

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

B.ED (P) I – Listening and Speaking (ENG102)

Full mark: 100

Time: 3 hours

Instructions: *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 and answer any **FIVE** questions in section B.*

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

In this question there are two columns namely A and B. Match the words in A with the correct definition in B (15x1=15marks)

A	B
a. Instrumental	i. Is the expression of one's thoughts and emotions
b. Regulatory	ii. Is the arrangement of words in a sentence
Interactional	iii. Establishing and maintaining relationships
Personal	iv. Strict adherence to the curriculum is valued.
c. Heuristic	v. To use more words than are necessary
d. Imaginative	vi. Communicating information, reports, lectures
e. Representational	vii. Is the study of the sounds of a language
f. Semantics	viii. Form of symbolic representation for thought.
g. Syntax	ix. Refers to the ways in which speakers use language in
h. Pragmatics	context.
i. Literacy	x. Is a teaching approach that organizes subject matter
j. Language	around unifying themes
k. Traditional	xi. Create poems, stories , jokes and riddles
classroom	xii. As a means of getting things
l. Redundancy	xiii. Controlling the behavior of others

- m. Thematic approach
- xiv. Refers to the meaning component of language
- xv. Explore, question and wonder
- xvi. Ensures that purposes for listening/speaking are clear to students

Question 2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words (15x1=15marks)

- a. By the age of two, most children begin to combine words into simple sentences such as 'Mommy juice' which are called_____ languages.
- b. Traditional behaviourists hypothesized that when children imitated the language produced by those around them, their attempts to reproduce what they heard receive _____. This could take the form of praise or just successful communication
- c. _____ is a term used to describe the speaking and listening capabilities that we need to communicate, to learn and to entertain.
- d. _____ is the production of the speech sounds.
- e. _____ is the process of gathering information on student learning.
- f. In speaking we insert certain fillers which are _____ variables.
- g. Some speaking situations are _____ such as when giving a speech to a live audience, where the convention is that the audience does not interrupt the speech.
- h. In a _____ classroom, students are viewed as thinkers with emerging theories about the world.
- i. A _____ approach to teaching caters specifically to the developmental needs of the age group.
- j. According to Nancy Martin, "Reading and Writing float on a sea of_____."
- k. A persons attention may wander when he/she is listening to somebody because the rate of_____ is faster than the rate of speaking.
- l. When we listen we hear, interpret _____ and respond in some way.
- m. A _____ is an event in which several people gather before an audience to share information and present their points of view on a particular topic.

- n. _____learning employs strategies and approaches that engage students in their learning and develops skills and knowledge that improve their ability in English.
- o. The longer the unit, the more complex the language is likely to be and so the _____the child is likely to be.

Question 3 Multiple choice questions

(10x1=10marks)

Choose the most appropriate answer from the given options

- a. Listening skill requires all of the following EXCEPT
i. Receiving ii. Attending iii. Assigning iv. Becoming vulnerable
- b. Which of the following describes a unique aspect of the human communication?
i. Use of vocal cord.
ii. The age at which humans begin to communicate.
iii. The number of individuals with whom we communicate.
iv. The use of language and speech.
- c. Every language has a relatively small number of individual sounds called
i. Semantics ii. Syntax iii. Phonemes iv. Morphemes
- d. Displacement is the feature of human language that allows people to
i. learn the grammatical rules of their native language.
ii. speak of future and past matters.
iii. use speech and gestures simultaneously.
iv. produce an infinite number of different messages in their lifetime.
- e. All of these are the educational values of storytelling EXCEPT
i. Help children relate new things to what they know already.
ii. Can link to other subjects the child is learning about in school
iii. Help children develop their thinking skills.
iv. Can help bring English into other subjects
- f. Oracy is the fluency in
i. Reading and writing ii. Listening and reading
iii. Listening and speaking iv. Reading and speaking

- g. When we tell a story we,
 - i. Repeat and rephrase in a natural way.
 - ii. Stop and show pictures and talk about them.
 - iii. Sometimes talk to individuals about an aspect of the story.
 - iv. Can use your face and body to make gestures.
- h. 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.
- i. Talk stimulates
 - i. Imagination and inner thought
 - ii. Inner speech and thoughts
 - iii. Expression and thought
 - iv. Critical thinking
- j. This stage of second language acquisition lasts up to six months and students develop a receptive and active vocabulary of about 1000 words. This is the stage of
 - i. Pre-production
 - ii. Speech Emergence
 - iii. Early production
 - iv. Intermediate fluency

Question 4 State whether the following statements are true or false.

(10x1=10marks)

- a. Children continue to refine and extend all the language competencies during the elementary years.
- b. *Clustering* does not make listening difficult.
- c. Storytelling is the conveying of events in words, images, and sounds often by improvisation or embellishment.
- d. The teacher as a coach offers and accept suggestions for improvement.
- e. A baby uses all the sounds in human languages up until six months.
- f. A group discussion is an event in which several people gather before an audience to share information and present their points of view on a particular topic.
- g. When we speak we reveal our beliefs.
- h. We can survive without listening and speaking but we cannot survive without reading and writing.
- i. Songs and rhymes can be used to develop all skills in an integrated way.
- j. Theme teaching offers opportunities to children to explore a topic in depth through reading and sharing with their peers and teachers.

Section B (50 marks)

There are EIGHT questions in this section. All questions carry 10 marks each. Answer any **FIVE** of them.

Question 5

What factors affect good listening? What are some common techniques for teaching listening? (5+5=10)

Question 6

What makes speaking difficult? How can technology provide practice for the development of English language learners speaking skill? (10)

Question 7

Explain how teacher can play active role in enhancing second language learning. Give activities to employ in the classroom that can improve the four strands.(10)

Question 8

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

Design a game that would facilitate class I children's listening and speaking skills. (5)

State five reasons for choosing that particular game. (5)

Question 9

Unlike for classes IX to XII the texts in the Reading and Literature for classes PP to VIII are arranged thematically. Write five reasons justifying the need for such an arrangement. (5x2=10)

Question 10

Following the format 'before, while and what after' plan a short lesson to tell a story for class V using any one of the story telling strategies. (3+4+3=10)

Question 11

Briefly explain five advantages of storytelling. (5x2=10)

Question 12

The school principal asked you to come up with activities to promote Oral Language for class PP children. Discuss five best activities or strategies to help promote oral language development in young children. (5x2=10)