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DESIGN-BASED RESEARCH OF A E-COURSEBOOK FOR ESP

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REASONS FOR DESIGN-BASED RESEARCH OF AN E-COURSEBOOK

- lack of coursebooks for ESP focused on electrical engineering and IT
- need to design a made-to-measure e-coursebook
- opportunity of experiencing the research by means of a dual role of a practitioner and a researcher

WHAT IS DESIGN-BASED RESEARCH?

 the systematic analysis, design and evaluation of educational interventions with the dual aim of generating solutions for complex problems in educational practice, and advancing our knowledge about the characteristics of these interventions and the processes of designing and developing them.

CONTINUAL ITERATIONS OF DESIGN-BASED RESEARCH



MAIN FEATURES OF DESIGN-BASED RESEARCH

- 1) Situated in a real educational context
- 2) Focused on the design and testing of a significant intervention
- 3) Uses mixed methods
- 4) Involves multiple iterations
- 6) Develops design principles
- 7) Involves a collaborative partnership between researches and practitioners
- 8) Has a practical impact on practice

GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF DESIGN-BASED RESEARCH OF AN E-COURSEBOOK FOR ESP

 to establish a link between the design of the coursebook and its iterative testing for the purpose of evaluation and re-design of the coursebook so that it would be the most appropriate teaching and learning tool for the target group of students.

INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES OF DESIGN-BASED RESEARCH

- 1) Evaluation of the coursebook with the aim to collect information about its quality by means of:
 - ✓ checklists
 - ✓ didactic pre-tests and post-tests
- 2) Development cycle of the coursebook with the aim to optimise the coursebook quality by means of the production of:
 - substantive design principles (characteristics of the coursebook design itself)
 - procedural design principles (characteristics of the coursebook design approach)



RESEARCH SAMPLES

- 1) E-Coursebook English for IT
- 2) Students of the first year of the Bachelor's study programme English in Electrical Engineering and Informatics at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Communication, Brno University of Technology
- 3) English language teachers of the Department of Foreign Languages who teach the target group of students
- 4) Teachers of electrical engineering and information technology courses who teach the target group of students in English

E-COURSEBOOK English for IT

English for Information Technology

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Task 1: Match the pictures A - H to the numbers 1 - 8.

- Target group
 Objective
 Contents
- Units
- Task types

E-COURSEBOOK English for IT: EXAMPLES OF TASKS

Vocabulary Practice:

Motherboard

<u>Task 1:</u> Name the components 1 - 6 and arrange them onto the correct section A - F of the motherboard.





2

.....

3











б

<u>Task 2:</u> Match the sentence beginnings (1 - 6) with the correct endings (A - F).

- The CPU processes data and
- 2 The Control Unit is the part of the CPU that
- 3 The arithmetic and logic unit is able to make
- 4 The registers are high-speed storage
- 5 Data contained in RAM is lost when
- 6 ROM memory can only be read

A areas within the CPU.

- B you can't make changes to it.
- C controls the way instructions are executed.
- D the computer is turned off.
- E coordinates the other parts of the computer.
- F calculations: add, subtract, multiply and divide.

Task 3: Complete the crossword puzzle with the motherboard components.



Across

- 2 assists the CPU in performing certain types of operations
- 4 a component designed to lower the temperature of the PCU by dissipating heat into the surrounding air
- 5 a synonym for non-volatile
- 6 a wireless technology aimed at simplifying communications between devices and the Internet
- 7 retain their contents when power is turned off
- 9 a synonym for volatile

Down

- the built-in software that determines what a computer can do without accessing programs from a disk
- 2 tells the computer's memory, arithmetic/logic unit and input and output devices how to respond to a program's instructions
- 3 a special, high-speed storage area within the CPU where all data must be represented before it can be processed
- 8 loses its contents when the power is turned off
- 10 a thin plate on which chips and other electronic components are placed
- 11 the part of a computer that performs all arithmetic computations

Listening:

Display Devices

Listen to five customers in a computer shop describing their display device needs. Choose the most suitable device (A-E) for each person. Give reasons for your choice.

Speaker 1: Speaker 2: Speaker 3: Speaker 4: Speaker 5: A NEC MultiSyn LCD monitor Screen size: 17" Resolution: 1280x1024 Aspect ratio: 5:4 Brightness: 400 cd/m²

B Dell UltraSharp LCD monitor Widescreen 24" flat panel

Resolution: 1920x1200 Colour support: 16.7 million Multiple video inputs, flashcard slots and USB ports

C Cambridge-Hitachi interactive whiteboard

Allows interaction with a projected computer image Board size: 78" Connected to the PC via USB Pointing device: cordless pen

D Pioneer 50" Plasma TV

Resolution: 1280x768 (XGA) Blu-ray Disc recorder 5.1 surround sound system (Five audio channels plus one subwoofer)

E Portable projector

DLP (Digital Light Processing) technology Resolution: 1024x768 Projection screen

Listening:

Flash Products

Task 1:

Listen to a salesperson at his stand at a consumer electronics show describing two flash products to a potential customer. Which product (A or B) is the visitor most interested?

- A The Dragon flash drive
- B The Dragon MP4 player

Task 2:

Tick the features that the salesperson mentions for each device.

Features	Dragon flash drive	Dragon MP4 player
Back up computer data		
Transport files between PCs		
Audio and video playback		
FM radio tuner		
Voice recorder		
Games		

Task 3:

Answer these questions.

- 1 What is the storage capacity of the Dragon flash drive?
- 2 How do you connect it to the computer?
- 3 According to the salesperson, what are the advantages of a USB flash drive over a DVD or an external hard drive?
- 4 Some portable media players are also known as MP4 players. Why?
- 5 What is the screen size of the Dragon MP4 player?
- 6 How long does the battery last?

Problem-Solving:

A Visual Basic Developer

..... Web Developer

..... Team Leader

..... Network Support

..... E-commerce Consultant

в

С

D

E F

Speaking

..... IT Engineer (Network & Database)

Careers in IT

Speaking:

Web Browsers

Task 1:

Work in pairs. Study these job requirements 1 - 6 and try to match them t jobs A - F which follows.

1 • at least 5 years (2 at senior level) in: Unix, Sybase or Oracle, NT or Windows 2000, Terminal Server, TCP/IP, Internet. • strong project management (2 years) • willingness to travel abroad	2 able to manage, lead and develop a team knowledge of C, C++, Delphi experience of object-oriented design within a commercial environment ability to deliver software projects against agreed schedules and within agreed estimates 	 proven track re delivery of e-sc banking enviro knowledge of U Oracle willingness to t internationally
4 • minimum 4 years lifecycle development experience • demonstrable skills using VB, SQL, RDBMS • able to develop core s/w • excellent communication skills	5 • minimum of 18 months commercial experience of Web development • knowledge of HTML, Java, ASP • full portfolio of URLs as examples	experience of M SQL Server, M Software, Vert solid grasp of n 2 to 5 years' ex network enviro

Discuss what the picture shows. What do the three boys represent? Why are they pictured like this?



Task 2:

Discuss and list the advantages and disadvantages of Internet Explorer, Opera, Firefox, Chrome and Safari.

Speaking:

Windows Basics

Task:

In pairs, compare the Windows 8 user interface with the Mac OS X user interface.

What are the similarities and differences? Which features do you prefer from each interface?



Student A: You are an interviewer. Ask questions from the section "Language f

Student B: Choose one of the jobs and answer the interviewer's questions.



I. General aims of the coursebook:

 To what extent do the aims of the coursebook correspond to the course aims concerning the language use and professional content?

II. Clear arrangement:

Are the external layout (logical sequencing of chapters, topics, vocabulary) and internal layout (texts and tasks) clear?

III. Adequacy:

- Is the level of texts and tasks adequate to the language level of students?
- Is the level of texts and tasks adequate to the professional level of students?

IV. Learning guidance

- Are different text features for guiding attention used in the coursebook? (e.g. different typefaces for distinguishing types of subject matter, bold print for highlighting key vocabulary)?
- Do the tasks require problem solving?
- Does the coursebook contain pairwork, groupwork, individual work tasks (including the key for self-monitoring)?
- Do the visuals accompany tasks or are they used only for decorative purposes?
- Does the coursebook contain enough tasks for recycling and reinforcement?

- V. Motivational characteristics:
 - Are the topics in the coursebook authentic?
 - Do the topics relate to study and professional purposes?
 - Does the coursebook equip students with skills and strategies for effective communication in professional and occupational situations?
 - Are texts and tasks interesting for students?

VI. Language content:

- Is the range of professional vocabulary in the coursebook adequate?
- Does the coursebook support vocabulary learning strategies

(e.g. presentation of vocabulary in the text, tasks, with visuals)?

 Does the coursebook contain sufficient material for students to acquire language functions (e.g. description, classification, comparison)?

VII. Language skills:

- Is reading material adequately covered?
- Is there a focus on the development of reading skills and strategies?
- Is listening material adequately covered?
- Is there a focus on the development of listening skills and strategies?
- Is material for speaking adequately covered?
- Is material for speaking (dialogues, role plays, etc.) well designed to equip learners for real-life interactions?

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Thank you for your attention.