

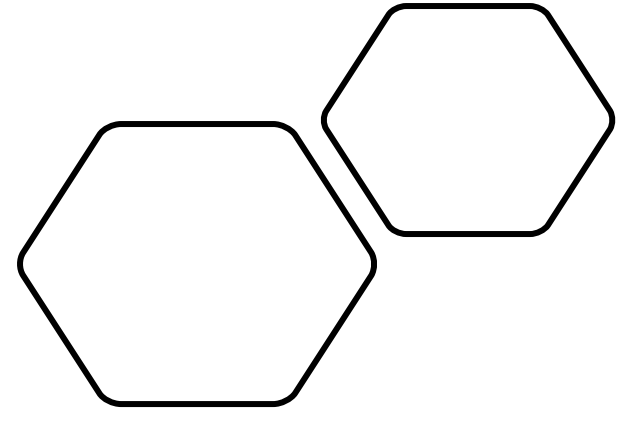


SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

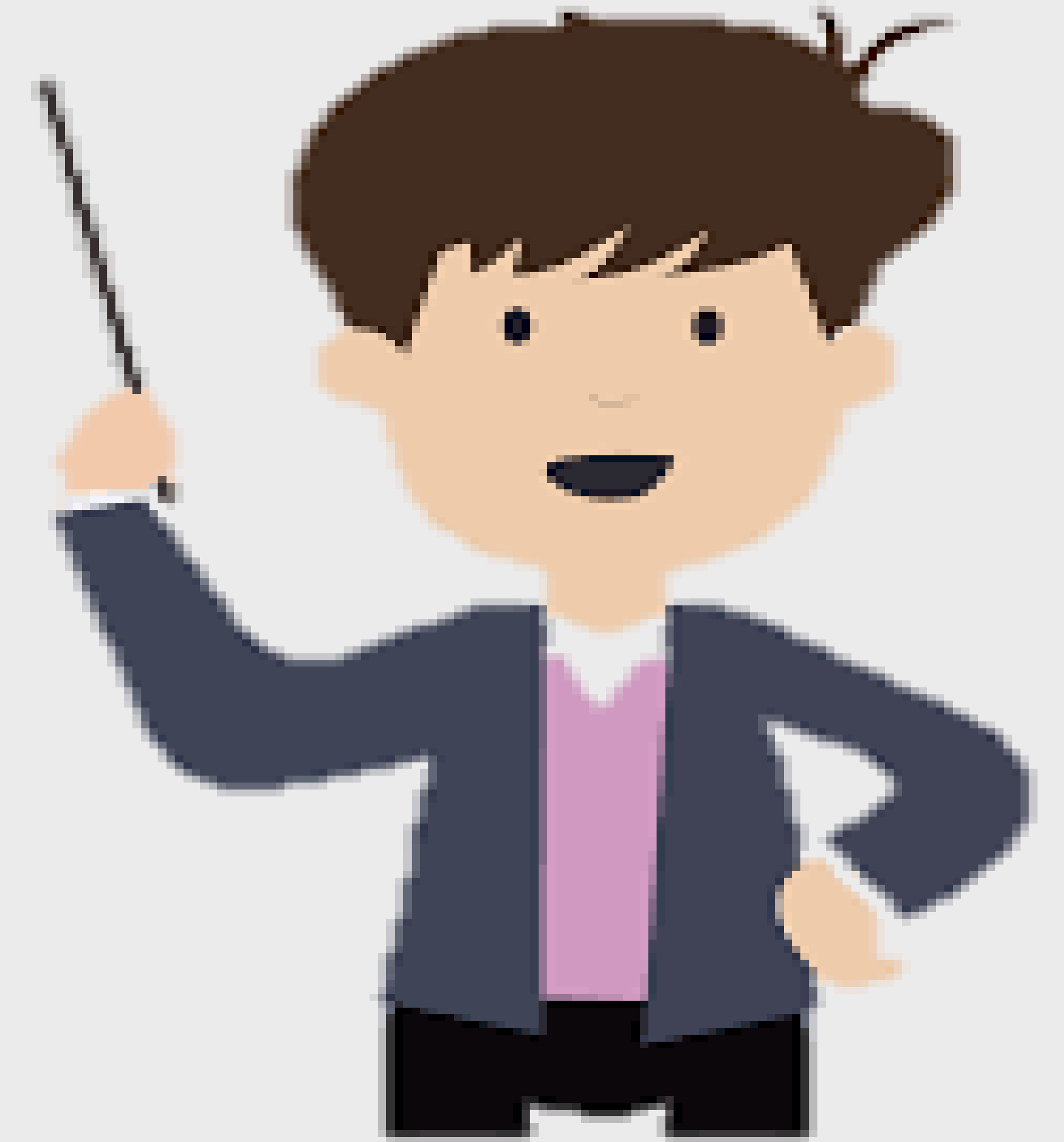
ENGLISH PEDAGOGY ENGLISH

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



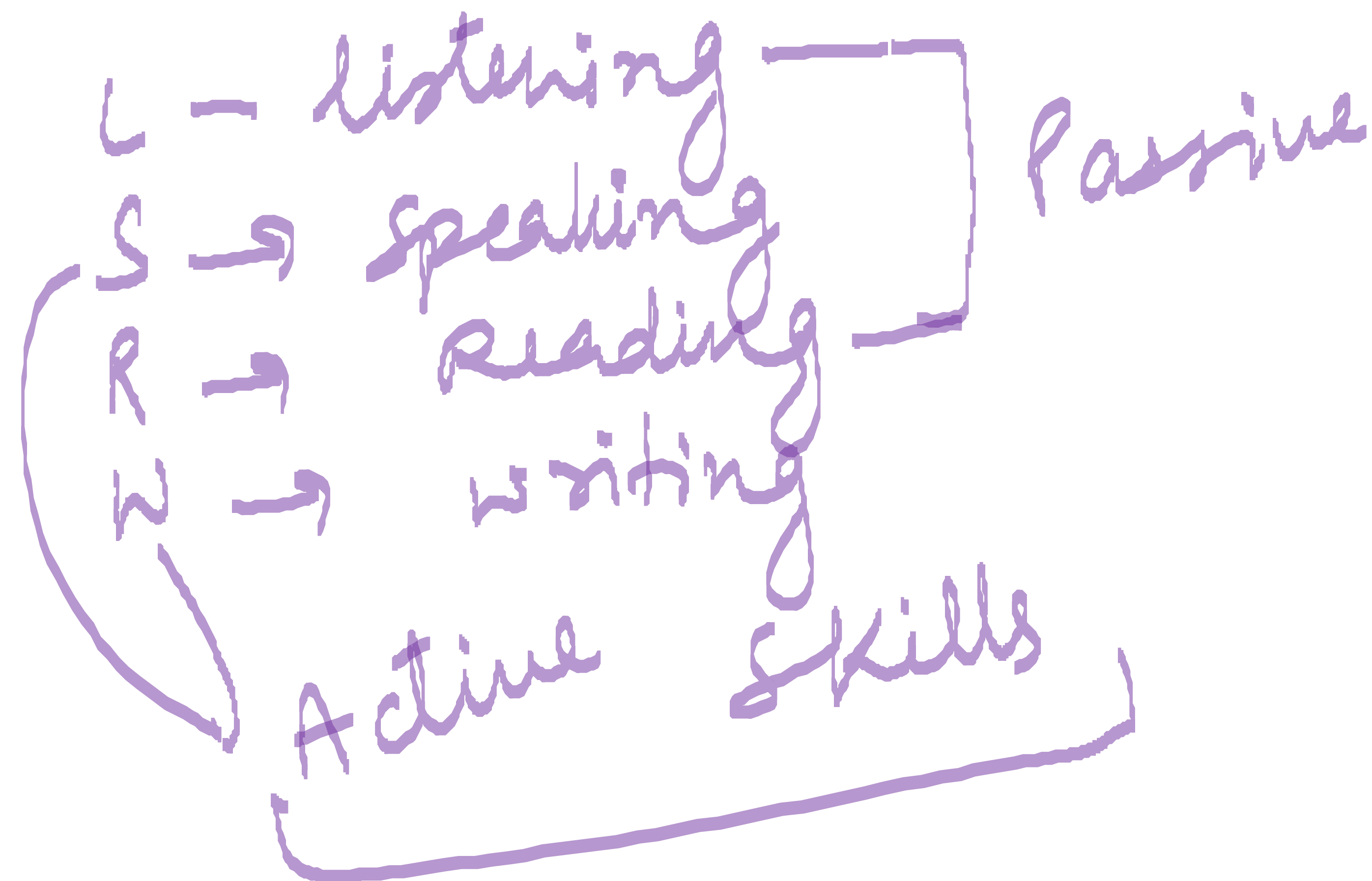
Skills

By: Santosh Sir



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— एक्टिव और पारिवर्त



Active skills

Passive skills

✓
अ-इ ए-उ ए-ऊ



According to International Listening Association, “Listening is the process of receiving constructing meaning from and responding to spoken and/or non-verbal messages”.



1. **Discriminative Listening** It is first developed at an very early age and is the most basic form of listening. It does not involve the understanding of the meaning of words and phrases, but merely the different sounds that are produced.



Comprehend - Understand

2. **Comprehensive Listening** It involves understanding the messages that are being communicated and it is fundamental to all listening sub-types. In order to be able to use comprehensive listening, the listener first needs appropriate vocabulary and language skills.

Int.
How much
Fact
What a/an
How + adj.
Excl.

3.1.2 Essential Conditions for Listening Skills

Some essential conditions for listening skills are as follow

- The learner should be attentive during the listening process. ✓
- The volume of speech or sound should be appropriate. ✓
- The hearing organs of the listener should be normal. ✓
- Listen without judging the other person or mentally criticising the things the other person is telling. ✓
- The learner should be able to understand the meaning of words conveyed through the sounds. ✓
- The interest of the learner also affects the language learning process. ✓

Skill
↓
practice ७७



3.2 Speaking Skill

Speaking is a productive or expressive skill in oral mode and a crucial part of learning. Speech is normally produced by manipulating the airstream coming out of the lungs, speaking is an act of conversing or expressing one's thoughts and feelings in spoken language.

Speaking often implies conveying information. It may be from an informal remark to a scholarly presentation to a formal address.



1. **Interactive** It includes face to face conversations and telephone calls in which we alternate between listening and speaking.

2. **Partially Interactive** Speaking situation can be a public speech where the convention is that the audience does not interrupt the speech.

3. **Non-Interactive** Few speaking situations can be totally non-interactive such as when recording a speech for a radio broadcast.

monologue

one way.

listening ← speak

→ only listen

→ Recording



6.3 Reading Skill

Reading is readily accepted as a focus area for language education. A child's education is considered incomplete if the child does not have the ability to read. But in India reading does not get as much importance as it should get.

early



✓ Reading can be classified into the following types

- ✓ 1. Silent Reading ✓
- 3. Intensive Reading

- 2. Aloud Reading
- 4. Extensive Reading

✓
✓
✓
deep reading
///

✓
Pronunciation
intonation
✓
large Amt.
but less
careful
improve
स्तर है



6.3.2 Characteristics of Reading Skills

Characteristics of reading skills are

- Reading involves complex cognitive skills.
- Reading is selective as it is based on the reader's choice.
- Reading should be clear and fluent.
- Reading should be enjoyed with correct intonation and pronunciation.

tone



6.4 Writing Skills

Writing is the productive skill in the written mode. It, too, is more complicated than it seems at first and often seems to be the hardest of the skills, even for native speakers of a language, since it involves not just a graphic representation of speech, but also the development and presentation of thoughts in a structured way. Writing skill is an important aspect of language teaching as writing skills reinforce oral and reading work.

6.4.2 Micro-Skill or Characteristics in Writing

Here are some of the micro-skills involved in writing. The writer needs to

- use the orthography correctly, including the script, spelling and punctuation conventions.
- use the correct forms of words. This may mean using forms that express the right tense or case or gender.
- put words together in correct word order.
- use vocabulary correctly.
- use the style appropriate to the genre and audience
- make the main sentence constituents such as subject, verb and object, clear to the reader
- make the main idea distinct from supporting ideas and information
- make the written text coherent
- write the content according to the mental level of the reader.

arranged and meaningful





16. The primary objective of using role play is [CTET Jan 2012]

- (1) to evaluate dialogue writing skill
- (2) to promote the reading habit
- ☒ (3) to improve the communicative competence
- (4) to develop acting talent



17. 'While listening' means a stage
[CTET Nov 2012]

- (1) when students are listening for pleasure
- (2) when students are listening to a recording of a natural conversation
- (3) where the students attempt a listening task
- ✓ (4) when a listening activity is introduced



21. At class II, sharing stories, familiar experiences, and interests, employing gestures. Where appropriate, is a sub skill of function.

[CTET Sept 2014]

(1) reading

(2) listening

☒ (3) speaking

(4) writing

+

23. If a student is making pronunciation errors, the best way to help him/her is to
[CTET Feb 2015]

- ✓ (1) provide him/her with correct pronunciation without any humiliation
- (2) call his/her parents and complain ✗
- (3) scold him/her in class for incorrect pronunciation ✗
- (4) mock at him/her in class for incorrect pronunciation ✗



24. A person, who is a fluent speaker, is likely to possess
[CTET Feb 2016]

- (1) Logico-mathematical ability ✗
- (2) Bodily-kinesthetic ability ✗
- (3) Musical ability ✗
- ✓ (4) Verbal-linguistic ability

+

25. A teacher of Class V is practising 'interactive listening' in the class. She should focus on
[CTET Sept 2016]

- (1) listening and observing speakers' attitude ✗
- (2) listening to word stress and intonation ✗
- (3) listening to the pronunciation ✓
- ✓ (4) listening and responding







- 32.** Using a word bank and brainstorming helps to build
- (1) ideas
 - (2) writing skills
 - ✓ (3) reading comprehension
 - (4) vocabulary
- [CTET June 2011]**



33. Ania, while teaching paragraph construction, should draw attention to [CTET June 2011]

- (1) originality of ideas
- (2) topic sentence, supporting details and connectors
- (3) a range of vocabulary
- (4) a large variety of ideas



34. What is the skill among the ones given below that cannot be tested in a formal written examination?

[CTET June 2011]

- (1) Meaning of words and phrases
- ✓ (2) Extensive reading for pleasure
- (3) Analysing texts
- (4) Reading for information



16. Language skills should be taught
[CTET Jan 2012]

- ✓ (1) in an integrated manner
- (2) through imitation
- (3) in isolation
- (4) through clear explanations



43. The purpose of 'rapid reading' is
[CTET Nov 2012]

- (1) for interest
- (2) for specific detail
- (3) extended reading
- (4) seeking information

44. Note making is done

[CTET Nov 2012]

- (1) during a lecture
- (2) while reading a review
- (3) during extensive reference work
- (4) while writing an essay

45. When reading, to 'decode' means
to

[CTET July 2013]

- (1) an action used in ICT
- (2) solving a complex puzzle
- (3) to analyse and understand
- (4) understanding a foreign language

59. Learning to read means
[CTET Feb 2016]

- (1) decoding the structure of a language
- ✓ (2) decoding the meaning
- (3) reading aloud ✗
- (4) decoding letters of alphabet into sounds

60. Extensive reading is
[CTET Feb 2016]

- (1) reading to know the meaning of every word
- (2) reading to extrapolate and critique
- (3) reading for information
- ✓ (4) reading the text for pleasure

. Unlike the masses, intellectuals have a taste for rationality and an interest in facts. Their critical habit of mind makes them resistant to the kind of propaganda that works so well on the majority. Intellectuals are the kind of people who demand evidence and are shocked by logical inconsistencies and fallacies. They regard oversimplification as the original sin of the mind and have no use for the slogans, the unqualified assertions and sweeping generalizations, which are the propagandist's stock-in-trade.

Adj - Rational
N

Adj - Sub - ord

sentence

N

N Adj - singular

- . 1. Intellectuals are the kind of people who
- a) look for evidence in support of logical inconsistencies and fallacies
 - b) accept only those things which are logically consistent and well supported by evidence
 - c) demand logical inconsistencies and fallacies
 - d) ignore faulty logic and wrong beliefs

2. 'Fallacies' means

- a) illogical arguments
- b) inconsistencies
- c) false evidence
- d) false beliefs.

✓

सिद्धि सामान्य

•

3. A trait which intellectuals do not possess is

- ✓ a) over-simplification ✗
- b) logical thinking ✓
- c) critical thinking ✓
- d) rationality ✓

trait - quality

→ have - गुणों में से होना

-
4. The first sentence of the passage suggests that
- ✓ a) intellectuals behave like individuals, not like members of a crowd
 - b) individuals are intellectuals ✗
 - c) all individuals have a taste for rationality and an interest in facts
 - d) groups consist of intellectuals ✗

- . 5. The majority of people
- a) work well with intellectuals ✗
 - b) possess a critical habit of mind ✗
 - c) resist propaganda ✗
 - d) do not possess a critical habit of mind ✓

•
Intellectuals are the kind of people who demand evidence and are shocked by logical inconsistencies and fallacies.

The above sentence is:

- A. Simple
- B. Compound
- C. Complex
- ✓ D. Interrogative

Adj clause

PASSAGE-9

To write well you have to be able to write clearly and logically, and you cannot do this unless you can think clearly and logically. If you cannot do this yet you should train yourself to do it by taking particular problems and following them through, point by point, to a solution, without leaving anything out and without avoiding any difficulties that you meet. At first you find clear step-by-step thought very difficult. You may find that your mind is not able to concentrate. Several unconnected ideas may occur together. But practice will improve your ability to concentrate on a single idea and think about it clearly and logically. In order to increase your vocabulary and to improve your style, you should read widely and use a good dictionary to help you find the exact meanings and correct usages of words. Always remember that regular and frequent practice is necessary if you want to learn to write well. It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write. Even with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare. Someone said that writing is ninety-nine per cent hard work and one percent inspiration so the sooner you get into the habit of disciplining yourself to write, the better result you get very fast..

Imperative

gerund
(N)

Ref. Pro.

N. Fame

gerund
(N)

Adj
Insp. Irational

- . 1. To write well a person must train himself in
 - a) dealing with a difficult problem
 - b) not leaving anything out
 - ✓ c) thinking clearly and logically
 - d) following a step-by-step approach

- . 2. Initially it is difficult to write because
- a) a good dictionary is not used
 - ✓ b) ideas occur without any sequence
 - c) aids to correct writing are not known
 - d) exact usages of words are not known

→ support

- . 3. According to the passage, writing style can be improved by
- a) thinking logically
 - b) writing clearly
 - c) undergoing training
 - d) reading widely

4. Famous writers have achieved success by
- a) using their linguistic resources properly
 - ✓ b) disciplining their skill
 - c) following only one idea
 - d) waiting for inspiration

5. All the following words mean 'exact' except

a) precise

exact

b) accurate

c) very

same

d) erect

→ straight

This is the very pen that I needed.
 (सही) Adj clause
 exact / same