The teaching of vocabulary and the development of the vocabulary aspect of literacy is a continuous process that involves the acquisition and retention of new words. It is essential for students to engage in meaningful reading and writing activities to enhance their vocabulary skills.

A significant factor in vocabulary development is the amount of time spent reading and the type of reading material used. Exposing students to a variety of texts and genres can help broaden their vocabulary knowledge. Additionally, interactive activities such as word games, quizzes, and discussions can reinforce vocabulary learning.

Vocabulary instruction should be integrated into daily lessons. Teachers can incorporate vocabulary words into their lessons by using them in context, providing definitions, and encouraging students to use them in their own speech and writing.

The table below shows the number of vocabulary words learned by students in different grade levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Words Learned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When selecting vocabulary words, teachers should consider the students' prior knowledge and reading level. More complex words should be introduced gradually, allowing students time to learn and remember them.

Incorporating technology, such as vocabulary apps and online resources, can also be beneficial in vocabulary development. It is crucial to provide a balanced approach that includes both hands-on activities and digital tools.

Designing the vocabulary instruction will involve setting goals, selecting appropriate strategies, and reassessing the effectiveness of the program regularly. It is essential to create a supportive and engaging learning environment where students are encouraged to explore and expand their vocabulary.
Learning through communication activities

In any educational setting, communication activities play a crucial role in helping students develop essential skills. Communication is not just the exchange of information; it involves a continuous process of sharing, understanding, and responding. These activities can be designed to cater to different learning styles and can be integrated into various subjects to enhance comprehension and retention.

Presentation

In a classroom setting, presentations are a powerful tool to engage students and convey complex information. Effective presentations require planning, preparation, and practice. Here are some key tips for creating compelling presentations:

- **Engage the Audience:** Start with a strong opening to grab attention. Use visual aids to complement your spoken words.
- **Keep it Concise:** Focus on the main points. Avoid overwhelming the audience with too much information.
- **Interactive Elements:** Encourage participation through Q&A sessions or interactive activities.
- **Feedback:** Use feedback to improve future presentations. Consider peer evaluations to foster a collaborative learning environment.

By incorporating these strategies, presentations can become effective tools for communication and learning.
The choice of vocabulary in communication activities

Communicating effectively is largely dependent on the selection of the right words. This is particularly evident in educational contexts where the precision of language is crucial. The accuracy and appropriateness of vocabulary used can significantly influence the effectiveness of communication. Therefore, selecting the most suitable words is integral to successful learning outcomes.

Reading coaching

Encourage Vocabulary Learning

What are the features of communication activities that

Promote Vocabulary Instruction?
depth of processing theory

The depth of processing theory, also known as elaborative encoding, posits that the depth or thoroughness of processing and the amount of information encoded in an item influence memory retention and recall. According to this theory, deeper processing involves creating meaningful connections between new information and existing knowledge, which leads to better retention. In contrast, shallow processing involves minimal attention to the information, such as merely listing its features without integrating it with existing knowledge. The depth of processing is influenced by the time and effort invested in processing the information, and this depth affects the strength and duration of the memory trace. Thus, the processing depth theory suggests that depth of processing can have a profound impact on memory and learning outcomes.
Fluency activities

1. Reading a poem or a short story and then discussing its themes and characters.
2. Writing a short story or a poem based on a given prompt.
3. Discussing a current event or a recent news article.
4. Role-playing a conversation or a drama.
5. Reciting a famous speech or a monologue.

Accessing existing vocabulary

The focus on common and familiar vocabulary

Spelling of words is an essential part of the reading activities. A meaningful and coherent presentation of spelling is vital. The accurate pronunciation of vocabulary is crucial. The students are encouraged to listen to the pronunciation of vocabulary from different sources. The teacher uses a variety of methods, such as sound recordings, videos, and interactive software, to help students develop their pronunciation skills. The teacher also provides opportunities for students to practice pronunciation in real-life situations. The use of technology, such as recording devices and online resources, is encouraged to help students improve their pronunciation.

Phonetic activities

1. Practice identifying and pronouncing sounds in isolation.
2. Practice blending sounds and words to form phrases.
3. Practice listening to words and identifying the sounds.
4. Practice matching written words to their spoken counterparts.
5. Practice segmenting words into syllables.

Reading comprehension

Understanding the main ideas and details of the text.

Contextual cues

Identifying and using context clues to understand unknown words.

Vocabulary development

Building a robust vocabulary through repeated exposure and practice.
...Conception of the mind refers to the internal and or internalized processes. The conception shows that our experiences and knowledge are shaped by our environment and experiences. Conception is dynamic and it continually evolves. It is not static, but it is adaptive and can change over time. Conception is also influenced by our cultural background and the languages we use. It is important to understand that our conceptions are not fixed, but they are shaped by our experiences and our environment.

2. Sensory Memory, Short-Term Memory, and Long-Term Memory

Sensory memory is the first stage of memory where information is held for a short period of time. It is also known as the sensory register. Sensory memory is divided into two parts: the iconic memory and echoic memory. Iconic memory is a visual memory that lasts for a very short time, while echoic memory is an auditory memory that lasts for a little longer. Once information enters sensory memory, it is transferred to short-term memory.

Short-term memory, also known as working memory, is a limited-capacity memory system that can hold and manipulate information for a short period of time. It is used for a variety of tasks, such as problem-solving and decision-making. Information in short-term memory can be transferred to long-term memory if it is rehearsed or integrated with existing knowledge.

Long-term memory is a vast storehouse of information that is stored over a long period of time. It is divided into two parts: declarative memory and procedural memory. Declarative memory is the conscious and explicit memory for facts, events, and experiences, while procedural memory is the unconscious and implicit memory for skills and habits.

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References

Job Requirements:

1. Have at least 3 years of relevant experience in a similar role.
2. Preferably from a related field.
3. Strong verbal and written communication skills.
4. Knowledge of relevant software and tools.

Teaching Faculty

Pre-Nation and Nation Foundation

Task 2: Complete the best applicant form.

Appendix: Making an appointment decision.