

First Semester Exam Correction

Task 1: (0.5 for every answer and 1pt for justifications)

1- Listening and hearing are interchangeable terms. **False.**

Hearing refers to the physiological process of receiving sound, while listening involves actively paying attention and comprehending what is heard.

2- Authentic texts are always preferable over adapted texts for language learners, regardless of their proficiency level. **False.**

While authentic texts offer real-world language examples, adapted texts can provide appropriate scaffolding for learners at different proficiency levels.

3- Clustering, redundancy, and reduced forms are features that make speaking difficult. **True.**

4- Fluency-focused teaching emphasizes correct language formation over natural communication. **False.**

Fluency-focused teaching prioritizes natural communication and the ability to express oneself smoothly and coherently, sometimes at the expense of perfect accuracy.

5- The primary objective of intensive reading is to develop a deep understanding of a text by focusing on its details. **True.**

6- Lesson planning primarily benefits teachers by providing a structured roadmap for their teaching activities. **True.**

7- Identifying the objectives when planning a sequence of lessons ensures providing a variety of activities. **False.**

While identifying objectives is crucial for effective lesson planning, ensuring variety in activities depends on other factors such as student needs and learning goals.

8- Anticipating potential problems and solutions is an essential element of lesson planning. **True.**

9- Assessment is a one-time process used solely for grading purposes. **False.**

Assessment is an ongoing process that involves gathering information about student learning to inform instruction and provide feedback for improvement.

10- The primary focus of the genre approach to teaching writing is the link between social context and linguistic choices. **True.**

Task 2: (2.5pts for every answer)

Q1: Evaluation involves making judgments or assessments about the value, quality, or effectiveness of something. Assessment is the process of gathering and analysing information to understand and improve learning. Testing refers to the administration of assessments, typically in the form of standardized exams or quizzes, to measure student performance against predetermined criteria.

Q2: Listening involves comprehending spoken language in real-time through auditory stimuli, while reading involves decoding and understanding written text using visual symbols. Listening often requires interpretation of tone, intonation, and other auditory cues, while reading relies more on visual context clues within the text.

Q3: Yes, we can teach listening. Justification: While listening comprehension skills may be developed naturally through exposure to spoken language, explicit instruction can enhance learners' ability to understand spoken language by teaching strategies such as active listening, predicting, and summarizing.

Q4: Variety in lesson planning refers to incorporating a range of activities and instructional methods to engage students and address diverse learning styles. Coherence involves ensuring that lesson activities are logically connected and contribute to overarching learning objectives. Balance entails distributing instructional time and resources effectively to cover essential content while addressing student needs and maintaining engagement.