

FREE NOTES BY HIMANSHI SINGH

Let's
LEARN!

ENGLISH PEDAGOGY



FOR ALL TEACHING EXAMS :

REVISED AND UPDATED

(CTET, UPTET, KVS, DSSSB, NVS, REET ETC.)



PAPER यहीं से आएगा

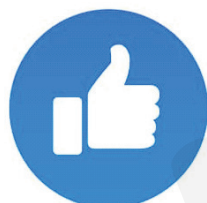
ENGLISH



Let's
LEARN!



<https://www.youtube.com/c/LetsLEARN2016>



Other Important Links

CTET 5 Marathon Free Classes by Himanshi Singh:

<https://bit.ly/3skQ6wq>

 **Pedagogy Classnotes Book (Amazon Link) :** <https://amzn.to/3s4Pjjo>

 **Pedagogy Classnotes Book (Flipkart Link) :** <https://rb.gy/1z3xfw>

 **Instagram :-** <https://instagram.com/himanshisinghof...>

 **Twitter :-** <https://twitter.com/himanshiisingh>

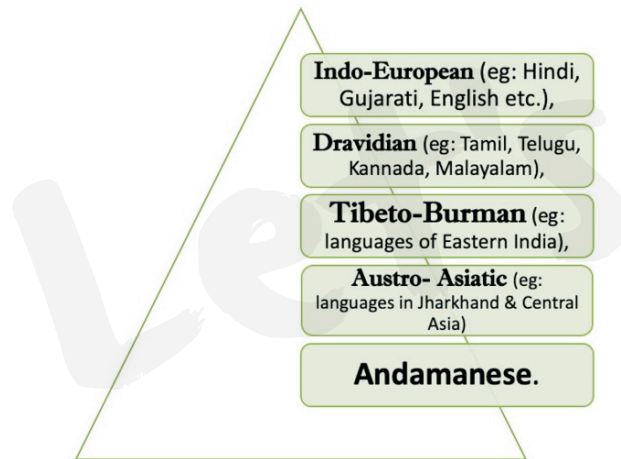
 **Facebook :-** <https://m.facebook.com/letslearnfortcet/>

 **Telegram :-** <https://telegram.me/LETSLEARNSSQUAD>

Language

- Language is a medium through which one can express one's ideas, thoughts and feelings.
- There are many languages in the world.
- There's no specific relationship between language and script.
- Any language can be written in any script.

Language families



Forms of Language

1. Oral
2. Written

Note : Written language is more stable/credible than the oral language.

1. Characteristics of a language

- Language is symbolic and dynamic
- Means of communication
- Medium of instruction
- Language is arbitrary
- Language is complex

2. Language Acquisition

- When language is learnt naturally and without any systematic practice, it is called acquisition.
- It refers to the process of learning a native or a second language because of the innate capacity of human brain.
- It also means an unconscious process that occurs when language is used in real conversation.
- Mother Tongue is an acquired language.



3. Language Learning

- When a language is learnt in a systematic way, it is known as learning.
- learning a language is all inclusive process.
- Learning is a conscious process and it is more effective when it is done in a meaningful situation or familiar environment.
- As per skinner language is learnt by Imitation + Reinforcement.
- Grammar should be taught in meaningful contexts.

4. Acquisition and Learning

Acquisition	Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Similar to child's first language acquisition. (Home language/Mother Tongue)• "Picking up" a language• Subconscious• Implicit knowledge• Formal teaching does not help (Informal Process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Formal knowledge of language."Knowing about" a languageConsciousExplicit knowledgeFormal teaching helps.

5. National Curriculum Framework (NCF-2005)

- According to the observation, English is a second language.
- In a multilingual country like India, English is a global language.
- Multilingualism is a resource.

6. As per Indian Constitution

- As per OLA - Official Language Act – 1963, English is an Associate official language (AOL) (Article 343 (2))
- Official language → Hindi (Article 343 (1))

Noam Chomsky

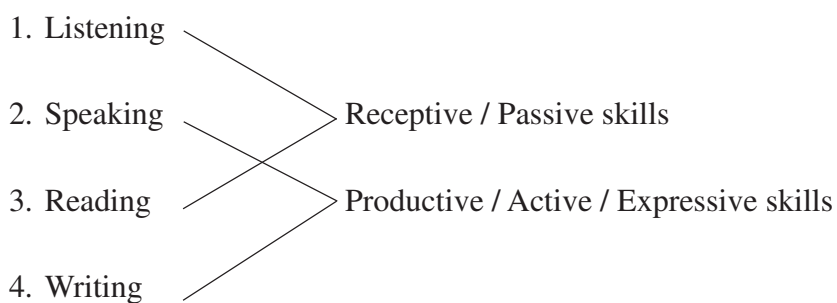
The idea that children are born with an innate ability to acquire language.

1. Language Acquisition Device (LAD) is given by Chomsky
2. LAD is most effective or critical till the age of 5 years.

7. Language Acquisition stands for Learning a language without making any deliberate or conscious effort.



8. Language skills. (LSRW)



9. Primary skills

1. Listening
2. Speaking

10. Reinforcement skills

1. Speaking
2. Writing

11. Psychological sequence of Language skills: (LSRW)

1. Listening
2. Speaking
3. Reading
4. Writing

12. Subskill of Writing are:

1. Transcribing
2. Paraphrasing

13. Subskill of Reading are:

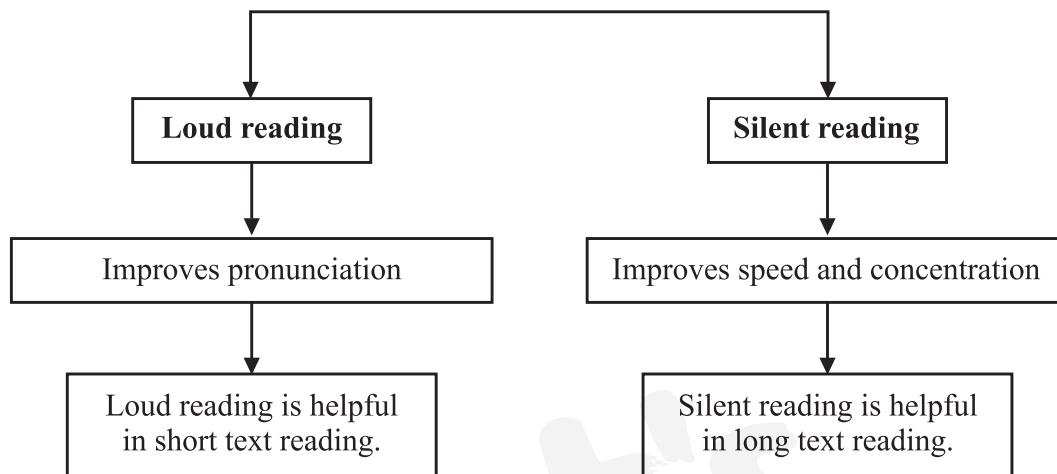
1. Prediction
2. Inferring

14. Reading include:

- Loud reading
- Silent reading



15. Reading



16. Dictation: Improves spelling errors.

17. Over generalisation: Apply a rule or pattern in a situation where it does not apply. *e.g. go – goed.*

18. Intensive reading

- The purpose of intensive reading is for specific details.
- It is possible in classroom.

19. Extensive reading

- Extensive reading involves learners reading for enjoyment.
- Outside the classroom in most of the cases.

20. Sight words

- Sight words are the words that appear most frequently in our reading and writing.
(*e.g. Look, Long, Listen, But, Write etc.*)

21. Scanning

- To look at or read every part of something quickly until you find that you are looking for.
- Scanning is reading rapidly in order to find specific details.
(*e.g. Finding a word in dictionary*)

22. Skimming

- Skimming is reading in order to get a general overview of the material.
(*e.g. Summarise something*)



23. Lexical words

- Lexical words are also known as content words, they have their own independent meaning. (e.g. Water, Kid, School etc.)

24. Contrastive pair / Minimal pair

- A contrastive pair of words is a pair of words that are the same, except for a contrasting letter.
e.g. “take” vs “tape”
“team” vs “deem”

Note : Contrastive / Minimal pairs are used for teaching-learning of Pronunciation.

25. Intonation

- Variation in the tone/Pitch.
- Rise and fall

26. Sounds in a English language

- Sounds (Phoneme)
- Total Sounds 44 = (20 Vowel Sounds + 24 Consonant Sounds)
- Produced from 26 letters (A – Z)
- Number of vowels sounds 20, No. of vowels is 5.
- Number of consonant sounds 24, No. of Consonants is 26.

27. Diphthongs

- A sound formed by the combination of two vowels in a single syllable, in which the sound begins as one vowel and moves towards another.
- Coin, loud, die, receive etc.

28. Articulators

- Any vocal organ that takes part in the production of a speech sound.

29. Syntax → Study of Rules/ Structures (e.g. Sub + Verb + Object)

Semantics → Study of meaning / Sense (e.g. Madam drives a bicycle, Semantical error)

Phoneme → Smallest unit of sound (e.g. Ch, ph, th etc.)

Morpheme → Smallest unit of meaning (e.g. Water, Son)

30. Homograph

- A homograph is a word that shares the same written form as another word but has a different meaning.



- E.g. Lead, lead.
- Pronunciation/Sound can be same or different.

31. Homophone

- Homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but that has a different spelling and meaning.
- E.g. Two, too.

32. Homonym

- Homonym is a word that is spelt and pronounced like another word but that has a different meaning.
- E.g. Suit, suit.

33. Paraphrasing

- Paraphrasing means formulating someone else's ideas in your own words.

34. Note Taking

- In the practice of recording information from different sources and platforms. *e.g.* Taking notes during a lecture/class.

35. Tips for Note Taking

- Writing only important points / clues
- Use phrase / Word / Abbreviated forms eg. SPCF → Piaget
- Follow a pattern or grammatic form or flow chart.

36. Note Making

- Note making is not just about writing down everything you hear or read.
- It is a process of reviewing, connecting and syntesising ideas from your lectures or reading.

37. Grammar Translation Method

- In grammar-translation classes, students learn grammatical rules and then apply those rules by translating sentences between the target language and the native (Mother Tongue) language.
- Grammar translation method is one of the oldest method and also known as Traditional method.
- Use of Mother tongue.
- Use of Deductive method



38. Direct Method

- The direct method of teaching, which is sometimes called the natural method, and is often used in teaching foreign languages, refrains from using the learner's native language and uses only the target language.
- Use of Inductive method.
- Mother tongue is not allowed.

Note :

- Mother Tongue – Home Language (Native language) – 1st language.
- Target Language – School Language – 2nd language etc.

39. Language Across the Curriculum (LAC)

- Use of a language in the context of other subjects also. Such as using English in the study of History or other subjects.

40. Multilingualism

- Many languages
- Diversity
- Resource
- Asset

41. Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS)

- Refer to linguistic skills needed in everyday, social face-to-face interaction. Basic skills for Communication.

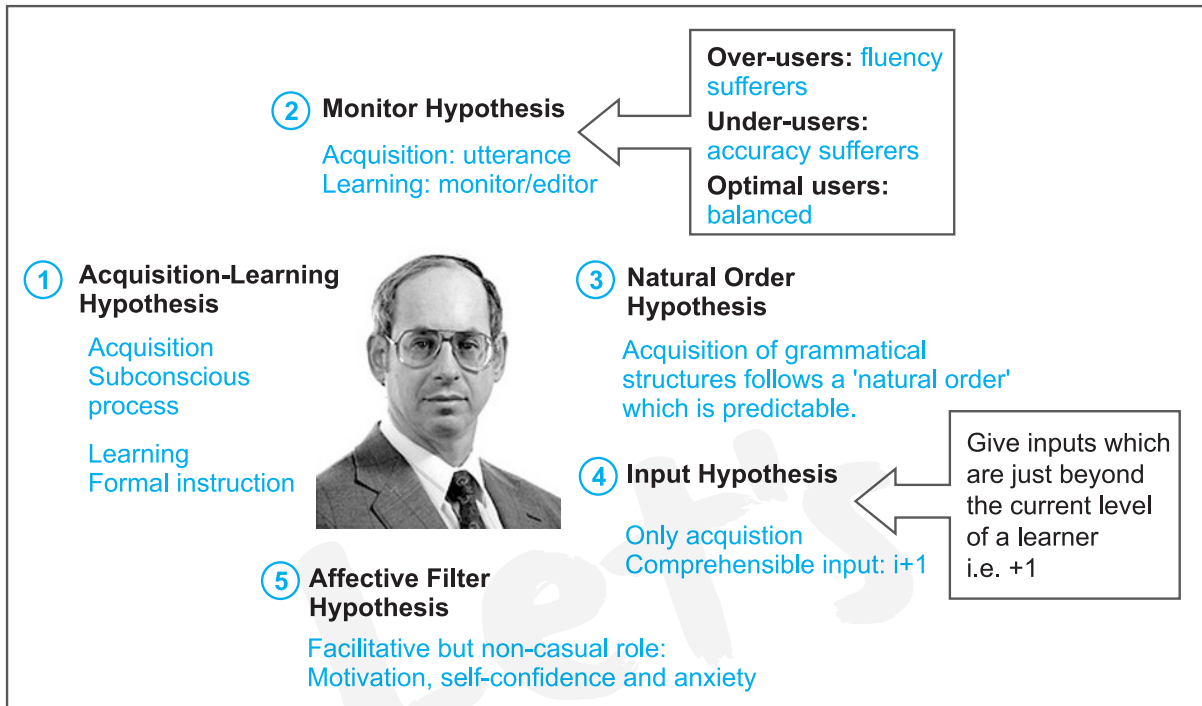
42. Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP)

- Refer to linguistic skills to understand and discuss the content.

Stephen Krashen

- Stephen Krashen believes that we can acquire a second language, just like our mother tongue or first language.
- Stephen Krashen proposed the five main hypotheses for second language acquisition as given below:
 1. Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis
 2. Monitor Hypothesis
 3. Natural Order Hypothesis
 4. Input Hypothesis
 5. Affective Filter Hypothesis





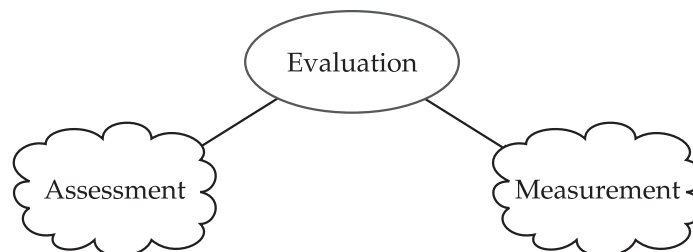
- **Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)**

Assessment should be on the continuous basis throughout the year and should holistically assess the child.

Continuous : Throughout the year.

Comprehensive : In all the aspects

- In holistic manner.
- Scholastic + Co-scholastic
 - ↓ ↓
 - Curricular Areas Extra/Co-curricular Areas
- It should include Cognitive, Affective and Pyschomotor domains. (CAP)



- **Assessment :** We see how the child learns and gives him/her the appropriate feedback.
- **Measurement :** It measures the outcomes in numbers/percentage.
- **Evaluation :** It includes both.



- **Achievement Test**

Through an achievement test we measure skills and knowledge learned in a grade against the set objectives.

- **Aptitude Test**

A test used to determine an individual's skill to succeed in a given field. (e.g. Teaching Aptitude)

- **Diagnostic Test**

Test to know the gaps in the process of teaching-learning.

- **Remedial Teaching**

Re-teaching or removing the gaps in the teaching-learning process.

Note : Remedial teaching is done after the diagnostic test/process.

- **Teaching - Learning Material**

1. Visual Aids (charts, Textbooks.)
2. Audio Aids (Radio)
3. Audio Visuals Aids (Television)
4. Activity Centered Aids (Field Trips)

Note – Teaching Learning materials are used to make teaching learning an interesting, natural and effective process. It increases the active Participation of learners.

- **Text Books**

1. Text book is one of the resources available in the classroom not the only resource.
2. Language should be easy to understand.
3. Text book should avoid technical language.

- **Three – Language Formula**

Three language formula was first discussed in the Kothari Commission 1964-66.

1. **First language** : It will be the mother tongue or regional language.
2. **Second language** : In Hindi speaking states, it will be other modern India languages or English. In Non-Hindi speaking states, it will be Hindi or English.
3. **Third Language** : In Hindi speaking states, it will be English or a modern Indian Language.



Exercise

1. The fastest period for language development is:

- A. Infancy and childhood
- B. Adulthood
- C. Adolescence
- D. All the above

Ans. A

2. Language _____ thought processes.

- A. Does not influence the
- B. Cannot determine the
- C. Totally governs our
- D. Has an influence on our

Ans. D

3. Which theory believes that parents reinforcement helps children to learn appropriate sounds?

- A. Behaviorist
- B. Nativist
- C. Constructivist
- D. Contextual

Ans. A

4. According to Noam Chomsky, the brain contains a neural system designed for understanding and learning language called the:

- A. Linguistic relatively system
- B. Language acquisition device
- C. Limbic system
- D. Phonological linguistic device

Ans. B

5. Which theorist believed that thought comes before language ?

- A. Piaget
- B. Vygotsky
- C. Chomsky
- D. Bruner

Ans. A

6. Choose the correct sequence of language acquisition stages.

- A. Cooing, Babbling, The one-word stage, Telegraphic speech, and The two-word stage
- B. Cooing, Babbling, Cooing, The one-word stage, Telegraphic speech, and The two-word stage
- C. Cooing, Babbling, Cooing, Telegraphic speech, The one-word stage, and The two-word stage
- D. Cooing, Babbling, Cooing, The one-word stage. The two-word stage, and Telegraphic speech

Ans. A

7. Which of the following statement(s) is/are not correct?

- (i) Language is one of the most important and characteristics forms of human behavior.
- (ii) Language helps in uniting thoughts and identity of the individual.
- (iii) In India, linguistic diversity poses complex challenges.
- (iv) In India, linguistic diversity provides a range of opportunities.

- A. i only
- B. ii, iii
- C. iv only
- D. None of these

Ans. D

8. Which of the following is a pre-requisite to learning a language?

- A. Motivation
- B. Habit formation
- C. Imitation
- D. Oral approach

Ans. A



9. This charter authorized the Governor-General in council to spend a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees each year on the revival & improvement of literature, for the introduction and promotion of knowledge of science of the western world among the British territories in India. This charter was

- A. Charter of 1600
- B. Charter of 1813
- C. Charter of 1833
- D. Charter of 1853

Ans. B

10. In 1965, the Parliament Act declared that English would continue to be used as an

- A. official language of the union
- B. mother tongue of the union
- C. associate language of the union
- D. None of the above

Ans. C

11. Acquisition of a language refers to the process of learning a native or language because of the innate capacity of human brain.

- A. first
- B. second
- C. third
- D. fourth

Ans. B

12. Learning a language is all process

- A. inclusive
- B. exclusive
- C. immediate
- D. Delayed

Ans. A

13. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. Language has three constituents - sound, vocabulary and structure.
- B. The main focus of teaching English is passing the examination through cramming
- C. Regional speech habits do not influence pronunciation of English words
- D. None of the above

Ans. C

14. The chief aim of the Kothari Commission was

- A. to promote teaching of english
- B. to make teaching of English effective
- C. to promote regional languages
- D. to promote multilingualism and national harmony

Ans. D

15. Which of the following is not a characteristic of curriculum?

- A. The content, teaching strategies and learning experiences which will be necessary to achieve the educational planning.
- B. Making connections across disciplines and bringing out the inter- relatedness of knowledge
- C. To make the learners imaginative & creative
- D. None of the above

Ans. A

16. To make the learners imaginative and creative

- A. provide opportunities to use the language in a focused manner for real life situations
- B. ask them to change the end of the story
- C. allow them freedom with increased choice of curricular activities
- D. use methods and strategies to motivate them and make learning more challenging

Ans. B

17. According to language acquisition theory, when there is a lack of sufficient information in the language input, there is universal grammar that applies to all

- A. Colloquial languages
- B. Modern languages
- C. Classical languages
- D. Human languages

Ans. D



18. For English as a second language 'acquisition-poor environment' is one where

- A. Hindi/mother tongue is the lingua franca
- B. English language is used only in the classroom
- C. English is not spoken at home at all
- D. Access to English learning material is unavailable to students

Ans. D

19. Second language acquisition is more effective when it

- A. is used as the basis for discussing grammatical concepts
- B. involves periodic revision work by the teacher and students
- C. involves mostly self-study by students, using certain guidelines
- D. is practiced in situations familiar to students

Ans. D

20. An activity that requires a class to design and present a power point on the importance of water conservation in a target language is a activity.

- A. multidisciplinary
- B. science project
- C. group
- D. language practice

Ans. A

21. Selection of language items while determining the second language syllabus should take into account

- A. the minimal disruption of school schedule
- B. how easy it is to learn/use the item
- C. how easy it is to teach the concept
- D. the frequency and range of use of the items

Ans. D

22. Motivation is an important factor in language learning. For example, in class VI, may be done.

- A. memorization and use of necessary vocabulary
- B. systematic analysis and use of structures
- C. use of visual devices and game like exercises
- D. use of the mother tongue as the 'medium'

Ans. C

23. When young learners seem to lose interest in a lesson, the teacher should

- A. tell a story or conduct an interesting activity
- B. ask them to sit quietly for some time
- C. allow them to go out and play
- D. ask them to sleep for a while

Ans. A

24. Which of the following is an instance of non-formal learning?

- A. Children learning to cook from their parents
- B. Children learning a new game from friends
- C. Children learning through correspondence lessons
- D. Children learning to draw from their art teacher

Ans. C

25. What is taught is not what is learnt because:

- A. a teacher or learner can never fully master and discipline
- B. students pay attention during informal discussion
- C. A teacher's socio-economic level may differ widely from the students
- D. Students possess different abilities, personalities and come from a variety of backgrounds

Ans. D



26. After a story-telling session, the learners are asked to change the ending of the story. This will help the learners

- A. understand grammar better
- B. develop library reference skills
- C. evaluate the teacher's originality
- D. become imaginative and creative

Ans. D

27. Learners are involved in individual activities pair work/group work and whole class work because these

- A. provide the learners enough opportunities to relax in a language classroom
- B. have the sole aim of introducing variety in a language classroom
- C. enable to already over-worked teacher to preserve her energy thereby becoming more effective
- D. afford the learners opportunities to use the language in a focused manner for real-life interaction

Ans. A

28. Language is _____

- A. system of structures
- B. communication system
- C. a rule governed system
- D. a scientific system

Ans. C

29. You believe that human beings are born with the capacity to acquire language. Your belief aligns with which of the following notions /theories?

- A. Imitation method
- B. Total Physical Response
- C. Dramatics
- D. Communicative approach

Ans. B

30. How many languages are listed in 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- A. 22 languages
- B. 18 languages
- C. 26 languages
- D. 1,179 languages

Ans. A

31. A classroom make the learners notice language through various means viz. on the wall, class library, audio and video. What should this be described?

- A. Language acquisition
- B. Language comprehension
- C. Input rich environment
- D. Language practice through senses

Ans. C

32. Skimming a text means _____

- A. reading for specific details
- B. reading aloud the text
- C. reading for information
- D. reading for general meaning

Ans. D

33. 'Use of vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar' are _____

- A. informal language inputs.
- B. form oriented language inputs
- C. meaning oriented language inputs
- D. linguistics oriented language inputs

Ans. B

34. What is productive vocabulary?

- A. Words that we use in writing and speaking.
- B. Words which we recognize when someone speaks.
- C. Words which we notice while reading.
- D. Words which we do not understand.

Ans. A



35. **Procedural knowledge helps learners**

- A. learn the knowledge about language
- B. learn the form first and use it later.
- C. apply the rules of grammar in communication
- D. master the rules of grammar of a language.

Ans. C

36. **Which approach to writing could be stated as learning to write by writing?**

- A. Product approach
- B. Process approach to writing
- C. Dictation
- D. Summarising

Ans. B

37. **Which of the following is an extrapolative writing task?**

- A. Imagine you are the boy in the story write a letter to your friend describing your experience of the journey in which you met a stranger.
- B. Fill out the railway ticket reservation form to go to Nagpur.
- C. Read the poem as many times as possible and write the summary of the poem.
- D. Write the autobiography of a tree.

Ans. A

38. **'Embedding the pedagogy into the materials' is**

- A. content validity of the materials
- B. reliability of the materials
- C. pedagogical understanding of the teacher
- D. pedagogical realization of materials

Ans. D

39. **A teacher organizes the following activity every day.**

Divides the class into groups of five and gives some day-to-day functions/themes for conversation in the groups and later

she picks up one from each group and asks the group to converse as a whole class activity. What is she attempting to promote?

- A. Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS)
- B. Cognitively Advanced Language Proficiency (CALP)
- C. Discourse competency
- D. Group Discussion

Ans. A

40. **Assessments designed to monitor and improve students' progress during the teaching-learning process.**

- A. Assessment of learners
- B. Assessment for learning
- C. Assessment of learning
- D. Assessment as learning

Ans. B

41. **National Education Policy 2020 recommends the study of classical languages as**

- A. a language within the three language formula
- B. as a compulsory language
- C. an additional option
- D. as a second language

Ans. C

42. **A teacher organizes her class into the pair and gives a story of 18 sentences. One of the pairs has odd sentences (sentences 1,3,5,...) printed and other sentences blank while the other has even sentences (sentences 2,4,6.....) and odd sentences blanks. Students in pairs have to read out the sentences mutually to each other and write to complete the story. This involves listening, speaking, reading and writing. What is this task known as?**

- A. Mutual dictation
- B. Group dictation
- C. Sentence dictation
- D. Paragraph dictation

Ans. A



43. Language is _____.

- A. Alinguistic arrangement
- B. A system of systems
- C. A developmental grammatical system.
- D. Of letters and sounds

Ans. B

44. Jeeva reads a text looking for some specific information. What is this reading known as?

- A. Scanning
- B. Skimming
- C. Rapid reading
- D. Intensive reading

Ans. A

45. Moving from meaning to form in grammar learning is _____

- A. Learners use the grammatical item with understanding and discover the rules later.
- B. Learners are made to learn the rules first and apply them later.
- C. teacher teaches the rules first and learners use the rules through drills.
- D. learners understand rules of the grammatical item first and use them later in isolation.

Ans. A

46. Which of the following could you place as the most suitable assessment task for learners' ability to develop speaking (com- munication) skills?

- A. Writing a speech in a given situation.
- B. Describing a scene from play.
- C. Listening to an audio text and responding to it.
- D. Playing a character in a role play.

Ans. D

47. Which one of the following is 'assessment for learning'?

- A. Assessment designed by organizations at the regional level to monitor students' progress at the end of the term.

B. Assessments designed to know students' progress at the end of the year.

C. Assessments designed to monitor and improve students' progress during the teaching-learning process.

D. Assessment activities like national achievement surveys.

Ans. C

48. A classroom in primary classes has cartoon books, small books of ten pages with lots of illustration and a newspaper for learners to read as an when get time? What does the class- room attempt to do here?

- A. Creating a print rich environment.
- B. Developing reading habits of learners.
- C. Creating reading groups among learners.
- D. Creating an academic environment

Ans. A

49. What is 'Engagement with language'?

- A. Learners learn the rules of language.
- B. Teachers work with learners for language learning.
- C. Learners decode the words and sentences without understanding their meaning.
- D. Learners work in and work with language for purposes

Ans. D

50. A teacher demonstrates in class I how to write the letters of the alphabets, She describe where to start and how to move for writing the letters of the alphabets. What does she try to make her learners understand?

- A. Writing skills
- B. Writing rubrics
- C. Mechanics of writing
- D. Hand-eye coordination

Ans. C



51. What is productive vocabulary?

- A. Words which we recognize as we hear and read.
- B. Words which we may recall when one speaks.
- C. Words that we use in writing and speaking.
- D. Words which we fails to recognize while listening and writing.

Ans. C

52. Which one of the following is NOT true of learning languages?

- A. Mother tongue supports better cognitive growth.
- B. Mother tongue interferes in the learning other languages.
- C. Mother tongue facilitates interpersonal communication skills.
- D. Learning in mother tongue promotes conceptual under- standing.

Ans. D

53. Which approach to writing could be started as 'learning to write by writing'?

- A. Process approach
- B. Product approach
- C. Imitating someone's writing
- D. Writing in pointers

Ans. A

54. A teacher of class III while teaching her learners adjective asks her learners to list out the words which describe the person or things in the given sentence through discussion with peers. What is this way of teaching vocabulary known as?

- A. Word connections.
- B. Describing words
- C. Adjective in contexts
- D. Vocabulary in context

Ans. D

55. What is the structure of school education as recommended by the National Education Policy 2020?

- A. 5+3+3+4
- B. 2+3+3+4
- C. 2+5+3+2+2
- D. 5+3+3+2+2

Ans. A

56. Children scribble on walls, floors and papers during the early years? This _____

- A. Is part of emergent literacy
- B. Has no value for learning
- C. Is mathematics learning
- D. Is language learning

Ans. A

57. Which of the following is NOT true of language and acquisition?

- A. All children can learn many languages, if given opportunity and environment.
- B. First language interferes in the learning of second language.
- C. Language learning should begin from meaning and move to understanding from.
- D. First language support learning of second language.

Ans. B

□□□



Your Key Points Here !



Let's
LEARN!



<https://www.youtube.com/c/LetsLEARN2016>



Other Important Links

CTET 5 Marathon Free Classes by Himanshi Singh:

<https://bit.ly/3skQ6wq>

 **Pedagogy Classnotes Book (Amazon Link) :** <https://amzn.to/3s4Pjjo>

 **Pedagogy Classnotes Book (Flipkart Link) :** <https://rb.gy/1z3xfw>

 **Instagram :-** <https://instagram.com/himanshisinghof...>

 **Twitter :-** <https://twitter.com/himanshiisingh>

 **Facebook :-** <https://m.facebook.com/letslearnfortcet/>

 **Telegram :-** <https://telegram.me/LETSLEARNSSQUAD>