

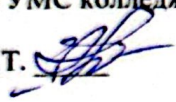
**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ, ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИЙ
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ**

**ОШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
КОЛЛЕДЖ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРОГРАММ**

ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

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1-10: Characteristics of Young Learners

1. Young learners usually learn best through:
 - A) Movement and play
 - B) Reading grammar books
 - C) Translation exercises
 - D) Memorizing rules
2. Young learners' attention span is usually:
 - A) Unlimited
 - B) Short
 - C) Always the same
 - D) Long
3. To keep children focused, a teacher should:
 - A) Speak without stopping
 - B) Give long lectures
 - C) Use many different activities
 - D) Use only writing tasks
4. Young learners remember better when they:
 - A) Read silently
 - B) Work alone
 - C) Listen to lectures
 - D) Repeat and see things many times
5. What helps children understand better?
 - A) Complex words
 - B) Only text
 - C) Translation
 - D) Visuals and gestures
6. Emotional development in children means they:
 - A) Feel nothing
 - B) Need praise and support
 - C) Learn only facts
 - D) Don't care about mistakes
7. What motivates young learners most?
 - A) Grades
 - B) Fun and interest
 - C) Difficult tests
 - D) Long homework
8. Young learners like when the teacher:
 - A) Uses only grammar rules
 - B) Is friendly and patient
 - C) Is strict and serious
 - D) Never smiles
9. Children learn language best when they:
 - A) Are tired
 - B) Work quietly all the time
 - C) Are relaxed and enjoy activities
 - D) Feel scared
10. Which sense is most important in learning for children?
 - A) Only hearing
 - B) Only seeing

- C) Only reading
- D) Using all senses

11-20: Principles of Teaching Young Learners

11. The communicative approach focuses on:
 - A) Grammar only
 - B) Speaking and understanding meaning
 - C) Translation
 - D) Writing rules
12. Accessibility means:
 - A) Using difficult language
 - B) Making learning easy to understand
 - C) Giving more homework
 - D) Speaking fast
13. Visual support helps because:
 - A) It replaces listening
 - B) It makes lessons longer
 - C) Children understand better with pictures
 - D) It confuses students
14. Repetition and reinforcement mean:
 - A) Doing the same activity once
 - B) Speaking fast
 - C) Ignoring mistakes
 - D) Using new words many times
15. The main goal of the communicative approach is:
 - A) Using language for real communication
 - B) Memorizing texts
 - C) Reading grammar rules
 - D) Translation
16. When teaching, it's important to:
 - A) Use one method for all ages
 - B) Move from simple to complex tasks
 - C) Start with difficult texts
 - D) Avoid examples
17. The teacher should create a classroom atmosphere that is:
 - A) Boring
 - B) Silent
 - C) Competitive
 - D) Safe and positive
18. Accessibility in teaching also means:
 - A) Using university textbooks
 - B) Adapting materials to age and level
 - C) Speaking very quickly
 - D) Giving long tests
19. Repetition helps children because:
 - A) It wastes time
 - B) It makes lessons boring
 - C) It is not useful
 - D) They forget quickly
20. Visuals include:
 - A) Textbooks only
 - B) Homework

- C) Grammar rules
- D) Pictures, flashcards, videos

21–30: Methods and Techniques

21. Songs and chants are used to:
 - A) Teach reading only
 - B) Punish students
 - C) Fill time
 - D) Make learning fun and memorable
22. Games are useful because they:
 - A) Waste time
 - B) Motivate and engage students
 - C) Distract students
 - D) Are not serious
23. Storytelling helps children:
 - A) Sleep in class
 - B) Forget grammar
 - C) Develop imagination and vocabulary
 - D) Work silently
24. TPR (Total Physical Response) means:
 - A) Reading silently
 - B) Writing only
 - C) Listening and moving to commands
 - D) Translation exercises
25. Puppets are used in class to:
 - A) Make communication easier and fun
 - B) Decorate the room
 - C) Replace the teacher
 - D) Give homework
26. Role-plays help students:
 - A) Practice real-life communication
 - B) Memorize grammar
 - C) Read long texts
 - D) Stay quiet
27. Flashcards are useful for teaching:
 - A) Writing only
 - B) Grammar only
 - C) Vocabulary and pronunciation
 - D) Listening only
28. A "warm-up" activity helps:
 - A) End the lesson
 - B) Waste time
 - C) Check homework only
 - D) Prepare students for learning
29. Drilling means:
 - A) Writing essays
 - B) Playing games
 - C) Repeating words or phrases
 - D) Reading stories
30. Pair and group work helps children:
 - A) Focus on grammar only
 - B) Work alone
 - C) Communicate and cooperate
 - D) Stay silent

31–35: Lesson Planning

31. A good lesson plan includes:
 - A) Rules for behavior
 - B) Only activities
 - C) Objectives, activities, materials, timing
 - D) Homework list
32. Objectives show:
 - A) Teacher's salary
 - B) Class rules
 - C) Student names
 - D) What students will learn
33. Timing means:
 - A) How long each part of the lesson takes
 - B) Homework length
 - C) Number of students
 - D) Materials list
34. A warm-up should be:
 - A) Long and boring
 - B) Quiet reading
 - C) Homework check only
 - D) Short and fun
35. The last part of a lesson is usually:
 - A) Grammar test
 - B) Singing
 - C) Homework writing
 - D) Review and reflection

36–40: Teaching Listening and Pronunciation

36. To teach listening, the teacher should:
 - A) Give long grammar texts
 - B) Focus on writing
 - C) Avoid speaking
 - D) Use songs, stories, short dialogues
37. Listening activities should be:
 - A) Long and difficult
 - B) Silent
 - C) Confusing
 - D) Short and clear
38. Pronunciation can be practiced through:
 - A) Silent reading
 - B) Translation
 - C) Grammar writing
 - D) Repetition and chants
39. Young learners improve pronunciation by:
 - A) Reading grammar books
 - B) Using only L1
 - C) Writing words only
 - D) Imitating the teacher
40. When teaching pronunciation, focus on:
 - A) Only spelling
 - B) Only writing
 - C) Only grammar
 - D) Sounds, stress, rhythm, and intonation

41-45: Teaching Speaking

41. Speaking activities should be:
 - A) Grammar-focused
 - B) Silent
 - C) Reading-based
 - D) Communicative and fun
42. A simple speaking activity is:
 - A) Dictation
 - B) Silent reading
 - C) Grammar test
 - D) "Find someone who..." game
43. To make students speak, a teacher should:
 - A) Give yes/no questions only
 - B) Speak all the time
 - C) Ignore mistakes
 - D) Ask open-ended questions
44. Pair work helps students:
 - A) Stay quiet
 - B) Copy each other's homework
 - C) Listen to teacher only
 - D) Speak more and feel confident
45. Role-play activities:
 - A) Are only for older learners
 - B) Are boring
 - C) Stop communication
 - D) Help practice real situations

46-50: Teaching Reading

46. Reading for young learners should be:
 - A) Long and complex
 - B) Silent and boring
 - C) Grammar-based
 - D) Short and interesting
47. Reading aloud helps:
 - A) Waste time
 - B) Confuse students
 - C) Only grammar
 - D) Improve pronunciation
48. Before reading, teachers should:
 - A) Start with a test
 - B) Give homework
 - C) Skip the story
 - D) Introduce new words
49. While reading, students should:
 - A) Translate every word
 - B) Write grammar rules
 - C) Read silently without thinking
 - D) Understand main ideas
50. After reading, students can:
 - A) Sleep
 - B) Leave the class
 - C) Ignore the text
 - D) Retell the story or draw pictures

51-55: Teaching Writing

51. Writing for young learners starts with:
 - A) Writing essays
 - B) Grammar tests
 - C) Dictations
 - D) Copying and tracing
 52. To motivate writing, teachers can:
 - A) Give long dictations
 - B) Use only grammar
 - C) Avoid pictures
 - D) Use creative tasks like postcards or stories
 53. Writing activities should be:
 - A) Very long
 - B) The same every day
 - C) Only tests
 - D) Simple and short
 54. Feedback should be:
 - A) Negative
 - B) Ignored
 - C) Only marks
 - D) Positive and encouraging
 55. When teaching spelling, use:
 - A) Translation
 - B) Grammar rules
 - C) Long reading texts
 - D) Games and repetition
- #### 56-60: Teaching Vocabulary and Grammar
56. Vocabulary is best learned through:
 - A) Grammar translation
 - B) Silent reading
 - C) Memorizing lists only
 - D) Games, songs, and pictures
 57. When teaching new words, show:
 - A) Only translation
 - B) Difficult definitions
 - C) Grammar rules
 - D) Meaning with pictures or actions
 58. To remember new words, children need:
 - A) One-time reading
 - B) Tests only
 - C) Silence
 - D) Repetition and practice
 59. Grammar for young learners should be:
 - A) Explained with long rules
 - B) Written only
 - C) Avoided completely
 - D) Taught through games and stories
 60. The main idea of teaching young learners is:
 - A) Memorizing grammar rules
 - B) Doing tests
 - C) Reading only textbooks