

UNIT Test - 2 - Eng 2

Pedagogy Of ENGLISH - II

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1. Explain about parts of speech with examples

Sentence, clauses and phrases are made up of words. According to their nature and functions in the sentence, words are divided into eight classes called parts of speech.

Nouns

A noun may be defined as the name of a person, place or thing.

Ex:

Grandhi is the father of the nation.

India is the biggest democracy in the world.

Pronoun

A pronoun may be defined as a word used instead of a noun.

Ex:

Nari said that he was a good swimmer.

Many told parents that her should force her to marry Francis.

Adjective

An adjective may be defined as a word which qualifies a noun and adds something to its meaning.

He is an eloquent speaker.

I have many friends in Delhi.

Verb

Verbs are words, which describe the action or condition of the Subject i.e. what the Subject does, or what happens to it, or what it is.

Ex.

The thief Jumped over the wall

The Sun sets in the west

Adverb

Words which modify, add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or an adverb is called Adverb.

Ex

Copy out this carefully

He ran very fast

Preposition

Preposition is a word, which is usually placed before a noun or pronoun to show latter's relation to some other word in the sentence.

Ex

I put it in the box

The monkey climbed up the tree

Conjunction

A conjunction may be defined as a word used to join together words, phrases or clauses.

Ex:

He works hard to earn his bread And butter

To fight or give up. That is what we have to decide

Interjection

An interjection is a word of exclamation, expressing a sudden feeling or excitement

Ex:

Oh! I have lost my purse

Alas! The poor woman died in the hospital

2. Discuss the aims and objectives of teaching prose

The aim of teaching English prose is for language development and literary development both. But at the junior level, the chief aim is language development. This means that emphasis should be given on the development of four basic skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing. Thompson & Wyatt said, 'To aim at literature is to miss the way to language. Aim at language is to pave the way to literature'. The aim of teaching prose may be divided into two

1) General aims

To enable the students to read aloud prose lessons with correct pronunciation, stress, intonation and pause

To enable the students to comprehend the thought and ideas contained in the passage

- To enrich their active and passive vocabulary
- To enable the Students to express the ideas contained in the passage orally and in writing
- To develop their interest for reading

II Specific Aims

The specific aims vary according to the Subject matter of the prose lesson. The specific aims of different types of prose lesson are

a) Descriptive

- To develop the Student's imagination and love for natural objects
- To acquaint the Students with the writer's style

b) Story

- To give certain facts and lessons through the story
- To shape the Student's character
- To develop interest for story reading

c) Essay

- To acquaint them with the style of essay writing
- To enable them to arrange the ideas in a systematic way

d) Play

- To make them speak conversational English
- To encourage the Students to play different roles
- To build their character

c) Biography

To inculcate in them desirable sentiments and ambitions
To show them the path of character building

Procedure of Teaching Prose Lesson

Procedure of teaching prose lesson

Preparation

Presentation

Recapitulation

Home Assignment

I. Preparation

English is a foreign language. Indian Students find it difficult to learn. So proper preparation is required to motivate the Students to learn English. Under this following points are to be considered

A) General Aims

To enable the Student to read aloud prose lessons with correct pronunciation, stress, intonation and pause

To enrich their active and passive vocabulary

To develop their interest for reading

To enable their interest for reading

To enable them to write correctly

B) Specific Aims

The Specific Aims vary according to the Subject matter of the prose lesson

The specific aims of different types of prose lesson are

a) Descriptive

- To develop the Student's imagination and love for natural objects
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b) Story

- To give certain facts and lesson through the story
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c) Essay

- To acquaint them with the style of essay writing
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d) Play

- To make them speak conversational
- To encourage the Students to play different sides
- To build their character

e) Biography

- To inculcate in them desirable sentiments and ambitions
- To show them the path of character building

c) Material Aids

The teacher makes the appropriate use of audio - visual aids to make the lesson interesting

D) Previous Knowledge

The teacher should know how much knowledge students already possess regarding the lesson

E) Introduction

To bring the previous knowledge to consciousness

To link the previous knowledge to the new knowledge to be given

F) Statement of the Aim

Under this, the teacher clearly explain the topic which he is going to teach and instruct the students to open their books at the appropriate page.

G) Presentation

Presentation is the main part of the lesson plan. The lesson may be divided into two or more units. The following Sub-Steps are followed in each unit

A) Reading Aloud by the teacher

Reading aloud by the teacher is called model reading. The teacher reads aloud the selected passage with proper pronunciation, stress, intonation and pause

B) Pronunciation Drill

Difficult to pronounce by the students

Commonly mispronounced by the students

containing the silent letter

c) exposition of new words/phrases

By showing the object, model, picture or chart

By using the word in sentence

By giving synonym/antonym

By drawing a sketch or figure on the blackboard

ii) Recapitulation OR Application Test

The purpose of recapitulation is to evaluate the extent to which the objectives of lesson have been achieved. The recapitulation is generally done with different types of questions. The questions should be from all the passages taught in different units.

- Fill in the blanks

- match the columns

- complete the lines

- choose the correct answers

iv) Home Assignment

- use the new words in their sentence

- make a list of words related with a particular group or topic

- Remember the spelling of new words

- write the answer of the given question

Part - B

4. List out the merits of using lesson plan?

Some of the advantages of lesson planning are as under

It inspires the teacher to improve the further lessons

It helps the teacher in evaluating his teaching

It develops self confidence in the teaching

The teaching matter is organised in a time - frame

It inspires the teacher to ask proper and important questions

It provides guidance to the teacher as to what and how he should teach

It helps in creating the interest of students towards the lesson

It stimulates the teacher to think in an organised manner

It helps the teacher to understand his objectives properly

3. What is sentence and classify them?

A group of words, which gives complete meaning or complete sense is called a sentence

Ex:

Ram is the best student

George Washington went to USA

According to their meaning and word order, the Sentences are classified into four types

- 1) Assertive Sentence
- 2) Imperative Sentence
- 3) Exclamatory Sentence
- 4) Interrogative Sentence

Assertive Sentence

She went to the market yesterday

Dr. Indira parthasarthy is a famous writer

These statements are simple statements of facts. It states, asserts, or declares something about and so they are called assertive sentences.

Eg:

Please help me

May God bless you!

Follow the rules

Take these pills regularly

The first sentence statement expresses request, the second statement expresses a wish, third expresses command or order and the last statement expresses advice. Thus a sentence, which expresses a request, order, command, wish, desire, and advice, is called imperative sentence.

Interrogative Sentence

do you speak English?

what are you doing?

These statements ask questions, thus a sentence, which asks a question is called interrogative sentence.

Exclamatory Sentence

A sentence which expresses a strong and sudden feeling is called an exclamatory sentence.

what a fool he is!

How generous of you to have helped him like this.

what a pity you couldn't come!

Part - C

5. what is lesson plan?

A lesson plan is a teacher's detailed description of the course of instruction or "learning trajectory" for a lesson.

A daily lesson plan is developed by a teacher to guide class learning.

Details may vary depending on the preference of the teacher, subject being covered and the needs of the students.

There may be requirements mandated by the School System regarding the plan.

6. Give two demands of using lesson plan

It inspires the teacher to improve the further lessons

It helps the teacher in evaluating his teaching

It develops self confidence in the teachers

The teaching matter is organised in a time-frame

7. what are types of Sentence?

Assertive Sentence

Imperative Sentence

Interrogative Sentence

Exclamatory Sentence

8. what is question tag?

A question tag is a grammatical structure in which a declarative or an imperative statement is turned into a question by the addition of an interrogative fragment

For example, in the sentence "You're John, aren't you?" the statement "

"You're John" is turned into a question by the tag "aren't you"

7. What is pattern of Sentence?

(Subject - Intransitive verb - adverb, usually optional)

The man *coughed* (loudly)

The audience *laughed*

The guest *has arrived*

A Sentence pattern is an arrangement of words. This arrangement needs to be in a grammatically correct structure. It means the placement of verbs and nouns should be correct to form a meaningful sentence.