
TO THE TEACHER

Dear Colleague,

Thank you for agreeing to give me cooperation during this experiment. Now, for the coming ten days, your plan of teaching would be explained to you through TEACHER'S GUIDES. Please read it carefully, and do exactly what you are required to do.

Your general schedule of work would be as follows.

- (1) You would read CONTENT NOTES before you go to your class.
- (2) Read TEACHER'S GUIDES very carefully. You have to do exactly what is written in Teacher's Guide.
- (3) Distribute the Programmed Learning Material (PLM) to the students when the period starts. When the period is over, collect PLM from those students who have completed it. Allow others to take PLM home. Ask them to complete it at home.
- (4) On the next day collect the material from those students who had taken it home. Check students' responses on the criterion Frames (C.F.s)
- (5) Give REMEDIAL EXERCISES to those students who failed to secure 60% marks and above (calculate on the basis of responses to C.F.s).

The following six topics would be taught during this experiment.

- (1) Formation of questions, 'inversion' type.
- (2) Formation of question 'Do' type.
- (3) Use of apostrophe in contractions.
- (4) Use of apostrophe in the possessive case.
- (5) Change of narration (from direct to indirect) when the reporting verb is in the present tense.
- (6) Change of the narration (from direct to indirect) when the reporting verb is in the past tense.

Date-wise time table would be as under.

Date	13-9-71	14-9-71	15-9-71	16-9-71	17-9-71	18-9-71	19-9-71	20-9-71	21-9-71	22-9-71	23-9-71	24-9-71	25-9-71
Topic No.	Pre-test	1	2	3	4	5	6						Post test

All the topics will be kept within the vocabulary level of students. Further, the difficulty level of these topics would be of class VIII level.

In TEACHER'S GUIDE you would find some material within inverted commas. The material which is put within inverted commas ("...") is to be exactly echoed. The material which is not within inverted commas is for your guidance.

I, along with some administrative officers of the State Education Department will visit your school daily. Please discuss with us any difficulty that you may face.

Sincerely Yours

Sd..

(O. S. Dewal)

STEP 1 Read CONTENT NOTES P.T.Pack 1B. After completing Content Notes. Come back to STEP 2. Do not go to STEP 2 before you have read CONTENT NOTES P.T.Pack 1B.

STEP 2 (i) When you go to the class on 14th instant, give the following instructions in Hindi to the students.

"Today I will teach you how to frame simple questions. First I will discuss the topic and then I will give you some cyclostyled material. Read that material carefully. We would call that material as PLM.

There are some instructions in the PLM. Read them very carefully. Do what you are asked to do. After reading the instructions, work on the exercises. Some students will complete the exercises in time, others may not. Those students who complete the PLM may help other students. Those who cannot should take the PLM home. They should complete the PLM and bring it back on the next day positively".

(ii) Discuss 'how to frame questions' with your students. Write the sentence 'This is a table' on the blackboard and proceed in Hindi in the following manner.

"This sentence 'this is a table' is a simple ^{we} sentence. If we want to frame a question, ^{we} would say, "Is this a table?". Similarly we say

Is this a chair?	} (Write these sentences on the blackboard)
Are these benches?	
Is he your friend?	

How did we frame these questions? We inverted the position of the words like this.

✓ This is a table.
 = Is this a table?

✓ These are benches.
 = Are these benches.

} (Write on the blackboard)

The words 'is', 'are' which are in the sentence are put at the beginning of the sentence. Further, a question mark (?) is put at the end of the question"

Then give this generalisation.

"When a sentence containing 'is', 'are', 'was', 'were', 'can', 'may', 'will', 'shall', 'would', 'has', 'have', 'had', is changed into a question form, the position of the verb is changed and it is put at the beginning of the sentence".

Now take the following examples. Write them on the blackboard. Read out examples. Then encircle the verb and invert the position (show it by an arrow) and frame a question.

1. He was a captain in the army.
 ✓ = He was a captain in the Army.
 = Was he a captain in the Army?

2. He can buy a radio set.
 ✓ = He can buy a radio set.
 = Can he buy a radio set?

Emphasise two points.

- "1. Always begin with a capital letter.
2. Always close a question with a question mark (?)"

STEP 3 Take Programmed Teaching Package (P.T.P.) IC) Secure the attention of the students. Showing a copy of P.T.P. IC say

"I am now distributing PLM. This will teach you how to frame simple questions.

- (1) This material contains Frames (show one).
- (2) Read each Frame carefully.

- (3) Do what you are required to do. Either you will be required to give a short response or select an alternative.
- (4) When you have done that, check your answer with the correct answer given below it.
- (5) If you are wrong, do it again and correct your answer, otherwise go ahead.
- (6) Don't consult the 'Correct Answer' before you have given an answer.
- (7) Don't consult your friends".

Now, distribute the PLM (P.T.Pack I C) among students, ask them to read it very carefully. Ask them to work on their own speed.

Let the students work on the PLM independently. Don't unnecessarily go near a student. But if a student needs your help, do assist him.

STEP 4 At the end of the period, collect the material from those students who have completed it. Allow those students who have not completed it to take it home. Ask them to bring it back on the next day.

STEP 5 On 15th, collect the material from the students, check the C.F.s only. Identify those students who couldn't secure 60% marks on C.F.s. Now redistribute the material again among the students. Let the students see their mistakes.

Ask students to concentrate on 3 points.

1. A question begins with a capital letter.
2. A question ends with a question mark.
3. The auxiliary verb has been put in the beginning of the sentence.

Distribute the REMEDIAL EXERCISES to those students who couldn't secure more than 60%.

Questions are typical of spoken English. They form a major part of everyday conversation. Let us learn what are the main types of questions and how they are formed.

1. Types of Questions

Questions can be broadly divided into four categories.

1. Yes-No questions.
2. WH questions.
3. Tag questions.
4. Indirect questions.

The following four examples represent the above four categories.

1. Are you Hari's younger brother?
2. What do you teach in your school?
3. It is very hot. Isn't it?
4. Mohan asked Shyam, *if he could do this sum.*

We would learn about yes-no type questions only.

2. Yes-No Question

Yes-no questions are those questions wherein the speaker poses a question and demands an answer either in affirmation or negative sentences. It is very easy to frame such questions. The mechanism involved in that of 'simple inversion'.

Compare statements and their corresponding questions in Table A and B.

Table A

Statements.	Questions
1. She is going to school.	1. Is she going to school?
2. They will visit Delhi.	2. Will they visit Delhi?

Table B

<u>Statements</u>	<u>Questions</u>
1. He plays hockey.	1. Does he play hockey?
2. Sita went to Delhi.	2. Did Sita go to Delhi?

Both the tables contain questions which are framed by inverting the word-order of the basic statement patterns. In Table A the inversion is very simple, whereas in Table B the inversion is a deep rooted one.

Simple Inversion

In P.T. Pack 1, such questions are included which follow simple inversion. There is no basic change in the ground plan of the corresponding statement. There is only a surface change, a change in the word-order.

He	can	read	English.
1	2	3	4 5
Can	he	read	English?
2	1	3	4 5

When a statement containing an auxiliary verb is changed into a question pattern, the auxiliary verb takes the first position. In the above example word 1-2 take the second and the first position. Another change that takes place is in the end punctuation. While framing question, a full point is replaced by a question mark.

Some Important Points

1. See that students close a question with a question mark. Many students forget to put a question mark at the end of a question. This point should be thoroughly practised.
2. See that statements begin their question with a capital letter.
3. See that students do not use double auxiliaries. Many a time, it has been noted that students use two auxiliaries as;

Is Mohan's uncle is a doctor?

Enough practice should be given to decondition this structure.

Student's Name _____

School _____

208

Class _____

Section _____

Date _____

P.T. Pack 1 c

1.

Read the following questions.

1. Is he Mohan's uncle?
2. Is this your school.
3. Is Ram a carpenter
4. Can she read English?
5. Are farmers working in the field.

Read again the above questions.

Put a question mark (?) where needed

उपर लिखे पाँचों वाक्यों को जबकिर जर पडिए। जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न वाक्य चिन्ह (?) लगाइये।

Correct Answer

2 ?

3 ?

5 ?

सही उत्तर

2

निम्न प्रश्नों को पढ़कर उनका उत्तर पूरा कीजिए

Questions

Answers
(Statements)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Is it a pencil? | (a) yes, it is a |
| 2. Are the cups full | (b) Yes, the cups are |
| 3. Can she read Gujarati | (c) Yes, she can read |

Correct Answer: (a) pencil (b) full (c) Gujarati

3

Put a question mark at the end of the

1. Will he go to Delhi?
2. Can she read English
3. Are you looking for a pen
4. It is a pencil
5. Has he two pencils?
6. Is it her book

Correct Answer: 2 ? 3 ? 4 ? 6 ?

4.

Match Answers (given under Group B) with questions (QUESTIONS) given under Group A)

Write only the serial number of the question in the blank space given in Group B.

Example

Group A
(QUESTIONS)

Group B
(ANSWERS)

1. Has she any oranges? ..?.. yes he is.

2. Is he Sita's brother? 1 yes, she has.

NOW BEGIN

1. Is Gopal very tall? (a) Yes he will.

2. Are they going to market? (b) Yes, they are.

3. Can Mohan play hockey? (c) Yes, Mohan can.

4. Will he go to Delhi?

Correct Answer: 4 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c)

5.

Put a question mark (?) at the end of a question.

1. Are boys swimming in the river
2. Yes, Prem is my younger brother
3. Is Monday the second day in the week
4. Was it very cold yesterday

Correct Answer: 1 ? 3 ? 4 ?

6.

Statement: Ramesh is a carpenter.

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1. Question: Is Ramesh a carpenter ?

Fill in the blank

Statement: Hari is a teacher

2. Question: Hari a teacher?

Statement: His father was the first

Headmaster of this school

Question his father the first

headmaster of this school?

7

Complete the questions

Statement: He is a student

1. question: he a student

Statement: He was ill yesterday

2. Question he ill yesterday

Correct Answer: 1 is 2 was

8.

Complete the question:

Statement: They are farmers.

1. Question they farmers?

Statement: They were absent in the last period

2. Question: they absent in the
last period

Correct Answer: 1 Are 2 Were

10.

ऐसे साधारण वाक्यों को जिनमें
 is, are, am, was, were, can, will, has, have हैं
 प्रश्न वाक्य बनाने हैं तो उनमें प्रयुक्त is, are, was आदि
 को वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में ले आते हैं / नहीं लाते हैं
 (सं. विकल्प चुनिए)

Correct Answer: ले आते हैं

11.

Complete the questions

Questions	Answers
1. <u>Is</u> <u>he</u> <u>a</u> <u>doctor</u> ?	1. Yes, <u>he</u> <u>is</u> <u>a</u> <u>doctor</u>
2. <u>Is</u> she a	2. Yes she is a farmer.
3. Are they	3. They are students of
.....	class six.
4. they playing hockey	4. They were playing Hockey
yesterday.	yesterday
5. you meet him tomorrow	5. Yes, I will meet him
	tomorrow.

Correct Answer: 2 Is 3,4 were

12.

Read the answers given in brackets and complete
 the questions given below.

Answers

1 (Yes, she was reading a book)

2 (Yes, he will write a letter)

Questions

1.she reading a book.

2he write a letter

Correct Answer 1 was 2 will

5.

13.

Answers are given in brackets. Write the questions in the blank given above the answer.

Question 1.
 (Yes, she can read Bangali)

Question 2
 (Yes, he is a college student)

Correct Answers. 1. Can she read Bangali?
 2. Is he a college student?

14.

Complete the questions:

1.
 (Yes, he has two pencils)

2.
 (Yes, They have two bicycles)

3.
 (Yes, children are playing in the garden)

Correct Answers 1. Has he two pencils?
 2. Have they two bicycles?
 3. Are children playing in the garden?

15.

Complete the questions

1
 (Yes, she can write a letter in English)

.....
 (Yes, they will help the poor)

Correct Answer 1. Can she write a letter in English?
 2. Will they help the poor?

C.F.

Read the answer given in bracket and make a suitable question.

1.....

(Yes, they will go to her house tomorrow)

2.....

(Yes, she is the class teacher)

3.....

(Yes, he has two motor-cycles)

4.....

(Yes, my old mother can walk without a stick)

5.....

(Yes, the wings of a bird are short)

C.F.

his	is	brother	a doctor
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उपरोक्त शब्दों को ठीक प्रकार जमा कर एक प्रश्न बनाइए

READ STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS CAREFULLYSTATEMENTS

1. His uncle is a doctor.
2. The wheels of a scooter are small.
3. King Ashoka was a kind man.

QUESTIONS

1. Is his uncle a doctor?
2. Are the wheels of a scooter small?
3. Was king Ashoka a kind man?

READ ANSWERS GIVEN IN BRACKETS. THEN COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS

1. _____ the picture on the wall?
(Yes, the picture was on the wall.)
2. _____ the Aryans tall and strong?
(Yes, the Aryans were tall and strong.)
3. _____ dry?
(Yes, the fields were dry.)
4. _____ Mohan _____ tomorrow?
(Yes, Mohan will come tomorrow.)
5. _____ his sister _____ ?
(Yes, his sister is very thin.)
6. _____ short?
(Yes, the hour hand is short.)
7. _____ the wheels _____ ?
(Yes, the wheels of a bus are big.)
8. _____ ?
(Yes, the wheels of a scooter are small.)

9. _____?
(Yes can she go now)
10. _____ two dictionaries?
(Yes, Sohan has two dictionaries.)
11. _____
(Yes, he is the younger brother.)
12. _____ they speak Russian?
(Yes, they can speak Russian.)
13. _____
(Yes, that is her house.)
14. _____
(Yes, they will go to Bombay.)
15. _____
(Yes, it will rain.)
16. _____
(Yes, he has a five rupee note.)
17. _____
(Yes, she can dance.)
18. _____
(Yes, that is his knife.)
19. _____
(Yes, birds are sitting in the tree.)
20. _____
(Yes, books are in the bag.)
-