

Choose the best answer that describes the term!

1. Modelling
 - a. Two students demonstrate to the rest of the class how their design works.
 - b. The students copy the target language from their exercise books into their vocabulary records.
 - c. The students listen to the target language on the recording then say it themselves.
2. Contextualisation
 - a. The teacher gives the students a history quiz then uses this to introduce the past tense.
 - b. The teacher explains to students that you use *should* to give someone advice.
 - c. The teacher asks the students to discuss their favourite sport then corrects their mistakes.
3. A lead-in
 - a. The teacher starts the class by doing some revision before teaching some new language.
 - b. The teacher chats to the class about what they did last weekend before playing them a song to listen to and then sing.
 - c. The class describes pictures of capital cities before listening to a recording on visiting different cities.
4. Focus on form
 - a. The teacher explains the meaning of the new vocabulary by using synonyms.
 - b. The teacher elicits the spelling of some new words then writes them on the board.
 - c. The teacher mimes something she can do and something she can't do.
5. A situational presentation
 - a. The teacher tells the students about something that happened to her one day at school.
 - b. The teacher asks the students to present their group's ideas to the class.
 - c. The teacher plays a recording then the students do a comprehension task on it.

Choose the best answer!

6. Which activity does **NOT** give learners controlled pronunciation practice?
 - a. Listening to words and ticking the ones you hear.
 - b. Saying a list of words all containing the same problem phoneme.
 - c. Repeating sentences and beating their rhythm at the same time.
7. Which activity does **NOT** focus on accuracy?
 - a. Gap-filling.
 - b. Rank ordering.
 - c. Copying.
8. Which activity does **NOT** develop listening for gist?
 - a. Listening to choose a title for a text.
 - b. Listening to decide how many speakers there are.
 - c. Listening to draw a route on a map.
9. Which activities do **NOT** involve an information-gap?
 - a. True/false questions.
 - b. Surveys.
 - c. Problem-solving.
10. Which activities do **NOT** allow learners to use the language they want?
 - a. Project work.
 - b. Controlled practice activities.
 - c. Communicative activities.