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Please make sure to fill the above correctly to enable us to email you the results.

Time allocated: 1 hour. Please return your paper to the lecturer upon completion. You will need to include a scanned copy of this exercise in the form of an appendix together with your Task 1.

Ex.1

Read the following text and make notes on the main ideas. You can do this on a separate piece of paper which you do not have to hand in.

Personalised learning

At school and university, knowledge is valued in itself, and learners' success is measured purely in terms of test scores. But in corporate language training, the gold standard of mastery is not a final exam, but the learner's use of the target language in real work and life situations. Here, success means something different for each learner. This makes it extra important for the content and activities in corporate language courses to be personalised learning which is tailored to the individual. For this, we need to understand not only each individual learner's training goals, but also their unique learning style.

For a training course to really succeed, both learners and trainers need to take learning style into account. For the last century, discussion around learning styles has mostly focused on the senses. We have been categorised as auditory, visual, reading-based and kinesthetic learners. This notion has been popularised by Dr. Neil Fleming, who developed a 16-question test which learners can use to figure out which category best describes them. On the plus side, this framework has contributed to the diversification of classroom activities in recent decades. Typical classrooms now incorporate audio and video content and task-based learning, in addition to traditional "textbook" material.

However, the theory of sensory learning styles has also been repeatedly "debunked." Current research suggests that tailoring activities and materials to sensory preferences is less important than choosing the sensory mode best suited to the content. As Olga Khazan in The Atlantic Monthly points out, "most of the tasks we encounter are only really suited to one type of learning. You can't visualize a perfect French accent, for example." Howard Garner, in his theory of Multiple Intelligences (MI), argues that the mode of sensing information is less important to learning than the ability or "intelligence" needed to actually process that information once it has been sensed.

Both Khazan and Garner advise that we should drop the notion of sensory learning styles, and instead personalize learning as much as possible. For Gardner, this means to "learn as much as you can about each student, and teach each person in ways that they find comfortable and learn effectively."

Lecturer's signature: _____

Date: _____

Ex.2

Re-read the text 'Personalised learning' on previous page. Now summarise the text in **your own words**. Write about 175 words.

In all schools and universities the main important thing to get knowledge and to learn properly the things the learner's they used different type of language on a life situation and the real work. They want to make corporate language courses to be individual for each one, but is not enough just that what they will learn and also their unique learning style.

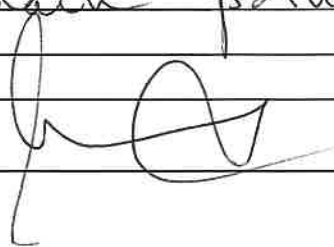
For the purpose in the classrooms about the activities is incorporate audio and video content and task-based learning to helping for the textbook material.

So the research is mean's the activities and the personalized learning everyone separately is more effectively because it will help them to realize in them directions.

Lecturer's comments:

This summary misses the main point of the text.

Lecturer's signature:



Date:

23/12/19