

**STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI 600 086**  
**(For candidates admitted during the academic year 2011-12 & thereafter)**

**SUBJECT CODE: 11EL/ME/LT43**

**B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2015**  
**BRANCH XII – ENGLISH**  
**FOURTH SEMESTER**

**COURSE : MAJOR – ELECTIVE**  
**PAPER : ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING**  
**TIME : 3 HOURS**

**MAX. MARKS : 100**

**I Answer any five of the following in about 500 words each: (5×15=75)**

1. Write briefly on the different stages of first language acquisition of the child.
2. Explain the theories of forgetting with relevant examples.
3. Explain the Humanistic approach to learning with special reference to teacher-student relationship.
4. What is reinforcement? What kind of reinforcement is suitable for a learning situation?
5. Describe the Audio-Lingual Approach. Do you think it will succeed in schools?
6. Discuss the Communicative Language Teaching Method.
7. Define syllabus. What are the different types of syllabus?
8. Write an essay on the validity and reliability of tests.

**II Read the passage given below and frame exercises to train the students in the following:**

9. Reading comprehension (8 marks)
10. Grammar (8 marks)
11. Vocabulary (4 marks)
12. Writing skills (5 marks)

One of the greatest mysteries of bird life is migration or travelling. Every year, during autumn and early winter, birds travel from their breeding haunts in the northern regions of Asia, Europe and America to the southern, warmer lands. They make the return journey again during spring and early summer. Some species also move out of one area into another, not very far away. All birds have a certain amount of local movements, caused by the stresses of living and the variations in food supply.

Birds which spend the summer in the higher reaches of the mountains come down during the winter to the lower foothills or even the plains. The brave little voyagers face many dangers and hardships while travelling long, long distances through the air over hill, forest and plain and over large stretches of water. Sometimes sudden storms arise and drive them far out of their course. Often they are blown right out to sea and they drown in the wild waves. Sometimes at night bright lights attract and confuse the birds.

Migrating birds do not fly at their fastest. The migration speed is usually from 48 to 64 Km an hour and rarely exceeds 80 Km per hour. Small birds seldom exceed 48 Km per hour, most shore birds fly between 64 and 80 Km per hour, while many ducks travel at 80 to 96 km per hour. Migrants generally fly at a distance under 900 meters, but some travellers have been found sometimes at greater heights.

Some birds make the long journey in easy stages, stopping to rest on the way. Others fly great distances without pausing to rest and feed. Some fly by day, some both by day and by night, but most of them speed on their way through darkness after the sun has set.

Birds usually travel in flocks. The 'V' shaped formation of cranes and geese attract much attention as the birds speed across the sky. Swallows, flycatchers, warblers, shorebirds and water birds begin to gather in flocks, each with its own kind and after a great deal of excited fluttering, twittering and calling, they rise up into the air and away they go.

Most of the information on migration has come from ringing young and adult birds. Ringing is done by capturing a bird and placing on its leg a light band of metal or plastic. The band bears a number, date, identification mark and the address to which the finder is requested to return the ring. The bird is then set free. The place where such a bird is shot, captured or found dead, gives a clue to the direction and locality to which the bird has migrated.

Ringing has proved that birds cover large distances. There is some evidence to believe that the woodcock on its winter movements flies from the Himalayas to the Nilgiris without a pause, a distance of 2,400 Km. The wild duck comes to our lakes from Central Asia and Siberia flying 3,200 to 4,800 Km over the Himalayas. The rosy pastor comes from Eastern Europe to Central Asia. The wagtail about the size of a sparrow comes from the Himalayan regions and Central Asia to the plains. Smallest of all, the willow warbler, half the size of a sparrow, covers as many

The migration of birds is a fascinating study indeed, and there are many unsolved problems which lie ahead. For example, how do the birds know when to start? How do they know their way over the sea without any landmarks? How do they manage to return year after year to the same locality? How do the young cuckoos join the adult birds without previous experience, and without any guidance from adult cuckoos which fly to India and Africa several weeks before the young cuckoos are ready to leave their foster parents? These and many more such interesting questions lie ahead of us to solve!

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