

**STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI 600 086**  
**(For candidates admitted from the academic year 2004 – 05 & thereafter)**

**SUBJECT CODE: EL/AO/LT23**

**B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2007**  
**BRANCH XII – ENGLISH**  
**SECOND SEMESTER**

**COURSE : ALLIED OPTIONAL**

**PAPER : ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING**

**TIME : 3 HOURS**

**MAX MARKS: 100**

**I. Answer the following in 50 words each:**

**(10x2=20)**

1. What is LAD?
2. What is the term used to describe the process whereby a child uses one word like 'ball' to refer to an apple, an egg, a grape and a ball?
3. What is telegraphic speech?
4. Distinguish between 'acquisition' and 'learning'.
5. Give an example for positive reinforcement.
6. What is 'affective filter'?
7. Explain 'cognitive structure'.
8. Distinguish between skimming and scanning.
9. Name the method that involved a systematic presentation of the structures of L2, often in the form of drills, which the student had to repeat.
10. Define curriculum.

**II. Answer any three of the following in 150 words each :**

**(3x5=15)**

1. Explain with examples the concept of 'mother-tongue interference' in language learning.
2. What is lateralisation of the brain?
3. Discuss the theory that accounts for our forgetting names and numbers.
4. Write a note on the different kinds of testing.
5. What is communicative competence? What are its components?

**III. Answer any two of the following in 350 words each:**

**(2x20=40)**

1. Describe some of the features of the communicative approach to language teaching. Do you think they are more effective than those of earlier approaches?

2. What are the components of a syllabus? What are the processes involved in the planning of a syllabus?
3. Discuss the skills approach to language teaching. What is the role of tasks?
4. Write an essay on testing and evaluation. What are the criteria involved in ensuring that tests are valid and reliable.

**1V. Read the passage given below and set a question paper for Std. VIII following the given directions. (25)**

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|----|--|-------------|
| a. | One question for skim reading. (Multiple choice)   | ( 2 marks ) |
| b. | Five questions for scanning. (Multiple choice)     | (10 marks ) |
| c. | A vocabulary exercise. (4 items)                   | ( 4 marks ) |
| d. | A grammar exercise based on the passage. (3 items) | ( 6 marks ) |
| e. | A question seeking the student's opinion.          | ( 3 marks ) |

Of the 197 million square miles making up the surface of the globe, 71 percent is covered by interconnecting bodies of water; the Pacific Ocean alone covers half the Earth and averages near 14000 feet in depth.

The oceans attain their greatest depths not in their central parts, but in certain elongated furrows, or long narrow troughs, called *deeps*. These profound troughs have a peripheral arrangement, notably around the borders of the Pacific and Indian oceans. The position of the deeps near the continental masses suggests that the deeps, like the highest mountains, are of recent origin, since otherwise they would be filled with waste from the lands. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact that the deeps are frequently the sites of world-shaking earthquakes.

The topography of the ocean floors is not too well known, since in great areas the available soundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart. However the floor of the Atlantic is fairly well known as a result of various surveys conducted in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A broad, well-defined ridge – The Mid-Atlantic ridge – runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas. Many parts of the oceanic floor are as rugged as mountainous regions of the continents.

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