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D.E.Ed. Examination

JANUARY, 2023

MODEL ANSWER AND SCHEME OF MARKING

First Year (2016 Revised Syllabus)

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH (Part I)

Time : 11.00 to 1.00 Hrs.

Date : 13/01/2023

(12 Pages)

Max. Marks : 40

1. (a) **Correct the following sentences and rewrite it :**

(1) A group of words that make a complete sense and stand as a meaningful unit is called sentence. 1

(2) There are 8 diphthongs in English. 1

(3) Listening is the foundation of all skills. 1

(4) Grammar is practical analysis of language. 1

(b) **Do as directed :**

(1) Letter 1

(2) तो परीक्षेला बसला 1

(3) Please turn over 1

(4) Desire. 1

2. Answer the following questions in about 60 to 80 words each :

- (1) Language is the expression of ideas by means of which speech sounds are combined into words, words are combined into sentences and combination of sentences gives answers to ideas and thoughts — Sweet.

A set of human habits, the purpose of which is to give expression to thoughts and feelings and especially to impart them to others.

(Any one definition-2 marks)

2

- (2) **Phonemic awareness :**

2

- The teacher should pronounce the words slowly and tells the students to listen carefully on the following points—stress, intonation, speed, pause etc.
- Exercises can be taken for rhythmic utterances. Chorus speaking is beneficial.
- The use of proper CD's and PPT is also useful.
- The teacher should take practice of pronunciation.
- The teacher should use chart of lips movement.

(Any two points—1 mark to each)

(3) **Word based grammar :**

2

- It is study of words
- It deals with the different forms of words e.g. parts of speech
- It makes students understand grammatical use of every word in language
- Students are able to classify given words into their proper category
- Helps the students how the meaning of a word changes e.g. prefix, suffix.

(Any four points- $\frac{1}{2}$ mark to each point)

(4) **Meaning of accuracy in grammar :**

2

- Ability to produce correct sentences by using correct grammar and proper vocabulary
- Accuracy in grammar requires correctness with very few mistakes
- One must be correct in spoken and written form of English as far as possible with a few mistakes
- Grammatical constructions, rules of grammar are more important than message
- Final aim of accuracy is zero mistake with perfect correctness.

(Any four points- $\frac{1}{2}$ mark to each point)

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P.T.O.

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 to 160 words each :

(1) Difference between English and mother tongue : 3

- Some sounds in English do not exist in Marathi and vice versa—e.g |θ| and |r| in English |t^h| and |d| in Marathi
- The vowel sound |^| does not exist in Marathi
- There are 26 letters which represent 44 sounds. It means there is no one to one correspondance between a letter and its sound in English. In Marathi each letter has a separate sound which is fixed.
- English uses an alphabetical writing system. Marathi follows a syllabic writing system.
- The structure of sentence SOV is used in English while in Marathi Sov is used.
- A few consonant sounds in Marathi are absent in English e.g. ळ and ऴ
- In Marathi all the words and sentences are spoken with equal stress on all the syllables which does not happen in English.

(Any three points— 1 mark to each)

(2) **Stress** : A stress means degree of force given on a syllable or word while uttering : 3

- **Types and examples :- two types :**

(1) Word stress

(2) Sentence stress.

(1) **Word stress** : The stress placed on syllables within words is called word stress e.g. garden.

(2) **Sentence stress** : Some words in a sentence are more prominent compared to the other. These words receive stress and are pronounced with greater emphasis. This is called as sentence stress e.g. He is 'washing' clothes.

(Definition - 1 mark, types - 2 marks)

Or

The difference between vowel sounds and consonant sounds :

(i) **Vowel** : Vowel sounds are sounds which are produced without any obstruction to the exhaled air.

- It is voiced sound

- The five vowel letters represent 20 vowel sounds e.g.

|i:| -see, |x|-happy, |u|- put.

(ii) **Consonant** : Consonant sounds are sounds which are produced by a blockage or obstruction to the exhaled air.

- It includes all sounds which are not voiced
- Obstruction is created by speech organs
- All sounds other than vowels are consonant sounds-

They are 24.

e.g. |P|, |t|, |k|, |ʃ| |tʃ|

pen, tall, cat, ship, chain

(Any three points, 1 mark to each)

(3) **The development of the speaking skill of the students :**

3

- (i) Teacher can conduct group discussion on a particular topic
- (ii) Seminar arrangement
- (iii) Debate
- (iv) Open forum

(v) Picture presentation and discussion

(vi) Question-Answers

(vii) Role play

(viii) Dramatization.

(Any *three* points with explanation, 1 mark to each)

Or

Precautions to take while translating English into mother tongue :

- Read the content in English carefully
- Try to understand the context of writing
- Focus on the gist of the content
- Try and identify the type of text
- After understanding the content thoroughly write it in your mother tongue.

(Accept any *three* points with explanation, 1 mark to each)

(4) The activities to develop the vocabulary of the students :

3

- Puzzles
- Riddles
- Various language games
- Use of the textbook
- Preparing flash cards
- Use of PPT, CD's
- Dictionary
- Preparing word bank of all lessons.
- Computer-internet
- Use of the pictures.

(Any three with examples, 1 mark to each)

4. Answer the following questions in about 200 to 250 words each :

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(1) Principles of language learning :

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- Language is a system
- Language is a system of symbols
- Language is learnt through imitation and habit formation
- Language is communication

- Language is ever changing
- Language has culture
- Language is learnt out of need
- Language has its own identity
- Language is meaningful
- Language is constructed.

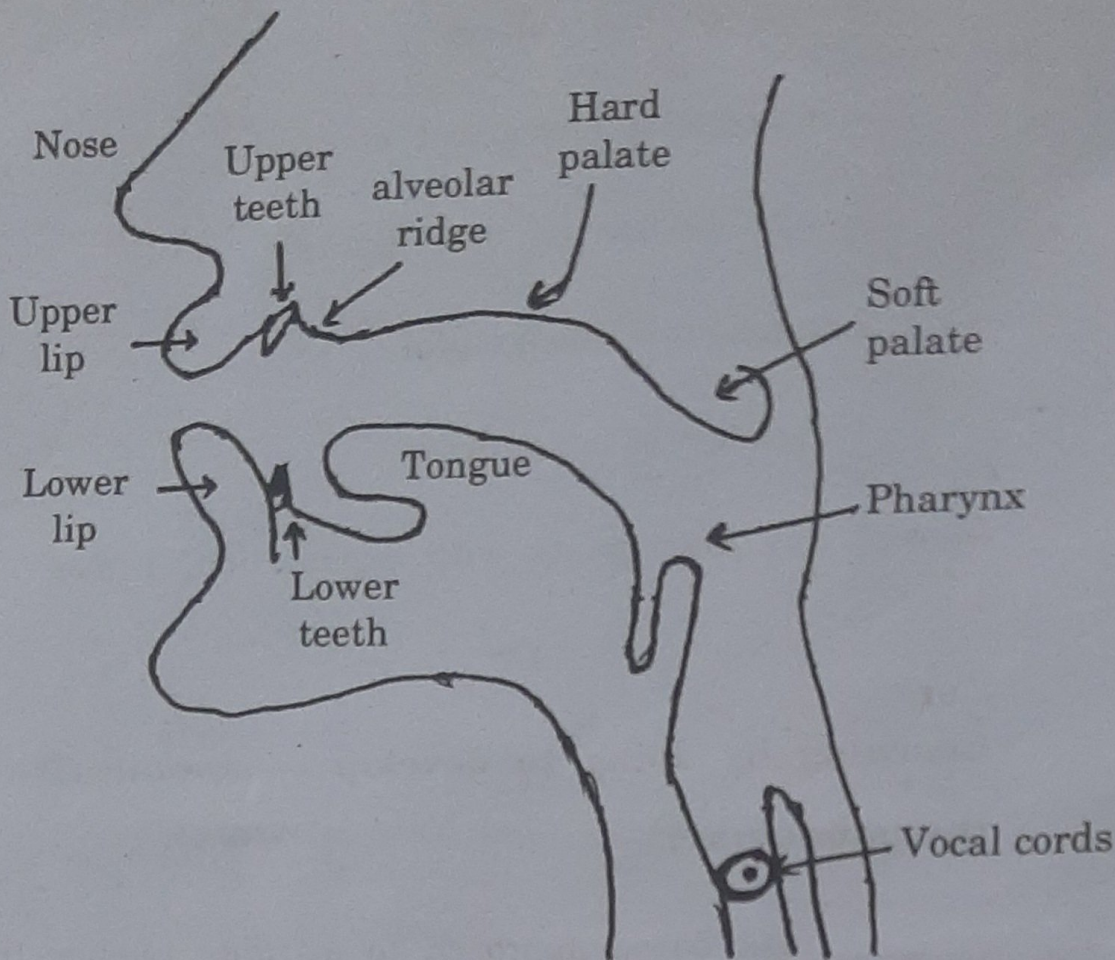
(Accept any *four* points with explanation, 1 mark to each)

Or

Learning by doing to develop communicative skill in the students :

- A task based approach to learning implies the notion of learning by doing
- Learners need to actively produce language
- By providing opportunities in real condition
- To encouraging to express their own meaning and ideas
- By using some techniques like discussion, debating competition, role playing language game, simulations
- Also individual work, pair work, small group, whole class work such activities can be arranged.

(Any *four* points with examples, 1 mark to each)

(2) **Diagram of speech organ :****Organs of speech and their functions :**

- (1) **The vocal cords : Larynx**—two small bands of elastic tissues they are called vocal cords opening between the vocal cords is called epiglottis—voiced and voiceless sounds.
- (2) **The soft palate : Velum**—roof of the mouth it separates the oral and nasal cavity—last part of the soft palate—uvula.

(3) **The teeth** : Upper front teeth - |θ|, |ð|

Lower front teeth - |s|, |z|

(4) **The tongue** : Four parts - tip, blade, front, back

(5) **The lips** : Upper, lower

(6) **The alveolar ridge** : Part between the upper teeth and the hard palate.

(Diagram 2 marks, functions 2 marks)

(3) **Activities for developing listening skill** :

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(1) CD's tape recorder, radio

(2) Tongue twisters

(3) Giving instructions and follow them

(4) Rhymes and songs

(5) Puzzles

(6) Games

(7) Minimal pairs

- (8) Description, asking question
- (9) Reading aloud
- (10) Identify the word-pen, pain (pronunciation)
- (11) Match the following
- (12) Group discussion
- (13) Role play

(Any *four* activities with explanation, 1 mark to each)