

STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI 600 086
(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2019-20 and thereafter)

SUBJECT CODE: 19EL/ME/LT45

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022
BRANCH XII – ENGLISH
SIXTH SEMESTER

COURSE : MAJOR ELECTIVE
PAPER : ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

TIME: 3 HOURS
MAX. MARKS: 100

SECTION A

I. Answer any five of the following questions in about 100 words each. (5x6=30)

1. Explain with examples the concept of 'mother tongue interference' in language learning.
2. Explain any two stages in the first language acquisition of a child.
3. Discuss the Audio-Lingual Method. Do you think it will succeed in schools?
4. What are the differences between language learning and language acquisition?
5. Explain the theory of forgetting with relevant examples.
6. Write a note on the different kinds of testing.
7. What is communicative competence? What are its components?

SECTION B

II. Answer any three of the following in about 500 words each. (3x15=45)

8. Discuss the role of reinforcement in language learning.
9. Name any three approaches to teaching a Second Language. Write a note on any one of them.
10. What are the components of a syllabus? What are the processes involved in the planning of a syllabus?
11. How does Humanistic Psychology aid in a good teacher-student relationship?
12. Attempt an evaluation of the behaviourist approach to language learning.

SECTION C

III Read the passage given below and frame tasks as specified below. (25 marks)

Five horror film clichés

Since almost the beginning of cinema, we have had scary films. Of all the genres that exist, horror is perhaps one of the most conventional. Many horror films rely on specific plot devices, also called

tropes, to make their audience frightened. When a trope is used too much, it can become a cliché. But when used well, it can really make us jump out of our skin. Here are some of the most used, and perhaps abused, clichés in horror films.

No matter what kind of house it is, the basement is a scary place in horror films. That's usually where something is hiding or where the evil psychopath has hidden their tools. Basements are always dark and often damp. You can only reach them by a narrow staircase. Moreover, basements are always creepy, even when there isn't anything down there.

In older horror films, when protagonists were in desperation, it was difficult or impossible for them to call for help or call the police. Mobile phones have made that situation a bit less believable now. What's the solution to maintain suspense? No phone coverage! If you're a hero in a horror film, it's almost certain that at a key moment, just when you absolutely need to call for help, you will not have any coverage at all. Or your phone battery will die just as you are making the call. Or both.

Horror films love uninhabited places. This could be an abandoned hospital, a scary empty house or a ghost town. There's something about lonely, empty places. What was it like when people lived there? Why did they leave? Maybe it's also that they are so quiet, which can be very scary too. Of course, abandoned places are also handy for horror film directors in that it's more believable that you will have no phone coverage there either (see above).

The hero has been driving for hours. It's night-time and it's beginning to rain. Suddenly he sees a person on the side of the road. Maybe the company will keep him awake? In horror films, giving *anybody* a ride is asking for trouble. The hero always does it, and it always ends badly.

This horror film cliché was especially popular in horror films of the late 20th century. It starts with a group of teenagers all enjoying themselves, and it ends with everyone dead except one girl. In the beginning, the girl is usually innocent, shy, and not particularly strong. By the end, she has become the toughest and most resourceful person in the world. The last girl almost always wins in the end.

(<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/c1-reading/horror-film-cliches>)

a. Reading Comprehension	- 2 tasks, 3 items each	6 marks
b. Grammar	- 2 tasks, 3 items each	6 marks
c. Vocabulary	- 2 tasks, 2 items each	4 marks
d. Writing Skills	- 2 tasks	5 marks
e. Speaking	- 2 tasks	4 marks
