

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

SUBJECT CODE: EL/ME/LT34

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2010
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. What are the various stages in a child's language acquisition process?
2. In the contemporary classroom situation, comment on the relevance of the teacher-student relationship, as seen in the Humanistic Approach to learning.
3. What are some of the prominent features of the Grammar Translation Method? Also, discuss its drawbacks.
4. What are the factors influencing the second language acquisition of an adult learner?
5. How does Communicative Competence differ from Linguistic Competence?
6. List the different kinds of tests with suitable examples.
7. What are the components of an effective syllabus? Elucidate.
8. Comment on the features of the Audio-Lingual Method.

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 |

Nike. It means victory. It also means a type of expensive sports shoes. In the minds of the anti-globalization movement, Nike stands for the victory of a western footwear company over the poor and dispossessed. It is the symbol of the unacceptable triumph of global capital.

Often sold for many times more than the wages of the workers who make them, Nike shoes are hate objects more potent, in the eyes of anti-globalists, than Macdonald's hamburgers. If you want to be trendy these days, you don't wear Nikes; you boycott them.

So I was interested to hear someone claiming that Nike is an example of a responsible business. That someone was the ruling communist party of Vietnam.

Today Nike has around six times more workers in Vietnam than in the US. I traveled to Ho Chi Minh City to examine the effects of multinational corporations on poor countries.

In truth the work does look tough and the conditions grim, if we compare Vietnamese factories with those in the West. But that's not the comparison these workers make. They compare the work at Nike with the way they lived before, or the way their parents or neighbours still work. The average pay at a Nike factory close to Ho Chi Minh City is almost three times the minimum wage for a state-owned enterprise.

Eight years ago when Nike was established in Vietnam, the workers had to walk to the factories, often for many kilometers. After three years they could afford bicycles. Another three years and they could afford scooters. Today, Nike's first workers can afford to buy a car.

But when I talk to a young Vietnamese woman called Tsi-Chi at the factory, it's not the wages she is most happy about. Sure, she makes five times more than she did, earns more than her husband and can now build an extension to her house. But the most important thing, she says, is that she doesn't have to work on a farm anymore, which involves working ten to fourteen hours a day in the burning sun or intensive rain, in rice fields with water up to your ankles and insects in your face.

Furthermore a Nike job can mean a regular wage, free or subsidized meals, free medical clinics, and after hours training and education.

If I were an anti-globalist, I'd stop complaining about Nike's wages. If there is a problem, it is that wages are too high, so they're almost luring teachers and other professionals away from their jobs, though I don't think it is a realistic threat.

I asked what her hopes were for her son's future. A generation ago, she would have had to put him to work on the farm from an early age, making schooling difficult. But Tsi-Chi told me she wants to give him a good education, so that he can become a doctor. In ten years 2.2million children have gone from child labour to education. Vietnam's party officials have been convinced by Nike that ruthless multinational capitalists are better than the state at providing workers with high wages and a good and healthy workplace.

It would be extremely interesting to hear an anti-globalist explain to Tsi-Chi why it is important for Westerners to boycott Nike, so that she loses her job, has to go back into farming and has to send her son to work full time.

- adapted from **Johan Norberg's** *Don't Attack Globalisation*
