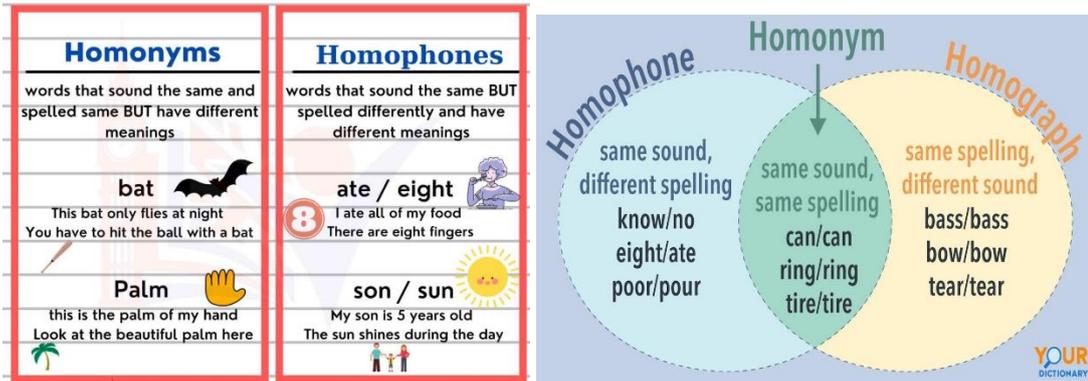


1. What is TESOL? What is TEFL?
2. How many types of Bilingualism?
3. What is synonym, antonym?
4. What is homonym? What are homophones?

Homonyms are pronounced the same words and differ in meaning or spelt the same and differ in pronunciation. For example, "Buy" and "By."

On the other hand, **homophones** are words with the same pronunciation but different spellings and meanings. For example, "meet" and "meat."



5. What is prefix, suffix, affixes and root/stem?
6. Macro skills? The productive skills and the receptive skills?
7. Intrinsic motivation? Extrinsic motivation?
8. Rote learning? Parrot learning?
9. Language function? Lexical?
10. Chunks? Collocations?

collocation is a kind of chunk that consists of two content words, chunks also comprise other types of multi-word units, grammar structures or even full sentences:

Collocations: pursue a career (verb + noun), a scenic route (adjective + noun), a chance encounter (noun + noun), ridiculously expensive (adverb + adjective), examine carefully (verb + adverb);

Chunks: see you later (speech formula), come to think of it (discourse marker), as the study suggests (linking phrase), at all costs (prepositional phrase),
If I were you..., It's been a while since..., It's none of your business, There is no doubt about it, What are you gonna do?

11. Language register?

The term register refers to the various ways people use language based on who they're talking to and their situation. An example of a register is the formal register, which we would use in formal situations, such as writing essays or talking to a headteacher.

12. Hyperbole?

A hyperbole is an intentional exaggeration or an exaggerated statement that isn't meant to be taken literally. It is used to make something look and sound a lot better than it actually is.

- I am so hungry I could eat all the food here.

- My brother said that he had a million things to do when he was actually sitting idly.
- Amrita carried home a ton of papers that she had to grade before Friday.
- Rory went on forever about the city she lived in.

13. Simile? Metaphor?

Simile vs Metaphor – What’s the Difference?

Go through the following table to understand how a simile differs from a metaphor.

Simile	Metaphor
A simile is used to make a direct comparison.	A metaphor is a comparison that can be direct, implied, visual or extended.
The comparison is made with the use of words 'like' or 'as'.	The comparison is made without the use of any particular words.
For example, Nitish is like a chameleon.	For example, Nitish is a chameleon.

Examples of Similes

1. The manager seems to be as busy as a bee.
2. Your beard looks like cotton candy.
3. Are you as tall as your brother?
4. There is no one as sweet as you.
5. Have you seen her running? She runs like a horse.

Examples of Metaphors

1. Susan is the Shakespeare of our class.
2. My brother is a monkey.
3. The world is a stage.
4. Rikitha was a hero.
5. The English language is the window to the world.

14. What does “chain schools” mean?

15. What are “warmers” and “fillers”?

Warmers and fillers are usually short 5-10 minute activities, often in the form of a game, which is introduced at the start of a lesson (warmers) or in between the stages of a lesson (fillers). They are meant to be fun, motivating and should encourage students to wake up and communicate to each other in English.

16. What is the difference between “chant” and “drill”?