Managing classes

Grouping students

Interaction patterns

- whole/open class
- group work
- pair work patterns
- individual work

 $T _ Ss \qquad Ss _ Ss$ $Ss _ T \qquad S _ S$

balance of interaction

Grouping students

- type of activity
- students
- aim of the activity

Type of activity

- discussion
- role-play
- presentations
- listening to a tape
- performing a dialogue

Students

- learners' ability and level
 - `mixed ability' classes
- learning styles and previous experience
 - prefer to work individually, in groups
- learners' needs
- personalities
 - shy, dominant students
- relationships with others
- class size

Aim of the activity

Teaching purpose: Why?	Activity: What?	Interaction pattern: How?
Review students' knowledge of vocabulary and/or structure and the topic or context	Brainstorming	 Groups: Ss ↔ Ss Feedback: Ss ↔
Check students' understanding of new vocabulary	Crossword puzzle	Whole class: T → Ss
Give students practice in scanning	Reading and filling in a chart	 Individuals Pairwork: S⇔S

Whole-class teaching

- ╋
- reinforces the sense of belonging
- suitable for activities with a teacher-controller
- gives a general understanding of student progress
- preferred class style → teachers feel secure

Whole-class teaching

- favours the group not the individual
- fear of public failure
- teacher-centred approach
- more difficult to organize communicative language teaching

Individualised learning

- considers individual student differences
- less stressful
- develops learner autonomy
- restores tranquility in class

Individualised learning

- does not encourage cooperation
- more materials
- time-consuming

Pair work

- increases the amount of STT
- promotes learners' independence
- allows teachers to work with the pair others continue working
- promotes interaction
- quick and easy to organize



- pairs can veer away from the point of an exercise
- choice of paired partner can be problematic
- finishing first

Groupwork

- increases the STT
- a greater chance of various opinions
- encourages broader skills of cooperation
- promotes learner autonomy



- noisy
- passive vs. dominating students

Creating pairs and groups

- friendship
- streaming
- chance
- changing groups

Teaching a multi-level class



What is a multi-level classroom

- Classes of mixed proficiency levels
- Classes of mixed motivation levels
- Classes of different learning background
- Classes of different learning styles
- Classes of different age



Challenges of the multi-level classroom

- Finding appropriate teaching resources and material
- Organizing appropriate groupings within the class
- Building an effective self-access centre in the classroom

Challenges of the multi-level classroom

- Determining the individual needs of each student
- Ensuring that all students are challenged and interested
- Enforcing English only policies

What to start with

 Determining the Level and Needs of your Students

- a standardized test (CBT, PBT)
- an oral interview

What to start with (2)

Selecting Materials

a core textbook



- the same textbook series
- a theme-based approach (electronic supplements)

Internet-resources

http://www.englishclub.com/teach-english/teacher-themes.htm

Animals Clothing Food Geography Holidays and Travel Jobs Numbers and Money Sports and Health Technology Weather



Theme-based Lessons: Geography

- World Vocabulary
 - Geography Crossword Puzzles: Computer Geography Matching Puzzles: Computer British vs. American English



- Geography Idioms: Definitions, Examples, Quiz
- **Countries: Worksheet**
- Country. Nationality. Language: Worksheet
- ESL World Section: Information about various countries where ESL is taught

Theme-based Lessons: Weather



Useful sites

List of Warm up Ideas

http://www.englishclub.com/english-clubs/english-club-warm-up.htm http://www.eslteachersboard.com/s/AuthenticWarmUp.htm

Level Appropriate Readings

http://www.englishclub.com/reading/index.htm

List of Level Appropriate Classroom Games

http://www.englishclub.com/esl-lesson-plans/activities-games.htm

Warm up Ideas

Guess the pictureBroken TelephoneGuess the proverb



Guess the picture http://floorsix.blogspot.com/



Guess the picture





Guess the Picture



Broken Telephone



Foie gras is one of the finest western foods available.



Apples, potatoes, and onions all taste the same when eaten with your nose plugged. **Top 10**: http://listverse.com/

Level Appropriate Readings





Level Appropriate Classroom Games



Strategies for the multi-level classroom

Differentiating tasks

- Ianguage levels
- complexity of tasks
- amount of support provided



Differentiating tasks

Different level of complexity (personal touch / professions)



http://ru.photofunia.co
Differentiating tasks

Reading

- advanced: reconstruct the story using the key words (www.wordle.net)
- intermediates: to complete a cloze test
- beginners: find the keywords
- Digital storytelling
 - advanced: to create a script; lead roles
 - beginners: minor roles, technical support

Text – Key words (lower levels)

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages.

www.wordle.net



Reconstruct the text (more advanced)



Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages.

Cloze test creator

WORDLIST: but by can course day impossible is it most of or than the

Modern life is _____ without travelling. Thousands _____ people travel every _____ either on business _____ for pleasure. They _____ travel by air, ____ rail, by sea ____ by road.

Of _____, travelling by air ___ the fastest and ____ most convenient way, ___ it is the ____ expensive too. Travelling __ train is slower ____ by plane, but ___ has its advantages.

Copernic Summarizer

 Produces document summary reports for text contents by processing documents, Web pages, hyperlinks, email messages and other files.

Strategies for the multi-level classroom

- Focusing on abilities/skills other than language
 - maths, problem solving, using memory or general knowledge
- Using group/pair work
 - groups of mixed proficiency
 - groups of similar proficiency

Strategies for the multi-level classroom

- Splitting the class
 - different input to the groups (self access resources/teacher's input)
- Peer tutoring (e-mail)

Peer tutoring



Strategies for the multi-level classroom

- Use a simple schedule that is similar each day
 - A warm-up/the whole group
 - Pair work (use of ICT)
 - Group work
 - A whole group activity/game
- Utilising teaching assistants in the community



Progress Level



Additional Information

- http://activity-resources.jpf-sydney.org/ar/multi/intro.htm
- http://teachingenglish-alexenoamen.blogspot.com/2009/01/teaching-m ultilevel-classes_16.html
- http://ezinearticles.com/?Teaching-ESL-in--Multilevel-Classrooms&id=26 35044
- http://www.teachingenglishgames.com/Articles/ESL_Multilevel_Activities
 .htm
- http://www.englishclub.com/teaching-tips/teaching-multi-level-classes.h tm
- www.pearsonlongman.com/ae/download/adulted/multilevel_monograph
 .pdf

Mistakes and feedback

Categories of mistakes

- Slips
- Errors
- Attempts

(by Julian Edge)

Causes for errors

- L1 interference
 - Phonetics [f/v] in Arabic
 - Grammar Present Perfect / articles
 - Word usage 'false friends'
 - libreria (Span.) bookshop (not library)
- Developmental errors
 - 'over-generalisation'
 - Mary wrote. They took. *Mary writed.

*They taked.

Teachers assessing students

Explicit / implicit Positive / negative

- Tests
- Exams
- Comments (oral, speaking-like comments for written works, notes in the margins, comments symbols)
- Marks and grades (A,B,C 5-3 Exc, Vg, Good, Sat, Poor, Bad, To be improved)
- Reports

Students assessing themselves

- to enhance learning
- to develop learner autonomy

Feedback during oral work

- Stage of the lesson
- Activity (aimed at <u>accuracy</u> or <u>fluency</u>)
- Type of mistake
- Particular student

Feedback during accuracy work

Showing incorrectness

- Finger correction
- Gestures and facial expression
- Phonemic symbols [u] [u:]
- Echo correction (*Flight 109 GO to Paris*.)
- Repeating (Once again, please.)
- Statement and question (That's not right. Do you think it's correct?)
- Hinting (Tense. Countable.)
- Reformulation
- Identifying a mistake

Feedback during fluency work

- Gentle correction (*I am not agree. I don't agree either.)
- Correcting at the end of the activity (fluency work): recording mistakes

Grammar Word and phrases Pronunciation Appropriacy

- Peer and self-correction
- Ignoring mistakes

Feedback on written work

- Type of writing task
- The effect we wish to create

Written feedback techniques

- Responding
- Coding

Written correction: code

	Symbol	Meaning
	S	Incorrect spelling
	W.O.	Wrong word order
	Т	Wrong tense
	C or A	Concord. Subject and verb do not agree.
	WF	Wrong form
	S/P	Singular or plural form wrong
	λ	Something has been left out
	[]	Something is not necessary
	?M	Meaning is not clear
	NA	The usage is not appropriate
	Р	Punctuation wrong
	Prep	Wrong preposition
	/	Too many words

Testing students

Types of tests

- Placement tests (Тест размещения)
- Diagnostic tests (Диагностический тест)
- Progress tests (Промежуточный тест)
- Achievement tests (Итоговый тест)
- Proficiency tests (Тест общих умений)

Characteristics of a good test

- Validity
 - tests what it is supposed to test
 - face validity (enough items included)
- Reliability
 - consistent results
 - clear test instructions
 - restricted scope of variety
 - constant test conditions
 - scorers

Types of test items

- Direct and indirect test items
 - Direct / indirect
 - Discrete-point / integrative testing

Indirect test items

Multiple choice questions (MCQs)

The journalist was ____ by enemy fire as he tried to send a story by radio. a wronged b wounded c injured d damaged

Cloze test procedures

They sat on a bench 1____ a picnic table. Below them they 2_____ see the river.

Transformation and paraphrase

I am sorry I didn't get an anniversary present.

I wish _

Sentence re-ordering

Called / I /I'm /in / sorry / wasn't / when / you

Indirect test items (2)

Sentence fill-ins

Jan _____ to the gym every Tuesday morning.

 Choosing the correct tense of verbs in sentences and passages

I have arrived / arrived yesterday.

Finding errors in sentences

She noticed about her new jacket.

Choosing the correct form of a word

He didn't enjoy being on the (lose) _____ side.

Direct test item types

- Create a 'level playing field'
- Replicate real-life interaction
 - and interviewer questioning a candidate about themselves
 - newspaper articles about a recent event
 - matching jumbled headings with paragraphs
 - following directions on a map



- Subjective tests
 - compositions
 - role-plays
 - stories
 - interviews, etc.

Types of assessment

Formative assessment

- part of the instructional process, provides the information needed to adjust teaching and learning while they are happening
- Summative assessment
 - End-of-unit or chapter tests
 - End-of-term or semester exams
 - State assessments

Alternative assessment

- Self-assessment
- Peer assessment
- Performance assessment
- Observations
- Conferences and interviews
- Portfolio

Never stop moving forward!

