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Classroom interaction

Task 2

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BEFECTETÉS A JÖVŐBE



Task 2

Click on the following link, where you can see interaction types that are most frequently employed in the language lesson: https://redmenta.com/?solve&ks_id=1035496155

Your task is to rank the listed interaction types in order from the most T-controlled one to the most S-lead one (based on and adapted from Ur 2012:18-19).



Key

Let us now look in more detail at the list and the accompanying definitions (based on and adapted from Ur 2012:18-19):

The teacher talks to the students, who merely listen or carry out some instructions silently (like opening their books), or write something.

1. Teacher talk

The students repeat what the teacher has said, or what they hear from the CD or other listening device, or practice saying words, phrases, sentences, questions, dialogues in pairs.

2. Repetitions

The teacher asks the question to which there is one right answer, he calls on a student to answer, then gives feedback on the student's reply (right or wrong, offering correction).

3. Closed-ended teacher questioning

The teacher asks the question to which there are a number of possible answers. But then the procedure is the same: the teacher calls on a student to answer, then gives feedback on the student's reply.

4. Open-ended teacher questioning

With the teacher as organiser, moderator and possibly also participant of the process, the students discuss a topic or do any kind of other language task together as a class.

5. Full-class interaction

The student asks the teacher a question in order to obtain information or explanation or clarification.

6. Student initiates, teacher answers

The students work on their own on an activity. The task is assigned by the teacher. They work at their own pace but usually there is a final time limit.

7. Individual work

The teacher gives a task and the students work in pairs or groups on the task together – helping each other and pooling in ideas.

8. Collaboration

The students work in pairs or groups on some interaction-based task, in the course of which they need to exchange

9. Group- or pairwork

The difference between 8 and 9 is that in collaboration all the students work on the same task and produce their individual outcomes with the help of their groupmates, while in group-work they must interact in order to perform the task. In very simple words we might say that during collaboration the students “talk about” the task, whereas in group- or pairwork the “talk the task” – that means the task itself requires interaction, the way to perform the task is to interact.