The Use of Different Means to Deliver a High Quality Course

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What is the course delivery Method?

- A **course delivery method** is the way in which educational content is conveyed from instructor to students. There are **three** primary course delivery methods. **Face-to-face** is the traditional classroom delivery method, where all contact between instructors and students is in a physical classroom on campus.

- However, technology may be used for classroom interaction and students may be required to use computers to complete homework assignments.

- A **second method** is web-enhanced courses, which combine the traditional classroom delivery style with an institution's learning management system (LMS). The LMS stores course materials that support specific curriculum objectives and all lectures are delivered in a physical classroom.

- The **third primary method** is online courses. They are administered synchronously or asynchronously through the institution's LMS, and on-campus meetings are not required. However, they may require proctored in-person exams.

What should be done after delivering this seminar?

- 1) Determine the most appropriate method of delivery for any course or program you wish to offer;
- 2) Determine what factors should influence this decision;
- 3) Better identify the role of classroom teaching when students can now increasingly study most things online.

A comparison between the traditional means and the online one in delivering a lesson

The description of Vowels

- **Vowels** are sounds where there is no obstruction to the flow of air as it passes from the lungs to the lips, like "ah"
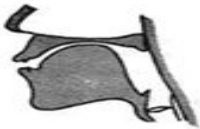
How Vowels are different from Each Other?

•Consider the shape and position of the tongue by :

1) Describing the vertical distance between the upper surface of the tongue and the palate.

 2) Describing the part of the tongue, between front and back, which is raised highest.

Examples

•1) The difference between **"i:"** and **"æ"** is a difference of tongue height, and we would describe "i:" as a relatively **close** vowel and "æ" as a relatively **open** vowel.
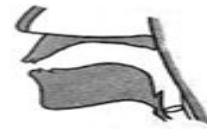
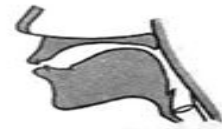[i]   [ɛ]   [a]   [o]   [u]

2) Regarding the same vowels, it is the front part of the tongue that is raised. So we can describe them as **front** vowels. However, a vowel made by raising the back part of the tongue is called a **back** vowel as /**a:**/ in "calm" and /**u:**/ in "too", but it is **close** in comparison to /a:/

Lip Position

•There is another important variable of vowel quality which is **the lip-position**. We will study just **three** possibilities which are :

•1) **Rounded**: where the corners of the lips are brought towards each other and the lips are pushed forwards. This is seen in cardinal vowel **no.8[u]**

- 2) **Spread**: with the corners of the lips moved away from each other, as for a smile. This is in cardinal vowel no.1[i]

- 3) **Neutral**: where the lips are **not** noticeably rounded or spread. The noise most English speakers make when they are hesitating (written 'er') has neutral lip position.