

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE  
EAST LONDON CAMPUS  
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION

IPS 124E  
LANGUAGE

MAIN EXAMINATION

NOVEMBER

2019

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Time: 3 HOURS  
Subject: Intermediate Phase Studies (Language)  
Marks: 100

This paper consists of 3 pages including the cover page

Internal Examiners

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INSTRUCTIONS

All questions in this paper are compulsory.

**Question 1** (Theories of Language Acquisition)**1a) Match the terms in Column A with the descriptions in Column B**

Write the correct letter next to the number. E.g 1A

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1	Foreign Language	A	Children are often immersed in contexts where they learn the additional language naturally. They have exposure to the language in the environment.
2	EFAL	B	This is usually the same as the first language.
3	Mother tongue	C	Children have little exposure to the additional language in their communities. They must study language formally in order to acquire it.
4	Second Language	D	This is the LOLT for the majority of learners in South Africa.
5	Home Language	E	Not necessary the learners' first language, but is the language the learner has a high level of proficiency in.

(10 marks)

**1b) First Language Acquisition**

Complete the paragraphs below with missing word (s). Write your answers next to the correct number on the answer sheet.

All children go through the stages of language acquisition in a predictable sequence. The involuntary crying and cooing and gurgling stages are followed by the (i) \_\_\_\_\_ stage at around 5 months. At around the age of 10 to 13 months, children begin to produce their first real words. This single word stage is followed by the two word stage when the child is around the age of (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. By the age of (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ most children have a vocabulary of (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ and they have a command of most grammatical forms in the language such as questions, commands, negatives and so on.

Genie Wiley was a (v) \_\_\_\_\_ child who did not go through the normal stages of language acquisition as she had been locked away and abused by her father.

(10 marks)

**[20 marks]**

### **Question 2** (Listening skill)

*Listening skill is an active construction of meaning from verbal (and non-verbal signals) that a speaker is sending.*

- 2a) Compare and contrast between hearing and listening? (6)
- 2b) Name and explain any two processes involved in Listening (6)
- 2c) Discuss in Five (5) points the importance of developing listening skill in the classroom (10)
- 2d) What do effective learners do during listening? Describe in 4 points. (8)

**[30 marks]**

### **Question 3** (Speaking skill)

- 3a) Discuss in Five (5) points why is it important to get learners talking in the classroom. (10)
- 3b) Give any Five (5) strategies that teachers can use to promote productive talk in the classroom. (10)
- 3c) What are the advantages of group work for productive talk in Language learning? (10)
- 3d) Describe in Five (5) points how effective group work should be organized (10)
- 3e) What is teacher – guided reporting? (4)
- 3f) How can teachers use their own talking to promote learners' productive talk? (6)

**[50 marks]**