COGNITIVE THEORY AND TASK-BASED COMPETENCE

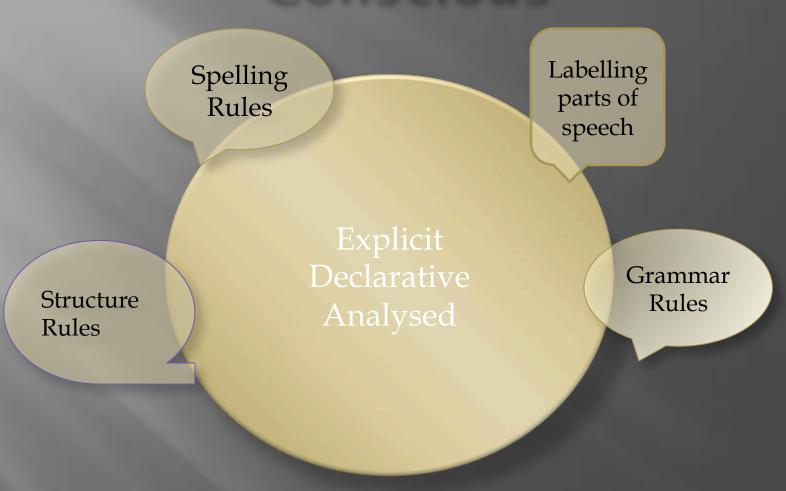
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Cognitive Theory in ELT

Aptitude, competence and achievement

depend on knowledge types

Conscious



Subconscious

First Language

Learned L2 chunks to Radio

Implicit Procedural Automated

Driving

Listening

Pedagogical channels

Following Instructions

Giving presentations

Comprehension questions

Information gaps

Filling in blanks

Multiple choice questions

Grammaticality Judgement

Time Controlled Tests

Group discussions
Writing Journals
Oral narrative
Explaining ideas
Role playing

Reading out loud

Interface



'Shift is possible from declarative to procedural through

sufficient exposure to the L2'

Birdsong and Molis (2001)

Measuring L2 knowledge

- **Focus** (form vs content)
- Goal (accuracy vs meaning)
- Control (short timed vs long timed)
- Context (contextualised vs sentential)
- Purpose (Aware vs unaware)

Three tests

■ T1 : Free composition (Describe hometown)

■ T2: Fill in blanks (6 short stories)

■ T3: Grammaticality Judgment Test

Three Groups

■ G1 : Elementary and lower intermediate (n=20)

■ G2 : Mid intermediate (n=20)

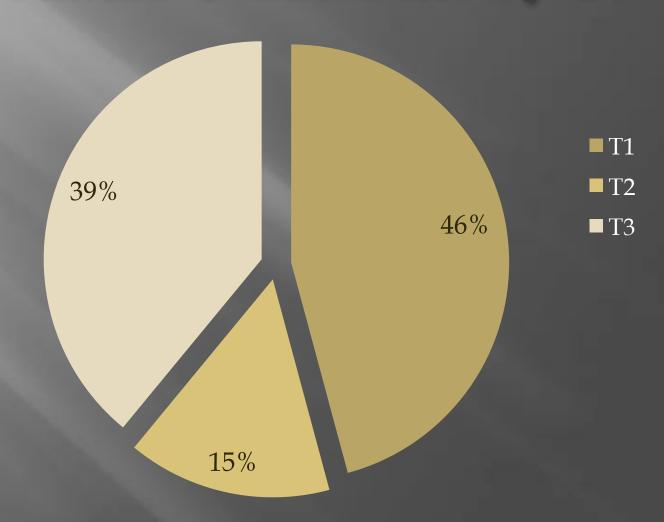
■ G3 : Upper intermediate and advanced (n=20)

What was assessed?

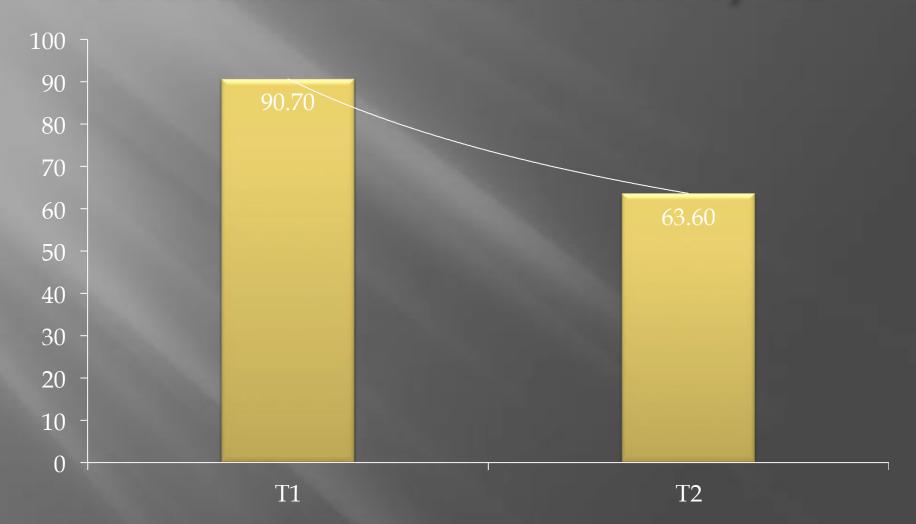
Article use

- Accuracy
- Errors:
 - Overuse
 - Omission
 - Replacement

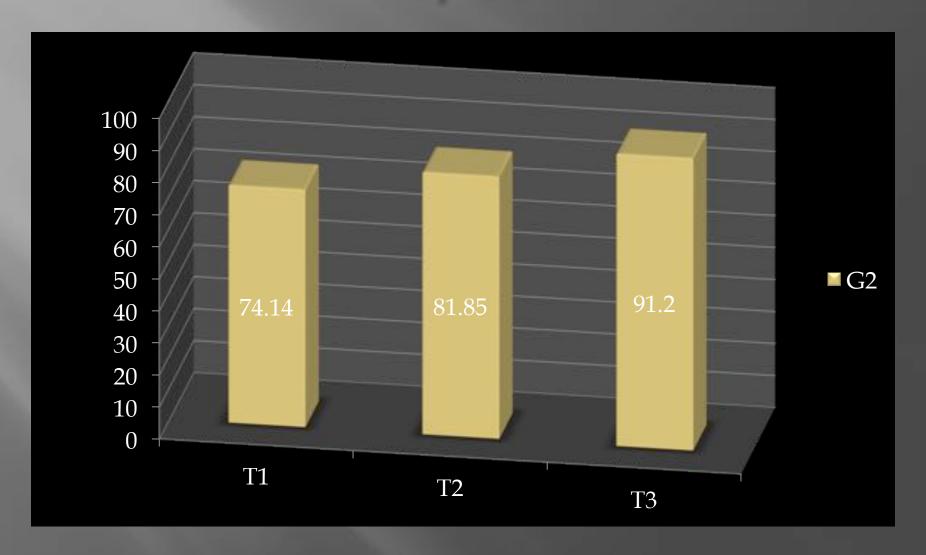
Correct marking of plural and uncountable indefinites by G1



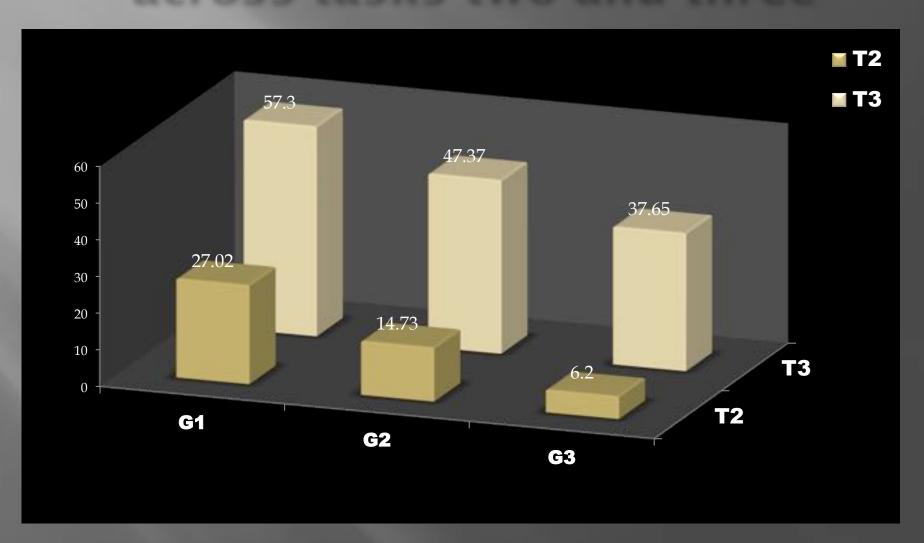
Correct marking of plural and uncountable indefinites by G3



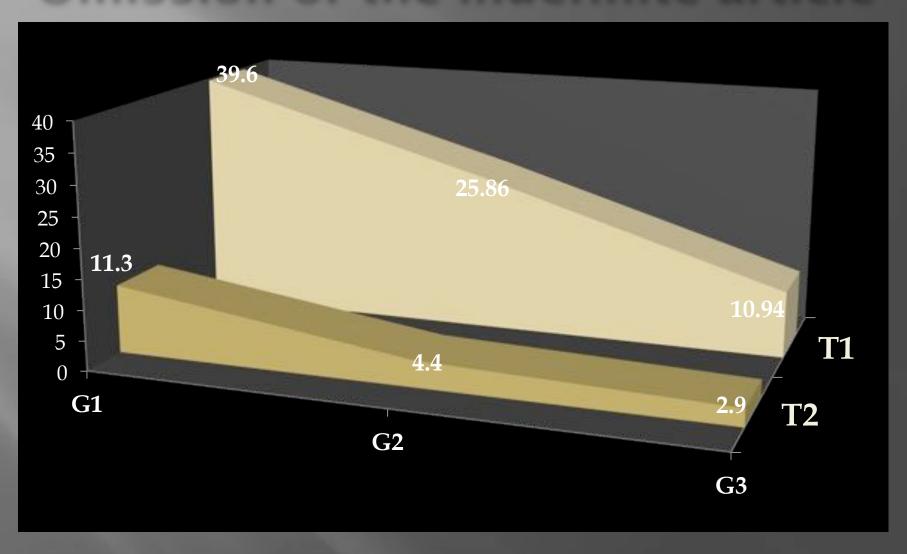
Percentages of correct a/n by G2



Overuse of the indefinite article across tasks two and three



Omission of the indefinite article



Implications

- Accuracy and form-focused tests assess conscious knowledge, rather than learners' actual L2 competence.
- Implicit, subconscious knowledge can lead to better academic achievement.
- Promoting a teaching culture that accommodates multi-cognitive channels.

References

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Thank you