

**STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI 600 086**  
**(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2008 – 09)**

**SUBJECT CODE: EL/ME/LT34**

**B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2009**

**BRANCH XII – ENGLISH**

**THIRD SEMESTER**

**COURSE : MAJOR – ELECTIVE**

**PAPER : ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING**

**TIME : 3 HOURS**

**MAX. MARKS : 100**

**I. Answer any FIVE of the following in about 750 words each: (5x15=75)**

1. Briefly enumerate the major differences between First Language and Second Language Acquisition.
2. What are the fundamental claims of Behaviourist Psychology of Learning?
3. Explicate the student-teacher relationship according to Humanistic Psychology.
4. Elucidate the differences between Communicative Competence and Linguistic Competence.
5. Define Syllabus and Curriculum. What are the essential components of a Syllabus?
6. What are the criteria involved in deciding the validity and reliability of tests?
7. Write an essay on the Psychological and Sociological factors influencing Language Learning.
8. What do you understand by the theory Subsuming and the theory of Forgetting?

**II. Read the passage below and frame exercises to train the students in the following: (25 marks)**

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|--------------------------|---------|
| 1. Reading Comprehension | 8 marks |
| 2. Grammar               | 8 marks |
| 3. Vocabulary            | 4 marks |
| 4. Writing Skills        | 5 marks |

**TELLTALE TAILS**

When your dog wags his tail, you know he's happy to see you. But when your cat does it, you know probably he's anything but happy. But did you know that when a giraffe swishes his tail, he is delivering a message to another giraffe? The poor giraffe has no voice and can communicate with his friends only by moving his tail. The Australian Lyre bird sends out love messages with its beautiful tail. It actually drapes the tail over its body and goes into a song – and – dance number. All this takes place on a stage, which the lyre bird has built out of twigs and brush. If the prospective mate likes the show, the two birds set up house together. The spider monkey's tail is twice as long as its arms, and he uses it to hang from trees. The ant bear uses his big bushy tail as an umbrella to shade himself from the sun, while aye-aye, an animal of Africa turns his tail into a blanket when he wants to sleep. The Gila monster, a poisonous lizard of the southwest, stores food in its fat tail for lean times. Many lizards owe their lives to their tails. When a hungry bird grabs a helpless lizard by its tail, the lizard has a unique way of getting away. It sheds its tail and runs for safety. The surprised bird is left with a tail in its beak and no meal. But the lizard doesn't miss its tail for long. It simply grows another. Sometimes the tail growing cells work overtime and the lizard will find itself with two or even three new tails! Big or small, long or short, fat or thin – tails are the perfect ending for the animals.

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