



Author	Journal	Year
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KEY TERMS

Corrective feedback

Feedback, mostly provided by language teachers, on grammatical and other linguistic features of learners' written and spoken discourse.

WHAT EVIDENCE IS SUMMARISED?

11 studies

HOW CAN I USE THE FINDINGS IN MY TEACHING?

- Choosing the right type of corrective feedback requires teachers to be fully aware of learners' background knowledge and proficiency.
- EFL teachers might be able to provide more effective corrective feedback if they consider learners' L1 similarities and/or dissimilarities with L2.

WHAT CAN I LEARN FROM THIS SECONDARY RESEARCH?

Factors influencing the effectiveness of different types of corrective feedback in Persia

WHAT DOES IT FIND?

- Written corrective feedback can be more beneficial than oral corrective feedback.
- Written corrective feedback is more explicit and more scaffolded.
- To have more effective feedback, context-related factors such as grammar and students' backgrounds should be considered.
- Persian and Chinese students can benefit more from implicit prompts, while recasts can be more effective for Korean students.
- For Persian learners at the Intermediate level, metalinguistic feedback can be more effective than recasts.

