ENGLISH: Content Knowledge & Teaching Methods

ENG 03

23/07/2021

8.30 AM - 11.30 AM



TTC NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2020-2021

SUBJECT: ENGLISH: Content Knowledge & Teaching Methods

OPTION: - EARLY CHILDHOOD AND LOWER PRIMARY EDUCATION (ECLPE)

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Write your names and index number on the answer booklet as written on your registration form, and **DO NOT** write your names and index number on additional answer sheets if provided.
- 2) Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- 3) This paper consists of five sections: A, B, C, D and E

Section A: Reading comprehension and vocabulary (13 marks)

Section B: Grammar and phonology (27 marks)

Section C: Composition (20 marks)

Section D: Summary writing (10 marks)

Section E: Teaching Methodology (10 marks)

4) Use a **blue** or **black** pen.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary.

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. (13 marks)

The wedding was in December and so I could attend it. Some dates stick out. December fifth. A week before Kenya's Independence. Two great ceremonies for the neighborhood to look forward to. I was not to be left out. I polished my pointed shoes and put on my sleek jeans. I put on a hat and a scarf. Always dressed to kill, that was me. My dream-girl was being married to a fellow whose face I did not like, but there were other birds to kill.

I joined the crowd at their home. Tradition said that she must wait in the house with her pretty little maids until he came for her. She was in there now, surrounded by them and waiting. I heard someone say that the bridegroom and his party were one hour late. Someone else replied that the distance from Murang'a to Kangemi was not like that from the nose to the eye. We must be patient. He would come for her.

What's if he didn't turn up? I thought. The neighbourhood would give a hoarse laugh and disperse. And she would kill herself from shame. The goat with a broken leg. Are these people from Murang'a coming or not? An impatient woman cried. She was dressed in traditional goatskins, dressed for her part, which was to bargain with the bridegroom's people. For a child does not leave her home just like that. Those people from Murang'a would have to pay dearly for being late. Kangemi people were very particular about time and did not like to be kept waiting.

Peter Mboca, who was going to give away the bride, paced around and looked at his watch. He was a grey old man in a smart suit, and he was one of the richer uncles. He paced around, his lips moving. He was rehearsing the speech he would make later. How good Liz was.....and how very obedient, how hardworking, how bright in school......

At last they came. They announced their coming with the aggressive blare of carhorns. Popooooo. Pepeeeeee. We were not very impressed. Although we could not see over the hedge and the tall maize we could tell, from the sound, that it was a small procession. I hurried to see them arrive. A Peugeot, a Toyota, a Volkswagen. A woman spat into the grass. "Three filthy cars. Not even decorated." It must have been raining in Murang'a," someone said.

True to custom the Peugeot with the bridegroom stayed outside the gate while the other two cars came in. The bridegroom waits in dignity while his best man gets the

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bride for him. The cars stopped their ineffectual blaring and out of the Toyota shot a young man. He wore a three-piece suit and a red flower sticking out from his breast pocket. Smart but muddy, we thought. The rain must have been terrible at Murang'a. This must be the best man. Very young chap. Very smart but very muddy. We could see that he had done his best to wipe the mud off his new shoes.

Another fellow came out of the Volkswagen, leaving others inside. A murmur of astonishment passed through the crowd. This chap was so muddy he should have stayed in the car. He was short and stocky and looked crude. Our women closed in and asked sarcastically what these muddy people wanted. The shy best man, trying to look as cocky and as brave as a best man should, said they had come for the bride. Two muddy brave warriors, come for the bride! So!

"Is there no water where you come from?" our women shot back. "Is our girl going to a place where there is no water?" The short-crude fellow said," This is mud, not just soil, mother. It means Murang'a is not as dry as people say, but full of water." Smart answer. Some women nodded and approved. Murang'a was full of water. And water was good. The slender best man began to explain how, in fact....

"Don't speak English to us. We are not Europeans." He coughed and smiled disarmingly. He was quite a charming young fellow but this was obviously the first time he had got mixed up in these things. He started again. Without resorting to English words like "in fact" and "actually" he explained that they had got stuck in the mud and had to pay a tractor to haul the cars out of the mess.

Comprehension Questions.

Choose the best answer from the options given for Q1 to 3. (9 marks)

- At first it seems that the people who were waiting were uneasy because they thought: (1 mark)
 - A) The writer might not turn up.
 - B) The writer was jealous at his" dream girl" being married to someone else
 - C) The girl might not agree to the marriage after all.
 - D) The bridegroom might not come.

| 2 |) When the brides | groom's party at la | ast arrived, the peop | le were ama | zed that: | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| _ | | | | | (1 mark) | | | |
| ŕ | A) They had so | many cars. | | | | | | |
| | B) They were dr | essed very smartl | y | | | | | |
| | C) They were so | muddy | | | | | | |
| | D) The bridegroo | om stayed outside | the gate. | | | | | |
| 3) | The man who wa | as supposed to give | ve away the bride wa | as: | (1 mark) | | | |
| | A) Her uncle | | | | | | | |
| | B) The writer | | | | | | | |
| | C) Her father-in | -law | | | • | | | |
| | D) The bridegroo | om | | | | | | |
| 4) | Explain the follo | Explain the following phrases as they are used in the text: | | | | | | |
| | A) "dressed | | (2 marks) | | | | | |
| | B) The distance. | the eye. | (2 marks) | | | | | |
| | C) 'True to custom'. | | | | (2 marks) | | | |
| | | | | | • | | | |
| I. | Vocabulary. | | | | | | | |
| Choo | se the hest mea | ing for each wo | rd according to its | | 41 | | | |
| | prehension text. | ing for each wo | id according to its | context in | | | | |
| | | | | | (4 marks) | | | |
| 1) | Slender: | | | | | | | |
| | A) Talkative | B) Big in size | C) heavy | D) s | mall in size | | | |
| 2) | Bridegroom: | | | | | | | |
| | A) Best man | B) marrying ma | de C) master of cere | mony D) ser | vant | | | |
| 3) | Rehearsing: | | | 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 | | | | |
| | A) Dancing | B) Teaching | C) practicing | D) w | riting | | | |
| 4) | Disarmingly: | | | | | | | |
| * [*] | A) Harshly | B) charmingly | C) wisely | D) u | nexpectedly | | | |
| | | | | £ | | | | |
| Secti | on B: Grammar a | and Phonology (2 | 7 marks) | | | | | |
| I. | Choose the rigi | ht form of the ve | rb to complete the | sentence. | (10 marks) | | | |
| | | | - | | | | | |
| 1) | Whatwhen | you saw her? | | | | | | |
| | A) Chantal wea | ring B) was Cha | antal wearing C) h | as Chantal | worn D) wa | | | |
| | wearing Chanta | | | | · | | | |

| 2) | My favourite film is 7 | itanic it fo | our times. | | | • | |
|-----|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|----------|------|
| | A) I'm seeing | B) I see | C) I saw | | D) I've | sèen | |
| 3) | It's a pity you have to go now nice if you had more time. | | | | | | |
| | A) It is B) I | t was | C) It would be | | D) It ha | as been | ι |
| 4) | I to my grandmother's after school today, but I didn't have time. | | | | | | |
| | A) have to go | B) should go | C) shoul | d have go | one I |) mus | t · |
| 5) | By the end of 2015 to | he internationa | al airport | | | | |
| | A) have modernized | B) will have | modernized | C) | will l | nave | beer |
| | modernized D) v | will be modern | ized | | | | |
| 6) | As I to school today, I saw a crocodile on the riverbank near our house. | | | | | | |
| | A) was coming | B) came | C) had c | ome | D) hav | ve com | e |
| 7) | I you if I'd realized you didn't know. | | | | | | |
| | A) would tell | B) would ha | ve told C |) told | D) ha | d told | |
| 8) | If it for your help I really don't know what I'd have done. | | | | | | |
| | A) isn't | B) wasn't | C) weren | ı't | D) hadr | n't beer | ı |
| 9) | I am really sorry! Ito tell you I was coming. | | | | | | |
| | A) ought to phone | B) ought to | have phoned | C) ough | t have p | honed | D) |
| | ought phone | | | | | | |
| 10) | I am delighted to tell you that you your English exam. | | | | | | |
| | A) passed B) h | ave passed | C) had passed | | D) pass | ı | |
| | | | | | | | |
| II. | Rewrite the following | ig sentences a | eccording to th | ie given | instruct | ions. | |
| - | | | | | (5 | 5 mark | :s) |
| 1) | The teacher said, 'de | exercise six f | or homework'. | | | | |
| | Start with: The tead | cher told us | •• | | | | • |
| 2) | Better health care increases the number of elderly people in a country. | | | | | | |
| | Start with: The nur | nber of elderly | people | | | | |
| 3) | The museum is an important building in the town. It was built in 1938. | | | | | | |
| | (Join the two sentences with 'which') | | | | | | |
| 4) | There were political problems in the country. He couldn't participate in the | | | | | | |
| | Olympics. | | | | | | |
| | Start with: Due to | | | | | | |
| 5) | Our East African ancestors traded gold, cowry shells and beads. | | | | | | |
| | Start with: 'Gold, co | owry shells and | l beads | | | | |

| | | | | (5 marl | cs) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1) | There is no ne | edfurther d | iscussion. L | et's conclude. | |
| | A) to | B) in | C) for | D) of | |
| 2) | It was my first | t attemptwritin | ıg a letter. | | |
| | A) to | B) for | C) in | D) at | |
| 3) | This is differen | t your prev | ious explana | ation. | |
| | A) from | B) to | C) with | D) of | |
| 4) | I shall inquire. | the matter | at a later tin | me. | |
| | A) of | B) about | C) from | D) with | |
| 5) | I have no inter | rest what he | e is doing. | | |
| | A) for | B) of | C) on | D) in | |
| | | | | | |
| IV | . Phonology (7 | marks) | | | |
| W1 | hich of the und | erlined sounds is | pronounce | d differently from the othe | rs? |
| 1) | A) d <u>ea</u> th | B) br <u>ea</u> d | C) m <u>ea</u> t | D) gr <u>ea</u> t | |
| 2) | A) 1 <u>o</u> se | B) nose | C) t <u>oe</u> s | D) h <u>oe</u> s | |
| 3) | A) c <u>oo</u> k | B) b <u>oo</u> k | C) flood | D) t <u>oo</u> k | |
| 4) | A) m <u>o</u> nth | B) b <u>o</u> ss | C) sh <u>o</u> p | D) got | |
| 5) | A) n <u>o</u> ne | B) g <u>o</u> ne | C) love | D) s <u>o</u> n | \ \ \ |
| 6) | A) b <u>i</u> rd | B) b <u>i</u> rth | C) h <u>i</u> t | D) b <u>u</u> rn | - |
| 7) | A) h <u>oo</u> d | B) s <u>u</u> n | C) bl <u>oo</u> d | D) c <u>u</u> p | |
| | | | | | |
| ectio | n C: Compositi | ion. (20 marks) | | | |
| | - - | , | | | 004 |
| hoos | e one of the fo | llowing topics and | d write a co | mposition of not more tha | п 30 |

III. Choose the right preposition to complete each of the following sentences.

Se

Cl words.

- 1. Write a composition about an event in your life that you will never forget (a celebration, an achievement, a disappointment, a loss...)
- 2. Describe the type of job you would like to do when you leave school.
- 3. Write an essay on the benefits of using internet in Rwanda.

Section D: Summary writing. (10 marks)

There are three basic types of interview. The most common is the one where the interviewee is interrogated by just one interviewer. Here a person can feel better at ease, and the interviewer and interviewee can gain a quicker rapport, than when there are more people involved, such as in the board interview.

In a board interview, there is a group of interviewers who sit around a table and ask questions usually one at a time (but sometimes interrupting one another). Instead of just one person having to get to know the interviewee, there can be anything up to eight or even more. Research has shown that the more people involved in an interview, the more difficult and confused it becomes for a chairman of a selection panel to handle.

For example, it has been known for interviewers to argue among themselves and leave the applicant almost unquestioned. If you are faced with this sort of situation, it is best to remain diplomatically quiet. Often quite a favourable impression is given of applicants if they are diplomatic, because interviewers remember, and rue, the disagreements they had.

Another popular method of interviewing is the group interview. In this situation, a group of interviewees are placed together in a room and given a problem to solve. The interviewer's role is not so much asking questions, as making notes on the behaviour of the people while they are solving the problem. Until recently this has not been a very popular method of selecting young people for their first jobs.

What advice can be given to young people facing their first interview? First of all, they should be prepared for every eventuality by being aware of what can happen: it is most important that they should know what form their interview might take.

Secondly, they should be well-informed about current events. They should also have read any available material on the company or organisation that they wish to join. For if the applicant can show evidence of his interest in the interviewer's organisation, then the interviewer is much likely to be interested in the applicant.

Question.

Write a paragraph of about 80 words (about 10 lines) stating what young people facing their first interview for a job should do and the types of interview they may expect to have.

SECTION E. ENGLISH TEACHING METHODOLOGY (10 marks)

- 1. Do you think that it is beneficial to introduce English at an early age? Why? (2 marks)
- 2. Teaching English successfully to children as a second language requires teachers to use a certain number of tips. Identify and explain any four (4) of them.

 (4 marks)
- 3. Identify and explain two (2) problems encountered by English language teachers in Rwandan schools. (4 marks)

-END-