

Practical lesson #5

Education of children with hearing impairments

- Warm-up
- Psychological experiments and schools
- Key special words
- Structure of an ear
- Causes of hearing impairments
- Present Simple and Present Continuous
- Famous people with hearing impairments

Psychological experiments

- Marshmallow Test: Self-control
- S. Freud's Free Association method
- J. Watson's Little Albert Phobia Experiment
- Food or security: Harlow's study on monkey's attachment

Psychological experiments

- One marshmallow right now or two after 15 minutes.
- Vienna – wood, money – bank ...
- Behavior is predictable and controllable. The driving force of behavior is fear.
- Food (wire mother-doll) or security (soft mother doll)

Psychological schools and their representatives

- Behaviorism: **Wundt, J.Watson, B.F.Skinner**
- Cognitivism: Aaron T. Beck, Albert Ellis
- Humanistic: **Carl Rogers, Abraham Maslow**
- Gestalt therapy: **Fritz Perls, Laura Perls and Paul Goodman**
- Psychoanalysis: **S.Freud, K.Jung, A.Adler.**
- Developmental psychology: **E.Erikson**
- Constructivism is a set of learning theories between cognitive and humanistic views.
- Cognitive constructivism: **Jean Piaget**
- Social constructivism: **Lev Vygotsky**

Classical conditioning

- **Classical conditioning** - выработка условного рефлекса по методу Павлова
- **Classical conditioning** occurs when a conditioned stimulus is paired with an unconditioned stimulus.

CLASSICAL (PAVLOVIAN) CONDITIONING

BEFORE



CS = Conditional Stimulus
Neutral signal
No emotional meaning

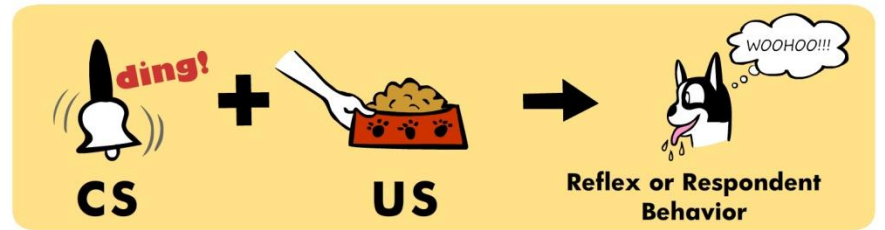
no response



US = Unconditioned Stimulus
Trigger for hardwired emotions
related to survival

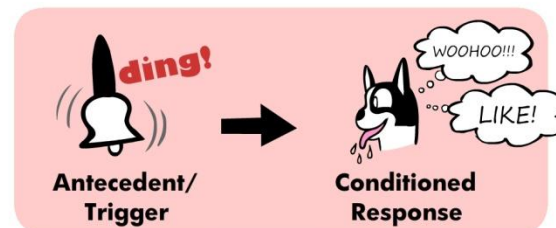
reflex =
salivation

DURING



repeat many times

AFTER



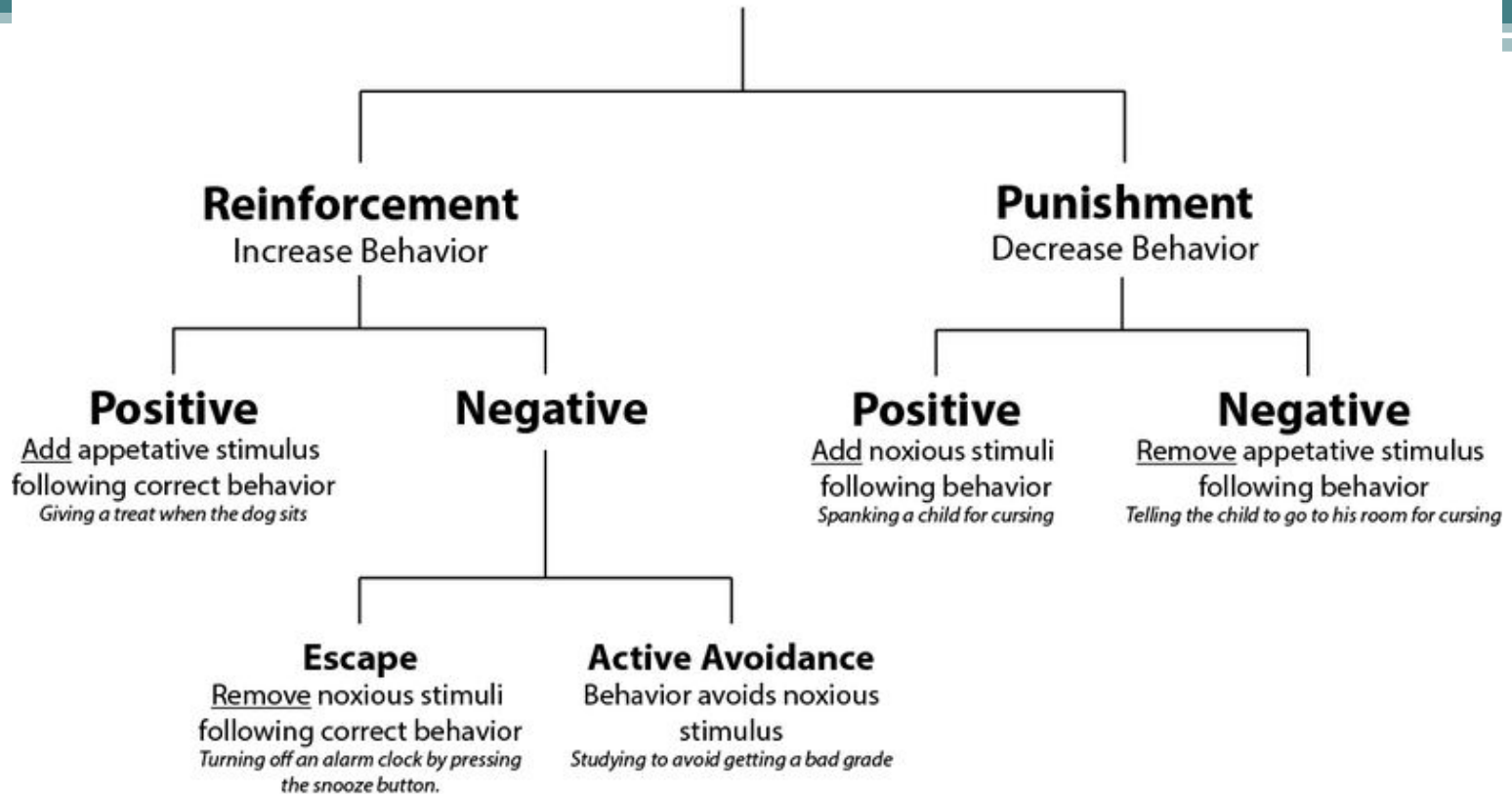
Antecedent/
Trigger

Conditioned
Response

Operant conditioning

- **Operant conditioning** - выработка инструментального условного рефлекса, выработка оперантного условного рефлекса
- **Operant conditioning** (also, “instrumental conditioning”) is a learning principle in which environmental contingencies—or more specifically, discriminative stimuli (antecedents) influencing its consequences—are controlled and manipulated to change behavior.

Operant Conditioning



Positive presence of a stimulus

Negative absence of a stimulus

Reinforcement increases behavior

Punishment decreases behavior

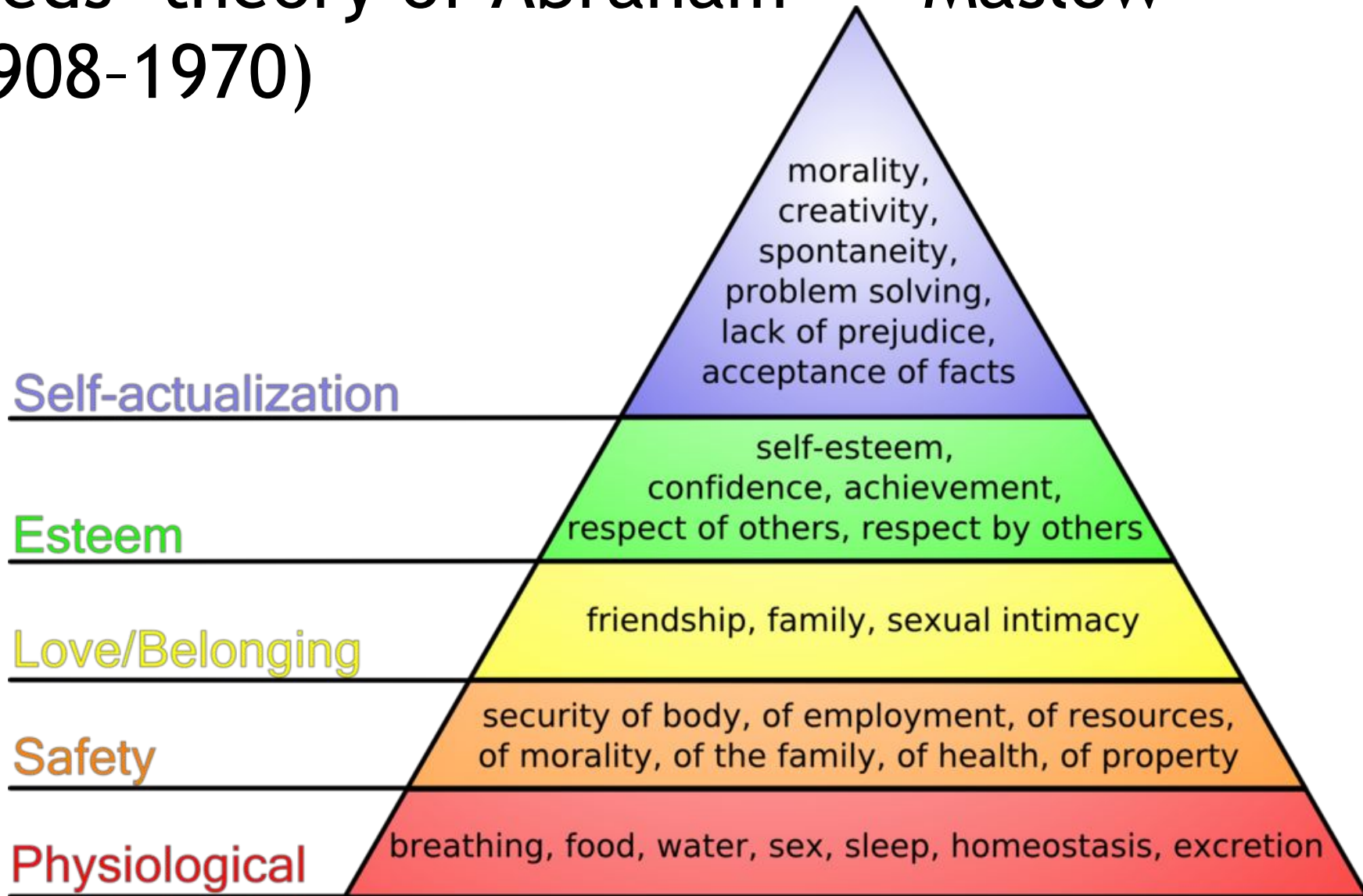
Escape removes a stimulus

Avoidance prevents a stimulus

Gestalt therapy



Diagram illustrating the "hierarchy of needs" theory of Abraham Maslow (1908-1970)





QUIZ

- 1 Who was the **FIRST** president of the United States?
a Roosevelt b Kennedy c Washington
- 2 Who was the **SECOND** man who walked on the moon?
a Neil Armstrong b Yuri Gagarin c Buzz Aldrin
- 3 Andy Summers and Stewart Copeland were members of the rock group *The Police*. Who was the **THIRD** member?
a Freddie Mercury b Sting c Chris Martin
- 4 Who won their **FOURTH** Football World Cup in 2006?
a Brazil b Germany c Italy
- 5 Which city has a famous street called **FIFTH** Avenue?
a London b Sydney c New York
- 6 Which actor was the star of the film *The SIXTH* Sense?
a Sylvester Stallone b Brad Pitt c Bruce Willis
- 7 What is the **SEVENTH** letter of the alphabet?
a H b G c I
- 8 Which tennis player won her **EIGHTH** Grand Slam title in 2007?
a Serena Williams b Maria Sharapova c Venus Williams
- 9 Whose **NINTH** symphony is also called *Choral*?
a Beethoven's b Mozart's c Tchaikovsky's

2 MONTHS

a 5.23 Listen and repeat the months.

JAN	<u>January</u> /'dʒænjuəri/
FEB	<u>February</u> /'februəri/
MAR	<u>March</u> /mɑ:tʃ/
APR	<u>April</u> /'eɪprɪl/
MAY	<u>May</u> /meɪ/
JUN	<u>June</u> /dʒu:n/
JUL	<u>July</u> /dʒu:'laɪ/
AUG	<u>August</u> /'ɔ:gəst/
SEP	<u>September</u> /sep'tembə/
OCT	<u>October</u> /ɒk'təʊbə/
NOV	<u>November</u> /nəʊ'vembə/
DEC	<u>December</u> /di'sembə/



Sigmund
Freud

Ludwig van Beethoven - genius of his time

- Moonlight Sonata
- Requiem
- Symphony No.5
- For Elise
- Toccata
- Ode to Joy

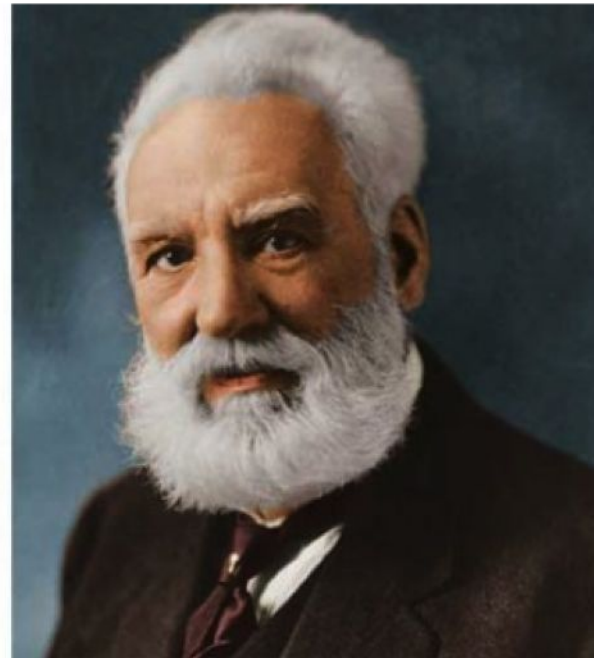


Helen Keller

- Choose the right answer:
- Who was Helen Keller?
- *Politician*
- *Writer*
- *Singer*
- *Lecturer*
- *Actress*
- *Political activist*
- *Athlete*



Who invented telephone?





Alexander Graham Bell

(1847-1922)

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847. He invented the first telephone in 1876 and became a citizen of the United States in 1882.

Bell was a modest humanitarian who once told his family that he would rather be remembered as a teacher of the deaf than as the inventor of the telephone. Both his mother and his wife were deaf. In tribute to Scotland and America, the inscription on Bell's grave reads: "Born in Edinburgh... died a citizen of the United States of America".

*"I wonder what the world would be like today if the telephone hadn't been invented,"
Sasha thinks to himself.*

New Words

to transform [træns'fɔ:m] - преобразовать
powerful ['paʊəfʊl] - сильный, мощный
engine ['endʒɪn] - двигатель, мотор; локомотив, паровоз
to establish [is'tæblɪʃ] - основывать, создавать
to introduce [ɪntrə'dju:s] - вводить
to afford [ə'fɔ:d] - позволить себе
to lower - снижаться
mass production ['mæs prə'dʌkʃən] - массовое производство
assemble [ə'sembəl] - монтировать, собирать

mass production assembly line technique - технология массового производства с использованием сборочного конвейера
efficiently [ə'fɪʃəntli] - эффективно
modest - скромный
humanitarian [hju:mæni'teəriən] - проповедник гуманности
both... and... [bəuθ... ænd...] - (союз) как ... так...
tribute ['tribjʊt] - дань в честь
grave [greɪv] - могила

Education of children with hearing impairments

- **Aim:** to train students to define and understand psychological and pedagogical peculiarities of teaching children with hearing impairments.
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- **Key special words:** hearing impairment, Cochlear implant, deafness, deaf children, hard of hearing children, hearing loss, surdopedagogy/ deaf-and-dumb pedagogy, mild hearing loss, moderate hearing loss, moderately-severe hearing loss, severe hearing loss, profound hearing loss.

Answer the questions:

- What is hearing impairment?
- What is hearing loss?
- What are causes of hearing loss?
- What types of hearing loss are there?
- What is Cochlear implant?
- What other technical aids can use a surdopedagogue while teaching children with hearing impairment?
- What are ways / methods of teaching children with hearing impairment?

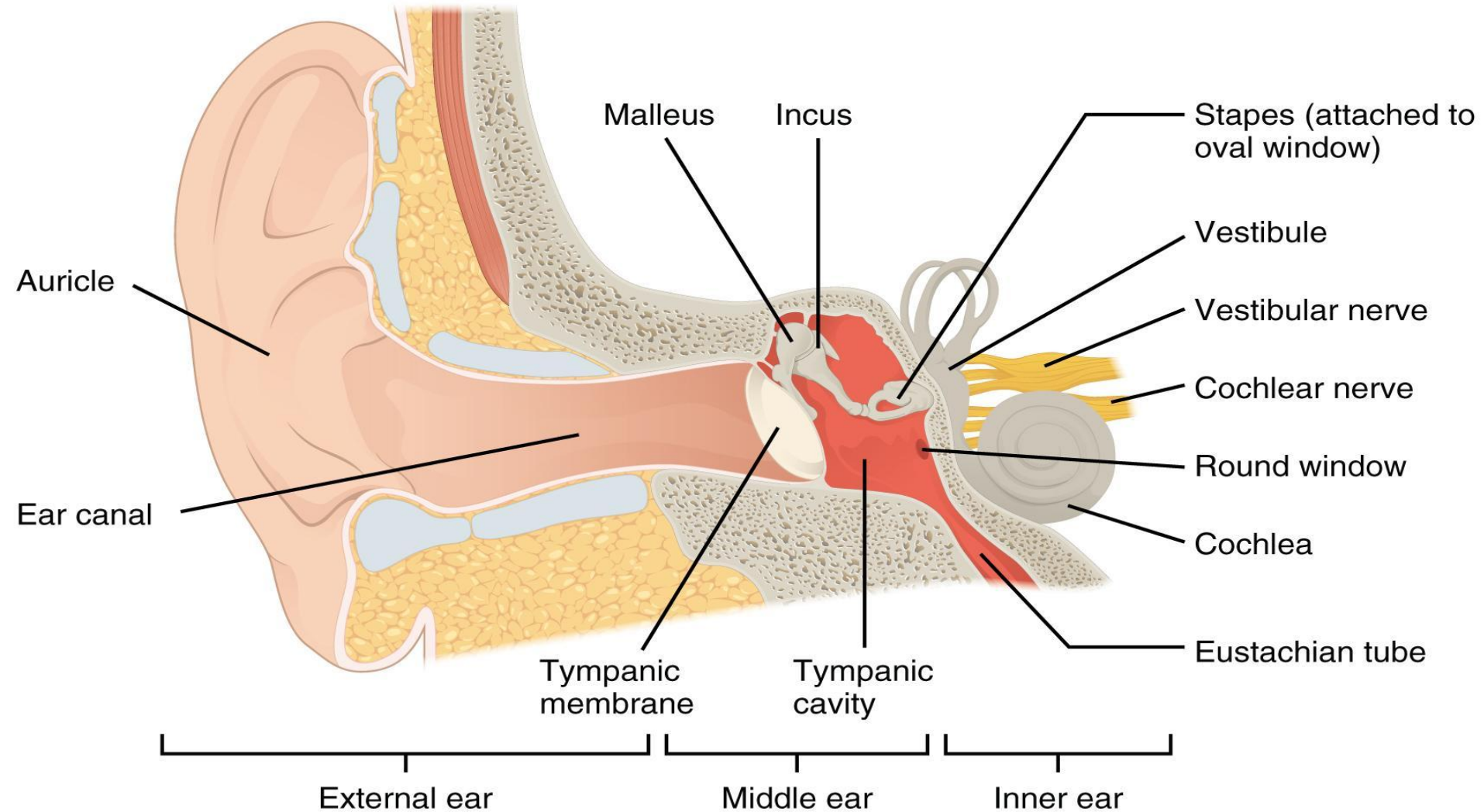
What are types of hearing loss?

- **mild hearing loss** (for adults: between 26 and 40 dB, for children: between 20 and 40 dB) – легкая степень потери слуха
- **moderate hearing loss** (between 41 and 54 dB) – средняя степень потери слуха
- **moderately-severe hearing loss** (between 55 and 70 dB) – среднетяжелая степень потери слуха
- **severe hearing loss** (between 71 and 90 dB) - тяжелая степень потери слуха
- **profound hearing loss** (91 dB or greater) – глубокая степень потери слуха
- **hearing loss** – потеря слуха
- **dB = decibel** - децибел

What are causes of hearing loss?

- Age
- Noise
- Genetic
- Conditions (measles, meningitis, mumps, premature birth, syphilis, chlamydia, otosclerosis, brain tumors, excessive alcohol intake)
- Neurological disorders (stroke, etc.)
- Medications
- Chemicals
- Physical trauma
- Neurobiological factors

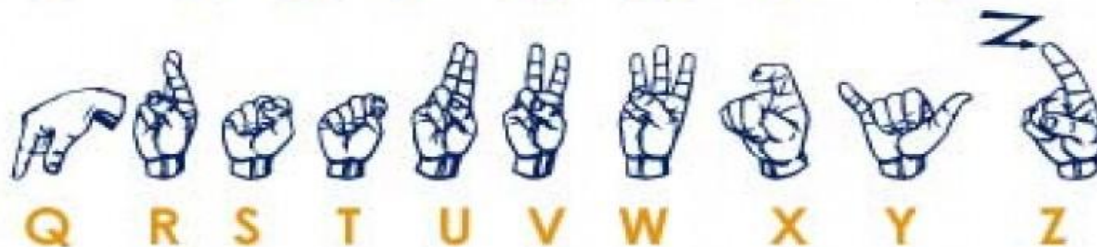
Draw the structure of an ear



What is sign language?

- **A sign language (also signed language or simply signing) is a language which uses manual communication and body language to convey meaning, as opposed to acoustically conveyed sound patterns.**

Learn how to say *My name is ...* in English sign language.



Helen Keller & Anne Sullivan

(1880-1968)

(1866-1936)

Before she was two years old, Helen Keller became blind and deaf from a serious illness. She turned into a wild child, throwing her food and breaking things. Her parents hired Anne Sullivan to live with Helen and teach her to get along in the world.

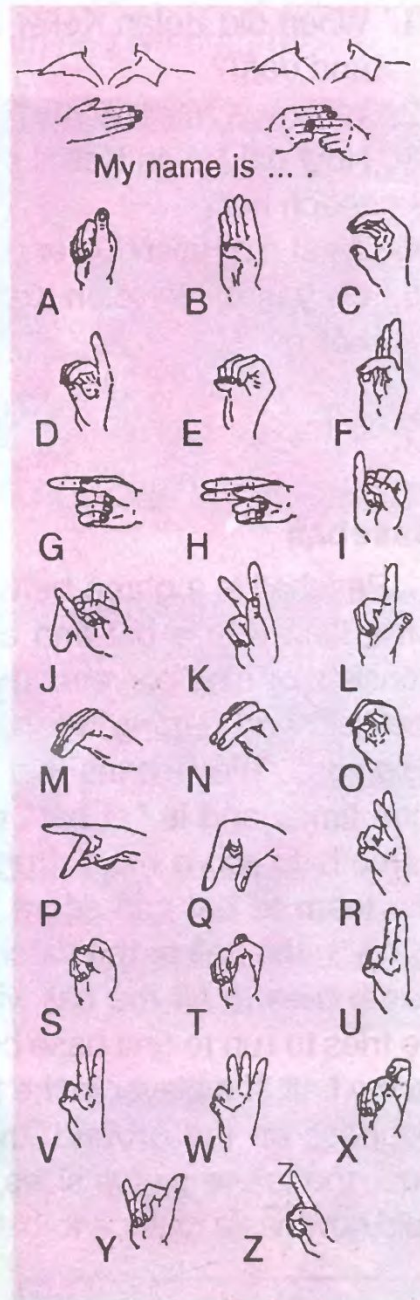
Since Helen couldn't see or hear, Anne Sullivan had to teach her by touch. She would spell the words out in sign language with her fingers right onto the palm of Helen's hand.

One day she taught Helen the word "water" by pouring water over the child's hand and then spelling the word out onto her palm. Helen was smart. She suddenly understood, and a new and wonderful world opened up to her. No longer alone in her darkness, she had a friend with whom she could talk.

And Helen wanted to know everything.

Feeling vibrations in her teacher's throat as Anne spoke, Helen learned how to make the right sounds and say words with her own voice. She graduated from a university, wrote books, and gave talks on how hard it was to be blind, but how good it was to be alive.

If a hero is someone who is brave and doesn't let anyone stop him or her from doing what needs to be done, there's no question about it - Helen Keller was a hero.



New Words

blind [blaɪnd] - слепой

deaf [def] - глухой

ill - больной

illness ['ɪlnɪs] - болезнь

to turn (into) [tɜ:n] - превратиться

wild [waɪld] - дикий

to hire [haɪə] - нанимать

to get along ['get ə'lɔŋ] - жить, поживать

by touch - осязанием

sign language - язык знаков (символов)

palm [pɑ:m] - ладонь

vibration [vaɪ'breɪʃən] - вибрация

throat [θrəʊt] - горло

sound - звук

to graduate (from) ['grædʒueɪt] - окончить университет

to give talks - проводить беседы

alive [ə'laɪv] - живой

Questions

1. When did Helen Keller become blind and deaf?
2. Who was her teacher?
3. How did Helen Keller's teacher teach her?
4. What did Helen Keller do with her life?
5. Do you think Helen Keller was a hero?
6. Can you imagine what it's like to be blind and deaf?
7. Do you know anyone who is blind and deaf? If so, write a few words about this person.
8. Do you think it's important to learn sign language?

✿ It's very long. It doesn't have any legs. It eats small animals. It can be very dangerous.

✿ It has a very long neck and four long legs.

✿ It is very big. It is grey. It has a very long nose.

✿ It has big ears. It has fingers and toes. It likes to swing from trees.

✿ It looks like a horse with black and white stripes.

✿ It is a very big cat.

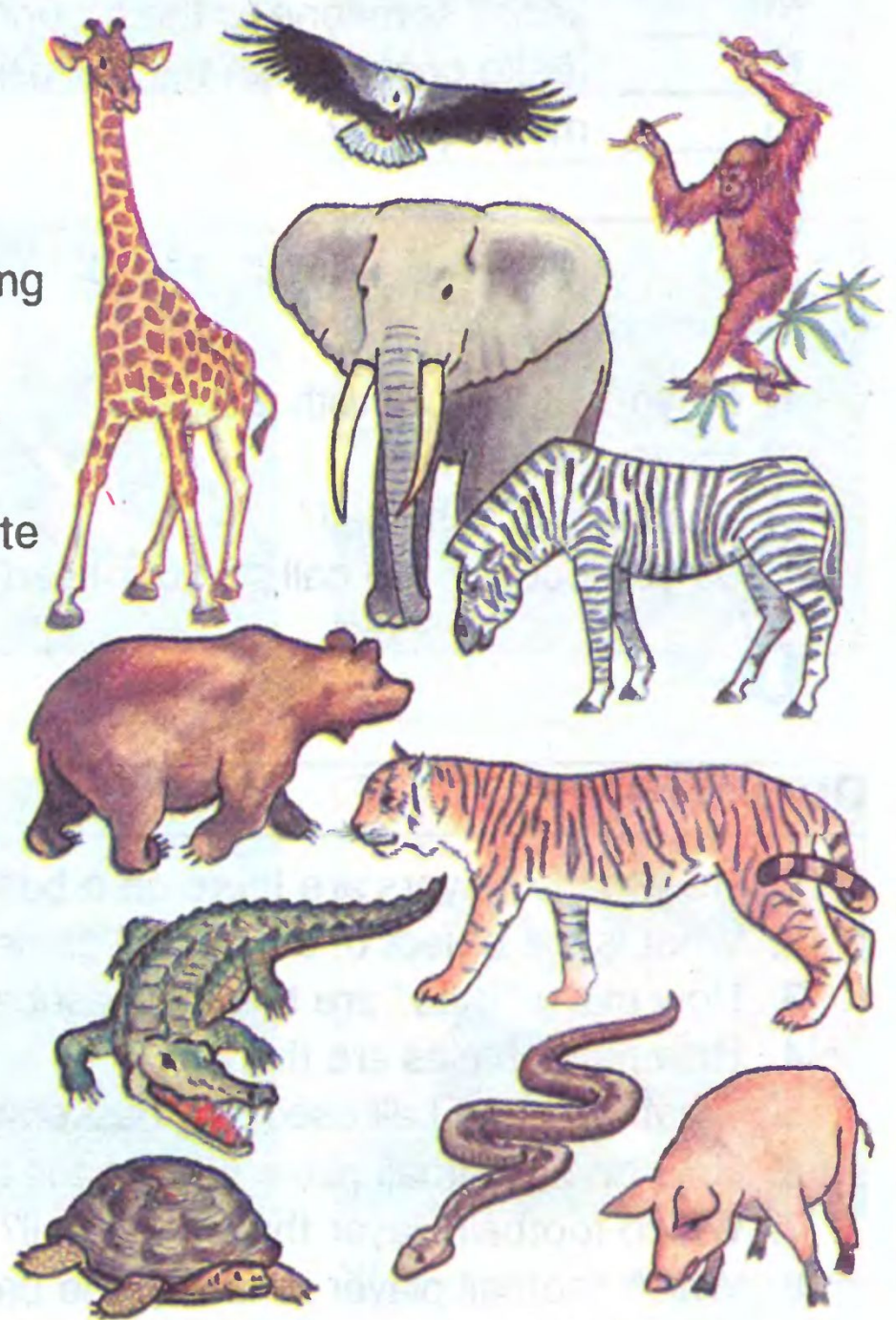
✿ It can swim in the water and walk on land. It has a very big mouth and big teeth.

✿ It likes honey and fish.

✿ It can swim in the water and walk on land. It wears a shell.

✿ It's pink and likes to roll in the mud.

✿ It can fly. It has long wings. It is the American national symbol.



What is your favourite animal?

Do you have a pet?

S	F	G	N	M	B	F	O	R	K	E	B	T	R
W	A	D	F	C	R	O	C	O	D	I	L	E	P
D	E	Y	S	U	K	H	B	V	N	F	R	G	S
F	G	H	I	L	P	N	C	Y	D	R	S	X	M
R	I	H	L	D	I	T	J	L	A	Z	E	A	O
L	R	R	T	I	G	E	R	W	I	T	B	C	N
R	A	U	I	K	M	S	Q	P	L	N	Z	W	K
M	F	K	F	I	S	W	U	D	E	A	G	L	E
R	F	O	I	J	K	G	F	A	Z	H	V	N	Y
B	E	A	R	F	D	C	Z	V	I	P	O	E	P
J	N	O	H	P	G	L	E	H	U	E	V	K	X
R	T	C	X	T	U	O	B	L	J	L	F	A	O
V	C	X	Z	A	T	U	R	T	L	E	L	N	O
R	E	W	Q	Z	X	C	A	V	B	N	P	S	W

New Words

dangerous ['deɪndʒrəs] - опасный

neck - шея

to swing - качаться, вертеться

snake - змея

elephant [e'lifənt] - слон

giraffe [dʒi'rɑ:f] - жираф

turtle [tɜ:tl] - черепаха

tiger - тигр

monkey - обезьяна

zebra ['zi:brə] - зебра

crocodile - крокодил



Presentations (5 slides)

- Ludwig van Beethoven – genius of his time
- Helen Keller – a great teacher for the deaf
- Alexander Graham Bell – inventor of the telephone and teacher of the deaf