

# ENGLISH TEACHING -LEARNING-ASSESSMENT COMPUTER-AIDED FOR LAW FACULTY' STUDENTS

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## **Abstract:**

*This paper discusses the issue of teaching-learning-evaluation in English for Law students. As new technologies have become part of our lives, the communication can be mediated by them with the aim of improving no native speakers' grammar rule and a specialized lexicon as rich.*

**Keywords:** *communication, English language, non-native students, multimedia learning, Law students.*

Nowadays, communication, creativity and collaboration are the higher priorities in the world of education and work [6].

## **The nature of communication**

Communication between humans is an extremely complex and ever-changing phenomenon, and it is not my intention to examine all the many variables that are involved. But there are certain generalizations that we can make about the majority of communicative events and these will have particular relevance for the learning and teaching of languages.

In one opinion [5], skills are separate and should be treated as such; „once, students will concentrate on reading, and reading only, on the next speaking and only speaking, etc. In fact this position is clearly ridiculous for two reasons: firstly, it is impossible to speak in a conversation if you do not listen as well, and people seldom write without reading - even if they only read what they have just written. Secondly, though, people use different skills when dealing with the same subject for all sorts of reasons”.

From the perspective of social psychology, communication channel is not limited to media used or the means that are used for directing the message to the interlocutor (e.g. voice, handwriting or gesture), but refers equally to the physical conditions in which exchanges of communication runs between the players at their position in space, the venue etc.[1, p.28].

According to the researchers Abravanel and Ackerman (1973), the spatial organization influences the speakers' type of speech: „When using a communication channel less familiar or very restrictive, oral language tends to be closer to written language.

Organizing discourse in this case more structured judgments are consistent and attention that the speaker attaches to the efficiency of messages is increased, unlike oral discourse usually

relatively redundant, less developed in terms of formal and comprising proportionally verbs than nouns more (which reveals the orientation towards active language rather than the descriptive one), elements to which are added a higher proportion of linguistic emission.” [1, pp.28-29].

### **Translation of the texts by non-native students**

Vizental A. considers that, [13, p.179], grammar-translation teachers requested that their students should memorize long bilingual lists of new words. „The procedure can work well, particularly at the advanced level, but there are several major shortcomings, such as:

- translation often fails to provide the exact meaning of the words, especially in the case of polysemantic ones;
- translation cannot cope with subtleties of the language, such as stylistic appropriacy;
- memorizing decontextualized lists of words is hard and boring;
- it is not important that the students should learn all the new words in a new text: some of the unknown word may have limited circulation and occurrence (not „essential English”),  
In the author’s opinion, teaching vocabulary is a three-level process: presentation, practice and use.”

English vocabulary learning methods exemplified by the author can be adjusted by using educational technology. As a concept, it concerns an array of tools, such as media, machines and networking hardware, as well as considering underlying theoretical perspectives for their effective application [11], [4].

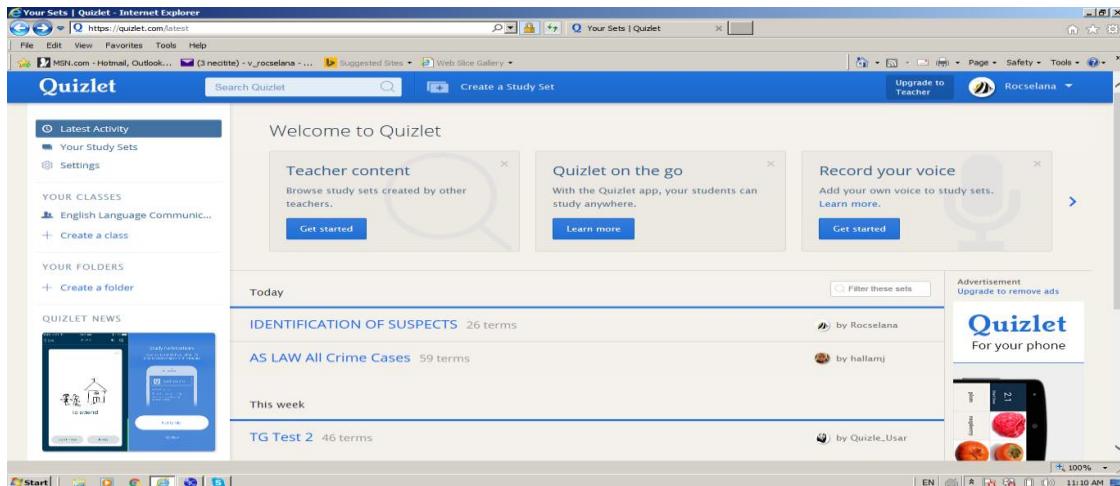
Since the 90’s, the researchers did not have more limited initial use, but have begun to follow step by step development of ICT in institutions in areas such as education, health or justice, whether civil society or political communication [9, p.258].

Modern electronic educational technology is an important part of society today [12]. Educational technology encompasses e-learning, instructional technology, information and communication technology (ICT) in education, EdTech, learning technology, multimedia learning, technology-enhanced learning (TEL), computer-based instruction (CBI), computer managed instruction, computer-based training (CBT), computer-assisted instruction or computer-aided instruction (CAI) [2], internet-based training (IBT), flexible learning, web-based training (WBT), online education, digital educational collaboration, distributed learning, computer-mediated communication, cyber-learning, and multi-modal instruction, virtual education, personal learning environments, networked learning, virtual learning environments (VLE) (which are also called learning platforms), m-learning, and digital education.

E-learning authoring tools are software or online services that enable users to create courses, simulations, or other educational experiences. These tools typically support conventional, presentation-like courses, and may enable screen recording, multimedia, interactivity, quizzes, and non-linear or adaptive approaches [3].

An example in teaching-learning-evaluating [8, p.452] methods for law student can be the following one, using Quizlet.

As a teacher of English at „Titu Maiorescu” University, Faculty of Law, I created a course on the main subject of criminal law, for a group of second year students, entitled: “Identification of the Suspects”:



(Diagram 1)

26 terms and their definitions of criminal law were introduced (diagrams 2 and 3) - using computer application, students can listen the pronunciation of each term and its definition, and record their own voice and self-learning pronunciation.

As a teacher, we have to ensure effective integration of classroom technology [9, p.258]. The current school curriculum, as well the academic one, tends to guide teachers in training students to be autonomous problem solvers [7].

The screenshot shows a flashcard set titled 'IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS'. The first card, 'corroborate', defines it as 'to provide support or confirmation from an independent source for testimony or evidence already introduced' and includes a 'Play audio for this term' button. The second card, 'discretion', lists three points: 1. the quality of behaving or speaking in such a way as to avoid social embarrassment or distress; 2. freedom or authority to make judgements and to act as sees fit (at one's own discretion, at the discretion of); 3. age or years of discretion; the age at which a person is considered to be able to manage his own affairs. The third card, 'identification', lists four points: 1. the act or an instance of identifying; the state of being identified; 2. something that identifies a person, animal, or thing; for example, a passport or dog tag; 3. cross-racial identification of a person of one racial group by a person of another racial group. Studies have established that the unreliability of eyewitness identification is even greater in the case of cross-racial identification; 4. eyewitness identification of a particular individual as the person who was seen in some specific situation previously, as in the

The screenshot shows a Quizlet flashcard deck titled "IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS". The deck contains the following cards:

- swab**: a small piece of cotton, gauze, for use in applying medication, cleaning a wound, or obtaining a specimen of a secretion.
- (to) confront**: 1. to present or face with something, especially in order to accuse or criticize; 2. to face boldly; oppose in hostility; 3. to be face to face with; be in front of; 4. to bring together for comparison.
- (to) disclose**: 1. to make information known; 2. to allow to be seen; lay bare.
- (to) forbid**: 1. to prohibit (a person) in a forceful or authoritative manner (from doing something or having something); 2. to make impossible; hinder; 3. to shut out or exclude.
- (to) involve**: 1. To include or contain as a necessary part; 2. to have an effect on; spread to; 3. to concern or associate significantly.
- (to) proceed**: 1. to advance or carry on especially after

A callout box points to a "NEW! Voice Recording" button on the right side of the interface.

(Diagrams 4 and 5)

Another application, Learning (Diagram 4) gives further explanation of any of terms, the student can complete the ANSWER in box-response, option that can be verified (Diagram 5).

Learn: IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS | Quizlet - Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Quizlet Cards Learn Speller Test Scatter Gravity Rocselana

Back to IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS

Remaining 26

Incorrect 0

Correct 0

See Term first  Play audio

Start Over

1. the act or an instance of identifying; the state of being identified.

2. something that identifies a person, animal, or thing; for example, a passport or dog tag.

3. cross-racial identification of a person of one racial group by a person of another racial group. Studies have established that the unreliability of eyewitness identification is even greater in the case of cross-racial identification.

4. eyewitness identification of a particular individual as the person who was seen in some specific situation previously, as in the commission of a crime.

Answer

https://quizlet.com/107877229/learn/restart

Start | Internet Explorer | MSN.com - Hotmail, Outlook... | (3 recente) - v\_rocselana | Suggested Sites | Web Slice Gallery | Page | Safety | Tools | 100% | EN | 8:56 PM

Learn: IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS | Quizlet - Internet Explorer

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Quizlet Cards Learn Speller Test Scatter Gravity Rocselana

Back to IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS

Remaining 25

Incorrect 1

Correct 0

See Term first  Play audio

Start Over

**Copy answer**

**PROMPT**

1. the act or an instance of identifying; the state of being identified.

2. something that identifies a person, animal, or thing; for example, a passport or dog tag.

3. cross-racial identification of a person of one racial group by a person of another racial group. Studies have established that the unreliability of eyewitness identification is even greater in the case of cross-racial identification.

4. eyewitness identification of a particular individual as the person who was seen in some specific situation previously, as in the commission of a crime.

**CORRECT**

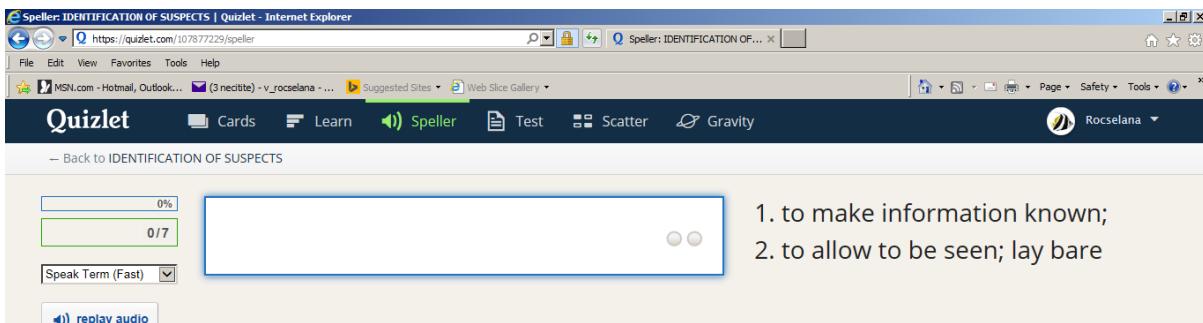
identification

**COPY ANSWER**

https://quizlet.com/107877229/learn/restart

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(Diagrams 6 and 7)



Speller: IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS | Quizlet - Internet Explorer

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Quizlet Cards Learn Speller Test Scatter Gravity

Back to IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS

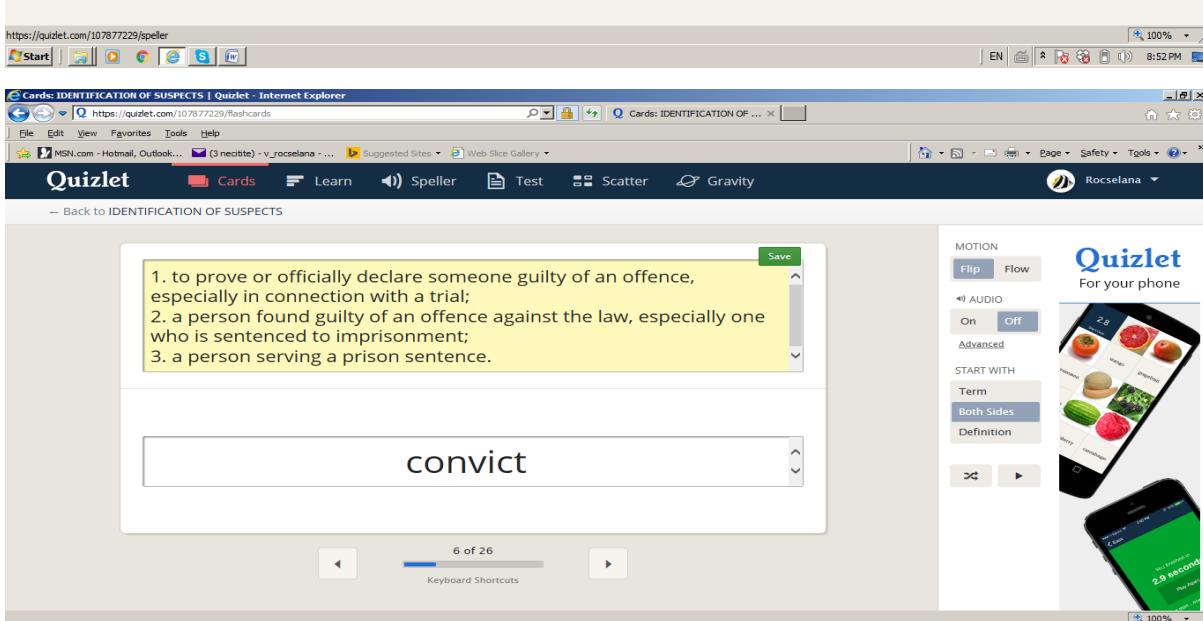
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Speak Term (Fast)

replay audio

1. to make information known;  
2. to allow to be seen; lay bare

Remove ads on Quizlet

Cards: IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS | Quizlet - Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

MSN.com - Hotmail, Outlook... (3 nedelite) - v\_rocselana - ... Suggested Sites Web Slice Gallery

Quizlet Cards Learn Speller Test Scatter Gravity

Back to IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS

1. to prove or officially declare someone guilty of an offence, especially in connection with a trial;  
2. a person found guilty of an offence against the law, especially one who is sentenced to imprisonment;  
3. a person serving a prison sentence.

convict

6 of 26

Keyboard Shortcuts

MOTION: Flip Flow

AUDIO: On Off Advanced

START WITH: Term Both Sides Definition

Quizlet For your phone

Two smartphones displaying Quizlet mobile app interface.

The following applications Speller (chart 6) has different definitions of the reference speeds, helping student at pronunciation phrases or Cards (Chart 7), with which the student can check their knowledge.

**In conclusion**, the use of technology in English teaching-learning-assessment for Law students as a necessity, teacher-student interaction being mediated by computer.

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Webgrafia:

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