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ENGLISH - METHODOLOGY

1. Tamil is a phonetic language.
2. English is a non phonetic language.
3. There are totally 44sounds in English.
4. The frictions and vibrations of air at different places in our body produces the speech sounds.
5. There are 20 vowel sounds. (Pure vowels – 12, Diphthongs – 8)
6. There are 24 consonant sounds in English.
7. Consonants are classified into 6 plosives.
8. /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, and /g/ are plosives.
9. /tʃ/, /dʒ/ are affricates (2).
10. /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ are nasals (3)
11. /l/ is called lateral (1)
12. /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /h/ are fricatives (9)
13. /r/ is called frictionless continuant (1)
14. /j/, /w/ are semi-vowels (2)
15. Sounds produce with the vibration of vocal card are called voiced sounds.
16. Sounds do not produce vibration are called voice less sounds.
17. The letter 'r' is silent when it is not followed by a vowel sound.
18. /ʌ/, /ɪ/, /ʊ/, /e/, /ɒ/, /æ/, /ə/ are short vowels (7).
19. /ɑ:/, /i:/, /u:/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/ are long vowels (5).
20. /ɔ:/ is the longest vowel.

21. /ə/ is the shortest vowel. This is called the 'murmur' vowel.
22. The combination of two sounds is called diphthongs (8).
23. A diphthong sound is also called a vowel-glide.
24. In phonetics the symbol are written within the slashes/ /.
25. There are no doubling of sounds in phonetics.
26. No capital letter like symbols are used in phonetics.
27. All the 20 vowels are voiced.
28. Reading is a composite of many specific abilities.
29. The four language skills are listening, speaking, reading and writing.
30. The 3 S's in reading are sight, sound and sense.
31. Sight is seeing the letter.
32. Sound is saying the sound/pronouncing the word.
33. Sense is the meaning of the word.
34. Eye voice span is useful in the development of silent reading.
35. Decoding means getting the meaning of the message.
36. In order to see, the pause which the eyes make are called fixations.
37. Inter fixation is the movement of eye from one fixation to another.
38. For a mature reader the inter fixation is 1/100 of a second.
39. Inter fixation is large for an immature reader.
40. The amount of reading during one fixation is called the span of recognition.
41. The backward movement of the eye is called regression.
42. Eye voice span is the forward sweep of the eye.
43. Eye voice span should be developed for a child from class 4.
44. The reading of word/minute for a 8th standard student is 75-100 words.
45. Five methods of teaching reading are 1.alphabetic method, 2.phonetic method, 3.look and say/word method, 4.sentence method, 5.electic method.
46. Alphabetic method is meant for spelling.
47. The phonetic method is meant for pronunciation.

48. The word method is also called look and say method.
49. The sentence method is also a look and say method.
50. Flash cards are used in word and sentence methods.
51. In sentence method the whole sentence is the minimum meaningful unit.
52. Word and sentence method are meant for situational teaching.
53. Eclectic method is the combination of all the four methods.
54. Story telling is also have a place in eclectic method.
55. Writing is the most difficult language ability.
56. Writing is a productive skill.
57. Writing involves manipulating, structuring and communicating.
58. Appropriacy can be developed only through writing.
59. Legibility, fluency(speed), and beauty are the characteristic feature of good handwriting.
60. Writing is a solitary activity.
61. The four aspects of Italics letters are size, shape, slant and speed
62. d, f, p, t, x, y are two stroke letters all the other 20 are one stroke letters.
63. E, F, H, A are 3 stroke letters.
64. B,D,K,M,N,P,Q,R,T,X,Y are 2stroke letters.
65. C,G,I,J,L,O,S,U,V,W,Z are 1 stroke letters.
66. The letter "K" is silent when it is precedes by the letter "N".
67. Dictation helps to fix the spelling of word.
68. Spelling is best learned by visual perception
69. Full stop is used after abbreviations.
70. Colon introduces a list or a speech of words.
71. Semicolon is used to separate two clauses.
72. comma is used to indicate a break between the clauses.
73. Dash is used to indicate a sharp break in a flow of thought in a sentence.
74. Spelling and pronunciations are the two aspects of dictations.

75. Writing is often regarded as the visual representation of speech.
76. Reading affects a pupil's personality
77. Reading is necessary for social adjustments
78. Letter O is not round but elliptical.
79. All capital letters begins between lines 1 and 2.
80. "t" is the only small letter starts between lines 1 and 2.
81. The first set of grammarians belongs to the school of prescriptive grammar.
82. The second set of grammarians belongs to descriptive grammar.
83. The first set of grammar is called formal grammar.
84. The second set is functional grammar.
85. C.C.Fries is the founder of structural grammar.
86. T.G grammar is based on sentence.
87. Communicative grammar is the recent variety.
88. Communicative grammar is both functional and task based.
89. Noun is the name of person, places or thing.
90. Noun is the naming word.
91. The two main classes of noun are proper and common noun.
92. Common noun is divided into collective and abstract.
93. Proper noun are the special names given to persons, places, pets, rivers etc.
94. Common noun are the names common to all persons, places etc.
95. City and tree are common nouns.
96. Army, herd, family, team, crowd are collective nouns.
97. Abstract nouns are names of ideas, qualities, states, process and actions.
98. Music, happiness, misery, judgement, obedience are abstract nouns.
99. The nouns that can be counted are countable nouns.
100. Milk and intelligence are non countable nouns.
101. Countable nouns have plural forms.

102. uncountable nouns have no plural forms.
103. a/an are used with countable nouns.
104. a/an are not used with uncountable nouns.
105. Paper , wines are some nouns which can be used as both countable and uncountable.
106. Uncountable noun has two classes material and abstract.
107. News, economics, innings are always used as singular noun.
108. Cattle, police, military are always used as plural noun.
109. "The" is the definite article.
110. "a" and "an" are indefinite article.
111. an M.P and an M.L.A.
112. The word which is used instead of a noun is called pronoun.
113. One is a personal pronoun.
114. Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs are the six possessive pronouns.
115. Myself, our self are reflexive pronoun.
116. This, those, these, that are the demonstrative pronoun.
117. Each, every, either and neither are distributive pronoun.
118. Words which give more information about the noun are called adjective.
119. Descriptive, limiter and pronominal are the three types of adjectives.
120. Round belly, sour grapes, Indian scholar, Chemistry book are descriptive adjectives.
121. Same school, few choices and many problems are limiter adjectives.
122. Verb is an action word.
123. Verbs are divided into main verbs and auxillary verbs.
124. A main verb has 5 forms.
125. Auxiliary verbs are divided into primary and modal auxillaries.
126. There are thirty auxiliary verbs.
127. There are 8 be verbs.
128. There are 4 have verbs.

129. There are 5 do verbs.
130. The modal auxiliaries are 13 in numbers.
131. Main verbs are classified into transitive and intransitive.
132. Intransitive verbs involves only the performer and the actions.
133. Verbs that has a direct object is known as transitive verbs.
134. The object which takes two objects are called are called ditransitive verbs.
135. Main verbs are divided into regular and irregular verbs.
136. MVed = MVen in regular verbs.
137. MVed is not equal to MVen in irregular verbs.
138. Modals do not inflect.
139. Modals are followed by base forms only.
140. Modals can be used to form negatives and interrogatives.
141. Modals are used in question tags.
142. Adverb tells about a verb.
143. There are 8 types of adverbs.
144. English is a library language.
145. Rhymes helps children learn English pronunciation, rhythm and accent.
146. Systematic means a co-ordination between theory and practise.
147. Method is the overall means of achieving the general objectives of a course.
148. Translation method of grammar has no theory base.
149. Second language learning is the same as first language learning in Direct method.
150. The New method was introduced by Michael West.
151. The Lexical Selection Principle is used in New method.
152. The word having the same meaning of "state" is "plight."
153. The word having the same meaning of "way" is "mode".
154. The word having the same meaning of "island" is "isle".
155. Methods of teaching English are earlier method and later method.

156. Earlier method includes 1.Grammar translation method, 2.Direct method and 3.Dr.West's New method.
157. Lateral method includes structural, oral, situational, approach and communicative.
158. A variety of drills are employed in the structural approach.
159. The Grammar-Translation method insists on the knowledge of the rules of foreign grammar.
160. The Direct method never allows the use of mother tongue in teaching a second language.
161. Notions are categories of meanings such as time, duration, location and quantity.
162. Communicative approach is learner centred.
163. The sound groups themselves into syllables.
164. The extra force given to a syllable is called stress.
165. The syllable which gets the extra force is called stressed syllable.
166. 'atlas is one syllable word.
167. de'velop is two syllable word.
168. Structural words and grammatical words are generally not stressed.
169. The short interval or stop in between the talk is called pause.
170. The group of words followed by the pause are called tone group/sense groups.
171. To mark a tone group an oblique line (/) is used.
172. The three major element of speech are sounds, stress and intonations.
173. When a pitch of voice raises, it is called rising intonations.
174. When a pitch of voice falls, it is called falling intonations.
175. Affirmative and negative statements get a falling tone at the end.
176. All Wh questions and information questions have a falling tone.
177. Commands and instructions have a falling tone.
178. Exclamations and greetings have a falling tone.
179. Question tags have a falling tone.
180. Verbal questions / yes or no questions have a rising tone at the end.
181. In choice questions or alternate questions rising-falling intonation is used.

182. Sentence having lists has a rising-falling intonations.
183. If there are clauses in a sentence, rising-falling intonation is used.
184. Intonations refers to the raising or lowering of the pitch of the voice forming pitch patterns.
185. The polite phrase "yes, but..." is preferred to the rude "No you are wrong" phrase.
186. The activity of giving instructions to draw pictures helps to talk precisely.
187. To develop fluency in narration story telling can be practised.
188. Note making is an essential skill that requires active listening and precise writing.
189. The early steps in developing the skills of speaking are 1.Describing of an object, 2.Describing a picture, 3.Working in groups and making presentations and 4.giving short talks on the simple familiar topics.



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