

Term-I.

~~Model~~ Examinations - 2019

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Language Across
Curriculum

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PART-A

2. Details about the modes of language expression.

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Synopsis:

- * Introduction
- * Types of modes of language
- * Verbal modes of language
- * Non-Verbal modes of language
- * Conclusion.

Introduction :

Modes of language is occur to communicate without responder. Modes of expression is used to express their feelings thoughts through verbally and non-verbally communication. Communication without responder and composer.

Types of modes of language expression:

There are two types of modes of language expression with other living things they are,

Verbal- mode expression

Non-Verbal mode expression.

Verbal mode of language expression:

This refers to communicate through language with ease and faster with all human. Verbal communication express our feelings and thoughts through language or verbal forms. There are expressed through Listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Listening and speaking:

Listening is made over from speaker. In this two types of verbal communication working with together. Speaking is made by composer and listening is the responder.

Eg: If the composer read composition or news the responder listens to it.

Without listening of speaker is meaningless

Reading and writing:

②

In this type mode, writing is called composer and Reading is the responder. It is also another two types of verbal communication. Writing is made by composer and Reading is responder.

Eg: If the composer write the newspaper, the responder read it.

Without reading of the writing is meaningless.

Non-Verbal modes of language expression:

In this type language expression, communicating through signs and expressions. The information passes through without actions and without sounds and verbal communication. It is also have four types of language expression they are Viewing, shaping, Watching and Moving.

Viewing and Watching:

Viewing is refers to non-movable picture and static things and Watching refers to

gives continuous movement. Here information passes through viewing and watching.

Eg: Road traffic rules board. (Viewing)

Like TV, Video, etc, (Watching)

Without watching or viewing is meaningless.

Shaping and movement:

Here also shaping is statue and it is not give any movements but movement is continuous movement to pass through expression

Eg: Giving ~~facial~~ ^{model real object} expressions (shaping)

Movement of without making noise and verbal expression through the communication is called movement. without using verbs.

Conclusion:

These are the two types of modes of language expression. All human beings express their thoughts and ideas through in this type of communication. Even animal also use in this type of communication. Communication is very useful for all human beings.

3. The computer helps for learning language:

For learning spelling: ✓

* In computer, we type the some passages in the wordpad it notices underline the wrong spell words.

* We have not know the correct spelling the computer gives option for correct the spelling.

Computer for spell-check: ✓

* In spell check and auto-correct dialogue box used to correct the spelling and shows wrong spellings.

* If the word "sit situation" is typed to the word pad. If it is wrong the Computer shows the underline of that word.

* And also correct the spelling when the auto-correction dictionary have that word. But it is not have that word we insert or same to auto-correction dialogue then nex time

automatically cleared that.

Vocabulary development: /

* We learnt the ~~most~~ number of words and developed vocabulary skill.

* In computer, gives many option for learner and gives many more new words to learner.

* Developing spelling correction skill used write without making spelling mistakes in writing.

Disadvantages:

3 * It gives eye problems and tiredness

* Spelling corrected only when the auto-correction have word otherwise it is not correct the spellings.

* In Many computer mostly have the American language but british English didn't have it. So it shows underline on all British words.

5. Using 'one language room' and 'multi language room'

One language room:

* Children learned one language in the classroom but not tired suddenly.

* They are learned one language in completely and not confused.

* They interact with teacher only one language and take small time period for learning.

* Get boring in learn only one language learning.

* Does not learn many words and vocabularies and communicate only one language.

Multi language room:

* In multi language room, children learn multi languages.

* They have learn more vocabularies and it is useful for all language communication.

* It is very useful for children for their multi purpose and developing multi-skills.

* Communicating through various languages and learn more vocabularies for each language.

* This class is not boring and but making tired in short period.

* Children learn many skills that develop and used to higher level of study like college and school levels.

More attractive to the children :

In this two types of classrooms, Multi-language classroom is more attractive and effective. It is very useful for children future education and occupation. In this type of classroom children learn more language skills and communication through that language at suitable situation and learn more vocabulary for each languages.

1. Place of language in school curriculum:

* Language play a very important role in primary level education. Because it is the base for all higher studies.

* Language play major role in education in schools. It develops communication skill and conversation fluently.

* Many commission is recommended by India education department for language learning in schools.

* Language must be compulsory in school education is strictly order by government and learning their mother tongue is compulsory.

* Language is the basis for learning other subjects. If not, it is difficult to learn other objects.

* It develops students' communication skill in fluently.

* Mother tongue learning is useful to learn other languages or second language.

* Language Play a important role in school curriculum.

* It is essential for all human being and studies.

10. Questioning :

Questioning is used to improve knowledge and learn further information on that areas.

Questioning is important for studying purposes and more than knowledge gaining.

Questioning used famously some group of field like : Politician, Reporters, enterprenus etc,

Types of Questioning:

1. Closed question
2. chunking question
3. Kipling question
4. Open question
5. Probing question
6. double - bind question
7. Funnel question

Spelling:

It is Most important for reading and writing. Spelling is taught by teacher in basic class of the school. Spelling is formed by sounds of the letter.

Basic things for teaching spelling:

- * Initially learn alphabetic order with sounds properly.
- * Learn 'ABC...xyz' in their heart.
- * Sounds and letters are memorized to children.

It becomes no spelling mistakes on ~~speaking~~^{reading} and writing. It is the basic of the all the things.

Children learn alphabetic and repeated their mind with sounds. It is in their heart and memorable. The teacher teaches in this ways spelling mistakes decreases during reading and writing.

9. Role of language in the classroom:

- * Language play a important role in classrooms.

- * It used to communicate and interact with teachers and other students

- * Used to learn other subjects like science, social science and mathematics also.

- * Languages are divided into two types in school that first and second language. and used to clear clarified doubts

^{raise the question} * First language is from home.
atmosphere then second language is learned from
classroom.

* There are 500 Central schools in
this country. There are multilingual ~~are~~ have
in India it is character.

* In Barjap Municipal, there are nine
language teaching at primary level, In Karnat
There are eight language at primary level,
at secondary level, in West Bengal there are
14 language ~~taught~~ taught to the students.

3 ✓ * In Tamil Nadu, ~~there~~ Tamil and
English is taught, Gujarat, there are
Gujarati and Hindi is the languages. In some
~~places~~ places Sanskrit also taught to the
students in classroom.

Conclusion.

PART-C

11. Merits of listening and reading skills:

* It develops fluency reading of the language.

* It gives voice modulation and how pronounce the word.

* Develops speaking skills.

* Develops fast reading skills

* Know very well the pronunciation of the word.

* It gives mental power. for listening. Learn more vocabularies.

12. Importance of mother tongue:

* Mother tongue is the first language so speak and understand easily.

* Used to learn other language like second language.

* It is used explained difficulty part of the other language learning.

* Used to explain other objects in easily understanding to the learner.

* Communicate through easily with others.

* Students understand the difficulty part of the things.

13. Importance of dictionary in language teaching.

* To know the unknown meaning of the word.

* To develop vocabulary.

* To learn more words with same meanings.

* To learn antonyms words.

* To learn meaning of the many words.

* To develop language knowledge.

14. Oral presentation :

Oral presentation is referred to interaction between teacher and student through "talking" and "conversation". Teacher and student converse something form of Question and answer.

Debate :

Debate is the group of discussion between two groups. Debate develops language communication because they discussed through language.

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* They did not understand the other language easily. They faced many problems to handling languages. Because they feel bored in learning teaching. Teachers should teach with interesting and attracting then students learn more effectively languages either first or second languages.