

UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG FACULTY OF EDUCATION NOVEMBER EXAMINATION 2015

PROGRAMME: B.Ed (Intermediate Phase)

MODULE: Teaching Methodology and Practicum 2B: English

CODE: MPENGB2

TIME: 2 hours **MARKS: 100**

EXAMINER: Dr S R Naicker MODERATOR: Dr C Smith

(This paper consists of 5 pages)

INSTRUCTIONS

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Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

- 1. Number all your answers correctly.
- 2. Read the instructions for each question carefully.

QUESTION 1 - Multiple choice [30]

Ans	wer the	questions by writing only	/ the <u>le</u>	<u>tter</u> of	your choice of answer.		
1.1	A cycle A C	test which is given to learner summative assessment informal assessment	ers at t B D	forma	of a work programme is: tive assessment ine assessment		
1.2	When controd A C	ode-switching is applied in uced into the lesson is knov matrix language embedded language	the lan vn as tl	guage ne: B D	classroom, the new language dominant language host language		
1.3	Which tool? A C	of the following is an assest rubric assessment grid	sessment technique and not an assessment B assignment D observation sheet				
1.4	Which A B C	B Was the trip enjoyable?					

What time are you going to the party?

1.5			at he v B	nouns and adjectives. Which would be vould select for his lesson plan? language structures and conventions writing and presenting			
1.6	seque	ence of pictures. Which <u>two</u> er lesson plan? reading and viewing	o main B	arners write a story after looking at a English content areas could she select language structures and conventions			
	C	listening and speaking	D	writing and presenting			
1.7		n's learners are presenting English content area that re reading and viewing listening and speaking	elates t B	language structures and conventions			
1.8	witho	ut providing them with the t that relates to this activity? reading and viewing	ext. W	and gets them to answer questions hich would be the main English content language structures and conventions writing and presenting			
1.9		rcement?	B soc	language learning through positive cial interaction astructivism			
1.10	Which learning theory aims not to transmit knowledge but to encourage knowledge formation, and develop metacognitive processes for judging, organizing and acquiring new information? A behaviourism B social interaction C nativist C constructivism						
1.11	Which A C	n is the highest cognitive pro creating remembering	ocess o B D	of Bloom's Revised Taxonomy (2001)? applying understanding			
1.12	Which A C	n is the lowest cognitive pro applying creating	cess o B D	f Bloom's Revised Taxonomy (2001)? remembering analyzing			
1.13	Before embarking on a learning programme of work, Jane wants to know what the prior knowledge of her learners are. Which two types of assessment could she use? A formative B diagnostic C baseline D reflective						
1.14	When A C	planning a lesson, which ty reflection for action reflection on action	ype of I B D	reflection is appropriate? reflection in action no reflection is needed			

- 1.15 The language which it is assumed that learners come to school able to understand and speak is:
 - A the home language
 - B the first additional language
 - C the second additional language
 - D multilingualism

15x2 = (30)

QUESTION 2 - Case Study [15]

Read the case study below and answer the questions that follow.

Nathi is a ten year old Zulu speaking child. He attends a small rural primary school of 200 learners in which the majority speak Zulu as their mother tongue. Until the end of Grade 3 he was taught all his subjects in Zulu with the exception of English which was introduced as a subject when he was in grade 2. At the beginning of grade 4, the Language of Learning and Teaching (LOLT) switched from Zulu to English and at the same time the children were encouraged to use only English in the playground. Although Nathi has a highly competent and motivated teacher and is happy to communicate with her and his peers in English, he now appears to be having serious academic difficulties. His marks have dropped significantly in all subjects except Zulu and he often seems unmotivated and rather withdrawn. His parents, who have been looking forward to him being taught in English and repeatedly emphasized how important this is for his future, are disappointed; his teacher is frustrated and uncertain about what to do and is beginning to wonder whether his academic abilities have been overestimated and he is, after all a weak student.

- 2.1 Nathis's situation is typical of many learners in South African township schools. From the case study please describe what the main problem is. Thereafter explain how the main problem affects the teacher, the learner (Nathi) and the parent using evidence from the case study. (5)
- 2.2 Using your knowledge of BICS and CALP explain why Nathi is not an academically weak student even though his marks have dropped in all the subjects except Zulu.
 (5)
- 2.4 From your knowledge and readings done on this issue described in the case study, name and explain some of the contributory factors to the language problem of grade four learners, such as Nathi? (5)

QUESTION 3 - Lesson Planning [25]

Write a lesson plan for a grade five class based on the poem provided (below the question). The duration of the lesson should be 30 minutes. The constructivist theory must be used in your methodological approach. You may use one/two of the 4 content area skills. Due to time constraints in an examination, adhere to ONLY the following sections required on the lesson plan. Simply write the Headings for 3.1- 3.9 and provide the answer. Do not use a table:

- 3.1 Learning Area (1)
- 3.2 Content Area/s (1)
- 3.3 Lesson Aim/s (2)
- 3.4 Lesson Objective/s (2)
- 3.5 Prior knowledge required for this lesson (1)
- 3.6 Teaching Methods (2)
- 3.7 Teaching resources (2)
- 3.8 Body of lesson (Engaging with the new knowledge)(DO NOT include the introduction and conclusion phases) (10)
- 3.9 Formative assessment (Indicate all the assessment techniques that you would use from the beginning to the end of the lesson) (4)

POEM ON WHICH TO BASE YOUR LESSON PLAN

Never Trust Dragons

"I see you've arrived," the dragon said, Bright eyes like beacons set his head.

"Yes," said the vet. "Left as soon as I knew. Now tell me the problem, a touch of the flu?"

The vet peered down the gigantic throat, Black as a chimney and reeking of soot.

He threw in some petrol, a match to ignite, Firelighter, coal and some dynamite.

The dragon covered a burp with his paw, A flicker of flame flashed down his jaw.

He licked his lips with a golden tongue: "Take your fee, vet, you'd better run.

I can feel my fires boil, they are returning In a couple of minutes you could be burning."

Clutching a diamond the size of a star, the vet scampered away to his car

As he drove off the dragon's bright fires Gushed out of the cave and scorched his tyres.

The vet snapped his fingers, laughed at the brute Because he was wearing his flame proof suit.

David Harmer

Question 4 – Assessment [10]

Design a rubric/assessment grid for a prepared speech activity for grade 5 learners. Use a table format.

Question 5 - Teaching Strategies [20]

Code switching is a culturally relevant pedagogy in South African Schools. Discuss this statement. Cover some of the following areas in your answer.

- Agree/Disagree with justification.
- Explain what code switching means with an example.
- Code switching as a calculated, conscious and strategic choice.
- Various functions/purposes for code switching i.e when you could use code switching in the classroom.
- Suggestions for teachers who may not be able to use code switching as they
 do not know the learner's mother tongue.
- Any negatives associated with code switching?

(20)

TOTAL: 100

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