

# **IDHAYA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, KUMBAKONAM**



**SEMESTER : VI**  
**SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING**  
**SUBJECT CODE : 16ACCEN15**  
**CLASS : III BA ENGLISH**  
**TITLE OF THE PAPER : USE OF AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS, TELEVISION AND LANGUAGE LAB IN TEACHING ENGLISH**  
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audiovisual



# Common Classification

## **Auditory aids:**

Any instructional device that can be heard but not seen.  
Eg. Tape records, Microphones, Amplifier, Ear phones, etc..

## **Visual aids:**

Any instructional device that can be seen, but not heard. It has 2 types

Not requiring projection: eg. Chalkboard, Flannel graph, Exhibits, Posters, etc.

Requiring Projection: eg. Slides, Film Strips, Epidiascopes, OHP, etc.

# Audio aid

- The aid that involve the sense of hearing are called audio aids. It is the most dominant mode of instruction. For example: Speakers, Mp3 player, radio, tape recorder, gramophones etc.





# What are visual aids?

Anything that provides a visual representation of concepts students are to learn

- Chalkboard
- Overhead transparencies
- Flip Charts
- Models/objects
- Photographs

## CLASSIFICATION OF A/V AIDS

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graph TD; Root[CLASSIFICATION OF A/V AIDS] --> Audio[AUDIO AIDS]; Root --> Visual[VISUAL AIDS]; Root --> AV[AUDIO - VISUAL AIDS];
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### AUDIO AIDS

1. Audio C. D.
2. Language Laboratory

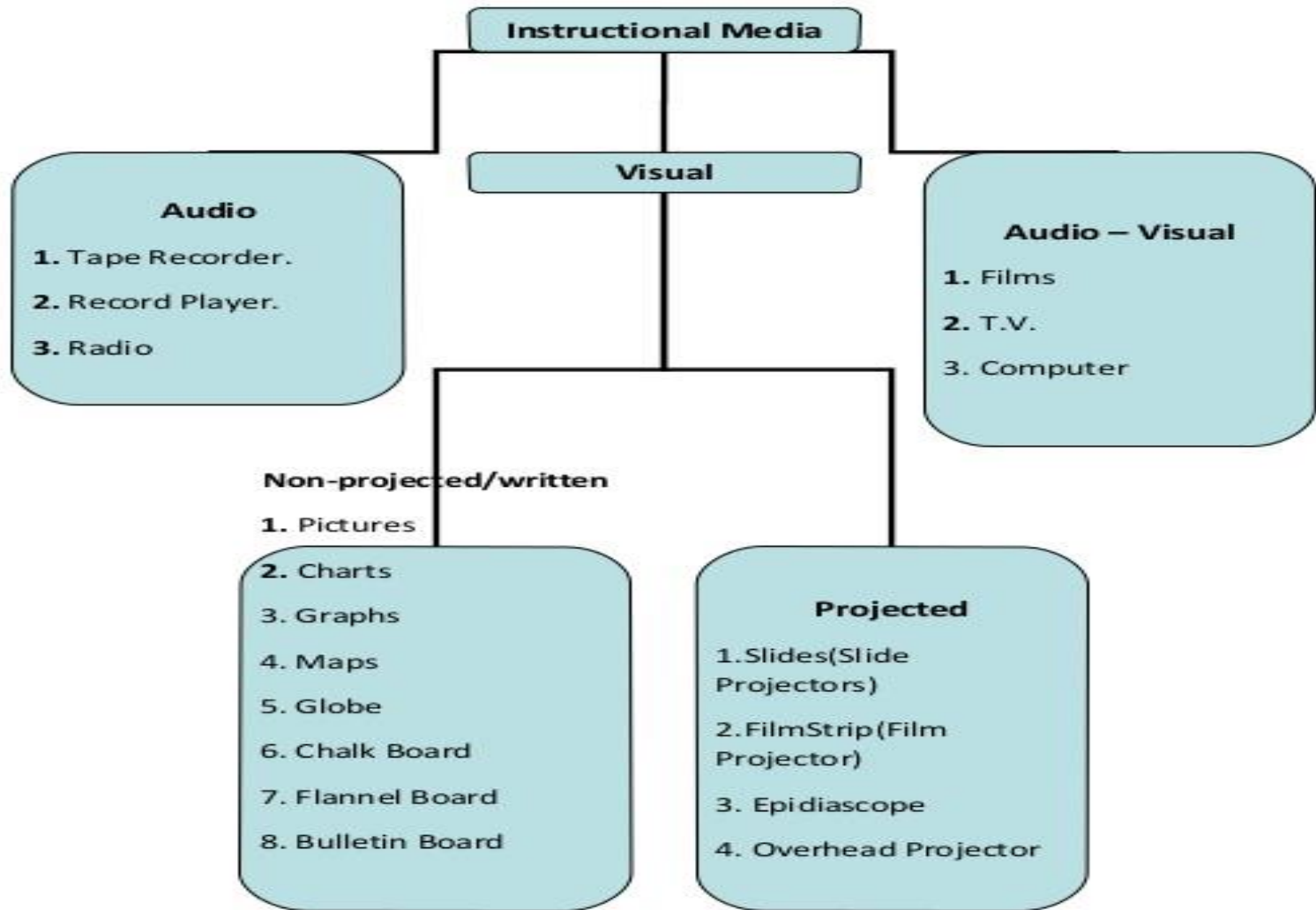
### VISUAL AIDS

1. Chart
2. Picture
3. Models
4. Flannel – board
5. Text-book
6. Flash-card
7. Transparency
8. Maps
9. Green Boards

### AUDIO – VISUAL AIDS

1. LCD Projector
2. T.V.
3. Computer
4. Multi-media
5. Digital Boards

## Classification of Audio – Visual Aids



# Objectives of using Audiovisual Aids



- To increase the effectiveness of the teaching
- to hold the attention span of the learner for the duration of instruction
- to save time
- to use all the relevant information available from different sources
- to make learning experiences last longer





# Use of Record player

- A tape is a memory device consisting of a long thin plastic strip used to record sounds. The tape recorder is an electrical device used for recording sounds on tape and for playing back the recorded material.
- Tape and tape recorder are often used for teaching English language in the classroom. Listening to tapes provides students information not only about vocabulary and grammar, but also about pronunciation, intonation, rhythm, stress and pitch.
- Listening to tapes is a method of bringing different kinds of speaking into the classroom. The teacher can play varied types of tape to the students. Examples of them are conversations, advertisements, news broadcasts and interviews.
- Besides, listening to tapes exposes students to spoken English of different varieties and accents rather than just the teacher's. The teacher can record the speech of students in English language lessons. The teacher may then play back the recording and correct poor speech habits.

# Linguaphone

- ❑ The linguaphone: The linguaphone is a kind of gramophone. It is specially designed for helping the children in learning pronunciation or the other sound peculiarities of the language.
- ❑ In a linguaphone a sound amplifier is always fitted. It can also reproduce the speech of the teacher instantly.



# Use of Radio

- Radio is an effectual system for delivery of education to larger numbers of people. It facilitates information exchange at the community level, acting as a “community telephone”. Radio plays a vital educational role as the sole medium for formal and non-formal education.
- English and language arts teachers will be able to use radios to reinforce listening, writing, and speaking skills. With a shortwave radio, foreign language teachers can provide advanced students with an opportunity to hear the authentic language demonstrated by native speakers.

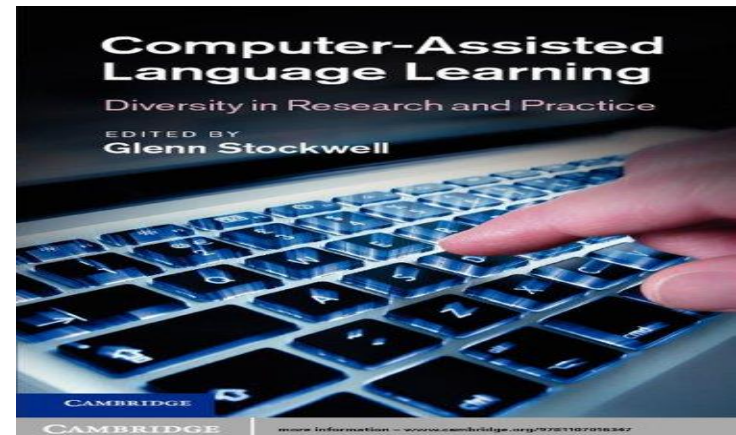
## Audiovisual Aids

- ❖ Computer
- ❖ TV
- ❖ Multimedia
- ❖ Film Projector, etc



# Use of Computer in Language Teaching

- Using the internet brings the 'real world' into the classroom and gives the students an opportunity to explore learning in a different way. However, having students facing a computer rather than the teacher, means teachers of internet lessons do need to be vigilant
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## Advantages of Computer in teaching and learning are:

- Easier access to information
- Social interaction
- Promotes independent learning
- Attractive
- Fast and easy to learn
- Exciting for students
- Discovering Unusual things

## Disadvantages of Computer in teaching and learning

- Laziness in studying
- Dependent to the computer
- Forgetting the basic way of studying
- Divided attention

# Television in Education

## October 1, 1952



- The Ford foundation funds Educational Television in 1952.
- The Ford foundation spent over 170 million dollars on television instruction.
- Educational television is the use of television programs in the field of distance education.

# Advantages & Disadvantages of Television

## *Advantages*

- ✓ Impact
- ✓ High Reach
- ✓ Frequency Potential
- ✓ Some Demographic Selectivity
- ✓ Coverage Flexibility
- ✓ Demonstration

## *Disadvantages*

- ✓ High Cost
- ✓ Clutter
- ✓ Lack of Target Market Selectivity
- ✓ Audience Fragmentation
- ✓ Commercial Avoidance
- ✓ Lead Time (Network)
- ✓ Creative Limitations





# Virtual Classroom

- A virtual classroom is an online learning environment that allows for live interaction between the tutor and the learners as they are participating in learning activities.
- The most common tools you can find in a virtual classroom are: Videoconferencing.  
Online whiteboard for real-time collaboration.



# Visual aids

## Using Real Objects

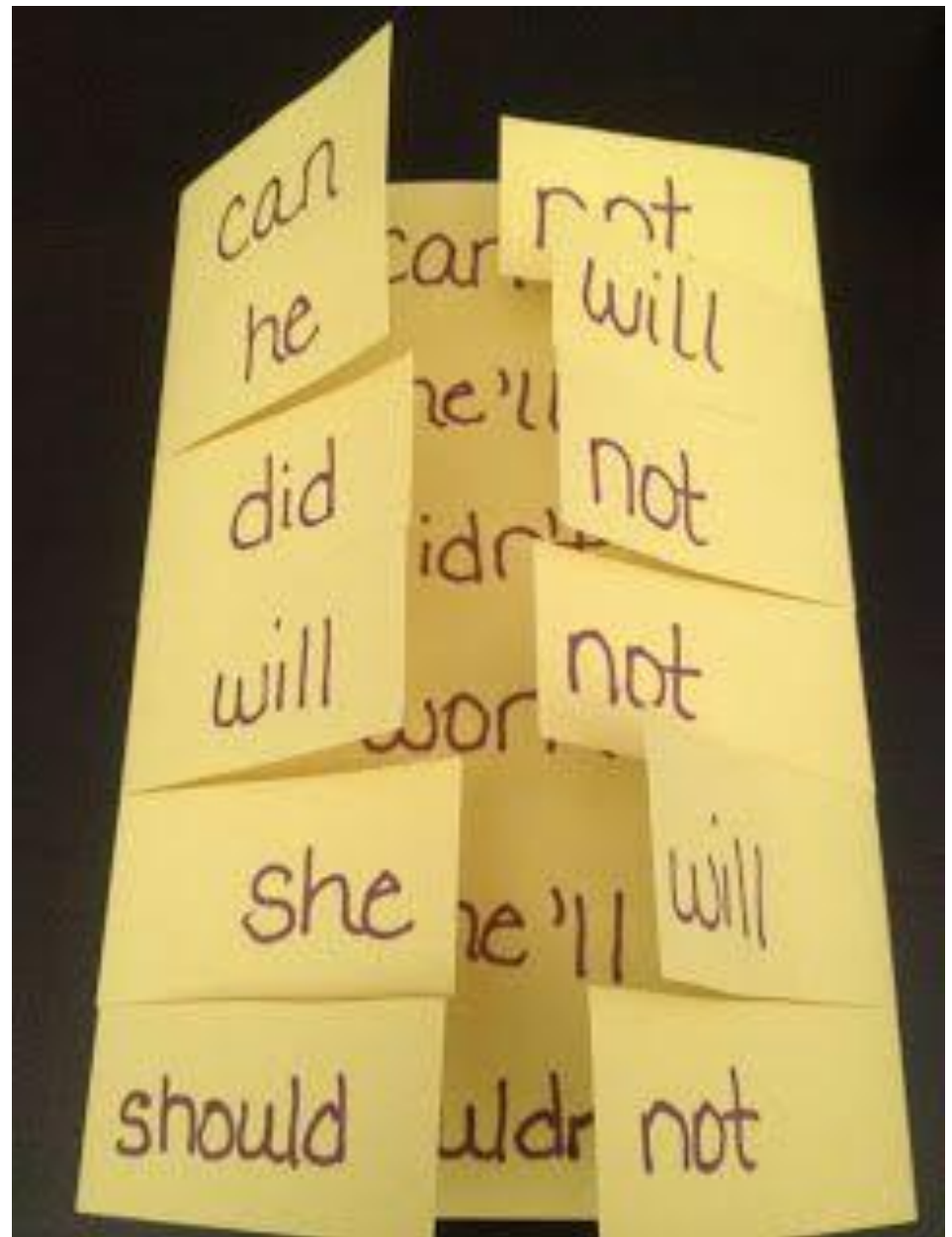
- Allows language learners to see, hear, and in some cases touch the objects
- Good for teaching:
  - Vocabulary
  - Specific grammar points
  - Drills
  - Speaking activities
  - And more...



# Chart

## TYPES OF CHARTS:

- Narrative chart
- Tabulation chart
- Chain chart
- Bar chart
- Pie chart
- Flow chart
- Evolution chart
- Pull chart
- Line chart
- Tree chart





## FLASH CARDS:


- ✓ Flash cards are small cards of generally 25×30 cm in size which are shown for a few moments before the class to send across a message or impart an idea.
- ✓ Flash cards would be used along with the other graphic aids to make the lesson effective.

# FLANNEL BOARD

- It consists of a piece of flannel or felt made from wool, stretched tightly over a strong backing of plywood. Pictures, cards and similar material can be made stick on it.

# Magnetic Boards

**Sheets of ferromagnetic material with specially-painted light surfaces on which material can be written or drawn using suitable markers or pens.**



# CHALK BOARD:

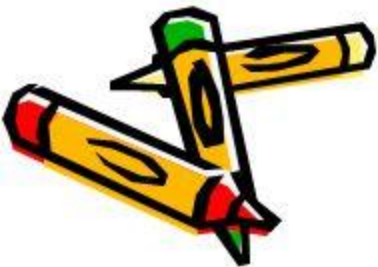
- It is the most commonly used av aid.
- It is also known as black board.
- It gives motivation and gives instruction concrete and understandable.



# Advantages of Blackboard



- 😊 Plenty of space.
- 😊 One can give a feeling of spontaneity.
- 😊 One can involve the listeners.
- 😊 One can vary the pace of writing.
- 😊 The board acts as a pressure reliever.





## Limitations:

- It makes students dependent on the teachers
- It does not care for the individual needs of the students
- It makes the lesson a dull routine
- It makes the chalk board to spread and inhaled by the teachers and students
- Constant use of black board makes it smooth and glare.

# Language Laboratory

A language laboratory is arranged to make foreign language learning more effective.

Emphasis is on speaking and listening.

Language lab is set in computer rooms.

# Advantages

- Language labs allow students to practice the language with a much wider variety of activities and exercises based on the computer.
- Learning occurs in a structured way, in a real context and visually attractive way that immerses the student in the language learning environment and promotes language use.
- A language lab is practical
- Learning a new language just by studying the theory is not enough to guarantee a successful language learning experience.
- Language labs provide practice in an entertaining and interactive way to acquire the 4 main language skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing.
- Self-learning: The student progresses in a self-guided but structured and progressive training to achieve the goals and objective set by the school or educational body.

- Complimentary: Language labs allow students to reinforce material learned in class by putting them into practice through interactive activities.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: Teachers know the progress of each student and receive reports of strengths and weaknesses to better adapt the classroom activities.
- Students learn much faster in the language lab
- Use more resources and varied activities than in a traditional classroom
- Language labs allow for diversity in the classroom Labs foster communication in the classroom

## Demerits of Language Laboratory

- In rural schools, installation of language laboratory may be difficult and costly .
- Efficient teachers who can exploit the full possibilities of language laboratory are rare,

*Thank*

*You*