

FM 2010 Language Pack [9 Language

TABLE 3: The extent to which Anne’s practice reflects the principles of teaching English as a First Additional Language.

Criteria used for coding the FAL principles (Module 6)	Period of classroom video recording					
	February 2014		August 2014		October 2015	
	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6
1A: Development of bilingualism	2	2	2	2	2	2
1B: Receptivity to acquiring FAL	3.5	3	3.5	4	3	3
2A: Formal approaches of learning FAL	4	3	3	4	3	3
2B: Natural approaches to acquiring FAL	3.5	3	4	4	3	3
3A: Development of listening and speaking skills	3	3	3	4	3	3
3B: Building vocabulary in FAL	3	3	3	3	3	3
4A: Strategies to support reading and word study	3	4	3	4	4	3
4B: Strategies to support meaningful writing	2	3	3	3	2	3
5: Print-rich environment	3	3	4	4	4	4
<b>Total scores</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>

Source: Kimathi, F.K., 2017, 'Professional learning of Foundation Phase teachers in the Advanced Certificate in Teaching (ACT) programme', PhD thesis, School of Education, University of KwaZulu-Natal. p. 154.

Rubric used: 4 = (4 × 9 = 36) strong presentation or score; 1 = (1 × 9 = 9) very weak presentation or score.

FAL, First Additional Language.

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\*\*\*\*\* 1.1.1.1.1. WHAT IS THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE? The Present Progressive tense is a time-related verb (or a verb which tells time). When using the Present Progressive tense, we are looking at the present, right now and not in the past. For example, "Today is Sunday," "I am going to see my friend," "I will enjoy the weather" and "I have eaten my breakfast." 1.1.1.1.2. SOME OTHER DEFINITIONS OF THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE: The Present Progressive has a very close link to the Present Simple tense. You can use them interchangeably. However, there are three big differences: 1) First and foremost, the Present Simple is a verb which tells us about the present. For example, "I enjoy eating," "I eat," "I have eaten," "I have been eating," "He/She/It is/Are talking," etc. The Present Progressive is a time related verb. For example, "I am reading," "I was reading," "I will read," "I was reading," "She/He/It was/are watching," etc. 2) The Present Progressive has a verb for "to be doing," in addition to the Verb for "to be." For example, "He is reading" / "She is reading" / "He is writing" / "She is writing." The Present Simple, on the other hand, only has one verb for "to be" (Ex: "She is speaking," "He is singing," "I am sleeping," "He is sleeping," etc.). 3) The Present Progressive can have a 'to be doing' verb in the past tense (i.e. past time verb, e.g., "I was reading," "I read," "I have been reading," "I am eating," "I was eating"). The Present Simple tense, on the other hand, only has a 'to be' verb in the past tense. For example, "I read," "I have been reading," "I was reading," "I was eating," "I was eating," "I was writing," "I have been writing" etc. Let's review the following examples: I am having dinner in the restaurant - I am eating I am listening to music - I am listening I am working 82157476af

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