

<b>HCMC University of Technology and Education Faculty of Foreign Languages</b>		<b>FINAL EXAMINATION MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>Course Code:</b> MATD430438	<b>Time:</b> 60 minutes	<i>No further materials or explanations are allowed. This test paper consists of 4 pages totally. Students write their answers on this paper.</i>		
<b>Date:</b> .....	<b>Room:</b> .....			
Student's Name: .....		Scores	Invigilator 1	Invigilator 2
Student ID No.: .....				
Exam ID No.: .....				

**PART I.** Match each term listed in the left column with its correct definition/description in the right column. Write your answers on the space given after each term. There are more definitions/descriptions than terms. Hence, some definitions/descriptions will not be used. (1 mark)

<p>1. Learning styles: .....</p> <p>2. Self-access materials: .....</p> <p>3. Simplified text: .....</p> <p>4. Authentic text: .....</p> <p>5. Communicative competence: .....</p>	<p>a. A text which is not written or spoken for language teaching purposes such as a newspaper article, a rock song, a novel, a radio interview and a traditional fairy story.</p> <p>b. The ability to use the language effectively for communication. Gaining such capability involves acquiring both sociolinguistic and linguistic knowledge and skills.</p> <p>c. A book which contains extra practice activities for learners to work on in their own time. Usually the book is designed so that learners can write in it and often there is an answer key provided in the back of the book to give feedback to the learners.</p> <p>d. Materials designed for learners to use independently, without access to a teacher or a classroom. They are normally used by the learner at home or in a library.</p> <p>e. This refers to materials or courses which are designed around a series of authentic activities which give the learners experience of using the language in ways in which it is used in the real-world outside the classroom.</p> <p>f. The way(s) that particular learners prefer to learn a language. Some have a preference for hearing the language, some for seeing it written down, and some for doing something physical whilst experiencing the language.</p> <p>g. The materials are written for learning purposes. For example, a story written to exemplify the use of reported speech, a dialogue scripted to exemplify ways of inviting.</p>
--	---

**PART II.** Decide if the following statements are true or false. Circle T (true) or F (false) as provided at the beginning of each statement to indicate your answers. (1 mark)

6. T F Very few syllabuses are based on a combination of two or more of the types, for example, a situational and topic-based syllabus.
7. T F Materials evaluation is a procedure that involves measuring the (potential) value of a set of learning materials.
8. T F Two complementary stages in material evaluation are internal and external evaluation.
9. T F The usability factor is a parameter that shows how far the materials could be integrated into a particular syllabus as 'core' or supplementary.

10. T F In adapting materials, external factors are concerned with content, organization and consistency.
11. T F Adaptation does not aim to maximize the appropriacy of teaching materials in context.
12. T F There are totally four techniques in adapting materials including adding, deleting, modifying and simplifying.
13. T F Using visual support in a listening activity is always distracting.
14. T F Mother tongue should affect the sequence of language items designed in an ESL book.
15. T F Making an appointment by telephone is a bad example of activity authenticity.

**PART III.** The following piece of material is extracted and adapted from a unit in the *Straight Forward* series. Evaluate it, using the elements of context (setting, topic, and roles of people involved). (2 marks)

Work in pairs. Tell your partner about where you live. Use the following words to help you.

<i>big</i>	<i>quiet</i>	<i>new</i>	<i>small</i>
<i>noisy</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>lovely</i>	<i>horrible</i>

I live in a \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_. It's in \_\_\_\_\_. It's a \_\_\_\_\_. I like / don't like it.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**PART IV.** Comment on the authenticity of the following dialogue, which is extracted from an activity in *English 7*. (2 marks)

**Nick:** Hi Mi, welcome to our house!

**Elena:** Come upstairs! I'll show you my room.

**Mi:** Wow! You have so many dolls.

**Elena:** Yes. My hobby is collecting dolls. Do you have a hobby?

**Mi:** I like collecting glass bottles.

**Elena:** Really? That's very usual. Is it expensive?

**Mi:** Not at all, I just keep the bottles after we use them. What about doll collecting? Is it expensive?

**Elena:** I guess so, but all of my dolls are presents. My parents, and my aunt and uncle always give me dolls on special occasions.

**PART V.** The following piece of material is extracted and adapted from an English language proficiency textbook for the elementary level. Improve this piece of materials by making necessary changes and justify your new version. You also need to indicate (i) the pros & cons of the materials, (ii) the adaptation principles you use, and (iii) the adaptation techniques you use. (4 marks)

**PRACTICE**

**have/have got**

1. Write the sentences again, using the correct form of *have got*.

- 1 London has a lot of parks.  
*London's a lot of parks.*
- 2 I don't have much money.  
*I haven't got much money.*
- 3 I have a lot of homework tonight.
- 4 Do you have any homework?
- 5 Our school has a library, but it doesn't have any computers.
- 6 My parents have a new stereo.
- 7 Does your sister have a boyfriend?
- 8 I don't have a problem with this exercise.

**I've got more than you**

2. Work with a partner. You are both multi-millionaires. Your teacher has more information for you. Ask and answer questions to find out who is richer.

**Millionaire A**

*I've got four houses.  
How many have you got?*

*Well, I've got thirty cars.*

**Millionaire B**

*Five. I've got two in France, one in Miami, one in the Caribbean, and a castle in Scotland.*

*That's nothing!  
I've got....*

**THE WORD'S BEST HOTEL**

**Superlative adjective**

1. Read about the three hotels.

**Claridge's**

London

- 100 years old
- 292 rooms
- £315 - £2,500 a night
- 35 mins Heathrow Airport
- no swimming pool

**The Mandarin Oriental**

Hong Kong

- 36 years old
- 542 rooms
- £300-£2,000 a night
- 30 mins Chek Lap Kok Airport
- swimming pool

**The Plaza**

New York

- 94 years old
- 812 rooms
- £200-£500 a night
- 45 mins Kenedy Airport
- no swimming pool

2. Correct the false statements. How many correct sentences are there? What do you notice about them?

- 1. The Mandarin Oriental is cheaper than the Plaza.  
*No, it isn't. It's more expensive.*
- 2. The Plaza is the cheapest.
- 3. Claridge's is the most expensive hotel.
- 4. The Mandarin Oriental is older than the Plaza.
- 5. Claridge's is the oldest hotel.
- 6. The Plaza is the biggest hotel.
- 7. The Mandarin Oriental is smaller than Claridge's.
- 8. The Plaza has got a swimming pool.
- 9. Claridge's is nearer the airport than the Mandarin.

3. Which is the best hotel in or near your town? What has it got?

**--THE END--**