



Task-Based Learning

Source:

Jane Willis, A Framework for Task-Based Learning, Longman ELT



- Why task-based learning?
- What is a task?
- Six types of tasks
- The TBL framework



Why Task-Based Learning?

Conditions for Language Learning

Exposure

to a rich but comprehensible input of real spoken and written language in use

Use

of the language to do things (i.e. exchange meanings)

Motivation

to listen and read the language and to speak and write (i.e. to process and use the exposure)

Instruction

in language (i.e. chances to focus on form

essential

desirable

The TBL framework supports these conditions in a classroom environment.



What is a task?

A task is an activity "where the target language is used by the learner for a communicative purpose (goal) in order to achieve an outcome."

Jane Willis



1. Listing

- brainstorming
- fact-finding

Outcome:

Completed list or draft mind map.



2. Ordering and sorting

- sequencing
- ranking
- categorising
- classifying

Outcome:

Set of information ordered and sorted according to specified criteria



3. Comparing

- matching
- finding similarities
- finding differences

Outcome:

Could be items appropriately matched or assembled, or the identification of similarities and/or differeneces.



4. Problem solving

- analysing real situations
- analysing hypothetical situations
- reasoning
- decision making

Outcome:

Solutions to the problem, which can then be evaluated.



5. Sharing personal experiences

- narrating
- describing
- exploring and explaining attitudes, opinions, reactions

Outcome:

Largely social.

6. Creative Tasks

- brainstorming
- fact-finding
- ordering and sorting
- comparing
- problem solving and many others

Outcome:

End product which can be appreciated by a wider audience.



The TBL Framework

Pre-task

Introduction to topic and task

Task cycle

Task Planning Report

Language focus

Analysis Practice





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