Free Vocabulary Tests and Individualized Flashcards



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Outline of Today's Session

- 1. Review some key facts about vocabulary & reading comprehension.
- 2. Look at solutions for testing and teaching high frequency vocabulary.

3. Try some of the beta software in small groups.

Coverage

(Lexical comprehension)

Coverage describes the average percentage of known words in running text.

Unless you know 'huia', you have only 96 percent coverage of this slide.

(24 known / 25 total = 96% known)

Key coverage thresholds

Below 80 percent coverage, reading comprehension is almost impossible (Hu & Nation, 2001)

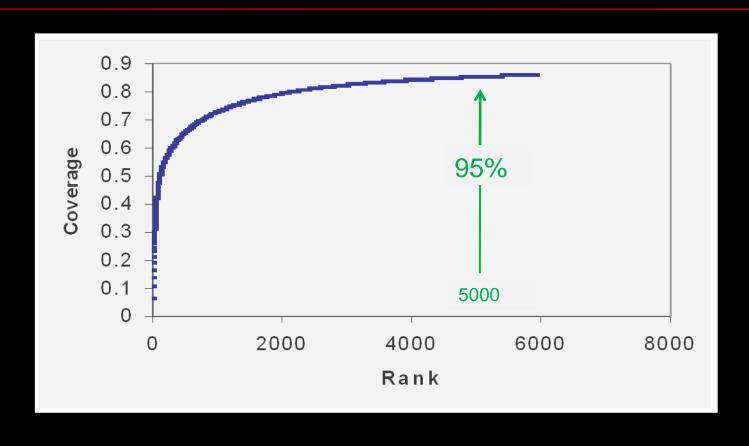
At 95 percent coverage, it becomes possible to read without the help of dictionaries (Laufer, 1989)

The relationship between coverage and high frequency vocabulary

HF Words	<u>Coverage</u>	Research
1	7%	West (53), Nation (90)
100	50%	West (53), Nation (90)
1000	75%	West (53), Engles (68)
2000	85%	West (53), Nation (90)
5000	95%	Hirsch & Nation (92)

British National Corpus coverage by the most frequent BNC words

(Leech, Rayson, & Wilson, 2001)



Coverage in action

Let's look at three versions of the exact same text about forestry.

The three slides simulate: 75, 85, and 95 percent coverage.

Only the first 1000 high frequency words.

Simulates 75% Coverage

If <u>*</u>	_ planting	g rates	are _	*	_ with	plan	ting
*	*	in ea	ch	*	and	the f	orests
*	at the ea	rliest c	pport	unity,	the _	*	wood
supplies	could fu	ırther ir	ncrea	se to	about	: 36 r	million
*	meters _	*	_ in th	ne	*	200	1-
2015. Th	e addition	onal _	*	woo	d sup	ply s	hould
greatly _	* 	*	*		even i	f mu	ch is
used for	<u>*</u>	oroduc [*]	tion.				

15 of 58 words are missing

Only the first 2000 high frequency words.

Simulates 85% Coverage

If*	_ plantin	g rate	s ar	e mair	ntaine	d with	planting
targets	satisfied	in ea	ch _	*	and	the fo	rests
milled a	t the ea	diest o	oppo	ortunity	\prime , the $_$	*	_ wood
supplies	could f	urther	incr	rease	to abo	ut 36	million
*	met	ers _	*	$_{-}$ in th	e perio	od 200	01-2015.
The add	litional _	*	wc	ood su	ipply s	hould	greatly
exceed	*	*		even i	if muc	h is us	sed for
*	produc	tion.					

9 of 58 words are missing

The first 2000 words, plus 836 words from the University Words List.

Simulates 95% Coverage

If current planting rates are maintained with planting targets satisfied in each region and the forests milled at the earliest opportunity, the available wood supplies could further increase to about 36 million * meters annually in the period 2001-2015. The additional available wood supply should greatly exceed domestic requirements, even if much is used for energy production.

1 of 58 words is missing

Key coverage thresholds - again!

Below 80 percent coverage, reading comprehension is almost impossible. (Hu & Nation, 2001)

At 95 percent coverage, it becomes possible to read without the help of dictionaries.

(Laufer, 1989)

How many high frequency words do second language learners know?

Country	Vocab. Size	Hours of Instruction	Reference
Japan (University)	2200	800-1200	Shillaw (95), Barrow (99)
China (English Majors)	4000	1800-2400	Laufer (99)
Indonesia (University)	1220	900	Nurweni & Read (99)
France (HS students)	1000	400	Arnaud et al (85)
Germany (age 15, HS)	1200	400	Milton & Meara (98)

Why the discrepancy?

Shillaw (95) and Barrow (99) found that Japanese university students know approximately 2200 high frequency words whereas Lexxica's V-Check test scores show that Japanese university students know closer to 3800 total words. The discrepancy is likely because Shillaw and Barrow's research focused on testing for knowledge of high frequency vocabulary whereas V-Check is designed to identify all vocabulary knowledge. Research on the content of Japanese high school textbooks reveals a heavy emphasis on low frequency vocabulary. Japanese students knowledge of low frequency vocabulary accounts for the discrepancy.

Japanese high school textbooks coverage by high frequency words.

Popular Textbooks	Coverage obtained from 2000 high frequency words
Spectrum	71%
Milestone	76%
Unicorn	78%
Native-speaker texts	87%

The chronically low percentages indicate that too many low frequency vocabulary words are being used.

University entrance exams coverage by high frequency words.

Entrance Examinations	Coverage obtained from 2000 high frequency words
Tokyo Univ.	79%
Kyoto Univ.	77%
Waseda Univ.	72%
Sophia Univ.	72%
Keio Univ.	69%
Nagoya Univ.	68%

Again, the chronically low percentages indicate that too many low frequency vocabulary words are being used.

Here are just a few examples of low frequency words that are part of the standard Japanese curriculum:

- Anemone
- syncopate
- cockcrow
- neigh
- insularism
- cataclysm

- seedle
- prodigious
- whin
- pichblende
- mazurka
- polonaise

Diagnosis

Japanese students learn many low frequency words that native speakers do not use.

Japanese students are not meeting and learning nearly enough high frequency vocabulary.

Our recommendations

Make learning the 2000 high frequency words each student's highest priority.

Encourage students to learn as many of the 5000 high frequency words as possible.

Help students quickly learn missing high frequency vocabulary by:

- 1. Identifying which high frequency words are not known
- 2. Utilizing a spaced repetition learning system

Our solutions

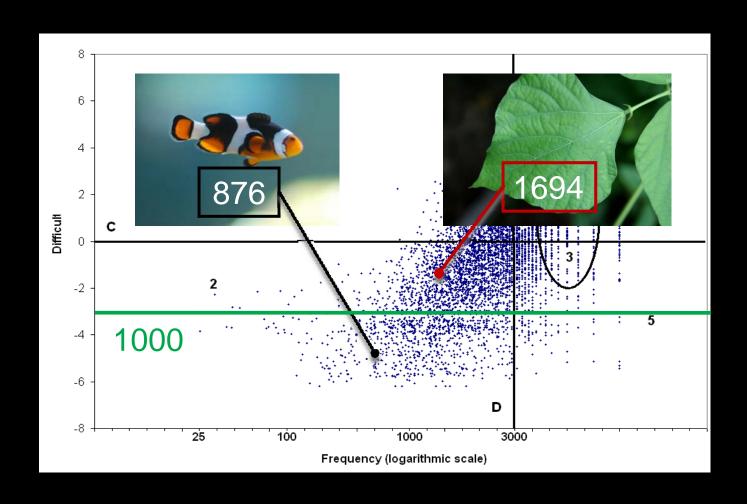
Corpus analysis to determine a valid lexicon of high frequency vocabulary

Lexical assessments to determine known/unknown vocabulary

Flashcards and games to help students rapidly learn their unknown high frequency vocabulary

Extensive graded reading to help students organize and control their new vocabulary

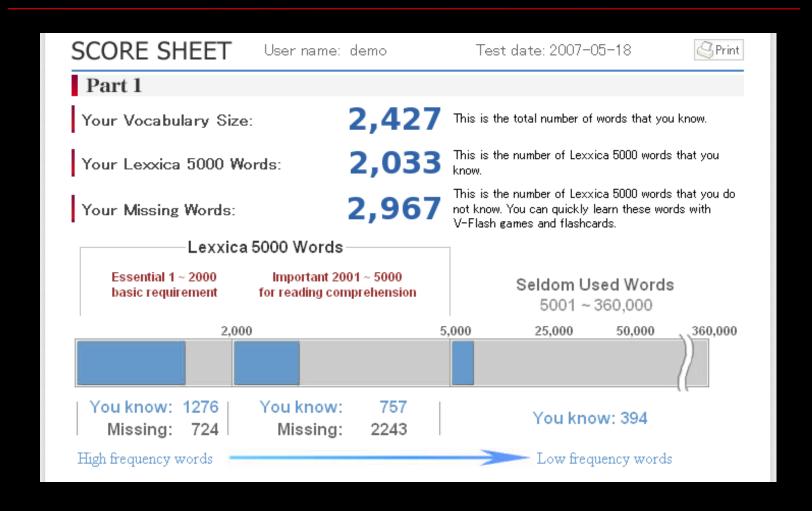
Lexxica works with a proprietary 2.2 billion word webderived corpus to determine token frequencies



The V-Check test presents learners with simple lexical decision tasks.



V-Check identifies which words are known, and which words need to be learned.



Flashcards and Games

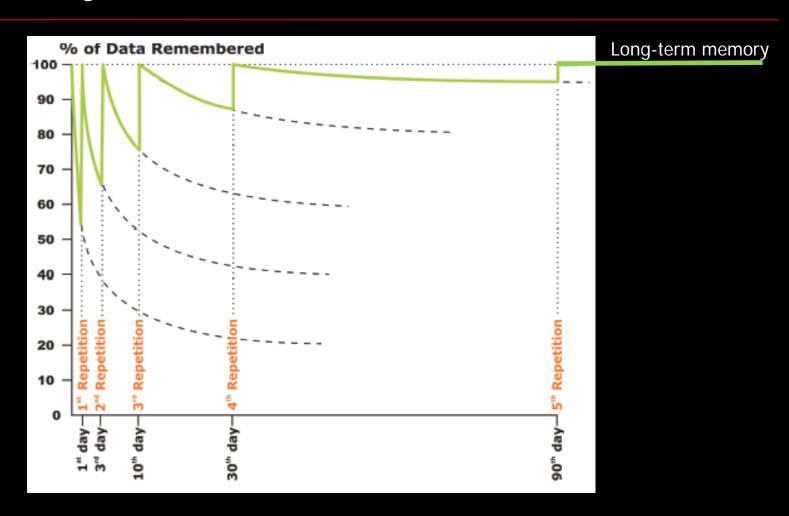
Flashcards and games deliver a personalized target list of high frequency words for each learner.

Our flashcards and games use an advanced spaced repetition system.

Words are repeated at increasing time intervals until the student demonstrates long-term retention.

Spaced repetition

Ebbinghaus (1885), Leitner (1972), Pimsleur (1967), Mondria, (1994)



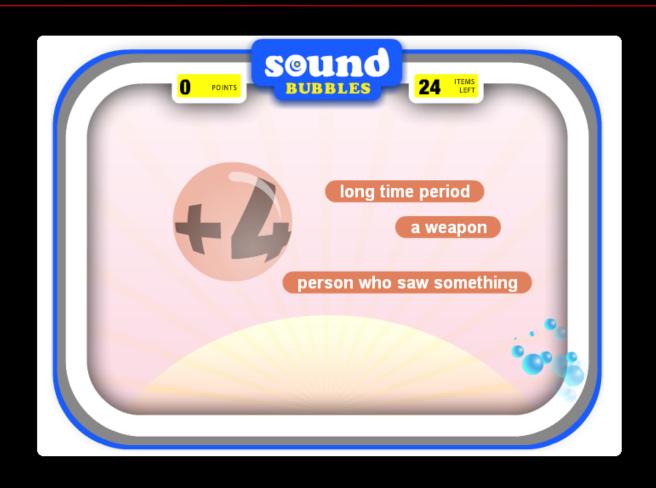
Flashcards teach comprehension



SightWords! teaches visual automaticity



SoundBubbles! teaches aural automaticity



WordCheck! teaches visual automaticity SoundCheck! teaches aural automaticity





Graded reading helps improve comprehension Graded podcasts help improve listening



Conclusion

Lexxica is developing free supplemental materials designed to quickly teach each student their missing high frequency general purpose vocabulary, and to promote extensive reading and listening.

Lexxica's supplemental programs are focused and effective because they were designed by top vocabulary and extensive reading experts who are also experienced classroom teachers.

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