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# "ENHANCING VOCABULARY ACQUISITION THROUGH COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING: A FOCUS ON THE LEXICAL APPROACH"

- communicative language teaching (CLT) and the lexical approach
- three main strategies of learning lexis
- implementing the strategies in the classroom



# Skills

**Receptive skills**

**Productive skills**

**Reading**

**Listening**

**Speaking**

**Writing**

**Use the 'receptive skills' lesson framework**

**Use the 'Task-Based Learning' lesson framework**

# Systems

**Grammar**

**Vocabulary**

**Functions**

**Look the material book, think about your students' current knowledge. Choose 'Language from a text' or 'test-teach-test'.**

# Lexis

```
graph TD; Lexis[Lexis] --> PPP[PPP  
Presentation  
Practice  
Production]; Lexis --> TTT[Test-Teach-  
Test]; Lexis --> TBP[Test-Based-  
Presentation (using  
reading or listening  
texts)];
```

**PPP**  
**Presentation**  
**Practice**  
**Production**

**Test-Teach-  
Test**

**Test-Based-  
Presentation (using  
reading or listening  
texts)**

# PPP-Presentation-Practice-Production

- 1 Lead-in
- 2 Present Target Language (TL)
- 3 Language Clarification (MPF)
- 4 Controlled practice of TL
- 5 Freer practice of Target Language

# LEAD-IN

1. in a 60 minute lesson a lead in should be about 5 minutes max;
2. the aim of the lead in is to set the context of the lesson;
3. a lead-in shouldn't focus on specific vocabulary (target language) the purpose here is just to get students engaged in the topic.

## It works because:

1. it's interesting
2. it's invigorating
3. it's contextualized
4. it creates a need for what you're teaching
5. it provides immediate positive feedback
6. it takes the pressure off. Here we can see the example of lead in.





- 1. How do you pack your suitcase ?**
- 2. Do you pack it in less than an hour ?**
- 3. Do you usually pack too much in your suitcase ?**

# Types of eaters.



The Emotional Eater



The Healthy Eater

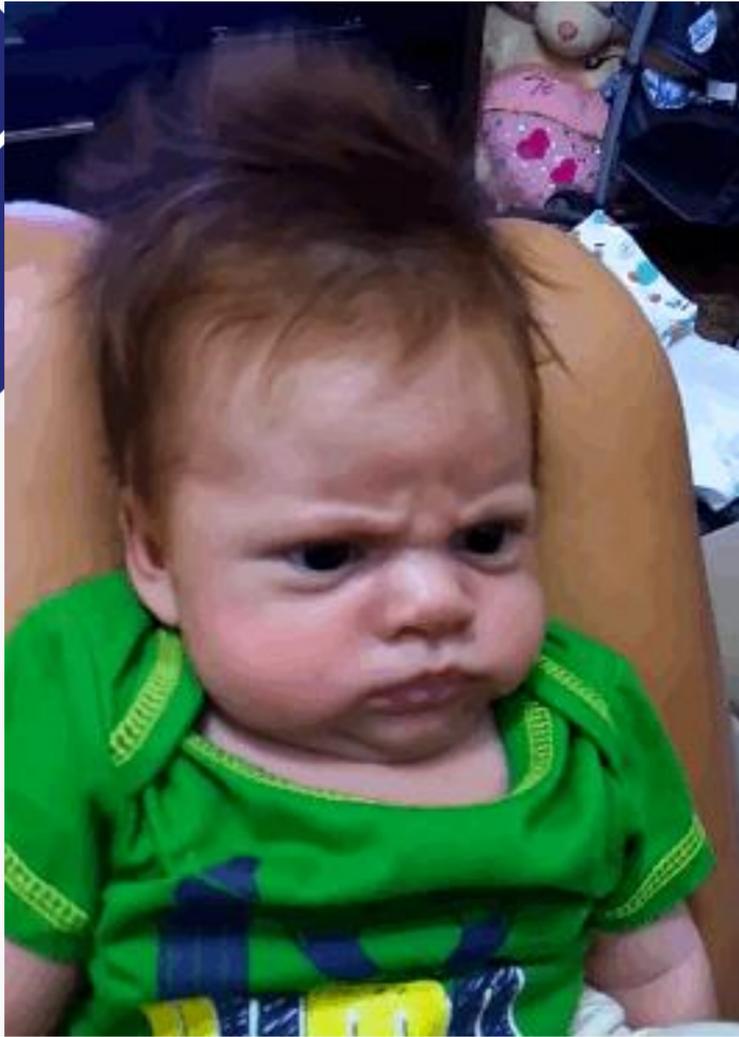


The Instagrammar

1. What type of *eater* are you?
2. What is your favorite food?
3. What is your favorite place to eat?



The Messy Eater



1. What do you think we are going to talk about ?
2. How can you describe these people ?

# PPP

## Presentation

Focus on Meaning  
Pronunciation Form

## Practice

Controlled activities (complete the sentences with the correct form of the words, match the words to their definitions, choose the best answer, write the opposite of these words, correct the mistakes)

## Production

A Freer Practice Activity  
(role-plays, problem-solving tasks,  
information-gap activities)

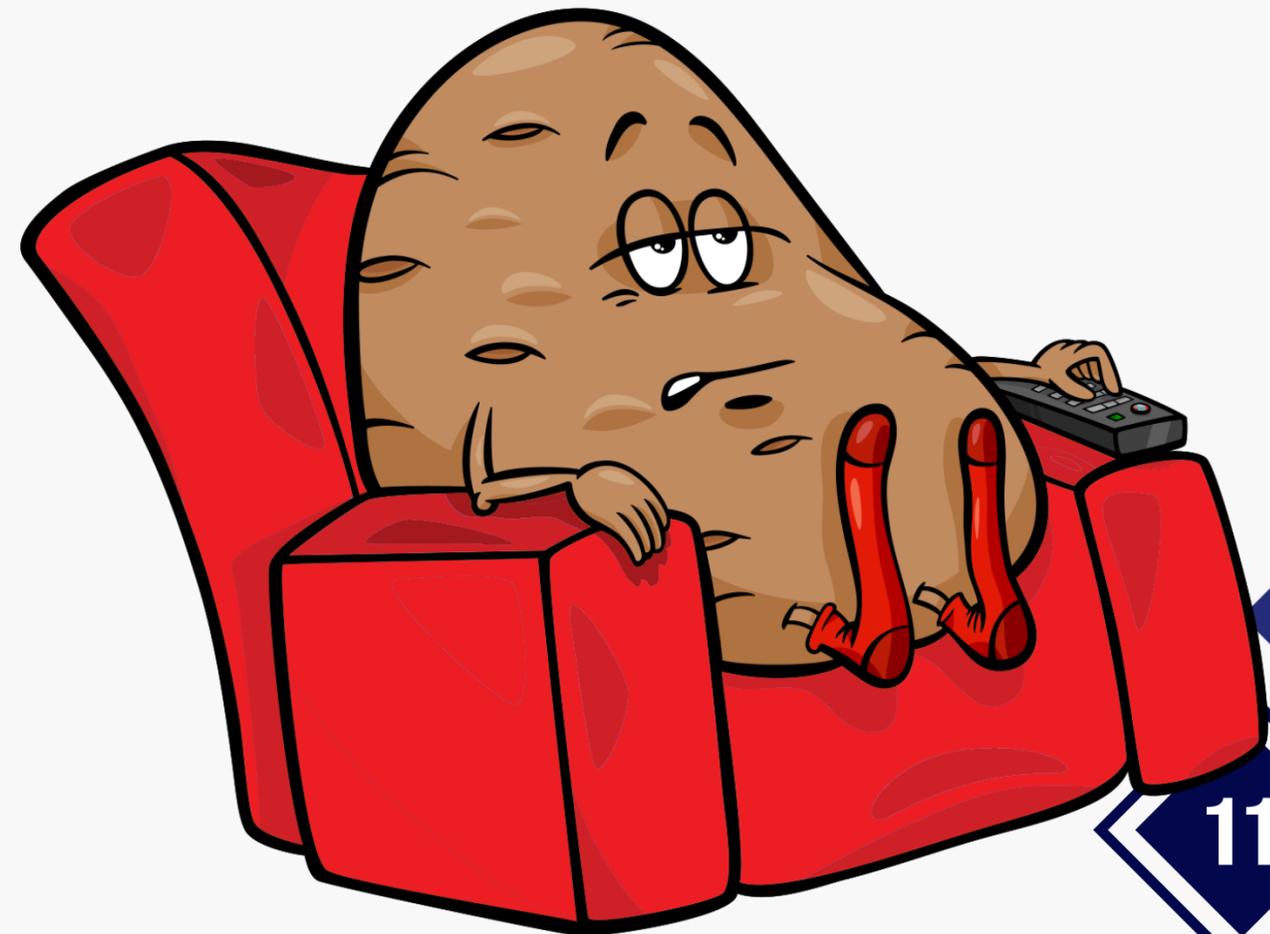


- Meaning : A couch potato is someone who spends a lot of time watching TV and doesn't like physical exercise

**a) Giving examples:** *My brother's a real couch potato he never goes out and he watches TV all the time*

**b) Checking understanding:** *Is a couch potato someone who loves going to the gym?*

- Pronunciation: 'kʌʊtʃ pəteɪtəʊ
- Form: Couch potatoes plural noun



# CCQ (Concept Checking questions)

When it comes to teaching, concept checking questions (CCQs) play a crucial role in ensuring that students have a clear understanding of the material being taught.

- 👉 use Simple language
- 👉 plan CCQs in advance
- 👉 ask at least 3 CCQs
- 👉 the most efficient CCQs are yes/no questions, either/or questions, simple Wh- questions along with true/false statements .



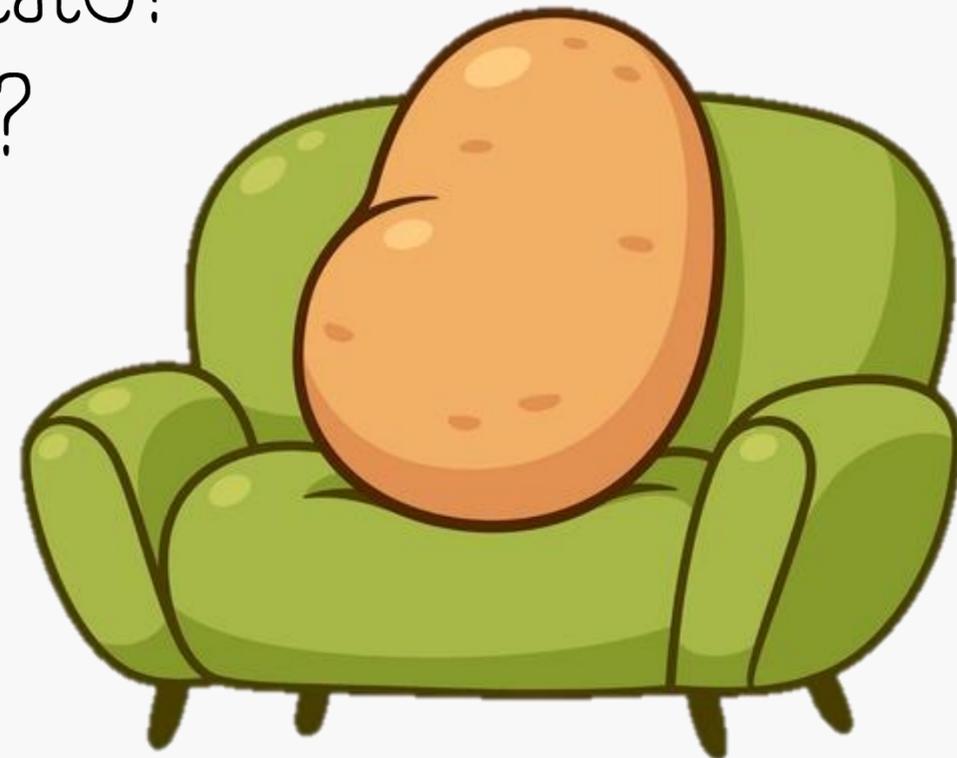
# Examples of CCQs

Here are three concept checking questions (CCQs) to check your understanding of the word 'couch potato':

1. If I'm a couch potato, do I spend a lot of time sitting or lying down?
2. Do I watch TV a lot if I'm a couch potato?
3. Am I very active if I'm a couch potato?

Here are the answers:

1. Yes, you do.
2. Yes, you do.
3. No, you aren't.



# Practice

## Controlled activities The Example



1. She was determined (determine) to finish the marathon, no matter what.
2. He is too lazy (laziness) to clean his room or do any chores.
3. As a perfectionist (perfect), she spent hours perfecting her artwork.
4. John is responsible (responsibility) for organizing the event and ensuring everything runs smoothly.
5. My brother is such a couch potato (couch); he spends all day watching TV.
6. Despite facing challenges, she remained confident (confidence) in her abilities.
7. His arrogant (arrogance) behavior made it difficult for others to work with him.
8. Sarah is caring (care) and always there to support her friends when they need her.
9. The team members are highly competitive (competition) and strive to win every game.

# Production

Freer Practice – students could be tasked with creating a dialogue between two characters with contrasting traits, such as an outgoing and confident person interacting with a shy and reserved individual.



# Test - Teach - Test (TTT)

## Test

Diagnostic Test

## Teach

Focusing on MPF

## Test

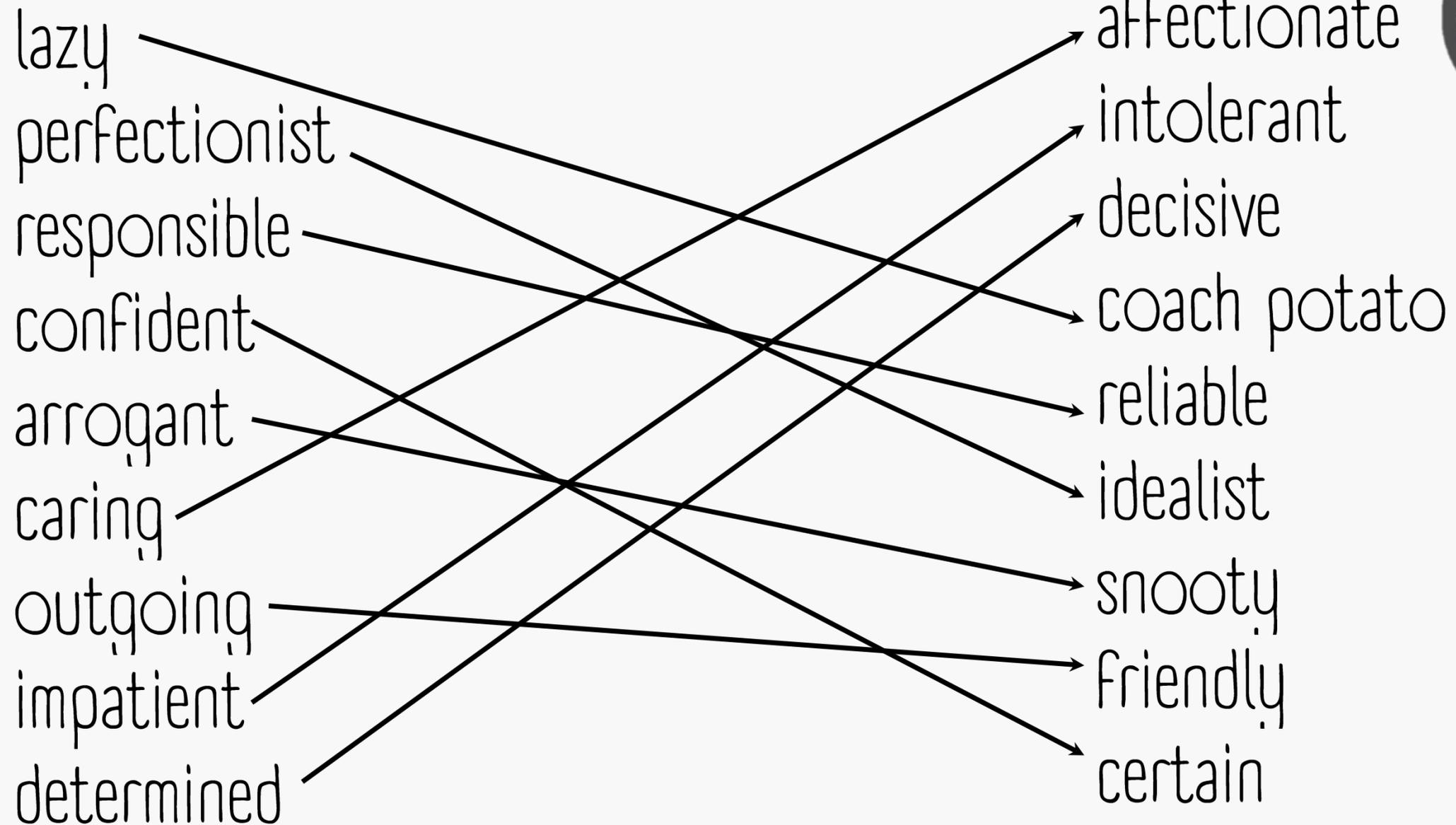
The Progress Test

- The diagnostic test
- Explanation of the Target Language
- MPF method
- The Progress Test

# The Diagnostic Test ( First Test )

Example

1. Match the synonyms



# Teach

This stage is the equivalent of the 'Presentation' stage from the 'Presentation, Practice, Production' model. The focus is on the Meaning Pronunciation Form



# Test - The Progress Test

This is similar to the first stage, but The Progress test must be more difficult than the first test.

Choose the correct answer

1. He never does anything and he's not very intelligent. You can't have an interesting conversation with him.

A lazy B confident C responsible D outgoing

2. She always wants everything to be perfect and spends too much time on her work. A lazy B competitive C confident D perfectionist

3. She's a good worker and she always finishes her work on time. A responsible B arrogant C caring D determined

4. He watches TV all day and never exercises. A couch potato B impatient C competitive D responsible

5. He always wants to win, even against his friends. A responsible B impatient C perfectionist D competitive

6. She's always ready to listen to other people's problems. A responsible B confident C caring D competitive

Answers : 1. A, 2. D, 3. A, 4. A, 5. D 6. C

# Reading for gist (a gist type example with the text)

It's not about understanding every word or detail, but about getting a general sense of what the text is about.

## Example Reading for gist

People often describe me as a couch potato because I love watching TV. But I'm not lazy at all, in fact, I'm a very hardworking person. I work long hours and I never take a break. I think it's important to be responsible for your own life and not expect other people to do things for you.

Some people say I'm arrogant but I don't agree with them. I'm confident in my abilities and I know what I want in life. I'm also very caring and I always try to help others. I'm a good listener and I give good advice. I think it's important to be there for the people you care about.

I'm also very competitive. I always want to be the best at everything I do. Some people might think that's a bad thing, but I think it's what drives me to succeed. I'm also very determined and I never give up, no matter how difficult things get.

I can sometimes be a little impatient, especially when I'm working on something important. I like things to be done quickly and efficiently. I'm also a bit of a perfectionist. I always want things to be perfect, which can sometimes drive people crazy!

I'm not very outgoing, and I don't have many friends. I prefer to spend my time alone, working on my projects. Some people might find me a bit boring, but I'm actually a very interesting person once you get to know me. I have a lot of knowledge and experience, and I love sharing that with others.

Overall, I think I'm a good person. I have my flaws, like everyone else, but I'm always trying to improve myself. I believe that if you work hard and stay true to yourself, you can achieve anything you set your mind to.

1. The Importance of Being Outgoing and Social
2. Striving for Perfection: A Determined Journey
3. The Lazy Couch Potato: Embracing Laziness as a Virtue

Correct answers:

2



# Summing-up

The communicative approach is crucial when teaching lexis as it emphasizes the practical use of vocabulary in real-life communication.

Key principles:

- Context is crucial;
- Use visual aids;
- Provide examples;
- Encourage guessing and inferencing;
- Promote interaction;
- Review and recycle regularly.



**Thank you for your attention!**