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SECTION-A

1.

Q) Discuss the recommendations of the Kothari Commission for teaching Language in India.

Kothari Commission: (1964-1966).

- Kothari Commission was set-up in 1964 under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari.
- This was the sixth Commission in the history of education Commission and was most comprehensive in nature.
- It reviewed almost all aspects of the educational system without limiting itself to any one particular aspect, unlike like the Commission that came before and after it.
- Another unique features of the Kothari Commission was its international composition. Apart from 11 Indian members, it had members from 5 other countries such as USA, U.K, USSR, France, Japan.

Need for Appointment of Commission:

- Need for a comprehensive policy of education inspite of educational committees after independence, satisfactory progress would not be achieved.

- Need for detailed study even though a good deal of expansion of educational facilities took place. It was at the expense of quality.
- Need to emphasise role of people in national development. To make people aware that they have a share in the national development along with the government.
- Need for overview of educational development.
- Need for positive approach to the status of the teacher. The teacher community had been neglected suffering many hardships requiring a positive approach to the problem.

Objectives stated by the Commission:

1) Education for increasing productivity:

- Make science a basic component of education and culture.
- Introducing S.U.P.W as an integral part of general education.
- Vocational education to meet the needs of the industry of agriculture.
- Improving scientific and technological research and education.

2) Education for an accelerating process of modernization:

- Adopting new methods of teaching.
- proper development of instruct attitudes and values.
- Building essential skills like independent study.

3) Educating for promoting social and national integration.

- Introducing common school system & public education.
- Developing all modern Indian language.
- Taking steps to enrich Hindi as quickly as possible.
- Encouraging and enabling students to participate in community living.

4) Education for inculcation of national values :

- Introducing moral, social and spiritual values.
- Presenting before students high ideas of social justice and social service.

Language policy :

1) At lower primary stage only one language should be studied compulsorily. i.e mother tongue or regional language.

2. Higher ~~Sec~~ primary stage only two languages should be studied on compulsory basis.

a) mother tongue (or) regional language.

b) official (or) associated language of union (English or Hindi)

3. Secondary classes will have to study three languages on the compulsory basis.

4. Senior secondary classes will have to opt for only one language and for degree courses no compulsion on study of any language.

→ Three language formula was proposed by union ministry of education & government of India in consultation with the states. This formula was proposed due to the non-acceptance of Hindi by some southern states of India.

That is why Hindi was not promoted as national language.

National policy of education:

- In 1968 national policy of education was formulated for improving the educational scenario in our country.
- Formulation of every five-year plan, a review has been made to assess the drawbacks or shortcomings and achievements of education and to decide on some plans and programmes for the coming five years.

Major objectives of national policy:

1. Universal access and enrolment.
2. Universal retention of children upto 14 years of age.
3. A sustainable improvement in the quality education to enable all children to achieve essentials of learning.

→ Educational policy as highlighted in the National Policy of education also emphasised on enhancing and promoting the vocationalisation of education, adult education and education for the mentally and physically challenged person, non-formal education and open universities etc.

Recommendations on Language development.

NPE and POA elaborately discussed about the concept of language development and emphasized the adoption of regional language as the media of instruction at the university stage.

- Three - Language formula, improvements in the linguistic competencies of students at the different stages of education.
- provision of facilities for the study of English and other foreign languages.
- Development of Hindi language as a link language etc.

Q.

9)

What is meant by CALT? Explain the method in detail.

Computer assisted Language Teaching (CALT)

Computer Assisted Instruction:

→ Computer-assisted instruction (CAI) is an interactive instructional techniques whereby a computer is used to present the instructional material and monitor the learning that takes place.

→ CAI uses a combination of text, graphics, sound and video in enhancing the learning process.

→ Computer has many purposes in the classroom and it can be utilized to help a student in all areas of the curriculum.

→ CAI provides:

1. Text (or) multimedia content.
2. Multiple-choice questions
3. Problems.
4. Immediate feedback

5. Notes on incorrect responses.
6. Summarizes students' performance.
7. Exercises for practice.
8. Worksheets and tests.

Types of Computer assisted Instruction:

1. Drill and practice:

Drill and practice provide opportunities for students to repeatedly practice the skills that have previously been presented and that further practice is necessary for mastery.

2. Tutorial:

Tutorial activity includes both the presentation of information and its extension into different forms of work, including drill and practice, games and stimulation.

3. Games:

Games software often creates a context to achieve the highest score and either beat others or beat the computer.

4. Stimulation :

Stimulation software can provide an approximation of reality that does not require the expense of real life or its risks.

5. Discovery :

Discovery approach provides a large database of information specific to a course or content area and challenges the learner to analyse, compare, infer, and evaluate based on their explorations of the data.

6. Problem Solving :

This approach helps children develop specific problem solving skills and strategies.

Advantages of CAI :

1. One-to-one interaction
2. Great motivator
3. Freedom of experiment with different options.
4. Instantaneous response

5. Self - pacing - allow students to proceed at their own pace.
6. Helps teacher can devote more time to individual students.
7. Privacy helps the shy and slow learner to learn.
8. Individual attention.
9. Learn more and more rapidly.
10. Multimedia helps to understand difficult concepts through multi-sensory approach.
11. Self-directed learning - Students can decide when, where and what to learn.

Limitations of CAI:

- 1) may feel overwhelmed by the information and resources available.
- 2) Over use of multimedia may divert the attention from the content.
- 3) Learning becomes too mechanical
- 4) Non-availability of good CAI packages.
- 5) Lack of infrastructure.

Computer Assisted Language Teaching:

→ Computer can do the work of a teacher. The teacher designs a programme and feeds in all the information. Once this is done, the Computer can answer queries, records, print, point out mistakes and explanations.

The use of Computer in Language Classroom is also increasing because of its speed of operation.

→ The immediate response, the ~~feedback~~ feedback, change in the display, quick reporting of the result, contribute to its popularity.

→ This creates excitement and encourages an active participation of the learner in learning English language.

→ For a Language teacher, the Computer vocabulary has become an indispensable aid in teaching vocabulary, Grammar and Composition. Rewriting a composition exercise is a laborious process for the students.

→ In Computer it is saved and any correction, addition and deletion is all made possible because of a word processor.

- The Learner sees for himself what he has created and can take pride.
- Grammar items are easily learnt through Computer. Series of exercises are given and when the learner completes them an immediate feedback is given.
- A congratulatory message flashes on the screen if the answer is correct and an encouraging corrective comment if wrong. Depending on the passages made by the pupil, further exercises are given slowly increasing the difficulty.
- Another advantage of Computer in Learning the Language is that it has its privacy and a pupil need not be embarrassed before his peers. He can work on his own and at his own pace.
- Computer assisted Language Lab is gaining entry into many educational institutions these days.
- For the teacher it saves time and energy and he can make better use of the experiences.
- It takes away the tedious mechanical tasks of corrections and evaluation which is an added advantage to the teacher.

→ Information about every pupil, their strength, weakness and the progress they have made can be kept in the same file. This helps the teacher to assess a pupil's work of the whole year, before writing out the progress report. Parents can also see the files to note the progress and achievements of their children.

SECTION - B

4. How is English an asset language?

- English has been considered to be the asset language. In today's modern world English Language has become part and parcel of every existing field.
- English has been an international language of communication, business, science, information technology, entertainment so on.
- Earlier everyone is considered to be literate by their degrees and diplomas but the knowledge of English Language makes an individual literate in today's world.
- Though many countries do have English as their native language, those who have the command over the English language are considered and respected as highly educated.
- Moreover the ocean of career opportunities are opened to those English speaking people anywhere and everywhere.
- There is inevitable requirement for a number of fields, professions such as computing and medicine.

- In today's world of globalization, we have to get knowledge of advanced technologies and all kinds of branches of science.
- there is an urgent requirement of such a common language which can be understood by youth all over India and the language in which all data and information is available.
- Moreover English language becomes a store house of social and political knowledge.
- The most recent and the most sophisticated discoveries and inventions in science and technology are being made in the universities located in the United States of America where English language is the means of scientific discourse.
- The world of today considers English as an asset for some of the following reasons:

1) Internet:

- Due to the rapid growth of information technology especially the world of internet, English language rules users of internet.

- We can not be effective in the internet world without English Language. English has also become the official language of the internet.
- Advent of online universities has now made it possible for everyone to learn English.
- Internet has opened up new career opportunities outside of their countries.

ii) Education:

- Most of the educational resources, materials and books are in English.
- Global educational systems in the universities around the world have the requirement of English Language.

iii) Communication:

- English Language plays a powerful tool in communication.
- For many years English has become the common language globally understood and appreciated by everyone.
- English becomes an effective instrument to communicate with everyone around the world.

iv) Travel :

- English has become the international business language.
- Many countries around the world make use of English language for the governance.
- When we travel around the globe, English language becomes the rescue factor to communicate with everyone.

v) Business

- In order to communicate with the business people of other countries, English language becomes the effective tool.
- English is the trading language of the world to a certain extent.

6. Explain Dr. West method of teaching English.

→ Dr. West method :

- Dr. West approached the problem of teaching English not from the standpoint of pedagogy but from the standpoint of social needs of the Indian people.

West's method emphasises the three elements:

The main features of Dr. West method:

1) Reading:

- According to Dr. West, Indian children should be taught how to read English. Teacher should engage them in purposeful silent reading. This would increase the students' power of comprehension.
- By Dr. West for his readers is 2,280 which has been classified under the following four heads:
 - a) Essential words: this, it, is, a, shall etc.
 - b) Common environmental words: chair, table, glass, bus etc.
 - c) General words: good, bad, nice etc.
 - d) Specific environmental words: tree, garden, river etc.
- The new words have been evenly distributed in the lesson and they are frequently repeated to make students familiar with them.

ii) Oral work :

→ Dr. West, while stressing silent reading, has made provision for some oral work mainly in the form of reading aloud before silent reading begins.

Training in speech :

→ In order to give a scheme of speech training he has made a distinction between speech and vocabulary.

→ The ^{size of} speaking vocabulary is much smaller than that of reading vocabulary.

→ Dr. West has selected a minimum speaking vocabulary of 1,158 words capable of expressing all our ordinary ideas.

→ He has classified these words under two main heads 'form words' and 'content words'.

→ Dr. West holds that specific practice in speaking and drill in vocabulary should be given in order to develop the speaking ability in children.

→ No attempts should be made to teach any two-language skills at the same time.

- He also holds that written work should be correlated with oral work.
- He considered English as a skill subject and emphasised the principle of specific practice. For this purpose, he wanted teachers to work out different types of exercises and to conduct drills. His Teachers' Hand Books serve as guidebooks for teachers.

Merits of Dr. West method :

- Dr. West was one of those who first paid attention to the selection and grading of vocabulary and took the first step in its reform.
- West's method is very effective in the teaching of reading though it has some important pedagogical drawback.
- Graded Readers, Companions, Composition books, Supplementary readers, Teachers Handbooks were helpful.
- Practice exercises are quite interesting.

Demerits of Dr. West method.

→ Dr. West has over-estimated the value of reading by saying that it is by far the shortest road to learning to speak and write it.

Reading can assist speaking and writing to some extent by supplying some linguistic materials but it can not be shortest road to learning.

→ If the pupils have to start with reading in the initial stage, the language learning is sure to be dull and lifeless to them. Therefore, it is un-psychological.

→ The modern educationalists do not support Dr. West's view that reading knowledge of language is easier to acquire than a speaking.

They hold that a speaking knowledge is easier to acquire than a reading or writing.

→ Dr. West has over emphasized the importance of acquiring a vocabulary and has selected the commonest words.

8. Comment on the importance of a lesson plan.

Importance of Lesson plan :

- Every teacher is required to prepare a lesson plan because this is considered as guide for the day's lessons.
- Lesson plan is important because it gives the teacher a concrete direction of what she or he wants to take up for the day.
- Researchers showed that student learning is correlated to teacher planning.
- One major explanation is that when plan is ready, teachers can focus on its implementation.
- When teachers do not have to think so much about what they need to do next, they are able to ~~to~~ focus on other parts of the lesson.
- Lesson planning is important because it helps teachers ensure that the day-to-day activities that go on in their classrooms are providing students with an adequate level of long-term progress.

toward the goals outlined in their scope and sequence and their individual education plans when necessary.

- An effective lesson plan includes several elements: Learning objectives, quality questions, supplies and activities.
- It is important to have the learning objectives in mind because those should drive the development and implementation of all activities in the classroom.
- Quality questions are inquiries that the teacher plans to direct at the students over the course of the lesson. Sometimes these questions are rhetoric in nature but more often they are designed to help the student think at a higher level than simple memorization and comprehension. It is important to come up with a plan for assessment to determine whether the class has met its targets.
- Lesson plan is a complex yet essential part of the teaching process that changes over time as teachers gain more hands on experience.

9. What is meant by 'poetic devices'?

Poetic Devices :

- Figurative means a figure of speech is a departure from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect.
- Language that goes beyond the normal meanings of the words used based on or making use of figures of speech; metaphorical.
Represented by a figure or symbol.
- Figure of speech classified as :

Simile :

A figure of speech in which a comparison is made between unlike or dissimilar objects using the words like or as.

- (eg) friends are like parachutes.
He fought like a lion.

Metaphor:

A metaphor is an implied simile. It does not like the simile, state that one thing is like another or act as another but takes that for granted and proceeds as if the two things were one. In which a comparison is drawn between two dissimilar or unlike things without use of like or as.

(eg) A good laugh is sunshine in a house.

Personification:

In personification inanimate objects and abstract notions are spoken of as having life and intelligence. In which animals, ideas or objects are given human characteristics or form.

(eg) Tree bowed and waved to me in the wind.

Apostrophe:

An apostrophe is a direct address to the dead, to the absent or to a personified object or idea.

(eg) Oh, rose, how sweet you smell and how bright you look!

Hyperbole:

Hyperbole is an exaggeration and things are made to appear greater or lesser than they usually are. In which exaggeration is made to illustrate a point.

(eg) I am so hungry I could eat a horse.

Euphemism:

Euphemism consists in the descriptions of a disagreeable things by an agreeable name. A euphemism is use of agreeable or inoffensive words to replace rude or offensive ones.
(eg) He has fallen asleep.

Antithesis:

In antithesis, a striking opposition or contrast of words or sentiments is made in the same sentence. It is employed to secure emphasis.

(eg) man proposes, God disposes.

Oxymoron:

Oxymoron is a special form of Antithesis, whereby two contradictory qualities are predicted at once of the same thing.

(eg) cruel kindness, living dead, original copies, liqued gas.

Epigram:

Epigram is rhetorical device that is a memorable, brief, interesting and surprising satirical statement.

(eg) child is the father of the man.

10. How is power point presentation useful in classroom teaching?

- The power point presentation in the form of slides serve a very important role in the modern education.
- Any person with a basic knowledge of powerpoint can learn to make slides on the relevant subjects of teaching with a very little training.
- One can use the power point slides starting even from the students of kindergarten onwards.
- Even the students who do not to come to school as the ordinary teaching by the traditional methods seems boring them are attracted by the novel methods of teaching through the powerpoint presentation.
- Entire lessons of the students can be incorporated in powerpoint slides and then can be taught to them in the classrooms by interpolating sounds and animations in the text lessons making the lessons very interesting to the students. This can be done by having an LCD TV attached to a computer in the classroom. This works out to be much cheap and better than even the electronic smart white board.

- Added advantage is that the teachers can also use the ordinary blackboard in the class. There is no need to cover the wall with a fixed electronic white board which will also need an overhead projector to run it in addition to a computer. This also reduces the operating costs which are very heavy when we use the electronic boards.
- Powerpoint presentations are also advantages that electronic boards because the teacher can make the slides themselves according to their own specific requirements of the subject instead of using the globally made software which may not serve the specific needs of the teacher in the classroom.
- Students may also be involved in preparing these slides. They will learn most of their lessons when they practically make the slides themselves. In addition, students will increase their speed of typing when they type their lesson for the powerpoint slides.

11. Distinguish between hearing and listening.

Differences between hearing and listening:

- 1) An individual's ability to perceive sounds by receiving vibrations through ears, is called the hearing.

Listening is something done consciously that involves the analysis and understanding of the sounds you hear.

- 2) Hearing is the primary and continuous in nature.

Listening is temporary as we cannot continuously pay attention to something for long hours.

- 3) Hearing is physiological, which is through one of our senses in the living organisms.

Listening is psychological (conscious) act.

- 4) While hearing is a passive bodily process that does not involve the use of the brain.

Listening is an active mental process which involves the use of brain to draw meaning from words and sentences.

- 5) Hearing involves receipt of the message through ears, listening encompasses interpretation of the message received by ears.

6) Hearing is an inborn ability but listening is a learned-skill.

7) In hearing, we are not aware of the sounds that we receive.

In listening, we are completely aware of what the speaker is saying.

8) Hearing involves the use of one sense (i.e) ears.

Listening involves the use of more than one senses i.e eyes, ears, touch etc to understand the message completely and accurately.

9) In hearing, we are neither aware nor we have any control over the sounds we hear.

In listening we are aware of what the other person is saying and so we listen to acquire knowledge and receive information.

10) Hearing does not require focus.

Listening does require focus.

12.

What are the advantages of silent reading?

Advantages of Silent Reading :

- 1) Silent reading is a quick way of reading through a passage. Silent reading saves time and energy.
- 2) Students find it an interesting way of reading.
- 3) According to Mehta, "It acts as a deterrent against the tendency so common amongst beginners to translate what they read in English into their mother tongue."
- 4) Silent reading is of great value in the practical life even after the school life. It helps in higher classes as the students have to comprehend the vast resources of textbooks for comprehension and examination purposes.
- 5) According to Ryburn, it enables attention and energy to be concentrated on meaning and so it saves a division of attention resulting in a greater assimilation of information.

14. What is the difference between intensive reading and extensive reading?

i) Intensive Reading :

1. It concentrates upon the Language aspect.
2. Aim is to make a careful and minute study what is read.
3. Words, phrases and expressions are studied in detail.
4. Reading by the pupils is aloud and control by the teacher.
5. New words and phrases occurring in the book pass into the pupils' active vocabulary.

ii) Extensive Reading :

1. It concentrates upon the subject matter.
2. Aim is only to grasp the meaning of what is read.

3. Words, phrases and expressions are not studied in detail.
4. Reading by the pupils is silent and independent.
5. new words and phrases occurring in the book pass into the pupils' passive vocabulary.
6. No detail teaching is required.
7. Teachers' role is reduced to that of a supervisor.

SECTION - C

15. What is EFL?

English as a Foreign Language (EFL)

- English as a foreign language is a traditional term for the use ~~of~~ or study of the English language by non-native speakers in countries where English is generally not a local medium of communication.
- This includes countries that represent importance of English as an international language though they have no history of colonization and English has no special administrative status in these countries, (eg) China, Japan, Poland etc.
- EFL is usually learned in environments where the language of the community and the school is not English.

16. Differentiate between learning a mother tongue and a foreign language.

- The Learner of English as a Second Language has some special problems. In Indian context learning English as a second language is an artificial process. It is the same in the case of mother tongue which is learned quite naturally.
- Social situation prompts the children to learn mother tongue. He has strong urge to use his mother tongue.
- He is continually surrounded by mother tongue and he does not have any interference in learning the language. He is benefited from large number of teachers. He meets everyday his teacher with mother tongue. There is no gap opportunity to forget the language use.
- Learning English as a second language has different set up.
- Mother tongue is learnt quite automatically, whereas a second language is learnt consciously.

- Learning a second language (or) foreign language is a painful process and it requires a lot of practice. Constant and sustained practice alone can help the learner of second language to some extent.
- Teacher has to feel the importance of situation to learn English as a second language and accordingly design the activities that can develop language skills in English in his students.

7. What is skill of stimulus variation?

- For the success of any lesson, it is essential to secure and sustain the attention of the student. When the students are fully attentive to the teaching-learning process, result would be appreciated.
- How to secure and sustain the attention is the main theme of this skill.
- But attention of the individual tends to shift from one stimulus to others very quickly.

Following are the components of the Skill.

1. Movements.
2. Gestures
3. Change in speech pattern.
4. change in interaction style
5. focusing.
6. Pausing.
2. oral-visual switching.

18. What is direct method?

→ Direct method is the result of failure of Grammar Translation method, in making the students to have practical command over English.

→ The basic aim of Direct method is to teach any foreign language through conversation, discussion and reading in the target language by associating the experiences

and expression without using the students' mother tongue.

19. List the parts of speech in English?

Sentences, 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.

1. Nouns
2. pronouns
3. Adjective
4. verb
5. Adverb
6. preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

Q. What are the advantages of a 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 teacher.
- 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 the objectives properly.

Q1.

How is teaching of poetry different from the teaching of prose?

1) Prose refers to a form of literature, having ordinary language and sentence structure.

Poetry is that form of literature which is aesthetic by nature. i.e. it has a sound, cadence, rhyme, metre etc. that adds to its meaning.

2) The language of prose is quite direct.

In poetry, we use an expressive or creative language which includes comparisons, rhyme that give it a unique cadence and feel.

3) While the prose is pragmatic i.e. realistic, poetry is figurative.

4) Prose contains paragraphs which includes a number of sentences, that has an implied message or idea.

Poetry written in verses which are covered in

stanzas. These verses leave a lot of unsaid things and its interpretation depends on the imagination of the reader.

5) Prose is utilitarian which conveys a hidden moral, lesson or idea.

Poetry ~~shares~~ aims to delight the reader.

6) The most important thing in prose is the message. Poetry shares ~~the~~ ^{his} experience or feeling with the reader.

7) In prose, there are no line breaks.

In poetry, there are number of line breaks which is just to follow the beat.

8) When it comes to paraphrasing both prose and poetry can be paraphrased but the paraphrase of the poem is not the poem because the essence of ~~that~~ poem lies in the style of writing.

Q2. What are the uses of the blackboard and the whiteboard in a classroom?

Blackboard is a reusable writing surface on which text or drawings are made with chalk.

Blackboards were originally made of smooth, thin sheets of black or dark grey slate stone.

Blackboard is very useful for teachers and students in teaching, drawing as well as erase and reuse the board.

White board:

White boards at their core, are free-form medium.

White board can be used to address a variety of Learning styles by mixing text with figures and graphics and then explaining what is written. White boards can be used in presenting course content, such as handouts, slideshows or video shown on a projector or lab activities.

Q3.

What are the sub-skills of listening skills?

There are several different kinds of listening which we call sub-skills.

Here are three listening sub-skills:

1) Listening for gist.

This is when we listen to something to get a general idea of what it's about, of what's being said. We don't want or need to understand every word. (eg) Listening to a summary of the day's news on the radio.

2) Listening for specific information:

This is when we listen to something because we want to discover a particular piece of information. We know in advance what we are hoping to find out. We can ignore other information which does not interest us. (eg) Listening to a weather report to find out about the weather in your part of country.

3) Listening in detail:

This is when we listen we listen very closely, paying attention to all the words and trying to

understand as much information as possible.

(eg) a member of a jury listening to a statement from a witness.

24. List the different types of reading.

1. Skimming.
2. Scanning.
3. Browsing.
4. SQ3R
5. Silent reading.
6. Loud reading
7. Intensive reading
8. Extensive reading.