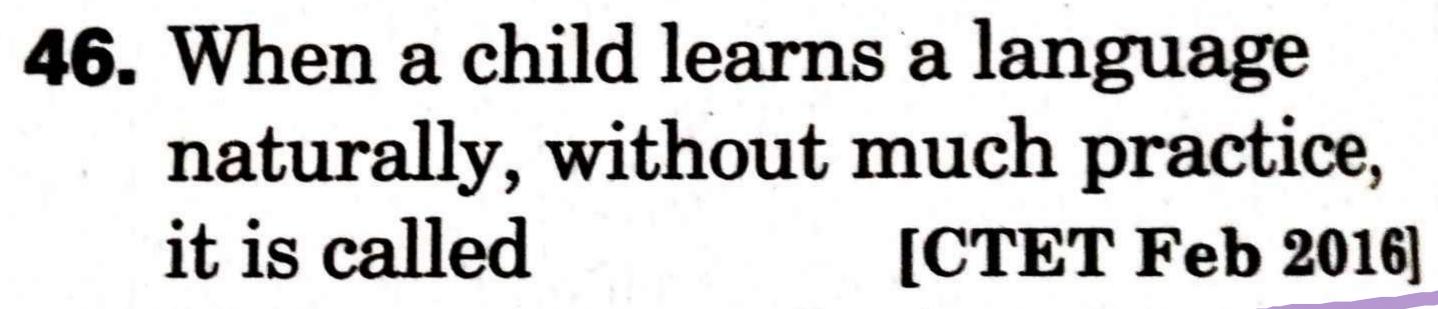


# For English as a second language, 'acquisition-poor environment' is one where

#### [CTET Sept 2014]

- (1) Hindi/Mother tongue is the lingua franca
- (2) English language is used only in the classroom
- (3) English is not spoken at home at all
- (4) access to any learning material is unavailable to students





- (1) language generalisation
- (2) language adaptation
- (3) language learning
- (4) language acquisition

#### 47. Language is not [CTET Sept 2016]

- (1) instinctive (2) social
  - (3) arbitrary (4) symbolic





#### Language Acquisition stands for:

- (1) learning a language without making any deliberate or conscious effort.
- learning a language through some specific language methodology.
- (3) acquiring a language by taking recourse to one's mother tongue.
- (4) learning a language with a deliberate and conscious effort.



#### Language is a:

- group of words and sentences.
- (2) systematic arrangement of words.
- group of grammatical structures.
- system.

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#### What is the status of English in

India?

It is:

- (1) an associate official language.
- (2) the official language
- (3) a regional language
- (4) a foreign language



Which one of the following is **not** true about the status of English language across the world?

- (1) English as a heritage language
- (2) English as a native language
- (3) English as a foreign language
- (4) English as a second language



-alse



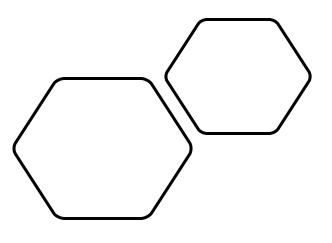
## A 'critical period' during language learning is

- the period during which language can be acquired with greater ease than any other time.
- (2) the length of time before a comprehensive assessment takes place in class.
- (3) best preparatory period for any language project.
- (4) special time set aside for students to intensively practice language use.



#### English belongs to:

- Indo-European family of languages
- (2) European-Celtic family of languages
- (3) Nordic family of languages
- (4) Indo-Aryan family of languages



# IMPORTANT TERMS

By: Santosh Sir









1. Lingua franca

2. Subjective

3. Objective





1. Euphemism

2. Blending - breakfast, lunch

3. Compounding class teacher, rain coat





Homophone- by, buy, bye cell, sell
Cum, come

Homograph - bow,bow





Clichéd

Hyperbole





#### 'I'm so hungry I could eat a horse!

- metaphor
   euphemism
   homophone homophone hyperbole





#### The process of word formation consists of

- 1. using synonymous or euphemisms
- 2. compounding and conversion
- 3. conversion and meaning
- 4. spelling and compounding





### Choose the two pairs of words that are homophones.

- 1.Bead; head
- 2. Cell; sell
- 3. Bow; arrow
- 4. leg; beg









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