

Spring Semester Examination 2018  
Paro College of Education  
Royal University of Bhutan  
Paro

**Module:** ENG304 (Reading and Writing in Upper Primary) **Programme:** B. Ed (P) **Level:** III

**Writing Time:** Three hours

**Full Marks:** 100

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Instruction: Do not write during the first 15 minutes. Use this time for reading the questions. You will get full three hours for answering the questions. Write the answers to all the questions in the answer sheets provided by the college. Read the directions to each section and to each question carefully before answering the questions. Once the writing time begins, you are not allowed to ask questions, speak with others, or move around. Do not leave the examination hall before you are certain that all the questions, as directed in the paper, have been answered.

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**SECTION A**  
ONE question -20 marks

Direction: This section consists of objective type questions. You do not have to copy the sentences onto your answer booklet. Write the question number and beside it your answer.

**Question 1**

(10 x 2=20)

Direction: Choose the correct answer from the choices provided and write it on your answer sheet.

- a. Examining the author's craft can be a focus in the
- A. reading stage.
  - B. exploring stage.
  - C. responding stage.
  - D. pre-reading stage.
- b. Listening, fluency, vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar are components of
- A. Reading.
  - B. Writing.
  - C. Oral language.
  - D. Critical thinking.

c. The reader factors are

- A. background knowledge, author's ideas, words and engagement.
- B. background knowledge, predicting, monitoring and engagement.
- C. background knowledge, author's strategies, themes and engagement.
- D. background knowledge, strategies they use, their motivation and engagement.

d. The readers use a combination of the author's ideas and their own to answer the questions. Such questions are called

- A. Right There Questions
- B. On My Own Questions.
- C. Author and Me Questions.
- D. Think and Search Questions.

e. The writers proof read for spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and grammar errors. This is referred to as

- A. Voice
- B. Mechanics.
- C. Word Choice.
- D. Sentence Fluency.

f. In a literature discussion, when the reader talks about a similar experience, he/she is using

- A. connecting skills.
- B. inference skills.
- C. summarizing skills.
- D. interpretation skills.

g. If a story contains ghosts or magical elements, the genre is

- A. Fantasy.
- B. Mysteries.
- C. Adventure stories.
- D. Humorous stories.

h. In the reading process, if the students are engaged in comparing two stories in terms of structure and style, it is an activity in the

- A. Reading stage.
- B. Applying stage.
- C. Exploring stage.
- D. Responding stage.

- i. When readers choose appropriate meanings, recognize figurative uses and relate them to their background knowledge to comprehend the text, s/he is using the
- A. fluency skill.
  - B. vocabulary skill.
  - C. comprehension skill.
  - D. word identification skill.
- j. There are some stories in which animals play a featured role. However, the human character changes as a result of its relationship with the animal. This is
- A. Fantasy.
  - B. Non-fiction
  - C. Historical Fiction.
  - D. Contemporary Realistic Fiction.

## SECTION B

ONE Question - 30 marks

Direction: *Answer any SIX of the eight short answer questions.*

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### Question 2

(6X5=30)

- a. Define fluency in reading.
- b. What is the difference between reading strategies and instructional strategies?
- c. How does reading support writing?
- d. What do you mean by 'sensory details' in writing?
- e. What is inference making in reading?
- f. Explain 'identifying the big ideas' in reading.
- g. Why should the readers monitor their own reading?
- h. What is 'voice' in writing?

## SECTION C

FIVE Questions - 50 marks

Direction: *There are SIX questions in this section. Answer any FIVE questions. Each Sub-questions must be answered in order and completely for every question attempted.*

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### Question 3

(10)

Researchers have found that reading leads to better writing, and writing has the same effect on reading. Do you agree? Justify with examples.

### Question 4

(5+5=10 marks)

Some Critical reading strategies that must be taught are:

*Contextualizing, Questioning to understand and remember, reflecting on challenges to your beliefs and values, Evaluating an argument, Previewing*

Discuss two critical reading strategies in the light of teaching reading in Class VI.

### Question 5

(4+6=10 marks)

Direction: Read the excerpt and answer the question.

*The classroom community should feel safe and respectful to so that students are motivated to learn and actively involved in reading and writing activities. Perhaps the most striking quality is the partnership that teachers and students create.*

a. Why is it important to create a safe and respectful classroom community for reading and writing?

b. Mention three ways in which you can create such a community.

### Question 6

(4X2+2=10)

One of the literacy development components is fluency. Students learn to read fluently so that they have cognitive resources for comprehension.

Suggest four ways with examples to build students' fluency in reading.

**Question 7**

(4X2+2=10)

Organization is the structure of a composition. What are four important elements in organization that a writer needs to pay attention to? Illustrate each with examples.

**Question 8**

(10)

The excerpt is taken from Teacher's Guidebook.

*Moffett understands the universe of discourse to be an active “place” where the learner first receives language input as s/he listens to expert speakers, and then, after a long period of trial and error, produces his or her own ideas in the language which s/he hears spoken around him.s*

How can you create an 'active place' in your classroom? Illustrate your points with examples.