



BEd in Languages

LNG 242 – Language Lab. Methods and Materials

**University of Education, Winneba
Department of Applied Linguistics**

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Acknowledgements

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Prof. J. N. Akpanglo-Nartey

Head of Department, Department of Applied
Linguistics

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About this Course Guide

LNG 242 has been produced by The University of Education, Winneba. All Course Guide as produced by University of Education, Winneba are structured in the same way, as outlined below.

Students are introduced to the latest language laboratory technologies and materials. They are further assisted in evaluating the effectiveness of the materials. The course also requires school-based observation and participation beyond class time.

How this Course Guide is structured

The course guide overview

This course gives you the skills in teaching audio-lingual activities

The course overview gives you a general introduction to the course. Information contained in the course overview will help you determine:

- If the course is suitable for you, register online with the Department's officer
- What you will already need to know. You will be required to pass all basic LNG courses
- How much time you will need to invest to complete the course.
- The overview also provides guidance on:

What you can expect from the course.

- Study skills.
- Where to get help.
- Course assignments and assessments.
- Lessons



We strongly recommend that you read the overview *carefully* before starting your study.

The course content

The course is broken down into lessons. Each lesson comprises:

- An introduction to the lesson content.
- Lesson Objectives or outcomes .
- New terminologies.
- Core content of the lesson with a variety of learning activities.
- A lesson summary.
- Assignments and/or assessments, as applicable.

More specifically, you will cover the following lessons

- The Language Laboratory
- Types of Installations: Conventional, Remote and classroom
- Laboratory Construction: Space and Installation
- Magnetic Recording: Tapes, Channels and Speeds
- Tape Library and Student Routine
- Laboratory Administration: Personnel, Duties and Operations
- Audiolingual Exercises: Linguistic Stimulus-Response Mechanisms
- Pattern Drills: Types and Uses
- Classroom and Laboratory: Interrelation of Procedures
- Graphic Skills: Reading and Writing Objectives
- Monitoring and Testing: Remedial and Evaluative Techniques
- Modern Trends: Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL)

Recommended Text

Stack, Edward M. (1971). The Language Laboratory and Modern Language Teaching. Oxford University Press.



Course Requirements

- Three quizzes
- Language Lab. Practicals
- A Term Paper (to be discussed in class)
- End of Semester Exams

Resources

For those interested in learning more on this subject, we provide you with a list of additional resources at the end of this Course Guide these may be books, articles or web sites.

Your comments

After completing course we would appreciate it if you would take a few moments to give us your feedback on any aspect of this course. Your feedback might include comments on:

- Course content and structure.
- Course reading materials and resources.
- Course assignments.
- Course assessments.
- Course duration.
- Course support (assigned tutors, technical help, etc.)

Your constructive feedback will help us to improve and enhance this course.



Course overview

Welcome to LNG 242- Language Laboratory Methods and Materials

This is a course that is to help students learn basic skills in teaching audio-lingual aspects of language.

Course outcomes



Outcomes

Upon completion of this course you will be able to:

- Acquire language laboratory technologies
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the materials used for this course
- Teach audio-lingual skills effectively

Timeframe



How long?

Fourteen weeks



Lesson 3 – Types of Laboratory Installations Cont'd

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:



Outcomes

- Identify and explain some other types of laboratory installations.



Terminology

TERMINOLOGIES EXPLANATION

Dial Lab	The student needs a minimum of equipment, namely, an activated headset a dial or touch-tone selector, and controls for a remote selector.
Mobile Lab	It is best used within a single building where it can be moved from one room to another It requires time and energy to set up.
Wireless Lab.	The wires connecting the sources to student headsets are replaced by radio transmission. Monitoring and intercom are not possible with this lab.
Portable Lab.	It is placed in weather–proofed packages enclosed in containers with handles. It is either powered by batteries or portable electric generators.



Some Other Types of Laboratory Installations

DIAL LAB.

The Dial Access Lab. needs more spaces than the Conventional Lab. It also needs more technicians at any given time. It is basically a broadcast operation. Depending on the size of operation, any number of students can access a particular tape at any given time.

Usually, a number of rooms are used to provide space for the different programs mounted; Video and /or computer interface may be added again, depending on the size of the operation,

The student needs a minimum of equipment, namely, an activated headset a dial or touch-tone selector, and controls for a remote selector.

MOBILE LAB

This is basically a console on wheels with storage spaces for headsets. It is best used within a single building where it can be moved from one room to another. (Writing is very minimal.)

Advantage

Any classroom may be turned into a lab

Disadvantages

- Equipment is heavy and hampers free movement.
- It requires time and energy to set up.



WIRELESS LAB

The wires connecting the sources to student headsets are replaced by radio transmission in a wireless laboratory. The console contains a small transmitter that serves this purpose. Monitoring and intercom are NOT possible with this lab. (It combines well with the Mobile Lab, though the important functions of monitoring and intercom are forfeited).

PORTABLE LAB

This is similar to the Mobile Lab except that instead of being placed on wheels, it is placed in weather-proofed packages enclosed in containers with handles. It is either powered by batteries or portable electric generators. It is ideal for poverty stricken areas.



Unit summary



Summary

Other types of laboratory installations include dial lab, mobile lab., wireless lab. and portable lab. These are also used according to the available of personnel and funds.

Assignment



Assignment

Choose any type of laboratory installation and describe it, taking note of its advantages and disadvantages.