Pró-reitoria de Extensão
Programa de Apoio Institucional à Extensão
Coordenação de Extensão do IFRN campus Currais Novos

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Question 1

The term blended learning originated in the business world in connection with corporate training (Sharma and Barrett, 2007), then was employed in higher education (MacDonald, 2006) and lastly it appeared in language teaching and learning. (…) it coincided with the publication of Sharma and Barrett's book *Blended Learning* in 2007. (…) the publication of this book cemented its place in ELT in my mind. (…) in ELT 'blended learning' is the term most commonly used to refer to any combination of face-to-face teaching with computer technology (online and offline activities/materials). (pg. 10-11)

WHITTAKER, C. & TOMLINSON, B. (2013). **Blended Learning in English Language Teaching: Course Design and Implementation.** London, UK: British Council.

What's blended learning?

Approach   Material   Method   Methodology   Procedure

Skill   Strategy   Technique   Technology

Question 2

Skimming is reading a text quickly to get a general idea of meaning. It can be contrasted with scanning, which is reading in order to find specific information, e.g. figures or names.

https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/article/skimming

What's skimming?

Approach   Material   Method   Methodology   Procedure

Skill   Strategy   Technique   Technology

Question 3

A teacher prepares their students for giving a presentation firstly by discussing the topic, then by allowing them to practise fixed phrases using a CD-ROM, then by watching a video on presentations, before finally they prepare and deliver their own. (p.16)

What's CD-ROM?

Approach   Material   Method   Methodology   Procedure

Skill   Strategy   Technique   Technology

Question 4

A teacher prepares their students for giving a presentation firstly by discussing the topic, then by allowing them to practise fixed phrases using a CD-ROM, then by watching a video on presentations, before finally they prepare and deliver their own. (p.16)

What's being described?

Approach   **Material**   **Method**   **Methodology**   **Procedure**

Skill   **Strategy**   **Technique**   **Technology**

Question 5

Learning Objectives: Students will be able to ask and answer questions about living and nonliving things to clarify their thinking and classifications.
Introduction: (5 min) Ask the class if they are living or nonliving; Ask students if their pets at home are living or nonliving.

https://www.education.com/lesson-plan/living-and-nonliving-things/

What's being described?

Approach   Material   Method   Methodology   Procedure

Skill   Strategy   Technique   Technology

Question 6

…invented by Georgi Lozanov. His desuggestopedia (…) believes in the power of students' feelings and puts the main focus on them. "The reason for our inefficiency [...] is that we set up psychological barriers to learning: We fear that we will be unable to perform, that we will be limited in our ability to learn, that we will fail." (…) The task of desuggestopedia is to help students to eliminate negative feelings. They do not have to be afraid of answering questions or being unsuccessful. Moreover, they should feel free in the whole learning process.

https://www.grin.com/document/181360

What's being described?

Approach Material Method Methodology Procedure

Skill Strategy Technique Technology

Question 7

The lesson plan and the role-play worksheets can be downloaded below. You will also need to download and print the three worksheets from http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading-skills-practice/online-safety-poster.

https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/article/online-safety-teenagers

What's a worksheet?

Approach   Material   Method   Methodology   Procedure

Skill   Strategy   Technique   Technology

Question 8

Cognates. Students are taught to recognize cognates by learning the spelling or sound patterns that correspond between the languages. Students are also asked to memorize words that look like cognates but have meanings in the target language that are different from those in the native language. (p.20)

FREEMAN, D.L. (2000). **Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching.** New York. Oxford University Press.

What's being described?

Approach

Material

Method

Methodology

Procedure

Skill

Strategy

Technique

Technology

Question 9

In today's high-tech, high-speed, high-stress world, communication is more important then ever, yet we seem to devote less and less time to really listening to one another. Genuine listening has become a rare gift—the gift of time. It helps build relationships, solve problems, ensure understanding, resolve conflicts, and improve accuracy. At work, effective listening means fewer errors and less wasted time. At home, it helps develop resourceful, self-reliant kids who can solve their own problems.

https://www.forbes.com/sites/womensmedia/2012/11/09/10-steps-to-effective-listening/#73fe9c643891

What's being described?

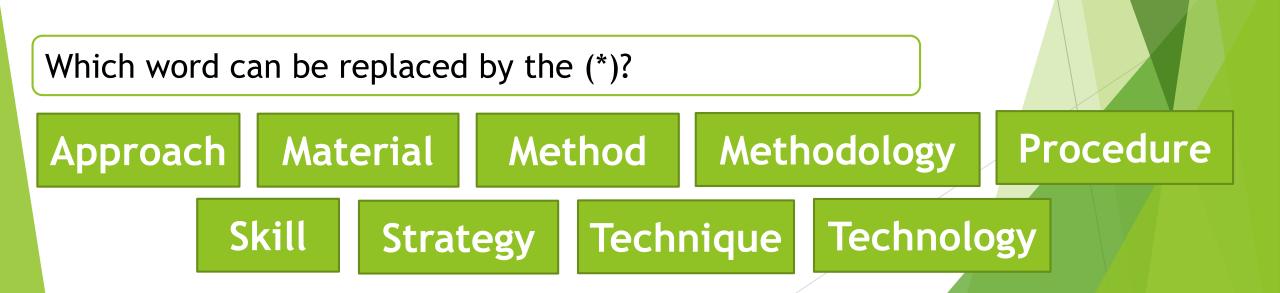Approach   Material   Method   Methodology   Procedure
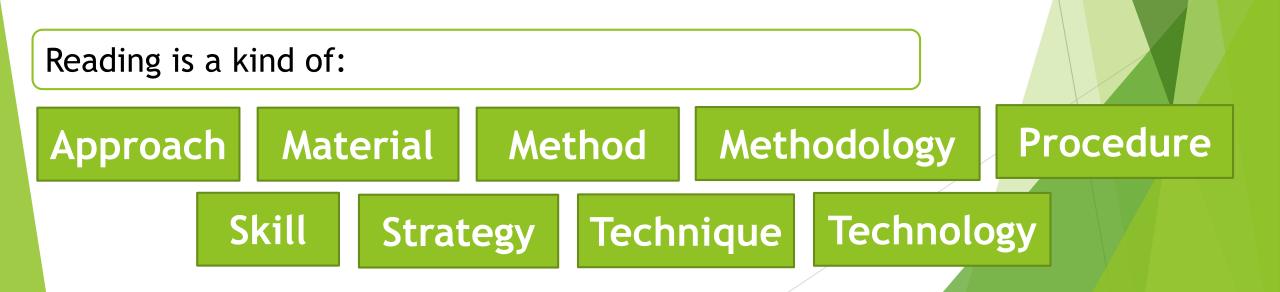
Skill   Strategy   Technique   Technology

Question 10

Until comparatively recently, the bottom-up **(*)** dominated both first and second language research and theory. According to Cambourne (1979), it was the basis of the vast majority of reading schemes. Many people will recall with distaste the basic primers with their highly improbable stories which were used to develop early literacy skills. Although there is now a great deal of evidence which points to the inadequacy of the **(*),** it still has many adherents within the teaching profession. (NUNAN, p.63-64,)

Which word can be replaced by the (*)?

Approach   **Material**   **Method**   **Methodology**   **Procedure**

Skill   **Strategy**   **Technique**   **Technology**

Question 11

Until comparatively recently, the bottom-up **(*)** dominated both first and second language research and theory. According to Cambourne (1979), it was the basis of the vast majority of reading schemes. Many people will recall with distaste the basic primers with their highly improbable stories which were used to develop early literacy skills. Although there is now a great deal of evidence which points to the inadequacy of the **(*),** it still has many adherents within the teaching profession. (NUNAN, p.63-64,)

Reading is a kind of:

Approach
Material
Method
Methodology
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Strategy
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Technology

Question 12

Many classrooms are equipped with an interactive whiteboard as well as a host of other tools of educational (*). An interactive whiteboard consists of a large single-touch or multi-touch screen which is connected to a computer and projector (McManis & Gunnewig, 2012; McClanahan, 2014; Segni & Davidson, 2019). A projector displays the computer's desktop onto the interactive whiteboard. Numerous teachers and researchers have touted the benefits of the interactive whiteboard including the enhancement of multimodality, pace, interaction, engagement, and learning environment (Hockley, 2013; Suparman & Saupi, 2019).

What's the missing word?

Approach   Material   Method   Methodology   Procedure

Skill   Strategy   Technique   Technology

Question 13

Teachers may like to add **pictures, sounds, videos, weblinks, texts**, and other combinations to lessons which can be displayed on the board (Bahadur & Oogarah, 2012). Having students contribute and build content can give students more involvement and multimodality to the lesson (Kuo, Yu, & Hsiac, 2013). Interactive whiteboards can enhance students' contribution through practicing vocabulary, playing games, and storytelling.

https://www.teflcourse.net/blog/interactive-whiteboard-in-a-young-learners-esl-class-ittt-tefl-blog/

The words highlighted in red are kinds of:

Approach   Material   Method   Methodology   Procedure

Skill   Strategy   Technique   Technology

Question 14

Teachers may like to add pictures, sounds, videos, weblinks, texts, and other combinations to lessons which can be displayed on the board (Bahadur & Oogarah, 2012). Having students contribute and build content can give students more involvement and multimodality to the lesson (Kuo, Yu, & Hsiac, 2013). Interactive whiteboards can enhance students' contribution through **practicing vocabulary, playing games, and storytelling.**

https://www.teflcourse.net/blog/interactive-whiteboard-in-a-young-learners-esl-class-ittt-tefl-blog/

The words highlighted in red are kinds of:

Approach   Material   Method   Methodology   Procedure

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Question 15

Pronunciation exercise 1:
(*) The teacher will set students in pairs each one with his/her mobile earphones to listen to the audio he/she sent by whatsapp message previously and then answer the questions.
Aim: To identify reduced forms of 'be'.
Exercise: Listen to the MP3 audio:
Unstressed   **Stressed**
I'm   She's   They're   I am   She is   They are
Now read the sentences trying to...

The word missing in (*) is...

Approach   **Material**   **Method**   **Methodology**   **Procedure**

Skill   **Strategy**   **Technique**   **Technology**

Question 16

Pronunciation exercise 1:
(*) The teacher will set students in pairs each one with his/her mobile earphones to listen to the audio he/she sent by whatsapp message previously and then answer the questions.
Aim: To identify reduced forms of 'be'.
Exercise: Listen to the MP3 audio:

Unstressed   **Stressed**
I'm   She's   They're   I am   She is   They are
Now read the sentences trying to…

The instructions of the exercise "listen to" and "now read" are kinds of:

Approach   **Material**   **Method**   **Methodology**   **Procedure**

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Question 17

Learning (*) can be defined as "the thoughts and actions that students use to complete a task successfully" (Chamot, 2009 as cited in Taguchi, 2017, p. 63).
The word "(*)" comes from an ancient Greek word which means steps or actions taken for the purpose of winning a war. The modern version of the word has eclipsed the warlike meaning of (*) and currently reflects the control and goal-directedness manifested in the language classroom (Oxford, 2003, p. 1)

Adapted*

The missing word is...

Approach   Material   Method   Methodology   Procedure

Skill   Strategy   Technique   Technology

Question 18

Total Physical Response (TPR) is a language teaching ▢ built around the coordination of speech and action; it attempts to teach language through physical (motor) activity. Developed by James Asher, a professor of psychology at San Jose State University, California, it draws on several traditions, including developmental psychology, learning theory, and humanistic pedagogy, as well as on language teaching procedures proposed by Harold and Dorothy Palmer in 1925. In a developmental sense, Asher sees successful adult second language learning as a parallel process to child first language acquisition. He claims that speech directed to young children consists primarily of commands, which children respond to physically before they begin to produce verbal responses. Asher feels that adults should recapitulate the processes by which children acquire their native language.

(RICHARDS AND ROGERS, p.73, 2001)

The missing word is...

Approach

Material

Method

Methodology

Procedure

Skill

Strategy

Technique

Technology