



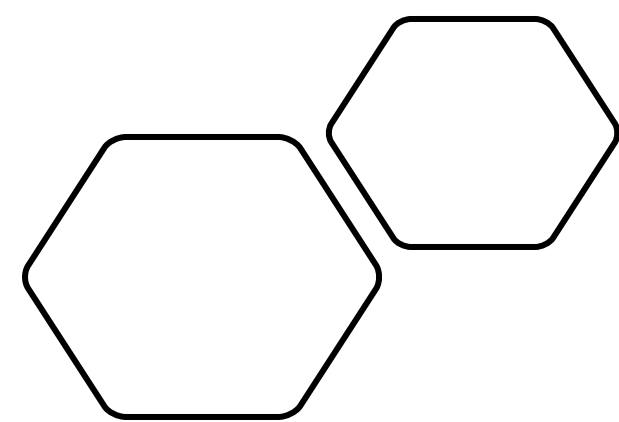
SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

ENGLISH PEDAGOGY ENGLISH

**CTET
/UPTET/UTET/HTET/RTET**

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Language learning & Acquisition

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On a Tired Housewife

last sound of the last word

1 Here lies a poor woman who was always tired.
She lived in a house where help wasn't hired.

2 Her last words on earth were : 'Dear friends, I am going

3 For where there's no cooking, or washing, or sewing,

4 For everything there is exact to my wishes,

5 For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.

I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,

But having no voice I'll be quit of the singing.

Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me never,

I am going to do nothing for ever and ever.'

– Anonymous

A A
A A

B B
B B

C C
C C

D D
D D

E E
E E

A A

B B
A B

C C

A B C A B C

A B C A

A A B B C C D D E E



1. The woman described in the poem
 - (a) lived in her own house
 - (b) worked in the house of a rich man
 - ✓ (c) was very busy doing chores
 - (d) was no more
2. The woman was always tired because
 - ✓ (a) she did all the household work without any help
 - (b) she had hardly anything to eat
 - (c) she was physically very weak
 - (d) she was suffering from a serious ailment.

Chores - household work
patriarchy
male dominance
male chauvinist

disease



3. The woman wanted to go to a place where
- (a) people would take good care of her X
 - (b) people would sincerely mourn for her X
 - (c) people didn't sing or dance
 - ☒ (d) people didn't cook, wash or sew
4. The woman's account in the poem shows
- (a) how a woman can escape from work
 - (b) how we should help each other
 - ☒ (c) how overworked a housewife is
 - (d) that there is no work in heaven

चमत्कार
description



5. 'For everything there is exact to my wishes'. In this line, the word 'exact' can be interpreted to mean
- ☒ (a) according
 - (b) leading
 - (c) contrary
 - (d) contributing



6. The rhyme pattern in the poem is

(a) aa, bb, cc, dd, ee

(b) aa, ab, bc, cd, de X

(c) ab, ab, ab, ab, ab X

(d) aa, ab, cd, cd, ee X

A

Change is the only unchangeable thing
in the changing world.

PEDAGOGY

Pedagogy →
Pedagogue - Teacher

(15) questions
language - 1
2] same
syllabus

Section wise questions

Questions

1-2 - Terms ✓

2-3 - skills(LSRW) —

1-2 – methods —

1-2 – Grammar types

1-2 – Facts, statement

6-7 - pure pedagogy(Psychology based)

2/3/4

50%

concept

15

Phonetics

Accent

Intonation

clergy

situation based

CDPK
m
e
SST
50%
H



learning

- Acquire new skills / Knowledge ✓
→ improving existing skills also ✓

learning experience has impact of -

- (I) Environment ✓
- (II) learner's ability and motivation ①
- (III) Teacher's capability and motivation
- (IV) Teacher's way of imparting (give) knowledge

wood ~~to~~ wood
~~by~~
for ✓



Critical Period Hypothesis - CPH

At the beginning of childhood, language acquisition develops readily and later difficult and then less successful.



Type of Learning

motor - Activities of daily life -
[muscular coordination] walking
running
driving, climbing etc.



Verbal learning - It involves words, signs, symbols, sounds etc.
[using words facial expression]

Conceptual Learning - It involves thinking, reasoning, intelligence
(mental process)



Learning is affected by

- ① learner's motivation and interest
- ② learner's efficiency, will power,
- ③ learner's health

— Teacher's command, way, behaviours,
personality

— Environment

— structure and size of classroom



Learning

(Key)

- consciously ✓

/ Actively

- ~~Formal~~ teaching with
Rules and Grammar ✓

- spoken is not focussed ✓

- Reading and writing

is focussed



Acquire - प्राप्त करना प्राप्ति / अर्जित

Acquisition

Language is learnt naturally without practice
Natural environment to acquire language

↳ given

Refers to first language / Native language / Home language



Acquisition (Key)

- Natural process ✓
- Live environment / exposure
- subconsciously learn
unconsciously

passively

- No formal teaching

- No grammar
- Communication is main
total

R/W
X X

+

1. ^{Hindi} (Native language/Mother tongue/ First language/Official language/
Home Language) is.....in a natural way.

A. Learnt

☒ B. Acquired

C. Taught

D. Forced

+

English

2. (Second language/ Associate official language/ Target language
is.....)

- ✓ A. Learnt
- B. Acquired
- C. Taught
- D. Forced

→ *उत class में
पढ़ाया जाता
है*

+

acquire — environment

3. Children can learn language in the best way when they have:

A. Environment

B. Proficient Language teacher

✓ C. Motivation

D. None



4. Multilingualism in a class is:

- A. Hindrance
- B. A thing to avoid
- C. Failure of students
- ☒ D. Resource.

Lingua = Language



Piaget's Concept

- This concept states that learning starts with adaptation, assimilation and accommodation. He also said that classification was also important to learning language.
- Certain words and sounds needed to be grouped together to better understand and use them in speech. Through assimilation, the learner takes the information and changes it to make it suitable for him.

mix

मिश्र

पेन टेन थ्रु

see
look
watch
glare
stare
gaze
ogle at



Concept of Chomsky

- Chomsky states that every person possesses a Language Learning Device or (LLD) which is a hypothetical tool hard wired into the brain.
- It helps children in rapidly learning and understanding a language.
- He also states that all children are born with an understanding of the rules of language, they simply need to acquire vocabulary.

imaginary



Vogotsky's Concept of Learning & Acquisition

- Vogotsky was of the opinion that social interaction played an important role in the development of cognition.
- According to him, 'community' also plays a central role in the process of making meaning and learning is a necessary and universal aspect of the process of developing culturally organised, specifically human psychological function.
- In other words, higher mental processes in the individual have their origin in social processes. He places more emphasis on the role of language in cognitive development.

Volksgeist



Pavlov's Concept of Learning

- Pavlov propounded a new theory of learning known as Classical Conditioning.
- According to him classical conditioning is a reflexive or automatic type of learning in which a stimulus acquires the capacity to evoke a response that was originally evoked by another stimulus.
- 'Classical conditioning' is based on the habit formation. Pavlov was of the view that humans learn due to some stimulus.

8. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

Person	Work/Theory/ Publication
A. BF Skinner	Language Learning Device (LAD) ✗
B. Pavlov	Theory of classical conditioning
C. Chomsky	Theory of operant conditioning

Codes

(1) Only A

(3) A and C

(2) A and B

(4) B and C

1.

Language acquisition

[CTET Nov 2012, July 2013]

- ✓ (1) requires the memorisation and use of necessary vocabulary
- (2) involves a systematic approach to the analysis and comprehension of grammar as well as to the memorisation of vocabulary ✕
- (3) refers to the process of learning a native or a second language because of the innate capacity of the human brain ✕
- (4) is a technique intended to simulate the environment in which children learn their native language

2.

• What is taught is not what is learnt because [CTET Nov 2012]

- (1) a teacher or learner can never fully master any discipline
- (2) students pay attention during informal discussion
- (3) a teacher's socio-economic level may differ widely from the students'
- ✓ (4) students possess different abilities, personalities and come from a variety of backgrounds