



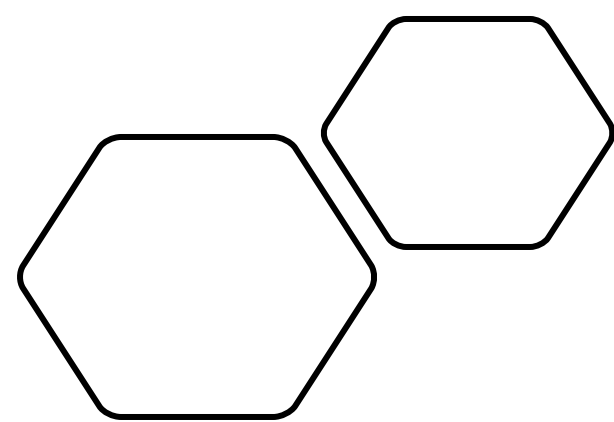
SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

ENGLISH PEDAGOGY ENGLISH

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

27th JUNE 2020 | 02:00 PM – 03:00 PM



IMPORTANT TERMS & Principles

By: Santosh Sir



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English

1. Lingua franca

→ Common connecting language
commonly spoken and understood
by the majority

2. Subjective

Descriptive → personal — own view — not fixed

3. Objective

MCQs

→ impersonal — given view

→ 'others'
fixed

+

pass away
user fees

die
Tax

1. Euphemism

polite/
soft (word / expression) for (harsh/
unpleasant) feeling

2. Blending - breakfast, lunch

single word

Brunch, smoke + fog

→ two words are mixed
with beginning and
end and a new
word comes out
smog

3. Compounding class teacher, rain coat

two word group

one new definition is found
after combining two words



Homophone- by, buy, bye
same sound
cell, sell
Cum, come

Same pronunciation

Homograph - bow, bow

same
↓
description
spellings

Same spelling pronunciation
may differ
meaning differs



Clichéd → overused expression
very-very common sentences / phrases / expression

Hyperbole → exaggerate any feeling or expression

अतिशयोक्ति

overstate

अति-उदात्त अथ अतिशय



'I'm so hungry I could eat a horse!'

1. metaphor
2. euphemism
3. homophone
- ✓ 4. hyperbole



The process of word formation consists of

1. using synonymous or euphemisms
2. compounding and conversion
- ✓ 3. conversion and meaning
4. spelling and compounding

Affixation { pre
suff



Choose the two pairs of words that are homophones.

1. Bead; head

2. Cell; sell

3. Bow; arrow

4. leg; beg

Rhyming - only vowel sound (at the end of last word)



principles of language learning

① Theory of motivation and interest

- motivation is important factor in language learning specially second language
- Interest can be aroused by charts, pictures, flash cards, models visual devices etc.



- ⑪ Theory of imitation - copying
- Child learns a language through imitation
 - Good speech is the outcome of imitating good pronunciation and vocabulary.
 - Teacher should also become a good model for the children.

Emulation
copy and want
to be same like
him/her



(ii) Theory of habit formation -

In language learning habits of speech,
listening, reading, writing, correct pronunciation
should be formed



④ Theory of Exercise — Practice and Drill play important role in learning a language. Repetition of any activity is very helpful for learner.



⑤ Theory of Individual Difference -
Every child is unique and different from
others. So teaching should be done
keeping everything in mind.



⑥ Theory of using mother tongue.

mother tongue should be used only at early stage of teaching language but at later stage input from the targeted language should be given in graded manner.



⑦ Theory of exposure to the language

Language familiar environment should be given so that the learners could get maximum opportunity to listen and speak.



⑧ Theory of oral approach
speech should be given priority.



⑨ Theory of selection and gradation

Structural and vocabulary grading
help to learn easily



⑩

Theory of child centred learning

child's needs should be focused.





13. Which one is not the principle of teaching English?

- (1) learning by doing ✓
- (2) reading books ✓
- (3) seeing the objects in real
- (4) creating interest ✓



15. In an English class, Mother tongue influence can be effectively minimised by

- (1) using the mother tongue more often. ✗
- (2) giving examples from the mother tongue ✗

(3) giving a lot of exposure to the target language

✓ (4) giving inputs from the target language in a simple graded manner



- 24.** Principle of selection and grading of words is based on its
- (1) frequency
 - (2) teachability
 - (3) range
 - (4) All of the above



20. As a language teacher, you want to ensure participation of more students in class which of the following methods of teaching would you adopt?

- (1) demonstration (2) discussion
(3) recitation (4) roleplay







26. The aim of mechanical drills is to
[CTET June 2011]

- (1) strengthen the role learning
capacity of the learners
- (2) encourage creative use of
language among the learners
- (3) improve the fluency of the learners
- ☒ (4) improve the accuracy of the
learners

A - Apple



30. After a story-telling session, the learners are asked to change the ending of the story. This will help the learners **[CTET Jan 2012]**

- (1) understand grammar better
- (2) develop library reference skills
- (3) evaluate the teacher's originality
- (4) become imaginative and creative



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31. Young learners will enjoy a play included in the text book when they **[CTET Jan 2012]**

- (1) listen to the teacher reading the play
- (2) enact the play
- (3) get detailed explanations about the play from the teacher
- (4) read the play silently

38. A foreign/non-mother tongue language teacher often faces the problem of a class full of reluctant, unmotivated learners.

This can be helped by

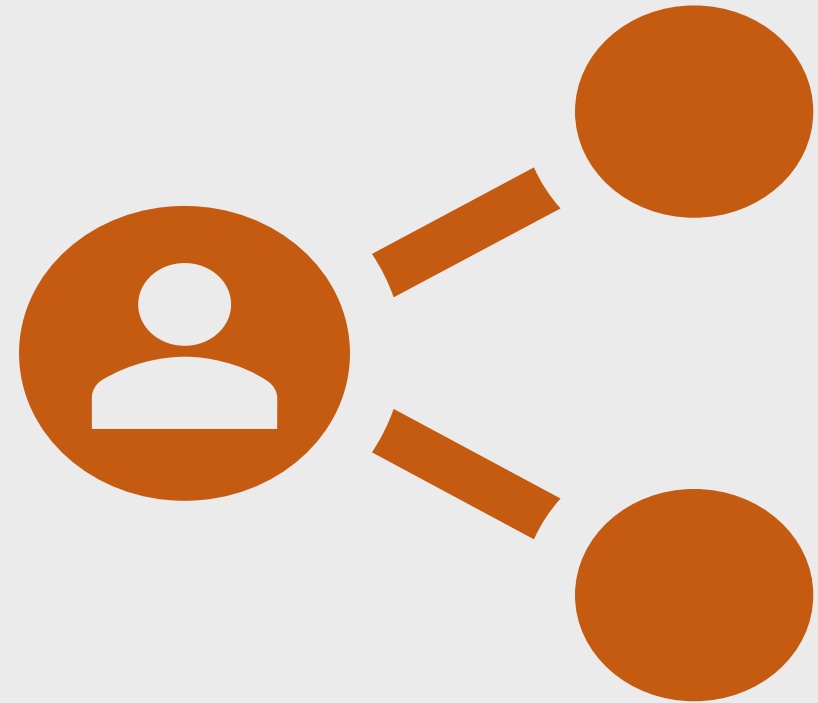
[CTET Feb 2014]

- (1) using methods and strategies to motivate and make learning more challenging in the class
- (2) taking the help of an academic counsellor who will address the class
- (3) identifying the students who are 'unmotivated' and taking a special class for them
- (4) encouraging learners to take their own time to complete assignments

unwilling







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