

Fayoum University
Faculty of Education
Curricula & Instruction Dept.

Subject
Fourth Year (General English)
Time: 2 hours

First Term (2010- 2011)

Question One:

30 marks

Complete the following sentences:

- 1- The term Language acquisition is often used to denote
- 2- A technique is.....
- 3- In the direct method , the meaning of words is given through.....
- 4- Evaluation questions require that students.....
- 5- By Language learning we mean.....
- 6- An approach refers to
- 7- The Audio – Lingual method claims that language is acquired through.....
- 8- An analysis question asks students to
- 9- According to the communicative approach , language acquisition is seen as.....
- 10- Communicative competence implies.....
- 11- A method is defined as.....
- 12- Student – initiated questions are regarded as.....
- 13- The teacher is not the centre of all classroom activities according to the communicative approach . Instead,
- 14- The two reasons for the pupils' passive role in the grammar translation method are.....
- 15- One limitation of the direct method is that.....

Answer only One of the following questions:

Question Two:

50 marks

Write about each of the following :

- 1- The criticisms of the Audio Lingual method.
- 2- The characteristics of language learning.
- 3- The benefits of longer wait – time I after a higher order question.

Question Three:

50 marks

I- Differentiate between each two of the following :

- Problem solving and debates .
- Knowledge questions and comprehension questions.

II-Discuss the elements of cooperative learning then describe one cooperative learning class activity clarifying how it can be used in an English class.

Methodology

Fourth Year (English section)

First Term 2010- 2011

Question one:

30 marks

- 1- The term language acquisition is often used to denote the process which results in the knowledge of one's mother tongue in normal conditions . The process is natural and starts from infancy at the time when the child is acquiring knowledge and skills from the immediate environment before formal schooling.

- 2- A technique is the procedure used by the teacher in the classroom. In other words , it is what the teacher actually does in the classroom to implement a method which is , in turn , consistent with an approach.

- 3- In the direct method , the meaning of words is given through dramatization, demonstration or pointing at objects without the use of the mother tongue.

- 4- Evaluation questions require that students judge the merit of an idea, solution to a problem, or an aesthetic work . These questions might also solicit an informed opinion on an issue. (judge , assess , evaluate).

- 5- By language learning we mean learning a second language . The process of learning here proceeds in a quite different way. Here the learning is systematic and gradual. It usually takes place in artificial settings at school where the learner is exposed to the

language for short periods. The learning process usually starts when the system of the native language has already become established.

- 6- An approach refers to principles or assumptions underlying the process of language teaching and learning.
- 7- The Audio – lingual method claims that language is acquired through habits and that responses must be drilled until they become automatic and natural.
- 8- An analysis question asks students to identify reasons , uncover evidence , and reach conclusions.
- 9- According to the communicative approach , language acquisition is seen as a creative process , not as habit formation. The idea of language learning by a stimulus – response process is rejected.
- 10-Communicative competence implies knowledge of the grammatical system of the language as well as performance.
- 11-A method is defined as the application of the detailed aspects of an approach. It consists of a number of techniques used in a systematic way to achieve the aim of language learning.
- 12-Student – initiated questions are regarded as an indication of student involvement and increased student comprehension.

13-The teacher is not the centre of all classroom activities according to the communicative approach. Instead , the focus is shifted to the pupils and their interests , abilities and every day life concerns.

14-The two reasons for the pupils' passive role in the grammar translation method are the social nature of language is disregarded and pupils' needs and interests are not taken into consideration.

15-One limitation of the direct method is that it is time consuming and requires a highly competent teacher who is fluent in the foreign language and has adequate knowledge of its techniques.

Question two:

50 marks

1-The criticisms of the Audio Lingual method:

- This method emphasizes speech at the expense of other language skills, especially writing.
- The ordering of listening , speaking , reading and writing is not essential . There is no basic reason why all language skills cannot be taught simultaneously.
- The method takes no account of the creative use of language as it emphasizes mechanical repetition.
- The method equates the acquisition of the rules of the target language with the ability to communicate effectively in it . Learning to produce grammatical sentences does not guarantee that one will be able to communicate.

- This method requires small classes , carefully prepared materials and a lot of time.

2-The characteristics of language learning:

Students are supposed to elaborate on the following:

- Language learning is habit formation.
- Language learning is the acquisition of a set of skills .
- The learning of a second language involves some mother tongue interference.
- Language learning is accomplished through exposing the learner to a model.
- Language learning is basically enjoyable.
- Language learning is both an individual and a social process.

3-The benefits of longer wait – time I after a higher order question:

- Longer wait – time I leads to a higher rate of student participation.
- It leads to longer , more complete and correct answers.
- It leads to more on – task student talk.
- It attracts low – participating learners into class interactions.
- It leads to higher achievement.

***Students are to attempt either question two or question three.**

Question Three:

50 marks

[I]

Problem solving:

It is done in group work . The teacher presents the group with a problem and alternative solutions from which they have to choose one. Discussions take place to reach a solution.

Debates:

They are effective in developing speaking skills especially if the topics are of interest to the students. Debates include topics about cultural and political aspects of life and about current events.

Knowledge questions:

Requires that students recognize or recall information .
Remembering is the key intellectual activity.

Comprehension questions:

Requires that students demonstrate sufficient understanding to organize and arrange material mentally. They demand a personal grasp of the material .

[II] Students are supposed to elaborate on the following elements of cooperative learning:

- Positive interdependence.
- Face to face interaction
- Individual and group accountability
- Interpersonal and small – group skills.
- Group processing.

Students also choose one cooperative learning class activity to describe and apply to an English class.