

Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Autumn Semester Examination - 2013

B.Ed(P) III - Reading and Writing in Upper Primary (ENG304)

Full mark: 100

Time: 3 hours

Direction: *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 are compulsory, while you may answer only FIVE questions in section B.*

Section A (50 marks)

Instruction: *This section consists of objective type questions and short answer 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 the blanks with the most meaningful word or term. (1X20 marks)

- a. Reading is a mental _____ between the reader and the text.
- b. The reader's prior experience comes into play as s/he constructs _____ with the text.
- c. The system that regulates how words are strung together to form a sentence is called the _____ system.
- d. Teaching our learners how to talk to elders or how to talk on the phone is building their _____ cueing system.
- e. English has 26 letters and _____ phonemes (sounds).
- f. Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) specifically fosters children's _____ skills.
- g. Phonic skill is the ability to use the knowledge of _____ in reading and writing.

- h. Two readers who read the same book may come away with _____ (choose: *same/different*) interpretations as a result of the readers' unique literary and life experiences.
- i. The language skills are _____. Therefore, growth in one skill reinforces and fosters the other skills.
- j. In reading and literature, the teacher's emphasis must be on the development of the _____ skills rather than on the content learning.
- k. As a reading teacher, we must make sure our students show _____ for others when their opinions differ.
- l. _____ are used by readers to highlight the big ideas by making diagrams, flow charts, tables, charts or timelines.
- m. The writer must have the three elements decided at the rehearsal stage: purpose, _____ and the form.
- n. The instructional strategy in which the students and the teacher compose a text collaboratively is called _____ writing.
- o. If the writer has a strong _____ the readers will be hooked in instantly and be interested to go on reading it.
- p. 'My father name is Karma,' is an example of _____ error. In order to correct the error, the teacher could ask, 'Does it sound right?'
- q. _____ words are vocabulary words that are frequently used. They are often referred to as 'no excuse' words.
- r. In writing, proof reading is one of the activities in the _____ stage.
- s. _____ is a write-trait which focuses on the effective use of vocabulary in writing.
- t. The _____ skill precedes the reading and writing skills.

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. (1X10 Marks)

- a. Questioning the author is used to teach children how to criticize and find the author's fault.
- b. In Sketch to Stretch, the children draw their interpretation of the theme in the story.
- c. The teacher must read aloud to children every day.
- d. The children must be exposed to a variety of literature because the English Curriculum demands it.
- e. Context clues provide information about the words or phrases used in the text that help to figure out their meaning.
- f. Fluent readers' comprehension of a text is stronger than the struggling readers'.
- g. Building vocabulary is an important component of teaching English.
- h. Writing is important to be an active participant in the literate community.
- i. The writer's voice is what breathes life into a piece of writing.
- j. To develop sentence fluency, the writer must use more complex sentences.

Question 3 Write short answers to the following questions in not more than 50 words.

(4X5= 20 Marks)

- a. Why is fluency important for readers?
- b. What is visualizing in reading?
- c. What is the benefit of making students respond to reading?
- d. Why should the readers monitor their own reading?

Section B (50 marks)

Instruction: There are six sets of questions in this section. Answer ANY FIVE.

Question 4

Reading and writing skills are entwined and they complement each other in the language development. Describe, with examples, how being a good reader complements and supports effective writing (in 250 words). (10 marks)

Question 5

- a. What is VOICE in writing? (4 marks)
- b. Describe three ways a writer can make his/her voice stronger? (6 marks)

Question 6

One of the objectives for class four English is: *Recognize the functions of quotation marks in reading*. Create three activities or strategies to fulfill the objective. (10 marks)

Question 7

Tompkins (2010) thinks that teachers must 'encourage students to take risks while exploring a new idea and de-emphasize the need to always get things 'right'.'

- a. Do you agree? Support your answer with examples. (5 marks)
- b. Mention three ways with examples how you might encourage children to speak in English using the idea of taking risks advocated by Tompkins. (5 marks)

Question 8

The classroom environment must feel safe and respectful so that the students are motivated to learn and share. How will you as a reading and writing teacher create a safe and respectful environment? Describe clearly four ways how you can create that kind of environment. (10 marks)

Question 9

Why do you think critical thinking is important in reading? Mention three reasons. (3+1 marks)
Briefly mention five ways to foster critical thinking skills in children. (5+1 marks)