

LESSON 2_ INTRODUCING E- LEARNING

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Objectifs

Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, you will be able to:

- Grasp the basics of e-learning.
- Master and use present continuous in your daily discourse.
- Construct and use comparative of superiority.

Learning Activities: Reading comprehension, Listening and Grammar.

READING COMPREHENSION



1. TEXT_ E-LEARNING

E-Learning is learning utilizing electronic technologies to access educational curriculum outside of a traditional classroom. In most cases, it refers to a course, program or degree delivered completely online. [...] E-learning unites two main areas, learning and technology. Learning is a cognitive process for achieving knowledge, and technology is an enabler of the learning process, meaning that technology is used like any other tool in the education praxis, as is a pencil or a notebook, for example. Although this seems quite simplistic and logical, a pencil is more technologically transparent tool, and its use may therefore seem more natural to many. Furthermore, technology underpins other problematic situations because it includes various dimensions. E-learning systems aggregate various tools, such as writing technologies, communication technologies, visualization, and storage. [...] Despite all, e-learning is growing everywhere in the world (OECD, 2012).

2. Exercise

Examine the statements below and select/tick off the ones that accurately describe e-learning. A dictionary may be useful to understand some words.

- ☐ a) E-learning combines both, learning and hardworking
- ☐ b) E-learning generally refers to courses, programs and degrees entirely delivered online
- ☐ c) E-learning combines both, traditional classroom and learning.
- ☐ d) E-learning combines both, learning and electronic technologies.
- ☐ e) In the process of e-learning, technology is a tool/medium.
- ☐ f) In e-learning, technology is centered on only one category.
- ☐ g) In e-learning, technology allows access to educational curriculum.
- ☐ h) In the process of e-learning, technology is the only major component/element.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

II

1. Exercise

Reorder these words to construct a meaningful and correct sentence on the basis of the video understanding.

changing

world

is

landscape

in

training

E-learning

the

the

of

2. Exercise

Reorder the words to find a meaningful sentence on the ground of the video above.

of

involves

technology

train

people

the

use

to

E-learning

3. Exercice : Reorder these words to prove your understanding of the video.

implies

lower

cost

training

E-learning

of

Exercice : Select the most accurate answer to make sure you understand the video.



A) What is the video about?

- ☐ 1) The video is about e-learning
- ☐ 2) The video is about traditional learning.
- ☐ 3) The video is about the downfall of e-learning.

Exercise : Choose the correct answer after you watch the video.

IV

B) How many benefits does the video mention to emphasize the importance of e-learning?

- ☐ 1) The video mentions 3 benefits of e-learning.
- ☐ 2) The video mentions 4 benefits of e-learning.
- ☐ 3) The video mentions 5 benefits of e-learning.

Exercice : Choose the correct answer on the basis of the video.



C) According to the video, e-learning involves the use of electronic devices such as:

- ☐ 1) computers and tablets.
- ☐ 2) computers, tablets and cell phones.
- ☐ 3) computers and cell phones.

LANGUAGE FUNCTION

VI

1. Present continuous

We build the present continuous tense by conforming to the following rule

Subject+ be (present simple)+ Verb+ING

Affirmative form

I am (= I'm)	working
He/She/It (= He's/She's/It's)	working
We/you/they (= We're/you're/they're)	working

Interrogative and Negative forms

Interrogative	Negative
Am I working ?	I am not working
Are you working ?	You are not working
Is/he/she/it working ?	He/she/it is not working
Are we working ?	We are not workingg
Are you working ?	You are not working
Are they working ?	They are not working

USE

We use the present continuous:

- To talk about things that are happening now, at the moment we speak.

Eg: I am speaking English.

Eg: What are you doing?

- To talk about things that are happening now, but not exactly at the moment we speak.

Eg: My brother is looking for a job at the moment.

Eg: You are spending a lot of money these days.

- To talk about something we have already arranged or planned to do in the future. We often give the future time (tomorrow, in July, on Saturday, afternoon, next week etc.).

I'm meeting my father tomorrow.

We are going to the beach at the weekend

I'm leaving at three.

- We can use the present continuous for temporary or new habits (for normal habits that continue for a long time, we use the present simple). We often use this with expressions like 'these days' or 'at the moment'.

He's eating a lot these days.

She's swimming every morning (She didn't use to do this).

You're smoking too much.

- Another present continuous use is for habits that are not regular, but that happen very often. In this we usually use an adverb like 'always', 'forever' or 'constantly'. Often, we use the present continuous in this way to talk about an annoying habit.

You're forever losing your keys!

She's constantly missing the train.

Lucy's always smiling!

IMPORTANT

- Some verbs are not used in the present continuous. They are normally used in the simple forms. Some of the most important ones are:

Like know love hate understand believe mean remember want prefer

I am liking tennis say: I like tennis.

Are you knowing Maria? Say Do you know Maria?

SPELLING RULES

- With most verbs we add -ing.

go going

play playing

- If the verb ends in consonant+-e, we delete the e and add ing.

Live living; come coming, but be being.

- If the verb ends in -ie, we change -ie to ying.

die dying, lie lying

- If the verb ends in one vowel + one consonant, we double the consonant. get getting; run running; shop shopping.

Exceptions:

a) When the verb ends in one vowel + -y, -w or x, we just add ing. eg: play playing; snow snowing, mix mixing

b) When the last syllable of the verb is not stressed.

Listen listening; visit visiting; but travel travelling.

—The following adverbs : **today, at present, at the moment, still, now** (always= exaggeration or **anger**) etc. go hand in hand with present continuous. Clearly, they bring about present continuous in a sentence.

2. Exercise

Complete the sentences constructing the verbs between brackets in present continuous. Please, don't use the contracted form of the auxiliary verb (be).

- 1) You (to work) _____ hard today' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'
- 2) I (to look) _____ for am looking for Christine. Do you know where she is.
- 3) It (to get) _____ dark. Shall I turn on the light?
- 4) They don't have anywhere to live at the moment. They (to stay) _____ with friends until they find somewhere.
- 5) 8. Things are not so good at work. The company (to lose) _____ money.
- 6) Have you got an umbrella? It (to start) _____ to rain.
- 7) You (to make) _____ a lot of noise. Can you be quieter? I (to try) _____ to concentrate.
- 8) Why are all these people here? What (to happen) _____ ?

3. COMPARATIVE OF SUPERIORITY : ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

How shall we travel ? By car or by train ?

Let's go by car. It's **cheaper**

Don't go by train. It is **more expensive**.

Cheaper and **more expensive** are *comparative forms*

.

After comparative, you can use **than**.

—It's **cheaper** to go by car **than** by train.

— Going by train is **more expensive than** going by car.

THE COMPARATIVE FORM IS -er- or more...

We use -er for short words (one syllable) :	cheap cheaper large larger thin thinner
We also use -er for two syllable words that end in -y (y— ier)	lucky— luckier early— earlier pretty— prettier
We use more... for longer words (two syllables or more)	more serious more expensive more comfortable
We also use more... for adverbs that end in ly	more slowly, more seriously, more carefully

You are **older** than me/You are older than I am

Can you walk a bit **faster** ?

The exam was **more difficult** than I expected.

—We can use **er** or more... with some two syllable adjectives, especially :

clever, narrow, quiet, shallow, simple

eg : Can you be gentler/more gentle ?

— A few adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative forms :

narrow, clever, quiet, simple, gentle etc.

— **A few adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative forms :**

bad	worse
little	less
much	more
good/well	better
far	further

4. Exercice

Provide the gaps with the correct form of the word in brackets.

My father is 52 years old whereas his friend is 47. So, my father is (old) than his friend. On the contrary, his friend weighs 80 kilos, but my father's latest weight reaches 60 kilos. His friend is (heavy) . Both like talking about school subjects. They generally argue that Mathematics is (important) than many other subjects.