**Study Questions**

**Quick and Dirty. A survival kit for the digital jungle**

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1. Compare and contrast Web 1.0 and Web 2.0.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Web 1.0** | **Web 2.0** |
| *Year* | 1996 | 2006 |
| *Sites* | 250.000 | 80.000.000 |
| *Number of global users* | 45 million | 1 billion |
| *Publish vs.  user-generated content* | More published than user-generated  🡪 mainly, consumer | Nearly the same  🡪prosumer (consumer and producer; participation!) |

1. Explain the quote “It’s not about pedaling the latest digital snake oil“ in the context of the EFL classroom.  
   It is not about the tool in general, but it is about the way we want to teach and learn languages. Thus, it is about the methodology.
2. Define and differentiate between the terms *digital native* and *digital immigrant.  
   Digital native* is a person who grew up with the internet and knows how to deal with it (e.g. write an email, how to interact in a digital setting).  
   *Digital immigrant* is a person who is not used to dealing with the digital world in daily life (mostly adults, who did not grow up in the digital world).
3. What does BYOD mean?
   * Bring your own dice.
   * Bring your own device.
   * Buy your own device.
   * Burn your old device.
4. What is main aim of teachers in a digitally based EFL Classroom?  
   To teach the children how to use certain devices in an appropriate context.
5. Name the five characteristics of a typical mono-directional teacher networks.  
   1. Curriculum documents are the basis of the content being taught  
   2. Colleagues   
   3. Popular media (e.g. download)  
   4. Print and digital resources (e.g. print out handouts)  
   5. Family and local community
6. In comparison to that, name at least five characteristics of a networked teacher (bi-directional).  
   1. Blogs / Wikis  
   2. Video conferences  
   3. Chat  
   4. Social networking services  
   5. Online communication  
   6. Social bookmarking  
   7. Digital photo sharing  
   8. Microblogging
7. What problem are most EFL teachers currently facing? What kind of competence are they missing?  
   The internet can be compared to a jungle, so most of the teachers are feeling overwhelmed by the mass of information and options. Thus, they need a filter competence to deal better and faster with the internet and use it effectively for the EFL Classroom (e.g. lesson preparation).
8. Name and explain the „must-haves that save you from digital illiteracy“?

* [www.bit.do](http://www.bit.do) 🡪 shortens the URL links and even offers an option to personalize it
* [www.pixabay.com](http://www.pixabay.com) 🡪 copy-right free image database
* Youtube channels 🡪 save interesting videos for future lessons; Gmail account needed
* [www.nicertube.com](http://www.nicertube.com) 🡪 get rid of distractors of a website

1. What advantages do educational applications offer for the EFL classroom as presented by Strasser? Name at least 5.
   * saves you from technological overdose
   * helps you with methodology
   * emphasis on students’ activity
   * supports interactivity
   * topic-related discourse
   * allow egalitarian and ubiquitous collaboration
   * supports creativity
   * combine productive and receptive skills in creative context
   * personalized learning environments avatars 🡪 engage „quiet“/inhibited students within a creative framework
   * supports collective and ubiquitous intelligence
   * visual inputs as discourse starters
   * supports the skills of reading and speaking within a role-play context
2. What are the dangers of educational applications?  
   - Fossilization (phrases/lexical items being incorrectly internalized from the internet)  
   - possibly unreliable sources
3. Explain the term blended learning.  
   Combination of traditional teaching and learning methods as well as integrating the e-learning technologies.
4. Fill in Bloom’s taxonomy.