



EDU516

Mid-Term (Solved)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Teaching of English

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Q. What is close reading?

Close reading is used to develop writing skills by analyzing a specific text. Students are given one particular text (e.g., reports) and must identify and sequence its features—title, date, incident details, etc. It focuses on literal, inferential, and contextual meanings and helps students emulate the structure and tone in their own writing.

Q. What is reflective writing? How is diary writing a form of reflective writing?

Reflective writing involves thinking back on experiences or actions to analyze and improve future behavior. It can be formal (institutional reports) or informal (diary entries).

Diary writing is a personal form of reflective writing—often informal—used to note down actions, thoughts, or vocabulary. It helps in self-assessment and vocabulary building.

Q. What is a statement of interest?

A statement of interest is used in formal contexts like job or university applications. It conveys why the applicant is interested in the opportunity, emphasizing their skills, motivations, and aptitudes. It should be precise, formal, and structured.

Q. How would you teach letter writing to your students?

Teach the format first: salutation, body, and closing. Use role-play or examples (e.g., writing to a principal or a friend) and emphasize tone, structure, and relevance of details. Encourage clarity, appropriate greetings (e.g., “Yours sincerely”), and teach the difference between formal and informal letters.

Q. How do you teach students to write an application or application profile?

Teach the purpose of the application first. Use samples to show how to describe skills, education, and experiences clearly and briefly. Application profiles should also include hobbies and achievements in detail to present a full picture of the applicant.

Q. What is the difference between formal and informal writing? Where can each be used?

- ✚ **Formal writing:** Used in academic or official settings (e.g., essays, applications). It follows a structured format, with correct grammar and respectful tone.
- ✚ **Informal writing:** Used in personal communication (e.g., messages, diaries). It's more relaxed and conversational. Both types are important and are used depending on context and audience.

Q. What are the elements of CV writing? Define CV.

A CV (Curriculum Vitae) is a structured summary of personal, educational, and professional details. Key elements include:

- ✚ Personal info
- ✚ Educational background (with dates)
- ✚ Work experience

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- ✚ Skills and certifications
- ✚ Extracurricular and volunteer activities It must follow a neat format and be presented in chronological order.

Q. What are some strategies to teach story writing?

- ✚ Provide story outlines or partial stories (beginning or end)
- ✚ Use pictures or prompts to trigger imagination
- ✚ Encourage group storytelling
- ✚ Use vocabulary walls or word banks
- ✚ Let students read each other's stories for peer feedback.

Q. How do you guide students to write a short story?

- ✚ Give the beginning, middle, or ending as a prompt
- ✚ Ask them to imagine and fill in the rest
- ✚ Use multimedia (videos, pictures)
- ✚ Reinforce sequence of events, setting, and character development
- ✚ Support with gap-filling or guided questions.

Q. What is an argumentative text?

It's the written form of a debate where both sides of an issue are presented. Includes opinions, counterarguments, and logical reasoning. Phrases like "In my opinion" or "I believe" are common. Punctuation and polite tone are crucial.

Q. What is an essay?

An essay is a structured piece of writing consisting of sentences and paragraphs. Each paragraph starts with a purpose or topic sentence and develops a new idea. Key features include:

- ✚ Introduction, body, and conclusion
- ✚ Linking paragraphs logically
- ✚ Use of a rich vocabulary
- ✚ Careful punctuation and spelling

Students should be taught through examples of good essays and encouraged to express personal opinions creatively.

Q. What is personal response writing?

It is a student's written reflection on a text after reading. It involves:

- ✚ Understanding how ideas in a text are connected
- ✚ Noticing linking words like "and," "but," "finally"
- ✚ Showing cohesion and coherence It develops both reading and writing skills, as students learn to make meaningful connections.

Q. How does detailed feedback help improve writing skills?

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Detailed feedback tells students what they did right and what to improve. It should:

- ✚ Be fair and encouraging
- ✚ Acknowledge ideas even if grammar isn't perfect
- ✚ Help students become aware of their strengths and weaknesses This boosts motivation and improves future writing.

Q. What are the benefits of teaching cohesion in writing?

Cohesion ensures that ideas, sentences, and paragraphs flow logically. Benefits include:

- ✚ Clear, organized writing
- ✚ Improved reading comprehension
- ✚ Ability to write argumentative or discussion texts Cohesive writing is easier to understand and more convincing.

Q. How can teachers help students with grammar and vocabulary during creative writing?

- ✚ Use word banks on classroom walls
- ✚ Encourage use of dictionaries and thesauruses
- ✚ Provide grammar support through mini-lessons
- ✚ Give positive reinforcement for creativity even with grammar errors This helps students express ideas without fear of making mistakes.

Q. Being a teacher, how can you improve students' creative writing skills?

- ✚ Encourage imagination and self-expression
- ✚ Give freedom to write about topics of interest
- ✚ Provide visual aids (pictures, videos)
- ✚ Create a supportive environment for sharing ideas
- ✚ Make writing a regular and enjoyable activity.

Q. What are the different types of writing?

Types include:

- ✚ Formal writing: Essays, reports, letters
- ✚ Informal writing: Diaries, messages, emails
- ✚ Reflective writing: Self-evaluation, diaries
- ✚ Narrative writing: Stories, personal experiences Each type has a specific purpose and structure.

Q. What are the different types of texts? Name any two.

Types of texts include:

1. **Narrative** – Telling a story using descriptive and sequential language.
2. **Argumentative** – Presenting opposing views with reasoning and logic.

Other types: Dialogue, Report, Exposition, Discussion.

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Q. How do you build confidence in speaking skills?

- ✚ Provide a non-judgmental environment
- ✚ Use fun activities and games
- ✚ Give encouragement and praise
- ✚ Involve students in morning assembly speeches or peer discussions
- ✚ Avoid public criticism; use private or group feedback.

Q. How can you create a favorable classroom environment to develop speaking skills?

- ✚ Make the atmosphere friendly and stress-free
- ✚ Display vocabulary aids (charts, boards)
- ✚ Encourage pair and group work
- ✚ Avoid mocking or shaming
- ✚ Use positive body language and encourage students to speak English regularly.

Q. What are the advantages of a positive classroom environment in speaking activities?

A supportive classroom:

- ✚ Encourages participation without fear of judgment
- ✚ Helps students feel comfortable making mistakes
- ✚ Increases motivation and confidence
- ✚ Promotes collaborative learning through group/pair work
- ✚ Reduces hesitation and builds fluency in a second language.

Q. Why is listening considered a product of speaking?

Listening improves as a direct outcome of speaking because:

- ✚ Learners get used to the rhythm, intonation, and pronunciation of speech.
- ✚ Through conversation, students naturally train their ears to recognize patterns and meanings.
- ✚ Listening reinforces the structures and vocabulary they produce while speaking.

Q. What strategies help develop speaking skills through fun activities or games?

- ✚ Use language games like role-plays, word puzzles, guessing games.
- ✚ Incorporate storytelling games or descriptive tasks.
- ✚ Use comedy or light-hearted topics to reduce stress.
- ✚ Engage students in peer interactions with a focus on speaking fluency, not accuracy.

Q. What is the role of intonation and word stress in speaking?

- ✚ Intonation conveys emotions and meaning beyond words (e.g., rising tone for questions).
- ✚ Word stress highlights key information and improves understanding.

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- ✚ Proper use of both makes speech more natural and effective. Teachers should model and practice sentences with varied stress and tone.

Q. How does speaking skill benefit from picture-based activities?

- ✚ Stimulates imagination and vocabulary use
- ✚ Encourages sentence formation and description
- ✚ Allows students to practice dialogue, narration, or storytelling
- ✚ Builds confidence in expressing ideas visually and verbally.

Q. How can a good speaker become a good listener?

- ✚ By respecting turn-taking
- ✚ Paying attention to intonation and key words
- ✚ Asking questions and giving relevant responses
- ✚ A good speaker understands the value of active listening in effective communication.

Q. What is the present simple tense? Give two examples.

The present simple tense is used for:

- ✚ Daily routines
- ✚ General truths Examples:
✚ “She drinks tea every morning.”
✚ “The sun rises in the east.”

Q. What is the present perfect tense? Give an example.

The present perfect tense is used for actions that:

- ✚ Happened at an unspecified time
- ✚ Have relevance to the present Structure: has/have + past participle

Example: “I have finished my homework.”

Q. What is the past simple tense and how can it be taught?

The past simple tense describes actions completed in the past.

Example: “He went to school yesterday.”

Teaching Tips:

- ✚ Use storytelling, timelines, or picture prompts.
- ✚ Practice with regular and irregular verbs.
- ✚ Use gap-filling exercises and ask students to describe yesterday's events.

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Q. What are first, second, and third conditionals? Compare them and give examples.

Type	Condition	Structure	Example
First Conditional	Real future possibility	If + present simple, will + base verb	"If it rains, I will stay home."
Second Conditional	Unreal or imaginary present/future	If + past simple, would + base verb	"If I won the lottery, I would travel the world."
Third Conditional	Unreal past (regret or impossible past)	If + past perfect, would have + past participle	"If I had studied, I would have passed."

Q. How would you teach the future tense to your students?

- ✚ Begin with examples like: "I will go to school tomorrow."
- ✚ Use visual aids or timelines to show upcoming events.
- ✚ Practice with prediction games (e.g., "What will happen next?")
- ✚ Encourage students to talk about their plans or goals.
- ✚ Use gap-fill exercises with "will" and "going to" forms.

Q. What is the role of elision in spoken English? Define elision.

Elision is the natural omission or shortening of sounds in speech.

It often shows pauses or breaks in dialogue (represented by dots, dashes, or ellipses).

Helps make speech more natural, especially in dialogues and storytelling.

Example: "Well... I guess I could try."

Teachers should demonstrate it during reading and speaking activities.

Q. Define collocations. How are they important in language learning?

Collocations are pairs or groups of words that naturally go together.

Examples: "make a decision," "strong coffee," "get well."

They are important because:

- ✚ They sound natural to native speakers
- ✚ Help learners improve fluency
- ✚ Aid in vocabulary building

Games like "match the word" can be used to teach them.

Q. What is a phrase? How are phrases taught in primary school?

A phrase is a group of words that work together but do not form a full sentence.

Example: "in the morning," "on the table."

In primary school:

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- ✚ Use simple texts and highlight phrases
- ✚ Ask students to identify and repeat phrases
- ✚ Teach them to use phrases in speaking and short writing.

Q. How can vocabulary be improved in students? List different techniques.

- ✚ Use word banks on classroom walls or charts
- ✚ Incorporate language games and puzzles
- ✚ Encourage reading newspapers and storybooks
- ✚ Use picture-word association
- ✚ Promote use of dictionaries and peer learning
- ✚ Create a resource corner with magazines, word lists, and flashcards.

Q. How do language games help in learning a language?

- ✚ Make learning fun and stress-free
- ✚ Increase retention and use of new words
- ✚ Encourage participation and peer interaction
- ✚ Improve fluency and comprehension Examples: describing games, matching games, vocabulary bingo, or “guess the word”.

Q. Which language games can be based on descriptions?

- ✚ Describe and guess: One student describes, others guess.
- ✚ What’s in the picture?: Students describe objects.
- ✚ Who am I?: Using character traits or roles. These games help in building vocabulary, observation, and speaking confidence.

Q. What is the "Look at the Picture" activity and how does it develop language skills?

Students observe a picture and:

- ✚ Describe what they see
- ✚ Tell a story based on it
- ✚ Use adjectives and verbs

Develops:

- ✚ Imagination
- ✚ Sentence formation
- ✚ Speaking fluency
- ✚ Creative writing

This activity can be extended by asking students to write about the picture later.

Q. What is the "Match the Word" activity and how is it used?

It involves pairing:

- ✚ Words with meanings

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- ✚ Words with synonyms or images
- ✚ Parts of collocations

Used to:

- ✚ Build vocabulary
- ✚ Improve spelling and comprehension
- ✚ Reinforce word associations Especially effective for primary and secondary students.

Q. What are gap-filling exercises and how are they useful?

Gap-filling (or “fill in the blanks”) helps students:

- ✚ Learn sentence structure
- ✚ Practice grammar and vocabulary
- ✚ Enhance reading comprehension Teachers should provide word banks and model examples. Great for all levels, especially for testing understanding.

Q. How can you familiarize students with difficult words using audio tapes?

- ✚ Play the audio multiple times for better understanding.
- ✚ Write difficult words on the board before playing.
- ✚ Encourage students to listen for pronunciation, tone, and context.
- ✚ Use dictionaries or word sheets for meaning after listening.
- ✚ Conduct repeat-after-me exercises or ask students to note down unfamiliar words while listening.

Q. What is the importance of exercises like “Look for a picture,” and what is the teacher’s role?

- ✚ These exercises develop visual thinking, descriptive language, and creativity.
- ✚ Students imagine stories or describe scenes. Teacher's role:
- ✚ Bring interesting and detailed pictures
- ✚ Allow freedom of interpretation
- ✚ Encourage even the shy students to participate
- ✚ Avoid over-correction to maintain creativity.

Q. What are the advantages of using emails? List any three.

1. Quick communication: Messages are delivered instantly.
2. Record keeping: Conversations can be saved and reviewed.
3. Formality or informality: Can be adjusted based on the recipient. Emails are especially useful in academic or office settings.

Q. What is netiquette?

Netiquette is the etiquette of using the internet respectfully and responsibly.

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It includes:

- ✚ Avoiding offensive language
- ✚ Being polite in emails and online chats
- ✚ Using appropriate tone and not overusing capital letters or emojis

Helps maintain a positive digital environment, especially in educational settings.

Q. What is the difference between a formal and informal email? Give examples.

Formal Email	Informal Email
Used for academic/business purposes	Used with friends/family
Includes proper salutation and closing	May use casual greetings
Example: <i>Dear Sir, I am writing to inquire...</i>	Example: <i>Hey! Just wanted to check in...</i>

Q. Why is politeness important in advice and requests? Give examples.

Politeness:

- ✚ Shows respect and emotional intelligence
- ✚ Encourages positive response
- ✚ Maintains a friendly tone Examples:
- ✚ Advice: "You might want to consider..."
- ✚ Request: "Could you please help me with this?"

Tone and intonation also matter to keep the message courteous.

Q. What is pragmatism in education?

Pragmatism is a practical approach to language learning.

- ✚ Focuses on real-life language use
- ✚ Emphasizes function over theory
- ✚ Encourages practical communication instead of memorization

It helps students learn how to use language meaningfully in different contexts.

Q. What are informal teaching methods? Are they more effective than formal methods?

Informal methods include:

- ✚ Games
- ✚ Storytelling
- ✚ Pair/group work
- ✚ Discussions

They are often more effective because:

- ✚ Students feel less pressure
- ✚ They engage more actively

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- ✚ It fosters a natural learning environment

However, a balanced mix of formal and informal methods is ideal.

Q. How do students learn from their peers?

- ✚ Through pair and group work
- ✚ By observing language use and behavior
- ✚ Peer assessment helps them reflect and learn
- ✚ Builds collaboration, communication, and empathy It also boosts confidence and encourages interactive learning.

Q. What is self-assessment and how can it be encouraged?

Self-assessment is the process where students:

- ✚ Evaluate their own performance
- ✚ Reflect on progress, strengths, and weaknesses

Encourage it by:

- ✚ Giving checklists or rubrics
- ✚ Asking students to set personal goals
- ✚ Conducting reflections after tasks It promotes independent learning and self-awareness.

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