

IDENTIFYING THE FUNCTIONS OF LEARNERS' LANGUAGE

For questions 1-7, match the examples of learner language with the functions listed A-H. There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

Examples of learner

1. Let's look at the website first, is that OK?
2. I think your answer should be "he's seen", not "he saw". It should be the present perfect.
3. OK, so he got up, he had a shower - no, he had breakfast, then he had a shower - then ... er ... he got dressed. Right, now I'm ready to write it.
4. I'm not sure. I really don't think it's right.
5. I think they shouldn't allow mobile phones in schools because they can disturb the class.
6. That's a good idea.
7. When I was on a holiday last summer I have tried ... I tried snowboarding for the first time.

Functions

- A) expressing doubt
- B) expressing support
- C) highlighting a grammatical structure
- D) giving reasons
- E) negotiating
- F) requesting clarification
- G) reformulating
- H) organising ideas

