

Teacher Talk and Classroom Language

Name: _____ Student ID: _____

Class/Section: _____ Score: _____ / 25

Directions

Choose the BEST answer for each question.

Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. A teacher says, “Open your books, page 42, do Exercise 3, then check in pairs.” What kind of classroom language is this?

- A. eliciting
- B. instructing
- C. concept checking
- D. recasting

2. Which instruction is clearest for lower-level learners?

- A. Please proceed to formulate a response.
- B. Write three sentences about your weekend.
- C. You might want to reflect on your experiences.
- D. Could you engage in peer collaboration?

3. The best purpose of wait time after a question is to...

- A. make the class quiet
- B. give the teacher a rest
- C. allow learners to think before responding
- D. avoid feedback

4. Which question checks instructions best?

- A. Do you understand?
- B. Is everyone okay?
- C. Are you working alone or with a partner?
- D. Did you enjoy it?

5. Comprehensible input is language that is...

- A. perfectly translated
- B. slightly challenging but understandable
- C. always simple and slow
- D. only written

6. A teacher shows a model answer before pair work. This mainly supports...

- A. punishment
- B. input comprehension
- C. classroom decoration
- D. testing only

7. Which teacher move supports interaction?

- A. Answering every question immediately
- B. Asking learners to compare ideas
- C. Speaking for the whole lesson
- D. Avoiding student errors

8. A display question is a question where...

- A. the teacher knows the answer
- B. the answer is shown on a screen
- C. students display posters
- D. there is no correct answer

9. A referential question is best used to...

- A. check spelling only
- B. invite real opinions or information
- C. control attendance
- D. test pronunciation only

10. Which is an example of recasting?

- A. No, wrong.
- B. Say it five times.
- C. Student: He go. Teacher: Yes, he goes.
- D. What page?

11. Teacher Talk Time should be judged mainly by...

- A. whether it is useful for learning
- B. whether it is always below 20%
- C. how loudly the teacher speaks
- D. how many slides are used

12. Which online technique encourages wait time?

- A. Calling the fastest student first
- B. Asking students to type but not send yet
- C. Skipping questions
- D. Closing chat

13. Which is the best ICQ for “Write two examples in the chat”?

- A. What is an example?
- B. How many examples do you write?
- C. Do you like chat?
- D. Why is writing useful?

14. Which CCQ checks “used to”?

- A. How do you spell it?
- B. Is it about a past habit?
- C. Can you repeat?
- D. What page is it on?

15. Which feature makes input more comprehensible?

- A. Unsupported idioms
- B. Fast speech with no examples
- C. Pictures and examples
- D. Very long sentences

16. The IRF pattern means...

- A. input, repeat, finish
- B. initiation, response, feedback
- C. idea, reason, fact
- D. instruction, review, fluency

17. Which is a better feedback move after an error?

- A. Stop talking.
- B. Good try. Listen: “She goes.” Now you try.
- C. No, no, no.
- D. You do not know this.

18. What is scaffolding?

- A. Permanent teacher control
- B. Temporary support that helps learners complete a task
- C. A final exam
- D. Silent reading only

19. A teacher reduces unknown words and adds examples. This is...

- A. grading language
- B. ignoring learners
- C. testing fluency
- D. code-switching only

20. Which strategy best supports shy learners online?

- A. Cold-call immediately
- B. Use think time and chat response first
- C. Ask only confident learners
- D. Turn off cameras as punishment

21. Which phrase gives clear transition?

- A. Anyway...
- B. Now move to Task 2. You have 4 minutes.
- C. It is complicated.
- D. Let us somehow continue.

22. Which phrase supports learner autonomy?

- A. Do exactly as I say forever.
- B. Choose one question you want to answer.
- C. I will answer for you.
- D. Only the teacher can decide.

23. Which is NOT effective teacher talk?

- A. Short instructions
- B. Checking questions
- C. Over-explaining every step
- D. Useful modelling

24. A teacher asks students to repeat instructions back. This checks...

- A. the weather
- B. task understanding
- C. grading
- D. attendance only

25. Which activity increases Student Talk Time?

- A. Teacher reads a text aloud for 20 minutes
- B. Pair discussion with roles
- C. Teacher explains all answers
- D. Silent copying only

26. Which teacher language is polite classroom management?

- A. Be quiet!
- B. Please lower your voice and listen to your partner.
- C. You are noisy people.
- D. Stop everything forever.

27. What is “nominating”?

- A. Choosing a learner to answer
- B. Giving homework
- C. Explaining vocabulary
- D. Correcting spelling

28. Which supports comprehensible input for a new word?

- A. Translation only with no context
- B. Definition + picture + example sentence
- C. A long dictionary entry
- D. Ignoring pronunciation

29. Wait Time 2 happens...

- A. before the teacher asks
- B. after a student response before teacher feedback
- C. during attendance
- D. after class ends

30. Which is the best teacher response to silence?

- A. Answer immediately
- B. Give thinking time and rephrase if needed
- C. Criticize the class
- D. End the task

31. Which question is higher-order?

- A. What is the answer?
- B. What color is the word?
- C. Why do you think this instruction failed?
- D. Can you repeat page 6?

32. In TKT terms, “eliciting” means...

- A. drawing language or ideas from learners
- B. giving a lecture
- C. marking homework
- D. ending the lesson

33. Which option is best for online pair work instructions?

- A. Discuss.
- B. Go to breakout rooms. Choose a speaker. Answer questions 1-2. You have 5 minutes.
- C. Talk about it somehow.
- D. Please do collaborative interaction.

34. Which teacher talk helps pronunciation?

- A. Ignore all errors
- B. Model, drill briefly, and let students use the word
- C. Only write the word
- D. Speak faster

35. What is the main danger of asking only “Do you understand?”

- A. It checks too much detail
- B. Students may say yes even when unsure
- C. It is always rude
- D. It gives too much wait time

36. Which is an example of elaborated input?

- A. Removing all new words
- B. Adding explanation and examples while keeping meaningful language
- C. Speaking only L1
- D. Testing without teaching

37. Which is best before a difficult question?

- A. No thinking time
- B. Individual think time, then pair talk
- C. Teacher answer first
- D. Move to another topic

38. Which teacher talk supports classroom rapport?

- A. Sarcasm about errors
- B. Encouraging, respectful feedback
- C. Ignoring names
- D. Only correction

39. A teacher says “So you mean...” and reformulates a student answer. This is...

- A. paraphrasing
- B. punishment
- C. attendance
- D. summative assessment

40. Which is a good closing question?

- A. Why didn't you finish?
- B. What is one phrase you can use in your teaching?
- C. Can I leave?
- D. Who was wrong?

41. Which is the best aim for teacher talk in a skills lesson?

- A. To fill silence
- B. To support learners to do the task successfully
- C. To show teacher intelligence
- D. To avoid student talk

42. Which is most likely to overload learners?

- A. One instruction at a time
- B. Written keywords
- C. Multiple complex instructions without examples
- D. Demonstration

43. What does “monitoring” mean during group work?

- A. Leaving the room
- B. Observing learners and offering support when needed
- C. Reading all slides aloud
- D. Correcting every word immediately

44. Which is best during monitoring?

- A. Interrupt every sentence
- B. Listen, note common issues, support only when helpful
- C. Ignore all groups
- D. Give a new lecture

45. Which technique helps students notice form after input?

- A. Brief board focus on useful language
- B. No feedback
- C. Changing topic
- D. Only grades

46. Which classroom language invites clarification?

- A. Don't ask questions.
- B. Can you ask me to repeat if needed?
- C. You must understand now.
- D. No comments.

47. Which phrase is good for giving wait time?

- A. Answer now!
- B. Take 10 seconds. Think first.
- C. No time.
- D. Why are you slow?

48. Which teacher question checks task outcome?

- A. What did your group decide?
- B. Are you sleepy?
- C. Where is the chalk?
- D. Do you have a pen?

49. Which option best describes effective teacher talk?

- A. Long, complex, teacher-centered
- B. Purposeful, clear, supportive, interactive
- C. Silent, with no instructions
- D. Only grammar explanation

50. Which step should come before breakout rooms?

- A. Send students without task
- B. Model the task and check instructions
- C. Ask students to guess the task
- D. Close the meeting