

Lesson notes

Special Educators B Fall Semester 2023 Group 05 - Mon 09:00 - 11:00

Week 2

FUN (ENJOYABLE/PLEASANT) VS FUNNY (MAKES YOU LAUGH)

I had a fun evening = I enjoyed myself

We saw a funny video on YouTube = it made us laugh

SERIES (TV SERIES = TV SHOW) vs CEREAL (BREAKFAST CEREAL)

WORD FORMATION - it is important to know the prefixes and suffixes. Practice and try to think of related words.

nouns - arrive + -al = arrival; try + -al = trial; conscious + -ness = consciousness

adjectives - effect + -ive = effective; conclude + -in = concluding

conscious - unconscious; probable - improbable

Week 3

Behavioral Disorders

What are the typical behaviors of a child with a **Behavioral Disorder**? Have you ever witnessed such a disorder? What are some of the causes?

poor anger management, bad concentration, impatient/-nce

causes: bad situation at home, parents neglect the child (don't take care of)

1b What is a **MENTAL DISORDER/ILLNESS**? How is it different from intellectual disability? How is it connected with behavioral disorders?

Example: depression (can't manage everyday stuff)

mental disorders encourage/lead to behavioral problems

1c What do these expressions mean? Extra: list other related words (with the same root).



to defy the rules - break the rules, don't play by the rules, oppose them
 defiant
 blame somebody for my mistakes = say it's because of them
 VINDICTIVE = ready to take revenge
 HAVE/THROW A TEMPER TANTRUM

For a person to be DIAGNOSED _____ (verb = have an official confirmation from a specialist) with ODD, he/she needs to (mis)behave in a similar way over a period of 6 months, which is called a PATTERN _____ of behavior. The person also needs to DISPLAY (SHOW) _____ (verb) that behavior towards someone other than their parents or siblings.

At least 4 of these typical ODD behaviors should be present:

- to lose control over your emotions or to lose your TEMPER _____ (noun);
- to find even the smallest things irritating or to get EASILY _____ (adverb) annoyed;
- to experience a lot of negative and violent emotions, i.e., to be angry and RESENTFUL/SPITEFUL _____ (adjective);
- to be rude or oppose **your parents or teachers** = authority FIGURES _____ (noun, pl.);
- to BREAK/DEFY _____ (verb = not to follow) rules or orders;
- to do things that annoy others DELIBERATELY _____ (adv. = knowingly and on purpose);
- blame others for your behavior, telling them it is their FAULT _____ (noun);
- feel VINDICTIVE _____ (adjectives = feel like you need to hurt others to pay them back for some perceived injustice or damage);

The display of such symptoms is a sign of DISTRESS _____ (noun) or an acute inner discomfort and pain.

It can negatively affect or ____DAMAGE/IMPACT____ (verb) [on] all areas of a person's life.

Week 4

Collocation domino - sentences

Team 1

1. Acute problems should be solved immediately.
An acute problem, such as appendicitis, should be solved immediately
2. Doctors shouldn't talk about sensitive information in public.
Doctors shouldn't talk about your health condition WITH OTHER PEOPLE because THAT [it] is sensitive information.
3. Some behavioral patterns have to change at a young age.
4. Illnesses have a physical impact on us.
If we are sick for a long time, our muscles can beCOME weak.

Team 2

1. You have a serious problem, go to therapy. Depression is a serious problem.
2. My roommate is overly sensitive, she cries all the time. Overly sensitive people are annoying.
3. Some typical symptoms include extreme pain. Typical symptoms can show us specific illness
4. I experience stress on a daily basis due to my work. If you experience A lot of stress it can be dangerous

Team 3

1. When you have some problem, for example headache, you have a sensitive pain???.
You should always seek professional help when you're dealing with pain.
2. Speech therapy can help people who have problems in communication. Speech impairment is not that rare in our society.
3. Best information is [from] first-hand. But sometimes you have to search [on] the Internet

[topics](#)

Week 5 - Speech and Language Disorders

[Academic Reading Circle](#)

Within your circle, agree on how to divide the roles.

CIRCLE 1	Name
Leader	Markéta Sejtková
Contextualiser	Kateřina Vénosová
Connector (optional)	
Visualiser (optional)	
Highlighter	hana sklenářová

CIRCLE 2	Name
Leader	Denisa Majtnerová
Contextualiser	Kateřina V.
Connector (optional)	Veronika Kozáková
Visualiser (optional)	
Highlighter	Gabriela Hajdová

CIRCLE 3	Name
Leader	Kristýna Froehlingová
Contextualiser	Eliška Dvořáčková
Connector (optional)	Ela Vedrová
Visualiser (optional)	
Highlighter	Lucie Krátká

[Ted-Ed Aphasia](#)

Week 6

Pronunciation extra: do you pronounce these words correctly?

- WHOLE vs WALL
- QUIET vs QUITE
- PROCESS
- REALISE/ZE vs RELEASE
- THEORY

Agenda

Activity	Timing
Presentations x 2	20 min
Grammar Quiz	10 min
Relative clauses	
Academic Reading Circles	40 min
Reflection	20 min

A.- COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH A SUITABLE RELATIVE PRONOUN OR ADVERB (who/which/whose/that/where/-)

1. That is the man THAT/WHO helped me when I fell down in the street.
2. Is that your car? No, mine is the one THAT is parked just opposite the bank.
3. That is the woman WHO complained about the room service.
4. This is the park WHERE we first met. Do you remember?
5. So, James is the man WHOSE son came on the school trip with us? I didn't know.
6. If you have any questions, ask the girl THAT is standing at the desk.
7. They had to put away the dog THAT/WHICH bit the boy. It was too dangerous.
8. I'm looking for a person WHOSE surname begins with a "k".
9. Do you still go to that pub WHERE we used to go as students?
10. The heating is not working. Do you know anyone WHO can fix it?

B.- JOIN THESE SENTENCES USING RELATIVE PRONOUNS (who/which/whose/that/where/-). OMIT THE PRONOUN IF POSSIBLE.

1. The girl is my sister. Tom is talking to the girl. **The girl TOM'S TALKING TO is my sister.**
2. This is the chair. The carpenter repaired it last week. **This is the chair THE CARPENTER REPAIRED...**
3. She is married to a man. He is richer than her. **She is married to a man THAT IS RICHER THAN HER.**
4. She is my friend. She helped me with my homework. **She is the friend THAT HELPED ME...**
5. That is a swimming pool. I used to go swimming there. **That is the swimming pool WHERE I USED TO...**
6. That is the man. His wife is a famous actress. **This is the man WHOSE WIFE ...**
7. A doctor examined me last Friday. He was really kind. **The doctor WHO/THAT EXAMINED ME was really kind.**

8. The woman called the police. Her car had been stolen. **The woman WHOSE** car had been stolen **called the police.**
9. I went to a restaurant last week. It was very expensive. **The restaurant____I WENT TO LAST WEEK_____** was very expensive.
10. I saw a film last night. It was very interesting. **The film I SAW LAST NIGHT** was very interesting.

C.- ARE THESE RELATIVE CLAUSES DEFINING OR NON-DEFINING?

1. London, which is the capital of England, is one of the largest cities in the world. ND
2. This is the dress (WHICH/THAT) my mother made for my prom. D
3. King Charles III, who will be 75 this year, has been king of England for only a year. ND
4. That's the dog that bit me. D
5. Tom Cruise, who has starred in a lot of films, is a famous American actor. ND
6. The village where I grew up is very small. D
7. Greg, whose job involves traveling a lot, has been to nearly all the countries in the world. ND
8. The office I have just rented is near my home. D
9. This is the officer that arrested the burglar.
10. Lady Gaga, who is a well-known pop star, is only 24

D.- JOIN THESE SENTENCES USING RELATIVE PRONOUNS BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS GIVEN. OMIT THE PRONOUN IF POSSIBLE. ADD COMMAS IF NECESSARY.

1. My school is very big. It is in Madrid. **My school _____ is very big.**
2. Robert Pattinson is an actor. He plays Edward Cullen in the Twilight Saga. **Robert Pattinson is**
3. I bought this cake yesterday. It tastes delicious. **The cake _____ tastes delicious.**
4. Michael is a policeman. His father is a judge. **Michael _____ is a policeman.**
5. I bought a computer last month. It doesn't work properly. **The computer _____ doesn't work properly.**

6. Prince Charles will be the king of England one day. His mother is Queen Elizabeth. Prince Charles _____ will be the king of England one day.
7. I was given a dog. It is very friendly. The dog _____ is very friendly.
8. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* was written by Mark Twain. I enjoyed it a lot. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* _____ was written by Mark Twain.
9. Mrs Kelly is a woman. She took me to hospital when I fainted at school. Mrs Kelly is the woman _____

Week 7

FACE - SURFACE

INTRICATE - CATERING

HALF - HALVES

Week 12

Autism Stories

NAME	STORY
------	-------

Telling true stories

Stages of a story

True stories are often told in the same five stages. It is useful to learn the kind of language used in each stage.

Stage 1	Introduction to the story: what kind of story it is
Stage 2	The beginning of the story: how it started
Stage 3	The main events in order
Stage 4	The end: often saying how things are now
Stage 5	A final comment about the story, your takeaway from it

Matching

Match the events in Miguel's story to stages 1 to 5 in the box above.

Stage	And he went to school, first of all in a rainforest town, and then to a college in Lima, and then he went to study in the United States,
Stage	It's about this young man from Peru, born in the rainforest, but he had a dream that he would be educated,
Stage	This is a heartwarming story of real determination.
Stage	Which shows the remarkable lengths people will go to avoid Sting*!
Stage	And then finally he's now ended up as a postgraduate student at Oxford University,

- The artist and singer Sting has been a long-time advocate for rainforest protection.

Pre-listening: Match the terms to their definitions

Cyborg	Capable of being charged again, typically referring to a battery or power source that can be reused after depletion.
Conquer	Text on the screen that represents spoken dialogue, making TV programs or movies accessible to people with hearing impairments.
Closed-captioned	Small electronic devices worn in or behind the ears to amplify sounds for individuals with hearing loss.
Lip-read	To defeat, overcome, or take control of something or someone.
Hearing aids	Tiny sensory cells in the cochlea of the inner ear that convert sound vibrations into electrical signals for the brain to interpret as sound.
Hair cells	To send or convey something, such as information or signals, from one place to another, often through electronic or wireless means.
Electrodes	A person who is part human and part machine, typically with electronic or computer components integrated into their body.
Rechargeable	Conductive materials used to transmit electrical signals between different components, as in medical devices like cochlear implants.
Transmit	The skill of understanding speech by observing the movement of a speaker's lips and facial expressions.