UNIT 13 : LANGUAGE LABORATORY

UNIT STRUCTURE

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13.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- know the meaning and definitions of language laboratory;
- discuss the characteristics of language laboratory;
- identify the objectives of language laboratory;
- discuss the kinds of language laboratory;
- analyze the steps to carry out the activities of the language laboratory;
- enumerate the advantages of language laboratory;
- identify the disadvantages of language laboratory;
- explain the equipments or instruments of a language laboratory.

13.2 INTRODUCTION

Good communication skills are indispensable for the success of any professional. If one wants to reach out to people, he or she has to speak their language. The English language, in particular, has become essential in the lives of young people who aspire to advance their careers anywhere in the world. English language learning has therefore become a must for any Indian student today.

It is required of any learner to have a good command of the language for communication purposes, with clarity and accuracy being vital for effective and efficient communication. What help one to acquire such proficiency in a language are the process and the method of learning that language.

Language learning is quite different from learning any other subject. It is not limited to writing an examination paper and getting marks or award. The four skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing have to be put into practice since having the ability to communicate well is the central purpose in learning any language. Communication entails the student's capability to listen attentively to the exact meaning and to respond with appropriate words and with clear pronunciation.

We can, however, describe what language is, language is a medium of communication. Communication implies carrying of message or receiving of message. The importance of English is not because of its more users but what it is used for. In the present century English has gained a position. It is commonly used in many fields. English language makes the people to know what is happening around the world.

There are several components necessary to master a language. It is not just about being able to read and understand certain words. It also entails mastery of the spoken language. There are language learners who learn how to read and write fast. However, if they are asked to talk, they could barely pronounce the words right. This is true especially in learning the English language. This is the reason why language laboratories are essential.

The curriculum of the present educational system in India does not have a laboratory session for arts subjects. Only those who study science subjects have practical work, which is undertaken in a laboratory. Hence, a laboratory for language learning is something new to Indian students, whereas it is very common in Western countries to train children in the laboratory to enrich their language learning experiences.

In the current digital age, we are all connected regardless of the geographic distance. Advancement in technology has metaphorically brought the world into our living room in the form of TV or internet which allow us to watch events happening in other countries or talk to friends and family living in another continents via internet. As a result, we are exposed to different languages, cultures and traditions of people from all over the world. As we live in multilingual and multicultural world, language lab can greatly help students to learn language of their choice, as it will allow students to learn at their own pace. They can record and assess their performance to make sure that they are paying attention to all aspects of phonetics.

In today's world the basic but the most expensive skill required is to handle the English Language efficiently. It silently reveals the caliber of the individual in their profession which in turn contributes to career growth. Modern language labs are known by many names, digital language lab, multimedia language lab, language media center and multimedia learning center.

The language lab provides access to native-speakers via audio-video aids so that they learn correctly. Given large number of students pursue higher studies outside their home country; language lab would help them in studying the language of the country where they are planning to pursue their higher education. As strong communication skills are essential in almost all of the professional careers, language lab can help in acquiring this important skill.

13.3 MEANING OF LANGUAGE LABORATORY

A language laboratory is a classroom where students use devices to listen and speak languages. It is a classroom in which students learning a foreign language can practice sound and word patterns individually or under supervision with the aid of audio equipment, etc. An example of a language laboratory is a college space where students use headphones to listen and to learn Spanish.

A language laboratory is arranged to make foreign language learning more effective. Emphasis is on speaking and listening. Language lab is set in computer rooms.

The language laboratory plays an important role in the language learning process. As it is a technological aid for learning, it has a number of advanced facilities that can help a student to learn a language with proficiency to communicate. It has become inevitable in today's context but, at the same time, it poses certain challenges.

Laboratories in schools might only be associated with science subjects. This serves as their workplace to experiment on specific subjects. However, this is also necessary for language learning. This provides an avenue for the students to improve the way they pronounce the words and be corrected by the teacher whenever necessary. Generally laboratories were used in India for the science subjects. With technological advancement and exposure to western models of teaching and learning, there has been a spurt in the growth of language laboratories in colleges.

The language laboratory is an audio or audio-visual installation used as an aid in modern language teaching. They can be found, amongst other places, in schools, universities and academies. Perhaps the first lab was at the University of Grenoble. (Ruby,W.B. 2004). In the 1950s up until the 1990s, they were tape based systems using reel to reel or (latterly) cassette. Current installations are generally multimedia PCs. The original language labs are now very outdated. They allowed a teacher to listen to and manage student audio via a hard-wired analogue tape deck based systems with 'sound booths' in fixed locations.

The language laboratory is a very helpful tool for practicing and assessing one's speech in any language. It provides a facility which allows the student to listen to model pronunciation, repeat and record the same, listen to their performance and compare with the model, and do self-assessment. Since the language laboratory gives every learner of any language freedom to learn at their own pace, it is flexible and does not necessarily require a teacher all the time. At the same time, it is possible for teachers to provide assistance individually and collectively. The language laboratory allows every participant his or her privacy to speak and listen.

13.4 DEFINITIONS OF LANGUAGE LABORATORY

Following are the definitions of language laboratory -

- **According to American Heritage Dictionary 4, language laboratory is:** "A room designed for learning foreign languages and equipped with tape recorders, videocassette recorders, or computers connected to monitoring devices enabling the instructor to listen and speak to the students individually or as a group".
- **The Webster's New World College Dictionary definition of the language laboratory is:** "A classroom in which students learning a foreign language can practice sound and word patterns individually or under supervision with the aid of audio equipment, etc".
- **(Language Lab in Webster's New World College Dictionary), Cesar (2006) defined language laboratory as:** "…a teaching tool requiring the implementation of well-constructed tasks based on the students 'needs".
- **Beder (2008) in defining language laboratory stated:** "A language laboratory is a room in a school, college, training institute, university or academy that contains special equipment to help students learn foreign languages by listening to tapes or CDs, watching videos, recording themselves, etc".
- **Mambo (2004) affirmed that:** "Language laboratories are environments designed to enhance foreign language learners' skills.

Generally equipped with analog and digital hardware, and software (tape recorders, videocassette recorders, or computers), they provide practices in listening comprehension, speaking (listen and repeat), with the goal to reinforce the grammar, vocabulary and functions (grammatical structures) presented in class".

13.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF LANGUAGE LABORATORY

There are different features of language lab, which make the students to have interactive session. Few are summarized here -

- **Attention:** Attention on subject is increased resulting in better retention of the concepts. As the language lab allows the student to listen to the program stimulus individually, each individual student's attention is focused on the program material being studied, ultimately increasing the attention span of the student and teaching the student to listen and analyze the content of the lesson.
- **Acoustics:** It provides equal opportunity to all the students to hear the instructor irrespective of place where they are seated. There will be less miscommunication because of direct nature of the sound transmission. The language lab provides all students no matter where they are seated in the room with equal opportunity to hear the instructor and to be heard by the instructor. None of the lesson material is misheard due to the direct nature of the sound transmission. Each student can listen to the lesson material at a level set by themselves for their own comfort.
- **Building student experience:** Students can build on their existing experiences and gain further knowledge of computers while learning in the computer language lab. Practicing with systems, software and new applications enhances exportable skills. The more experience students have with computer technology, the more successful they will be in the "real world".
- **Developing listening skills:** Listening skills are an essential

element in becoming linguistically fluent. The language lab helps students develop good listening skills and aids the process of communication. Furthermore, it develops the listening and communication skills, since they hear correct pronunciation through their headphones.

- **Excitement:** Students become excited when using learning lab systems. The student's attention is heightened and the boredom of repetitive learning is lifted. Learner will show more enthusiasm and excitement in learning lesson because of learning lab system.
- **Efficiency:** The teacher can monitor individual students (and talk to them) much more efficiently than in a regular classroom. Usually in a regular classroom all other students stop speaking when the teacher communicates with an individual student. In a lab they will continue working without interruption.
- **Appropriate use of time:** The language lab makes most efficient use of time, improving the teacher/student time ratio and allowing the instructor to maximize the use of time in a given lesson. Efficient use of time and learning efficiency is much more than usual classroom learning.
- **Improve discipline:** The instructor can improve the discipline of the class by privately conversing with individual students who are being objectionable. By utilizing a system of seat management, any equipment faults or acts of minor vandalism can be reported by the next student entering the booth. If not reported by the student, they become the target of the investigation when the next student enters the booth. Students have great difficulty talking to each other when wearing headsets.
- **Individualization:** Labs provide the capability for dividing the class into several groups. These groups can be listening to different programs on varying subject matter and at different levels of interactivity. This set up fosters more interactive session between students and teacher.

- **Internet access:** The new generation of multimedia systems allows the students to be connected to the World Wide Web and to be able to access information on a global basis. This allows instantaneous access to information worldwide and communication in the following ways -
  - Access to foreign literature and museums for research and study.
  - Direct communication with other students from their country and culture of study.
  - Person-to-person communication through email, chat rooms, internet phone, etc.
  - Student-to-student video conferencing with local and foreign classes.
  - Viewing English and target language web sites.
  - Watching live TV broadcasts and listening to foreign radio broadcasts.
- **Native speaker/ Different voice:** The lab provides the students with a variety of model voices rather than just the voice of the teacher (who is often not a native speaker). All modern systems have a Model Voice feature allowing a native speaker to converse and be used as a model voice subject for the rest of the class.
- **Overcoming shyness:** Lab systems tend to make students more anonymous. Language labs motivate students to talk freely and lose the shyness when talking in front of their friends.
- **Oral testing:** Oral test features allow instructors to test students with a question or stimulus and only record the student's answer. Instructors can then play back the recorded answers at a later time for grading, without having to listen to the questions.
- **Privacy:** It also provides the privacy that encourages the shy students to speak without any hesitation. In addition instructor can speak to individual or group of students in privacy without interrupting rest of class. The headset/microphone provides students with a

psychological privacy that promotes their speaking ability. It reduces the inhibitions felt in normal classroom situations.

- **Provide feedback:** The instructor can easily generate records of attendance, grading and oral responses to true/false or multiple choice taped tests. An automated record keeping process can save much time. The student's progress can also be monitored regularly so that teacher can provide feedback based on individual pace and ability.
- **Record/Comparing:** The students have the ability to record their own voices along with the master stimulus. Each student can be working interactively on different segments within the same program or be working with completely different program material.
- **Role playing exercises:** Using the random pairing/random grouping feature that all advanced modern learning systems incorporate, instructors can generate a variety of exercises structured around role-playing. Students can be paired or grouped together in small numbers and hold conversational practice with each other. Due to the random selection of student partners the student's interest level is always high in anticipation of who their paired partner is likely to be. The instructor can also allow the students to listen to a stimulus from the console allowing the students to practice with each other while responding to the master stimulus.
- **Self-pacing:** The students may work through the lesson material at a pace suited to their ability. The lab is for them a personal tutor. Thus, allowing the classroom as student-centered approach. The students can access digitally stored programs, exercises and tests that can be completed at their own pace and at a time they decide are appropriate.
- **Teacher monitoring:** Since the teacher is not concentrating on producing the next question or drill, he/she can concentrate more on the student responses. The instructor has more time to produce materials and oversee class activities due to the automatically, rather than manually, controlled instructor console features. Teacher can

look after each student, which is not possible in case of the regular classroom. In a lab instructor can communicate with many students by pressing a mouse key in order to talk with students.

- **Variety:** The language lab provides variety from regular classroom situations. The teacher's role is changed and the students are more active for longer periods of time. The use of visual stimulus coupled with selective audio materials increases the attention span of the students. The language lab brings variety in teaching learning process instead of boring verbal centered teaching.

Wilson and Thayalan (2007) highlighted some of the features of language laboratory are given below -

- A tool designed for teaching any language.
- Effective communicative training programmes for the general public, private and corporate sectors, junior and senior level officers can be given through the lab.
- Efficient teaching programs of communication for the students.
- Experts are able to use the language laboratory for creating and editing technical resources for teaching language.
- General documentation, software documentation and all forms of technical documentation can be done.
- It helps students to be familiar with the different aspects of the language like pronunciation, accent, stress and all other aspects of the phonetics of a language.
- Online lessons and oral examinations can be carried out through the language laboratory.
- Web-content creation, the setting up of in-house news magazines, corporate publicity and identity, and teaching materials can be generated through the language laboratory.

13.6 OBJECTIVES OF LANGUAGE LABORATORY

The objectives of language laboratory are -

- To improve listening skills - classroom and individual with high quality

audio.

- To improve speaking skills - individual, paired, groups.
- To present and demonstrate language skills - both screen and voice in seconds.
- To monitor and guide students - discrete monitoring and intervention as required.

The purpose of a language lab is to involve students to actively participate in language learning exercises and get more practice than otherwise possible in a traditional classroom environment.

13.7 KINDS OF LANGUAGE LABORATORY

The language laboratory assists educators in delivering foreign language instruction, and has been through many developmental stages over the years. Four kinds of laboratories are being focused on here -

- **Conventional Laboratory:** This is the primitive form of the language laboratory. The conventional lab has a tape recorder and a few audiocassettes of the target language to teach the learners. The teacher plays the tape and the learners listen to it and learn the pronunciation. As it is used in a normal classroom setup, it is prone to distractions and this type of laboratory is no longer common.
- **Lingua Phone Laboratory:** This is again a conventional type of lab, with a little modernization. Learners are given a headset to listen to the audiocassettes being played. Here distractions are minimized and a certain amount of clarity in listening is possible.

There is also a modernized lingua phone laboratory available today, which uses an electronic device that has two functions. It works as a cassette player with all the features of a normal cassette player on the left side and as a repeater on the right side that helps one to record one's voice and play it back for comparison.

- **Computer Assisted Language Laboratory (CALL):** CALL uses the computer to teach language. The language course materials are already fed into the computer and are displayed according to

the features available in the system. Nowadays, there are also laboratories with computers with a connection to the internet. These are called Web Assisted Language Laboratories (WALL). The development of CALL has been gradual, and this development has been categorized into three distinct phases: Behavioristic CALL, Communicative CALL and Integrative CALL (Barson & Debski, 1996). Though the development of CALL has been gradual, its acceptance has come slowly and unevenly.

- **Multimedia Hi-Tech Language Laboratory:** There is a lot of software available on the market that can be used in the multimedia language laboratory, for example -
  - Renet
  - Aristoclass
  - Hiclass
  - Globarina
  - Console OCL-908W
  - Histudio MHi Tech
  - Online Software

13.8 STEPS TO CARRY OUT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LANGUAGE LABORATORY

The following steps are suggested to carry out the activities of the language lab -

- Identify the problem that needs practice
- Choose the correct type of drill
- Prepare the tape/CD script
- Make the recording
- Check the recording
- Evaluate the activity.

13.9 ADVANTAGES OF LANGUAGE LABORATORY

Using a language lab has many benefits. They are -

- **Gets into deeper side of language:** This application gets into deeper side of language rather than covering its outer layer, which are mostly seen in the year old teaching practices. The practical sessions provide the chance for understanding the clear concept regarding right pronunciation, different accent and other aspects of language learning too.
- **The language lab is available in many standards:** The language lab is available in many standards which can be used for teaching the people in different sectors. Some of the training programmes are included at junior, senior school level, private, public and also for the people at corporate sectors. The language lab does provide additional assistance like producing documents, editing, creating documents for teaching, students' reference etc.
- **Language labs allow for diversity in the classroom:** Language laboratories provide teacher attention to students, especially in the case of schools with different levels because as interactive courses, language labs are tailored to the individual needs of students. On the other hand, thanks to monitoring and evaluation in real time, the teacher knows exactly what course objectives pose major difficulties for the student time and can reinforce the class accordingly.
- **A language lab is practical:** Language labs provide practice in an entertaining and interactive way to acquire the four main language skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Students learn more comprehensively through a language lab.
- **Students learn much faster in the language lab:** Language labs' interactive courses help students learn much faster than in a regular classroom setting. The methodology of the classroom language network uses a progressive model to promote natural learning, where students learn the different concepts of language in an intuitive way.
- **The teacher takes on a more important role in the language lab:** The language lab provides supplementary materials that only facilitate the role of the instructor rather than compete with it. The

teacher can then focus on the important parts of the course rather than waste time explaining everything. The structure of the language lab courses also facilitate the work teacher puts in when preparing lessons and allows them to prepare them in less time and with a greater volume of interactive resources.

- **Labs foster communication in the classroom:** Language labs also encourage communication student-teacher as well as student-student with activities and exercises essential to oral communication and the understanding of the language. The labs include tools for creating groups, host conversations via chat, promote messages on the board, access to a community of students who are also studying the same language, etc. Since language learning in laboratories can be done privately and at their own pace, students who are shy or quite slow in learning the language, become more confident.
- **Learning the language without a time constraint:** It gives different and rare experience for the user to hear the English Language distinctly and precisely. While using the language lab the students get the advantage of listening and learning the language without a time constraint.
- **Assess and improve the speech in English through the self help features:** Another advantage of the language lab is that it helps one to assess and improve the speech in English through the self help features. These features include model pronunciation of words, also the students can use it in record and playback mode that counterpart the user in self assessment. The best part of the laboratory is that it gives the users the freedom to learn the language according to their convenience without an instructor.
- **Allow learners to pronounce certain words correctly:** It allows learners to pronounce certain words correctly. Small details like accent, stress and blending of words can also be corrected. Kids and adults suffering from speech disorders can also use the laboratory to minimize the problems. Not only primary students can

learn from this laboratory. It is also designed for junior and senior executives who wish to improve their speaking proficiency.

- **Auditory oriented:** The direct sound transmission gives step by step guidance from the teacher to the heads of the students with crystal clear clarity. The lab software is more attention enthralling for the students, where they are engaged with individual systems.
- **Comprehensive quickly:** The lab increases the pace of comprehension as students' coaching is purely based on the level of study. The lab regulates the language through the different thoughts created in the mind of the students.
- **Effective learning, Focus Veracity:** By using text, audio and video can easily be integrated with actuality in everyday situations. The lab provides to learn the foreign language practice in a focused setting that eliminates the feelings of self-consciousness.
- **Have the self evaluation:** The students can do a periodical self evaluation to measure the progress as well as evaluate his/her language with that of the expert. The students can record their own voice and play back the recordings, interact with the each other and the teacher, and store the results. The automated learning environment removes one's fear and creates a happy learning situation.
- **Learn the need:** The lab fulfills the need of the learner that is learning the language skills in an effective way.
- **Listening skills are primary in becoming fluent:** Even Level II language labs (the simplest type of system) help develop listening skills, allowing the students to focus on the spoken word and therefore enhancing their ability to repeat and understand the spoken language.
- **Provide individualistic learning:** The ability of each student to speak at the same time and yet be audibly isolated from each other allows efficient use of time and a higher degree of practice and learning. All of the students can practice simultaneously (rather than

one at a time) thus increasing the student's actual practice and fluency.

13.10 LIMITATIONS OF LANGUAGE LABORATORY

Although of the various advantages of the language laboratory, it has also a few disadvantages or difficulties, which are related to the high cost, it needs skilled instructors, and it makes unsuccessful instruction in some cases.

- The language lab requires a high cost to be built in the university and to be kept on going. It is very expensive to set up the language lab and country like India there is no lab syllabus and usually language classes are conducted as theory. Furthermore, it needs more money for resource management.
- The language lab would not let the English teaching-learning process be effective if there are some troubles with the technology of it. Worse even, it becomes useless when the electricity is off.
- The language laboratory needs a qualified teacher to be able to activate all the technology provided in it.
- English has to employ technicians who would keep the equipment in the language laboratory always in a high-quality condition.
- These days student does not have enough patience to listen to pronunciation and practice them so the recording of pronunciation is useless.
- As the teacher listens to students randomly the response can be unorganized and ineffective as there are many students to attend to.
- The teacher should be well trained in executing the language lab effectively. Given the nature of teaching, a language teacher may need an assistant in taking care of the technological part while teacher attends to the instructional components.
- As technology changes rapidly, there should be a provision for upgrade in the medium of instructions, which can be burden for

school in terms of finances.

- Development of reading and writing skills has no scope in the language laboratory.
- More than 20 students cannot be accommodated in the language lab.
- Competent native speaker's speeches are rarely available.
- In rural schools, installation of language laboratory may be difficult and costly.
- Efficient teachers who can exploit the full possibilities of language laboratory are rare.
  - Microphones, headphones and recorder are provided.
  - In the console, the learner receives the language teaching programme selected by the teacher.
- **The console:** The console is the instructor's room. It has -
  - Master tapes and monitoring equipment for two way communication.
  - Distribution switches to direct the recorded programmes.
  - Monitoring switches to enable the instructor to listen to the learners, to correct, to advise and evaluate them.
  - Intercom switches for two way communication with an individual learner.
  - Group call switch for inviting attention of all the learners to receive general instructions.
  - All call switch for making announcement to the learners regardless of the programme.
- **Control room:** The control room contains all the tapes, records and other equipment, properly indexed for quick use.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q 1: What is language laboratory?

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Q 2: Write one definition of language laboratory.

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Q 3: Write one characteristic of language laboratory.

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Q 4: How many types of language laboratory.

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Q 5: Mention one advantage of language laboratory.

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Q 6: Mention one disadvantage of language laboratory.

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Q 7: Mention two instruments of a language laboratory.

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ACTIVITY 13.1

Write from your own perspectives -

1. The general layout of language laboratory.
2. Use of a language laboratory in language teaching.



13.11 LET US SUM UP

- A language laboratory is a classroom where students use devices to listen and speak languages. It is a classroom in which students learning a foreign language can practice sound and word patterns individually or under supervision with the aid of audio equipment, etc. An example of a language laboratory is a college space where students use headphones to listen and to learn Spanish.
- Some characteristics of language laboratory are - Attention, Acoustics, Building student experience, Developing listening skills, Excitement, Efficiency, Appropriate use of time, Improve discipline, Individualization, Internet access, Native speaker/ Different voice, Overcoming shyness, Oral testing, Privacy, Provide feedback, Record/Comparing, Role playing exercises.

- The purpose of a language lab is to involve students to actively participate in language learning exercises and get more practice than otherwise possible in a traditional classroom environment.
- There are four types of language laboratory - Conventional Laboratory, Lingua Phone Laboratory, Computer Assisted Language Laboratory (CALL) and Multimedia Hi-Tech Language Laboratory.
- The advantages of language laboratory are - gets into deeper side of language, the language lab is available in many standards, language labs allow for diversity in the classroom, a language lab is practical, students learn much faster in the language lab, the teacher takes on a more important role in the language lab, labs foster communication in the classroom, learning the language without a time constraint, assess and improve the speech in English through the self help features, allow learners to pronounce certain words correctly, auditory oriented, comprehensive quickly, effective learning, focus veracity, have the self evaluation, learn the need, listening skills are primary in becoming fluent, provide individualistic learning.
- The limitations of language laboratory are - language laboratory needs more money for resource management, it becomes useless when the electricity is off, the language laboratory needs a qualified teacher to be able to activate all the technology provided in it, development of reading and writing skills has no scope in the language laboratory, more than 20 students cannot be accommodated in the language lab, competent native speaker's speeches are rarely available, in rural schools, installation of language laboratory may be difficult and costly, efficient teachers who can exploit the full possibilities of language laboratory are rare.
- The equipments or instruments of a language laboratory are - teacher has a computer with appropriate software for conducting language exercises, teacher and students wear headsets that block outside sounds and disturbances, students have a media player/recorder for listening to audio and recording speech, teacher and student

positions are connected via LAN (local area network), in some cases also via separate audio cabling, a server computer or a separate storage device is often used to store lesson materials in a digital format, hearing booth (cubicle), etc.



13.12 FURTHER READING

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9) http://download.ascdirect-usa.com/lab%20benefits/benefits%20and%20advantages.aspx



13.13 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans to Q No 1: A language laboratory is a classroom where students use devices to listen and speak languages.

Ans to Q No 2: The Webster's New World College Dictionary definition of the language laboratory is: "A classroom in which students learning a foreign language can practice sound and word patterns individually or under supervision with the aid of audio equipment, etc".

Ans to Q No 3: Building student experience: Students can build on their existing experiences and gain further knowledge of computers while learning in the computer language lab.

Ans to Q No 4: There are four types of language laboratory - Conventional Laboratory, Lingua Phone Laboratory, Computer Assisted Language Laboratory (CALL) and Multimedia Hi-Tech Language Laboratory.

Ans to Q No 5: Language labs' interactive courses help students to learn much faster than in a regular classroom setting.

Ans to Q No 6: Language laboratory needs more money for resource management.

Ans to Q No 7: The two instruments of language laboratory are -

- Teacher has a computer with appropriate software for conducting language exercises.
- Teacher and student positions are connected via LAN (local area network), in some cases also via separate audio cabling.



13.14 POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

Short Questions (Answer each question in around 150 words)

Q 1: What are the characteristics of language laboratory?

Q 2: What is Computer Assisted Language Laboratory (CALL)?

Long Questions. (Answer each question in around 300-500 words)

Q 1: Write briefly about language laboratory.

Q 2: Write briefly about the advantages and disadvantages of language laboratory.

Q 3: Discuss about the equipments or instruments of a language laboratory.

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