

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ, ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИЙ
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

ОШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КОЛЛЕДЖ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРОГРАММ

ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ "ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК"

СОГЛАСОВАНО

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УТВЕРЖАЮ

На заседании

Зав. отд.

Протокол



Модуль 1

По дисциплине: Методика преподавания иностранного языка (4 кредита)

5 сем. (9 база 3 курса,)

Код курса: 33432

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Ош 2025

Module test Methodology Variant 1

1. How do young learners often learn best?
A) Through written grammar rules B) Through translation exercises
C) Through games, songs, and hands-on activities ✓
D) By copying from the board
2. Which is a typical emotional characteristic of young learners?
A) They hide emotions B) They are always calm
C) They are emotionally expressive and sensitive ✓
D) They do not care about teacher feedback
3. Why is repetition important in teaching young learners?
A) To fill time B) To help them memorize naturally ✓
C) Because they get bored easily D) To challenge them
4. What motivates young learners most in the classroom?
A) Exams B) Fun, praise, and engaging tasks ✓ C) Homework D) Long lectures
5. Which of the following is NOT a suitable activity for young learners?
A) Coloring and matching B) Group games
C) Long reading comprehension tests ✓ D) Singing with gestures
6. What is the most effective ways to introduce a new topic to young learners?
a) By giving them along lecture b) Through story telling and visuals c) By assigning a research paper
d) With advanced technical jargon
7. What type of feed back works for young learners?
a) Positive and encouraging feedback b) Only pointing out mistakes
c) Ignoring their efforts d) Delaying feedback until the end of the term
8. What is the key characteristics of young learners?
a) Short attention spans b) advanced problem solving skills
c) Preference for silent study d) ability t work independently for long hours
9. What type of activities do young learners enjoy?
a) playful and creative activities b) long lectures
c) repetitive drills only d) quiet reading sessions all day
10. What helps young learners understand better?
a) Using visuals and hands- on activities b) Speaking quickly and using complex words
c) Giving assignments d) Avoiding questions
11. What should be encouraged in young learners?
a) Active participation b) Silence during the entire lesson
c) Memorizing without understanding d) Working alone at all times
12. What is important when teaching young learners?
a) keeping lessons fun and interactive b) using only textbook c) giving long lectures d) avoiding visual aids
13. What is one of the most effective ways to engage young learners in the classroom?
a) Using complex technical language to explain concepts. b) Incorporate interactive games and activities
c) Assigning long reading passages d) Focusing only on written exercise
14. How can you make instructions clear for young learners?
a) Use long and detailed explanations b) Use simple words, gestures and demonstrations
c) Write everything on the board d) Let them figure it out on their own
15. Why is movement important in lessons for young learners?
a) It helps them release energy and stay focused b) It makes them classroom louder
c) It makes the teacher's job easier d) It wastes time during the lesson
16. What should a teacher do if a child is shy?
a) Force them to participate b) Be patient and encourage them gently
c) Ignore them during class d) Ask their parents to discipline them
17. How can you get the attention of a noisy classroom?
a) Shout at the learners b) Use a signal like clapping or a quiet song
c) ignore the noise d) Ask them to sit silently for a long time
18. Why are songs effective for teaching young learners?

- a) They are fun and help with memory b) They make the lesson longer
c) They don't require any planning d) They keep learners quiet
19. What is a good way to teach new vocabulary?
a) Lecturing about the words b) Using pictures, flashcards, and repetition
c) Writing translation on the board d) Asking them to memorize lists
20. Which type of materials work best for young learners?
a) Black and white text b) Bright colorful visuals and toys c) long textbooks d) complex instructions
21. How long should activities for young learners usually last?
a) 15-20 minutes b) 5-10 min c) 30-40 min d) 1 hour
22. What is the best way to keep young learners interested in a lesson?
a) Lecturing for a long time b) Using interactive activities c) Giving them tests every day
d) Asking them to read silently
23. Which of the following is an example of a guided writing activity?
a) writing a story from scratch without help b) drawing pictures with no writing involved
c) Rewriting sentences from memory d) filling in blanks to complete the sentences
24. What is an example of a free writing activity for young learners?
a) completing a sentence starter b) writing about a favorite activity or drawing and describing a picture
c) copying text from the board d) filling out grammar exercises
25. Controlled writing activity is:
a) tracing b) parallel writing c) dictation d) factual text
26. What should teachers remember about young learners' memory?
A) They remember everything quickly B) They forget easily, so visual and repeated input helps
C) They don't need repetition D) Their memory is like adult learners
27. Which of the following is NOT a suitable activity for young learners?
A) Coloring and matching B) Group games
C) Long reading comprehension tests D) Singing with gestures
28. How do young learners often learn best?
A) Through written grammar rules B) Through translation exercises
C) Through games, songs, and hands-on activities D) By copying from the board
29. Which classroom activity best reflects the communicative approach?
A) Students copying words from the board B) Pair work role plays using real-life situations
C) Listening to the teacher only D) Doing only grammar drills
30. What does "accessibility" in language teaching mean?
A) Using very advanced content B) Making learning easy to understand and age-appropriate
C) Giving lots of homework D) Teaching only in the native language
31. Why is visual support important for young learners?
A) It replaces speaking practice B) It makes the classroom look nice
C) It helps them understand and remember new words D) It distracts them from tasks
32. 5. Which of the following is a good example of visual support?
A) Dictionary work B) Using flashcards and real objects C) Silent reading D) Grammar exercises
33. What is the role of repetition in teaching young learners?
A) To waste time B) To make learning boring
C) To support memory and language development D) To confuse learners
34. A teacher uses gestures, pictures, and facial expressions while teaching vocabulary. What principle is she using?
A) Grammar-translation B) Accessibility C) Visual support D) Testing
35. What kind of feedback is helpful in reinforcement?
A) Negative comments B) Ignoring student responses
C) Positive praise and encouragement D) Giving the correct answer without explanation
36. What is the main focus of Total Physical Response (TPR)?
A) Reading long texts B) Grammar rules
C) Learning through movement and actions D) Writing exercises
37. What is a "technique" in language teaching?
A) A long-term goal B) A classroom activity used to teach a language point

- C) A learning problem D) A kind of grammar rule
38. Which of the following is a technique used in teaching vocabulary?
A) Showing flashcards B) Giving a test C) Asking for homework D) Silent reading
39. Which method is the best for very young learners (ages 5–7)?
A) Lecturing B) Group discussion C) Play-based learning D) Essay writing
40. Why should a teacher use games in class?
A) To fill time B) To punish bad behavior
C) To make learning fun and effective D) To avoid teaching grammar

Variant 2

41. What is the purpose of a lesson plan?
A) To make students talk more B) To help teachers organize what to teach and how
C) To give students homework D) To take attendance
42. What is usually written at the top of a lesson plan?
A) A grammar exercise B) A story C) The lesson's objectives D) Student names
43. What are "objectives" in a lesson plan?
A) Rules for classroom behavior B) Tools used in class
C) What students should learn or do by the end of the lesson D) Homework tasks
44. Which of the following is NOT a common stage in a lesson plan?
A) Warm-up B) Presentation C) Relaxation D) Practice
45. What is a "warm-up activity"?
A) An activity to prepare students for learning B) A test
C) A homework check D) A writing task
46. Which part of a lesson includes new language explanation?
A) Presentation B) Warm-up C) Wrap-up D) Assessment
47. What is a good way to teach listening?
A) Only give homework B) Let students read a lot
C) Use songs, stories, and games D) Use difficult tests
48. Which of the following helps improve pronunciation?
A) Reading silently B) Speaking out loud and repeating after the teacher
C) Writing a lot D) Listening to music without lyrics
49. What is the best tool to teach correct pronunciation?
A) Grammar book B) Whiteboard C) Audio recordings and videos D) Pictures only
50. What is an example of a listening activity?
A) Listening to a story and answering questions B) Drawing a house
C) Singing without music D) Writing spelling tests
51. Why is reading important for young learners?
A) It helps them become good singers B) It helps them learn new words and understand language
C) It improves their dancing skills D) It helps with math only
52. What is a good first step in teaching reading?
A) Give students a big dictionary B) Start with difficult stories
C) Teach letters and sounds (phonics) D) Ask them to write essays
53. What kind of reading texts are best for young learners?
A) Complex articles B) Short stories, rhymes, and picture books
C) Newspapers D) Scientific reports
54. What helps young learners enjoy reading?
A) Long lectures B) Colorful books and fun stories
C) Silent reading only D) Reading alone at home
55. Which of the following is a *pre-reading activity*?
A) Writing an essay B) Asking students to guess what the story is about
C) Reading the last sentence first D) Giving a grammar test
56. What is the first step in teaching writing to young learners?
A) Asking them to write a long essay B) Teaching the alphabet and how to form letters
C) Giving grammar rules only D) Asking them to write fast
57. What kind of writing tasks are best for young learners?
A) Copying words, writing short sentences, and creating stories B) Writing business emails
C) Translating texts D) Writing long paragraphs only
58. What should teachers focus on when young learners start writing?
A) Perfect grammar only B) Handwriting, ideas, and vocabulary
C) Exam results D) Quiet time
59. What materials support writing lessons for young learners?

- A) Dictionaries only B) Black and white worksheets
C) Colorful notebooks, pictures, and storybooks D) Lecture notes
60. What is the best way to teach grammar to young learners?
A) By explaining grammar rules in detail B) By giving them grammar books
C) By using games, songs, and examples in context D) By making them memorize rules
61. When teaching vocabulary, what should the teacher do first?
A) Give a spelling test B) Translate all the words
C) Introduce the words using pictures and real objects D) Ask students to write definitions
63. Which activity helps children remember vocabulary better?
A) Reading silently B) Listening to a lecture
C) Playing matching games and using flashcards D) Copying from the board only
64. How can grammar be made fun for young learners?
A) Through worksheets only B) Through songs, actions, and role plays
C) Through long reading texts D) By giving tests every day
65. Why is repetition useful in teaching vocabulary?
A) It wastes time B) It helps children forget words
C) It helps students remember and use new words D) It confuses students
67. What kind of vocabulary should young learners start with?
A) Academic words B) Everyday and familiar words like animals, colors, family
C) Abstract nouns D) Business terms
68. Types of learners:
a) Auditory, kinesthetic, visual learners, reading and writing
b) Active, auditory, readers, writers
c) Speakers, readers, writers, listeners
69. Auditory learners are:
a) Who learn best through hearing b) Who learn best through listening
c) Who learn best through practicing d) Who learn best through reading
70. Kinesthetic learners are:
a) Learners learn best through listening
b) Learners learn best when they can use tactile experiences and carry out a physical activity applying new information
c) Learners learn best when they listen several time
d) Learners learn best when they see several time
71. Visual learners are:
a) Learners learn best when they can use tactile experiences and carry out a physical activity applying new information
b) Learners learn best when they listen several time
c) Learners who learn best from watching videos, visual aids
d) Learners learn best when they write several time
72. What are visual aids?
a) Are visual materials such as pictures, charts, diagrams, that help people understand and remember information shared in an oral presentation.
b) Kind of videos which to understand easily
c) Only Cards can use during English lessons.
d) Only diagrams and charts in the bases of previous topic
73. Which game can you organize in teaching vocabulary?
a) Fly-swatter b) Bean bag game c) Domino d) All games above
74. What are Flash Cards?
a) Is a card bearing information on both sides, which is intended to be used as an aid in memorization
b) A recoding of moving visual images made digitally

- c) A stationary item that consists of large paper sheets
 - d) All definitions above
75. What is flip-chart?
- a) Is a card bearing information on both sides, which is intended to be used as an aid in memorization
 - b) A recoding of moving visual images made digitally
 - c) A stationary item that consists of large paper sheets
 - d) All definitions above
76. What is video?
- a) Is a card bearing information on both sides, which is intended to be used as an aid in memorization
 - b) A recoding of moving visual images made digitally
 - c) A stationary item that consists of large paper sheets
 - d) All definitions above
77. Which of them are visual aids?
- a) Cards b) diagrams c) Videos d) All above
78. How many skills are in language?
- a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
75. Four skills in teaching language are...
- a) Vocabulary, Grammar, Reading, Writing
 - b) Grammar, Vocabulary, Phonetics, Speaking
 - c) Reading, Writing, Listening, Speaking
76. Receptive skills are.....
- a) Listening, Reading b) Listening, Writing c) Speaking, Writing d) Writing, Reading
77. Productive skills are
- a) Listening, Reading
 - b) Listening, Writing
 - c) Speaking, Writing**
 - d) Writing, Reading
78. How should be made visual aids?
- A) Visible b) attractive c) colorful d) All above
79. The aim of a teacher is :
- A) To help students get through in the examination
 - B) To make students disciplined
 - C) To develop the students ability**
 - D) To develop the social behavior
80. Which statement is true about visual aids?
- a) They help the audience to engage , understand, and remember the information**
 - b) They are not an important of a presentation
 - c) They are only appropriate for long speeches about complex topics
 - d) They require much time