

Keys to Selecting and Using Multimedia Websites For Language Learning

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Purpose

- **Part I:** Discuss the procedures (challenges and benefits) for learning online
- **Part II:** Identify Internet resources for helping English learners improve their listening comprehension skills.
- **Part III:** Suggest ways of blending sound pedagogy with technology for effective learning.



Part I: Procedures for Using Online Listening Resources

- A) Identify learning objectives and outcomes
- B) Never underestimate the complexity of the Internet
- C) Install needed media applications
- D) Test the Web Sites yourself for content appropriateness and usability
- E) Develop tasks that build critical-skills
- F) Determine the longevity of the sites



Identify Learning Objectives and Outcomes

What are your expectations on how online learning can benefit your students?

Andy Rooney once noted:

“Computers make it easier to do a lot of things, but most of things they make easier to do don't need to be done.”

Just because you CAN do it doesn't mean it SHOULD be done.



Identify Learning Objectives and Outcomes

"We're all familiar with the extravagant promises of technology: It will make our students smarter -- and it will do it faster and cheaper than ever before.

Moreover, the promise suggests, this miracle will occur almost by osmosis. We need only place a computer in a room, stand back, and watch the magic take place. If only life were that simple and learning that easy!"

Lynne Schrum,
Past president of the International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE)



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Teachers need to be prepared to create supporting content.

Plenty of online multimedia resources, **however . . .**

- Blending useful technology and sound pedagogy is the challenge.
- Sites contain a limited number and variety of learning activities, particularly in building problem-solving and reasoning skills.
- Students need practice speaking about what they hear -- *transferability*.



Part II: General Technical Considerations

- Media prepared for high-speed connections at a school will stream like molasses through a straw on dial-up connections at home.
- Some media formats are proprietary and thus require specific players for each.
- Network permissions can restrict access to online media in school labs.
- Short segments of audio/video tend to be more “digestible” for students.



Part II: Website Selection Criteria

- Potential relevance to students and teachers and within their linguistic reach
- Ease of use (design) – LESS IS MORE
- Mixture of both scripted and spontaneous language content at various levels
- Format and encoding rate of audio/video (fast for slow connections?)
- Accompanying transcript and/or exercises for enhancing language skills
- Cost

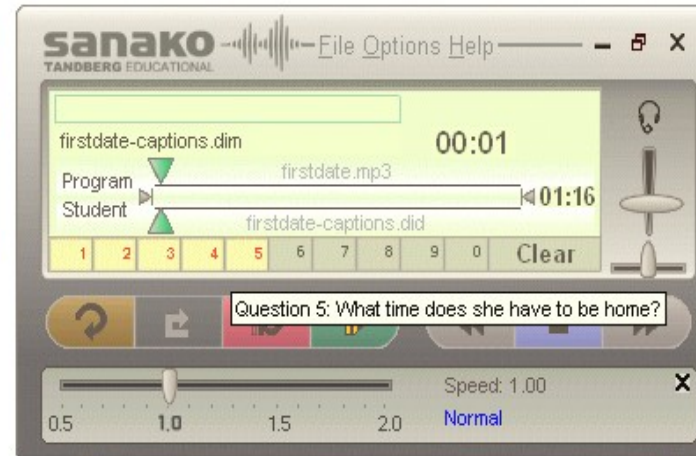


Never Underestimate the Complexity of the Internet

- Give students clear instructions on what they are expected to do and how they will be evaluated.

Media Applications

Windows Media Player
RealOne
Flash
QuickTime / MP3
Sanako Media Assistant



Conversation between daughter
and father . . .





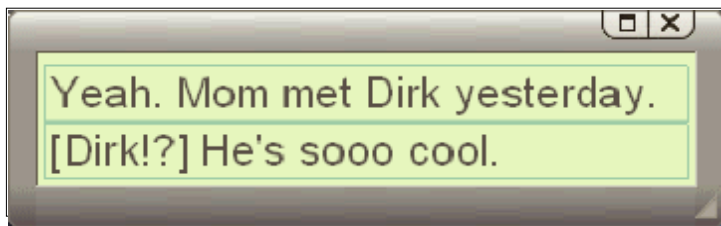
Why MP3?

- MP3 is a form of compression - **MPEG-1 Audio Layer III**, developed by the **Moving Picture Experts' Group (MPEG)**
- Encoding process compresses audio by filtering out all noise not detectable to the human ear.
- Media standard is not proprietary in nature (i.e., can be played on media players including RealPlayer and Windows Media Player).

Sanako Media Assistant™



- Handles all major media types including .rm, MP3, and .wma
- Displays captions or other text
- Bookmarks files for easy review
- Controls speed of media files
- Records/saves files in various formats including MP3 and .wma



Designed specifically for language learning. Commercial stand-alone or lab product.



Part I: Procedures for Using Online Listening Resources

- A) Identify learning objectives and outcomes
- B) Never underestimate the complexity of the Internet
- C) Install needed media applications
- D) Test the Web Sites yourself for content appropriateness and usability
- *Prepare in advance, nothing by chance*
- F) Develop tasks that build critical-skills
- G) Determine the longevity of the sites

Critical-Thinking Skills

- ◆ Progress from finding the gist of the conversation, to main ideas, to critical-thinking skills where students construct meaning on their own.

Clarifying

Comparing -
Contrasting

Discussing
Cause -Effect
Relationships

Hypothesizing

Inferring

Dispelling Illogical
Reasoning

- Windows Media / RealMedia
- Everyday conversational topics
- Listening and speaking activities

Inferencing

Internet Explorer

[Text Completion Quiz]

A Great Car Deal

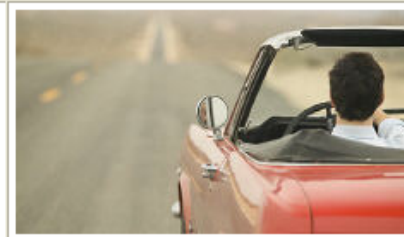
- I. Pre-Listening Exercises
- II. Listening Exercises
- III. Post-Listening Exercises

Level:	Topic:	Type:	Speakers:	Length:
difficult	used cars	conversation	man - woman	02:08

I. Pre-Listening Exercises [Top]

What points should you consider when looking for a used car? Rank these points in order of importance and discuss them. Do you have any reservations about buying a secondhand car (used car)?

HELPFUL TIP: Consider taking a used car to an independent mechanic for a complete check before you buy it. You can discover potential problems before you buy it.



Listening Exercises [Top]

Listen to the conversation by pressing the "Play" button and answer the questions. Press the "Final Score" button to check your score.

Activities:

- What can we infer about the condition of the car and the dealer's sales policies?

Okay. The out-of-town rate. Let's see. Okay, here we go. The out-of-town rate is \$100 per hour. No, no, That's the local rate. The local rate is \$50 per hour. Oh, and \$150 for the pre-screening check, \$150 for parts, plus or minus \$100 for labor. Oh, oh yeah. Today's a labor is actually \$50 more per hour.

Mr. Huh? Those prices are outrageous, and what holiday?

DEFINITION:
outrageous

Oh, it's the local pun.

very expensive

Mr. Ah. come on. I can't believe this. Of all my luck, my

IDIOMS!

"lemon" = a car that doesn't work right or is defective

"The used car she bought turned out to be a real lemon."

"a steal" = something that is very cheap

"I bought the car because it was a real steal, and I knew I wouldn't be able to find the same deal anywhere else."

[Play Video]



Possible Activities:

1. Jigsaw Listening: Mix up the frames and put them in order
2. Structured Practice: Complete with sentences for each frame using an adverb clause.
3. Problem Solving: After you return home, you notice a number of additional problems with the car including the understated mileage, missing spare tire, and severely worn brakes. Return to the used car lot and renegotiate with the salesperson on a new price . . . or else.



You can trust me because _____.



Before I take this car for a test ride, _____.



Well, assuming that you cover the rust hole in the floorboard, _____.

In case you don't take my word for it, _____.



Although the minivan has a few dings here and there _____.

While the car might not look like much, _____.



Hey! The door is in better shape than it was yesterday, but if it gets stuck, _____.

Select table row



I'll buy the car provided that _____.

My 6'7", 260lb., body-building husband is going to come here unless _____.



As long as you don't drive over 20 mph, you _____.

In the event that the car _____.



I treat all customers as if _____.

The car runs like _____.



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Other TESOL Presentations

- *Digital Voice Recordings. Basics and Beyond.* Electronic Village, Wednesday, 2:00-3:00 p.m.
- *Creating Listening Activities That Work,* Friday, 9:30-10:15 a.m.
- *The ABCs of Authoring Online Listening Activities (Poster Session),* Friday, 12:30-1:45 p.m.