



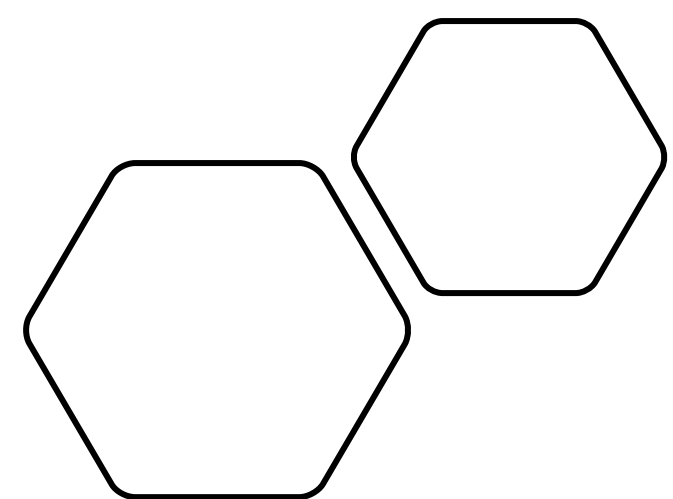
SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

ENGLISH PEDAGOGY

ENGLISH

CTET
/UPTET/UTET/HTET/RTET



Language learning & Acquisition

By: Santosh Sir





The **Critical Period Hypothesis** states that the first few years of life constitute the time during which language develops readily and after which language acquisition is much more difficult and ultimately less successful. A commonly drawn, though not absolute necessary, corollary of the CPH is that any language learning which occurs after the age of puberty will be slower and less successful than normal first language learning.

readily
easily
CPH



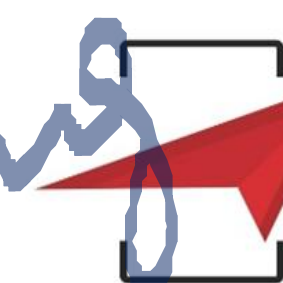
For English as a second language,
'acquisition-poor environment' is
one where

[CTET Sept 2014]

- (1) Hindi/Mother tongue is the lingua
franca
- (2) English language is used only in the
classroom
- (3) English is not spoken at home at all
- (4) access to any learning material is
unavailable to students

*common connecting
language*

+



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46. When a child learns a language
✓ naturally, without much practice,
it is called [CTET Feb 2016]

- (1) language generalisation
- (2) language adaptation
- (3) language learning
- ✓ (4) language acquisition

47. Language is not [CTET Sept 2016]

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ✓ (1) instinctive | (2) social |
| (3) arbitrary | (4) symbolic ✓ |

Reading
written
classroom
grammar rules
learning
Acquisition
natural ✓
spoken ✓
no rules
mother
tongue
no set rules

Language Acquisition stands for :

- (1) learning a language without making any deliberate or conscious effort.
- (2) learning a language through some specific language methodology.
- (3) acquiring a language by taking recourse to one's mother tongue.
- (4) learning a language with a deliberate and conscious effort.

1. mother
tongue at 2. 7

Target
take support



5

Language is a :

- (1) group of words and sentences. ✓
- (2) systematic arrangement of words. ✓
- (3) group of grammatical structures. ✓
- (4) system. ✓

con
(H) Acquire → प्राप्त करना

अर्जन

S + V + O + C - - -

What is the status of English in India?

It is :

- (1) an associate official language. ✓
- (2) the official language ✓
- (3) a regional language ✗
- (4) a foreign language —

Target | 2nd language
Hindi | 1st language
Home language

Which one of the following is **not** true about the status of English language across the world?

- (1) English as a heritage language
- ✓ (2) English as a native language
- (3) English as a foreign language
- (4) English as a second language

False

T

F

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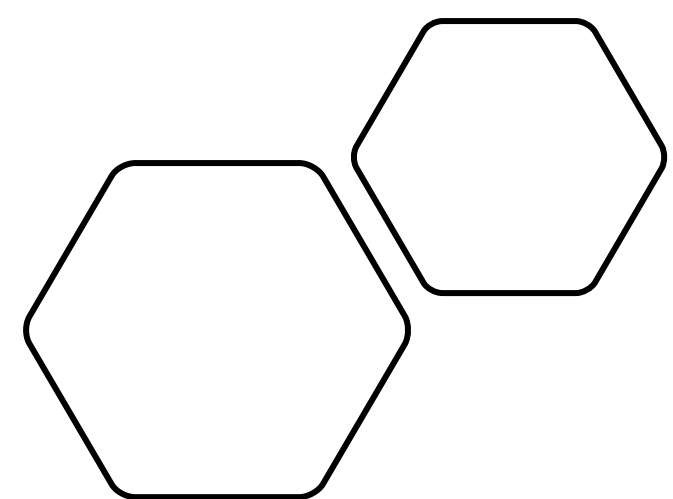
A 'critical period' during language learning is

- (1) the period during which language can be acquired with greater ease than any other time.
- (2) the length of time before a comprehensive assessment takes place in class.
- (3) best preparatory period for any language project.
- (4) special time set aside for students to intensively practice language use.

important

English belongs to :

- (1) Indo-European family of languages .
- (2) European-Celtic family of languages
- (3) Nordic family of languages
- (4) Indo-Aryan family of languages



IMPORTANT TERMS

By: Santosh Sir



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in India → English

1. Lingua franca — Common connecting language in any area / state / country / world.
2. Subjective → personal / Descriptive / (Right / Wrong)
(open ended) depends on author
3. Objective → impersonal / closed ended / (Right / Wrong)

author's opinion not imp.

↓

limited
is decided



+
pass away is euphemism for die

1. Euphemism

→ soft word for harsh feeling
pass away

die

Tax

hard

2. Blending - breakfast, lunch

→ Brunch

user feels
soft

making of one word from two words

3. Compounding class teacher, rain coat

addition of two words

Brunch is blending of breakfast and lunch



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

same sound but different
spellings
and meaning

Homograph - bow, bow

*same spelling but different meaning and
may have different pronunciation*

+

Clichéd — not original, overused, Banal
पिसा पिता

Hyperbole → अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार,

figure of speech

Overstate anything



'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

words get changed
as per uses in
the sentences

water -



Choose the two pairs of words that are homophones.

1. Bead; head —

✓ 2. Cell; sell —

3. Bow; arrow —

4. leg; beg —

Rhyming words
→ last two / more ~~be~~ sounds
of two words are same