UNIT-VI        TEACHING OF PROSE

1. How many sections does the teaching of prose lesson consist of?
   The teaching of prose lesson consists of eight sections. They are:
   i) Intensive reading
   ii) Aims
   iii) Steps
   iv) Demonstration
   v) Activity Learning Method(ALM)
   vi) Extensive reading
   vii) Steps in supplementary reading
   viii) Continuous reading

2. What does teaching of prose mean?
   Prose is meant for learning a language. Teaching prose means teaching reading with understanding.

3. Define ‘Prose’ according to Coleridge.
   According to Coleridge ‘Prose is words in their best order.

4. What are the two heads under which aims of teaching prose lesson are classified?
   (OR) What are the aims of teaching prose?
   The aims of teaching prose are:
   i) Literary and
   ii) Content

5. What are the reading strategies in intensive reading?
   i) Judgement
   ii) Reasoning
   iii) Interpretation

6. State any two general aims of teaching prose.
   The general aims of teaching prose are:
   i) To understand the passage and grasp its meaning.
To enjoy reading and writing.

To develop their active and passive vocabulary

7. How do specific aims vary for teaching prose?

The specific aims vary for teaching prose according to the subject matter. i.e., Story, Biography, Essay, or a Play.

8. State any two specific aims for teaching story.

To learn a few facts of the story,

To teach morals of the story,

To mould students’ characters.

9. Enumerate any two specific aims for teaching an Essay.

To grasp the few facts of the essay,

To make students curious about the subject of the essay,

To arrange ideas in a systematic way.

10. List out any two specific aims for teaching biography of Mahatma Gandhi.

To make students familiar with the lives and deeds of great men,

To make them aspire for better things in life,

To show the path of character building,

To develop in them desirable sentiments.

11. Tabulate any two specific aims for teaching play.

To produce chances for self-expression,

To make them speak good English,

To make them play different roles and To build their characters.

12. Mention the two processes does the prose lesson have while introducing it.

The introduction of a prose lesson has two purposes.

i) To build past knowledge to consciousness

ii) To win students’ attention to the new subject.

13. State the means by which the teacher can introduce the lesson.
The teacher can introduce the lesson through questions, pictures, models. He must not start the topic directly. The introductory questions create interest among the students. The teacher first asks to test the previous knowledge. Then he links it to the subject.

14. What are the two primary things we should primarily achieve on presenting a new structural item?
Identification of new structures and understanding its meaning and use.


Extensive reading means,

i) To read silently and quickly,

ii) To understand the subject matter quickly,

iii) To read without the help of the teacher,

iv) To read pass words into passive vocabulary,

v) To read for pleasure,

vi) To develop fluency, and

vii) To develop a taste for reading

16. Mention the main steps in Extensive reading.

i) Introduction,

ii) Silent reading,

iii) Questions,

iv) The matter read must be understood to increase interest and

v) The matter should be read silently.

17. What are the advantages of Extensive Reading?

The advantages of Extensive Reading are:

It helps in assimilation of ideas,

It keeps the whole class busy and active,

It increases vocabulary,

It has high transfer of learning values,

It paves for individual study and self-education.

18. What activities are to be followed to encourage writing?

The following activities can be used to encourage writing.
a) Copying,
b) Board composition,
c) Completion with choice,
d) Completing the para.,
e) Sentence Tables,
f) Parallel composition
g) Parallel composition using pictures,
h) Fill in the blanks and
i) Picture composition.


A paragraph is usually consists of a topic sentence. It is followed by a number of related sentences. It usually ends in a concluding statement. Children write paragraphs after gaining fluency in the language.

20. What are the components of a paragraph?

Topic sentence, Supporting Details, and Closing sentence.

21. Explain 'Topic Sentence'? 

The topic sentence is the most important sentence in a paragraph. It sums up the whole idea or theme of the paragraph. It may be in the beginning, middle, or at the end of the paragraph.

22. What is a classification paragraph?

In a classification paragraph, things or ideas are grouped into specific categories.

23. What is the prewriting stage in a paragraph?

The writer thinks carefully. Ideas are organized before writing a paragraph.

24. What is the writing stage?

The writer’s organized ideas are given shape. The ideas turn into sentences in the writing stage.

25. What is the editing stage?

The paragraphs are checked for mistakes. The mistakes are corrected in the editing stage.
26. What is the finalizing stage?
   The finalizing stage in a paragraph is the publishing stage. Producing a final copy to hand in.

27. What is a sequence paragraph?
   A sequence paragraph describes a series of events or a process in an order. It often refers to time.

28. What are the components involved in writing a paragraph?
   * Prewriting Paragraph
   * Writing Paragraph
   * Editing Paragraph
   * Finalizing Paragraph

29. State the different kinds of a paragraph.
   Definition paragraph
   Sequence paragraph
   Classification paragraph
   Description paragraph
   Compare and Contrast Paragraph

30. What is a definition paragraph?
    In definition paragraph, a thing or an idea is taken and explained what it is.
    Eg. ‘is defined as’ or ‘is a kind of’.

31. What is a description paragraph?
    In a description paragraph, what a person or a thing or a place is like.
    At times the location of a place is also described.

32. What is a compare and contrast paragraph?
    In a compare and contrast paragraph, the similarities and differences of persons, places, things or ideas are written.

33. Write any two Do’s of a supplementary reader.
    Do the supplementary reader in the class.
    Let students read and understand as much as they can.
Set apart one period for each lesson or story.

34. Write any two Don’ts of a supplementary reader.
   Don’t translate any passage.
   Don’t read out the passage in the class.
   Don’t explain the content of the passage.

35. What is Mind Mapping?
   A mind map is a diagram used to represent words, ideas, tasks etc. They are connected and arranged around the key idea. The teacher asks the students to prepare mind maps about a thing and to present them in small groups. Lastly, the teacher shows his mind map.

36. Mention any two words that will help to write a sequence paragraph.

   Words that help order                Time
   i) First, second, third etc.,          Recently
   ii) In the beginning                  Previously
   iii) Before                           afterwards

37. Enumerate the words that help you to write a good classification paragraph.
   * is a kind of, can be divided into, is a type of, falls under, belongs to, is a part of, fits into, is grouped with, is related to, is associated with.

38. List out the words that help to write a good Description paragraph.

   PROPERTIES:                          Size, colour, shape, purpose.
   MEASUREMENT:                         Length, width, mass, weight, speed
   ANALOGY:                             Is like, resembles,
   LOCATION:                           In, at, above, below, beside, near, north, south etc.,

39. Tabulate the words that help to write a ‘compare and contrast paragraph.

   SIMILARITIES                       DIFFERENCE
   Is similar to                      on the other hand
   Both                               however
   Also                               but
   Too                                in contrast
UNIT-VII  TEACHING OF POETRY

1. What is poetry according to Robert Frost?
   A poetry begins in delight and ends in wisdom.

2. Define a Rhyme.
   One or two or more words or phrases that end in the same sounds. (OR) Words that sounds the same, (OR) Words ending with the same sounds.
   Rhyme is essentially music in nature. They are said aloud by the learners to enjoy the music. Rhyme involves in movement, gestures, and expression. Rhyme creates a link between the Learner and the language.

3. Define Poetry.
   A composition written in metrical feet forming rhythmical lines. (OR) A composition in verse rather than prose. Poetry is a work of perfect art and beauty. It appeals to the mind. Poetry is for appreciation. It gives details and facts in a beautiful form. It is highly rhythmic.

4. What are the three main stages in the teaching of a poem?
   i) Preparation, ii) Presentation, iii) Discussion

5. What is the main objective of teaching poetry?
   The main objective of teaching poetry is to help learners enjoy and appreciate it.

6. What is the importance or objective or advantage of saying or reciting or singing a rhyme?
   i) It develops the power of imitation and imagination
   ii) It trains the ears to the different sounds and rhythm.
   iii) It widens the knowledge of vocabulary.
   iv) It gives a sense of achievement, and  v) It is an aid to correct speech.
7. Write any four Do’s of a Rhyme.
   i) Rhyme is said to be aloud.
   ii) Teach rhymes slowly at first.
   iii) Drill with the correct pronunciation.
   iv) Attention on the words and phrases with correct beats.

8. Write any four Don’t’s of a Rhyme.
   Do not ask the students to say the rhyme in the beginning.
   Do not sign the rhyme to begin with.
   Do not teach morals.
   Do not read out the rhyme from the books.

9. Why is preparation stage important in the teaching of a poem?
   To make the students understand the main outline of a poem.
   To familiarize the words and expressions to the learners.
   To ensure that the ideas in the poem can be understood.

10. Mention the role of rhyming words in a poem.
    The rhyming words attract the children. The rhyming words are to be taught properly. The
    movements and the gestures make the children remember the rhyming words. It leads to
    development of vocabulary. The rhymes take care of the language to be developed later. It widens
    the knowledge of vocabulary. The rhymes help pick up fluency.

11. Give six pairs of rhyming words.
    Bee, see; car,far ; bed,red, ; pin,bin ; all,call ; line, fine.
Part- A  content  ***  (Practical language skills)

1. What greeting you would use for the following occasion?
   a) When you meet somebody at night-  *Good Morning!*
   b) When you depart from somebody at night – *Good night!*
   c) Happy Anniversary!   -*Marriage Day*
   d) Many many Happy Returns of the day! -*Birth Day*

2. Prepare a telegram for the following message.
   You are trying to get a bank loan for your friend in a distant place. It is confirmed that your
   friend can be given Rs.1,00,000/-  from the bank. Inform this to your friend.
   
   ONE LAKH LOAN CONFIRMED

3. Prepare an SMS message for the following contents.
   a) Angry for not calling-  *y dint u call?*
   b) Expressing thanks -  *thank u*

4. Write two messages of good wish to somebody.
   a) to recover from his/her illness -  *I pray for your early recovery*
   b)to have blessing of God       -  *May God bless you!*

5. What is a report?
   A report is an accurate and objective description or account of important events.
   It may be political, social, and academic.
   It should be simple.
   It is in the passive voice.
   It is in third person point of view.

6. Name the two kinds of letter writing in English.
   Formal Letter, and Informal Letter.

7. Mention the different parts of a letter.
   Sender’s address,
   Reciever’s address,
   Salutation,
PART-A CONTENT

(b. GRAMMAR AND USAGE)

1. Define article.
   ‘a’, ‘an’, or ‘the’ are called articles. There are two articles in English. They are Definite article and Indefinite articles. Article ‘an’ is used before the vowel sound. Article ‘a’ is used before the consonant sound.

2. Mention the types of Articles in English.
   There are two types of articles in English. They are Definite article and Indefinite articles. ‘a’ and ‘an’ are called Indefinite articles. ‘the’ is called Definite article.

3. What is the significance of articles in English?