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Creating your own online materials for e- and mobile learning doesn't have to be complicated

Christine Sick
University of Applied Sciences, Saarbrücken, Germany

On behalf of EUROKEY
EUROKEY Software GmbH

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Overview

1. Institutional background
2. *TechnoPlus English 2.0*
3. Why an *e&mLearning Publisher (emLP)*?
4. *TechnoPlus English* goes mobile with the *emLP*: Online Extension *King's Cross*
5. How to create your own e- and mobile learning modules
5. Online *prep course*
6. *TechnoPlus English VocabApp*
7. How to create your own Vocabulary App

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How many of you …

- teach Business English?

- teach Technical English?

- teach Business English in combination with Technical English?

- are familiar with *TechnoPlus English*?

- use *TechnoPlus English*?

- develop their own paper-based teaching materials?

- develop their own web-based teaching materials?

- would like to develop their own web-based teaching materials for e- and mobile learning?

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Institutional background

- **University of Applied Sciences** in Saarbrücken, Southwest Germany

Institutional background

- **University of Applied Sciences** in Saarbrücken, Germany

- < 6,000 students

- Engineering, Business Studies and – more recently – Social Sciences

- The **Applied Languages Team on Campus Alt-Saarbrücken** caters for the teaching and learning of foreign languages in **20 Bachelor's and Master's programmes** mainly in the area of **Engineering.**

Institutional background

- **Engineering graduates are** expected to have **English language skills** enabling them to operate in an international context.

- As a result, specialised **English** courses have been **integrated as obligatory subjects into the curriculum of all our Engineering courses of studies.**

- Courses are **mixtures of General English, Business English and Technical English** relating to the respective course of studies and preparing students for level B2.

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Institutional background

- We **expect students** to be on **level B1** at the beginning of their studies.

- However, **a lot of students tend to be below that level**.

- We even have **a large number of students** who have **never learned English before**.

- Thus, due to this **wide range of learner biographies**, our **learner groups** are very **heterogeneous**.

Institutional background

- **Measures**:
  - **Online placement tests**
  - **Four-week prep courses** ("Brückenkurse")
  - Special foreign language learning **counselling service to enhance learner autonomy**
  - **Tutorials**
  - **Computer-assisted language learning programs and e-learning**

- **Integration of CALL / e-learning highly advantageous** for these learner groups

- **Few programs that meet the special needs of engineering students**, who need to acquire skills in both Business English <u>and</u> Technical English

TechnoPlus Englisch 2.0 – **Methodological aspects**

- Based on a **needs analysis** carried out in cooperation with an internationally operating engineering company

- **Main target group: German learners of English on Level B1** working in or preparing for work in the **engineering field**

- **Communicative approach** enabling learners to train the **four skills** – reading, listening, speaking and writing – in an integrated way

- **Combination** of **Business English <u>and</u> Technical English**

TechnoPlus Englisch 2.0 – **Methodological aspects**

- **7 Communicative Situations**
  Enquiries
  Arrangements
  Negotiating
  Meetings
  Order Processing
  Presentations
  Applying for a Job

- **23 Engineering Topics** based on authentic texts and videos from various engineering areas training learners in Reading and Video Comprehension

- A **Grammar** section

- A program-related **Lexicon** section

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TechnoPlus Englisch 2.0 – **Technical aspects**

Independent interactive PC-based self-study program

- Integration of various types of media, including video

- Presentation of content with access to various help tools

- Links between program sections

- High level of interactivity

    - spell-checker

    - different types of adaptive feedback

    - extensive error anticipation

    - multiple solutions

TechnoPlus Englisch 2.0 – **Technical aspects**

Distance / Communicative Learning options catering for the **training of productive skills**

- In a distance learning setting using a video-conferencing system and e-mail

- On the Internet or intranet

- In the communicative language learning classroom

How to use *TechnoPlus Englisch 2.0*

- **Self-study** at **home**

- **Self-study** in a self-study centre at the **university**

- **Communicative language learning** and teaching **setting** in a **multimedia language learning laboratory** integrating monitored self-study phases and communicative phases

- **Blended learning setting** combining self-study at home with Distance Learning phases and communicative language teaching and learning phases

- To **prepare** for work as well as for tests such as the new **MONDIALE Online Technical English Test**

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Why an e&mLearning Publisher?

- Learners want **access** to *TechnoPlus English* on the **internet** using their own **PCs** or **laptops.**

- Learners are becoming increasingly **mobile.**

Survey (554 Bachelor students)

Findings / Smartphones

- 95.85% have a smartphone (61.52% Android, 25.65% iOS)
- 51.20% do **not** use the smartphone for learning purposes
- 63.7% do **not** use the smartphone for language learning purposes

Findings / Tablets

- 35.92% have a tablet (52.25% Android, 34.83% iOS)
- 63.10 % do **not** use the tablet for learning purposes
- 84.69% do **not** use the tablet for language learning purposes
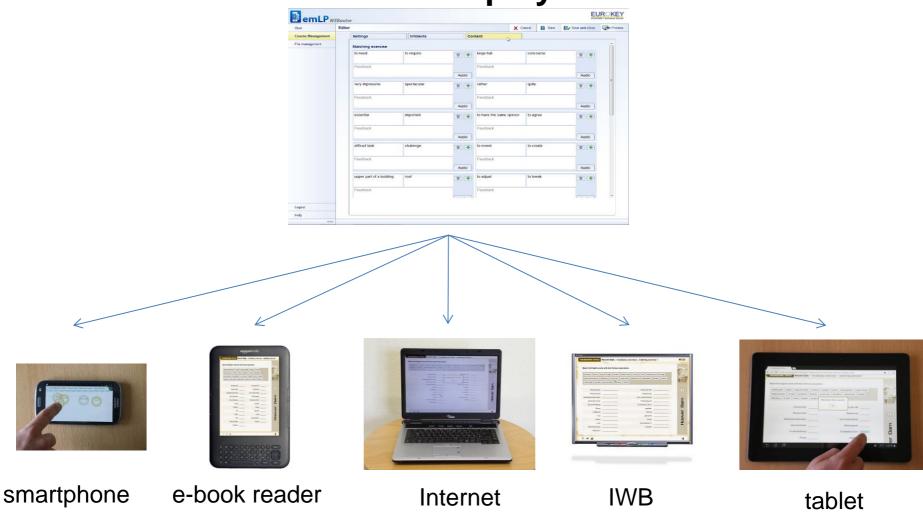
Why an e&mLearning Publisher?

- Learners want **access** to *TechnoPlus English* on the **internet** using their own **PCs** or **laptops.**

- Learners are becoming increasingly **mobile.**

- Learners ask for access to learning resources from their **smartphones, tablets or e-book readers.**

- Learners and teachers want **further, very specialised Engineering Topics.**

- Creating your own online interactive teaching and learning materials used to require **time** and **programming know-how**.

Why an e&mLearning Publisher?
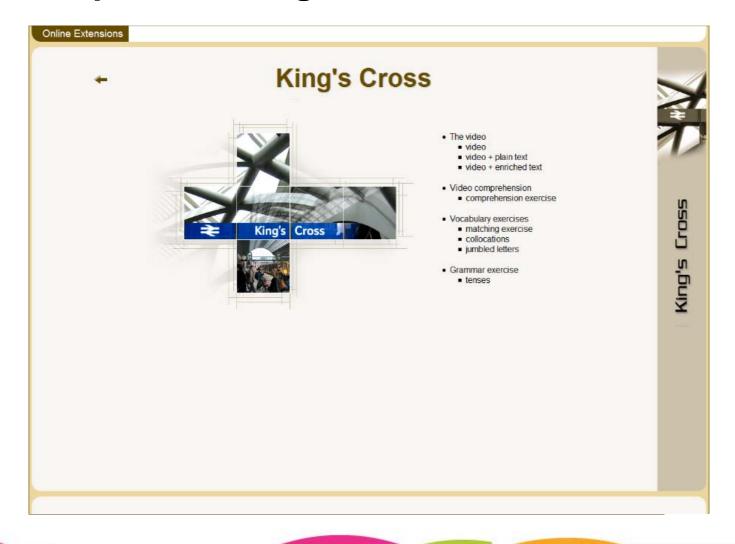
- Teachers usually **don't have this time**.

- They usually **don't have this programming know-how**.

- They don't feel like producing the content again and again to **suit** the **various devices/operating systems** in use: PCs, tablets, smartphones, e-book readers.

- **Creating their own online materials** for these different devices **must be**
    - **easy**
    - **fast**
    - **immediate**

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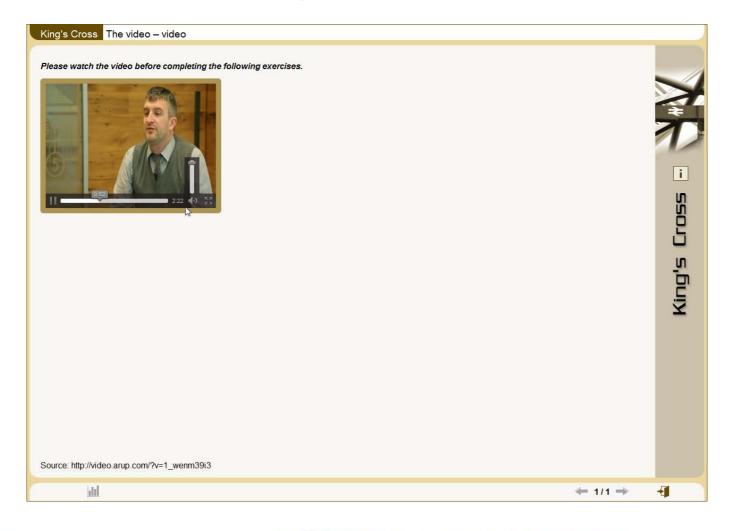
emLP: Same content – displayed on various devices

smartphone   e-book reader   Internet   IWB   tablet
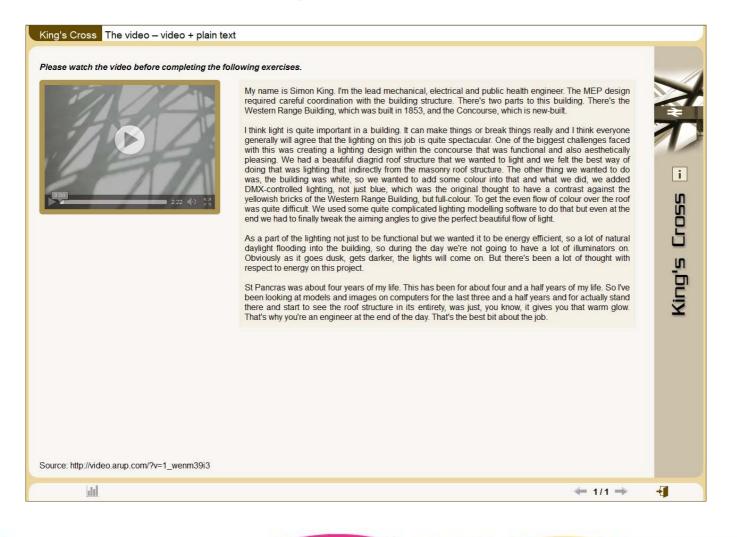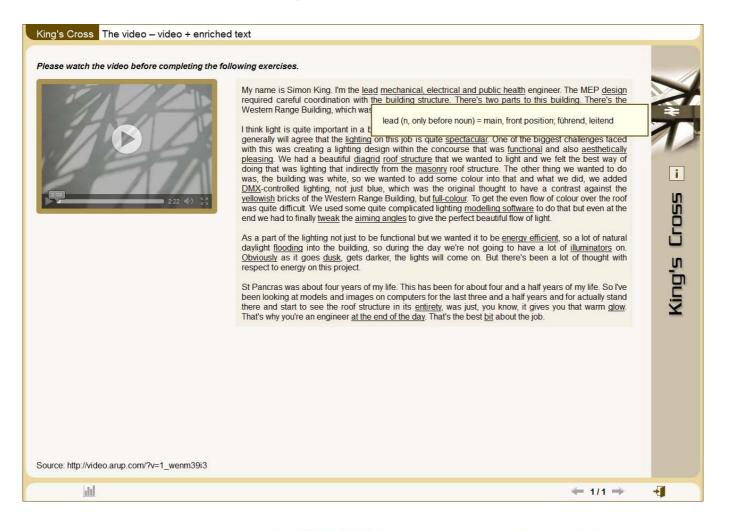
The layout and interactivity manager (LIM)
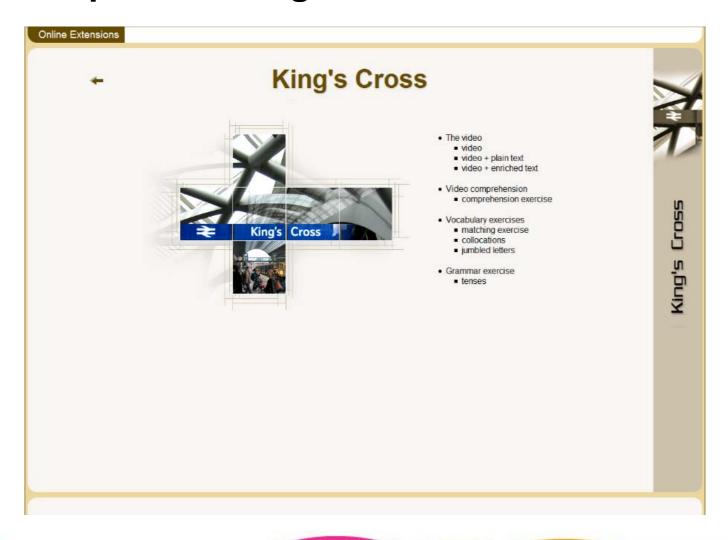
- **Heart** of the emLP

- It **automatically adjusts** the **layout** of imported/input content **to suit the size of the various output devices**, such as tablets, smartphones, IWBs, e-book readers.

- It also **automatically adapts** the **functionality/ interactivity mode** to **suit the various output devices** (e.g. a matching exercise to be realised as drag&drop, tap&tap or "bubbles").

- The graphic design can be **manually adjusted** by EUROKEY or the users themselves.

Sample unit: King's Cross

Sample unit: King's Cross

Source: http://video.arup.com/?v=1_wenm39i3

Sample unit: King's Cross

King's Cross | The video – video + plain text

Please watch the video before completing the following exercises.

My name is Simon King. I'm the lead mechanical, electrical and public health engineer. The MEP design required careful coordination with the building structure. There's two parts to this building. There's the Western Range Building, which was built in 1853, and the Concourse, which is new-built.

I think light is quite important in a building. It can make things or break things really and I think everyone generally will agree that the lighting on this job is quite spectacular. One of the biggest challenges faced with this was creating a lighting design within the concourse that was functional and also aesthetically pleasing. We had a beautiful diagrid roof structure that we wanted to light and we felt the best way of doing that was lighting that indirectly from the masonry roof structure. The other thing we wanted to do was, the building was white, so we wanted to add some colour into that and what we did, we added DMX-controlled lighting, not just blue, which was the original thought to have a contrast against the yellowish bricks of the Western Range Building, but full-colour. To get the even flow of colour over the roof was quite difficult. We used some quite complicated lighting modelling software to do that but even at the end we had to finally tweak the aiming angles to give the perfect beautiful flow of light.

As a part of the lighting not just to be functional but we wanted it to be energy efficient, so a lot of natural daylight flooding into the building, so during the day we're not going to have a lot of illuminators on. Obviously as it goes dusk, gets darker, the lights will come on. But there's been a lot of thought with respect to energy on this project.

St Pancras was about four years of my life. This has been for about four and a half years of my life. So I've been looking at models and images on computers for the last three and a half years and for actually stand there and start to see the roof structure in its entirety, was just, you know, it gives you that warm glow. That's why you're an engineer at the end of the day. That's the best bit about the job.

Source: http://video.arup.com/?v=1_wenm39i3

King's Cross

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Sample unit: King's Cross

King's Cross | The video – video + enriched text

Please watch the video before completing the following exercises.

My name is Simon King. I'm the lead mechanical, electrical and public health engineer. The MEP design required careful coordination with the building structure. There's two parts to this building. There's the Western Range Building, which was

lead (n, only before noun) = main, front position; führend, leitend

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King's Cross | Vocabulary exercises – matching exercise

Match the English words with synonyms or definitions.

| to require | concourse | spectacular | to tweak | actually | bit | image | quite | to create | illuminator | challenge | obviously | important |
| complicated | finally | roof | to agree |

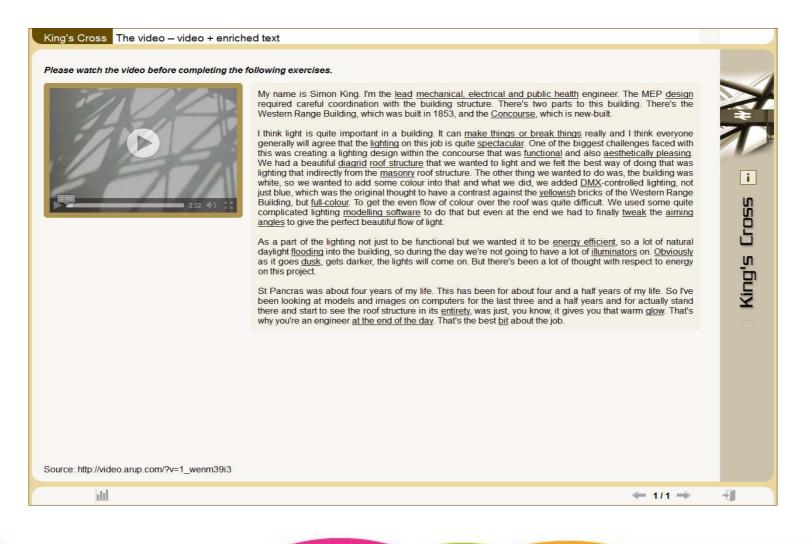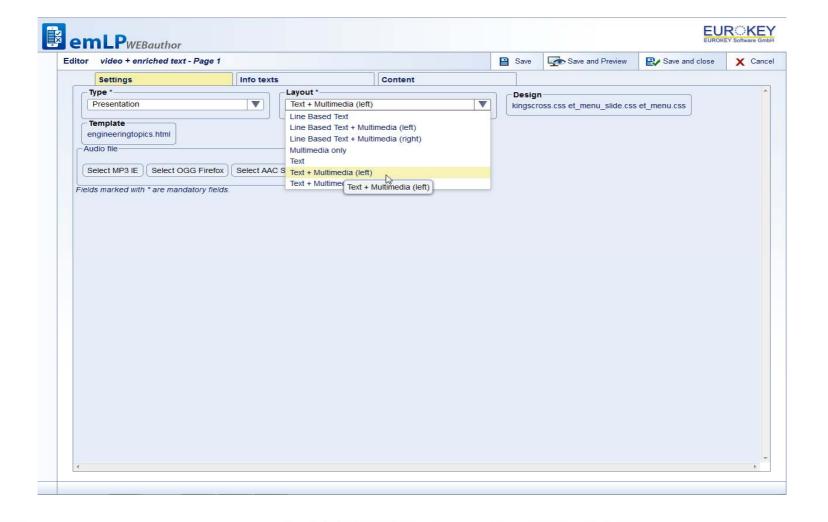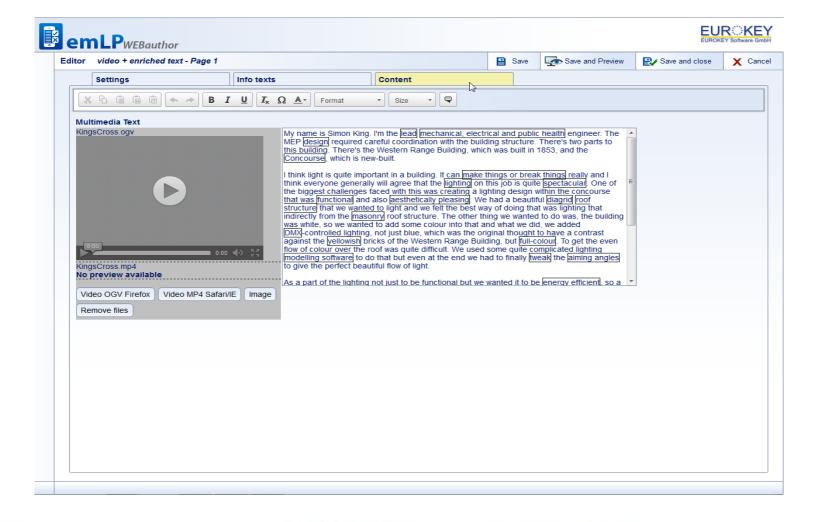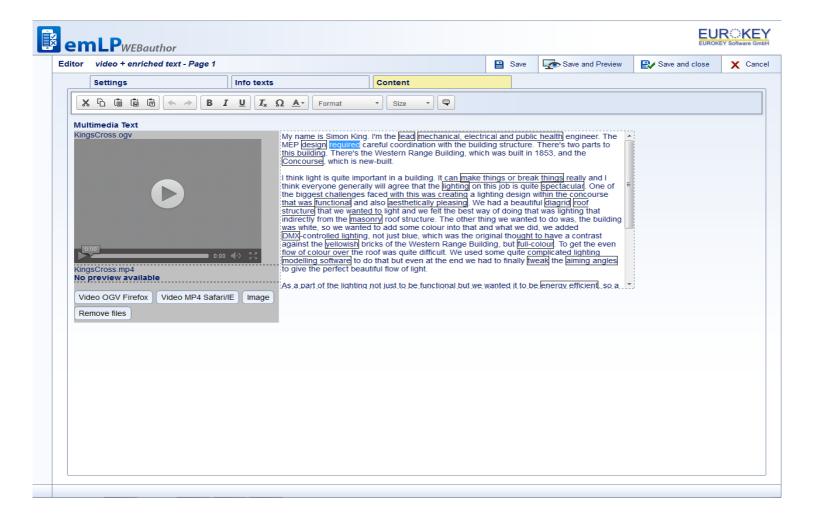|			
to need	_____	large hall	_____
very impressive	_____	rather	_____
essential	_____	to have the same opinion	_____
difficult task	_____	to invent	_____
upper part of a building	_____	to adjust	_____
difficult	_____	in the end	_____
really	_____	clearly	_____
part	_____	lighting device	_____
picture	_____	upper part of a house	_____

King's Cross

htw saar

Sample unit: King's Cross

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King's Cross | Vocabulary exercises – jumbled letters

Use the letters in brackets to make up suitable words. The initial letter is always given; letters can occur more than once. You may click on the Gap Info Button to see an English synonym of the word or expression or you may watch the short video once again.

My name is Simon King. I'm the lead mechanical, electrical and public health _____ (*e-renig*). The MEP design _____ (*r-dreuqi*) careful coordination with the building structure. There's two parts to this building. There's the Western Range Building, which was built in 1853, and the Concourse, which is new-built.

I think light is quite _____ (*i-antorpm*) in a building. It can make things or break things really and I think everyone generally will _____ (*a-ger*) that the _____ (*l-gihnt*) on this job is quite _____ (*s-carlutep*). One of the biggest _____ (*c-hesglan*) faced with this was creating a lighting design within the _____ (*c-rsecoun*) that was functional and also aesthetically pleasing. We had a beautiful _____ (*d-riadg*) roof structure that we wanted to light and we felt the best way of doing that was lighting that indirectly from the _____ (*m-yrnosa*) roof structure. The other thing we wanted to do was, the building was white, so we wanted to add some colour into that and what we did, we added DMX-controlled lighting, not just blue, which was the original thought to have a contrast against the yellowish _____ (*b-icksr*) of the Western Range Building, but full-colour. To get the even flow of colour over the roof was _____ (*q-ueit*) difficult. We used some quite _____ (*c-etodmlpcai*) lighting modelling software to do that but even at the end we had to finally _____ (*t-awek*) the aiming _____ (*a-elsng*) to give the perfect beautiful flow of light.

As a part of the lighting not just to be functional but we wanted it to be energy _____ (*e-cftine*), so a lot of natural daylight _____ (*f-noigld*) into the building, so during the day we're not going to have a lot of _____ (*i-rtnasomlui*) on. _____ (*o-vuysblio*) as it goes dusk, gets darker, the lights will come on. But there's been a lot of thought with respect to energy on this project.

St Pancras was about four years of my life. This has been for about four and a half years of my life. So I've been looking at models and _____ (*i-gmsea*) on computers for the last three and a half years and for _____ (*a-ylatcu*) stand there and start to see the _____ (*r-fo*) structure in its _____ (*e-tnyeri*), was just, you know, it gives you that warm glow. That's why you're an engineer at the end of the day. That's the best bit about the job.

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King's Cross

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Sample unit: King's Cross

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How to create an enriched text

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How to create an enriched text

How to create a matching exercise

King's Cross | Vocabulary exercises – matching exercise

Match the English words with synonyms or definitions.

to require | concourse | quite | challenge | to create | to tweak | illuminator | important | obviously | image | spectacular | actually | bit | finally
to agree | roof | complicated

to need	_____	large hall	_____
very impressive	_____	rather	_____
essential	_____	to have the same opinion	_____
difficult task	_____	to invent	_____
upper part of a building	_____	to adjust	_____
difficult	_____	in the end	_____
really	_____	clearly	_____
part	_____	lighting device	_____
picture	_____	upper part of a house	_____

King's Cross

How to create a matching exercise

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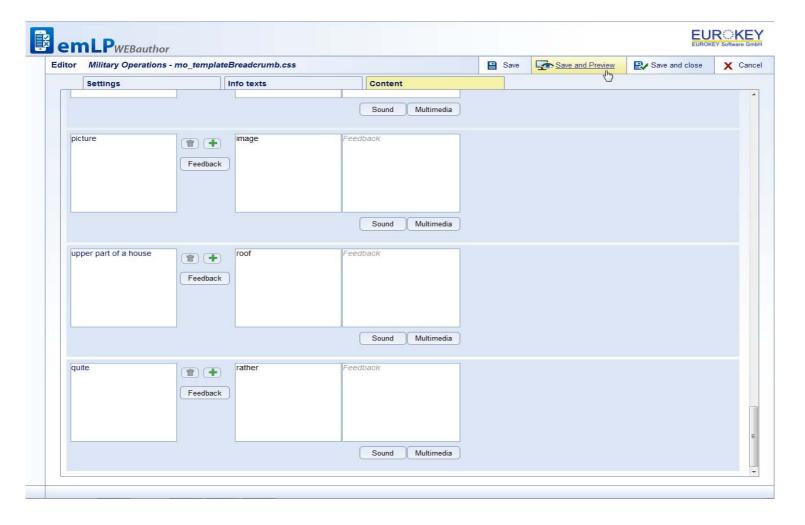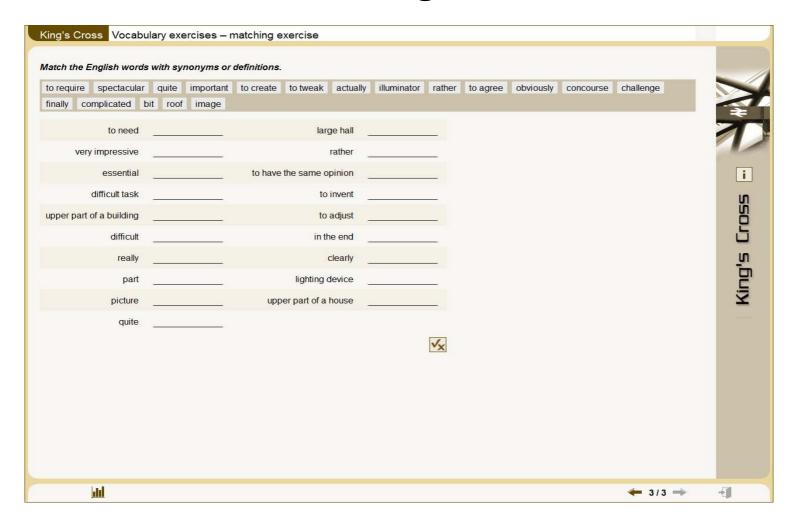# How to create a matching exercise

How to create a matching exercise

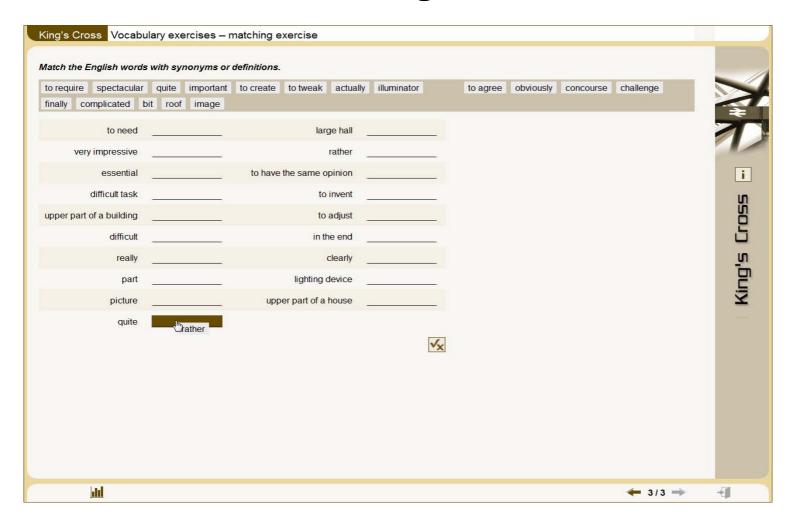# Displayed in a web browser

Displayed on a tablet PC / E-book reader

Displayed on a smartphone

How to create a fill-in / jumbled letters exercise

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King's Cross | Vocabulary exercises – jumbled letters

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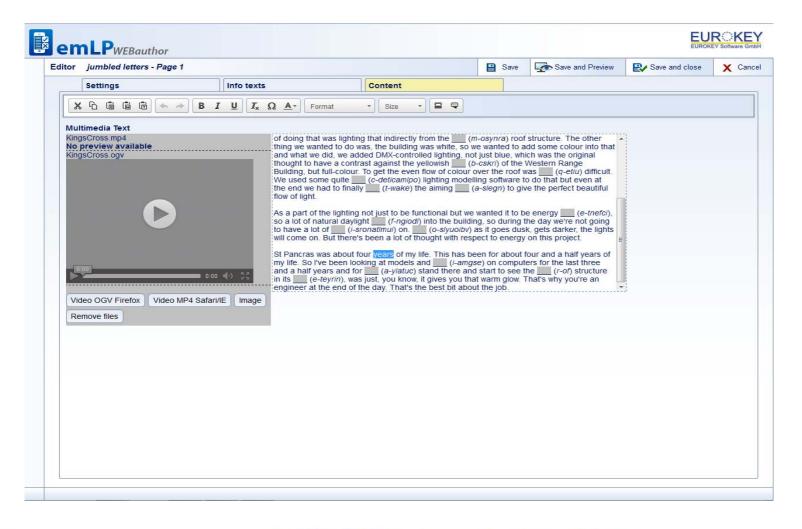My name is Simon King. I'm the lead mechanical, electrical and public health _____ (*e-nergi*). The MEP design _____ (*r-qedrui*) careful coordination with the building structure. There's two parts to this building. There's the Western Range Building, which was built in 1853, and the Concourse, which is new-built.

I think light is quite _____ (*i-atnorpm*) in a building. It can make things or break things really and I think everyone generally will _____ (*a-ger*) that the _____ (*l-ignht*) on this job is quite _____ (*s-laructep*). One of the biggest _____ (*c-egshnal*) faced with this was creating a lighting design within the _____ (*c-soercun*) that was functional and also aesthetically pleasing. We had a beautiful _____ (*d-irdga*) roof structure that we wanted to light and we felt the best way of doing that was lighting that indirectly from the _____ (*m-osynra*) roof structure. The other thing we wanted to do was, the building was white, so we wanted to add some colour into that and what we did, we added DMX-controlled lighting, not just blue, which was the original thought to have a contrast against the yellowish _____ (*b-cskri*) of the Western Range Building, but full-colour. To get the even flow of colour over the roof was _____ (*q-etiu*) difficult. We used some quite _____ (*c-deticamlpo*) lighting modelling software to do that but even at the end we had to finally _____ (*t-wake*) the aiming _____ (*a-slegn*) to give the perfect beautiful flow of light.

As a part of the lighting not just to be functional but we wanted it to be energy _____ (*e-tnefci*), so a lot of natural daylight _____ (*f-ngiodl*) into the building, so during the day we're not going to have a lot of _____ (*i-sronatlmui*) on. _____ (*o-slyuoibv*) as it goes dusk, gets darker, the lights will come on. But there's been a lot of thought with respect to energy on this project.

St Pancras was about four _____ (*y-esra*) of my life. This has been for about four and a half years of my life. So I've been looking at models and _____ (*i-amgse*) on computers for the last three and a half years and for _____ (*a-ylatuc*) stand there and start to see the _____ (*r-of*) structure in its _____ (*e-teyrin*), was just, you know, it gives you that warm glow. That's why you're an engineer at the end of the day. That's the best bit about the job.

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King's Cross

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How to create a fill-in / jumbled letters exercise

King's Cross | Vocabulary exercises – jumbled letters

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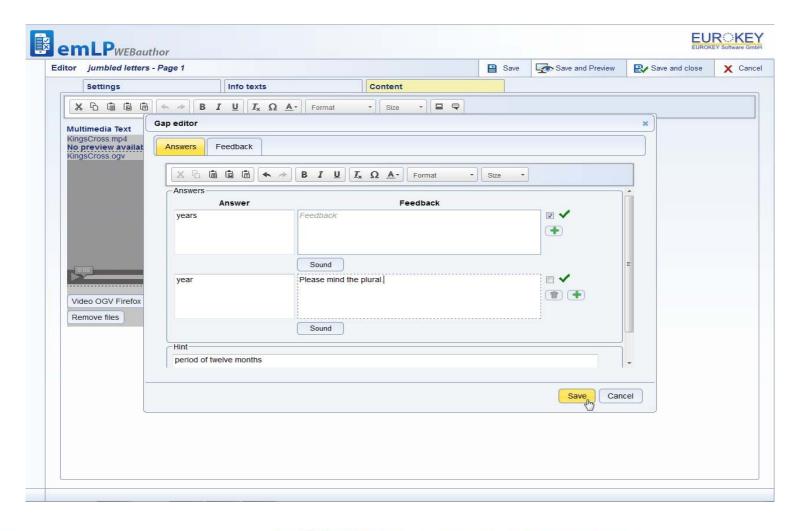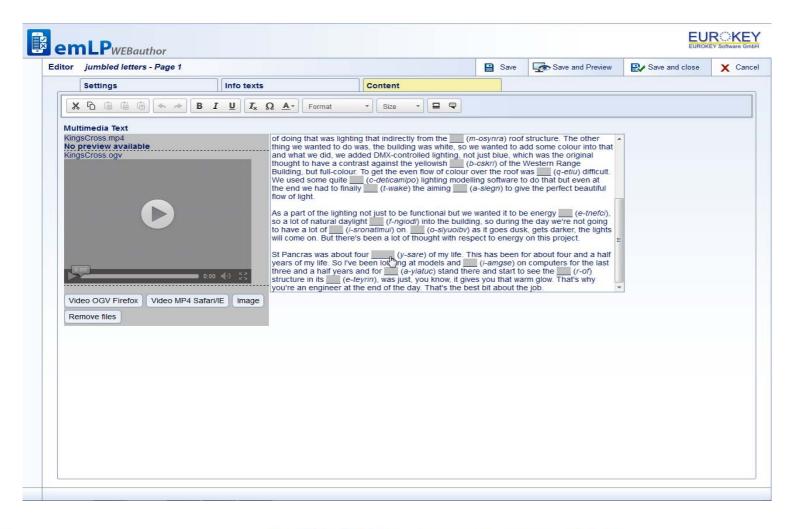King's Cross

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How to create a fill-in / jumbled letters exercise

How to create a fill-in / jumbled letters exercise

Exercise types supported by the emlp

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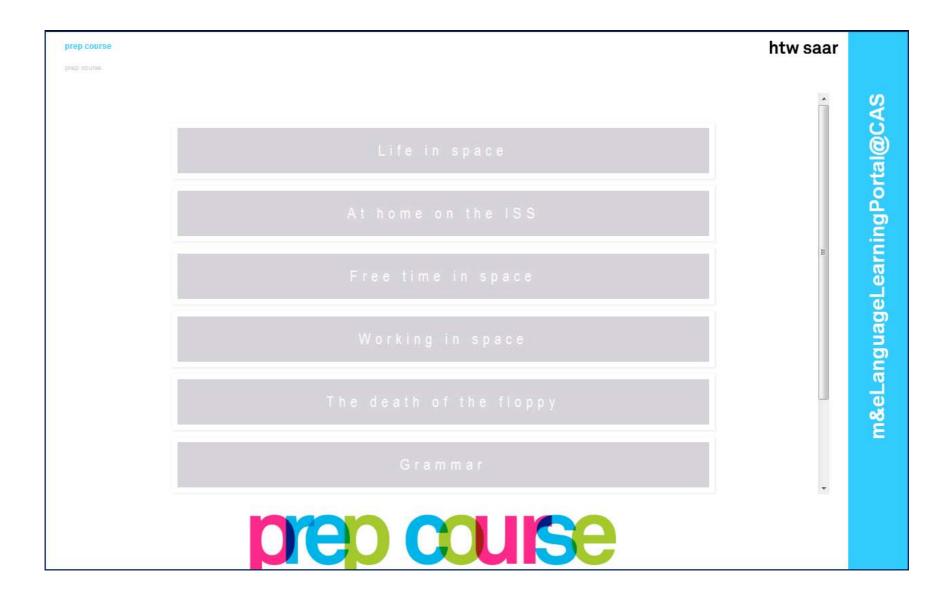
Advantages for the teacher / materials developer
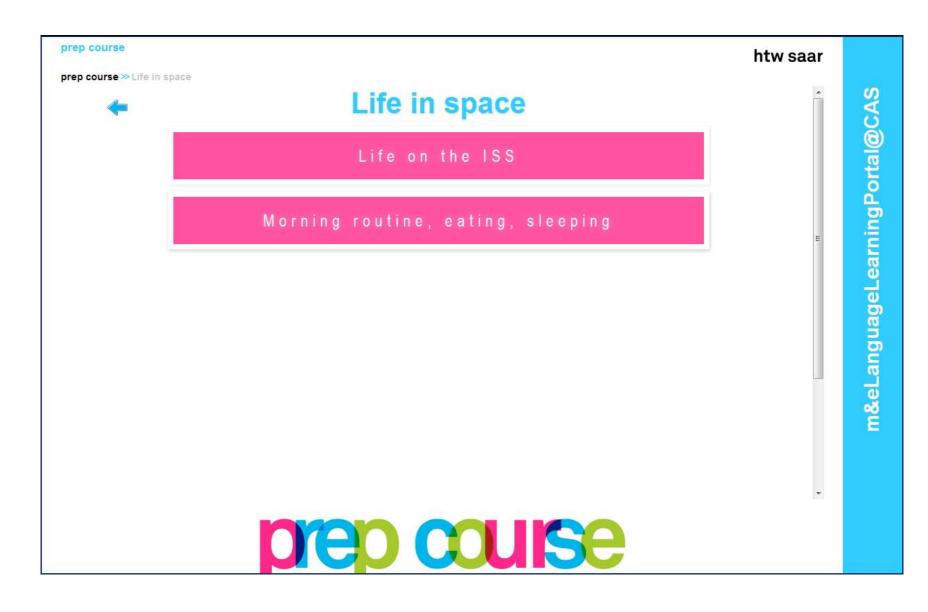
- User-friendly, easy-to-use interface

- No technical/programming know-how required

- Easy and quick input of content via Word online

- Content is displayed immediately with the click of a mouse on various output devices

- Automatic adjustment of layout and interactivity mode

- Correction of mistakes in content to be made only once for all devices

- Changes to content to be input only once for all devices

Current developments

- More online extensions, e.g. on solar energy, cylinder deactivation, etc.

- online *prep course* as part of our new *m&eLanguageLearningPortal@CAS*

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Life in space

Life on the ISS

Morning routine, eating, sleeping

m&eLanguageLearningPortal@CAS

prep course

prep course

htw saar

Morning routine, eating, sleeping

Before you read

While you read

After you read

m&eLanguageLearningPortal@CAS

prep course

Before you read

Vocabulary warm-up

prep course

Before you read Vocabulary warm-up

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prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ Before you read ≫ Vocabulary warm-up
Before you read, match the following terms with the pictures below.

to brush your teeth   to eat   to sleep

_____   _____   _____   to wash someone's hair

Sorry, some of these are wrong or missing. Please have another look.

OK

to take a shower   to shave

photo credits: www.wikimedia.org http://www.flickr.com/photos/andrewdyer/350938953/ http://www.flickr.com/photos/ezlens/223895186/ http://wellcomeimages.org/indexplus/image/N0020145.html

m&eLanguageLearningPortal@CAS

prep course

1 / 2

Before you read Vocabulary warm-up

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prep course ≫ **Life in space** ≫ **Morning routine, eating, sleeping** ≫ **Before you read** ≫ Vocabulary warm-up

Before you read, match the following terms with the pictures below.

to shave   to eat   to brush your teeth   to wash someone's hair

Do you really want to proceed to the next page?

to take a shower   to sleep

photo credits: www.wikimedia.org http://www.flickr.com/photos/andrewdyer/350938953/ http://www.flickr.com/photos/ezlens/223895186/ http://wellcomeimages.org/indexplus/image/N0020145.html

prep course

m&eLanguageLearningPortal@CAS

1 / 2

prep course

htw saar

prep course >> Life in space >> Morning routine, eating, sleeping

Morning routine, eating, sleeping

Before you read

While you read

After you read

m&eLanguageLearningPortal@CAS

prep course

prep course

htw saar

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ While you read ≫ Reading options

Reading options

plain text

enriched text

super-enriched text

prep course

While you read Reading options – plain text

prep course >> Life in space >> Morning routine, eating, sleeping >> While you read >> Reading options >> plain text

Please read the text before completing the following exercises.

Morning routine in space

Astronauts living and working in space have the same hygiene needs as people on Earth. They wash their hair, brush their teeth, shave and go to the bathroom. However, because of the microgravity environment, astronauts take care of themselves in some different ways.

Astronauts wash their hair with a rinseless shampoo that was originally developed for hospital patients who were unable to take a shower.

Many astronauts have a personal hygiene kit that is attached to the wall. The kit contains the personal hygiene items each astronaut has chosen to take, for example a special brand of toothpaste. Dental hygiene is basically the same as on Earth, but the space station toilet is more complex than what people use on Earth.

Eating in space

Imagine going camping for more than a week with several of your close friends. You would make sure you have enough food and the gear to cook and eat it with. The food would have to be stored properly and should not go bad fast. After finishing your meal, or at the end of your camping trip, you would then put away all your gear and throw away your trash properly just before the ride home.

Astronauts basically do the same thing when they go to space. Preparation varies with the food type. Some foods can be eaten in their natural forms, such as brownies and fruit, but to some foods you have to add water, for example macaroni and cheese or spaghetti. Of course, there is an oven in the space station to heat foods to the right temperature, but there are no refrigerators in space. So space food must be stored and prepared properly so that it doesn't spoil, especially on longer missions.

Things like ketchup, mustard and mayonnaise are provided. Salt and pepper are available but only in a liquid form. This is because otherwise the salt and pepper would simply float away. There is a danger they could get stuck in an air vent or in an astronaut's eyes, mouth or nose.

Astronauts eat three meals a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner. There are many types of foods an astronaut can choose from such as fruits, nuts, peanut butter, chicken, beef, seafood, candy, brownies, etc. Drinks range from coffee, tea, orange juice, fruit punches and lemonade.

As on Earth, in space food comes in disposable packages. Astronauts must throw their packages away when they are done eating. Some packaging actually prevents food from flying away. The food packaging is designed to be flexible and easier to use, and it should also be small.

Source: Adapted from NASA – Teaching from Space
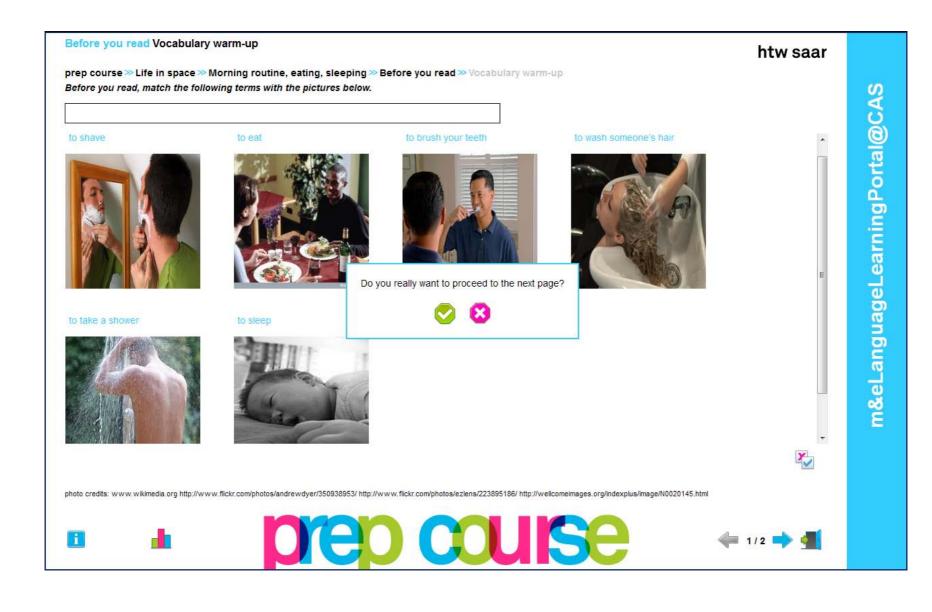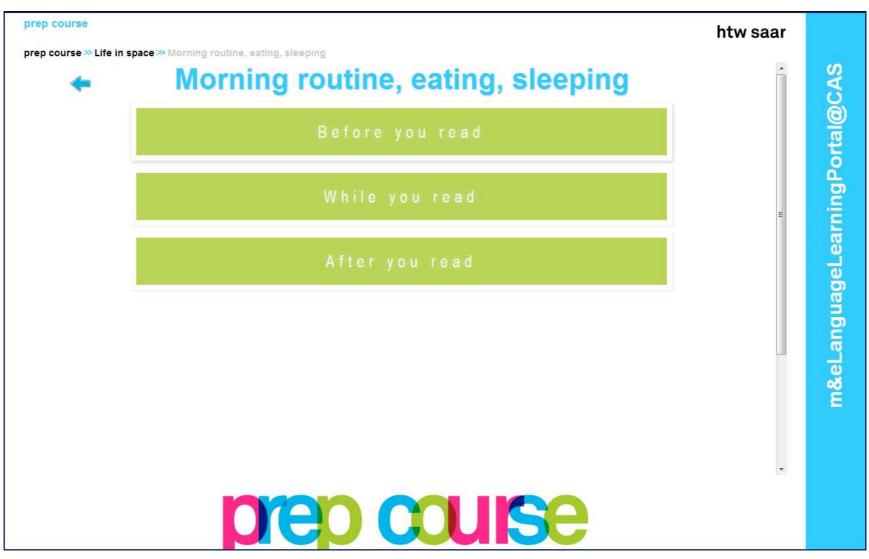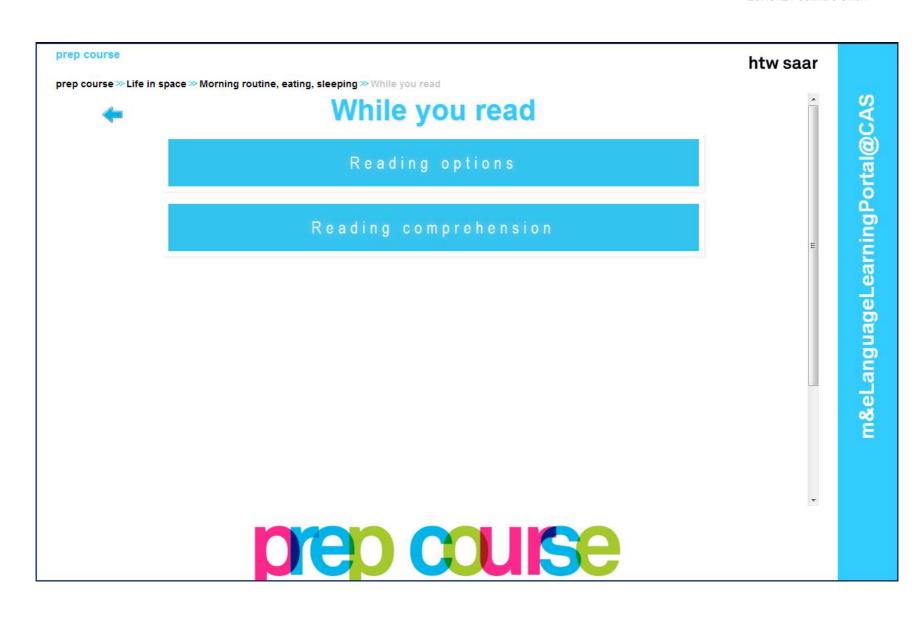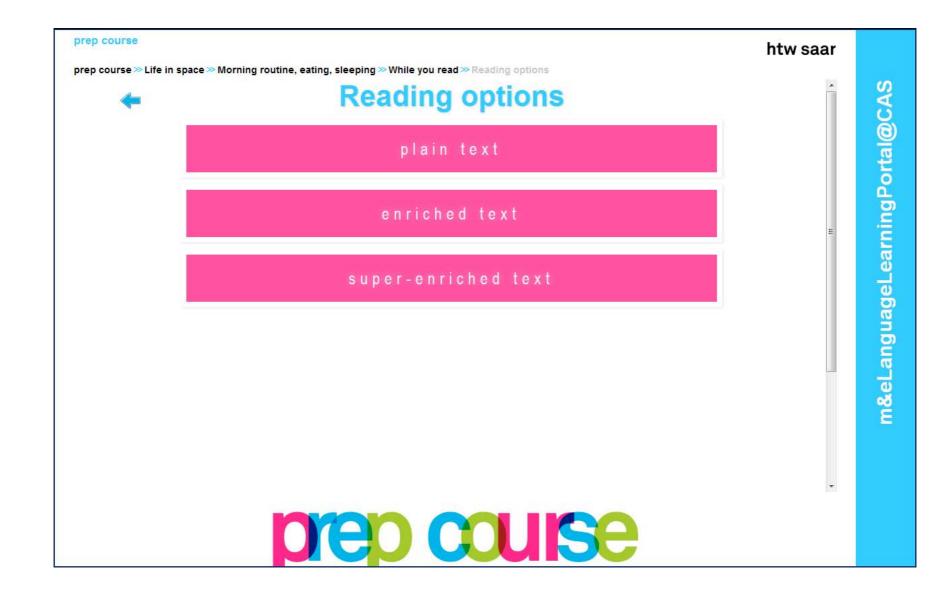http://www.nasa-usa.de/audience/foreducators/teachingfromspace/dayinthelife/index.html

While you read Reading options – enriched text

htw saar

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ While you read ≫ Reading options ≫ enriched text
Please read the text before completing the following exercises.

Morning routine in space

Astronauts living and working in space have the same hygiene needs as people on Earth. They wash their hair, brush their teeth, shave and go to the bathroom. However, because of the microgravity environment, astronauts take care of themselves in some different ways.

Astronauts wash their hair with a rinseless shampoo that was originally developed for hospital patients who were unable to take a shower.

Many astronauts have a personal hygiene [...] ut has chosen to take, for example a special brand of toothpaste. Dental hygiene [...] ople use on Earth.

> rinseless shampoo (n) = shampoo that can be used without water (Trockenshampoo)

Eating in space

Imagine going camping for more than a week with several of your close friends. You would make sure you have enough food and the gear to cook and eat it with. The food would have to be stored properly and should not go bad fast. After finishing your meal, or at the end of your camping trip, you would then put away all your gear and throw away your trash properly just before the ride home.

Astronauts basically do the same thing when they go to space. Preparation varies with the food type. Some foods can be eaten in their natural forms, such as brownies and fruit, but to some foods you have to add water, for example macaroni and cheese or spaghetti. Of course, there is an oven in the space station to heat foods to the right temperature, but there are no refrigerators in space. So space food must be stored and prepared properly so that it doesn't spoil, especially on longer missions.

Things like ketchup, mustard and mayonnaise are provided. Salt and pepper are available but only in a liquid form. This is because otherwise the salt and pepper would simply float away. There is a danger they could get stuck in an air vent or in an astronaut's eyes, mouth or nose.

Astronauts eat three meals a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner. There are many types of foods an astronaut can choose from such as fruits, nuts, peanut butter, chicken, beef, seafood, candy, brownies, etc. Drinks range from coffee, tea, orange juice, fruit punches and lemonade.

As on Earth, in space food comes in disposable packages. Astronauts must throw their packages away when they are done eating. Some packaging actually prevents food from flying away. The food packaging is designed to be flexible and easier to use, and it should also be small.

Source: Adapted from NASA – Teaching from Space
http://www.nasa-usa.de/audience/foreducators/teachingfromspace/dayinthelife/index.html

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prep course

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htw saar

While you read Reading options – super-enriched text

prep course >> Life in space >> Morning routine, eating, sleeping >> While you read >> Reading options >> super-enriched text

Please read the text before completing the following exercises.

Morning routine in space

Astronauts living and working in space have the same hygiene <u>needs</u> as people on Earth. They wash their hair, <u>brush their teeth</u>, <u>shave</u> and go to the <u>bathroom</u>. However, because of the <u>microgravity</u> <u>environment</u>, astronauts <u>take care of</u> themselves in some <u>different</u> ways.

Astronauts wash their hair with a <u>rinseless shampoo</u> that was <u>originally</u> <u>developed</u> for hospital

> different (adj) = not the same (anders, unterschiedlich)

Many astronauts have a personal hygiene <u>kit</u> that is <u>attached</u> to the wall. The kit <u>contains</u> ke, for example a special <u>brand</u> of <u>toothpaste</u>. <u>Dental hygiene</u> is <u>basically</u> the same as on Earth, but the space station toilet is more <u>complex</u> than what people <u>use</u> on Earth.

Eating in space

<u>Imagine</u> going camping for more than a week with <u>several</u> of your close friends. You would make sure you have enough food and the <u>gear</u> to <u>cook</u> and <u>eat</u> it with. The food would have to be <u>stored</u> <u>properly</u> and should not go bad fast. After finishing your meal, or at the end of your camping trip, you would then put away all your gear and <u>throw away</u> your <u>trash</u> properly just before the <u>ride</u> home.

Astronauts basically do the same thing when they go to space. <u>Preparation</u> <u>varies</u> with the food type. Some foods can be eaten in their natural forms, such as brownies and fruit, but to some foods you have to <u>add</u> water, for example macaroni and <u>cheese</u> or spaghetti. Of course, there is an <u>oven</u> in the space station to <u>heat</u> foods to the right temperature, but there are no <u>refrigerators</u> in space. So space food must be stored and <u>prepared</u> properly so that it doesn't <u>spoil</u>, especially on longer <u>missions</u>.

Things like ketchup, <u>mustard</u> and mayonnaise are <u>provided</u>. <u>Salt</u> and <u>pepper</u> are available but only in a <u>liquid</u> form. This is because otherwise the salt and pepper would <u>simply</u> <u>float</u> away. There is a <u>danger</u> they could get <u>stuck</u> in an <u>air vent</u> or in an astronaut's <u>eyes</u>, <u>mouth</u> or <u>nose</u>.

Astronauts eat three <u>meals</u> <u>a day</u>: <u>breakfast</u>, <u>lunch</u> and <u>dinner</u>. There are many types of foods an astronaut can choose from such as <u>fruits</u>, <u>nuts</u>, <u>peanut butter</u>, <u>chicken</u>, <u>beef</u>, <u>seafood</u>, <u>candy</u>, brownies, etc. Drinks <u>range</u> from coffee, tea, orange <u>juice</u>, <u>fruit punches</u> and lemonade.

As on Earth, in space food comes in <u>disposable packages</u>. Astronauts must throw their packages away when they are done eating. Some packaging <u>actually</u> <u>prevents</u> food from flying away. The food packaging is <u>designed</u> to be flexible and <u>easier</u> to use, and it should also be small.

Source: Adapted from NASA – Teaching from Space
http://www.nasa-usa.de/audience/foreducators/teachingfromspace/dayinthelife/index.html

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While you read

Reading options

Reading comprehension

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prep course

htw saar

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ While you read ≫ Reading comprehension

Reading comprehension

reading for detail

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prep course

While you read Reading comprehension – reading for detail

htw saar

Please answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. You can click on the Text Button to have another look at the relevant text passage.

| Why do astronauts do some things in the bathroom differently in space than on Earth? | | A | They do things differently because they have different hygiene needs. |
| | | B | They have to do some things differently because of microgravity. |

| What do astronauts and some hospital patients have in common? | | A | They don't need water to wash their hair. |
| | | B | They don't have to wash their hair. |

| What makes it difficult to take certain kinds of food into space? | | A | There is no refrigerator on the space station, so it can be difficult to cool some kinds of food. |
| | | B | There is no oven on the space station, so it can be difficult to heat the food up. |

| Why are salt and pepper only available in a liquid form? | | A | Otherwise they might damage the space station because they could get stuck. |
| | | B | They taste better in their liquid form. |

| What is special about sleeping in space? | | A | What is special is that it never gets dark in space. |
| | | B | Because of microgravity, astronauts can sleep in any orientation, so it might look like they're sleeping while standing up, and they might float around. |

| Where do astronauts sleep? | | A | They share a bedroom with other astronauts and sleep in regular beds. |
| | | B | They have their personal crew cabin and they sleep in a sleeping bag. |

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prep course

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While you read Reading comprehension – reading for detail

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ While you read ≫ Reading comprehension ≫ reading for detail

Please answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. You can click on the Text Button to have another look at the relevant text passage.

Question		Answers
Why do astronauts do some things in the bathroom differently in space than on Earth?		**A** They do things differently because they have different hygiene needs. **B** They have to do some things differently because of microgravity.
What do astronauts and some hospital patients have in common?		**A** They don't need water to wash their hair. **B** They don't have to wash their hair.
What makes it difficult to take certain kinds of food into space?		**A** There is no oven on the space station, so it can be difficult to heat the food up. **B** There is no refrigerator on the space station, so it can be difficult to cool some kinds of food.
Why are salt and pepper only availab...		... could get stuck.
What is special about sleeping in space?		...on, so it might look like ...d. **B** What is special is that it never gets dark in space.
Where do astronauts sleep?		**A** They share a bedroom with other astronauts and sleep in regular beds. **B** They have their personal crew cabin and they sleep in a sleeping bag.

Mit dieser Übung zum Leseverstehen können Sie Ihr Verständnis der Textabschnitte zu den Wasch-, Ess- und Schlafgewohnheiten der Astronauten auf der Raumstation überprüfen. Hierzu sollen sie die jeweils richtige Antwort zu der gestellten Frage per Mausklick auswählen. Wenn Sie möchten, können Sie sich die jeweils relevante Textpassage durch Mausklick noch einmal aufrufen.

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While you read Reading comprehension – reading for detail

htw saar

prep course » Life in space » Morning routine, eating, sleeping » While you read » Reading comprehension » reading for detail

Please answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. You can click on the Text Button to have another look at the relevant text passage.

| Why do astronauts do some things in the bathroom differently in space than on Earth? | | **A** They do things differently because they have different hygiene needs. |
| | | **B** They have to do some things differently because of microgravity. |

| What do astronauts and some hospital patients have in common? | | **A** They don't need water to wash their hair. |
| | | **B** They don't have to wash their hair. |

| What makes it difficult to take certain kinds of food into space? | | **A** There is no refrigerator on the space station, so it can be difficult to cool some kinds of food. |
| | | **B** There is no oven on the space station, so it can be difficult to heat the food up. |

"Astronauts living and working in space have the same hygiene needs as people on Earth. They wash their hair, brush their teeth, shave and go to the bathroom. However, because of the microgravity environment, astronauts take care of themselves in some different ways."

OK

Why are salt and pepper only availab... ... could get stuck.

What is special about sleeping in spa... ...on, so it might look like they're sleeping while standing up, and they might float around.

| Where do astronauts sleep? | | **A** They have their personal crew cabin and they sleep in a sleeping bag. |
| | | **B** They share a bedroom with other astronauts and sleep in regular beds. |

While you read Reading comprehension – reading for detail

htw saar

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ While you read ≫ Reading comprehension ≫ reading for detail

Please answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. You can click on the Text Button to have another look at the relevant text passage.

| Why do astronauts do some things in the bathroom differently in space than on Earth? | ✗ A | They do things differently because they have different hygiene needs. |
| | ✓ B | They have to do some things differently because of microgravity. |

| What do astronauts and some hospital patients have in common? | A | They don't need water to wash their hair. |
| | B | They don't have to wash their hair. |

| What makes it difficult to take certain kinds of food into space? | A | There is no refrigerator on the space station, so it can be difficult to cool some kinds of food. |
| | B | There is no oven on the space station, so it can be difficult to heat the food up. |

Why are salt

Sorry, this is wrong. They have the same hygiene needs as on earth. However, because of microgravity, for example going to the toilet is more difficult.

OK

| What is special about sleeping in space? | B | Because of microgravity, astronauts can sleep in any orientation, so it might look like they're sleeping while standing up, and they might float around. |

| Where do astronauts sleep? | A | They share a bedroom with other astronauts and sleep in regular beds. |
| | B | They have their personal crew cabin and they sleep in a sleeping bag. |

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While you read Reading comprehension – reading for detail

htw saar

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ While you read ≫ Reading comprehension ≫ reading for detail

Please answer the following questions according to the information given in the text. You can click on the Text Button to have another look at the relevant text passage.

| Why do astronauts do some things in the bathroom differently in space than on Earth? | ✗ | A | They do things differently because they have different hygiene needs. |
| | ✓ | B | They have to do some things differently because of microgravity. |

| What do astronauts and some hospital patients have in common? | ✓ | A | They don't need water to wash their hair. |

Results for reading for detail - Page 1

Tasks on this page: 6
Correct answers: 3
Wrong answers: 3
Open tasks: 0

What makes it difficult to take certain kinds of food into space? ... station, so it can be difficult to cool some kinds of food. ... so it can be difficult to heat the food up.

Why are salt and pepper only available in a liquid form? ... ce station because they could get stuck.

What is special about sleeping in space? ... rk in space. ... an sleep in any orientation, so it might look like ... d they might float around.

Where do astronauts sleep? ... and they sleep in a sleeping bag. ... onauts and sleep in regular beds.

OK

prep course

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htw saar

Morning routine, eating, sleeping

Before you read

While you read

After you read

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prep course

prep course

After you read

Vocabulary

Grammar

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prep course

Vocabulary

basic vocabulary: matching exercise

basic vocabulary: food and drink

basic vocabulary: fill-in exercise

advanced vocabulary: word families

advanced vocabulary: synonyms

advanced vocabulary: fill-in exercise
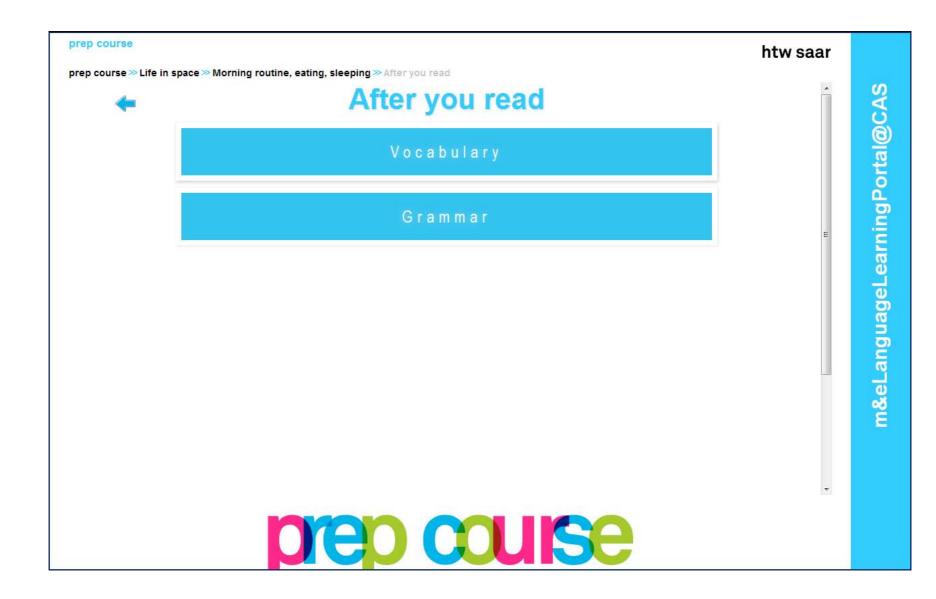
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prep course

After you read Vocabulary – basic vocabulary: food and drink

htw saar

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ After you read ≫ Vocabulary ≫ basic vocabulary: food and drink
Please match the following terms with the pictures below.

| brownies | cheese | ketchup | mayonnaise | salt & pepper | mustard | nuts | fruit |

photo credits: http://commons.wikimedia.org http://pdphoto.org/PictureDetail.php?mat=pdef&pg=8549
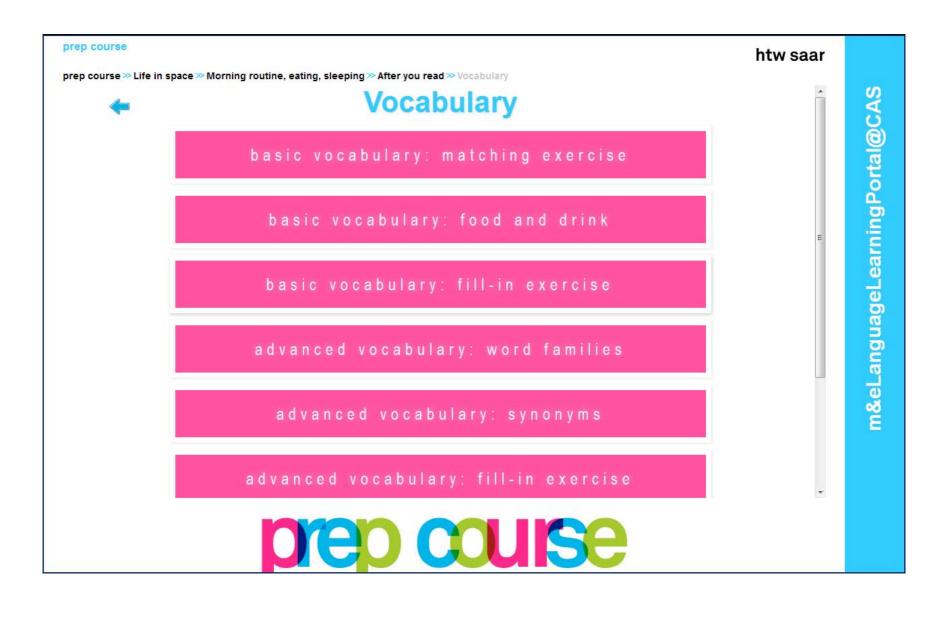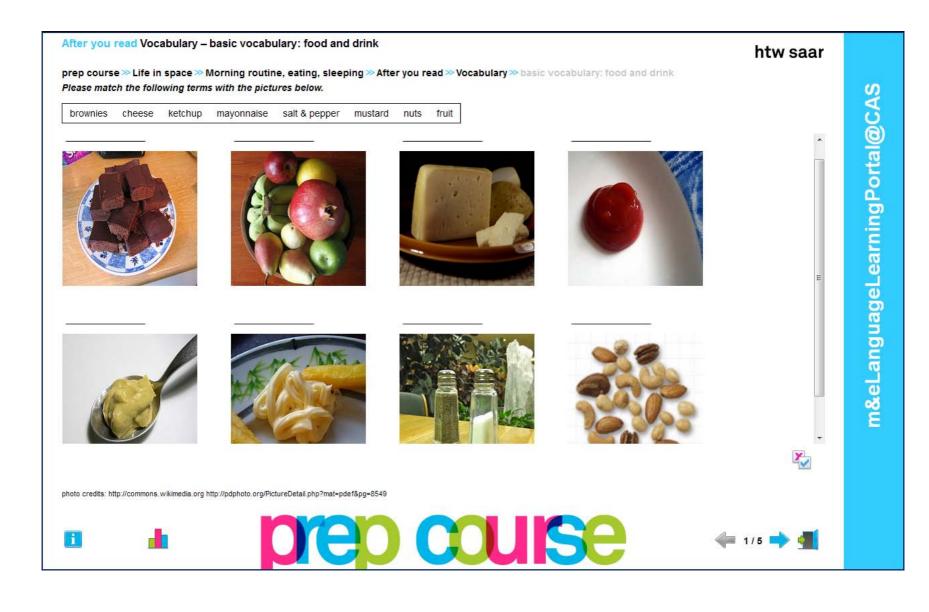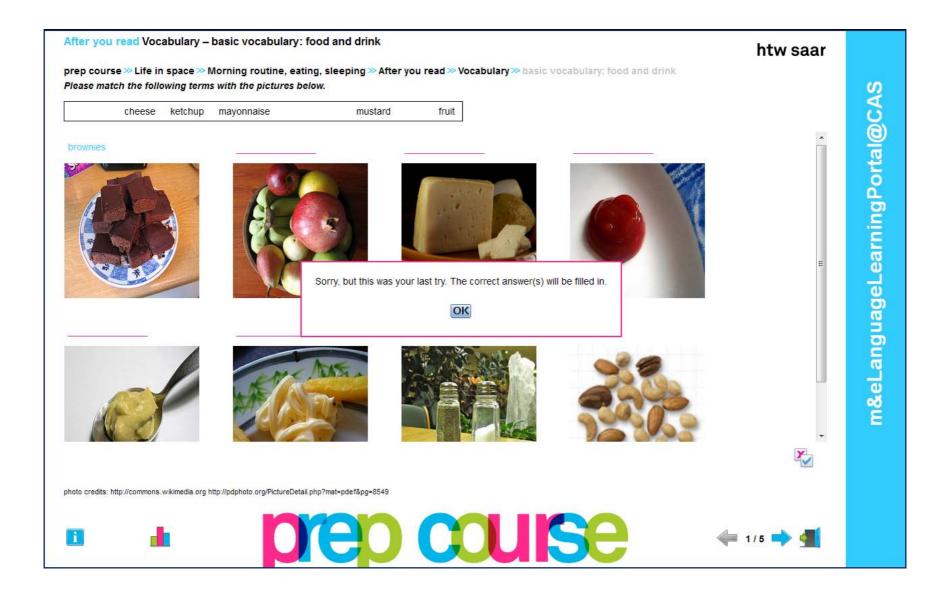
prep course

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After you read Vocabulary – basic vocabulary: food and drink

htw saar

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ After you read ≫ Vocabulary ≫ basic vocabulary: food and drink
Please match the following terms with the pictures below.

brownies

mayonnaise

mustard

cheese

Sorry, some of these are wrong or missing. Please have another look.

OK

fruit

ketchup

photo credits: http://commons.wikimedia.org http://pdphoto.org/PictureDetail.php?mat=pdef&pg=8549

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After you read Vocabulary – basic vocabulary: food and drink

Please match the different meals on the left with their definitions on the right.

dinner	the food you eat in the middle of the day
breakfast	the food you eat in the evening
lunch	the food you eat in the morning

* Please note that in connection with these terms, we usually use the verb "to have" rather than "to eat" ~> "have dinner/lunch/breakfast".

prep course

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After you read Vocabulary – basic vocabulary: food and drink

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ After you read ≫ Vocabulary ≫ basic vocabulary: food and drink

Please match the different meals on the left with their definitions on the right.

dinner	the food you eat in the middle of the day
breakfast	the food you eat in the evening
lunch	the food you eat in the morning

Sorry, but this is wrong.

OK

* Please note that in connection with these terms, we usually use the verb "to have" rather than "to eat" ~> "have dinner/lunch/breakfast".
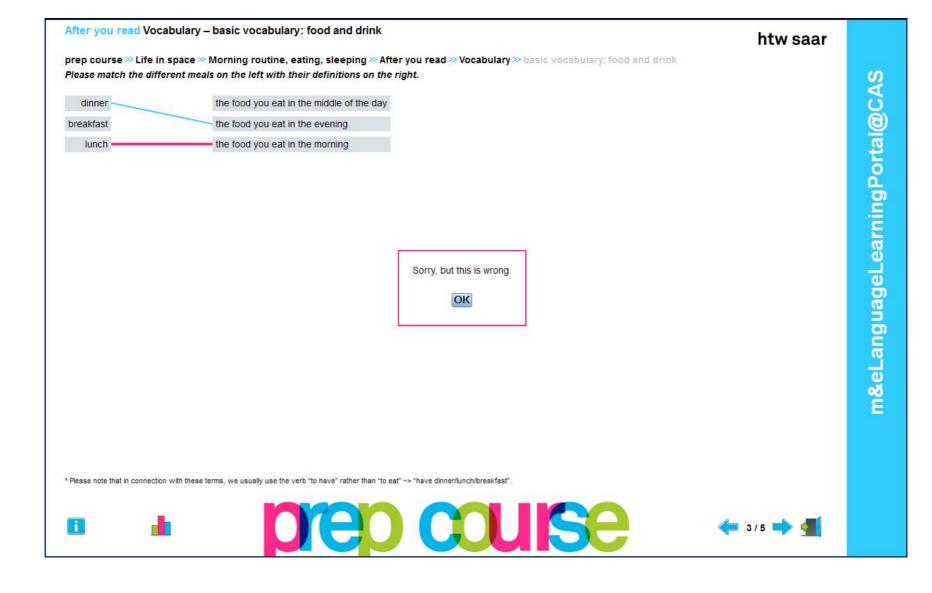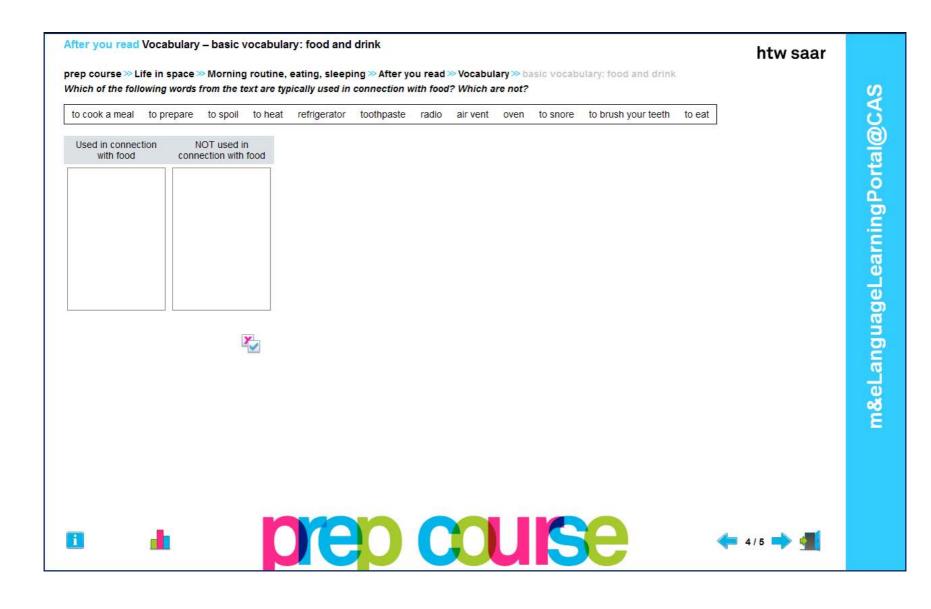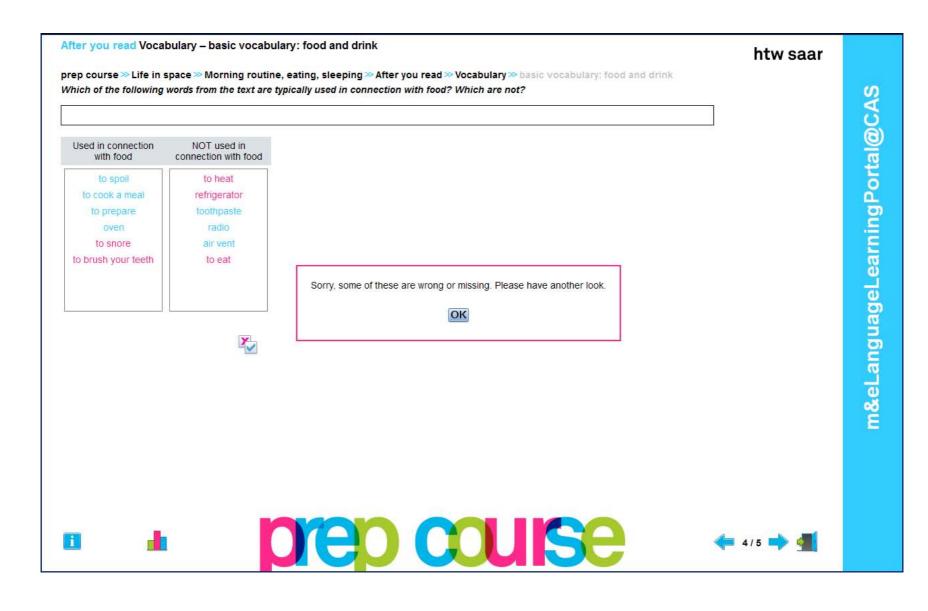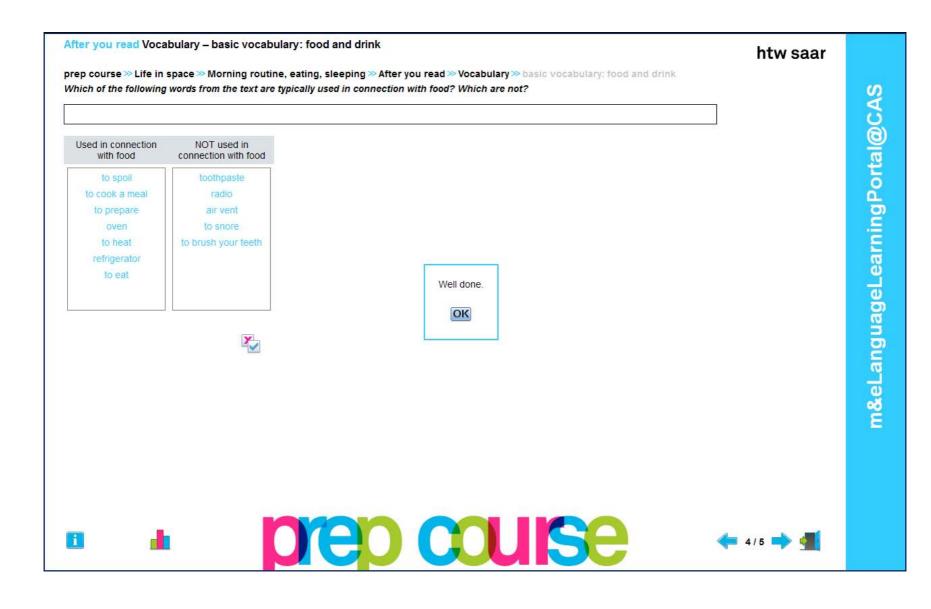
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prep course

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After you read Vocabulary – basic vocabulary: food and drink

prep course ≫ **Life in space** ≫ **Morning routine, eating, sleeping** ≫ **After you read** ≫ **Vocabulary** ≫ basic vocabulary: food and drink

Which of the following words from the text are typically used in connection with food? Which are not?

to cook a meal   to prepare   to spoil   to heat   refrigerator   toothpaste   radio   air vent   oven   to snore   to brush your teeth   to eat

Used in connection with food	NOT used in connection with food

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After you read Vocabulary – basic vocabulary: food and drink

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ After you read ≫ Vocabulary ≫ basic vocabulary: food and drink

Which of the following words from the text are typically used in connection with food? Which are not?

Used in connection with food	NOT used in connection with food
to spoil	to heat
to cook a meal	refrigerator
to prepare	toothpaste
oven	radio
to snore	air vent
to brush your teeth	to eat

Sorry, some of these are wrong or missing. Please have another look.

OK

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After you read Vocabulary – basic vocabulary: food and drink

prep course >> **Life in space** >> **Morning routine, eating, sleeping** >> **After you read** >> **Vocabulary** >> basic vocabulary: food and drink
Which of the following words from the text are typically used in connection with food? Which are not?

Used in connection with food	NOT used in connection with food
to spoil	toothpaste
to cook a meal	radio
to prepare	air vent
oven	to snore
to heat	to brush your teeth
refrigerator	
to eat	

Well done.

OK

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prep course

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After you read Vocabulary – basic vocabulary: food and drink

htw saar

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ After you read ≫ Vocabulary ≫ basic vocabulary: food and drink
Complete the text with equivalents of the German words and expressions indicated in brackets.

1. We use an oven (*Ofen*) to bake or _____ (*kochen*) food.

2. In the _____ (*Kühlschrank*) we keep food so that it doesn't _____ (*verderben*).

3. I really like to drink a cup of _____ (*Kaffee*) and a glass of fresh _____ (*Orangensaft*) with my _____ (*Frühstück*).

4. When I have _____ (*Mittagessen*) at work, I usually eat a sandwich with _____ (*Käse*) and some _____ (*Obst*) for dessert.

5. For _____ (*Abendessen*) I then prepare some _____ (*Hühnchen*) with pasta or some _____ (*Rindfleisch*) with rice.

Well done.

OK

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prep course

After you read Vocabulary – basic vocabulary: food and drink

htw saar

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ After you read ≫ Vocabulary ≫ basic vocabulary: food and drink

Complete the text with equivalents of the German words and expressions indicated in brackets.

1. We use an oven (*Ofen*) to bake or boil _____ (*kochen*) food.

2. In the _____ (*Kühlschrank*) we keep food so that it doesn't _____ (*verderben*).

3. I really like to drink a cup of _____ (*Kaffee*) and a glass of fresh _____ (*Orangensaft*) with my _____ (*Frühstück*).

4. When I have _____ (*Mittagessen*) at work, I usually eat a sandwich with _____ (*Käse*) and some _____ (*Obst*) for dessert.

5. For _____ (*Abendessen*) I then prepare some _____ (*Hühnchen*) with pasta or some _____ (*Rindfleisch*) with rice.

This is not completely wrong, but it doesn't quite fit in this context. "To boil" is used when you heat liquids (for example water) to a certain temperature so that bubbles rise.

OK

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prep course

5 / 5

After you read Vocabulary – basic vocabulary: food and drink

htw saar

prep course ≫ Life in space ≫ Morning routine, eating, sleeping ≫ After you read ≫ Vocabulary ≫ basic vocabulary: food and drink

Complete the text with equivalents of the German words and expressions indicated in brackets.

1. We use an oven (*Ofen*) to bake or cook (*kochen*) food.

2. In the _____ (*Kühlschrank*) we keep food so that it doesn't _____ (*verderben*).

3. I really like to drink a cup of _____ (*Kaffee*) and a glass of fresh _____ (*Orangensaft*) with my _____ (*Frühstück*).

4. When I have _____ (*Mittagessen*) at work, I usually eat a sandwich with _____ (*Käse*) and some _____ (*Obst*) for dessert.

5. For _____ (*Abendessen*) I then prepare some _____ (*Hühnchen*) with pasta or some _____ (*Rindfleisch*) with rice.

Well done.

OK

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prep course

htw saar

Current developments

- More online extensions, e.g. on solar energy, cylinder deactivation, etc

- online *prep course* as part of our new *m&eLanguageLearningPortal@CAS*

- *TechnoPlus English VocabApp* – A vocabulary trainer app to complement *TechnoPlus Englisch* (Basic General English, Business English, Technical English)
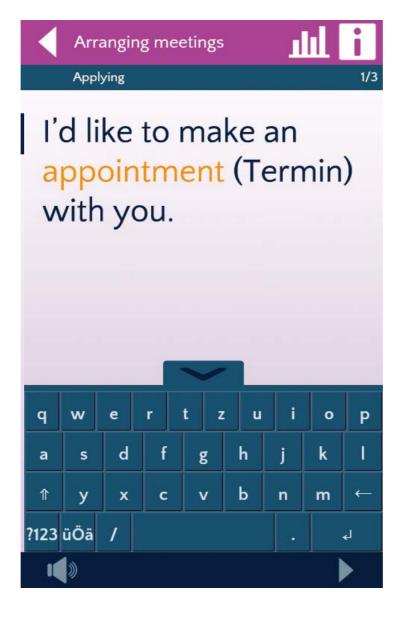
How to make your own VocabApp

- Produce content in WORD

- Use table format provided by EUROKEY

Thema	ID	Deutsch	Deutsch Wortart	Englisch	Englisch Wortart	Beispielsatz	Übungssatz mit Musterlösung und Antwortalternative	Fehlerantizipationen
At_a_restaurant	6	bestellen	v	to order	v	Are you ready to **order**?	Do you know what you would like to _____ (bestellen; order)?	
At_a_restaurant	7	empfehlen	v	to recommend	v	Today, we **recommend** fish for the main course.	Anything you can _____ (empfehlen; recommend) in particular?	
At_a_restaurant	20	Nachtisch	n	dessert	n	Which of the **desserts** doesn't contain alcohol?	Would you like a _____ (Nachtisch; dessert, pudding)?	desert: Oops, wrong spelling: This is the English equivalent of the German word "Wüste".

- Upload the WORD file(s) into the emlp

- VocabApp produced by EUROKEY

Thank you very much for your attention

Any questions?

Further information

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