

**XALQ TA'LIMI VAZIRLIGI
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MARKAZI**

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“BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLAR UCHUN DIKTANTLAR TO'PLAMI”

Samarqand 2020

Set of dictations for primary classes, Samarkand -2020, 55 pages

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Dictation is the process of writing down what someone else has said. With young children, dictation offers a way for a parent or a teacher to record a child's thoughts or ideas when the writing demands surpass writing skills. Dictation provides a chance for an adult to model many writing behaviors including handwriting, matching sounds-to-letters to spell words, and sentence formation.

Why use dictation?

- It allows students to watch as an adult writes using many conventions of writing, such as letter formation, punctuation, spacing between words, and more.
- Teachers can model listening to a sound and writing the associated letter.
- It allows us to model that speech can be written down and read back.

Dictation has been a feature of language classrooms for hundreds of years. However, for many teachers these days, the word '*dictation*' is synonymous with '*old-fashioned*', '*boring*', and '*teacher-centred*'.



In fact, it hardly seems to merit a mention in most of the introductory texts for ELT trainees. Is it really as outdated and uncommunicative as it first appears?

Dictation has numerous uses in the ELT classroom, often involving very little preparation and a lot of creativity and interest. Used imaginatively, it can be an effective tool for working on accuracy and fluency in all four skills. In this article I will answer the following questions and at the same time provide some practical ideas for activities.

- What is dictation?
- Why do it?

- What are the potential problems?
- How can we make dictation more learner-centred?
- Conclusion

What is dictation?

In its simplest form, dictation refers to a person reading some text aloud so that the listener(s) can write down what is being said. When used in the language classroom, the aim has traditionally been for students to write down what is said by the teacher, word for word, later checking their own text against the original and correcting the errors made. While this certainly has its uses, there are countless variations that can make it more interesting and learner-centred.

- For example, a related activity, sometimes called 'dictogloss', requires the students to only take notes of the key words used as they listen and then later reconstruct the text so that it has the same meaning as the original text although perhaps not exactly the same form.

- There is also emphasis on accuracy, but expectations here can be increased or decreased depending on the level of the class - the main aim is that the students understand and then re-convey the meaning of the passage, concentrating on the communicative aspect of the activity rather than producing a grammatically perfect text.

Why do it?

There are several reasons why dictation activities work well in the classroom. From the teacher's point of view, dictations:

- Can be done with any level, depending on the text used
- Can be graded for a multi-level class (see below for more on this)
- Usually require very little preparation and photocopying

In fact, dictation can be used to decrease preparation time for other activities.

- Instead of spending hours making cut-up activities such as matching vocabulary and their definitions, why not just give the students blank slips of paper and dictate the necessary information to them in the classroom? This also gives the students more listening and writing /spelling practice.

- To save time, the class can be divided into two groups and the words/phrases dictated quickly with each group required to write down only half the words given.

- For example, the teacher says 'group 1: apple' 'group 2: potato' 'group 1: cucumber' 'group 2: carrot' - the students only write down the

words given for their group. The students can then be paired up so that each pair has one person with each list of words and the matching activity can continue as normal.

For the students, dictations:

- Can focus on both accuracy (form) as well as meaning - e.g. in the dictogloss activity described above.
- Can develop all four skills - speaking and pronunciation can be developed if the students do the dictating rather than the teacher.
- Give students the opportunity to notice features of pronunciation such as weak forms, linking and elision.

Additionally, dictation activities where students compare their version of the text to the original can increase their ability to notice aspects of the language which are sometimes overlooked, as well as mistakes which they commonly make. These might include common spelling errors, absence of articles or the third person 's', etc. The comparison also helps students to become better at identifying errors in their own written work. What are the potential problems?

Boredom. One problem that definitely needs to be addressed is the perception that students may have of doing a dictation activity. Some students (and teachers!) may have developed an aversion to dictation. It's important, therefore, to ensure that we vary the ways that we do dictation in class and encourage the students to focus on meaning as well as accuracy.

All sorts of texts can be dictated, from single words of a vocabulary list to sentences from a dialogue to full paragraphs. These can also be dictated in the 'wrong' order, requiring students to unscramble them once it's finished. Using dictated texts as a precursor to further activities like this will help students to see them as an integrated part of the learning process. It is important that we and the students see these activities as learning experiences rather than as simply testing their ability to listen and copy words and sentences.

Difficulty

A second common problem is that some students may find dictation more difficult than others, especially if you are teaching a multi-level class. One way of combating this is to think about how much of the dictation we expect our students to produce. We can give weaker students skeleton versions of the text to be dictated, with gaps for them to fill in as they go along, rather than a blank sheet of paper. Incidentally, this can be a useful approach for practising 'noticing' specific parts of speech - e.g. all the students can be required to listen for only the prepositions or articles needed to fill in the gaps.

How can we make dictation more learner-centred? Instead of the standard formula of the teacher dictating the text, there are a number of ways of taking the focus off the teacher and onto the students themselves. Using the students as the 'dictators' has the added benefit of focusing on students' pronunciation and, in a multilingual class, giving students further exposure to different non-native accents.

- Cut the text up and distribute one line to each of the students. They then take turns dictating their sentence while the other students listen and write it down. Then give them a copy of the full text to compare with their own.

- Divide the class into pairs and ask them to choose one person to be the 'writer' and another to be the 'runner'. Stick the text to be dictated up at one end of the room. The runners have to go to the text and return to their partners having memorised the first line of the text, which they dictate. They keep returning to the text until they have dictated the full text to their partner. The roles can be swapped halfway through. Their text is then compared to a correct version and corrected. This activity requires only a short text.

- Do the dictation yourself but let the students control the speed that you speak at and the amount of repetition you do. Tell the students that they need to pretend that you are no longer a teacher but you have turned into a human tape recorder. As you read the text, they call out instructions such as 'Stop', 'Rewind', 'Play', 'Decrease speed' etc.



Thanksgiving



The first Thanksgiving was in 1621. The Pilgrims were new to America and did not know how to grow food or hunt animals. Many of them died. The Native Americans helped the Pilgrims. The Native Americans taught them how to grow corn and pumpkins and beans. They also taught the Pilgrims how to fish and hunt. The next year, the Pilgrims had a big harvest. The Pilgrims were very thankful and grateful. The Pilgrims had a huge feast to celebrate the new harvest and to give thanks to the Indians. The feast lasted for three days. This is how Thanksgiving started.

Thanksgiving Day is a harvest celebration. Traditionally, it was a time to give thanks for a big harvest. It is also a holiday to express appreciation to family and friends. This is why it is celebrated with a big family feast.

Now, Thanksgiving is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. Thanksgiving is a time when families come together and eat a lot of food. They eat big turkeys and cranberries and pumpkin pie. It is a day of gratitude and appreciation. Everybody talks about what they are thankful for. Many are thankful for family, friends and good food and the good things in their lives. What are you thankful for?

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The Lost Ant

The worried little ant had lost his way along the rocky dirt path. The other black ants were too busy singing as they marched safely home. The little ant found a shortcut across a long brown twig. He caught up with the rest of the group.



Extension Activity (noun groups)

- Underline the noun groups.
- Write your own noun group using the picture on this slide.

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The Ambitious Dragon

The ambitious dragon took a deep breath. He slowly opened his wide mouth. Nothing came out. He drank a large bucket of water, cleared his throat and eagerly tried again. An enormous roar of red flames shot out of his mouth and burnt the little tree beside him.



Extension Activity (adjectives)

- Underline all of the adjectives used.
- What other adjectives could you use to describe the dragon?

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Stephen is 14 years old. He lives in Manchester. He has got a little sister, her name is Lucy. He walks to school everyday. He likes Geography and English but he doesn't like Maths. He usually goes home at 5 o'clock and then he has dinner. He likes vegetables but he doesn't like fish. At 6 o'clock he always does his homework in his room. His room is big and clean and he has got a comfortable bed. He usually watches TV in the evening and then he goes to bed at 10.30. On Sundays he always goes swimming with his friends at 9.15 and he sometimes listens to music in the afternoon.



Cindy is 13 years old. She lives in Bristol. She has got a little brother, his name is Robert. She walks to school everyday. She likes History and English but she doesn't like Science. She goes home at 5 o'clock and then she has dinner. She likes fish but she doesn't like chicken. At 6 o'clock she always listens to music in her room. Her room is small but she has got a comfortable bed and it is clean. She usually does her homework in the evening and then she goes to bed at 10.45. On Saturdays she always does judo with her parents and she sometimes watches a film in the evening.



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Fast Lane

Fast Lane, a new action movie, hit cinemas last night. The movie, based on the life of a motor racing driver, is terrible. Simon Spanner, usually a great actor, is awful in this movie. His co-star, Danny Draper, is not much better. Maybe I am wrong, but I don't think this movie is going to win any awards!



Extension Activity (commas)

- Circle all the commas.
- Write three more sentences for this text, including some commas.

Sammy the Snail

Mathew's snail is called Sammy. Sammy's home is a plastic tank with artificial plants inside it. He's a special snail, because he loves Matthew's guitar playing. When he hears a bit of rock music, Sammy's shell starts to vibrate to the beat. The snail's dancing is simply amazing to watch!



Extension Activity (apostrophes of possession)

- Underline the possessive language.
- Write your own possessive sentence using the picture on this slide.

Simple Dictations

for elementary students
of English



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DICTATION



Hello! My name is David. I am twelve years old. I am very tall for my age. I have got brown hair and green eyes.

I live in a small town near London with my parents and my two sisters. We have got a big house with a beautiful garden. We have got three cats and a dog. My sisters are older than me but we play a lot together. My parents are teachers and work in a school in the town centre.

I am a good student and I like reading and writing stories but of course I love sports and going out with my friends.

I also like going on holidays in the summer to other countries. Next August I am going to visit New York with my family.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

- 1- What is the boy's name?
- 2- How old is he?
- 3- What does he look like?
- 4- Where does he live?
- 5- Who does he live with?
- 6- Have they got any pets?
- 7- What do his parents do?
- 8- Where do they work?
- 9- What does he like doing?
- 10- Where is he going next August?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU

- 1- Where do you live?
- 2- What do you look like?
- 3- Have you got any brothers or sisters?
- 4- Have you got any pets?
- 5- What do you like doing in your free time?
- 6- What are you going to do next weekend?
- 7- Where places would you like to visit?

again	although	answer	any
are	become	been	both
bought	catch	climbed	color
come	could	country	do
does	door	earth	edge
eight	enough	example	eyes
father	few	find	four
friend	from	give	great
group	have	heard	island
kind	knew	know	learn
listen	live	many	measure
most	mother	move	night
off	often	old	on
once	one	only	other
people	picture	piece	quickly
right	said	science	should
sign	snow	some	straight
stretch	sure	talk	their
there	they	though	thought
through	to	today	two
usually	walk	want	was
watch	water	were	what
where	who	women	word
work	world	would	write
wrote	you	young	your

We've chosen 100 of these words. Print the list to use and study with your students. Use these words frequently in homework, board work and other classroom activities.

Your kids will get an extra spelling boost as they master these important words!

Stories for Dictation

These are the stories used for the spelling tests. The students have to listen to the teacher reading the story and then fill in the blanks with the correct word and spelling. There are usually about ten words per story to spell.

PRIMARY 1

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 01A

My name is Scott. I am seven years old. This is my bag. I have two pens, three pencils and one ruler. I am sitting on my chair in my classroom. There is a book on my desk. There is a wastebasket on the floor.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 01B

Today I am learning English. Our teacher tells us to stand up and make a circle. She says, “Put your ruler on your head”. Then she says, “Put your eraser on your nose! Now, point to the map on the wall. Sit down on your chair. Take out your pen and book”.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 02A

Today I am learning Art. I take out my book. My teacher says, “Draw a picture of an orange sun. Next, draw a blue house and a black tree”. I put away my book. I am hungry, so I eat a green apple and a red ant.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 02B

Today is Sunday. My house is purple. The windows are square. I have a green dog and a pink cat. I like to eat a brown apple and a blue sandwich. There are five people in my family. I am six and my sister is eight.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 03A

Today is my birthday. I am eight years old. My mother and father gave me a cell phone. My brother gave me a CD. My sister gave me a computer. My best friend gave me a video game. I am very happy today.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 03B

Today I am going to Big C with my father. I want to buy some things for school. I need five notebooks and one pencil case. At lunch time, I want to eat duck and rice. Then I want to play a video game.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 04A

There are five people in my family. My mother is pretty. My father is handsome. My brother is tall. My sister is short. And me.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 04B

I am seven. My brother is seventeen. We are young. My grandfather is seventy. He is old. My father is forty. He is handsome.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 5A

Today is my birthday. I am seven years old. I am very happy. My parents gave me a bicycle. My brother gave me a kite. My sister gave me a jump rope. My grandmother gave me a puzzle. I have a cake with candles. I eat it with my hands.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 5B

What do you like to do on Saturday? I like to ride my bicycle. Sometimes I play baseball with my father. My sister likes to play with her robot. Sometimes I throw a ball with her. Today we will play with our pet animals. We have a rabbit and some fish.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 6A

How's the weather? Today it is sunny. We want to kick a ball in the park. Yesterday it was cloudy and windy. We went to the park to fly our kite. Is it snowy? No, it is too hot. If you want it to snow, it must be cold.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 6B

Today is Sunday. I am in the park with my brother. There are five big trees and eight small trees. Under the trees there are orange flowers. There are clouds in the sky. It is rainy. We are jumping in the puddles.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 7A

I am very hungry. I want to eat a chicken sandwich. I am thirsty. I want to drink some milkshake. Next I want to eat a banana. After lunch, I will brush my teeth.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 7B

What do you want to eat for lunch? I want pizza. What do you want to drink? I want orange juice. Do you want some ice cream? Yes, please! Go and wash your hands.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 8A

Do you have a pet animal? I do! I have four green rabbits. Eight blue birds. Six black frogs. And three red cats. My favorite pet is my brown dog.

Primary 1 Spelling Test – Unit 8B

Today I want to go to the zoo with my family. I want to see brown bears and white elephants. I don't like monkeys. I think giraffes look funny. Lions are my favorite animal.

PRIMARY 2

Primary 2 Spelling Test – Unit 01A

My name is Scott. This is my classroom. It has two windows and two doors. On my desk there is a pencil sharpener and a workbook. On the wall there is a clock and a calendar. I can speak and read English.

Primary 2 Spelling Test – Unit 01B

I am drawing a picture in my notebook. It is a house. It has one door and one window. I can see my mother and my father. She is holding a mug. It is yellow. He is holding a map. The paper is green.

Primary 2 Spelling Test – Unit 02A

I am going to school. I have a new bag. Inside there are five things. I have two comic books, one candy bar, a hair brush and a music player. In my pocket, I have a key for my house and a ten Baht coin.

Primary 2 Spelling Test – Unit 02B

Today is my birthday. I am very happy. My father gave me a camera. My mother gave me a wallet. My brother gave me a lunch box. My sister gave me a key chain. My friend gave me a comb and tissue paper.

Primary 2 Spelling Test – Unit 03A

In P.E. today we are learning how to do a cartwheel and somersault. I can't do it. I am not very good at sport. I don't like baseball and football. I like to ride my bicycle and swim in the sea.

Spelling Test – Let's Go 2 – Unit 04A

At school today, the teacher asked the students what they want to be when they grow up. My friend wants to be a police officer. I want to be a doctor. My father is a taxi driver. My mother is a nurse. What do you want to be? Do you want to be a cook or a dentist?

Spelling Test – Let's Go 2 – Unit 04B

Today, Tom is sick. He cannot go to school. His father will take him to see the doctor. He will take Tom in his car. He is a taxi driver. Tom's mother works at the hospital. She is a nurse.

Spelling Test – Let's Go 2 – Unit 05A

It is time for lunch. I am hungry. I want to eat a hamburger. I don't want to eat steak. I am thirsty. I want to drink water. I don't want to drink hot chocolate. For dessert, I want to eat pancakes.

Spelling Test – Let's Go 2 – Unit 05B

What is your favorite food? I like to eat spaghetti and chicken. My sister likes to eat pasta and cheese. My brother likes to eat omelet. What is your favorite drink? I like grape juice. My sister likes apple juice. My brother likes orange juice.

Spelling Test – Let's Go 2 – Unit 06A

At the weekend, I help my mother clean the house. In the morning, I make my bed. After lunch, I wash the dishes. In the afternoon, I clean the bathtub and the sink. Sometimes we clean the refrigerator. When I have finished, I can watch TV.

Spelling Test – Let's Go 2 – Unit 07A

What time is it? It is six o'clock. I am hungry. I want to eat dinner. I want to eat steak. After dinner, I will do my homework. I will then play a video game. At nine o'clock, I will take a bath and go to bed.

Spelling Test – Let's Go 2 – Unit 07B

I get up at five o'clock. I take a shower and then get dressed. I comb my hair. Next, I eat breakfast. I have a pancake and yoghurt. Sometimes I talk on the telephone. Sometimes I watch TV. I go to school at six o'clock.

Spelling Test – Let's Go 2 – Unit 08A

What are you doing this weekend? On Saturday morning, I'm riding a bicycle in the park. On Saturday afternoon, I'm reading a book at the library. On Sunday, I'm playing baseball in the park. It will be fun.

Spelling Test – Let's Go 2 – Unit 08B

What's he doing? Is he reading a book? No, he is drawing a picture. Where is he? Is he at school? No, he is in the library. What are you doing? I am singing a song.

PRIMARY 3

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 01A

We go to school every day. I have many things in my bag. I have some chalk and some paint, but I don't have any ribbon. My sister has some string. She doesn't have any scissors or tape. Do you have any glue? No, I don't.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 01B

My father is an office worker. In his bag he has a calculator and some scissors. My mother is a teacher. In her bag she has rubber bands and paint brushes. I am a student. In my bag I have candy.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 02A

Today is Saturday and I am going to a birthday party. I'm wearing a blouse and a skirt. My friend is Kate. She's wearing a polka dot dress. My socks are checked. Her socks are striped. We are both wearing shoes.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 02B

This weekend, I am going on holiday to Chiang Mai. The weather will be hot during the day and cold at night. I will take shorts and t-shirts. At night I will put on jeans and a sweater. If it rains, I will wear a jacket and boots.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 03A

Every Saturday, I go to Bangkok to learn English, Thai and Science. I go there by sky train. The school is between the bakery and the clinic. My first lesson starts at 8:00 a.m. I finish at 12:30 p.m. I eat lunch at Big C with my mother.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 03B

I live in Paknam. My house is next to the hospital. It is across from the market. My father works in a factory. My mother works in a clinic. My school is between the bakery and the library.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 04A

At school today, our teacher asked us what we want to be. My friend wants to be a zoo keeper. He likes animals. I want to be a photographer. I like taking pictures. My mother is a baker. My father is a mechanic.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 04B

This weekend, we are going to Samut Prakan Crocodile Farm. My father is the zoo keeper. My mother is the veterinarian. He feeds the animals and she helps them if they are sick. She is like a doctor.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 05A

Today is Tuesday. In the morning I have computer class and in the afternoon I have music class. My favorite lesson is math. I don't like art because I cannot draw. At the weekend I have swimming class. Then, in the afternoon, I take a nap. In the evening, I practice the piano.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 05B

My favorite lesson is English. I learn it on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. On Tuesday I have math and on Thursday I have gym. On Saturday I play video games. On Sunday I go shopping.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 06A

What do you like to do at the weekend? On Saturdays, I always study English. In the afternoon, I sometimes play tennis. On Sundays, I usually do my homework. I never practice karate.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 06B

When do you get up? I get up at quarter to six. What time do you eat lunch? I eat at twelve o'clock. What time do you eat dinner? I usually eat at half past five. What do you do after? I always watch television.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 07A

Where were you yesterday? I went to the beach with my family. The weather was sunny and warm. Where are you today? I am at the amusement park. It is rainy and chilly.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 07B

On Sunday I went to watch a movie. It was fun! It was about a big snow storm. Thirty eight tigers escaped from the circus. They ate everyone. I want to watch it again.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 08A

I live in a big house. It has four bedrooms and two bathrooms. My mother cooks in the kitchen. I eat breakfast in the dining room. I watch TV in the living room. My bicycle is in the garage.

Primary 3 Spelling Test – Unit 08B

I have lost my skateboard. Can you help me find it? Yesterday it was in my bedroom. It is not there today. I looked in the living room. It is not there. I think it is in the garage.

PRIMARY 4

Primary 4 Dictation: Unit 01A

I'm really excited! Tomorrow I am going to go to scout camp. We're camping in Chiang Mai in Northern Thailand. We will climb Doi Inthanon mountain. I will take my sunglasses and sunscreen. The weather will be hot and sunny. I do not need an umbrella.

Primary 4 Dictation: Unit 01B

This weekend, I am going to go fishing with my friend. The weather will be hot and humid. I will take a hat, a bucket and a rod. I am going to sleep at my friend's house, and so I will take a sleeping bag and flashlight.

Primary 4 Dictation: Unit 02A

What do you want to be when you grow up? I want to be a scientist like my father. If I cannot do that, I want to be an engineer. My friend's father is an architect. But he doesn't want to do that. He wants to be a movie star like his mother. My mother is a dancer. I don't want to do that!

Primary 4 Dictation: Unit 02B

This weekend, do you want to go on a treasure hunt in the park or go to the aquarium? Let's flip a coin to see where we will go. If it is heads, we will go and see the dolphins and the whale. If it is tails, we will go to the park. If we can understand all of the clues, we can find the treasure.

5 ways to use dictation in class



Using **dictation in class** has suffered some bad press over the years, having been criticised as being uncommunicative and teacher-centred: surely the days of teachers being trained to be dictators are long gone! However, could it be making a comeback? There are many **non-traditional ways** to use dictation and there's a lot to be said in its defence: it's a multi-skilled activity, it's useful in large or mixed-ability classes and, believe it or not, **dictation can be fun!**

In this article we look at 5 ways to use a dictation in class:

- **Dictogloss**

The variation is that, instead of attempting to write down exactly what is being dictated, pupils note down **key words** and attempt to reconstruct the text in groups. Conveying meaning is the name of the game here, but pupils will also need to discuss and come to a decision on sentence structure, linking words and other areas of grammar. Who says dictation can't be **collaborative**?

- **Whistle-gap dictation**

Rather than dictating the whole text, the teacher replaces certain words with a whistle. It is the pupils' job to fill that gap with an appropriate word. What part of speech is needed? What fits grammatically? What fits the meaning? Is the collocation valid? Pupils can learn a lot from this activity and furthermore, it involves **skills** tested in high-stakes English exams.

- **Dictation with songs**

Pupils tired of listening to your voice? Then why not let them listen to somebody else's? **Using a song for dictation** can be a very motivating activity, particularly if you choose an artist your class like. And writing the words down is only the start: you can choose to draw your students' attention to a particular grammar point (to this day I remember learning the French subjunctive through Celine Dion's *Pour que tu m'aimes encore*), or area of vocabulary. You can ask comprehension questions, or better, get your students to interpret the song. If you're feeling really adventurous, why not sing the song yourself?

- **Running dictation**

An old favourite, this involves pinning texts up around the room with teams of pupils running up to them, reading them, remembering as much as they can, running back to their team's scribe and dictating. Pupils swap roles and the aim is to get the text down as quickly as possible. You can award points for being first to finish, but also take off points for any mistakes made to ensure students check their work carefully. This activity involves the **four skills** and the competition and movement really engage students.

- **Jumbled class dictation**

After cutting up the text into pieces, jumbling it up and handing it out to students, the **teacher can take a back seat**. Students take turns to read out their portion of the text for dictation, with the rest of the class writing. When they have finished, they need to put the text in the right order. Depending on where you decide to cut up the text, you can draw your students' attention to discourse markers (which they can later use in a story of their own), phrasal verbs (splitting up verbs and particles), collocations or just about anything else.

It was my birthday yesterday. We went to the mall and watched a movie. In the evening, I had a party with my friends. They gave me many presents. We played games and we sang songs.

Primary 4 Dictation: Unit 04A

What is your favorite subject at school? I like Geography best. My second best is English. I also like Math and Science. My worst subject is History.

Primary 4 Dictation: Unit 04B

In Europe, there are four seasons. Summer, Fall, Winter and Spring. In Thailand there are only three. Cool, Hot and Rainy.

Primary 4 Dictation: Unit 05A

My name is Michael. Last weekend, I went to Dream World with my friends. We rode on the roller coaster. It was exciting. After, we watched a stunt show. It was fun and interesting. I took lots of pictures with my camera.

Primary 4 Dictation: Unit 05B

I have a problem. Every Sunday I practice the piano with my teacher. But I find it boring. This Sunday, my friends invited me to go and play baseball with them. That is more interesting for me. How can I tell my parents that I don't want to learn the piano any more?

Primary 4 Dictation: Unit 07A

At the weekend, I am going to Bangkok with my family to see a play. I am very excited. Today I will go shopping to buy some new clothes. I need a necktie, but I will borrow one from my father. Then I will go to the barber shop to cut my hair.

Primary 4 Dictation: Unit 07B

Tomorrow is my friend's birthday party. This afternoon, I will go to Central department store with my mother to buy something at the gift shop. My mother also wants to buy some food at the supermarket. I have a headache and so I will go to the drugstore to buy some medicine.

Primary 4 Dictation: Unit 08A

My family is sick. My mother has a headache and my father has a cough. I have a stomachache. I hope we feel better on Sunday. My parents said they will take me to play badminton in the park. But my father's cold is getting worse.

Primary 4 Dictation: Unit 08B

What do you like to do at the weekend? I like to surf the Internet and play soccer. But first, I have to do my chores. I wash the dishes and take out the trash. My sister has to vacuum the carpet and sweep the floor.

PRIMARY 5

Primary 5 Spelling Test – Unit 01A

This weekend we are having a party. We don't have enough food. We need to go to the supermarket. I have a shopping list. I want four cans of beans, five bottles of soda, seven bags of potato chips, and four medium sized pizzas. I also want five pieces of cake.

Primary 5 Spelling Test – Unit 01B

My mother asked me to check the cupboard in the kitchen to see how much food we have. There is a lot of cheese. There are a few packets of instant noodles. There are many bags of potato chips. There is a little water. There aren't any pretzels.

Primary 5 Spelling Test – Unit 02A

Did you know that a cheetah is the fastest animal in the world? It can reach a top speed of 114kph. That is three times faster than a human. The largest sea animal is a blue whale. It is 30 meters long. That is 17 times longer than a human lying down. The heaviest land animal is an elephant. The tallest is a giraffe.

Primary 5 Spelling Test – Unit 02B

Today we are having a competition at our school to find the best student in different categories. I wanted to bake a cake but the ingredients were too expensive. So, I painted a picture because the paints were cheaper. These are the categories:

1. The most graceful dancer.
2. The most delicious cake.
3. The most colorful painting.
4. The fastest runner.

Primary 5 Dictation: Level 5 – Unit 03A

Jane and Mary had a great weekend. On Saturday, they went shopping with their parents. Jane and Mary both bought a dress for a party. In the afternoon, they went bowling. Jane got the highest score. On Sunday, they went for a bike ride in the park.

Primary 5 Dictation: Level 5 – Unit 03B

This afternoon, Jack is going to the post office to pick up a package. It is a birthday present from his uncle. It is a pair of sneakers. He plans to go hiking this weekend. He is happy, as he doesn't need to borrow from his older brother.

Primary 5 Dictation: Level 5 – Unit 04A

What's your favorite subject at school? Mine is geography because I like to travel. I think it's easier than English. The easiest lesson is P.E. The hardest lesson is science. I don't like to study history and literature.

Primary 5 Dictation: Level 5 – Unit 04B

Which season do you like the best? I like summer the best of all. I like playing football and going swimming with my friends. Hot days are better than rainy days. Winter is the worst. I don't like the cold weather.

Primary 5 Dictation: Level 5 – Unit 05A

What do you think you will be when you grow up? My father is a surgeon and my mother is a doctor. But, I don't want to work in a hospital. I want to work outside. I like to play sport. I want to be a tennis player.

Primary 5 Dictation: Level 5 – Unit 05B

Do you have to do chores at the weekend? I have to help my parents around the house. In the morning, I do the laundry. In the afternoon, I dust the furniture and mop the floor. Sometimes I will help my father wash his car.

Primary 5 Dictation: Level 5 – Unit 06A

What is your favorite season? I don't like summer in Thailand as it is too hot. I love winter because I hate the heat. I like the weather to be cold. I like to go camping or hiking. Last year, we went backpacking in Northern Thailand.

Primary 5 Dictation: Level 5 – Unit 06B

My favorite season is summer because we don't go to school. Last year, we went to Phuket in the south of Thailand. I went to the beach every day and swam in the sea. One day I tried waterskiing. It was fun. Next year I want to go skiing in Switzerland.

Primary 5 Dictation: Level 5 – Unit 07A

Last night, I baked some cookies in the kitchen. They smelled good, but they were as hard as rock. They also tasted awful. I don't know what happened. When my mother made some last week, they were great. I will try again tonight.

Primary 5 Dictation: Level 5 – Unit 07B

Did you know, we have five senses? They are see, smell, touch, hear and taste. The rainbow looks beautiful. The garbage smells terrible. The tree feels rough. The music sounds wonderful. The lemon tastes sour.

Primary 5 Dictation: Level 5 – Unit 08A

Can you guess where I am going during the summer holiday? My parents are taking me to America. We are going to visit Disneyland and the Grand Canyon. My father has been there twice, but this is my first time. I am really excited.

Primary 5 Dictation: Level 5 – Unit 08B

Have you ever eaten sushi? It comes from Japan. I like to taste new foods. Last week, I ate tacos. They come from Mexico. Tomorrow, I want to try ravioli. It comes from Italy.

Children's books to use with this strategy

Leaf Man

By: Lois Ehlert

Genre: Fiction

Age Level: 6-9

Reading Level: Independent Reader

Observing changing leaves and tree life cycles are appropriate in fall.

Also try *Snowballs*, *Waiting for Wings*, *Growing Vegetable Soup*, and *Planting A Rainbow* by Lois Ehlert for other seasonal science-related activities.



The Other Side

By: Jacqueline Woodson

Age Level: 6-9

Reading Level: Independent Reader

Clover and Annie — one black, the other white — are separated by a fence and attitudes that want to prevent their friendship.



Diary of a Worm

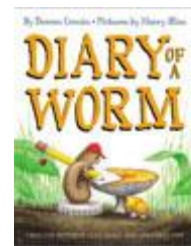
By: Doreen Cronin

Genre: Fiction

Age Level: 3-6

Reading Level: Beginning Reader

What icky creature looks the same from both ends? The worm, of course! For the first time ever, get the insider's view of life from this creepy crawler's perspective. He lives underground with his family, eats his homework and does his best to annoy his sister — documenting it all in a diary. Simple illustrations are the ideal complement to the understated humor (though nonetheless laugh-out-loud tone) of the text.



Mama, Do You Love Me?

By: Barbara M. Joosse

Genre: Fiction

Age Level: 3-6

Reading Level: Beginning Reader

This story of an Inuit child testing the limits of her independence, and a mother who reassuringly proves that a parents love is unconditional and everlasting. Beautiful illustrations of Alaska and the characters convey the cultural richness of this timeless story.





A Chair for My Mother

By: Vera Williams

Genre: Fiction

Age Level: 3-6

Reading Level: Beginning Reader

After a fire destroys their home and possessions, Rosa, her mother, and her grandmother save their money to buy a big comfortable chair. Suffused with warmth and tenderness, *A Chair for My Mother* celebrates family love and determination. A Caldecott Honor book. Spanish version also available.

Kitten's First Full Moon

By: Kevin Henkes

Genre: Fiction

Age Level: 3-6

Reading Level: Pre-Reader

Children will delight in Kitten's mistake. They know that what she thinks is a bowl of milk is really the moon's reflection. Mostly black and white (and shades of gray) illustration expressively depict Kitten. Children enjoy the visual and verbal patterns throughout. (2005 Caldecott Medal Winner)



Duck for President

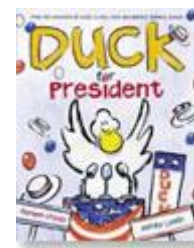
By: Doreen Cronin

Genre: Fiction

Age Level: 3-6

Reading Level: Beginning Reader

Do you think things would be better if you were in charge? Duck thinks he can do a better job than Farmer Brown, but once in power he soon tires of the duties and responsibilities of leadership. So he decides maybe he's better off writing his autobiography – which he does on a typewriter that clever readers will recognize from another book by this talented team.



The Relatives Came

By: Cynthia Rylant

Genre: Fiction



Age Level: 3-6

Reading Level: Beginning Reader

A large, slightly frumpy family travels to visit their equally large and frumpy relatives to share food, conversation, and a good time, proving that there's always room for one more! The relatives' visit is humorously chronicled in the lively illustrations and understated text of this Caldecott Honor book.

ELEMENTARY LEVEL DICTATIONS

APRIL FOOL'S DAY

1. April Fool's Day, is not a holiday, but it is celebrated in many countries on April 1.
2. On April Fool's Day people play jokes on friends and neighbours.
3. At work you may be sent on a fools' errand, which can be embarrassing.
4. In some countries, April Fool's jokes (also called "April fools") must only be made before midday.
5. The April 1st tradition in France includes poisson d'avril (which means "April's fish" in English).

FOOTBALL

Football is the world's most popular sport. In some countries, such as the United States, football is called soccer.

In a game of football there are 2 (two) teams. Each team has 11 (eleven) players.

A football match lasts 90 (ninety) minutes. At the end of a match, the team that has scored the most goals is the winner.

HOW MUCH COFFEE DOES MR BEAN DRINK?

1. Mr Bean drinks 8 cups of coffee a day.
2. Mrs Bean thinks that Mr Bean drinks too much coffee.
3. Mr Bean asked, " How many cups of coffee do you normally drink?"
4. Mrs Bean replied, "I only drink 2 cups of coffee a day."
5. Mr Bean promised not to drink so much coffee in the future.

MY FRIEND LOOKS LIKE

1. My friend looks like George Clooney.
2. He doesn't look exactly like him though.
3. He isn't very fit. Because, he is a little lazy.
4. He likes to go for long drives in the country. But, he doesn't like to go walking.

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

1. I was in England on New Year's Eve.
2. On New Year's Day I woke up very late.
3. I had a shower and then got dressed.

4. I went downstairs and had breakfast with my husband.
5. We didn't eat dinner until 3 o'clock.
6. After dinner we went for a walk.
7. It rained all day.
8. In the evening we watched TV.
9. We went to bed quite late.
10. Happy New Year!

ST PATRICK'S DAY

Saint Patrick's Day celebrates Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. It is usually celebrated on March 17. The day is a bank holiday in Northern Ireland and a public holiday in the Republic of Ireland. It is celebrated in Great Britain, Australia, the United States and New Zealand too, but in these places it is not an official holiday.

THANKSGIVING

1. Thanksgiving Day is not a British holiday, it's an American holiday.
2. It's held every year on the Thursday before the last Sunday in November.
3. American families get together to show thanks for the year's harvest,
4. as the Pilgrim Fathers did in 1621 after being taught how to grow corn by the native Americans.
5. The meal eaten on this day usually includes turkey and pumpkin pie.

AUGUST

1. August was named after the Roman Emperor Augustus.
2. It has 31 days because Augustus wanted as many days as July, which was named after Julius Caesar.
3. In a leap year August begins on the same day of the week as February.
4. In the UK there is a bank holiday on the last Monday in August.
5. Traditionally many businesses close on bank holidays.

FEBRUARY

1. February is the second month of the year.
2. In the UK it is also the last month of winter.
3. It is the shortest month, and the only month with fewer than 30 days.
4. February has 28 days in normal years, but it has 29 days in a leap year.
5. This means that each leap year lasts 366 days instead of the usual 365.

THE TIME

1. What's the time, please?
2. What time is it, please?
3. Excuse me. Do you know what time it is?
4. Have you got the time, please?
5. Could you tell me the time, please?
6. It's 8 o'clock (eight o'clock) (8:00).
7. It's quarter past 10 (ten) (10:15).
8. It's time to get up.
9. It's time to go to work.
10. It's time to go to bed. It's bedtime.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. The United Kingdom is a small country.
2. It's in Europe.
3. Germany is in Europe too.
4. Your teacher is an English teacher in Germany.
5. She's British.
6. She's from Derby.
7. Derby is a big city in England.
8. Mr Smith is an English teacher too, but he's not British.
9. He's American.
10. He's from Washington.

VALENTINE'S DAY

1. Valentine's Day takes place on February 14. It's the day of the year when couples show their love.

2. Some people pick one person and call them their "Valentine". You can send your Valentine a Valentine card, some flowers, chocolates, or just a nice gift.

3. Valentine cards usually have pictures of hearts or flowers and contain some sort of poem, message, or even a secret code.

4. Valentine's day gives some people the courage to show their true feelings to the person they love.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY

1. On Christmas morning I wake up very early.
2. I have a shower and then get dressed.
3. I go downstairs and have breakfast with my family.
4. We all go to church together to sing carols.
5. In the afternoon we eat dinner at 2 o'clock.
6. After dinner we listen to the Queen's speech at 3 o'clock.
7. Then we all help with the washing up.
8. In the evening we play games and watch television.

9. We all go to bed quite late.

10. Happy Christmas!

MORNING ROUTINE

1. Before Mr Bean has a shower, he brushes his teeth.

2. After he has a shower, he gets dressed.

3. Before he goes downstairs, he combs his hair.

4. After he goes downstairs, he switches on the radio.

5. Before he makes a pot of tea, he boils the kettle.

MR BEAN'S PREFERENCES

1. Mr Bean likes coffee, but he doesn't like tea.

2. He likes fruit, but he doesn't like vegetables.

3. He likes going to the theatre, but he doesn't like going to the cinema.

4. He enjoys teaching English, but he doesn't like marking homework.

5. Mr Bean likes surfing the internet, but he doesn't like using chat rooms.

MR BEAN'S WORKING DAY

1. Mr Bean works at a school near his house.

2. He's there from 9 o'clock to 4 o'clock, Monday to Friday.

3. He usually gets home from school at about 4.30 and has a snack.

4. In the afternoon he goes for a walk with his dog.

5. Mr Bean teaches English and he's a very good teacher.

MR BEAN'S HOLIDAY

1. Mr Bean is going on holiday this year.

2. What do you think he's going to do?

3. He's not going to rest and relax.

4. He's going to learn how to swim.

5. He's going to write everyone a postcard.

INTERMEDIATE DICTATION EXERCISES (WATCH YOUR PUNCTUATION!)

BINGO

Bingo is a popular game played for money in the UK. Bingo nights are held in church halls, clubs and pubs all over the country.

To play the game you have to buy one or more cards with numbers printed on them. The game is run by a caller, whose job it is to call out the numbers and check winning tickets. The caller will usually say "Eyes down," to indicate that he or she is about to start. They then call the numbers as they are randomly selected, either by an electronic Random Number Generator (RNG), by drawing counters from a bag or by using

balls in a mechanical draw machine. The numbers are called out clearly, e.g. "Both the fives, fifty-five", or "Two and three, twenty-three." Some numbers have been given nicknames, e.g. "Two Fat Ladies", which is the number eighty-eight. Players cross out the numbers on their card as they are called out. The first player to mark off all their numbers shouts "Bingo!" and is the winner.

BONFIRE NIGHT

Though many children in Great Britain look forward to November 5th (Bonfire Night) very few know exactly what they're celebrating.

Guy Fawkes was a Roman Catholic who, in 1605, joined a plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament while King James and his ministers were inside. He was caught red-handed, tried and brutally executed the following January.

Every year people celebrate the failure of the so-called 'gunpowder plot' by setting off fireworks and lighting bonfires with a guy on top; a guy is an effigy of Guy Fawkes.

ENGLISH FOLKLORE

English folklore has developed in England over a number of centuries. Some English legends can be traced back to their roots, even from before the Roman invasion of Britain, while the origin of others is uncertain or disputed.

England abounds with folklore, there are a number of mythical folk heroes and legends, many of which have their roots in historical fact: King Arthur and Robin Hood for example. Then there are more modern urban myths and monsters such as the Loch Ness Monster and the Beast of Bodmin Moor.

FOOTBALL

The FIFA World Cup is the most watched football event in the world. The International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) organises the World Cup every 4 (four) years.

32 (Thirty-two) teams start the tournament and play for 4 (four) weeks, trying to qualify for the different stages: The 1st (first) round, the 2nd (second) round or knockout stage, followed by the quarter-finals, the semi-finals, and on to the final match between the 2 (two) remaining teams.

LONDON

London is the capital of England and the United Kingdom. It was founded 2,000 years ago by the Romans. The city has been Western

Europe's largest city for centuries: As early as 1700 more than 575,000 people lived in London.

Today, London has a population of over 8 million people, it is also one of the most visited cities in the world, because of the many famous attractions there, such as Buckingham Palace, Tower Bridge and the Houses of Parliament.

THE MAASAI

The Maasai are an east African nomadic people. They are known as warriors who possess great strength and a strong sense of independence. They live in the countries of Kenya and Tanzania, in an area known as Maasailand.

The region contains some of the great natural wonders of the world, including Mount Kilimanjaro.

The Maasai date to 500 BCE (Before Common Era), when they lived along the Nile River in the southern Sudan. Over time they migrated southward to the area now known as Tanzania.

Through the mid -1800s the Maasai were among the most powerful groups in Africa, ruling over 10 million acres of land. Today the Maasai number approximately 250,000.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

Another year has passed, and not only have we failed to lose weight, but we haven't taken up all those hobbies we said we would.

At the end of each year, we get a burst of clarity, all of a sudden we can see what needs fixing, both in our business and personal lives. Then, we choose the perfect day to begin - January 1; a holiday for most of us, and a day that might include a late start due to a late night. What a lousy day to begin a new routine.

TROOPING THE COLOUR

The Queen's birthday is officially celebrated every June by the ceremony of Trooping the Colour on Horse Guards Parade.

Although she was born on the 21st of April, it has long been customary to celebrate her birthday publicly on a day in the summer, when better weather is more likely.

The ceremony dates back to the early 18th century or earlier, when the colours (flags) of the battalion were carried (or 'trooped') down the ranks so that they could be seen and recognised by the soldiers.

The Queen has taken the salute every year of her reign, except in 1955, when a national rail strike cancelled the event.

THE WEDDING FEAST - PART 1

A father one day asked his two daughters, "What is the sweetest thing in the world?"

"Sugar," said the older girl.

"Salt," said his youngest daughter.

Her father thought she was making fun of him, but she wouldn't change her mind. He was so angry that he threw her out of the house, saying, "As you think that salt is sweeter than sugar you had better find another home where the cooking is more to your taste."

It was a beautiful summer night, and as the pretty girl sat crying in the forest around her father's house a young prince, who was lost, heard her voice and came to ask her the way. He asked her why she was crying and she told him. Then, struck by her beauty and wisdom, he fell in love with her, and took her home to his beautiful palace and married her.

THE WEDDING FEAST - PART 2

Continuation...

The bride invited her father to the wedding feast, without telling him that she was his daughter. All the dishes were prepared without salt, and the guests began to murmur.

"Ah," said the bride's father "salt is truly the sweetest thing in the world! But when my daughter said so I threw her out of my house. If only I could see her again and tell her how sorry I am!"

Drawing the bridal veil from her face, the happy girl went up to her father and kissed him. And properly salted dishes of fish, flesh, and fowl were then brought in, and all the guests were very happy.

WHAT IS A CEO?

The title 'CEO' stands for 'chief executive officer'. The CEO takes care of the day-to-day running of a company. He or she is the main manager in an organisation and its best-known member.

The company he or she heads can be a small or medium-sized firm or a large corporation. Some CEOs also serve as the chairman or woman of the board of directors or the president of their company, but those roles are not necessarily the same. Also, CEOs do not have identical job descriptions in every company.

These job titles in Britain and the US are not fixed by law, so translations can vary according to the type of company. Often, 'CEO' is used simply as a descriptive term that means 'boss' or 'company head'.

XMAS

It's (It is) certainly nice to see lots of presents under the tree on Christmas morning, but it does seem extremely wasteful. Many presents end up being unwanted.

Here are some interesting ideas for getting rid of those unwanted gifts: Give one away whenever you need to give a gift to someone, e.g. when the gift doesn't have to be very personal. Remember to make a note stating who gave the item to you in the first place so that you don't make the mistake of giving it back to them.

Give unwanted presents to a local charity store, the charity will be happy to have them. Hold a 'bad gift swap' party the week after Christmas with all your friends...each person brings the gift they hated the most and everyone swaps. Visit an old people's home or children's home. Bag up the presents and bring a bit of happiness to someone else. If none of the above suggestions appeal to you why not auction any unwanted items on EBay!

Running dictation for beginners & Large classes.

Running dictation is an exercise that has always works well with teenagers. This game can also be simplified for low level kids. With running dictation, a teacher cuts out a short text and makes about 4 copies. The teacher pastes copies of these texts on the four ends of the classroom. Then s/he splits the class into four teams. In each team chooses a good WRITER. The writer has a pen and a sheet of paper. The other student(s) of the team are the RUNNERS. A runner runs to the texts, reads and memorizes a line of text and runs back to the writer and dictates the line of text s/he memorized. The writer writes down when the runner dictates. If there are two or more runners, then another runner takes a turn to read and memorize the next line of text. This goes on until the text is fully copied. The teams score points in the order in which they finish. At the end each team reads out its copied text. Any mistakes at this time will lead to deduction of points.

Peter likes playing basketball.

1 2 3 4

He usually plays basketball on
Monday.

5 6 7 8

9 10

The numbers will help kids easily identify which part(s) of the text they should read. This is also good for large classes where there is always a mixed ability situation.

Each runner should memorize at least 2 or 3 words for dictation each time. That will stop smarter kids doing it all. If the class is small, then there can't be many runners.

1. Pupils are busily engaged in producing visual English words simultaneously across the page in front of them during the activity.

2. Pupils are active after the activity in their self-connection or collaboration connection phase, providing them with opportunities to learn from peers.

3. Dictation leads to oral communicative activities if the lesson is planned to dictate an interactive text in which pupils not only write down what they hear, but also react to it in writing. Following the dictation writing activity, pupils work in pairs or small groups to compare and discuss their answers among themselves.

4. The teacher reads out a number of words at normal or very high speed while pupils help each other to reconstruct the full list of the words and create a story.

5. Dictation is effective with pair dictation or mixed-ability groups and it also develops individual differences. The most advanced pupils are asked to dictate the text without help while the less able pupils listen and fill in the various number of missing words in their provided text. At the end of the lesson, the advanced pupils explain the text to the less able ones and check the words they have to fill in.

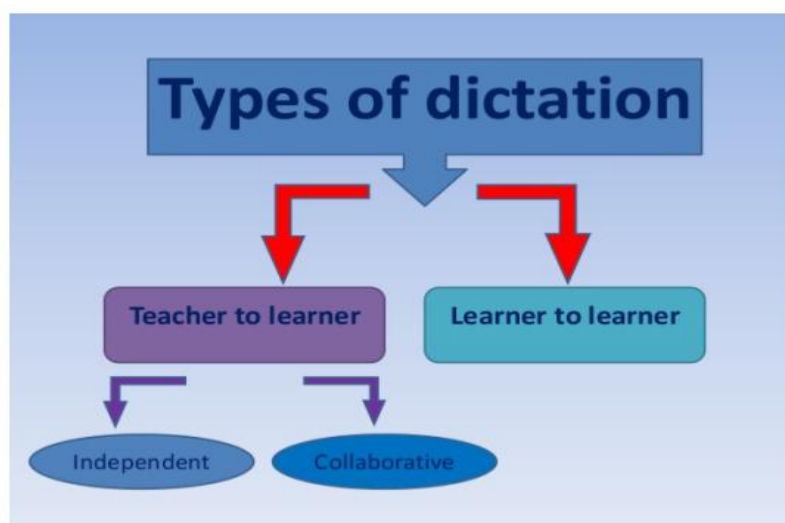
6. Dictation is one of the few approaches to teaching and learning in the large group context that has a reasonable chance of engaging pupils in active language use.

7. Dictation helps classroom management to involve everybody including the pupils and the teacher.

8. Dictation gives your students a clear model of pronunciation and allows them to practice their listening and writing skills

9. Dictation gives pupils access to interesting text. Teachers select different interesting text for pupils other than text from pupils' textbooks, and employ techniques to increase or decrease the difficulty of the text to match the interest, needs and ability of their pupils.

Dictation refers to a person reading some text aloud so that the listeners can write down what is being said



-There are 2 main types of dictation ‘ teacher to teacher”, and “learner to learner” one. “Teacher to teacher type is divided in 2 categories independent and collaborative. Independent is considered to be the traditional and is very teacher-centered. Teacher dictates some passage, grammar sentences, phonics (The material depends on the teacher objectives) and students provide the written record of them.

-Collaborative type means that after teacher dictating, students work in pairs or groups.

-And learner to learner dictation implies pair or group work of students. The role of teacher here is only monitoring or supporting if it is necessary. For my students this approach is most enjoyable and exciting.

Types of dictation:

learner to learner dictation is running dictation- Someone has got a piece of paper where is written a reader , someone’ got a write. Get a pair, in each pair should be one reader and one writer.

Instructions- who is a reader , you run and read sentences only on a green piece of paper, then you come back to your partner .

The writer writes what you say.

-When the reader finishes reading all “green sentences”. You swap the roles, now the writer run and dictates ‘PINK SENTENCES’.

2) One of the collaborative types of dictation is dictogloss.(to write on the board). Dictogloss is less teacher-centered and supposes student’s work in pairs or group. -Listen once(the teacher is dictating a story) and choose the best title for this story. Do not write anything. -Listen twice and write only some notes. Do not write the whole sentences.

3) Shouting dictation refers to learner to learner type(to write on the board)

-To divide the participants in 2 groups .

Instructions

-You have got a passage with gaps. Your partner has got the appropriate words. You read it loudly, your partner listens to you carefully and helps you to fill the gaps. Then swap the roles.

4) Tape-recorder dictation refer teacher to learner independent type(to write on the board)

Imagine I am a tape-recorder(to draw on the board the buttons). I am dictating you the text, If you want me to pause you say “pause”, if you want me to continue you say “play”, If you want me to stop you say “stop”.

5) Sound-effects dictation refers computer to learner type, which is used most of the times by major of teacher.(to write on the board)

INSTRUCTIONS;

- You are listening to some interesting sounds.*
- First time you just listen*
- While listening second time you are writing some notes. Do not write whole sentences.*

6) Picture dictation refers to learner to learner dictation.

To divide students in pairs “A” ‘B”.

-Sit back to back. Describe your partner a picture, a partner should write. You’ve got 4 minutes each, then swap the roles.

7. Wild dictation refers teacher to learner independent type.

-Pointing to the board to tell students that they are going to think of 7 words, N^o 1-the place ,where people might live.....

3 minutes

-I’ m DICTATING you a little text. When I say number 1, you write the word which you’ve come up with

-For example. A car drove up to the zoo and suddenly stopped N^o 1 got out.

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RUZIYEVA N.Z

“BOSHLANG’ICH SINFLAR UCHUN DIKTANTLAR TO’PLAMI”

Texnik muharrir *Abdullayev F.*

Terishga berildi: 10.01.2021 y.
Bosishga ruxsat berildi: 13.01.2021 y
Ofset bosma qog’oz. Qog’oz bichimi 60x84^{1/16}.
« Cambria» garniturasini. Ofset bosma usuli.
1,5 bosma taboq
Adadi:50nusxa.
Buyurtma №33/20

Samarqand viloyati Samarqand viloyat xalq ta’limi xodimlarini qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish hududiy markazi bosmaxonasida chop etildi.

Samarqand shahar, Obiddinov ko’chasi 7-uy.