

Unit 2 Direct Method

I. Terms

1. Inductively

Students are presented with examples and they figure out the rule or generalization from the examples.

II. Important Tips

1. Learning how to use another language to communicate.

2. No translation is allowed.

3. Meaning is to be conveyed directly in the target language through the use of demonstration and visual aids, with no recourse to the students' native language.

III. Techniques in Use

1. Reading loud

Students take turns reading sections of a passage, play, or dialogue out loud.

2. Getting students to self-correct

The teacher of this class has the students self-correct by asking them to make a choice between what they said and an alternative answer he supplied.

3. Dictation

The teacher reads the passage three times. The first time the teacher reads it at a normal speed, while the students just listen. The second time he reads the passage phrase by phrase, pausing long enough to allow students to write down what they have heard. The last time the teacher again reads at a normal speed, and students check their work.

4. Paragraph Writing

The teacher in this class asked the students to write a paragraph in their own words.

IV. Review Questions

Part I. Matching

1. Dictation	A. The teacher reads the passage and students need to write down what they hear.
2. Read aloud	B. Students are presented with examples and they figure out the rule or generalization from the examples.
3. Inductive	C. The teacher asks students a number of questions in the target language.
4. Question and Answer exercise	D. Student have the opportunity to ask question as well as answer them.
5. Conversation Practice	E. Students take turns reading sections of a passage, play, or dialogue out loud.

Part II. True or False

- () 1. Only listening and speaking skills are emphasized in a Direct Method classroom.
- () 2. The DM became popular because the GTM was not very effective in preparing students to use the target language communicatively.
- () 3. Grammar is emphasized more than vocabulary in a Direct Method classroom.
- () 4. Lessons are designed situationally to help language learners to use the language to communicate for daily conversations or topics. \
- () 5. The original purpose of the Direct Method is to guide language learners to conduct (have) daily conversation and to use the language communicatively.

Part II. Multiple Choices

- () 1. Which of the following descriptions on the Direct Method is **INCORRECT**?
- (A) To learn how to communicate in target language.
 - (B) No translation is allowed
 - (C) To learn to think in the target language.
 - (D) Practice question and answer is held between students only.
- () 2. How is the evaluation accomplished in the DM?
- (A) Students might be interviewed orally by the teacher.
 - (B) Students might be asked to demonstrate their knowledge using the target language.
 - (C) Students might be asked to write a paragraph about something they have studied.
 - (D) All of the above.
- () 3. Which of the following about the DM is **TRUE**?
- (A) The DM became popular because the GTM was not effective in preparing students to communicate.
 - (B) The DM uses proverb to convey cultural information.
 - (C) None of the above.
 - (D) Both A and B.
- () 4. Which of the following techniques are **NOT** used in the DM?
- (A) explanation of the grammar rules
 - (B) question and answer exercise
 - (C) fill-in-the-blank exercise
 - (D) dictation
- () 5. Which of the following statement about the DM is **CORRECT**?
- (A) Some translation is allowed.
 - (B) The DM places emphasis on learning how to use a target language to communicate.
 - (C) Meaning is taught deductively.
 - (D) The DM can be used only for older children.

Part IV. Short Answer

1. How would you use DM in the teaching?

Answer Keys:

Part I. 1.A 2.E 3.B 4.D 5.C

Part II. 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.T

Part II. 1.D 2.D 3.D 4.A 5.B