

The Oxford Handbook of African Languages

The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. African Languages in the Diaspora.

The African continent has been characterized by migration for ages. This concerns not only inner-African migration but also migration from Africa to other places of the world. To be sure, this has resulted in a spread of African languages beyond the borders of the continent, while this spread has yielded various processes of transformation and language contact phenomena. This chapter seeks to examine the major linguistic processes and developments that are connected to African languages in the Diaspora. Moreover, some light will be shed on the role that African languages or the African linguistic heritage play in African Diaspora communities, especially with regard to their function as strong markers of cultural identity.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Distinctive Languages.

This chapter deals with distinctive languages in Africa, i.e. varieties of language that differ from the standard variety. These varieties are spoken by different groups of people for different purposes, and they comprise, for example, guild languages, reverence languages, and urban youth languages. The main differences between standard variety and distinctive language can be found in the lexicon, and different linguistic strategies are used by speakers to derive new words. The chapter first presents the main functions of distinctive languages and then proposes a categorization based on these functions. It then examines the linguistic forms of distinctive languages. In looking at both the functions and the linguistic forms, the chapter gives a comprehensive overview of distinctive languages in Africa.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Sign Languages.

African sign languages present a rich field for linguistic research. Locally evolved sign languages include an old village sign language like Adamorobe sign language (Ghana), and the very young village sign language of Bouakako (Côte d'Ivoire). They

also include the emerging national sign language of Guinea-Bissau, following the establishment of the first deaf school in 2004, and the young family sign language of Berbey in Mali. Studies on locally evolved sign languages find structure and characteristics that seem to be typologically rare, based on the current set of (mainly Western) sign languages studied. In many countries, the sign language situation is highly multilingual, with deaf schools using a sign language that either originated in a Western country or was heavily influenced by one or more Western sign languages. More sign language research is badly needed to establish, improve, and expand facilities to provide deaf citizens with access to society.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Songhay Languages.

Songhay is a language group of the West African Sahel region with more than four million speakers, distributed mainly in western Niger and northeastern Mali along the Niger River, but including outlying pockets scattered as far afield as Algeria, Ghana, and Sudan. Strong contact effects along the periphery—notably involving Berber in the north and Bariba and Hausa in the southeast, and Mande languages at an earlier stage—have resulted in a remarkable situation where different varieties may have nearly identical basic vocabularies but conspicuously different typologies. Cladistic and lexical evidence shows that much of the observed variation reflects contact influences quite different from those obtaining today. This chapter examines particularly morphology and syntax across the family. Special attention is given to innovations distinguishing the three principal subgroups (Eastern, Western, and Northern), and to the motivations for these changes.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. African Languages in Information and Communications Technology.

Africa is experiencing immense growth in the use of information technology (IT). Studies of this “Digital Revolution” have tended to focus on social and economic development issues, while lately also studies on the use of African languages on the Internet and in mobile telephony have emerged. Of particular interest is the use of African languages in written electronic communication: does IT increase the marginalization of African languages or does it create a space for their blossoming? This question will be examined in the chapter, considering the extension and the nature of the use of African languages in communication mediated by IT, like websites and electronic discussion forums, emails, instant messaging, social

networking sites, and text messages. The technological dimensions related to writing systems, different efforts aiming at the standardization of keyboards, and the translation of software will also be discussed.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Pidgin and Creole Languages.

Pidgin and Creole Studies represent a well-established field in linguistics. In the African context, however, the study of pidgins and creoles is still much less advanced. African pidgin and creole (PC) languages fulfill vehicular functions, whereas not all lingua francas in Africa are to be regarded as pidgins and creoles. While a map shows the distribution of African PC languages arranged from North and West to Central, East and southern Africa, they are further grouped and characterized in the text according to their main lexifier languages, by their presumed origins, the major contact languages involved and—if known—the actual linguistic outcome(s) of these respective contact situations.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. African Language Types.

The goal of this chapter is to describe major salient features in the structures of African languages and their approximate distribution. A typological classification is not aimed at. The chapter begins with a sketch and discussion of typological subject areas generally, followed by a review of previous studies in African comparative typology that highlights the broad spectrum of objectives and methodological operations, as well as the basic principles of typological classification. The presentation of salient typological features of African languages is divided into phonological and morphosyntactic characteristics. Special emphasis is laid on noun class systems, which are widely found in Africa, case marking, verbal extensions, and serial verb constructions.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Copyright Page. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Indigenous African Scripts.

The chapter begins with a brief introduction to the history of writing in Africa. It goes on to describe the indigenous African scripts: the Tifinagh family of scripts; West African syllabaries, which include Vai, Mende, Kpelle, Loma, and Bambara scripts; West African alphabets, which include Bassa, Nko, Wolof, and some Hausa scripts; Bamum and Bagam scripts; East African scripts, including Somali alphabets (Osmanya, Gadabuursi, and Kaddariya), Oromo script, Beria alphabet, and some

Nubian scripts. A separate section is devoted to the invention of writing within religious communities (Ob?ri ?kaim?, Yoruba “holy” script, and Mandombe). Then, several recent attempts at orthography development from the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century are analyzed: Fula alphabets, Bété syllabary, Nwagu Aneke Igbo syllabary, Aka Umuagbara script, Mwangwego script, and some others. A description of writing systems among African diasporas conclude the chapter.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Omotic.

The Omotic language family belongs to those entities within the Afro-Asiatic phylum which are controversially debated. With regard to external classification some authors maintain that Omotic should be subsumed under the western branch of Cushitic, whereas others place it directly under Afro-Asiatic—besides Cushitic, Chadic, Semitic, Egyptian, and Berber. There are even hypotheses that at least parts of Omotic, if not the whole family, are not Afro-Asiatic at all. The present chapter reviews the various approaches and arguments which have emerged during the history of research. In the course of the discussion, some of the most salient features of Omotic languages will be outlined. It will become clear that Omotic can indeed be established as a relatively independent branch of Afro-Asiatic.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. List of Abbreviations. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Ubangi.

Since Greenberg (1963) the languages of the Adamawa-Ubangi family of Niger-Congo have been classified as forming a genetic unit. Before they were considered isolate languages or isolate dialect clusters. Greenberg’s classification has been a matter of debate from the beginning, since most of the languages concerned are not well known and the evidence does not hold. Boyd claims that the internal classification of Ubangi cannot be proved, nor its relation to Adamawa, and Dimmendaal (2011) classifies Ubangi as a phylum out of Niger-Congo. Blench considers the group a geographic unit, not a genetic one. At the same time many linguists see the Adamawa and the Gur languages on a continuum.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Sidaama.

This chapter describes the grammatical structure of Sidaama (Sidamo), a Highland East Cushitic language spoken in the south-central part of Ethiopia. Although more

than three million people speak Sidaama, there has been relatively little research on the language. The introduction gives background information on the Sidaama language and the Sidaama people. The phonology section lists phonemes, consonant clusters, and geminates, and describes the suprasegmentals; it also presents morphophonemic rules. The section on parts of speech deals with types of nouns and verbs, similarities and differences between adjectives and nouns as well as between adjectives and verbs, various pronominal forms, and clitics. The morphology section discusses reduplication of verb roots, suprafixes on nouns and adjectives, and suffixes on nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Finally, the syntax section discusses grammatical relations, word order issues, external possessor constructions, and relative clauses.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Khoisan.

This chapter presents a brief historical survey of research on languages grouped under the name Khoisan, consisting of three distinct language families: !Ui (also known as Northern Khoisan), Khoe (also known as Central Khoisan), and Tuu (also known as Southern Khoisan), Kwadi in Angola, as well as two languages spoken in Tanzania, Hadza and Sandawe. All extant members of this areal grouping have clicks. Many Khoisan languages have become extinct over the centuries, and in modern times, due to the more prestigious status of other languages, in particular in Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa. A brief survey is presented of the phonetic and phonological features of these languages as well as of their sociolinguistic status. Also, the digitization of recently collected language materials as well as materials from the past is discussed.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Adamawa.

The so-called “Adamawa” languages are spoken in the sub-Saharan savannah belt, along the Upper Benue and its tributaries and in isolated pockets in southern Chad. Insufficient documentation and the marked linguistic diversity of the numerous language groups and isolates subsumed under “Adamawa” largely contributed to its contested status. So far, no convincing evidence was presented that “Adamawa” is indeed a distinct genetic unit, as proposed in earlier classifications. Within “Adamawa” only a minority of languages have preserved the heritage of a noun class system. Yet the remarkable morphological resemblances—supported by lexical correlates and typological analogies—found in class languages in two distinct

“Adamawa” groups, as well as in various class languages of Central Gur, provide the strongest evidence contesting the validity of “Adamawa”. A larger Adamawa-Gur continuum which apparently occupied a contiguous area in the savannah belt before it became broken up appears to be more feasible.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Tone.

The vast majority of African languages are tonal, and they have played a major role in the formation of theories of tone, especially since the advent of autosegmental tonology. Spread and shift of tone, floating tones and tone melodies, and downstep are well-documented properties of African tone, manifesting the fact that tones owe little allegiance to the segments realizing them. There is considerable diversity in the typology of African tone systems, with some languages attesting six distinctive pitch levels or having three-element contours on a syllable-by-syllable basis, and others sparsely specified for tone, resembling so-called pitch-accent systems. Numerous languages employ abstract tone patterns in meaningful ways, often marking tense with particular arrangements of the basic tone levels in the language. This chapter surveys the main features of tone in the languages of Africa.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Waja.

Waja is spoken in Southern Gombe State, NE Nigeria. It is the largest language of the Tula-Waja group. Waja is one of the few “Adamawa” noun class languages and also one of the key languages validating the notion of an “Adamawa-Gur” genetic unit. In Waja, noun class markers are suffixed to the nouns, while the basic pattern of concord marking is bilateral affixation/cliticization. Verbs have three basic forms: two contrasting aspectual verb forms, “definite” and “indefinite”, and verbal nouns. Productive verb extensions are pluractional, atrilocal-ventive, passive/intransitive, applicative, directional, and benefactive. Basic motion and posture verbs form their own verb class, and they require copy pronouns. The basic word order in clauses is SVO; the head noun generally precedes modifiers. Notable phonological features of Waja are ATR vowel harmony with twelve phonetic and nine phonemic vowels, and prenasalized and labialized stops.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Morphology.

The chapter firstly considers morphological typologies relevant for African languages and discusses their heuristics. It gives examples for focal members of each category

and thereby hints at the wide variation of morphological types found in Africa. It then goes on to describe some salient concepts of African languages' morphologies. Numerous examples show the far-reaching range of derivational and inflectional morphology. Some more special cases of tonal inflection and derivation are considered here as well as some aspects of the famous noun class systems. There is then a discussion of possibilities for a coherent morpheme classification. The final section of the chapter looks at diachronic aspects of morphology. It discusses the possibilities of morphological reconstruction and its value for language classification. It also throws some light on the theory of grammaticalization and its contribution to our understanding of the connection between morphology and syntax.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. Atlantic.

Atlantic is one of the controversial branches of the Niger-Congo language family. Both its validity as a genetic group and its internal classification are far from being settled. The longstanding debate on the status and structure of Atlantic cannot be closed before the descriptive situation of these languages allows for sufficient and reliable lexical data; before attempts at applying the comparative method have been made; and before the extensive role of language contact for shaping the languages in question is taken into account. Although no typological feature or feature combinations characterizes the group as a whole, several features are considered typical for Atlantic languages, including noun class systems, consonant mutation, and complex systems of verbal derivation, which have been used to justify suggested genealogical groupings. Atlantic languages, with the exception of Fula, are attested in an area from Liberia to Senegal, stretching from the Atlantic coast to the hinterland.

. The Oxford Handbook of African Languages. ?X'egwi.

?Xegwi is an extinct member of the !Ui family (Khoisan) that was originally spoken near Lake Chrissie in South Africa. Unlike the majority of !Ui languages, ?Xegwi has been the subject of several field studies. This chapter draws on both published and archival materials to sketch ?Xegwi phonology and grammatical structure. ?Xegwi is unique in several respects: it is the only southern African language lacking a palatal click and unusual in the degree to which it has borrowed from Bantu. It is also a typical !Ui language and important for the reconstruction of nominal number and the Proto-!Ui verbal system.

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GRADE 12 MATHEMATICS PAPER 1 JUNE EXAMINATION

What topics are in paper 1 mathematics grade 12?

What's on maths paper 2?

Is financial maths on paper 1? The list from @HorkanAoife above is correct for 2023, with the addition of Financial Maths and Indices on Paper 1. Area and Volume has come up a couple of times on Paper 1 too so make sure you are prepared for that to potentially come up in Paper 1. Hope that helps!

What comes in maths paper 2?

What is the hardest chapter in 12 maths? Chapter 8 Applications of Integrals, Chapter 11 Three dimensional Geometry & Chapter 13 Probability are the most challenging chapters in class 12 maths. These are time consuming and complex to comprehend too. However, with the help of NCERT Solutions For Class 12 Maths it can be easily understood and solved.

What comes out in maths paper 1? Paper 1 will include the following subject areas: Equations and Inequalities. Number patterns and sequences. Functions and Graphs.

Is there a difference between Maths paper 1 and 2? There is virtually no difference between Papers 1 and 2 in the IGCSE Maths exam. Both of them evaluate the same skills and abilities, and neither of them is considered to be more difficult than the other.

Is Maths paper 1 or 2 calculator? Again, students may be assessed on any of the topics outlined above, although in paper 2, a calculator is allowed.

Is trigonometry on paper 1? Generally Geometry 11 - 13 and the 8 Trigonometry Proofs on Paper 2...on Paper 1 there are a number of proofs too however (De Moivre, Amortisation Formula, Sum of Geometric Series, Sum to Infinity, Proof by Contradiction etc...)

Why was maths paper 1 so hard? First of all, it was very theoretical. That a lot of the questions ask you to explain concepts rather than actually carrying out procedures and doing calculations, which students would traditionally have difficulty with.

Is paper 1 math with calculator? The assessment structure in IB Mathematics is designed to comprehensively evaluate students' mathematical understanding, application, and problem-solving skills. The use of a calculator is not allowed in paper 1 for Math AA, and for paper 2 and 3, the use of a calculator is allowed.

Is IB math paper 1 no calculator? Paper 1 is a 90 minute long NON-CALCULATOR paper, examining students on their algebraic manipulation, mental maths and conceptual understanding of concepts taught throughout the year. Paper 2 is another 90 minute long paper but with a calculator.

Are paper 2 and paper 3 maths the same? Edexcel's Paper 2 and Paper 3 are both Calculator papers, and also functionally identical – there is no difference between what can appear on either paper. As we've now had one Calculator paper, we can return to the data analysis lists and start to pinpoint what other topics may come up.

What's on maths paper2? Leaving Cert Syllabus: Maths Paper 2 The first thing you need to know is that Maths Paper 2 examines strands 1 (Statistics and Probability) and 2 (Geometry and Trigonometry) of the Leaving Cert Maths syllabus, so all of the Maths Paper 2 is based on these general topics.

How long is maths paper 1? The GCSE Edexcel Maths exam structure consists of three papers: Paper 1, Paper 2, and Paper 3. Each paper is 1 hour and 30 minutes long and is worth 80 marks.

What is the easiest 12th grade math class? Basic Math and Consumer Math are typically considered the easiest math classes in high school because they focus on practical, real-world math skills.

Which math is hardest? The most difficult math type is typically abstract mathematics. Abstract mathematics is a branch of mathematics that deals with abstract concepts, such as sets, groups, and rings. Abstract mathematics is very challenging because it requires students to think abstractly and reason logically.

What is the hardest math in 12th grade? Pre-calculus is the hardest subject in the regular 12th-grade math curriculum. If you take advanced courses, AP calculus AB and AP calculus BC can be the most challenging.

How many marks do you need to pass paper 1 maths? All of these marks are 'out of' 80'. That means a standard pass on the Foundation Paper 1 was 47/80 for this exam. You could achieve that by studying with a maths tutor for just a few weeks.

How do you pass a math paper? Mathematics requires logic and accuracy; in test environments, thinking quickly also helps. To be the best, you should think outside of the box, practice to help you solve problems faster, and double-check your answers. You should pay attention and learn all your concepts correctly.

What is the difference between math paper 1 and 2 GCSE? Paper 1 is 1.5 hours in length with shorter questions. Paper 2 is 2.5 hours in length with extended answers to more in-depth questions, which is very useful preparation for extended problems encountered at the A Level standard.

Is maths paper 4 harder than paper 2? Focus: Paper 2 leans more towards short answer questions across all four topics. Paper 4 features structured questions that require more explanation and problem-solving, with a heavier focus on Algebra and Shape & Space. Weighting: Paper 2 is worth 35% of the total grade and has 70 marks.

How many marks is maths paper 1 worth? Paper 1 is 2.5 hours long and has two sections: Section A (concepts and skills) is worth 150 marks with 6 questions and you must answer 5. Section B (contexts and applications) is worth 150 marks with 4

questions and you must answer 3.

What appears on maths paper 1?

What topics are in maths lit paper 1 grade 12?

What topics are covered in math 1? Math 1 Course Description Math 1 students study linear, exponential, and quadratic functions. They also learn to prove a figure is a specific type of a triangle or quadrilateral through the understanding of parallel and perpendicular lines, midpoint and distance .

Is paper 1 maths a calculator paper? GCSE Maths Test Paper 1 (non-calculator) Students will be required to answer questions from any of the subjects outlined above. The exam will last for one hour and 30 minutes and it will be marked out of 80.

What is the difference between math paper 1 and 2 GCSE? Paper 1 is 1.5 hours in length with shorter questions. Paper 2 is 2.5 hours in length with extended answers to more in-depth questions, which is very useful preparation for extended problems encountered at the A Level standard.

Is probability paper 1 or 2? Paper 1: The following context are covered in paper 1: Finance, Data and Probability. Paper 2: The following context are covered in paper 2: Measurement, Maps and Plans and Probability.

What are the lessons in Grade 12 math?

Is maths lit easy? No matter how you look at it, maths can be a very difficult subject – both Mathematics Literacy and Pure Mathematics require hard work and dedication.

Is math one of the hardest subject? Overall, the consensus from the research papers indicates that mathematics is commonly regarded as the hardest subject due to various cognitive, affective, and environmental factors.

Is algebra 1 math 1? Algebra 1 is the second math course in high school and will guide you through among other things expressions, systems of equations, functions, real numbers, inequalities, exponents, polynomials, radical and rational expressions.

Is math 3 hard? Math 3: If you have been getting A's and B's in Math 1 and 2, then Math 3 should not be too hard for you. It will be harder than Math 2, and it is expected that you learned and remember some of those things you learned in 1 and 2.

Is paper 1 or paper 2 harder maths? Depends on your individual skills. For me personally, Paper 2 is (generally) harder, but it also depends on the questions given, I guess.

Are GCSEs 2024 harder? In light of this, it is not anticipated that the 2024 tests will be noticeably simpler or harder than their equivalents from the previous year. The complexity of previous year's practice exams will still give you a decent idea of how challenging the real exam will be.

How many marks do you need to pass paper 1 maths? All of these marks are 'out of' 80'. That means a standard pass on the Foundation Paper 1 was 47/80 for this exam. You could achieve that by studying with a maths tutor for just a few weeks.

Is maths paper 4 harder than paper 2? Focus: Paper 2 leans more towards short answer questions across all four topics. Paper 4 features structured questions that require more explanation and problem-solving, with a heavier focus on Algebra and Shape & Space. Weighting: Paper 2 is worth 35% of the total grade and has 70 marks.

How long is maths paper 1? The GCSE Edexcel Maths exam structure consists of three papers: Paper 1, Paper 2, and Paper 3. Each paper is 1 hour and 30 minutes long and is worth 80 marks.

Which exam board is the hardest for GCSE maths? In theory, no exam board should be easier or harder than another. However as we've seen, there are slight differences in how each exam board structures their exams. So if you struggle concentrating for long periods at a stretch, you'll find Eduqas (with the longest exams at two hours, fifteen minutes) tricky.

WRITING LITERATURE REVIEWS A GUIDE FOR STUDENTS OF THE SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES 5TH EDITION BY GALVAN JOSE L 2012

Writing Literature Reviews: A Comprehensive Guide for Students

Writing comprehensive literature reviews is an essential skill for students in the social and behavioral sciences. "Writing Literature Reviews," a guidebook by Jose L. Galvan (2012), provides a detailed framework for students to navigate this challenging task. Here are some frequently asked questions and answers that highlight key concepts from the fifth edition of this renowned resource:

Q: What is a literature review? A: A literature review is a systematic and critical analysis of existing research on a specific topic. It synthesizes relevant literature to present a comprehensive understanding of the current state of knowledge and identify potential areas for further research.

Q: How do I choose a topic for my literature review? A: The topic should be relevant to your field of study and narrow enough to be manageable. Consider your research interests, consult with your instructor or advisor, and explore relevant databases and literature to identify potential topics.

Q: What are the key elements of a comprehensive literature review? A: A literature review typically includes an introduction, literature synthesis, evaluation of the literature, and a conclusion. The introduction provides an overview of the topic and research question, while the literature synthesis summarizes and analyzes relevant studies. The evaluation section discusses the strengths and weaknesses of previous research and identify gaps in knowledge, and the conclusion summarizes the findings and suggests future research directions.

Q: How do I search for relevant literature? A: Use various search strategies, including keyword searches, Boolean operators, and searching multiple databases. Consult academic journals, conference proceedings, books, and online repositories for relevant sources.

Q: How do I evaluate the quality of a study? A: Consider factors such as the research design, sample size, data collection methods, and analysis techniques. Evaluate the validity, reliability, and generalizability of the findings to determine the study's overall quality and contribution to the field.

THE PROMISES TO ABRAHAM AND THE DESTINY OF ISRAEL

The Promises to Abraham and the Destiny of Israel

Introduction

The promises made to Abraham, the patriarch of the Israelites, have played a central role in shaping Jewish history and theology. These promises, recorded in the book of Genesis, outline God's plan for the Jewish people and their land.

The Covenant with Abraham

God entered into a covenant with Abraham, promising him numerous blessings. These included: numerous offspring, a land of their own, and a blessing to all nations. The land promised to Abraham was described as "from the river of Egypt to the great river, the river Euphrates" (Genesis 15:18).

Gentile Nations

The promise of a blessing to all nations through Abraham indicates that God intended for the Israelites to be a source of blessing for the world. This blessing would come through the Messiah who would descend from Abraham's line and redeem both the Jewish people and the Gentile nations.

Inheritance of Isaac and Jacob

The promises made to Abraham were passed down to his son Isaac and grandson Jacob (Israel). Jacob's twelve sons founded the twelve tribes of Israel. The land promised to Abraham was divided among these tribes, with each tribe inheriting their own territory.

Future Fulfillment

The promises made to Abraham have not yet been fully fulfilled. While the Jewish people have re-established a nation in the land of Israel, they still face challenges and obstacles. According to Jewish tradition, the complete fulfillment of the promises will come with the arrival of the Messiah and the establishment of God's kingdom on earth.

SUPERFLEX A SUPERHERO SOCIAL THINKING CURRICULUM

Is Superflex curriculum evidence based? One curriculum that has been studied by others but has yet to be found as evidence based is Superflex, a superhero social thinking curriculum. This curriculum has been researched mostly by the authors/developers, a few students in different fields, and a few researchers in ABA.

What age is Superflex social thinking for? Our best-selling Superflex Series is where to start to help children ages 5-10+ learn how to make sense of our complex social world and then figure out how to best navigate within it to meet their social goals.

What age is social thinking for? This best-selling book provides 175+ ready-to-use mini thinking-based lesson plans and activities (i.e., Thinksheets) to break down, discuss, and then teach Social Thinking® concepts for teaching social learners ages 8-18+.

Is social thinking curriculum neurodiversity affirming? The Social Thinking Methodology demands respectful language and actions toward Neurodivergent and neurotypical individuals. There is no room for name-calling, punishing, shaming, or punitive teaching. Using strategies to meet one's social goals does not mean changing that person into something they are not.

Is social thinking ABA? These two approaches are at their core extremely different. With ABA, we look at changing the environment and Social Thinking looks to change an individual's social cognition. In the autism world, these two concepts get thrown around and utilized frequently.

How do you explain Superflex? That is what differentiates a superflex format from a standard one. The superflex slot -- in ESPN leagues, it is listed as "OP" (offensive player) -- can be a QB, RB, WR or TE, which is different from the regular flex slot, which cannot be a QB.

Is Social Thinking CBT? The Social Thinking Methodology provides a cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT) approach focused on fostering social learning due to weak social cognition or compelling social anxiety.

What is Superflex for kids? Superflex Series Social Detective and Superflex lessons make learning about social attention, social problem solving, and self-regulation fun. The entire Superflex Series is designed to empower all neurotypes to boost their own inner "Superflex powers." A good choice for both schools and clinics.

What is social thinking curriculum? Social Thinking focuses on helping kids figure out how to think in social situations. Kids are taught to observe and think about their own and others' thoughts and feelings. They also learn the connection between thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.

What is an example of social thinking? Some examples include interpreting characters, settings, motives, etc. when reading literature, studying history, watching virtually any TV show or movie, or when writing an email, story, essay, or book. We use social thinking whether we're in the presence of others or not!

What age is most critical? Recent brain research indicates that birth to age three are the most important years in a child's development. Here are some tips to consider during your child's early years: Be warm, loving, and responsive.

Is superflex evidence-based? Superflex: Social Thinking does respond to real, scientific things, but in an altogether unscientific way. The Superflex: Social Thinking training that teachers undergo before implementing Superflex into their lives and curriculums is intense, for little reason.

Why is neurodiversity controversial? The neurodiversity paradigm has been controversial among disability advocates, with opponents arguing it risks downplaying the suffering associated with some disabilities, and that it calls for the acceptance of things some would wish to be treated.

Is autism considered neurodiversity? Some of the conditions that are most common among those who describe themselves as neurodivergent include: Autism spectrum disorder (this includes what was once known as Asperger's syndrome). Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

What do autistic people think of ABA? Studies have shown that ABA is effective, but some parents and autistic self-advocates do not support its use. One criticism of ABA is that the earliest version of it used punishments as well as rewards. Punishments are no longer used in ABA, but critics think it is still too hard on kids because it is so repetitive.

Is social skills training an ableist? Social skills groups have been widely criticized recently. They're often labeled as ableist and NOT neurodiversity-affirming.

What is the ABA model for autism? ABA (Applied Behavior Analysis) is a science-backed, intensive approach to improving social behavior among children with autism. It's the most common therapy for autism in the United States, and its main goals are to develop new skills, refine learned skills, and reduce problem behaviors.

IELTS SAMPLE TEST WITH ANSWER BRITISH COUNCIL

Does British Council provide IELTS mock test? You get access to exclusive preparation materials and additional benefits when you book IELTS with the British Council. Free access to 'IELTS Ready Premium' , this service includes 40 practise IELTS mock tests, model answers, feedback from IELTS experts and more to help you get your best score.

Which website is best for IELTS free mock test?

What is the IELTS practice test? The IELTS practice tests will help you: Get familiar with the IELTS test format. Test yourself and get used to real test time conditions. Experience tasks similar to test tasks. Review your answers by comparing to model answers.

How to practice IELTS writing and reading?

Which test is easier IDP or British Council? In reality there's no such thing, whether you book your IELTS exams through IDP or British Council, the difficulty level of the exams will be the same.

How to crack IELTS in 15 days?

How can I test myself for IELTS? Our free online IELTS mock tests help you improve in IELTS Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking. Before you book your real IELTS test, prepare by taking mock IELTS tests based on actual IELTS test questions. A general rule: you're more likely to get the score you need if you prepare before your test.

Does IELTS give free mock tests? Can I get an IELTS mock test for free? As the world's leading English language test, IELTS offers more free preparation material than any other test. This includes free access to mock tests and sample questions.

Are IELTS mock test difficult? But the IELTS test isn't as difficult as you might think. Mock or practice tests give students the opportunity to practice under timed conditions, which would give them a general feel of what to expect during the test day itself.

Can I pass IELTS without practice? IELTS can be passed without being trained, but even if a person has a very good level of language, one will need to figure out how the test works and what the task requires. This applies to all parts of the test, as everything has to be built according to plan.

How do I prepare for IELTS at home?

Is IELTS hard to pass? Several people might have shared their worries about attempting the exam and obtaining a desirable score as a non-native English speaker. However, even if you start your preparation from scratch with proper practice and a coherent study approach, cracking IELTS won't be a challenge.

How can I easily solve the IELTS reading passage?

Which is the best site to practice IELTS exam?

How to start preparing for IELTS writing?

Which IELTS test is the hardest? One of the most challenging parts of the IELTS exam is the writing section. This is because it requires not only strong language skills, but also the ability to organize your thoughts and present them in a clear and cohesive manner.

Which IELTS test is the easiest? The easiest test for your plan can vary depending on the purpose of the journey. Typically, the IELTS General Training test is likely to be less complicated than the Academic IELTS Test. Summarising a complicated graph or table can be more straightforward than writing a brief letter!

Which English proficiency test is better for USA? TOEFL® is accepted by more than 11,500 universities and other organisations in over 160 countries. TOEFL® is usually preferred by universities from the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, France, and Germany.

Is it possible to pass IELTS without coaching? IELTS scores are also important for visa/immigration authorities in several countries. While many people choose group coaching or other professional coaching, it is possible to prepare for the test at home.

How to pass IELTS in first attempt?

Can I pass IELTS in 2 days? Achieving a great IELTS score takes time and planning. You can't just book and take your test in a matter of days – no matter how strong your English skills are.

How to speak introduction in IELTS?

What are the 4 criteria for IELTS speaking? Examiners assess your performance against 4 criteria. Fluency and coherence, lexical resource, grammatical range and accuracy, and pronunciation.

Can I take IELTS online in the USA? Can I take the IELTS Online test from home? You can take the IELTS exam online from home or from any private and well-lit space with a stable internet connection. Just be sure you can guarantee two hours and fifty minutes of time when you won't be interrupted.

How to prepare for IELTS at home for free?

How long is IELTS valid? Usually, the validity of your IELTS results is two years. However, your IELTS results are valid for Skilled Migration applications for a period of three years!

Which is the best practice test for IELTS? IELTS Prepare (Free) IELTS Prepare is an online resource offered by IDP Education. IDP is an international education organization and one of the three owners of IELTS (along with the British Council and Cambridge Assessment English). So, you can feel confident the information they provide is current and helpful.

Does IELTS provide mock test? As the world's leading English language test, IELTS offers more free preparation material than any other test. This includes free access to mock tests and sample questions.

Does British Council provide study material for IELTS? When you book your IELTS test with the British Council, we ensure you are prepared on the test day with access to our exclusive preparation materials.

Can I take IELTS mock test online? Structured in the same way as the IELTS exam, the official IELTS online practice test is available for both IELTS Academic and General Training. There is a range of new Academic and General Training practice tests to choose from.

Does the British Council provide IELTS coaching? A: You can join IELTS Coach whether you are going to take the paper-based or computer-based IELTS test. This course will prepare you for all the four sections of the test – Reading, Writing, Listening and Speaking.

Can I pass IELTS without practice? IELTS can be passed without being trained, but even if a person has a very good level of language, one will need to figure out how the test works and what the task requires. This applies to all parts of the test, as everything has to be built according to plan.

How many mock tests should I take before IELTS? You should spend most of your time improving your level of English and your IELTS skills. If you are practising all week, you should only be really doing 1 or 2 practice tests. In other words, they should be a very small but important part of your preparation.

How long does an IELTS mock test take? Test information This test includes the Listening, Reading and Writing sections. (Speaking simulation will be available soon). It takes about 2 hours and 45 minutes to complete (same as the real IELTS test).

Is it possible to pass IELTS without coaching? IELTS scores are also important for visa/immigration authorities in several countries. While many people choose group coaching or other professional coaching, it is possible to prepare for the test at home.

How to get free IELTS material? IDP provides free IELTS preparation material that can either be downloaded from our official website or a physical copy can be availed from your nearest IDP centre. The IELTS essentials pack also referred to as IELTS Support Tools, comprises the following: IELTS information.

Can I prepare for IELTS at home? There are many different ways to prepare for IELTS at home that are cost-effective and time efficient. Before you start, make sure that you are clear on which test you take (Academic or General Training) and in which mode of delivery (IELTS on Paper or Computer), so you can familiarise yourself with the right context.

Which is best IELTS mock test?

Where can I take a free IELTS mock test? Keep track of your test prep with IELTS Ready Access all of our most popular IELTS preparation materials in one spot with IELTS Ready. Track your progress as you work through our official mock tests, exercises to hone your skills, tips for test day and more. Sign up to get free access now!

How can I test myself for IELTS? Our free online IELTS mock tests help you improve in IELTS Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking. Before you book your real IELTS test, prepare by taking mock IELTS tests based on actual IELTS test questions. A general rule: you're more likely to get the score you need if you prepare before your test.

What is the hardest part in IELTS? One of the most challenging parts of the IELTS exam is the writing section. This is because it requires not only strong language

skills, but also the ability to organize your thoughts and present them in a clear and cohesive manner.

Which is better for IELTS British Council or IDP? Studying overseas in an English-speaking country means taking your IELTS exam. However, between IDP and British Council, which do you choose? Taking your IELTS test at IDP is the same as taking one at British Council. In addition, the marking scheme and standards are exactly the same.

Is IELTS hard to pass? Several people might have shared their worries about attempting the exam and obtaining a desirable score as a non-native English speaker. However, even if you start your preparation from scratch with proper practice and a coherent study approach, cracking IELTS won't be a challenge.