Taalkaart: WebQuest

	Vaardigheid: Lezen, gesprekken voeren en schrijven

Wanneer mag je met deze taalopdracht beginnen? Zie eigen POP/ PAP (Study guide English)	**Samenwerken of alleen?** *Alleen (vervolg in tweetallen)*

Niveau(s) volgens ERK (Europees Referentiekader)
Lezen A2/B1; gesprekken voeren A2/B1; schrijven A2

Subvaardigheid beschrijving:

Lezen A2:
- *Kan specifieke informatie vinden en begrijpen in eenvoudig, alledaags materiaal.*
- *Kan specifieke informatie begrijpen in eenvoudige teksten.*
- *Kan korte, beschrijvende teksten over vertrouwde onderwerpen begrijpen.*

Gesprekken voeren A2:
- *Kan eenvoudige informatie uitwisselen over routinematige zaken in het werk.*
- *Kan zaken regelen in de meeste eenvoudige en voorspelbare situaties.*

Schrijven A2:
- *Kan heel eenvoudige persoonlijk brieven schrijven om dankbaarheid of verontschuldigingen over te brengen.*
- *Kan een korte, eenvoudige boodschap noteren als om herhaling of herformulering gevraagd kan worden.*
- *Kan korte, eenvoudige aantekeningen of boodschappen gerelateerd aan zaken van onmiddellijke noodzaak schrijven.*

Hoe lang ben je er mee bezig? 1 uur	**Waar doe je deze taalopdracht?** Studieruimte en/of thuis

Taalopdracht

In order to learn more about a webquest and to find out how it works, read the instructions below and make all the exercises.

1. **Read** the text on the next page.

2. Find the definition of the underlined words and write them on the word list. Practice the Dutch translation in **WRTS**.

3. **Answer** the following questions (in English). Write down only key words or short phrases.

    1. What is a webquest? Have you ever completed a webquest?

    2. How many parts does a webquest have? What are they?

    3. How is a webquest made (developing process)?

    4. What program can one use to create a webquest?

    5. How is it possible that a webquest can be developed not only as a true web site?

4. **Ask your classmate** to check your work. **Discuss** the answers.

5. Together with your teacher take a look at the webquest for this period. Look through all parts of it and **discuss** the project.

6. **Fill in** the questionnaire.

7. **Ask a (student) teacher** to check your work.

Informatiebronnen en leermiddelen

- Text about a webquest (next page)
- Dictionary
- PowerPoint webquest 'Sustainable Energy'

WebQuest
(Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WebQuest)

A WebQuest is an <u>inquiry-oriented</u> lesson format in which most or all the information that learners work with comes from the web. These can be created using <u>various</u> programs, including a simple word processing document that includes links to websites.

A WebQuest is <u>distinguished</u> from other Internet-based research by three characteristics. First, it is classroom-based. Second, it <u>emphasizes</u> higher-order thinking (such as analysis, creativity, or criticism) rather than just <u>acquiring</u> information. And third, the teacher <u>preselects</u> the sources, emphasizing information use rather than information gathering. Finally, though solo WebQuests are not unknown, most WebQuests are group work with the task frequently being split into roles.

A WebQuest has 7 essential parts: introduction, task, process, resources, evaluation, conclusion and the teacher's page. The original paper on WebQuests had a component called <u>guidance</u> instead of evaluation.

How WebQuests are developed

Learners typically complete WebQuests as cooperative groups. Each learner within a group can be given a "role", or specific area to research. WebQuests may take the form of role-playing scenarios, where students take on the personas of professional researchers or historical figures.

A teacher can search for WebQuests on a particular topic or they can develop their own using a web editor like Microsoft FrontPage or Adobe Dreamweaver. This tool allows learners to complete various tasks using other <u>cognitive</u> tools (e.g. Inspiration Software, Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, Access, Excel, and Publisher). With the focus of education <u>increasingly</u> being turned to <u>differentiated</u> instruction, teachers are using WebQuests more frequently. WebQuests also help to address the different learning styles of each students. The number of activities <u>associated</u> with a WebQuest can reach almost any student.

WebQuests may be created by anyone; typically they are developed by <u>educators</u>. The first part of a WebQuest is the introduction. This describes the WebQuest and gives the purpose of the activity. The next part describes what students will do. Then is a list of what to do and how to do it. There is usually a list of links to follow to complete the activity.

Finally, WebQuests do not have to be developed as a true web site. They may be developed and <u>implemented</u> using lower <u>threshold</u> (less <u>demanding</u>) technologies, (e.g. they may be saved as a word document on a local computer).

Word in context	English definition	Dutch translation (WRTS)
1. inquiry-oriented		
2. various		
3. distinguished		
4. emphasizes		
5. acquiring		
6. preselects		
7. guidance		
8. cognitive		
9. increasingly		
10. differentiated		
11. associated		
12. educators		
13. implemented		
14. threshold		
15. demanding		