

Unit Test-3

PEDAGOGY OF ENGLISH OPTIONAL - I

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class : Ist year B.Ed

Subject : English optional - I

Submitted by

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I. Ten mark :-

1. Describe consonants with their place and manner of articulations?

Consonants :

The speech sounds during the articulation of which the air from the lungs does not escape freely or continuously or through the mouth are called as consonants.

Place of articulation :

*. Bilabial :

The active articulator is the lower lip and the passive articulator is the upper lip. The sounds are [p], [b], [m].

*. Labiodental :

The active articulator is the lower lip and the passive articulators are the upper front teeth. The sounds are [f] and [v].

*. Dental :

The active articulator is the blade of the teeth and the passive articulators are the upper

front teeth. The sounds are [θ] and [ð]

*. Denti-alveolar :

The tip and blade of the tongue are the active articulators and the upper front teeth and the teeth ridge are the passive articulators.

*. Alveolar :

The tip or the blade of the tongue is the active articulator and the teeth ridge is the passive articulator. The sounds are [t], [d], [n], [s], [z], [l]

*. Post-Alveolar :

The tip of the tongue is the active articulator and the part of the roof of the mouth that lies immediately after the teeth ridge is the passive articulator.

*. Palato-Alveolar :

The blade of the tongue and the front of the tongue are the active articulators and the teeth ridge and the hard palate are the passive articulators. The sounds are [tʃ], [dʒ], [ʃ], [ʒ]

*. Palatal :

The front of the tongue is the active articulator.

and the hard palate is the passive articulator

* - velar :

The back of the tongue is the active articulator and the soft palate is the passive articulator. The sounds are [k], [g] and [ŋ].

* - Uvular :

The extreme back of the tongue is the active articulator and the Uvula is the passive articulator.

* - Pharyngeal :

The root of the tongue is the active articulator and the back wall of the Pharynx is the passive articulator.

* - Glottal :

The two vocal cords are the articulators involved.

* - Labial-velar :

The back of the tongue and the lower lip are the active articulators. The soft palate and the upper lip are the passive articulators.

Manner of articulation :

* - complete closure and sudden release :

It means both the oral and nasal passages of air are closed completely. Then, the air rushes out of the mouth with a slight explosive noise. The six plosive consonants are [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g].

*. Complete oral closure :

Consonant sounds articulated with a structure of complete oral closure are called as Nasals. The sounds are [m], [n], [ŋ].

*. Complete closure and slow release :

Sounds articulated with a structure of complete closure and slow release are called as Affricates. The sounds are [tʃ] and [dʒ].

*. Close approximation :

Sounds articulated with a structure of close approximation are called as fricatives. The sounds are [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [h].

*. open Approximation :

Sounds articulated with a structure of open approximation are called as frictionless continuants and semi-vowels.

*. Intermittent closure :

Sounds that are articulated with a structure of intermittent closure are called as trills or rolled sounds.

*. Quick closure and Release :

During the articulation of the sounds, the active articulator strikes quickly the against the passive articulator just once. Such sounds are called as taps or flaps.

*. Partial-closure :

Sounds that are articulated with a structure of partial closure.

II. Five marks :-

1. Discuss the objectives of teaching English in India.

Dr. B-S-Bloom [1956] has defined educational goals as "The desired goal or outcome at which instruction is aimed".

Objectives of Teaching English ;

The Features of real goals are

It should be Specific and accurate

It should be achievable

It should be based on Psychological Principles

It should be for the development of the Students.

It should be for changing or modifying the Student's behaviour

It should be real in ordinary circumstances

It should be regarded change the expected in Pupil and not as the duties of the teacher.

Thompson and Wyatt [1952] rightly remarked that "It is necessary that the Indian Pupil should not only understand English when it is spoken or written, but also he should himself be able to speak and write it".

2. Discuss English for global Purpose?

*. Administration :

English is the official language of administration. It helps in exchanging the

ideas between state and the central government.
The U.N.O has given English, the status of being an official language. The language is used by the Supreme court. So, it is called as court language.

*. International trade and industry :

English is the language of International trade and industry. Business and trade across the country are carried on through English.

*. Society :

English is considered as an asset language. If a person is converse with English, it is boost up their image. It will reveal the self-confidence of an individual.

*. Window on the modern world :

English is considered as window on the modern world. English is considered as window, which opens upon the vast prospect of human achievements and beacons to new horizons beyond.

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* Link language :

English is the only language, spoken by all over the world. It connects the people on the globe of every nook and corner of the country. It is also called as global language.

* Library language :

English is considered as library language. Three quarters of the world's mail is in English, more than half of the world newspapers, Scientific Periodicals, technicals are in English. 60% of books in the field of Science and technology are in English.

3) What are the four basic of pattern of intonation in English? Illustrate?

* Falling Intonation :

It describes how the voice falls on the final stressed syllable of a phrase or a group of words. A falling Intonation is very common with wh questions.

*. Rising Intonation :

It means the Pitch of the voice rises over time - Falling intonation means that the Pitch falls with time. Dipping or Fall-rise intonation falls and then rises.

*. Non Final intonation :

It is a Pattern within a Sentence that includes rising intonation followed by falling intonation in the same sentences. It includes unfinished thoughts, introductory words and phrases, with a series of words, and when expressing choices.

*. Wavering intonation :

It is used when we express specific emotions or attitudes within a word. It includes Surprise, anger, fear, hesitation among others.

4) What is Stress? Give some examples of word and sentence stress?

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Stress :

It is the relative emphasis that may be given to certain syllables in a word, or to certain words in a phrase or sentence. They are longer and have a higher pitch.

Types of Stress :

* Word Stress :

Each compound word is a synthesis of two words, and nouns stress the first part.

Examples : WHITE house

KNEE cap

BAND wagon.

* Sentence Stress :

Sentence stress is what gives English its rhythm or "beat". It is accent on certain words within a sentence.

Example : I will go to the cinema
next Friday.

7) Illustrate consonant cluster with examples?

The English language is constructed of many different sounds. They are vowels, consonants, long vowels and short vowels. Sometimes sounds blend together as is the case with consonant blends.

Consonant blends are also called as consonant clusters. They are a collection of two or three different consonant sounds that are each heard when the sound or word is pronounced.

Example: drink

When the word "drink" is pronounced, it clearly has the sounds of both of these letters, making it a consonant blend.

When two consonants make a distinct sound it is called a consonant digraph. When three consonants are combined to form a sound it is called a "consonant trigraph".

I) 10 marks :-

1) Ten marks :-

2) What are Problems faced up while teaching English as a second language and give your Remedial suggestions To overcome these Problems?

Problems of Teaching English as a Second language ;

*. Limited Support ;

Teaching a room full of strangers a new and foreign language can be difficult. Their family and friends might be miles away, and the majority of the staff might speak a different first language. It's important when teaching abroad not to let distance or lack of support get you down.

*. Loneliness ;

Moving into a new city can be daunting, especially if we are alone. Settling into a new city takes time, and can often

cause emotional Stress - The great part about teaching English as a second language is that there is lots of opportunity to meet other adventurous individuals doing the same thing -

Language barrier :

Moving abroad to teach might require you to learn a new language. In the beginning, the student might find it difficult to communicate with people during our day-to-day life -

Remedial measures of Overcoming the Problems :

* . Build relationships :

Relationships and the importance of them in the classroom never goes away. As the education Pendulum flies back and forth, one thing that they can always count on still being at the forefront of making a difference in the classroom is the idea of relationships.

*. Have High and consistent expectation :

Most of us would consider that they have high expectations for kids, which is good. However, don't let their high expectations limit their students with what they can accomplish. Expectations need to be held consistent throughout the building.

Reflect and reflect often :

Teaching and learning can be a rushed, fast paced experience only it doesn't have to be. As an educator and learner, time needs to be built into the day or class period where student reflect on what they they have learning and make meaning of it.

This helps with Processing information as they reconcile it with their prior knowledge and work To make the information stick.

Two marks :-

1. What is Phoneme?

The unit of sound is called as Phoneme.

Example : Scene [si:n] and [sv:n]

These two words are different from each other in just one sound.

2. What is Phonology?

Phonology is a component of linguistics which deals with the way in which sounds function in a language. It deals with

Selection and organisation of sounds

Sound units called as Phoneme.

3. What is RP?

RP is a way of Pronouncing British English that is often considered to be the Standard accent. RP is an abbreviation for 'Received Pronunciation'.

4. What is Minimal Pair?

Minimal Pairs are a pairs of words or

Phrases in a particular language, Spoken or Signed, that differ in only one phonological element, such as Phoneme, toneme or chroneme, and have distinct meanings.

5) Why should Englishmen teach English?

By teaching in English, the other people was also understand the language such as Pronunciation, fluency and accuracy.

It make the people to command over in English

It is the first language of Englishmen. So, he wants to teach English.

6) What is utilitarian aim?

It means the teacher provides the students a lot of practice in LSRW. The result is that the students acquire a mastery over these language skills.