

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

FINAL EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER, MAY 2005

- TITLE OF PAPER : TEACHING READING
- COURSE CODE : PEC 200
- TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS
- INSTRUCTIONS :
1. THIS QUESTION PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS.
 2. SECTION 1 IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER QUESTION 1.
 3. SECTION 2: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS.
 4. 5 MARKS OF EACH ANSWER ARE AWARDED FOR GOOD LANGUAGE USAGE AND GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF YOUR ANSWERS.
 5. N.B. A TOTAL OF FOUR QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

PEC 200SECTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

Answer question 1.

Question 1

- (a) What is the purpose of a cloze test ? (2)
 (b) Describe how a cloze test is constructed. (5)
 (c) You gave a cloze test to your class of seventh graders. The test was scored out of 50.

The following is a partial reproduction of the results:-

<u>Student</u>	<u>Actual Score</u>
Kenneth	5 = 10%
Dorothy	10 = 20%
Nompumelelo	6 = 12%
Gugu	4 = 8%
Aaron	7 = 14%

- (i) Calculate the percentage for each pupil, and classify the pupils' reading levels according to whether they are reading at independent, instructional or frustration level. Arrange your work this way:-

<u>Student</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Reading level</u>
			(10)

- (ii) What decision can you make about this book as a class text? Give reasons for your decision. (3)
 (d) Five descriptions of eye movements during reading are given. They are identified by the numbers (i) to (v) Match each eye movement with its description. Write only the number of the description, and the name of the eye movement.

Example: (i) Regression

1. Eye movements during reading:-

Saccade;	eye fixation
regression;	eye -voice-span
return sweep;	

2. Descriptions of eye movements during reading.

- (i) A right-to-left eye movement caused by, for example, a missed word.
- (ii) A pause in eye movements at which time print is seen.
- (iii) A necessary right-to-left eye movement required by the start of a new line of text.
- (iv) The number of words or letter spaces that visual processing is ahead of oral reading.
- (v) Movement of the eye from one fixation to another. [25]

SECTION 2

Answer three questions. Each question carries 25 marks.

Question 2

Critically evaluate three differences between basal readers and content textbooks in their demands upon the learner/reader. Give one example to illustrate each difference.

(20 + 5)

Question 3

Identify any three general techniques for content area reading. Show how you would apply each technique chosen, using a content area topic of your choice. Critically evaluate the effectiveness of each technique chosen.

(20 + 5)

Question 4

Explain why around-the-group oral reading is not an effective method of teaching reading. Cite at least three reasons to illustrate your response.

(20 + 5)

Question 5

Compare and contrast pattern and anticipation study guides on their overall purpose, structure, usage.

Question 6

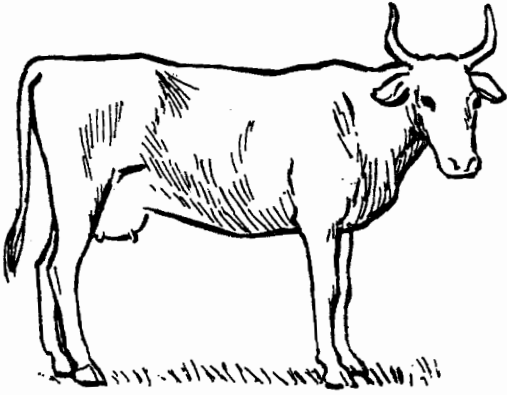
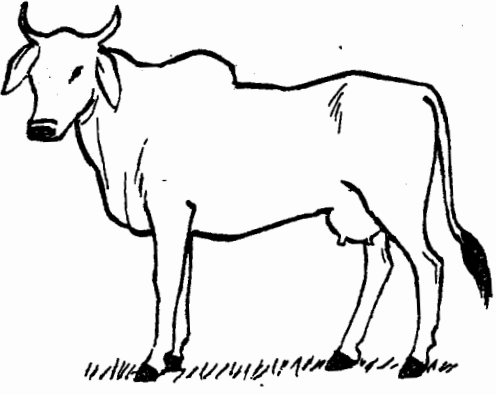
Construct a cloze test of the passage, "Growth of domestic animals". (The passage is attached) On the passage itself, underline the words to be deleted i.e. the words the readers will have to fill in. Write a list of these words and submit the passage with the rest of the booklet.

[20 + 5]

Growth of domestic animals

Visit a nearby farm or agricultural unit to find out about the feeding of chickens, goats, sheep and/or cattle.

Growth of animals is mainly affected by their feeding and by diseases. The growth rate also differs in different breeds of the same animal. For example, **indigenous** cows take longer to become adults than imported cows do. This is true even if both types of cow are well fed.

	
<p>An Nguni cow takes six or seven years to become an adult.</p>	<p>A Brahman cow takes about two years to become an adult.</p>

The adult size of an animal also tells us how soon that animal will reach its adult stage. Consider a chicken and a cow. A cow is a big animal and a chicken a small one. A chicken is an adult when it is six to eight weeks old but a cow is not an adult until it is about two years old. Also, if we compare the growth of a goat with a cow we find that a goat becomes an adult earlier than a cow, but takes longer than a chicken. Being able to produce young is a sign of being an adult. A goat can produce young when it is six months old (or even younger) but cows cannot produce calves when they are that young.

Feeding plays a most important part in animal growth. Think about the different types of animal food. Indigenous chickens feed on

grain, worms, grass or vegetation around the home. Foreign types of chicken need special food. When they are one day to five weeks old they are fed with **chick starter**. When the chicks are 5 to 20 weeks old they are given **growing mash**.

Chickens kept for laying eggs are given **laying mash** or **pellets** so that they can produce more, better-formed eggs. The hen is given laying mash from the age of 18 to 20 weeks.

Goats, sheep and cattle are **ruminants**. That means these animals have four parts to their stomachs; they chew a **cud**. They are also **herbivores** because they feed on grass and other green plants.

Special breeds of these three types of animal which are imported need extra feed. For example, cows are given **salt licks** and goats are given concentrates. These **concentrates** are often mixtures of crushed maize, wheat bran and ground nuts.

**REVISION
EXERCISE**

1. Which animal becomes adult first among the animals you have learnt about?
2. On what factors does animal growth depend?
3. What are concentrates?
4. Name the cattle breeds indigenous to Swaziland.