

Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Autumn Semester Examination, 2012

B.Ed (P) I - Listening and Speaking (ENG102)

Full mark: 100

Pass mark: 50

Time: 3 hours

Instruction:

Do not write for the first ten minutes. This time is to be spent in reading the questions. This question paper consists of two parts, Section A and Section B. All questions in section A as well as section B are compulsory.

Section A (50 marks)

Instruction: This section consists of objective type questions. You do not have to copy the sentences onto your answer booklet. Instead write the question number and beside it the answer/s.

Question 1

Fill in each blank with the most appropriate word(s). (1x15)

- a. _____ is a term used to describe the listening and speaking capabilities.
- b. The production of speech sound is known as _____.
- c. _____ is the amount of language used.
- d. _____ is the ability to identify and understand what others are saying.
- e. _____ is raising questions and interrogating the validity of what is heard or rejecting what is heard.
- f. _____ is the use of word(s) that is not required.
- g. _____ speaking situations include face-to-face conversations.
- h. When we constantly practice speaking skill, we develop _____ and spontaneity.
- i. _____ is the conveying of events in words, images and sounds often by improvisation.
- j. _____ is the process of gathering information on children's learning.

- k. Nancy Martin says, “Reading and Writing float on a sea of _____.”
- l. The sound system of a language is called_____.
- m. _____ refers to the ways words are strung together to create meaning.
- n. A person’s attention may wander when he/she is listening because the rate of _____is faster than the rate of speaking.
- o. The English Curriculum demands the teachers to be the _____by the side rather than the sage on the stage.

Question 2

The statements given below may be true or false. Put the question number on your answer sheet and beside it write ‘true’ or ‘false’ for each statement. (1X15 Marks)

- a. Semantic refers to the meaning component of language. ()
- b. The smallest units of sound in a language are phonemes. ()
- c. *Tone* refers to the movement of the speech sounds. ()
- d. “Blue in colour” is an example of a redundancy. ()
- e. *Clustering* does not make listening difficult. ()
- f. Listening is the same as hearing. ()
- g. Speaking is a receptive mode of language. ()
- h. Teacher centeredness is a philosophy of the New English Curriculum. ()
- i. Oral language involves listening, speaking, reading and writing. ()
- j. Interactional function of language is for controlling the behaviour of others. ()
- k. We become vulnerable when we speak. ()
- l. The learning objectives in the New English Curriculum are developmental. ()
- m. Young children learn to listen and speak according to the models around them. ()
- n. A baby uses all the sounds in human language up until six months. ()
- o. Songs and rhymes can be used to develop all skills in an integrated way. ()

Question 3

Choose the most appropriate response from the options given. (1x5)

- a. Talk stimulates_____ .
- i. imagination and inner thought.
 - ii. inner speech and thought.
 - iii. expression and thought.
 - iv. critical thinking.
- b. Listening requires all of the following EXCEPT
- i. receiving
 - ii. attending
 - iii. assigning meaning
 - iv. becoming vulnerable
- c. Good questions _____.
- i. are clear
 - ii. are precise
 - iii. focus on one idea.
 - iv. requires a yes or no answer.
- d. All the following are the qualities of a good discussion EXCEPT
- i. requires active participation by all persons involved.
 - ii. requires an open mind.
 - iii. is not an excellent way to learn.
 - iv. requires ground rules to be set.
- e. Which is **NOT** the role of a teacher in developing oral language?
- i. The teacher as a coach.
 - ii. The teacher as a questioner.

iii. The teachers as a diagnostician.

iv. The teacher as an observer.

Question 4

In the following sentences, underline the redundant expression and then reformulate the sentences to eliminate redundancy. (1x5)

a. Her handbag was rectangle in shape.

b. Karmas' friend returned back from Thimphu yesterday.

c. The first priority appears to be to group the children according to their learning style.

d. She agreed to visit him at 3 p.m in the afternoon on Wednesday.

e. Advance planning can avoid total destruction of a historical site.

Question 5

Match the following. (1x10)

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|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. But nevertheless | i. use of language in context. |
| b. Wordiness | ii. Receptive mode |
| c. Pragmatics | iii. Improve pronunciation. |
| d. Thematic approach | iv. Provide appropriate feedback and correction. |
| e. Listening | v. A factor that makes listening difficult. |
| f. A cognitive resource of songs and rhyme | vi. Development of other skills. |
| g. Principle of teaching speaking skill | vii. Redundancy |
| h. Colloquial language | viii. Language as a means of getting things. |
| i. Importance of listening | ix. Organizes subject matter around unifying themes. |
| j. Instrumental | x. use of too many words. |
| | xi. Language as means of establishing and maintaining relationships. |

Section B (50 marks)

Instruction: There are seven questions in this section. Answer ALL of them.

Question 6

“Oral language is the foundation for learning.”

Discuss five different ways of helping students enhance their oral language. (5)

Question 7

Listening is the most important skill in the earlier stage of children’s life.

i. What should students know about listening? (3)

ii. What are the different ways of helping children listen better? Discuss ANY four. (4)

Question 8

Speaking skill can be acquired and improved with practice.

i. Discuss four principles of teaching speaking skill. (4)

ii. What kind of speakers do you want to develop in your classroom? (5)

Question 9

Storytelling is a measure of magic shared between the teller and the audience.

i. Discuss the importance of storytelling. (3)

ii. How would you prepare yourself to tell a story in an interesting way? (4)

Question 10

Games are interesting and meaningful ways of helping children nurture their listening and speaking skills.

Discuss a game that would facilitate children’s listening and speaking skills. (5)

Question 11

How can you be a model of listening and speaking to your children? (4)

Question 12

Read the poem carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Every Time I Climb A Tree- David MC Cord

Every time I climb a tree,
Every time I climb a tree
Every time I climb a tree
I scrape a leg
Or skin a knee.
And every time I climb a tree,
I find some ants,
Or dodge a bee,
And get the ants,
All over me.
And every time I climb a tree,
Where have you been?
They say to me.
But don't they know that I am free
Every time I climb a tree
I like it best
To spot a nest,
That has an egg
Or maybe three.

- i. Explain briefly how you would prepare the class for teaching this rhyme? (8)
- ii. Write down an interesting follow up activity (either listening or speaking) for the class to do after you have taught this rhyme. (5)