ANNAI VAILANKANNI ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

 THANJAVUR

(UGC Recognised 2(f) 12 (B) Institution)

Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Thiruchirappalli

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

QUESTION BANK

CLASS - IIi b.A

(VI SEMESTER)

APRIL 2020

**TITLE OF THE PAPER**

 ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

**SUBJECT CODE**

16ACCEN15

Compiled by

 **Dr.A.NAFEES SULTANA**., **M.A., M.Phil.,Ph.D., P.G.D.C.A.,**

**Assistant Professor of English,**

**PG & Research Department of English**

 **CONTENT**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **S.NO** | **CHAPTER** | **PAGE NO.** |
|  | SYLLABUS | 03 |
|  | TWO-MARK QUESTIONSUNIT - I | 04 |
|  | UNIT -II | 05 |
|  | UNIT -III | 07 |
|  | UNIT - IV | 09 |
|  | UNIT - V | 10 |
|  | FIVE MARK QUESTIONS | 14 |
|  | TEN MARK QUESTIONS | 15 |

 SYLLABUS

**UNIT – I**

Place of English in India

 Issues Involved in the Teaching of English

English as Foreign Language

English as a second Language

English for Specific Purpose

**UNIT – II**

Approaches and Methods

Grammar Translation Method

Audio-Lingual Method

Communication Approach

Natural Approach

Content-based Instruction

Task-based language Teaching

**UNIT – III**

Teaching of Prose

Teaching of Poetry

Teaching of Drama

Teaching of Grammar

Teaching of Composition

Teaching LSRW Skills

**UNIT – IV**

Testing- types of tests

Characteristics of a good test

Preparation of Model Exercises & Questions

**UNIT – V**

Use of Audio- Visual Aids

Television and language lab in Teaching English.

 TWO MARK QUESTIONS

 **UNIT – I**

1. Define Language.

According to **Sapir** (1921)

“Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols”

1. Illustrate Webster’s definition of language.

According to **Webster’s dictionary**, language is “ a systematic means of communication ideas or feelings by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures or marks having understood meanings. In short, language refers to “ all forms of human behaviour”

“What is life is what language is”.

1. Define Phonetics.

It is one branch of language structure that makes the description and classification of speech, sounds.

1. Define Phonology**.**

It is a branch of language structure that plains the way different languages organizes sounds to convey differences of meaning.

1. Explain Grammar

It is a branch of language structure that explains the way meaningful units are brought into sequence to convey wider and more varied patterns of meaning.

1. Define Semantics

It is a branch of language structure used for the study of the particular meaning themselves.

1. What are the two sub-levels of grammar?
2. Morphology – the study of word structure
3. Syntax- the study of word sequence within sentences.
4. What are the two sub-levels within the phonology?
5. Segmental Phonology- The study of vowels, consonants and syllabus
6. Supra segmental Phonology- The study of prosody and other tones of voice
7. What are the two sub-levels within semantics?
8. Lexicon- the study of vocabulary.
9. Text or discourse – the study of larger patterns of meaning.
10. Give the fourfold objectives of teaching English.
11. To understand simple spoken English
12. To understand simple written English
13. To speak simple, correct and idiomatic English.
14. To write simple, correct and idiomatic English.
15. Define ESP

The way of using English for communication in a specific subject with a specific purpose is known as “English for Specific Purpose”. It is taught for developing communication competence.

1. Communication-oriented
2. Function- oriented
3. Discipline/subject-specific
4. Purpose-oriented
5. Define EAP

English is taught for developing the four basic skills as literary skills. It is known as “English for Academic Purpose”

1. Define CLL.

The chief proponent of this method is Charles A. Curan. This method builds on the kind of “Whole person relationship found in counselling therapy. The main aim is foster strong personal links between the teacher and the learner and thus to eliminate whatever is found threatening in the FLL situation (Foreign language learning).

1. CBT-Explain

The Competency-based teaching is a new approach against the conventional content- based teaching. It is a training approach which puts emphasis on the student’s development of basic competencies in a subject. It does not put emphasis on the student’s accumulation of merely bookish knowledge.

1. What do you mean by second language learning?

Learning a second language is defined as acquiring the ability to use its structure within a general vocabulary under the conditions of normal communication among native speakers at conversational speed. It means, in other words, learning the *expression,* the *content*, and their *association* for rapid use in the proper positions within the system of the language.

 **UNIT – II**

1. Define Method.

According to Mackey, “ A method determine what and how much is taught (selection), the order in which it is taught (gradation), how the meaning and form are conveyed (presentation) and what is done to make the use of the language unconscious(repetition).

1. What are the four things method deals with?
2. Selection ii) gradation iii) presentation iv) repetition
3. Define Approach.

Approach based on assumptions. There are many methods within one approach.

1. What do you know about Grammar-Translation method?

It is the oldest method of teaching English in our country. In this method, the teacher translates every word, phrase and sentence in the book into mother-tongue. He also compares the structure in English language with those in the mother-tongue and refers to rules of grammar. This method is therefore known as “Translation-grammar method.

1. What does Dr. West method emphasis?

In this method Dr. West emphasised reading abilities. According to him, the four skills involved in language learning, listening, speaking, reading and writing, the skill of reading is more important since it is a passive skill. Here Dr. West means that passive skill is like the foundation of active work. By reading pupils can develop a taste for English literature and to acquire speaking ability.

1. Define Direct method.

It is the oral or natural method. It is based on the active involvement of the learner in speaking and listening to the foreign language in realistic everyday situations. No use is made of the learner’s mother-tongue, learners are encouraged to think in English and not to translate into or out of it. It emphasis on good pronunciation.

1. Assignment method- Define.

In this method, there is little or no class teaching. The pupil have to work individually with the help of the teacher’s guidance. This method is also known as “ Supervised study”.

1. Explain Group method.

Learning together by a few, individuals is known as group method. As a skill subject, English requires an enormous amount of practice. In a large class, there is a problem for individual practice. The group method is therefore most useful.

1. What is Playway Method?

In this method, the teacher introduces an element of play into language learning. This will be advantageous since the play impulse is universal in children. There is lot of scope for play way in teaching and learning English. Language games may be played on a group basis. Individual language games are also possible but group games are better since they develop cooperation and mutual help and avoids individual unhealthy rivalry.

1. Explain Structural Approach.

The structural approach is a new approach to the teacher of English. It is the result of researches made by experts at the University of London Institute of Education. It emphasizes on structural words and sentence patterns in teaching of English.

1. Define Situational Approach.

Situational approach is the improved form of structural approach. In order to present structures in an understandable manner, situations are used. The situational presentation of content words, structures and grammar items proves to be very effective in language teaching. It especially helps the learner to learn English without the use of mother-tongue.

1. Define Communicative Approach.

This approach pays attention to functional as well as structural aspects of language and combines fully into communicative view.

1. How does language lab help the students?

A language laboratory is a separate room where students practice speaking and listening with the aid of tape recorders, earphones, microphones and other sound equipments. It is a place mainly for improving listening skill through “audio machinery”.

1. Define Syllabus.

Syllabus is a summary or outlined a course of studies. It is a programme of lessons. Syllabus indicates the contents to be taught, during a particular period of time. Syllabus is the basis for writing lessons or sequence of lessons.

1. Define Curriculum.

It is a comprehensive, plan for learning and it usually includes the learner, objectives, content or subject-matter, teaching methodology and evaluation.

 **UNIT – III**

1. How does Prose differ from poetry?

 “Prose is words in their best form and poetry is the best word in the best form”

* Coleridge.

 “Poetry is made out of life, belongs to life and exists for life only”

* Prof Hudson.

 Poetry and Prose are two different forms of literature. A poem is not taught the way a lesson in prose is taught. The nature, aims and methods of teaching poetry are different from those of prose.

1. What is dramatization?

Dramatization refers to “acting out stories” or ‘story acting’. In dramatization, the students take the roles of individuals in the familiar stories, especially included in the textbook. On the other hand, in role-plays, the students take the roles from the social situations.

1. What is role play?

Role play refers to “a simulation in which the dominant features is a relatively open-ended interaction among people”. The purpose of role-play is to learn something about the sort or person or about the dynamics of that sort of situation.

1. Define Composition.

Composition is an exercise in writing by the learner who is learning a language. Composition is either oral or written.

1. What do you mean by oral composition?

Oral composition gives immediate practice in language learnt. It trains pupils to express themselves more readily and provides the shortest road to written work. It also enables detection and correction of mistakes on the spot and is a preparation for written work.

1. Define written composition.

It is a better way of testing pupils, command of English. It enables pupils to express themselves more exactly.

1. What are the two types of composition?
2. Controlled or guided composition
3. Free composition
4. What are the types of listening?
5. Casual listening
6. Focussed listening
7. What is Intensive Reading?

A detailed study of the prescribed Reader or Textbook is intensive reading. It deals with the study of new structures and new vocabulary items. Intensive reading prepares a student for extensive reading.

1. What is Extensive Reading?

The study of newspaper, novels, magazines etc. are extensive study. Its main aim is to get information.

1. What are the mechanics of writing?
2. To make letters or the right shape and size
3. To have proper spacing between letters, words and sentences
4. To use capital letters and punctuation marks correctly.
5. To have a fluent hand movement in writing.
6. What are the characteristics of good handwriting?
7. Clarity or distinctiveness
8. Spacing
9. Size
10. Writing in straight lines
11. Punctuation marks
12. Define Transcription.

Transcription or copying is the first exercise in writing. It helps the students to fix up firmly sentence patterns and spelling.

1. Explain the role dictation in writing.
2. To practice aural comprehension giving concentration to the sound heard by him
3. To practice in writing the spoken language
4. Reinforcement of the structural items and vocabulary already learnt.
5. Practice in spelling and punctuation.
6. What are the two types of script in writing?
7. The print type
8. The Cursive type

 **UNIT – IV**

1. How will you construct a good test?

A good test should provide a suitable opportunity to the intelligent, average and slow learners. Hence it should neither be too easy nor too difficult. The teacher is expected to classify his test items into three levels: Difficulty (20%), average (50%) and easy (30%).

1. What is Evaluation?

i)It is a modern concept. ii) It goes on with process examination.iii) It is based on objectives of teaching iv) It is a continuous process .v) Internal evaluation

 3. What are the different types of tests?

 i) Diagnostic tests ii) Achievement tests- This is a parameter test iii) Prognostic test-

 This is to predict how well a person will succeed in learning of the second language.

1. What is measurement?

It is a traditional concept. It takes place at the end of examination. It demands standard of performance. A good teacher always measures and evaluates the achievement of his students in order to improve the teaching learning process.

1. Define Test.

A test is a procedure for measuring ability, knowledge or performance developed during a course of learning or possessed by experience. Depending on the nature and purpose of evaluation these tests are classified into various types.

1. Aptitude tests
2. Proficiency tests
3. Diagnostic tests
4. What is an Achievement Test?

Any test that measures the attainment or accomplishment of an individual after a period of training of learning is called an achievement test. This is commonly used at the end of school terms.

1. What are the two types of Achievement test?
2. Teacher – made Achievement Tests
3. Standardised Achievement Tests.
4. What is Aptitude Test?

The Aptitude test measures the student’s inclination for learning or performing a job. Aptitude is a psychological construct to refer to the ability of a person. Most entrance tests or competitive examinations are fact based on the concept of Aptitude.

1. What is the purpose of written test?

Written tests are meant for testing the productive skills of the pupils. Students may be given a topic or a event and asked to describe them elaborately. Three types of subjective tests are there. They are i) short answer type questions ii) paragraph type questions iii) Essay type questions

1. What is scoring key?

The objectivity, validity, reliability and practicability of the test is assured by the proper perception of scoring key.

1. Define Diagnostic test.

Diagnostice tests aim to find out what a student still, has to learn in a language. The result of this test provide feedback for a teacher, by displaying the learner’s strengths and weaknesses.

1. What is Prognostic test?

Pragnostic tests try to predict how well a person will succeed in learning an L2 ( the second language).

1. What are the characteristics of a good test.
2. Reliability
3. Validity
4. Adminstrability
5. Interpretability.
6. What are receptive skills?

The two skills i) listening and ii) reading are called as receptive skills

1. What are the two main ways to test student’s speaking ability?
2. Continuous assessment
3. Short oral tests

 **UNIT – V**

1. What is meant by instructional Aids?

Instructional aids mean the devices which can be used in teaching for their appeal to the ear and the eye. They are the aids to teaching-learning process. They generally include such materials as objects, pictures, chalk-board, flannel-board, slides, tape-recorder, films and television that are supplementary to actual text- books.

1. Define Visual aids.

These are aids that can be seen. They include black-boare, flannel-board, bulletin board, pictures, charts, models, objects, flash cards, film-strips and slides.

1. Define Audio aids.

These are the aids that can be heard. They include record-player (gramophone), tape-recorder and radio.

1. Define Audio-Visual aids.

These are the aids that can be both seen and heard. They include television and motion-pictures and video.

1. Define Realia.

Realia are real things. Objects such as coins, tools, stamps, plants, animals that are most accessible for educational use is known as realia. They are concrete objects used as instructional aids.

1. Define Models.

Models are “ Three-dimenstional representations of a real thing”. A model may be larger, smaller or the same size as the object it represents.

1. What are Flash cards?

These are set of cards with a word or phrase written on one side and its meaning given on the other. These cards are used for teaching vocabulary and structures.

1. What is Flannel board display?

It is a wonderful aid in the hands of an English teacher who can use his imagination. It is rectangular wooden or ply-wood board on which a piece of flannel is pasted. It is easy to construct and very cheap. It is light and portable and thus can easily be used in the classroom.

1. How Slides are used in language teaching?

Slides are plates of glass or film on which picture are prepared for projection on screen by slide projectors. Glass slides are cumbersome, easily broken and expensive but film slides are compact, durable and easily handled.

1. Explain the use of Filmstrips?

 In teaching English, film slides can project cultural subjects colourfully and provide the stimulus for controlled speaking practice or free conversation. A film strip projector is used to project the pictures to help in informal conversation with the aid of the teacher.

1. What is the use of Opaque projector?

Opaque projector is an improved projector over the slide or film strip projector. Photographs, charts, pages of books, writings on pieces of paper, etc can be effectively used in teaching using an opaque projector.

1. Explain how television is used in language class.

Television is invariably used in the teaching of English. It is not only a colourful teaching aid but also a costly one. This helps the teacher to present a good model like that of a native speaker of English for all the children. It makes the children imitate and learn.

1. What is video recorder?

It is electronic equipment for transmitting videocassettes. It is a plastic disc on which audiovisual signals are recorded.

1. What is the importance of Blackboard?

The teacher can give demonstration of free hand drawing on the blackboard by drawing lines of various sizes and directions. Handwriting of the students can be improved by giving right models on the blackboard. Spelling, punctuation and structures and new words can be presented and practised on it.

1. What is the use of Instructional Media?
2. Making teaching and learning effective
3. Providing variety
4. Providing interest and inspiration
5. Creating language atmosphere
6. Reducing teacher’s talk
7. Mother- tongue can be avoided
8. Clarifying the subject matter
9. Saving time and energy.

 FIVE MARK QUESTIONS

1. Explain the basic levels of the structure of English language.
2. Explain how “English as skill subject” should be taught.
3. What should be the aims of teaching English in schools today?
4. State the place of mother-tongue in the teaching of English.
5. “ The Grammar-Translation method is an effective way teaching English” –How?
6. How will you make use of the group method for effective teaching of English?
7. Explain the usefulness of the playway method in teaching the second language.
8. Mention the steps to be followed while teaching a prose.
9. What is the difference between teaching a prose and poetry.
10. What are the aims of teaching Prose and Poetry.
11. What are the essential professional competencies of a language teacher?
12. What is conversation? How will you use it for improving communication?
13. What is dramatization? How is it used in language teaching?
14. Describe the methods of teaching guided composition.
15. Distinguish between Measurement and Evaluation.
16. Distinguish between teacher made and standardized tests.
17. English can be taught through the system of CAI. How?
18. Give the importance and use of instructional Media.
19. Indicate the importance of the blackboard in language teaching.
20. Define Models. Explain how models are used in English language teaching.
21. Explain the values of pictures in language teaching.
22. Explain the use of flash cards in teaching English.
23. Explain how flannel-boards are used in language teaching.
24. What are the ten common problems while teaching English.
25. Explain teaching English as a foreign language.
26. Explain theory of language in content-based instruction.
27. Write the critical estimate in communicate approach.
28. Write down the steps of content and pedagogical analysis.
29. Explain the place of poetry in teaching English
30. Write the nature of Educational Measurement.
31. Mention the roots and techniques of continuous and comprehensive Evaluation.
32. Differentiate intensive reading from extensive reading.
33. What are the characteristics of good hand writing?
34. What are the different types of test?
35. What are the strategies to develop reading?
36. Differentiate skimming from scanning.
37. Differentiate translation method and bilingual method.
38. Explain the characteristics of a good achievement test in English.
39. What are the uses of OHP?
40. What are the merits and demerits of direct method of teaching English?

 TEN MARK QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the psychological principles of teaching English as a second language.

 i) Individual differences ii) learning readiness iii) Memory span iv) Motivation v) Total experience vi) learning by imitation vii) attention and awareness viii) Immediate reinforcement ix) Law of exercise

 2. Discuss the position and importance of English language in India today.

 i) As an official language of administration ii) As a language of the court iii) As a language of international trade and industry iv) In our social life v) As a window on the modern world vi) As a link language vii) As a library language viii) In our educational system.

1. Listening is a skill of learning in the teaching and learning process – Explain.
2. Aims of teaching reading
3. process involved in reading- symbol, sound , sense
4. Types of reading – reading aloud – silent reading – skimming- scanning – intensive reading –extensive reading
5. Methods of teaching reading to beginners- Alphabet method- Phonetic method- Word method- phrase method- sentence method.
6. Describe the stages in teaching reading.
7. Oral reading
8. Silent reading

**Stages in teaching of reading**

1. The preparatory stage
2. Oral reading
3. Silent reading

 **Methods of teaching oral reading**

1. **Letter Method**
2. The alphabetic method
3. The phonic method
4. The Phonetic method
5. **Non-letter Method**
6. The word method
7. The phrase method
8. The Sentence method
9. The story method
10. Practical method
11. What are the characteristics of good hand writing?
12. Clarity or distinctiveness
13. Spacing
14. Size
15. Writing in straight lines
16. Punctuation marks
17. Dr. West method – State the characteristics and meaning.

Reasons – emphasis on reading ability- emphasis on silent reading- importance of reading books-advantages- disadvantages.

1. Describe the Structural approach to the teaching of English language.

Need for structural approach-importance of structural approach- the meaning of structural approach – word order, structural words and inflections-principles- procedure-merits.

1. Describe the Situational Approach to the teaching of English language.

Main components- Presentation of lexical words – a) use of classroom situations b) use of the pictorial contexts c) use of verbal situations

1. Describe the Communicative approach to the teaching of English language.

Meaning- importance- purpose-types-teacher’s role

1. Explain various stages of teaching Prose.
2. Motivation or Introduction
3. New Grammatical structures
4. Model reading of pattern reading by the teacher
5. Explanation of difficult words
6. Silent reading by pupils
7. Comprehension questions
8. Reading aloud by pupils
9. Assignment
10. Describe the procedures in teaching of composition.
11. Oral composition
12. Written composition
13. Principles of composition teaching
14. Types – Controlled and Free composition
15. List the values of Testing in English language teaching.
16. The value of testing
17. Focus of testing
18. Types of tests – objective type, Short answer type, Essay type
19. Explain the characteristics of a good test.
20. Reliability
21. Validity
22. Administrability
23. Interpretability
24. What is curriculum design? How will you organize the course-contents?
25. Meaning
26. Structural organization
27. Functional organization
28. Situational organization
29. Topical organization
30. Explain the use of language laboratory in teaching English.
31. Definition and scope of language lab
32. Operation and administration
33. Adapting classroom drills to lab use
34. Computer is a modern technological aid in teaching language. How?
35. The role of computer in teaching English
36. The use of computer in teaching composition
37. In teaching grammar
38. Teaching spelling and meaning
39. Drill and practice
40. Advantages
41. Describe the method of selection and techniques of using instructional aids in the class.
42. Selection of visual aids
43. Techniques of using visual aids
44. Types of instructional aids
45. Importance and use of instructional aids
46. Discuss the implications of the direct method in teaching English.
47. Meaning
48. Main features of the direct method
49. Merits
50. Disadvantages
51. Explain the techniques of teaching new words.
52. Techniques of teaching new words
53. Active and passive vocabulary
54. Principles in the selection of vocabulary
55. Principles in the gradation of vocabulary
56. What is programmed learning? What are the uses of Power point presentation in language teaching?
57. Slides –text, graphics, movies and other objects
58. Advantages
59. Disadvantages

STUDY HARD.

DO GOOD

AND THE

GOOD LIFE

WILL FOLLOW

 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* ALL THE BEST \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

 Abbreviations & Vocabulary

1. CBT - Competency- Based Teaching
2. ESP – English for Specific Purpose
3. EAP – English for Academic Purpose.
4. FLL- Foreign language learning
5. CLL- Community Language Learning
6. L1- First Language (Mother-Tongue)
7. L2 – Second Language ( Foreign Language)
8. CIET- Central Institute of Educational Technology, New Delhi
9. NCERT- National Council of Educational Research
10. CCTV- Closed circuit Television
11. Socio-linguistics – studies the relationship between language and society
12. Dialect – a regional or social variety within a language.
13. Social dialects or sociolects- dialects based on social stratification
14. Prestige dialect- a dialect emulated by the speakers of the language.
15. Idiolect- variety of language used by one individual speaker.
16. Register- languages according to the context or field of discourse.
17. Phonetics- a branch of linguistics dealing with the study of speech sounds
18. Air- stream Mechanism- Pulmonic air stream- air stream involving lung air
19. Respiratory system- Lungs, muscles or the chest and the wind pipe
20. Phonatory system- Larynx- vocal cords or vocal folds
21. Articulatory system- Pharynx, oral cavity, nasal cavity
22. Vowels- voiced sounds, articulated with a stricture of open approximation
23. Phonology- deals with distinctive sounds and their specific patterning in English
24. Phoneme- smallest distinctive unit of sound in the sound system of a language
25. Syllable- minimum rhythmic unit of spoken or written language
26. Stress- a word has more than one syllable, one of them is pronounced with more force than the rest
27. Intonation- it is the music of a language – the way the voice goes up and down as we speak
28. Articulation- forming the sounds and syllables
29. Monophthongs- the vowels that does not change its quality
30. Diphthongs- change from one vowel to another vowel.
31. Diagnose- a learning difficulty
32. Remedy- the learning difficulty with a prescription
33. Drill or Practice- refinement of motor or mental skills and make them permanent.
34. Precis- an abridgement or summary of the subject-matter or passages on one topic
35. Composition- is an exercise in writing by the learner who learns a language
36. Radio Broadcast- is an instructional procedure for stimulating live radio broadcast by students in the class.
37. Dramatization – acting out stories or story telling
38. Inflexions – they are the changes or differences in the form of words to show the particular work in a sentence
39. Ergonic substitution – construction of new sentences on the analogy of the model sentence.
40. Selection – a method determines what and how is taught
41. Gradation- the order in which it is taught
42. Presentation- how the meaning and form are conveyed
43. Repetition – what is done to make the use of the language unconscious
44. Approach- it is based on assumptions
45. Method- it is a overall plan and some approach
46. Intensive reading- detailed study
47. Extensive reading- to read for pleasure or get information
48. Reliability- performing consistently well
49. Validity- the quality of being logically or factually sound
50. Administrability- quality of being administrable
51. Interpretability- a good test must have norms for proper interpretation of the scores.
52. Notional organization- Conceptual- functional syllabus
53. Evaluation- assessment and judgement
54. Gramophone and phonograph- older or outdated terms for ‘Record-Player’.
55. Phonogram- symbols that stand for one or more consonants
56. Language discs library- library of recorded sound- text books are stored in pre-recorded discs for listening.
57. Talking books – texts recorded on audio-cassettes. It is mostly used for teaching the blind.
58. Audio-cards- magnetic cards (like postal card) in which the message audio of the instructional materials are recorded. It is also known as “ Language Master Cards”
59. CAI- Computer Assisted Instruction
60. A.V. Aids – Audio- Visual Aids used by the teacher to present the content easily and makes the class more lively.
61. Realia- real things like coins, tools, stamps, plants, animals that are most accessible for educational use.
62. Model – three-dimensional representations of a real thing.
63. Flannel board- rectangular wooden or ply-wood board.
64. Recitation- oral communication practice
65. Receptive skills- listening and reading
66. Measurement- observations that can be expressed quantitatively and answers the question ‘how much’?
67. Evaluation- goes beyond the statement of how much and concerns itself with ‘What value?”
68. Syllabus- summary or outlined a course of study
69. Curriculum- comprehensive plan for learning and it usually includes the learner, objectives, content or subject-matter, teaching methodology and evaluation. It refers “ What to teach”
70. Methodology – “How to teach” the contents in a course
71. Curriculum design- the systematic arrangement of course- contents into a particular pattern
72. Content words- words that stand for things, ideas and entities(nouns), actions (verbs) and qualities ( adjectives and adverbs)
73. Vocabulary expansion- natural opportunity for vocabulary development.
74. Dictation- taking down a passage from auditory memory
75. Correlation- establishing a relationship between one or more subjects while teaching.

 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*