

UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA

2018/2019 Academic Year

B. A. (General) Degree - 2000 Level

1st Semester Examination – 2019 October

ENG 21523 – Basic Concepts in ELT and Classroom Management

Answer all questions.

Time: 03 Hours

1. Write a reflective essay on the ideal teacher personality you wish to cultivate as a person aspiring to be an English teacher. (15 Marks)

2. Write comments on five of the following concepts.

- a. Assessment
- b. Motivation
- c. Shared Responsibility
- d. Incentive
- e. Homework
- f. Pre-task Activities

(15 Marks)

3. Match the concepts in Column A in the following grid with their definitions in Column B, and write the relevant letter in the spaces provided against each concept.

	Concept		Definition	Answer
1	Suggestopedia	A	In this method the teaching is done entirely in the target language. The learner is not allowed to use his or her mother tongue. Grammar rules are avoided and there is emphasis on good pronunciation.	
2	Grammar-translation	B	Learning is largely by translation to and from the target language. Grammar rules are to be memorized and long lists of vocabulary learned by heart. There is little or no emphasis placed on developing oral ability.	
3	The Direct Method	C	The theory behind this method is that learning a language means acquiring habits. There is much practice of dialogues of every situations. New language is first heard and extensively drilled before being seen in its written form.	

4	Audio-lingual	D	This method sees language as a complex of grammatical rules which are to be learned one at a time in a set order. So for example the verb "to be" is introduced and practised before the present continuous tense which uses "to be" as an auxiliary.
5	The structural approach	E	The theory underlying this method is that a language can be acquired only when the learner is receptive and has no mental blocks. By various methods it is suggested to the student that the language is easy - and in this way the mental blocks to learning are removed.
6	Communicative language teaching (CLT)	F	TPR works by having the learner respond to simple commands such as "Stand up", "Close your book", "Go to the window and open it." The method stresses the importance of aural comprehension.
7	Total Physical Response (TPR)	G	The focus of this method is to enable the learner to communicate effectively and appropriately in the various situations she would be likely to find herself in. The content of CLT courses are functions such as inviting, suggesting, complaining or notions such as the expression of time, quantity, location.
8	Immersion	H	This is so called because the aim of the teacher is to say as little as possible in order that the learner can be in control of what he wants to say. No use is made of the mother tongue.
9	Community Language Learning	I	In this method attempts are made to build strong personal links between the teacher and student so that there are no blocks to learning. There is much talk in the mother tongue which is translated by the teacher for repetition by the student.
10	The Silent Way	J	A learning strategy which allows learners take charge of their own learning process (diagnose learning needs, identify learning goals, select learning strategies, and evaluate learning performances and outcomes).
11	Task-based language learning	K	The focus of the teaching is on the completion of a task which in itself is interesting to the learners. Learners use the language they already have to complete the task and there is little correction of errors.
12	The Natural Approach	L	This approach, propounded by Professor S. Krashen, stresses the similarities between learning the first and second languages. There is no correction of mistakes. Learning takes place by the students being exposed to language that is comprehensible or made comprehensible to them.

3	The Lexical Syllabus
4	Self-Directed Learning
5	Project-based Approach

**Study the Following I
of students.**

Fossil Reveals Face C

13	The Lexical Syllabus	M	This is meant to address students' real needs by adapting language to the skills and competencies they truly need personally and/or professionally. The application of this approach begins by determining the one, global objective that the individual or group of students have.
14	Self-Directed Learning	N	This corresponds to a great extent to the situation we have at our school. ESL students are immersed in the English language for the whole of the school day and expected to learn math, science, humanities etc. through the medium of the target language, English.
15	Project-based Approach	O	This approach is based on a computer analysis of language which identifies the most common (and hence most useful) words in the language and their various uses. The syllabus teaches these words in broadly the order of their frequency, and great emphasis is placed on the use of authentic materials.

(15 Marks)

4. Study the Following lesson material and write a lesson plan focused on an advanced group of students.

Fossil Reveals Face of 3.8 Million-Year-Old Human Ancestor



This photo shows the fossilized skull of A. anamensis.

Exercise 1

Match correctly the words in the following grid with their meanings and grammatical functions.

WORD	MEANING	PART OF SPEECH
fossil	extremely important; crucial	Noun
critical	the preserved remains of plants and animals that lived many years ago	Noun
ancestor	the bones of a person's or animal's head	Noun
evolution	a member of your family who lived long time ago	Noun
skull	something you decide when you have considered all of the available information	Adjective
conclusion	the process by which living things change over a long period of time	Noun

Exercise 2

Complete the following sentences correctly with the words in the grid.

1. Charles Darwin developed the theory of
2. This is a model of a human
3. Highly motivated employees are to a company's success.
4. The two scientists formed different about the same data.
5. A Chinese construction crew has discovered a huge dinosaur
6. My were farmers in the south.

Exercise 3

Read the following article.

Fossil Reveals Face of 3.8 Million-Year-Old Human Ancestor

A 3.8 million-year-old fossil from Ethiopia has let scientists see the face of an early human ancestor for the first time.

The species A. ana
animals that came b
Scientists have long
as old as 4.2 millio
were jaws and teeth
The middle and
Australopithecus, A
human. The most f
in 1974.
Other work has sh
it made stone tools
The new fossil —
was described in t
William Kimbel, v
said the discovery
the Australopithe
The study's autho
100,000 years aft
appeared only aft
But several exper
Lucy's species ca

Exercise 4

Discussion

1. What are
2. Have you
3. Do you th
4. Do you th
evolution
5. Are there
Please ex

nings and grammar

PART OF SPEECH
Noun
Noun
Noun
Noun
Adjective
Noun

The species *A. anamensis* is the oldest known member of *Australopithecus*, a group of animals that came before the *Homo* group, which includes modern humans.

Scientists have long known about this species, and other fossils have been found that are as old as 4.2 million years. But until now, the only parts of the face that had been found were jaws and teeth, whereas this new fossil includes much of the skull and face.

The middle and bottom parts of the skull stick out more than those of a later *Australopithecus*, *A. afarensis*, whose face was flatter and more like that of a modern human. The most famous member of *A. afarensis* is "Lucy," a skeleton found in Ethiopia in 1974.

Other work has shown that *A. anamensis* walked on two legs, but there's no evidence that it made stone tools, according to study co-author Stephane Melillo.

The new fossil — which is believed to have come from a male — was found in 2016 and was described in the journal *Nature* on August 28.

William Kimbel, who directs the Institute of Human Origins at Arizona State University, said the discovery helps fill a critical gap in scientists' understanding of the evolution of the *Australopithecus* group.

The study's authors said the discovery also shows that *A. anamensis* still existed at least 100,000 years after the appearance of Lucy's species, which had been believed to have appeared only after *A. anamensis* was gone.

But several experts disagree with this conclusion, so scientists still aren't sure exactly how Lucy's species came from the older one.

Source: Associated Press.

Exercise 4

Discussion

1. What are your thoughts on the discovery of the *A. anamensis* fossil?
2. Have you ever seen a fossil in person? If so, please share your experience.
3. Do you think you'd enjoy working as a paleontologist? Why? Why not?
4. Do you think it's important that the average person has an understanding of how evolution works? Why? Why not?
5. Are there any scientific concepts that you find particularly difficult to understand? Please explain your answer.

