
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination
Academic Session 2007/2008

April 2008

PPG315 – ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS II

Duration : 2 hours

Please ensure that this examination paper consists of **FOUR** printed pages before you begin this examination.

INSTRUCTION :

Answer **THREE (3)** questions: **QUESTION NO. 1 (COMPULSORY)** and choose **TWO (2)** other questions.

QUESTION NO. 1 (COMPULSORY)

1. a) What are the differences between the Communicative Language Teaching approach and the Grammar-Translation method in terms of the roles of teachers and learners play?
(10 marks)
- b) Describe **THREE (3)** characteristics of the teaching and learning process in Communicative Language Teaching using appropriate examples.
(9 marks)
- c) Design a complete 80-minute lesson plan for a Form Four intermediate-ability class that incorporates the characteristics of the teaching and learning process in Communicative Language Teaching.
(21 marks)

Choose **TWO (2)** questions only.

2. a) Give the definition of the language tests listed below:
 - i) achievement test
 - ii) diagnostic test
 - iii) placement test
 - iv) criterion-referenced test
 - v) norm-referenced test(5 marks)
- b) Give **FIVE (5)** guidelines on writing multiple choice questions in an English reading comprehension test.
(10 marks)
- c) List and describe the **FIVE (5)** levels of Barrett's (1968) taxonomy used in testing reading comprehension.
(15 marks)

3. a) Describe the steps involved in any **TWO (2)** approaches to reading listed below:
- i) Bottom-up
 - ii) Top-down
 - iii) Directed Reading-Thinking Activity (DRTA)
- (10 marks)
- b) Select one of the approaches above and design **TWO (2)** reading comprehension activities based on the following passage for a Form Four class.

Termites

Termites are social insects that eat wood. There are two basic types of termites, those that live entirely in wood, and those that can tunnel into the ground.

The wood-inhabiting termites are the more primitive type. Their colonies consist of excavated galleries inside dead branches or logs. Once the dead wood is consumed the colony dies. Since single pieces of dead wood can not sustain a very large family, their colonies rarely ever number more than a few thousand termites. These wood inhabiting termites have a primitive type of caste system. Instead of having true workers they have false workers which are older nymphs who have undergone a regressive moult and that temporarily stay in the nest galleries and help their parents to raise more brothers and sisters. The soldiers have enlarged orange heads and long toothed jaws. The soldier's main purpose is to defend the colony from termite's mortal enemies, the ants.

Most termites are the subterranean type and are able to tunnel in the soil. The ability to tunnel allows them to find many separate pieces of wood, on which to feed. Since they are not limited to one piece of wood, their colonies can be much bigger than those of wood-inhabiting species. Usually their colonies number from hundreds of thousands to several million. The mother of the colony is usually quite grossly pregnant they are called queens. The soil-tunnelling termites have a more advanced caste system with true workers. Soldiers of subterranean termites have a gland on the head that secretes defensive chemicals. The soldier jaws are modified in many weird and wonderful ways; they may be sword-like, serrated, toothed, hooked, rod-like, etc. Some soldiers have extraordinary snapping mandibles. In tropical areas many subterranean termites build nests or mounds which are among the most impressive examples of animal architecture.

Adapted from: Termites 101

<<http://www.utoronto.ca/forest/termite/trmts101.htm>>

(20 marks)