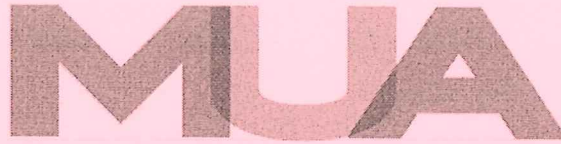


The  
Management  
University  
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

---

**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS**

**ECT 224: SPECIAL SUBJECT METHODS AND MICROTEACHING:  
LITERATURE**

**DATE: 26<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2025**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

## QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

### Branches of literature

In order to study and teach literature effectively, teachers and students need to be clear about its concerns, nature and purposes. It is only in this way that we can convince ourselves and others that we are engaged in what is useful, reasonable and perhaps, even indispensable.

The word 'genre' simply means branches or arms; and these branches of literature includes Drama, Prose, and Poetry. Oftentimes, works of oral literature serve as sources or raw materials for written literature. These genres of literature: Drama, Prose and Poetry, have their uniqueness and peculiarities, which make them distinct from one another. As they are all written works that are creative and imaginative, they also possess features that are particular to a type.

Oral literature as a source of written literature: is the study of man, his feelings or emotions his needs, his relationships to his society, his contractions within himself and his community and his responses to all these aspects. However, it takes stories passed on via folktales, folklores from one generation to the other, to facilitate informed written literature.

The word drama is gotten from the Greek word "Dran" which means to do or act. Drama as a genre of literature possesses a major feature which is action, irrespective of whether it is on a built stage or on a village pathway as in the case of village festivals or dances. And this becomes a unifying factor for all dramatic type.

Drama cannot take place without characters; therefore, it is all about persons in action.

### Required:

- a) Examine the nature and various types of drama (10 marks)
- b) Asses the place of literature in language teaching (10 marks)
- c) Illustrate five aids and resources of teaching literature (5 marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Discuss the challenges facing teaching of poetry (10 marks)
- b) Illustrate the approaches of teaching poetry (5 marks)

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) Assess five components of schemes of work (5 marks)
- b) With relevant examples, examine the benefits of schemes of work for a literature teacher (10 marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Assess the five factors affecting the choice of teaching aids (10 marks)
- b) Analyze two types of teaching aids (5 marks)

**QUESTION FIVE**

- a) Asses the levels of cognition considered while setting literature exam (12marks)
- b) Differentiate testing from assessment (3marks)

**QUESTION SIX**

- a) Using your own topic, prepare a lesson plan (10mark)
- b) Asses five characteristics of a lesson plan (5marks)

