

Anexo B1

When answering the following questionnaire, please consider students with an **upper-intermediate level**. Indicate your attitude to each statement according to the following scale :

- SA Strongly agree*
- A Agree*
- U Uncertain*
- D Disagree*
- SD Strongly disagree*

1. Error treatment should be kept to a minimum, as it is often very demotivating for learners. _____
2. Teachers should deal with as many errors as possible. If errors are ignored this will result in imperfect learning. _____
3. Much of our error treatment is futile, as the persistence of learners' errors demonstrates. _____
4. Learners expect to be corrected, and the more we do so, the more secure they feel. _____
5. Many learners give up trying to speak or write in English because their teachers overcorrect, constantly interrupting and pointing out errors. _____
- 6 It is the teacher's job to help learners improve their English, and sometimes this is best done by not correcting. _____
7. It is always best to deal with one error at time, while it is fresh in the learner's mind. _____
8. An error uncorrected is an error reinforced. _____
9. In the real world we are concerned with WHAT people say than with HOW they say it. The classroom should reflect this reality. _____
10. Good language learners experiment and take risks with language. Excessive and insensitive correction discourages this. _____
11. We owe it to our students to correct them as much as possible. _____
12. We should focus more on those errors that prevent students from getting their message across, and less on trivial inaccuracies. _____
13. The teacher only needs to correct as a last resort. Opportunities for self-correction and peer-correction should always come first. _____
14. Students are developing their language abilities and we should learn to accept quite a large amount of errors. Some teachers have unrealistic expectations of what learners can achieve. _____
15. Not all written work should be corrected. The desire to express oneself, to experiment and to communicate, is more important to language learning than being absolutely correct. _____
16. Written errors are much more serious than oral errors and should always be dealt with more thoroughly. _____
17. Students aren't used to the idea of correcting each other, so peer correction is an impractical and unsatisfactory target. _____
18. There is a direct correlation between the number of errors in a written passage and the message of the text. These errors interfere with the accuracy of the text. _____