

TRA1/15/DFD/0038 NUMARALI

ERZURUM İLİNDE İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETİMİNE İLİŞKİN İHTİYAÇ ANALİZİ VE ÖĞRETMEN EĞİTİMİ PROJESİ

SONUÇ VE DEĞERLENDİRME RAPORU

ERZURUM 2015



2015 Yılı Doğrudan Faaliyet Desteęi Programı, kapsamında yapılan bu alıřmanın ierięinden Kalkınma Bakanlıęı ve Kuzey Doęu Anadolu Kalkınma Ajansı (KUDAKA) sorumlu deęildir.

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Yabancı dil öğretimi ülkemizde en çok tartışılan, en sık gündeme gelen eğitim sorunlarından biridir. AB projeleri basta olmak üzere çeşitli sebeplerle yurt dışına giden eğitimcilerin bu ülkelerdeki okullarla ülkemiz okullarındaki en önemli farklardan birinin İngilizce konuşmayan AB ülkelerinde ortaokul öğrencilerinin dahi çok rahat bir şekilde kendilerini İngilizce olarak ifade edebildiği halde ülkemizde lise son sınıf öğrencilerinin büyük bir çoğunluğunun İngilizce konuşmıyor olduğudur. Bu durum gerek Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı gerekse birçok özel eğitim kurumunun ve üniversitelerin yaptığı araştırmalarla da tespit edilmiştir. Bu sorun Erzurum'da TEOG sınavlarında İngilizce sorularında ki başarının düşüklüğü, LYS dil sınavına giren ve üniversitede yabancı dil eğitimi veren yüksek öğretim kurumlarına olan tercihin azlığı ile de kendini ortaya koymaktadır. Oysa İletişimin bas döndürücü bir hızla geliştiği ve birçok is kolunun artık sanal ortamda yönetildiği dünyamızda İngilizce bilmek bir ayrıcalık değil bir zorunluluk haline gelmiştir. Ülkemizde İngilizce öğretimiyle ilgili sorunun birçok sebebi vardır. Bu sebeplerden biri İngilizce öğretmenlerinin mesleki gelişimlerine dair ihtiyaç analizlerinin yapılmaması ve bu ihtiyaçlara göre mesleki gelişim eğitimlerinin verilememesidir. Tüm Dünya da Her geçen gün yabancı dil eğitiminde yeni yöntem ve teknikler geliştirilirken özellikle meslekte kıdemli öğretmenlerin bu tekniklerden uzak kendilerinin mezun oldukları dönem şartlarına göre eğitim vermeye çalışması sorunların basında gelmektedir.

Bu Projede Erzurum da görev yapan İngilizce öğretmenlerinin mesleki gelişimlerine yönelik ihtiyaç analizi yapıldı. Projenin ihtiyaç analizinden başlamak üzere verilen eğitim içerikleri, eğitim dokümanları ve proje çıktıları bir kitapçık haline getirilip bastırılarak Erzurum, Erzincan ve Bayburt bölgesindeki tüm il ve ilçe milli eğitim müdürlüklerine ve İngilizce zümre başkanlarına gönderilmiştir. Projenin uygulanmasına katılan tüm İngilizce öğretmenlerine eğitim öğretim yılında farklı bir vizyon ve bakış açısı ile derslerine girdiklerini umuyor projede emeği geçenlere teşekkür ediyorum.

Dr. Ahmet ALTIPARMAK
ERZURUM VALİSİ



Bakanlığımızın ve/veya İl Millî Eğitim Müdürlüklerinin hizmet içi eğitim programları ya ülke genelinde tek bir eğitim içeriğinin öğretmenlere sunulması, ya da projeler kapsamında finanse edilen eğitimler yoluyla projeye özel konularda sınırlı sayıda öğretmenin eğitilmesi şeklinde yürütülmektedir. Başvurularda öğretmenlerin o eğitim içeriğine ihtiyaç duyup duymadığı sorgulanamamaktadır. Üniversiteden yeni mezun olan da, oldukça tecrübeli bir öğretmen de Bakanlıkça ya da eğitimden sorumlu kurumca belirlenmiş belli programlara tabi tutulmaktadır. Bu projeyle, İngilizce Öğretmenlerinin mesleki gelişimlerine yönelik ihtiyaçlarının analizi, bu ihtiyaçlar doğrultusunda bir hizmet içi eğitim programının düzenlenmesi, hem ihtiyaçların hem de ihtiyaçların ne derece giderilip giderilmediğinin tespit edilmesi yolu izlenmek sureti ile öğretmenlere yönelik bir eğitimin nasıl başlaması gerektiği hususunda önemli bir yöntem değişikliğine gidilmesi hedeflenmektedir. İngilizce öğretmenlerinin 2015 2016 eğitim öğretim yılına iyi bir başlangıç yapması, moral ve motivasyon kazanmaları, yurt dışından gelen dil bilimciler ile güçlü bağlar kurmaları, yürütülecek AB projelerinde işbirliği sağlanması, birbirleri ile tanışıp dil eğitiminde kullandıkları yöntem ve teknikleri paylaşmaları, mesleki gelişimlerine yönelik ihtiyaçlarının nasıl karşılayacağını öğrenmeleri, ilimizdeki ve bölgemizdeki İngilizce Öğretimine yönelik problemlerin çözümüne katkı sunmanın heyecanını yaşamaları bu projenin özel amaçları arasında yer almaktadır.

Bu projenin başlatılmasını sağlayan Erzurum Valisi Dr. Ahmet Altıparmak'a, Kuzey Doğu Anadolu Kalkınma Ajansı (KUDAKA)'na, British Council'e ve proje ekibine teşekkür eder projede emeği geçen öğretmenlere başarılar dilerim.

Yüksel ARSLAN
İl Millî Eğitim Müdürü



SUNUŞ

PROJENİN TANITIMI
PROJENİN KÜNYESİ

1.1

1.2 PROJENİN TANITIMI

PROJENİN KÜNYESİ

PROJE SAHİBİ KURUM: Erzurum Valiliği - Erzurum İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü

PROJEYE HİBE VEREN KURUM: Kuzey Doğu Anadolu Kalkınma Ajansı

HİBE PROGRAMI: Doğrudan Faaliyet Desteği

PROJE DÖNEMİ: Ağustos 2015

PROJE SÜRESİ: 3 ay

PROJE BÜTÇESİ: 74.720 TL

PROJENİN AMACI

Erzurum ilinde görev yapan İngilizce öğretmenlerinin mesleki gelişimlerine yönelik ihtiyaç analizi yapmak ve bu analizlerin sonucunda elde edilen verilere göre pratik uygulamalı eğitimler vermektir.

PROJENİN FAALİYETLERİ

- 1- İlkokul, ortaokul ve liselerimizde görev yapan öğretmenlerimizden oluşan bir grupta on-line ,yüz yüze görüşme ve anketler yolu ile ihtiyaç analizlerinin yapılması
- 2- 20 ilçeden gelen ilkök, ortaokul ve liselerimizde görev yapan 150 İngilizce öğretmenimize 25 er kişilik gruplar halinde 3 gün süre ile eğitim verilmesi
- 3-Analiz sonuçları ve eğitim içeriklerinin raporlaştırılıp kitapçık olarak basılması
- 4-Hazırlanan kitapçıktan 1000 adet bastırılarak TRA1 Düzey 2 (Erzurum-Erzincan-Bayburt) bölge-
sindeki İngilizce öğretmenlerine gönderilmesi

PROJENİN SONUCU

Bu proje sonunda ilimizde ve bölgemizde görev yapan İngilizce öğretmenlerinin dil eğitiminde güncel teknikler ve bilgilerle donanması ve mesleki gelişimlerinin üst düzeye çıkması beklenmektedir.

YAYGINLAŞTIRMA

Proje sonunda eğitime alınan 150 öğretmenimiz bu eğitimlerde elde ettikleri kazanımları okullarında ve ilçelerindeki zümre öğretmenleriyle yapacakları toplantılarda paylaşacaklardır. Böylece projenin ilimizde görev yapan toplam 770 İngilizce öğretmenine yaygınlaştırılması sağlanacaktır.

Proje sonuçlarının toplanacağı kitapçıkların Erzurum, Erzincan ve Bayburt illerindeki İngilizce öğretmenlerine gönderilmesi ile de yaygınlaştırma süreci tamamlanacaktır.



İHTİYAÇ ANALİZİ

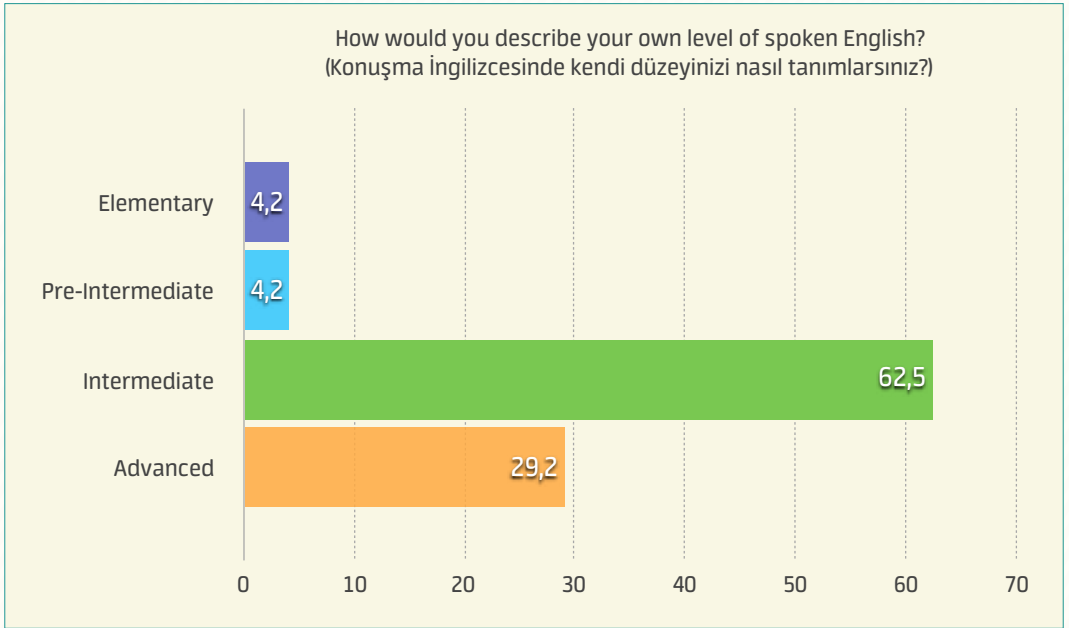
ÖĞRETMEN ÖZ DEĞERLENDİRME ANKETİ

İHTİYAÇ ANALİZİ ANKETİ

Öğretmen Öz Değerlendirme Anketi

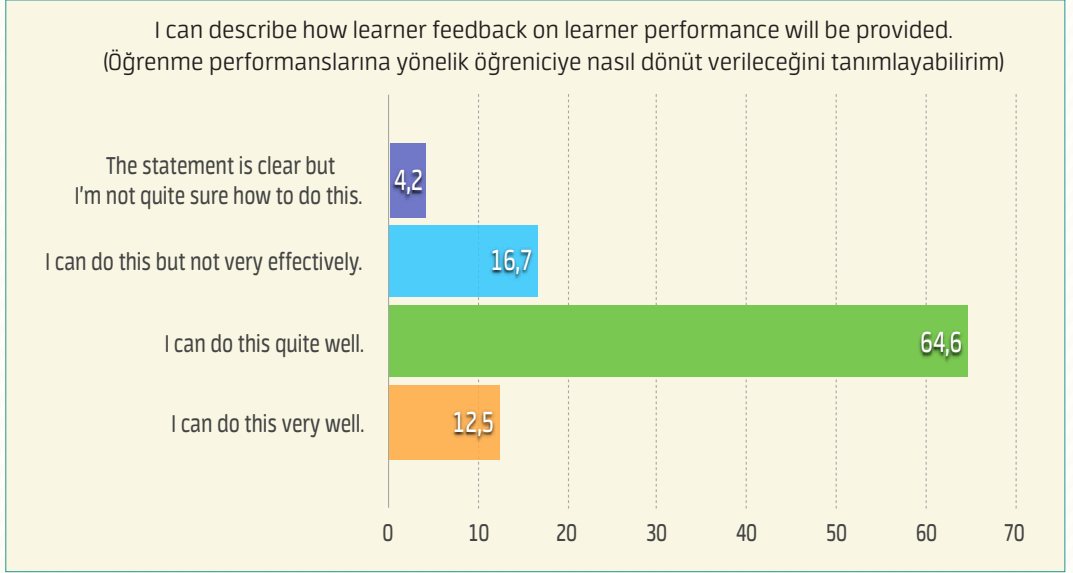
İlimizde görev yapan İngilizce öğretmenlerine yönelik yapılan ihtiyaç analizi kapsamında, öğretmenlerimize bir de öz değerlendirme anketi uygulanmıştır. Anketin uygulanmasından elde edilen bulgu ve sonuçlar ihtiyaç analizini bütünler nitelikte olup, öğretmenlerimize kendilerini değerlendirme fırsatı sunmuştur.

- İngilizceyi konuşma beceri düzeyleri sorulduğunda öğretmenlerin çoğu kendilerini intermediate seviyede görmektedirler. Bunun yanında konuşma düzeylerini elementary olarak görenlerde var. Dilde üretimsel becerilerde (productive skills-speaking, writing) İngilizce öğretmenlerimiz kendilerini ileri düzey görmemekteler. Bu durum bir İngilizce öğretmenin olması gereken vasıflar göz önünde bulundurulduğunda oldukça manidardır. Dil iletişim için öğrenilir ve öğretilir mantığını göze aldığımızda İngilizce öğretmenlerimizin iletişim becerilerinin eksik yönlerinin farkında oldukları ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu durum belki de bir özgüven eksikliğinin en belirgin emaresidir. Bu durum genel olarak ele alındığında öğretmenlerimizin derslerde de hedef dili yani İngilizceyi yeterince kullanma ihtimalini aklımıza getirmektedir.

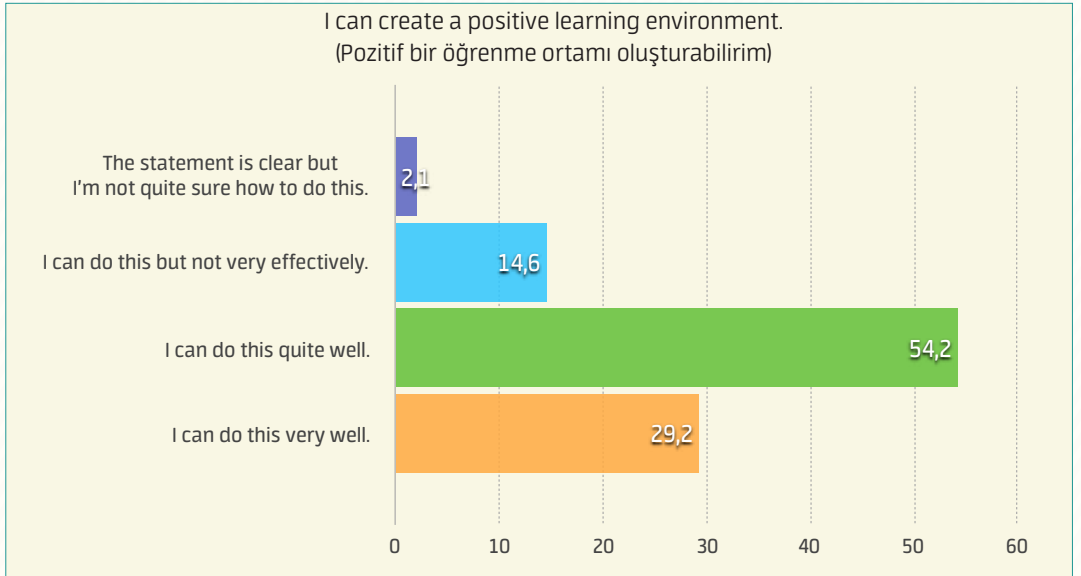


- Ders planı hazırlama başlığı altında, öğrenmeye yönelik uygun içerik hazırlama, doğru aktivitelerin seçimi, öğrenci anlama düzeylerinin belirlenmesi, öğrenci öğrenme performanslarına yönelik dönüt verilmesi ve ders sırasında oluşabilecek sorunlara yönelik alınacak önlem ve bunlara verilecek uygun tepkiler konularında ankete katılan öğretmenlerimiz iyi olduklarını söylemektedirler. Bu bölümde İngilizce öğretmenlerimizin öğrenci öğrenme performanslarına yönelik dönüt verilmesin-

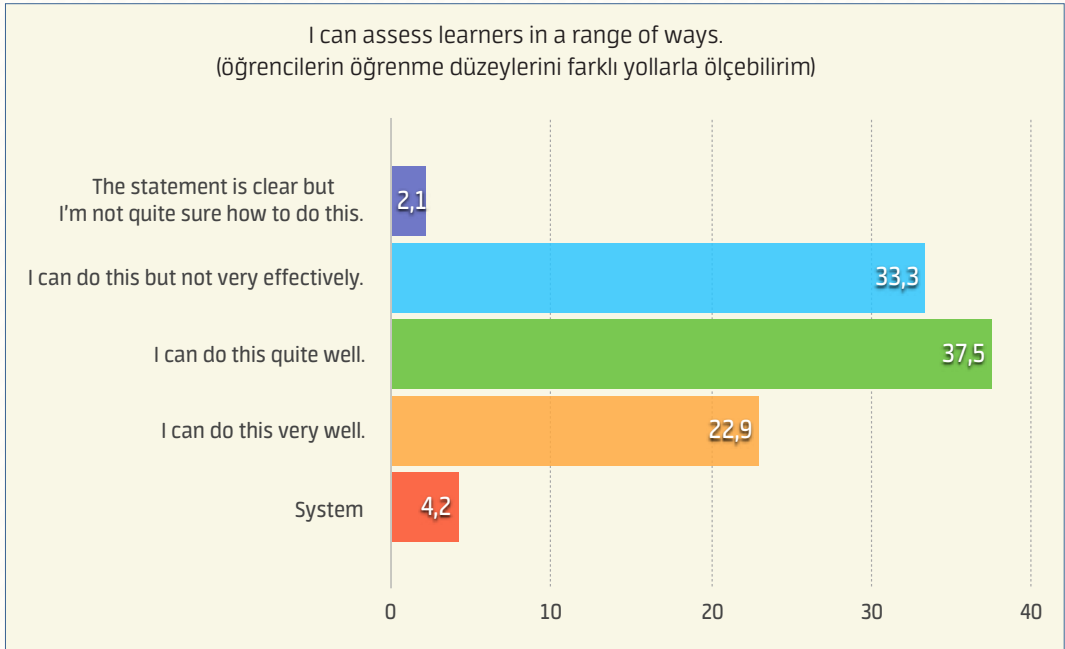
de iyi olmaları öğrenim sürecinde öğrencilerin hangi konuları öğrenebildiği veya öğrenemediği, eksiklikleri, yeterlilikleri hususlarında etki bir şekilde bilgilendirildikleri anlamına gelmektedir. Bu soru aslında bir bakıma öğrenci başarısına yönelik genel ölçme değerlendirmeyi bile kapsayabilir. Ayrıca öğretmen tarafından ders içinde anlık yapılan ölçme de iyi olduklarını iddia ettiklerini de buradan çıkarabiliriz.



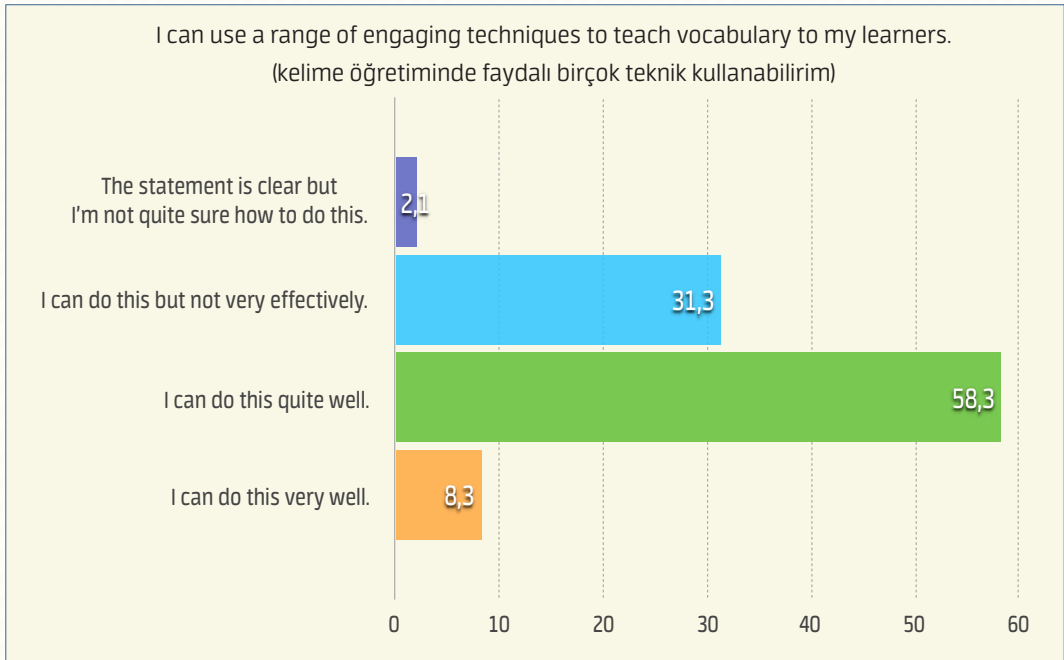
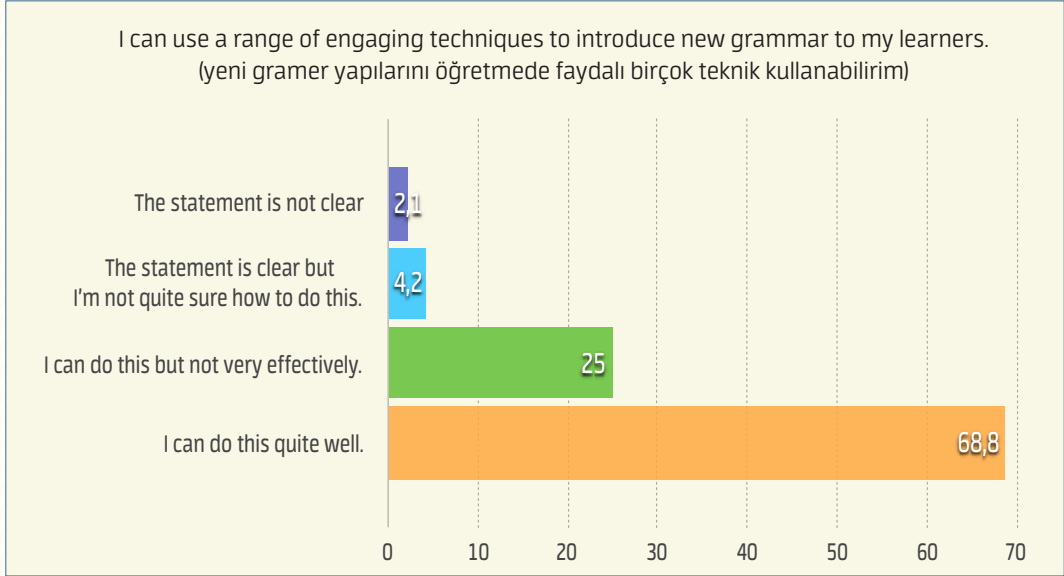
- İngilizce Öğretmenlerimize uyguladığımız öz değerlendirme anketindeki Sınıf Yönetimi bölümünde pozitif öğrenme ortamı kurmada, öğrencilere anlaşılır açıklama yapabilmede, ders içi yönergeleri etkin verebilmede ve öğrenci katılımını gözlemlemede iyi olduklarını söylemişlerdir.



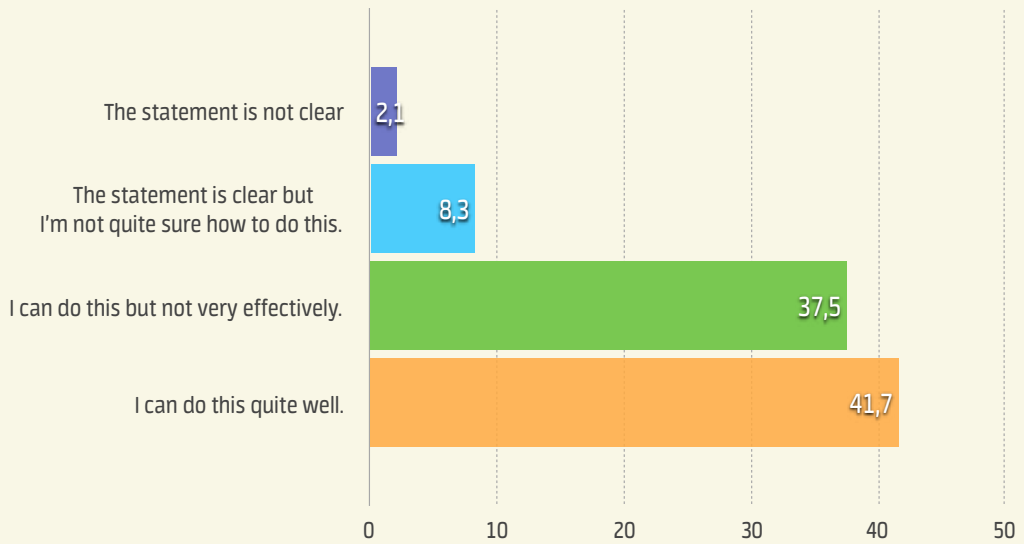
- Öğrenmeyi ölçmede öğrenme sürecinin etkin bir şekilde ölçümü, dil öğrenim sürecinde yapılan hataların düzeltilmesi ve dönütlerinin verilmesinde, ölçme sonuçlarının bir sonraki derse referans olarak kullanabilmeye, öğrencilerin öğrenme düzeylerini farklı yollarla ölçebilmede ve kullanılan ölçmenin etkinliğinin yansıtılabilmesinde ankete katılan öğretmenlerimiz kendilerini genel anlamda yeterli hissetmelerine rağmen, farklı ölçme yöntemlerini kullanmada sıkıntı yaşadıklarını görmekteyiz. Dilde ölçme değerlendirme konusu yabancı dil öğretimi sürecinde en büyük elemanlardan birisidir. Dil öğretim programlarının hedeflerine ulaşp ulaşmadıkları ölçme değerlendirme ile ortaya konulmaktadır. Etkin bir ölçme değerlendirme yapılamayan sınıflarda dil öğretiminin gerçek anlamda başarıya ulaşması beklenemez. Okullarda verilen dil eğitimlerinde sadece tek tip ölçme ve buna göre yapılan değerlendirme ise dil öğretiminde belirlenen kazanım hedeflerinin öğrencilere ne derece verildiğini belirlemede yetersiz kalacaktır. Ankete katılan öğretmenlerden %33.3'ü farklı ölçme yöntemlerini etkin olarak kullanamadıklarını söylemişlerdir:



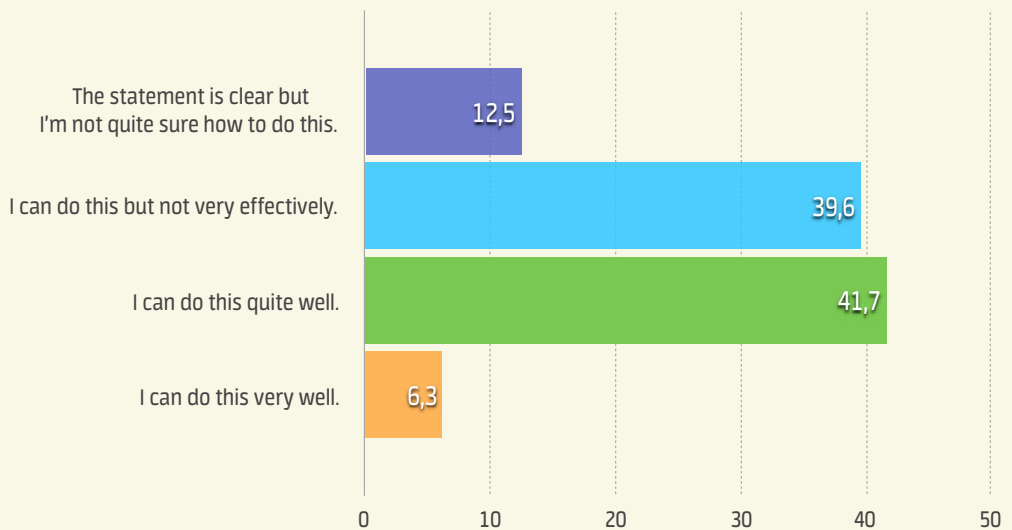
- Alan bilgisine yönelik sorularda ankete katılan öğretmenlerimizin yarısından fazlası gramer ve kelime öğretiminde iyi olduklarını düşünmelerine rağmen öğrencilerin telafuz ve konuşma becerilerini artırmada bu oran düşmüştür.



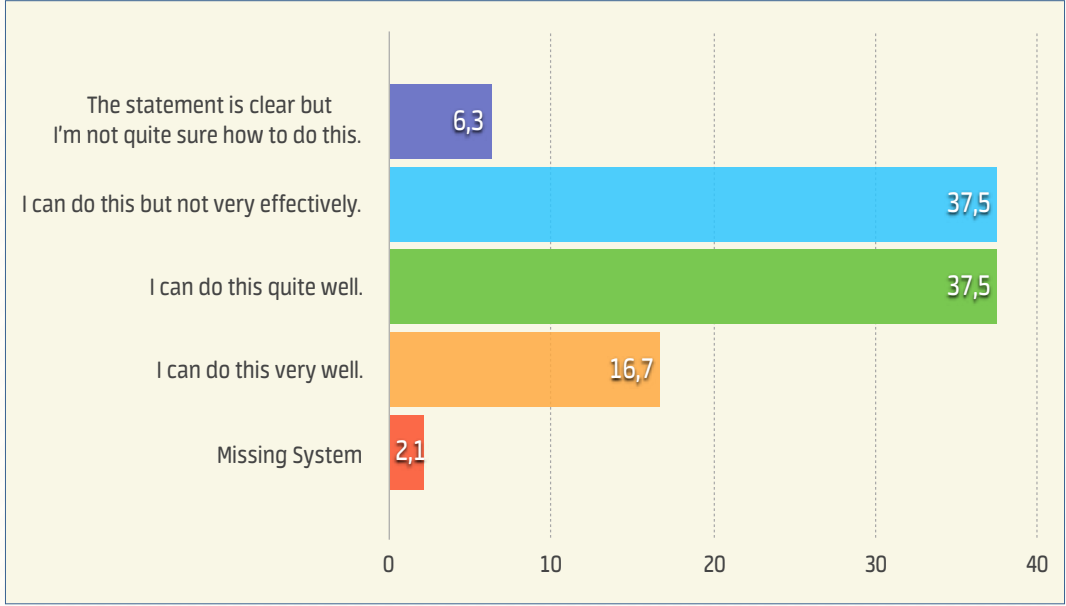
I can use a range of engaging techniques to teach pronunciation to my learners.
(telafuz öğretiminde faydalı birçok teknik kullanabilirim)



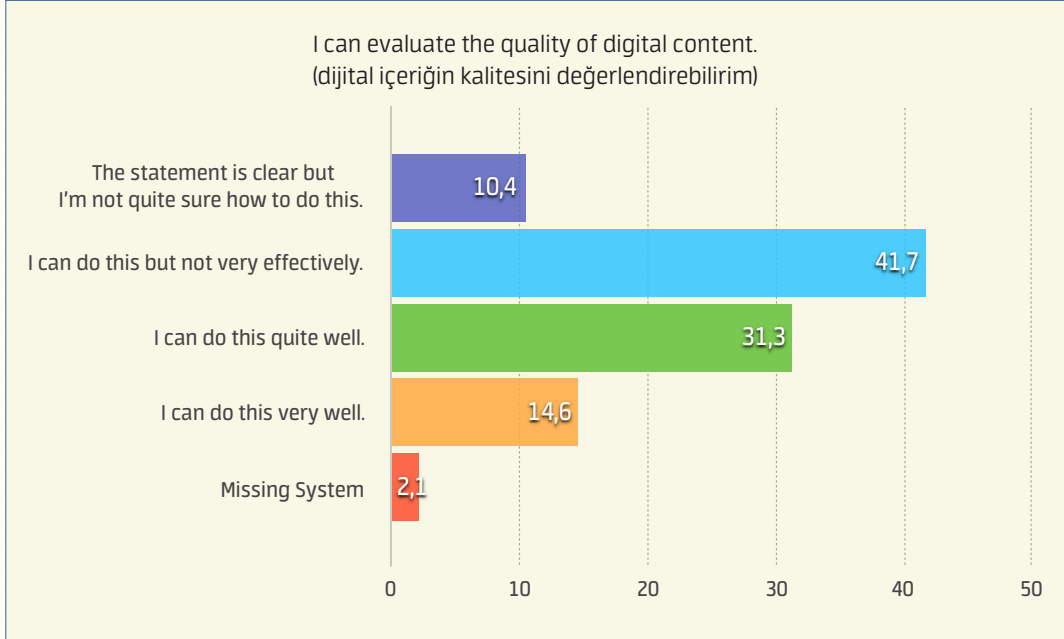
I can use a range of engaging techniques to teach my learners to speak English.
(öğrencileri İngilizce konuşturmada faydalı birçok teknik kullanabilirim)

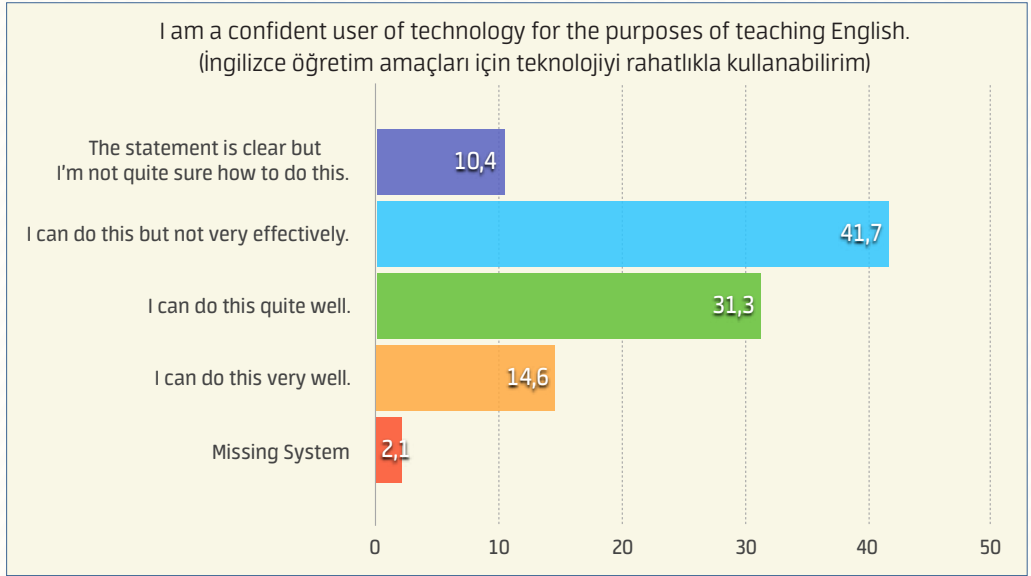


Ders materyali geliřtirmede ankete katılan řretmenlerimizin ok fazla sıkıntı yařamadıklarını gzlemlemekteyiz. Buna raėmen derslerde kullanılmak zere farklı kaynaklardan materyal seimi ve kullanımında katılımcıların %37,5' i ok etkin olmadıklarını sylemiřlerdir. Tm dezavantajlarına raėmen bazı yabancı dil řretmenlerimizin ders kitabını sıkı bir řekilde takip etmesindeki ısırarı bunun sebebi olabilir.

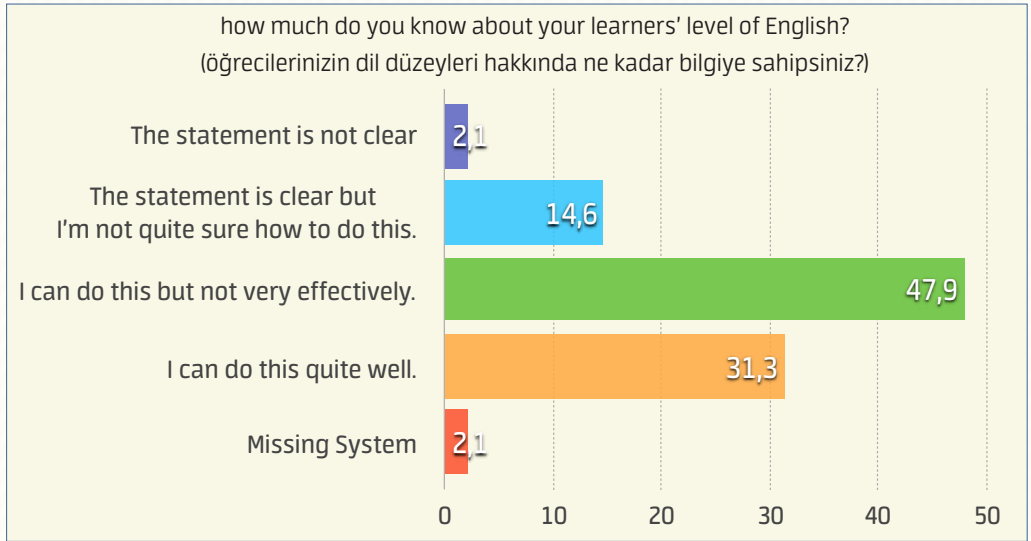


- Dil eğitiminde bilişim teknolojileri entegrasyonunda öğretmenlere sorulan sorular doğru dijital içeriği doğru yerde etkin bir şekilde kullanma, dijital içeriğin kalitesini etkin olarak değerlendirebilme, teknolojiyi öğrenme ve öğretme materyalleri tasarlamada kullanabilme, dijital araçların öğrencilerin İngilizce öğrenmelerinde etkin kullanımı ve İngilizce öğretimdeki hedeflerin gerçekleştirilebilmesi için iyi bir teknoloji kullanıcısı olma konuları ile alakalıydı. Öğretmenlerin bu konularda verdikleri cevaplar onların teknolojiyi dil eğitim amaçları doğrultusunda entegre etmede bazı eksiklikleri olduğunu göstermektedir.



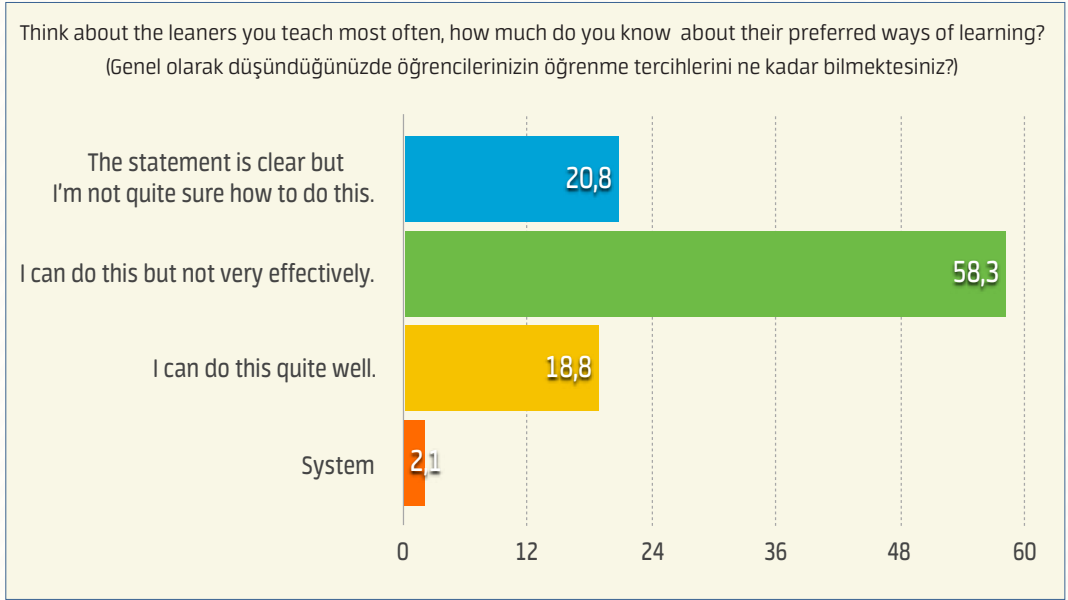


- Öz değerlendirme anketinde 'öğrencileri anlama' kısmında İngilizce öğretmenlerimiz kendi öğrencilerinin dil düzeylerini anlama noktasında çok etkin olmadıklarını söylemişlerdir.

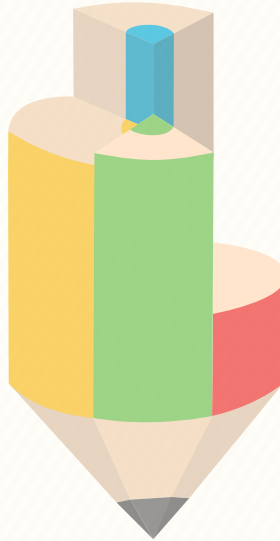
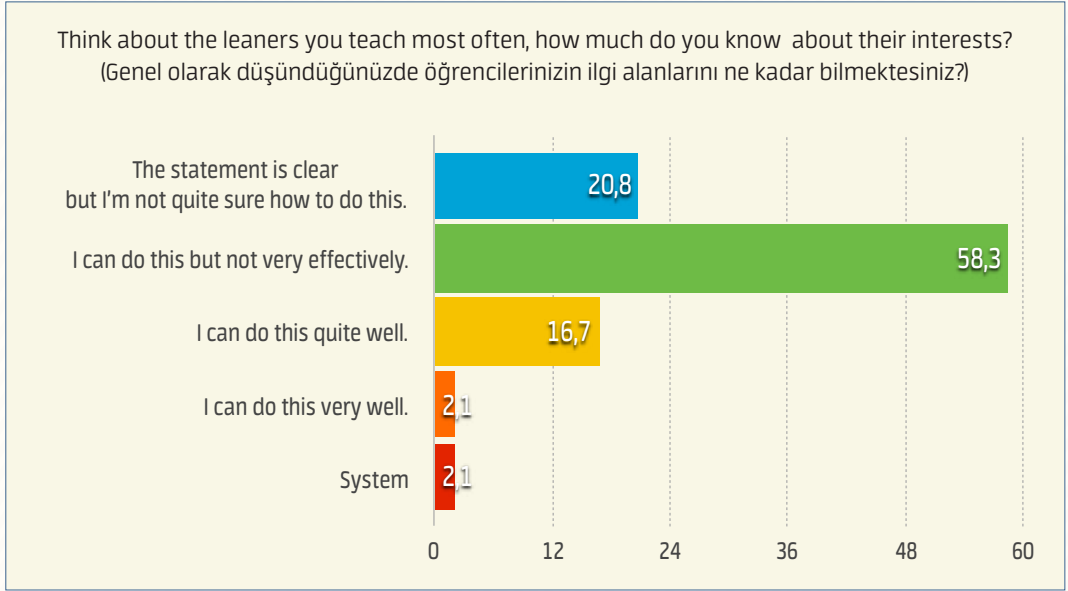


Öğrencilerin mevcut dil düzeylerini ortaya koyan testler ve yöntemler mevcutken (öntestler, gözlemler, anketler, mülakatlar vb.) öğretmenlerimizin bu konuda etkin olmadıklarını söylemelerini geleneksel dil eğitiminin olumsuz etkilerinden biri olarak değerlendirebiliriz. İngilizce öğretmenlerimiz bu konular üzerine en az lisans düzeyinde eğitim almalarına rağmen uygulama noktasında sıkıntı yaşamaktadırlar.

- İngilizce öğretmenlerimize uygulanan öz değerlendirme anketindeki son bölümde öğretmenlere öğrencilerinin İngilizce seviyelerini, İngilizce öğrenmeye olan motivasyon düzeylerini, öğrenme tercihlerini, ilgi alanlarını ve eğitime yönelik özel ihtiyaçlarının olup olmadığını ne kadar bildikleri soruldu. Verilen cevaplara bakıldığında özellikle öğrencilerin öğrenme tercihlerinde öğretmenlerin %58.3 ü etkin olmadıklarını söylemişlerdir. Öğrencilerin “Çoklu Zeka Kuramı” na göre tanımlanıp, öğretmenlerinde dil öğretim yöntem ve tekniklerini uygularken öğrencilerin bu özelliklerini göz önünde bulundurmaları onların dil düzey gelişimi sürecini destekleyecektir. Ayrıca bu durum sınıf yönetimi, öğrenci ve öğretmenin hazır bulunuşluk düzeyini etkileyeceği gibi eğitim-öğretim düzeyinde de istenilen hedefler yakalanabilecektir.

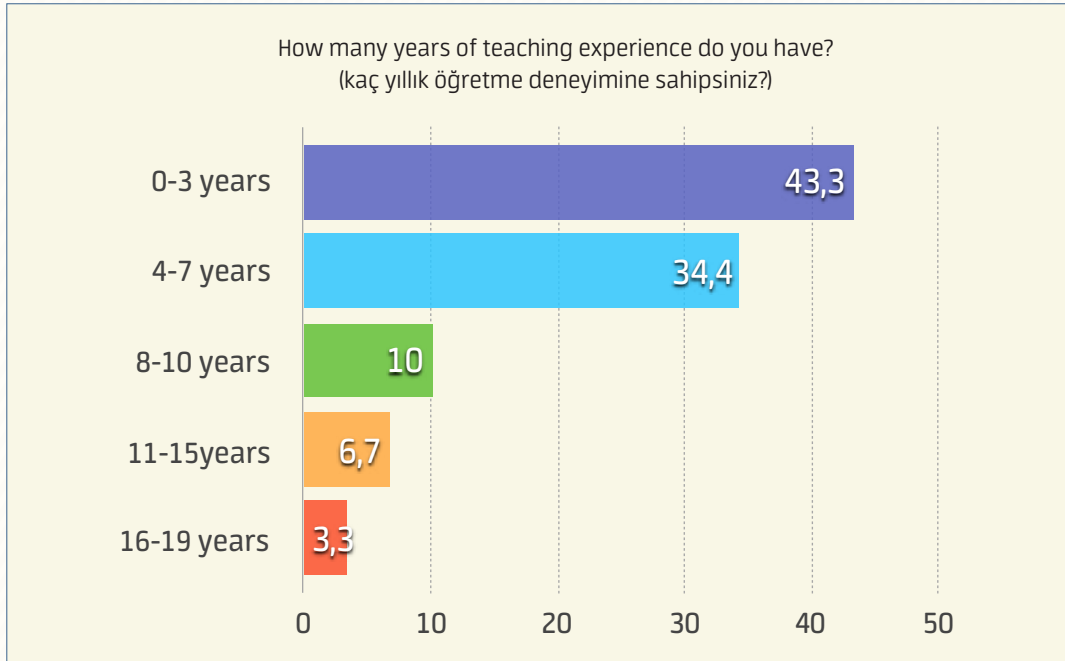


-Öz değerlendirme anketine katılan öğretmenlerden %58.3 ' ü öğrencilerin ilgi alanlarını etkili bir şekilde bilmediklerini söylemişlerdir. Öğrencilerin ilgi alanlarını bilmek onların hem akademik hem de eğitsel gelişimlerine etki edecektir. Bu orandan anlaşılan katılımcı öğretmenler genel itibariyle öğrencilerinin ilgi alanlarını tam olarak bilmemekteler. Günümüz öğrencilerinin Z gurubu (2000 yılı ve sonrası doğan, internet ve telefon bağımlısı, sosyaliteden uzak, internetle sosyalleşmeyi tercih eden, içe dönük dışa kapalı kitle) yapısına girdiği düşünüldüğünde bu dönem özelliklerinin davranış biçimini bilmeyen eğitimcilerin öğrencilerin zihnine ve gönlüne hitap edemeyeceği bir gerçektir.

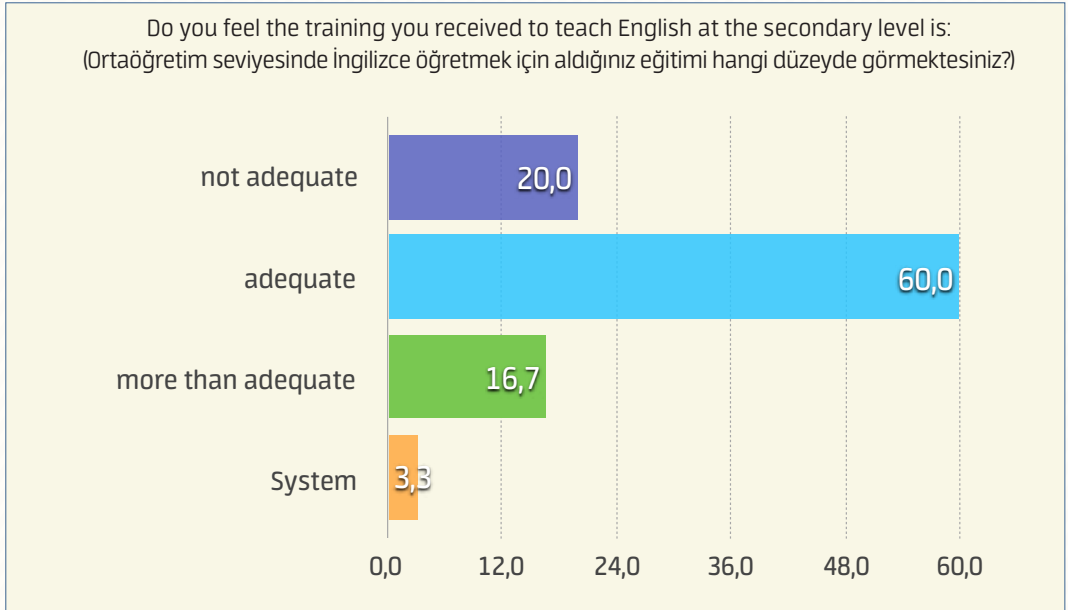
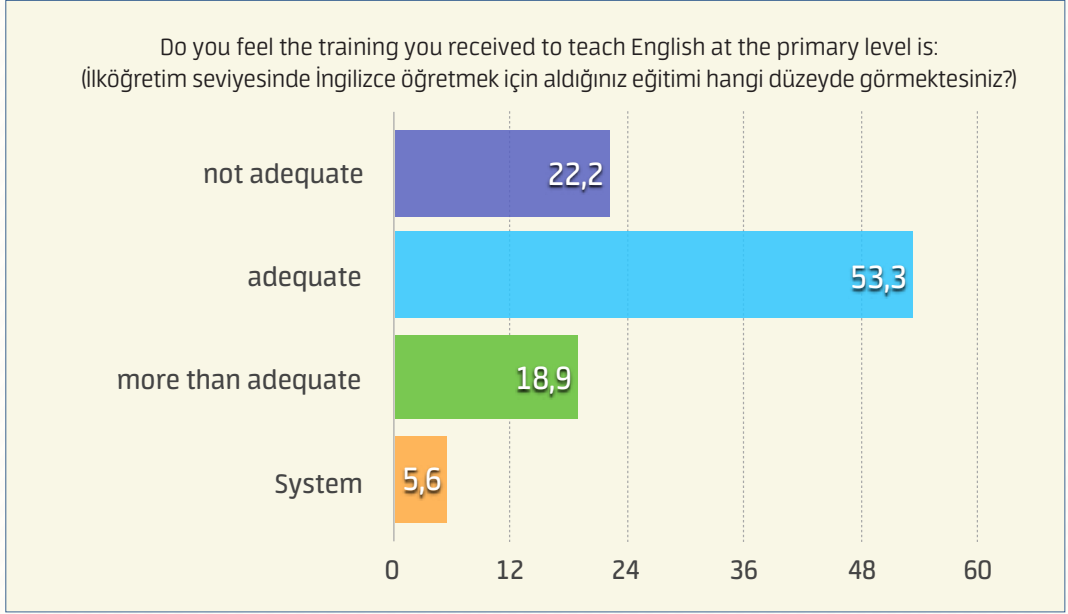


İhtiyaç Analizi Anketi

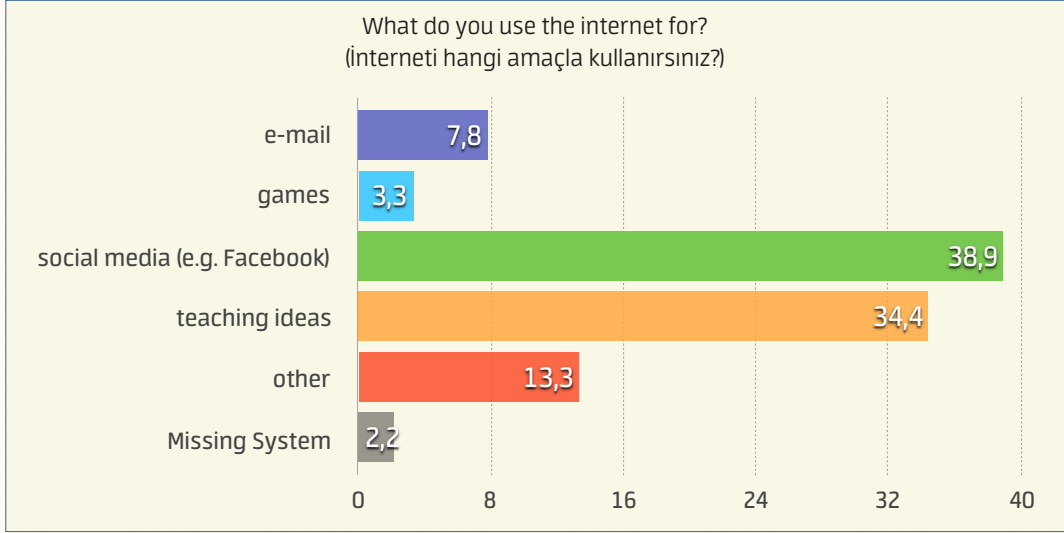
Erzurum ilinde görev yapan İngilizce öğretmenlerinin mesleki gelişimlerine yönelik ihtiyaç analizi, öğretmenlere uygulanan öz değerlendirme anketlerinden bağımsız ele alınmamalıdır. Öz değerlendirme anketlerinde İngilizce öğretmenlerinin genel bir profili çıkarılırken, ihtiyaç analizi anketinde ise öğretmenlerin mesleki deneyimleri, eğitim maksatlı teknolojiyi kullanma kabiliyetleri, mesleki gelişim için vazgeçilmez unsur olan hizmet içi eğitim faaliyetlerine katılım durumları, yabancı dil eğitiminde değişen şartlara ve yeniliklere uyum sağlama düzeyleri, dil eğitimi sürecinde karşılaştıkları zorluklar, ihtiyaçlar ve mesleklerini icra ederken ihtiyaç duydukları kurumsal desteğin boyutları araştırılmıştır. Anket katılımcıları çoğunluk olarak 10 yılın altında iş deneyimine sahip öğretmenlerden oluşmaktadır.



Anket katılımcıların %96,7 si 40 yaş altı öğretmenlerimizdir. Katılımcılardan %68,9 u ise bayan öğretmenlerdir. İlköğretim ve ortaöğretim seviyelerinde öğretim yeterlilikleri sorulduğunda %53,3 oranında öğretmen ilköğretim; %60 oranında öğretmen ise ortaöğretim seviyesinde eğitim vermek için kendilerini yeterli hissetmektedirler.

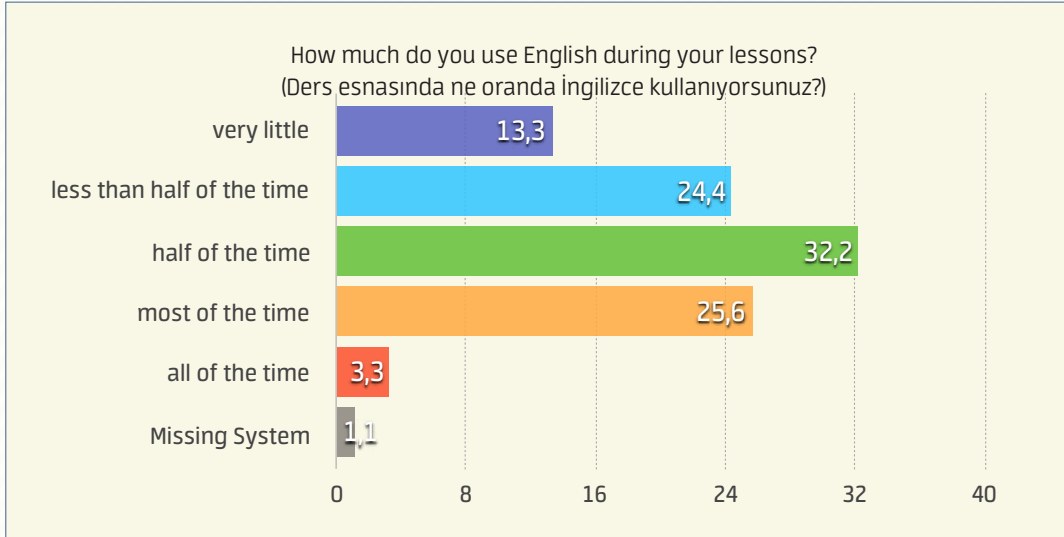


İhtiyaç analizi anketinde teknoloji kullanımı ile alakalı sorularda katılımcıların teknolojiye yabancı kalmadıkları, bilakis teknoloji kullanma kabiliyetlerinin beklentilerin de üzerinde olduğu görüldü. Katılımcıların %96,7 sinin mobil telefonlarında , %92,2 sinin evinde internet bağlantısının olduğu görüldü. İnternete her gün bağlananların oranı %88,9 olan katılımcıların %64,4 lük oranı ise interneti öğrencileri ile birlikte kullandıklarını söylemişlerdir.



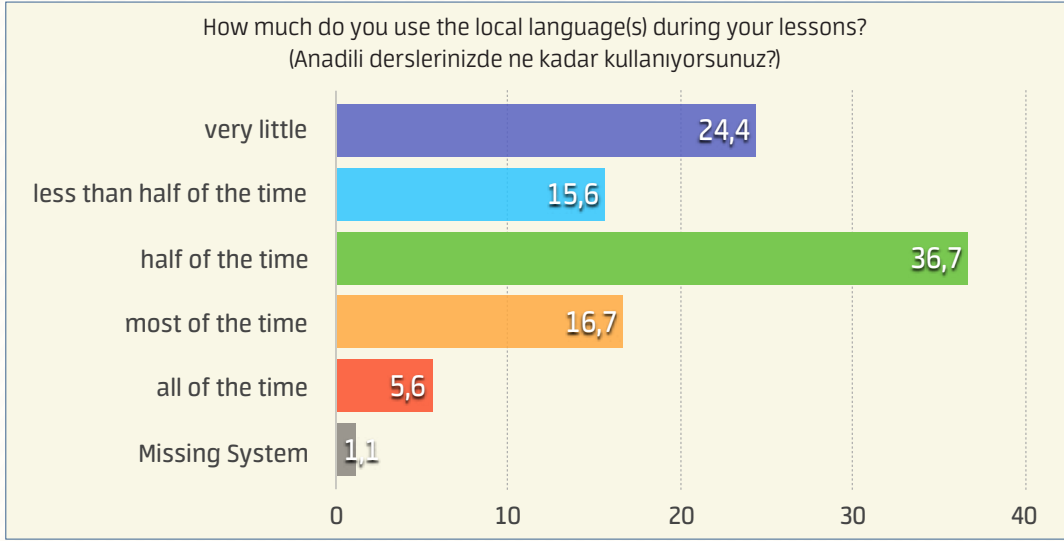
Elde edilen veriler ışığında, katılımcıların internet erişimi ve kullanma potansiyelleri oldukça yüksektir. Tablet kullanımına yönelik bir soruda öğretmenler %82,2 oranında öğrencilerle beraber tablet kullanmadıklarını söylemişlerdir.

Yabancı ve ana dillerin ders içinde kullanım oranlarına yönelik sorularda elde edilen veriler şöyledir:



Katılımcıların yarısı öğrencilerinin ders esnasında İngilizceyi çok az kullandıklarını söylemişlerdir. Tüm ders boyunca derste öğrencileri İngilizce konuşan öğretmen oranı ise sadece %1,1 dir.

Ders esnasında anadilin kullanımına gelince katılımcıların %36,7 lik bir bölümü yarı yarıya derslerde anadili kullandıklarını söylerken, tüm ders boyunca sadece anadil konuşan İngilizce öğretmen oranı %5,6 dır.



'Bir İngilizce öğretmenin yabancı dili olabildiğince çok kullanması gerekir' görüşüne %60 oranında katılımcılar hemfikir olmuşlardır. Bunun yanında, katılımcıların %62,2 lik bir bölümü iyi bir öğretmenin mükemmel telafuzunun olmasına gerek olmadığını ve hata yapabileceğini söylemiştir.

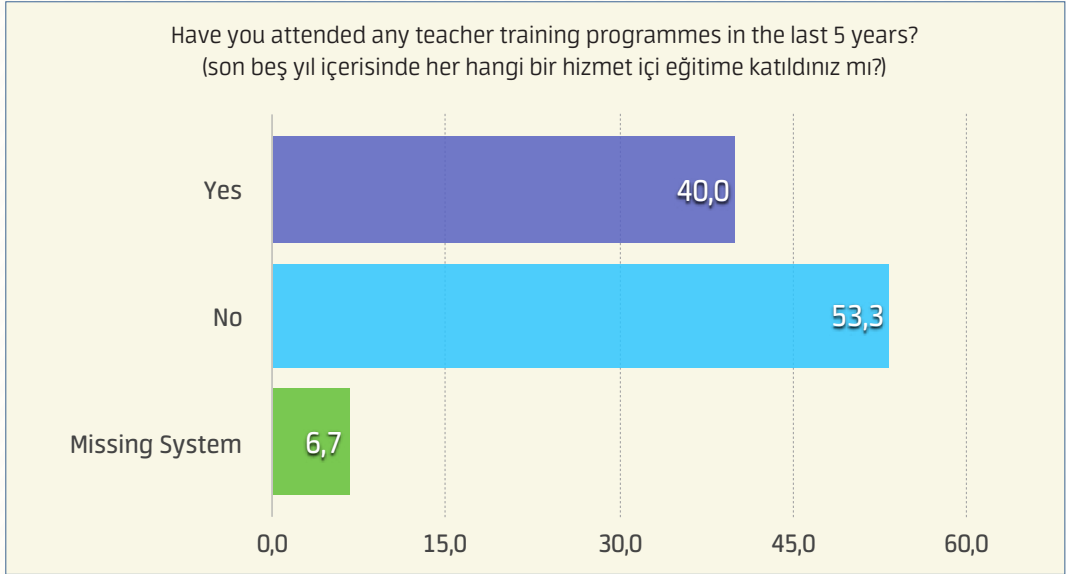
Ders kitaplarının sıkı takibi konusunda katılımcıların %77,5 lik bir oranı her zaman sıkı bir şekilde takip edilmesinin gerekli olmadığını söylemiştir. Ancak bu durumun pratikte ne kadar doğru olduğu da kanaatimizce ayrıca araştırılmalıdır. %14,4 lük bir kesim ise bu konuda kararsız kalmıştır.

Error correction ile alakalı soruda %55,1 lik oranda katılımcı her zaman hata düzeltmesi yapılmalı derken, %26,7 lil bir oran ise kararsız kalmıştır.

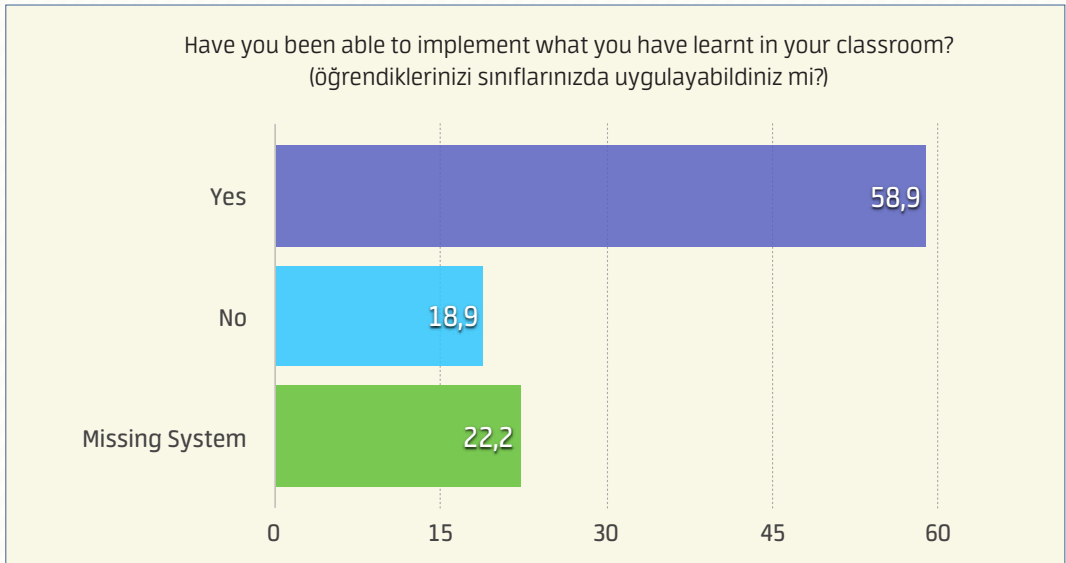
Sınıf içinde ikili ve grup çalışmalarının gerekliliği ile alakalı soruda katılımcıların büyük çoğunluğu (%93,3) olumlu yanıt vermişlerdir.

Deneyimli öğretmenlerin ders planı yapıp yapmaması yönündeki bir soruda katılımcıların %84,3 ü gerekli olduğu yönünde görüş belirtmişlerdir.

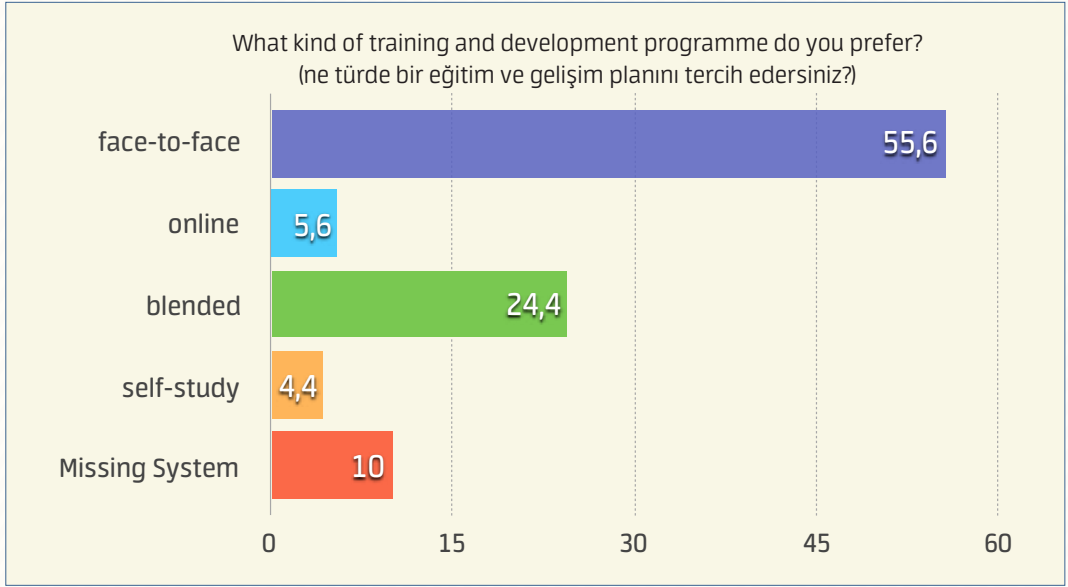
Katılımcıların son beş yılda hizmet içi eğitim programlarına katılım durumları şöyledir:



Hizmet içi eğitimlerin uygulama noktasında etkinliği ile alakalı bir soruda ise katılımcıların %58,9'u bu eğitimlerde öğrendiklerini sınıf içerisinde uyguladıklarını söylemişlerdir. Bu sonuç ise hizmet içi eğitimlerin eğitim öğretime olan olumlu katkısını ve eğitim kalitesi açısından gerekliliğini ortaya koymaktadır.



Katılımcılara ne türde bir eğitim ve gelişim programını tercih ettikleri sorulduğunda %55,6 lık bir oran yüz yüze eğitimi tercih etmişlerdir.





EĞİTİM İÇERİKLERİ

EĞİTİM PROGRAMI

ERZURUM İLİNDE İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETİMİNE İLİŞKİN
İHTİYAÇ ANALİZİ VE ÖĞRETMEN EĞİTİMİ PROJESİ

BRITISH COUNCIL TARAFINDAN DÜZENLENEN KURS
SONU GERİ BİLDİRİM SONUÇLARI

3. EĞİTİM İÇERİKLERİ

3.1 EĞİTİM PROGRAMI

Erzurum ilinde İngilizce Öğretimine İlişkin İhtiyaç Analizi ve Öğretmen Eğitimi Projesi eğitim program ve içerikleri öncelikli olarak eğitim öncesinde gerçekleştirilen mesleki gelişim ihtiyaç analizi verileri doğrultusunda oluşturulmuş, eğitim faaliyetinin gerçekleştirilmesi işini üstlenen British Council ile koordineli çalışılarak program ve eğitim içerikleri hazırlanmıştır. Yapılan ihtiyaç analizi verilerine dayanarak British Council, eğitim faaliyeti öncesinde müdürlüğümüzdeki ilgili birime bir eğitim içerik modülü göndermiştir. İlk, orta, ve lise düzeyinde dil öğretimi için dört temel beceride (dinleme, konuşma, okuma ve yazma) içerik modül paketinden müdürlüğümüz ihtiyaç analizi doğrultusunda Erzurum geneli İngilizce öğretmenlerinin mesleklerini icra ederken eksik oldukları ve ihtiyaç duydukları alanlar dikkate alınarak uygun içerik modülleri belirlenmiştir. Bu modüller ve konu başlıkları şöyledir:

Teaching English Primary Workshops:

1. Ice-breakers, warmers and fillers, 2. First steps in teaching children, 3. Meeting the needs of the children, 4. Games, 5. Songs, rhymes and chants, 6. How children learn, 7. Learning styles and teaching techniques, 8. Lesson planning 1-2, 9. Classroom management 1-2.

Motivating Learners (For Primary):

1. Storytelling, 2. Meaningful speaking activities, 3. Interactive games, 4. Teaching aids, 5. Classroom management, 6. Teacher - student interaction.

Teaching English Secondary and Tertiary Workshops:

1. Assessment for Learning, 2. Correction, 3. Grammar 1: Noticing, 4. Grammar 2: Restructuring, 5. Grammar 3: Grammar and speaking activities, 6. Grouping learners, 7. Lesson planning, 8. Listening, 9. Learning styles 1: Definition, 10. Learning styles 2: Classroom activities, 11. Managing large classes, 12. Motivating teenagers 1-2, 13. Preparing learners for tests, 14. Process writing 1: Framework, 15. Process writing 2: Pre-writing, 16. Process writing: Editing and publishing, 17. Projects with teens, 18. Pronunciation 1: Sounds and stress, 19. Pronunciation 2: Drilling and connected speech, 20. Reading, 21. Reflective practice 1: The reflective cycle, 22. Reflective practice 2: Teaching context, 23. Speaking, 24. Vocabulary

Learning Technologies for the Classroom:

1. Introduction to learning Technologies, 2. Cyber well-being, 3. E-portfolios for teachers and learners, 4. Using Office software for whole class teaching, 5. Using Office software for pair and group work, 6. Social networking for educational use, 7. Mobile learning, 8. Creating websites for teachers

and students, 9. Tablets in the classroom, 10.Video conferencing, 11.Evaluating and selecting web-sites, 12.Integrating the Web, 13.Searching for resources on the Web, 14.Ideas for school links projects, 15.Online writing for students and teachers, 16.Collaborative online writing, 17.Practising listening and speaking with online audio, 18.Developing reading skills online, 19.Developing vocabulary with technology

Eldeki ihtiyaç analizi verileri doğrultusunda British Council eğitim modüllerinden seçilen konu başlıkları ise şöyledir:

| Primary | Secondary | High School |
|---|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ice-breakers, warmers and fillers 2. First steps in teaching children 3. Continuing Professional Development through embedding of mobile and web 2.0 technologies 4. Games 5. Songs, games and chants 6. Making and using flash-cards for primary 7. Lesson planning | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ice-breakers, warmers and fillers 2. Continuing Professional Development through embedding of mobile and web 2.0 technologies 3. Understanding motivation in the classroom 4. Engaging with motivational activities 5. Learning styles 1-2 6. Grouping learners | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ice-breakers, warmers and fillers 2. Understanding motivation in the classroom 3. Engaging with motivational activities 4. Learning styles 1-2 5. Grouping learners 6. Continuing Professional Development through embedding of mobile and web 2.0 technologies 7. Understanding speaking – maximizing interaction |

3.2 ERZURUM İLİNDE İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETİMİNE İLİŞKİN İHTİYAÇ ANALİZİ VE ÖĞRETMEN EĞİTİMİ PROJESİ

ÖĞRETMEN EĞİTİM SEMİNERLERİ DEĞERLENDİRME RAPORU

Erzurum İlinde İngilizce Öğretimine İlişkin İhtiyaç Analizi ve Öğretmen Eğitimi Projesi'nin bir faaliyeti "olan İngilizce öğretmenlerine yönelik mesleki gelişim eğitimleri" 7-9 Ekim 2015 tarihleri arasında düzenlenmiştir. Eğitim programlarına Erzurum merkez ilçelerden 109 ve diğer ilçelerden de 41 öğretmen olmak üzere toplam 150 öğretmen katılmıştır.

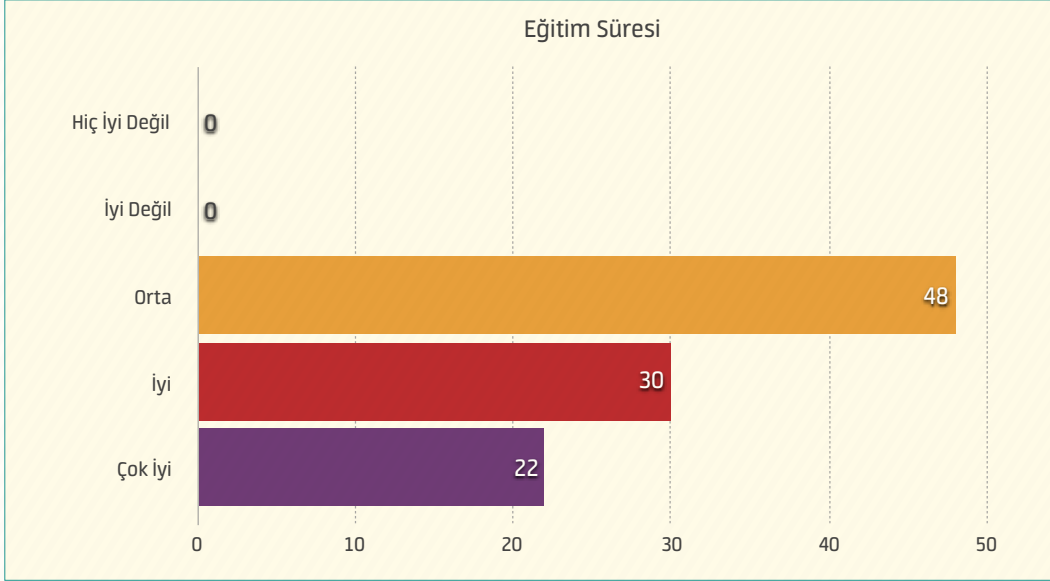
Eğitim sürecinin değerlendirilmesi amacıyla 3 likert ve 3 açık uçlu sorudan oluşan toplam 6 soruluk bir anket hazırlanmıştır. Hazırlanan anket, eğitime katılan 100 öğretmen tarafından online olarak cevaplandırılmıştır. **Öğretmen cevapları ile ilgili ayrıntılı bilgiye sahip olmak amacıyla likert tipindeki sorulara ve açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar birlikte değerlendirilmiştir.** Anket sonuçlarına ait istatistiki bilgiler, aşağıda sunulmuştur:

1. Soruyla ilgili öğretmen görüşleri

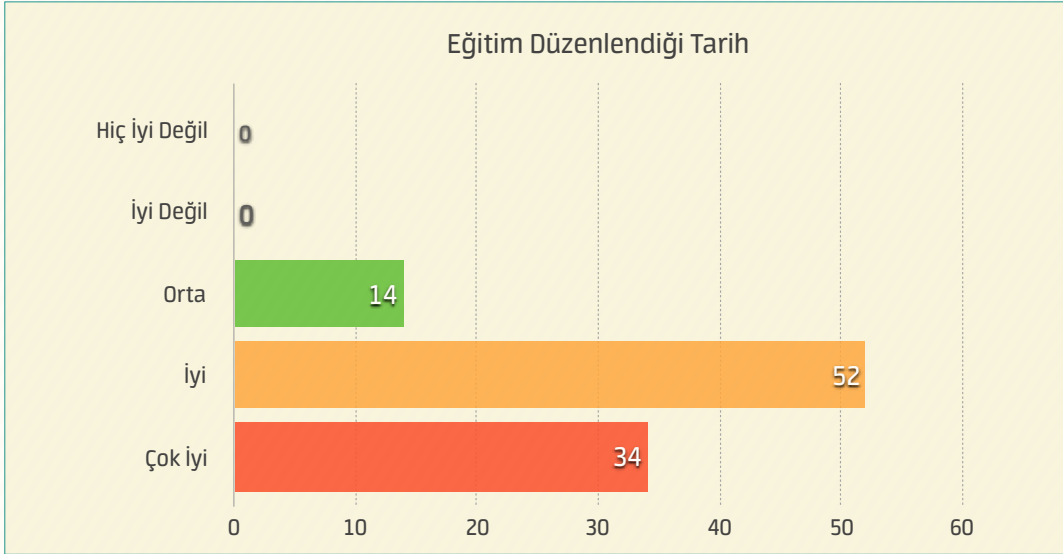
"Eğitim faaliyeti ile ilgili genel değerlendirmeyi 'çok iyi, iyi, orta, iyi değil, hiç iyi değil' olarak yapınız." sorusu likert tipinde hazırlanmış olup 5 alt sorudan oluşmaktadır. Öğretmenlerin sorulara verdiği cevaplara ait istatistik veriler aşağıda tablo halinde sunulmuştur:

| Soru No | Soru | Şıkki İşaretleyen Öğretmen Sayısı | | | | |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|------|-----------|---------------|
| | | Çok İyi | İyi | Orta | İyi Değil | Hiç İyi Değil |
| 1 | Eğitimin süresi | 22 | 30 | 48 | | |
| 2 | Eğitimin düzenlendiği tarih | 34 | 52 | 14 | | |
| 3 | Eğitim içeriğinin amaca uygunluğu | 75 | 20 | 5 | | |
| 4 | Eğitimin içeriğinin güncelliği | 73 | 20 | 7 | | |
| 5 | Eğitimde kullanılan materyallerin yeterliliği | 36 | 48 | 16 | | |

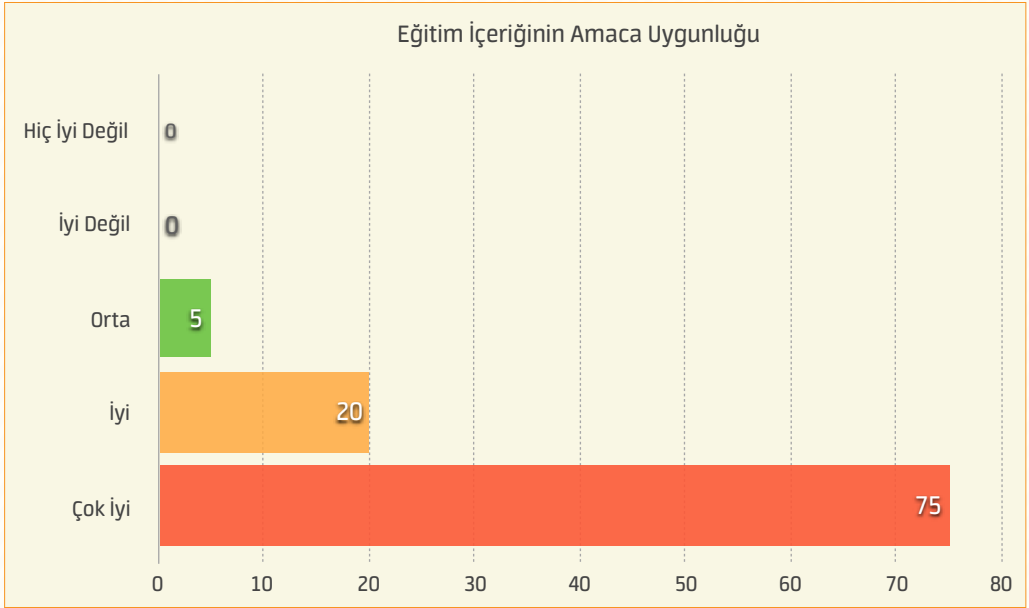
Soruların Ayrıntılı Değerlendirmesi:



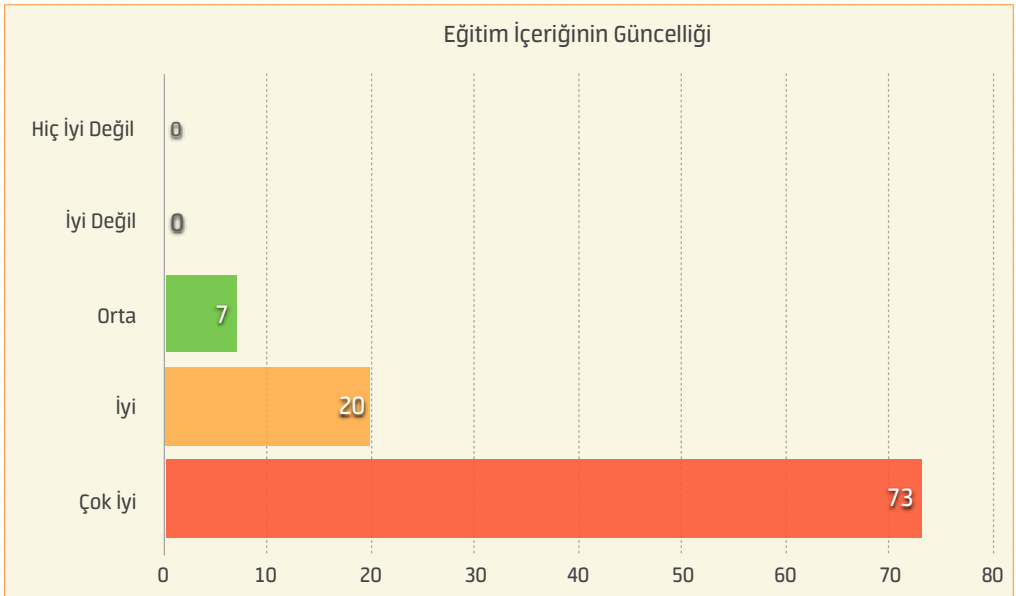
Öğretmenlerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde, ağırlıklı olarak eğitim süresinin daha uzun olması gerektiğini düşündükleri görülmektedir. Öğretmenler eğitim programının yoğunluğu ve kalitesi nedeniyle daha uzun bir eğitim programı talep etmektedir.



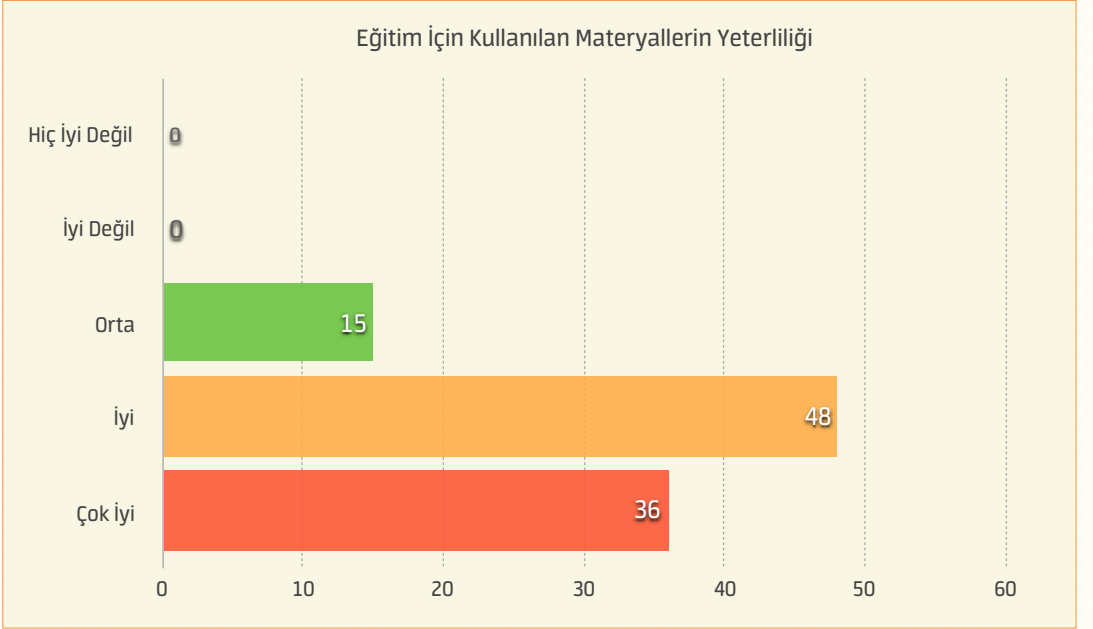
Öğretmen cevapları incelendiğinde, genel olarak eğitim tarihinden memnun oldukları görülmektedir.



Öğretmenlerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde, eğitim sürecinin amaca uygun olduğunu düşündükleri ve eğitimlerden memnun oldukları görülmektedir.



Öğretmenlerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde; eğitim içeriğini güncel olduğunu, sürekli değişen müfredatlar dikkate alınarak genel bir çerçeveye izlendiğini belirttikleri görülmektedir.



Öğretmenlerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde; eğitimlerde kullanılan materyallerin yeterli olduğunu düşündükleri, ancak eğitim sonrasında yararlanmak üzere kaynak materyal talep ettikleri görülmektedir

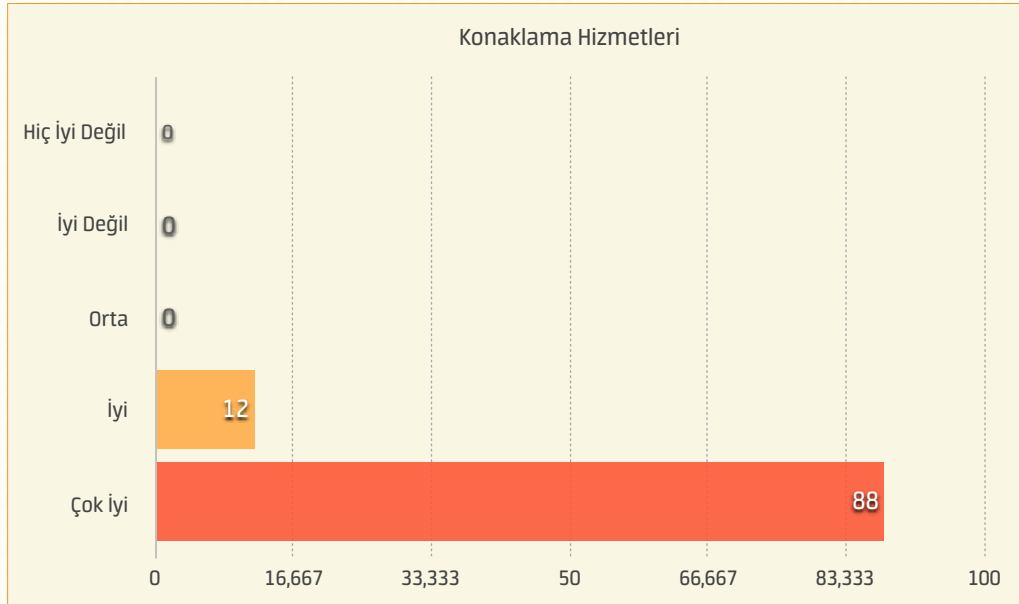


2. Soruyla İlgili Öğretmen Görüşleri

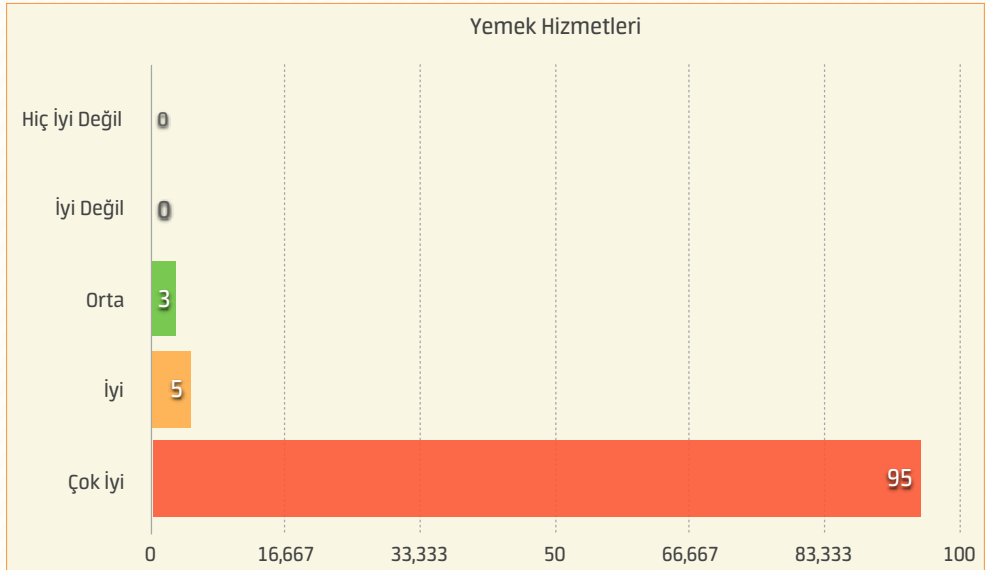
“Eğitim ortamının uygunluğu ile ilgili aşağıdaki ifadeleri ‘çok iyi, iyi, orta, iyi değil, hiç iyi değil’ olarak değerlendiriniz.” sorusu likert tipinde hazırlanmış olup 4 alt sorudan oluşmaktadır. Öğretmenlerin sorulara verdiği cevaplara ait istatistik veriler aşağıda tablo halinde sunulmuştur:

| Soru No | Soru | Şıkkı İşaretleyen Öğretmen Sayısı | | | | |
|---------|--|-----------------------------------|-----|------|-----------|---------------|
| | | Çok İyi | İyi | Orta | İyi Değil | Hiç İyi Değil |
| 1 | Konaklama Hizmetleri | 88 | 12 | | | |
| 2 | Yemek hizmetleri | 95 | 2 | 3 | | |
| 3 | Eğitim salonunun fiziki durumu | 51 | 35 | 14 | | |
| 4 | Eğitim salonunun teknolojik ekipman durumu | 70 | 22 | 8 | | |

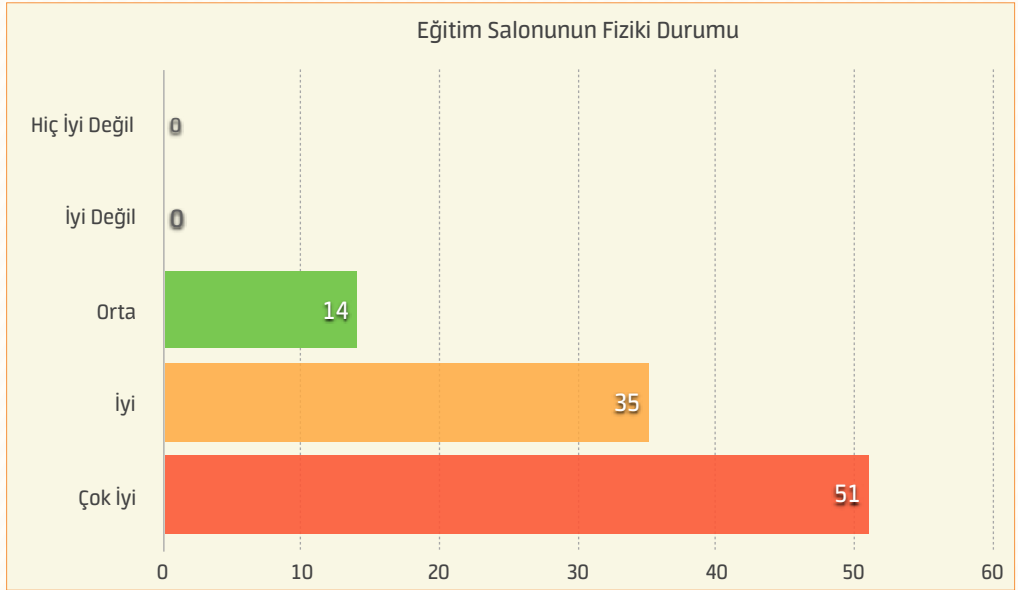
Soruların Ayrıntılı Değerlendirmesi:



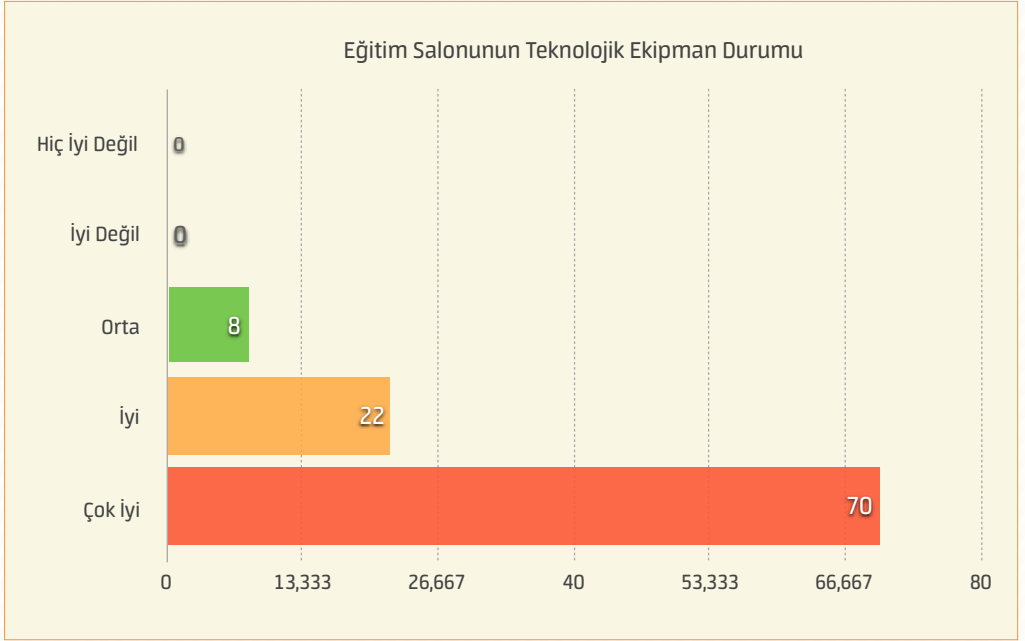
Öğretmen cevapları incelendiğinde, öğretmenlerin konaklama hizmetlerinin çok memnun oldukları görülmektedir.



Öğretmen cevapları incelendiğinde yemek hizmetleri ile ilgili herhangi bir memnuniyetsizlik olmadığı görülmektedir.



Öğretmenlerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde, genel olarak eğitim salonlarının düzenlenme şekli, içeride sunulan hizmetten memnun oldukları görülmektedir. Açık uçlu sorularda sadece 1 öğretmen, eğitim ortamını yeterince aydınlık bulmadığını ve 1 öğretmen de eğitim gören öğretmen sayısının daha az olmasının daha faydalı olacağını düşündüğünü belirtmiştir.



Öğretmen cevapları incelendiğinde ekipman durumunun yeterli olduğunu düşündükleri görülmektedir.

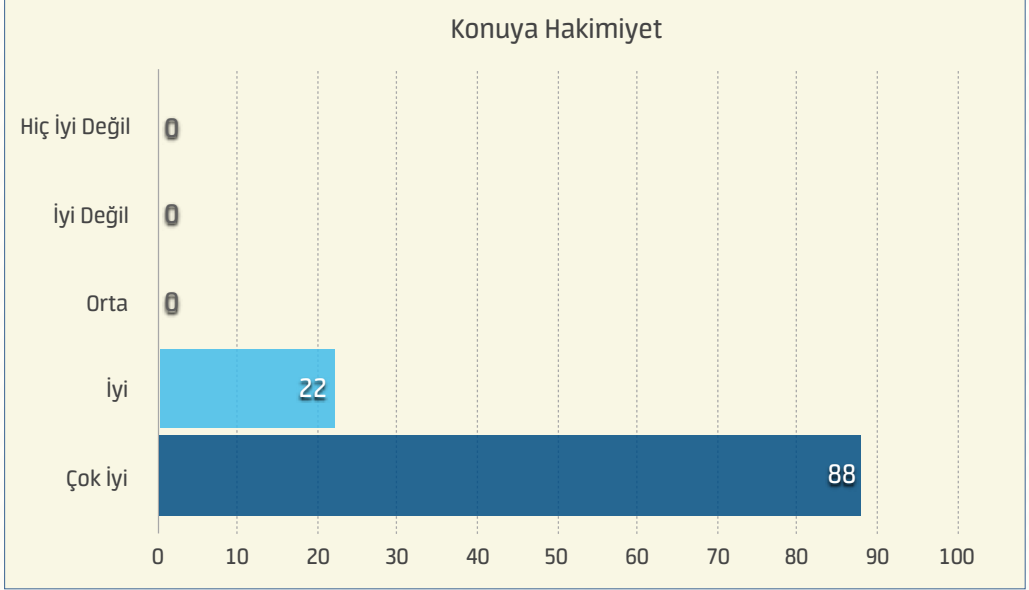


3. Soruyla İlgili Öğretmen Görüşleri

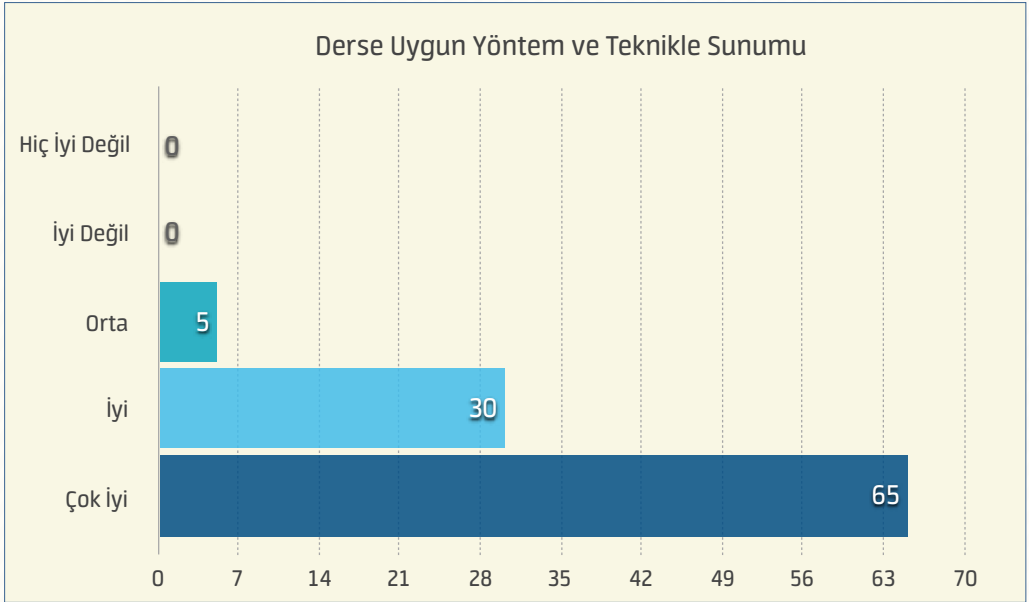
“Eğitim veren uzmanlarla ilgili aşağıdaki konularda düşüncelerinizi <tamamen yeterli, yeterli, orta düzeyde yeterli, yetersiz, tamamen yetersiz> olarak değerlendiriniz.” sorusu likert tipinde hazırlanmış olup 13 alt sorudan oluşmaktadır. Öğretmenlerin sorulara verdiği cevaplara ait istatistik veriler aşağıda tablo halinde sunulmuştur:

| Soru No | Soru | Şıkkı İşaretleyen Öğretmen Sayısı | | | | |
|---------|--|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|------------------|
| | | tamamen yeterli | yeterli, | orta düzeyde | yetersiz, | tamamen yetersiz |
| 1 | Konuya hâkimiyet | 74 | 20 | 6 | | |
| 2 | Dersi uygun yöntem ve tekniklerle sunumu | 65 | 30 | 5 | | |
| 3 | Zamanı etkin kullanması | 50 | 45 | 5 | | |
| 4 | Dersleri açık, anlaşılır ve seviyeye uygun işlemesi | 80 | 18 | 2 | | |
| 5 | Derslere hazırlıklı gelmesi | 80 | 19 | 1 | | |
| 6 | Motivasyonu sağlaması | 55 | 42 | 3 | | |
| 7 | İletişim kurma becerileri | 82 | 15 | 3 | | |
| 8 | Faaliyet programına uyması | 70 | 25 | 5 | | |
| 9 | Eğitim teknolojilerini kullanma becerisi | 75 | 20 | 5 | | |
| 10 | Katılımcıların derse aktif katılımını teşvik etmesi | 69 | 28 | 2 | 1 | |
| 11 | Eğitimin Bakanlık müfredatına uygunluğu | 40 | 39 | 21 | | |
| 12 | Eğitim süresince katılımcılara uygulanan aktivitelerin sınıf ortamında uygulanabilirliği | 50 | 41 | 9 | | |
| 13 | Eğitim içeriğinin mesleki gelişimine yön vermeye katkısı | 75 | 22 | 3 | | |

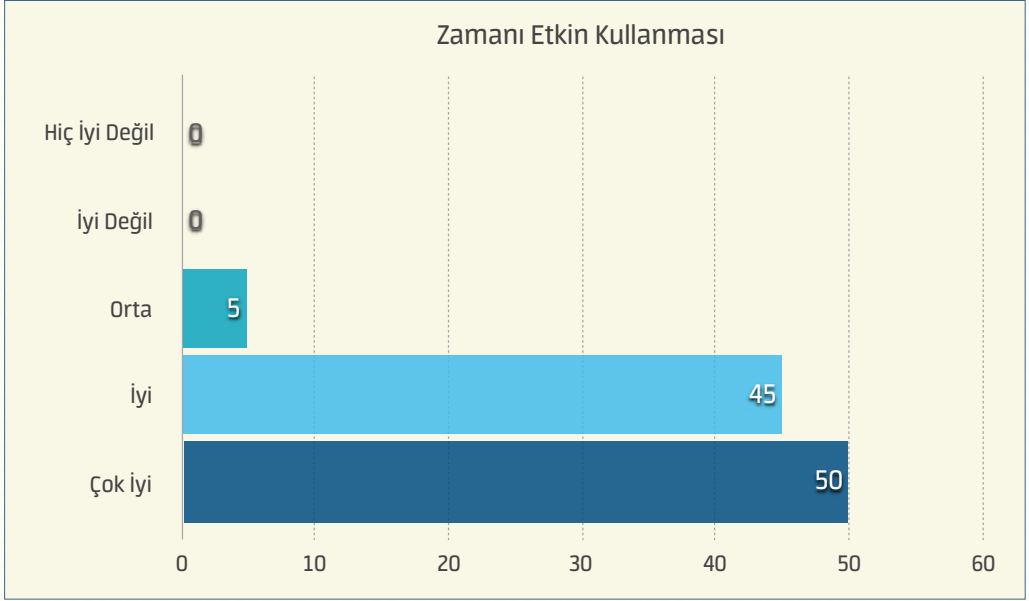
Soruların Ayrıntılı Değerlendirmesi:



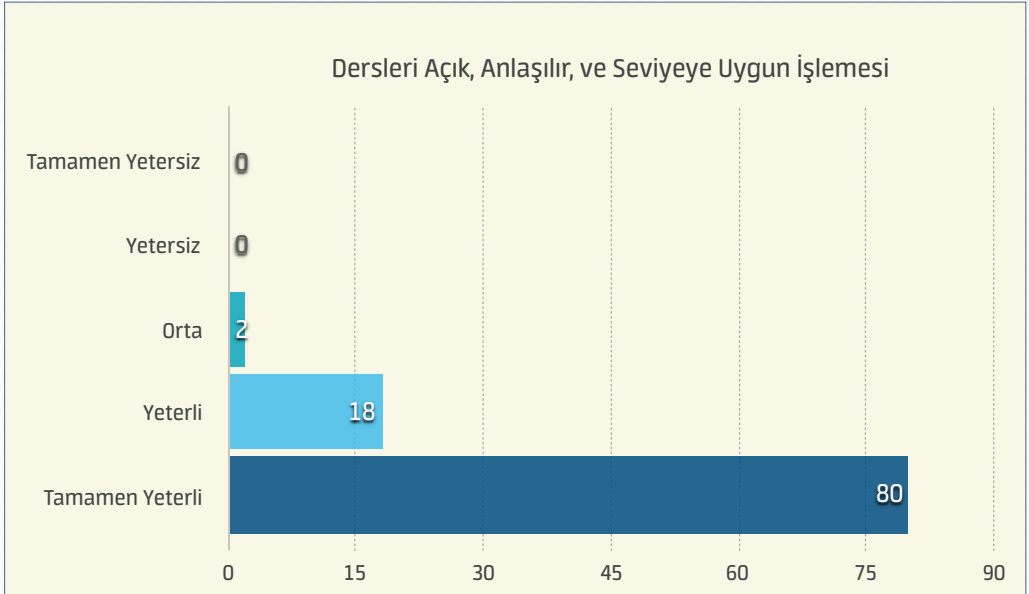
Soruya verilen cevaplar incelendiğinde, öğretmenlerin eğitimcilerin konuya hakim olduğunu belirttikleri görülmektedir.



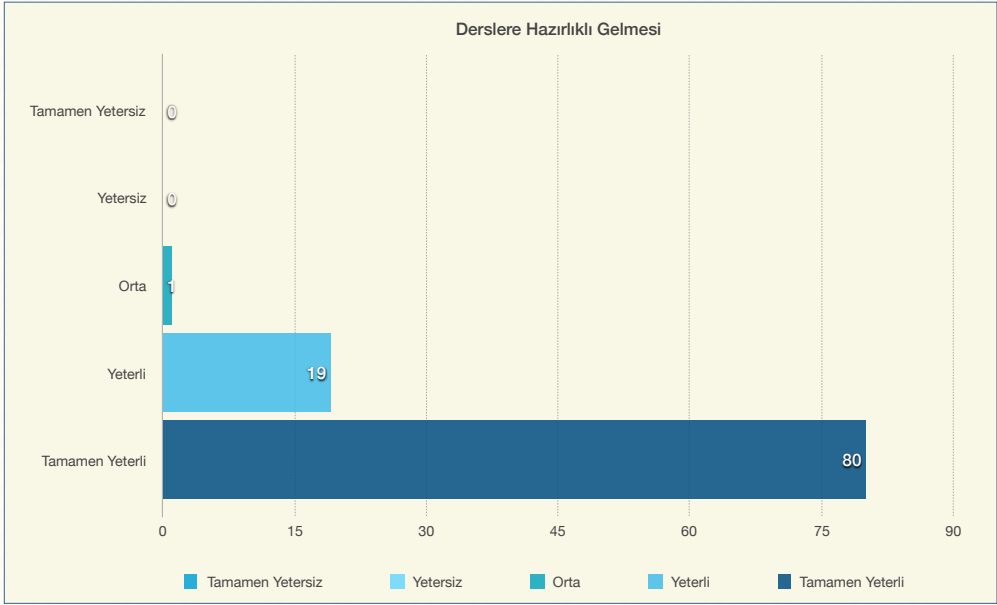
Öğretmen cevapları incelendiğinde konuların işlenişindeki yöntem ve tekniklerle ilgili herhangi bir olumsuz görüş bildirmediği görülmektedir.



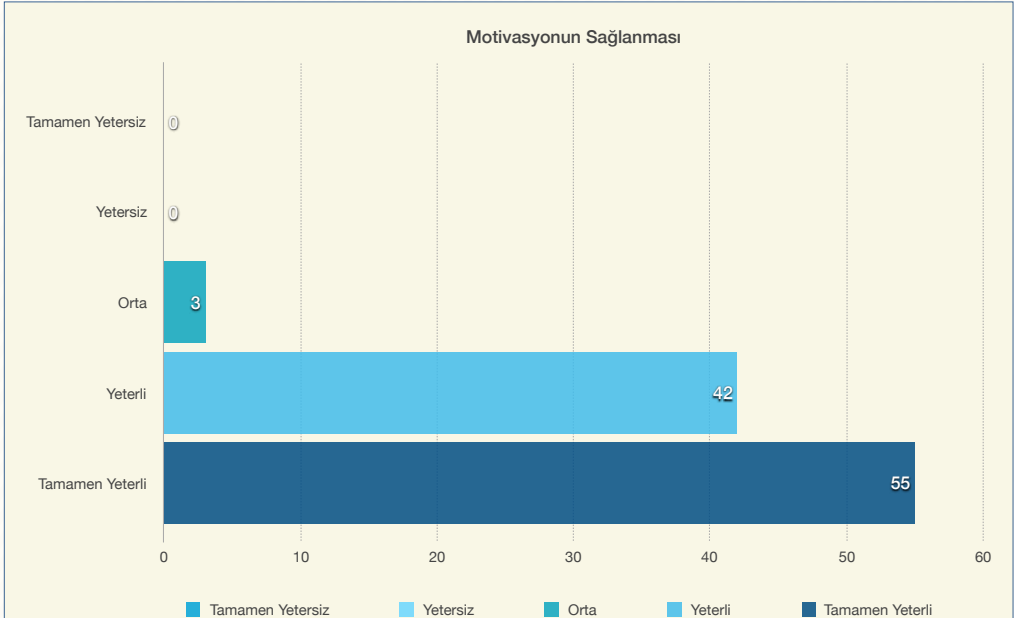
Öğretmenlerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde, genel olarak zamanın etkin kullanımından memnun oldukları, ancak programın yoğun olduğunu belirttikleri görülmektedir.



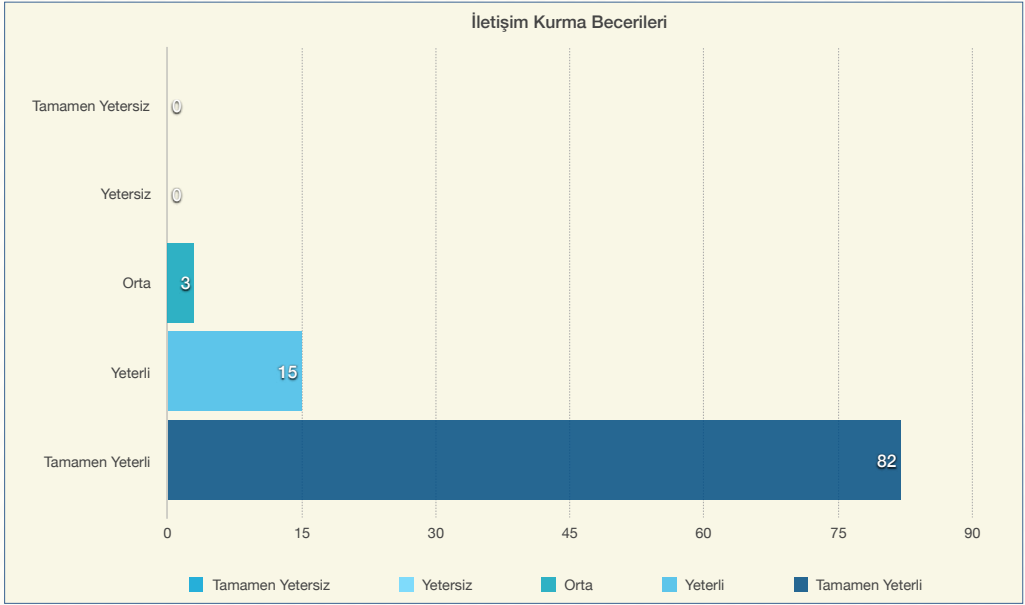
Öğretmenlerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde, eğitimlerin native öğretmenler tarafından işlenmesinden çok memnun olduklarını, İngilizcelerini geliştirme imkanı bulduklarını ve eğitilden olumlu şekilde yararlandıklarını belirttikleri görülmektedir.



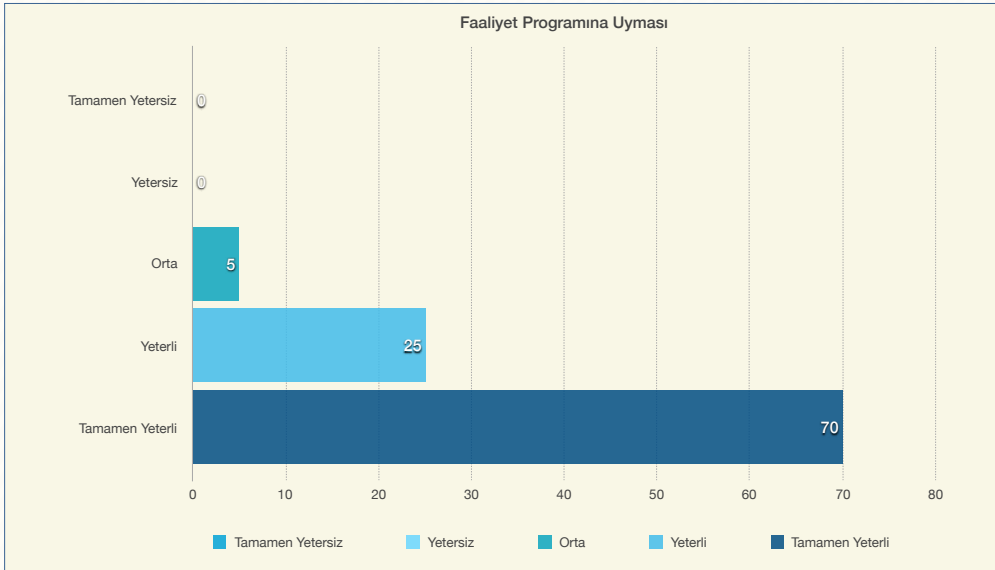
Öğretmen cevapları incelendiğinde, eğitimlerin native eğitimcilerin derslere hazırlık yapmış şekilde geldiklerini belirttikleri görülmektedir



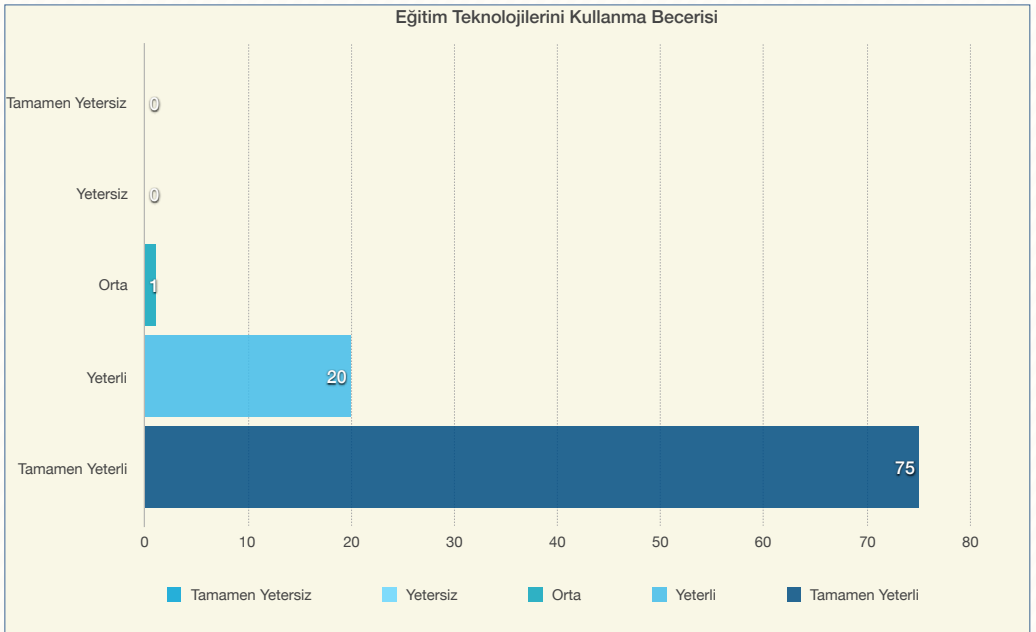
Öğretmenlerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde, özellikle eğitimlerin native eğitimciler tarafından verilmesinin ve eğitim yerinin motivasyonu artırdığını belirttikleri görülmektedir.



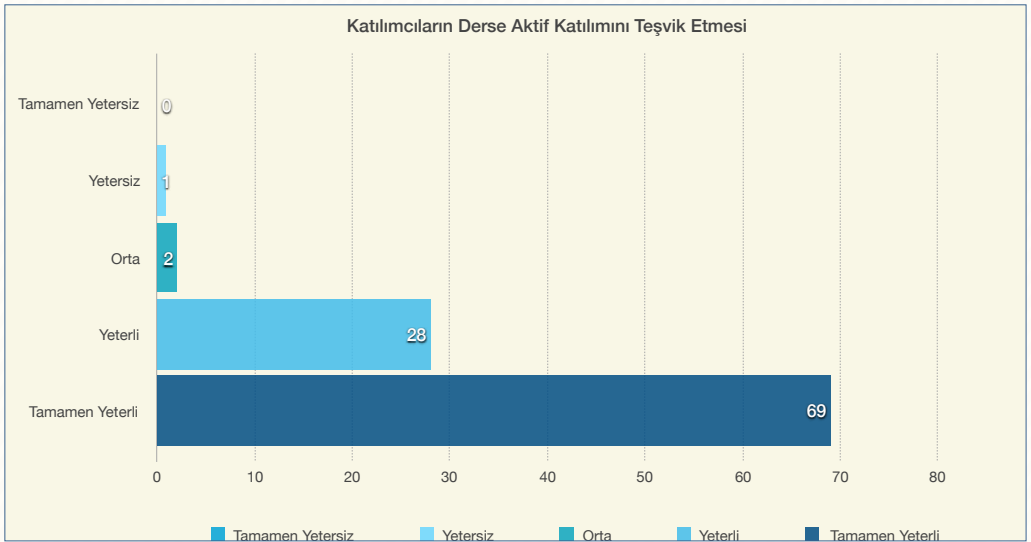
Öğretmenlerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde, eğitimlerin İngilizce olması nedeniyle en başta konuşmak ve etkinliklere katılmakta çekindiklerini, ancak süreç içerisinde etkin iletişim kurmaya başladıklarını, eğitimcilerin iletişim becerilerinin güçlü olmasının öğretmenlere destek olduğunu belirttiklerini görülmektedir.



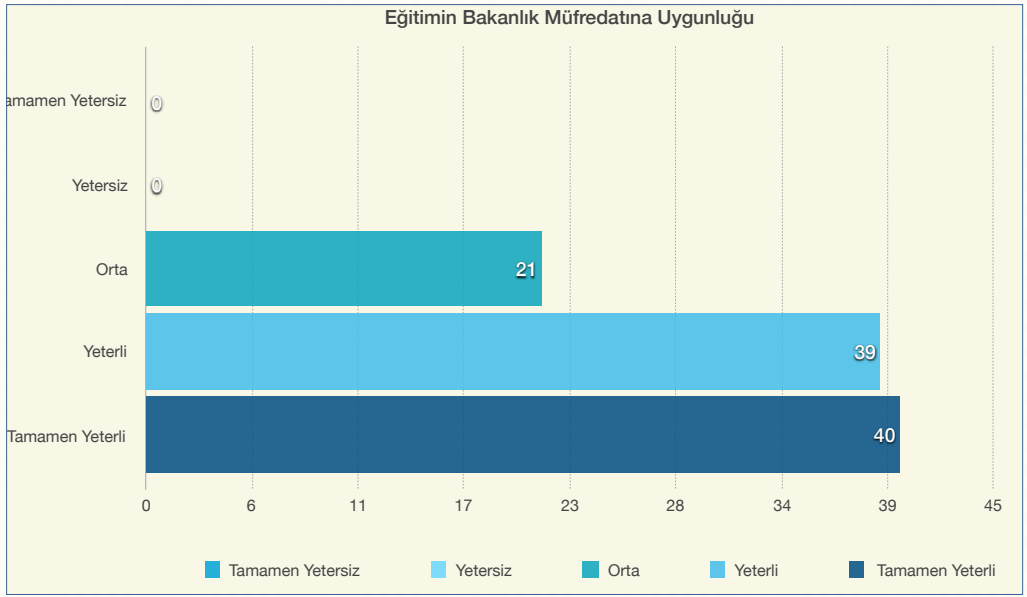
Öğretmen cevapları incelendiğinde, native eğitimcilerin genel olarak faaliyet programına uydıklarını belirttikleri görülmektedir



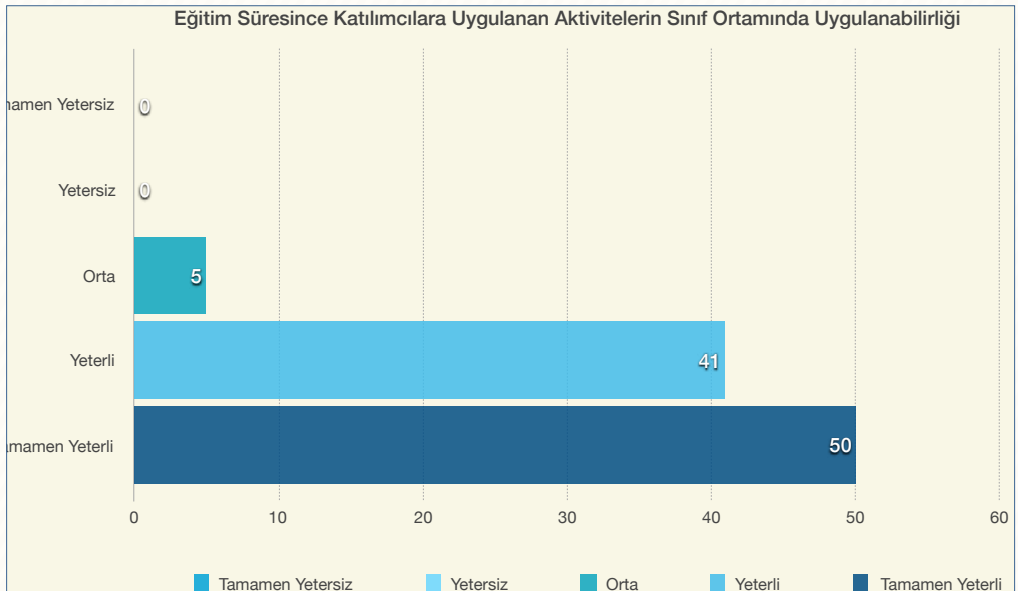
Öğretmen cevapları incelendiğinde, eğitimcilerin eğitim teknolojilerini genel olarak kullanabildiklerini belirttikleri görülmektedir.



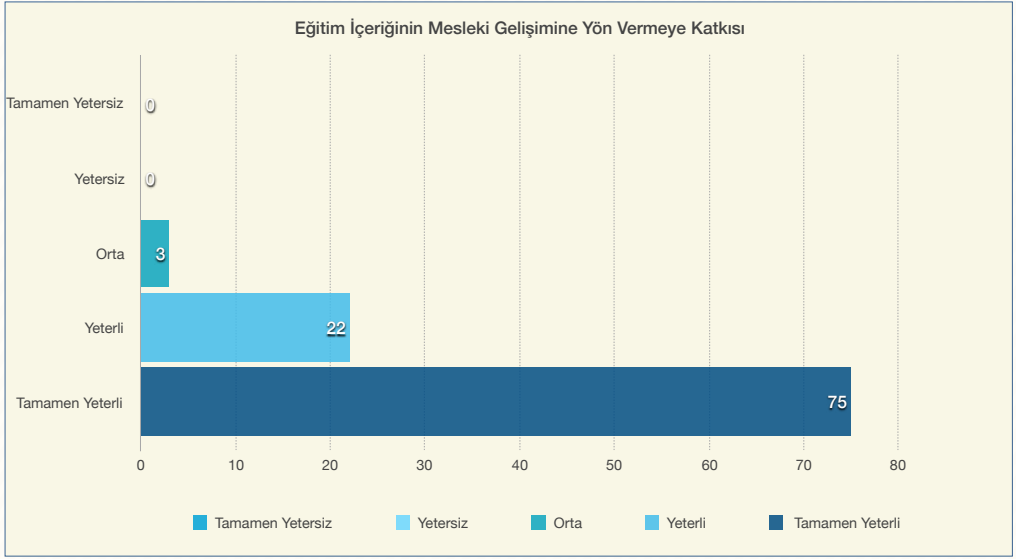
Öğretmenlerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde, eğitimlerin native eğitimciler tarafından işlenmesine ve eğitim dilinin İngilizce olmasına bağlı olarak derslere ilk etapta katılma konusunda çekincelerinin olduğunu; ancak eğitimcilerin bu konuda büyük destek olduklarını ve katılımı teşvik eden etkinliklere yer vererek öğretmenlere derste aktif hale getirdiklerini belirttikleri görülmektedir.



Öğretmenlerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde, Bakanlık müfredatının yanı sıra genel bir İngilizce eğitim sürecini de kapsayacak şekilde işlendiğini belirttiklerini görülmektedir.



Öğretmen cevapları incelendiğinde, eğitim süresince katılımcılara uygulanan aktivitelerin sınıf ortamında uygulanabilirliği olduklarını belirttikleri görülmektedir



Öğretmenlerin açık uçlu sorulara verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde, eğitimlerin mesleki gelişimleri açısından önem taşıdığını düşündükleri ve İngilizce ile ilgili eğitimlerin devam etmesini istedikleri ve bu eğitimlerin Avrupa boyutunun da planlanmasını talep ettikleri görülmektedir.

4. Soruyla İlgili Öğretmen Görüşleri

"Eğitim faaliyetinin üstün gördüğünüz yönleri nelerdir?" sorusuna verilen cevaplar, aşağıdaki görüşler üzerinde yoğunlaşmıştır:

- Eğitimlerin ana dili İngilizce olan eğitimler tarafından verilmesi eğitim kalitesini artırmıştır.
- Öğretmenlerin görev yaptıkları eğitim kademesine uygun eğitim alması, eğitimin etkili olmasını sağlamıştır.
- Eğitim konularının güncel olması, eğitsel ihtiyaçların giderilmesine destek olmuştur.
- Yüksek hizmet anlayışına sahip, kaliteli bir yerde eğitimlerin verilmesi öğretmenlerin kendilerini değerli hissetmesini sağlamış ve motivasyonlarını artırmıştır.

5. Soruyla İlgili Öğretmen Görüşleri

"Eğitim faaliyetinin eksik kalan yönleri nelerdir?" sorusuna verilen cevaplar, aşağıdaki görüşler üzerinde yoğunlaşmıştır:

- Eğitim programının yoğun olması nedeniyle süre yeterli olmamıştır.

6. Soruyla İlgili Öğretmen Görüşleri

Eğitim faaliyetinin eksik kalan yönleri nelerdir? sorusuna verilen cevaplar, aşağıdaki görüşler üzerinde yoğunlaşmıştır:

- Eğitimlerin devamlılık göstermesi gerekmektedir.
- Native eğitimcilerle daha farklı eğitim içeriğine sahip derslerde yürütülmelidir.
- Eğitimlerin yurtdışında da sürdürülebilmesi eğitimin kalitesinin artırılması adına önemlidir.
- Eğitimlerin seminer döneminde verilmesi ve daha uzun süreli olması uygun olacaktır.

3.3 BRITISH COUNCIL TARAFINDAN DÜZENLENEN KURS SONU GERİ BİLDİRİM SONUÇLARI

Aşağıdaki bölümde proje sonunda uygulanan memnuniyet anketi sonuçları paylaşılmıştır:

Lütfen her bir maddeye ne ölçüde katılıp katılmadığınızı verilen ölçek üzerinde belirtiniz

| | Kesinlikle katılmıyorum | Katılmıyorum | Kararsızım | Katılıyorum | Kesinlikle katılıyorum |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1 – Eğitim beklentilerimi karşıladı | 1 | 7 | 12 | 86 | 36 |
| 2 – Yüksek kalitede bir etkinlikti | 1 | 3 | 14 | 40 | 45 |
| 3 – Sınıfta kullanabileceğim bilgi ve beceriler edindim | 1 | 3 | 11 | 83 | 42 |

İçerik üzerine geri bildirim

| | Kesinlikle katılmıyorum | Katılmıyorum | Kararsızım | Katılıyorum | Kesinlikle katılıyorum |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 4 – İşlenen konular eğitimin amaçlarını yansıttı | 0 | 2 | 24 | 96 | 17 |
| 5 – Eğitim materyalleri faydalıydı | 0 | 5 | 23 | 85 | 29 |
| 6 – Eğitim materyalleri düzenli ve kolayca takip edilebilirdi | 0 | 3 | 13 | 86 | 38 |
| 7 – Eğitim pratik uygulamalar içerdi | 0 | 6 | 24 | 80 | 35 |
| 8 – Eğitim İngilizce dil öğretimi alanında bilgi ve becerilerimi geliştirdi | 1 | 6 | 23 | 79 | 32 |
| 9 – Sorular ve tartışma için yeterince zaman ayrıldı | 1 | 2 | 15 | 72 | 50 |
| 10 – Verilen eğitimin kalitesi iyiydi | 0 | 1 | 7 | 82 | 50 |
| 11 – Derslerin sıralaması iyi planlanmıştı | 0 | 8 | 19 | 75 | 53 |
| 12 – Eğitim yardımcı malzemeleri etkili şekilde kullanıldı | 0 | 2 | 16 | 84 | 38 |

Eğitmenler hakkında geri bildirim

| | Kesinlikle katılmıyorum | Katılmıyorum | Kararsızım | Katılıyorum | Kesinlikle katılıyorum |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 13 - Eğitmenler bilgiliydi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 69 |
| 14 - Eğitmenler eğitimin amaçlarını karşıladılar | 0 | 0 | 9 | 70 | 50 |
| 15 - Eğitmenler katılımcıların yorum ve sorularına açıldı | 1 | 0 | 3 | 55 | 73 |
| 16 - Eğitmenler iyi hazırlanmışlardı | 1 | 9 | 3 | 64 | 62 |
| 17 - Eğitmenlerin kendilerini geliştirmeleri için ne önerirsiniz? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eğitmenler okulumuzda yaşadığımız sıkıntıları tam olarak bilmiyorlar Eğitimde pratik uygulamalara daha çok yer verilmeliydi Eğitmenler eğitimden önce okullara gelip bizi gözlemlemeliler | | | | | |

18 - British Council'i bir arkadaşınıza ya da meslektaşınıza ne oranda tavsiye edersiniz?

0 = Pek tavsiye etmem; 10 = Kesinlikle tavsiye ederim

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 28 | 17 | 31 |

19 - Kursu üç kelimeyle nasıl tarif edersiniz?

Kullanışlı, faydalı, yararlı, klişe olmayan, profesyonel, yorucu, yüksek kalitede, iyi planlanmış, teknolojik, eğlenceli, eğitici, işimle ilgili, yenilikçi, bilgilendirici, uzun, aktif, ilginç, etkili

20 – Kursun hangi bölümlerini faydalı ve ilginç buldunuz?

- Okuma ve motivasyon üniteleri
- Websiteleri
- Tanıştırmak için aracılık yapan oyunlar ve dört beceri ile ilgili etkinlikler
- Dinleme ve konuşma becerileri ile ilgili teknikler
- Meslektaşlarımla sürekli İngilizce konuşmak en faydalı yanıydı
- Sınıf etkinliklerine uyarlanabilir aktiviteler
- Teknoloji eğitimi
- Hikaye anlatımı
- Öğretmenlerin ilgili olması
- Grup çalışması, akran çalışması

21 – Kurs sizce nasıl geliştirilebilir?

- Öğretmenler eğitime gelmeden önce ders kitaplarımızı incelemeliler
- Öğretmenler öncesinde okullarımızı ziyaret edip sınıf ortamımızı gözlemlemeliler
- Öğretmenler dersimize katılıp teknikleri bize gerçek sınıf ortamımızda göstermeliler
- Küçük öğrenci grupları eğitime katılabilir ve öğretmenler oyunlar ve grup çalışması içeren etkinlikleri öğrencilerle deneyimleyebilirler
- Süreç çok daha uzun olmalıydı. 3 gün yeterli değildi
- Kalabalık sınıflar için de etkinliklere ihtiyacımız var
- Sürekli bir eğitim programı olmalı. Yaz tatillerinde olabilir.
- Ders yılı bitiminde öğrencilerimizin problemlerini konuşabileceğimiz bir program dahilinde sunulabilir
- Her sene gerçekleşen bir eğitim olmalı
- Ders kitapları konunun biraz dışında kaldı, halbuki eğitim öğretimin neredeyse tamamı ders kitabı üzerine. Ders kitabından bazı aktiviteler hazırlanabilir ve öğrendiğimiz teknikleri uygulayabiliriz.
- İçerik Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı müfredatı ve içerikleri kullanılarak hazırlanmalıydı
- Belki üç senelik bir süreye yayılabilir
- Daha çok video gösterilmeliydi



SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

4. SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

“Erzurum İlinde İngilizce Öğretimine İlişkin İhtiyaç Analizi Projesi” kapsamında British Council tarafından il genelinde tüm ilçelerden gelen 150 öğretmene verilen eğitim sonucunda elde edilen bulgular ışığında, öncelikli olarak İngilizce öğretmenlerinin bu şekilde hizmet içi faaliyetlerine ihtiyaç düzeylerinin oldukça yüksek olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Yabancı dil öğretiminde özellikle öğrencilerin yabancı dilde iletişim becerilerinin geliştirilmesi konusunda yabancı dil öğretmenlerimizin bilgi ve becerilerini güncel tutabilmek için hizmet içi eğitim almaları ve derslerini de bu yeni bilgiler ışığında daha etkin işlemeleri dil eğitim hedeflerimize ulaşmamızda bizlere yardımcı birer unsur olacaktır. Yabancı dil öğretmenlerimize uygulanan ihtiyaç analizi ve diğer anketler **öğretmenlerin British Council tarafından** gerçekleştirilen bu eğitime ihtiyaç duyduklarını ispatlamaktadır. Eğitim sonrası memnuniyet anketlerinde ise öğretmenlerimizin aldıkları eğitimden memnun kaldıklarını tespit etmekteyiz.

Erzurum İlinde İngilizce Dilinin Öğretimine İlişkin İhtiyaç Analizi ve Öğretmen Eğitimi Projesi

7 – 9 Ekim 2015

Bulgular ve Öneriler

British Council hakkında

British Council, Birleşik Krallık'ın kültürel ilişkiler ve eğitim fırsatlarından sorumlu uluslararası kuruluşudur. Birleşik Krallık ve diğer ülkelerdeki insanlar için fırsatlar yaratarak aralarında dünya çapında güven inşa etme hedefiyle dünyada 100'ün üzerinde ülkede 2,000'i öğretmen olmak üzere, 8,000'i aşkın çalışan istihdam etmektedir. Her yıl binlerce profesyonel, politika yapıcı ve milyonlarca genç insanla İngilizce öğrenimi, sanat, eğitim ve toplumsal alanda programlar sunarak çalışmaktadır.

Türkiye'de 1940 yılından beri faaliyet gösteren British Council, Ankara ve İstanbul ofislerinde iş ortakları ve dijital platformlar aracılığıyla Türkiye'nin dört bir yanındaki insanlar için uluslararası fırsatlar yaratmaya devam etmektedir.

Daha fazla bilgi için lütfen www.britishcouncil.org.tr adresini ziyaret edin. British Council etkinliklerinden haberdar olmak için sosyal medya hesaplarını da takip edebilirsiniz: <http://twitter.com/trbritish> ve <https://www.facebook.com/BritishCouncilTurkey/>

Erzurum ilinde İngilizce dilinin öğretime ilişkin ihtiyaç analizi ve öğretmen eğitimi projesi

İngilizce öğretmenlerine yönelik sistemli ve kapsamlı bir sürekli mesleki gelişim programımız bulunmaktadır. Bu programın amacı öğretmenlerin mesleklerinde öğretme becerilerine ilişkin ihtiyaçlarını belirlemelerine, öğretim tekniklerini geliştirmelerine, ve deneyim ve uzmanlık alanlarını diğer meslektaşlarıyla paylaşımlarına yardımcı olmak ve teşvik etmektir.

Erzurum İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü, araştırma ve geliştirme konusundaki çalışmaları kapsamında öğretmen eğitimi için British Council ile iletişime geçmiştir ve 7 - 9 Ekim 2015 tarihlerinde devlet okullarında görev yapan 150 İngilizce öğretmenine yönelik üç gün süren bir ihtiyaç analizi ve öğretmen eğitimi projesi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Proje, Erzurum ilinde görev yapan İngilizce öğretmenlerinin öğretmenlik becerilerini, mesleki yeterliliklerini ve verimliliğini arttırmayı ve yenilikçi öğretim metodlarını keşfetmelerini amaçlamıştır.

Projenin temel çıktılarından biri olan bu rapor, Erzurum ilinde İngilizce dil eğitimine ilişkin ihtiyaç analizi bulgularını ve katılımcı öğretmenlerin çalıştaylar hakkındaki değerlendirmelerini sunmaktadır. İngilizce öğretmenlerin sürekli mesleki gelişimi ile ilgili olarak gerçekleştirilecek çalışmaların belirlenmesine yönelik tavsiyeler içermektedir.

İhtiyaç analizi ve temel değerlendirme çalışması

Proje kapsamında, Erzurum ilinde öğretmenlerin gerçek ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda bulgulara dayalı olarak özgün bir eğitim programı tasarlanmış ve çalıştaylar süresince de süregelen bir dizi ihtiyaç analizi çalışması uygulanmıştır.

British Council'ın ihtiyaç analizi, "Sürekli Mesleki Gelişim Çerçevesi" kapsamında geliştirilmiştir ve aşağıdaki değerlendirme araçları kullanılarak uygulanmıştır:

- Öğretmenler için öz değerlendirme anketi
- Öğretmen anketi
- Odak grup toplantıları
- Öğretmenlerden alınan geri bildirimler
- Erzurum İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü öğretmenlerinden alınan geri bildirimler
- Kurs sonu memnuniyet anketi

Öz değerlendirme ve öğretmen anketi 50 katılımcı öğretmene uygulanmıştır. Odak grup toplantıları ise ilköğretim ve liseyi temsilen ve Erzurum'un farklı bölgelerinden gelen 12 öğretmen ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bunlara ilave olarak, öğretmenlerden her gün sonunda katılımcı öğretmenlerin öğrenmeye yönelik algıları ve öğretmenlik becerileri gibi konularda geri bildirim alınmıştır. Eğitimin sonunda ise 140 öğretmen ile kurs sonu memnuniyet anketi uygulanmıştır.

Birden fazla değerlendirme modelinin bir arada kullanılması daha geçerli ve güvenilir veriler elde etmemize yardımcı olmuştur. Aşağıdaki bölümde öz değerlendirme, öğretmen anketi, odak grup toplantıları ve eğitimden alınan geri bildirimlerin sonuçları özet halinde sunulmaktadır.

İhtiyaç analizi bulguları

Öğretmenlerin İngilizce düzeyi ve katılımı:

Öz değerlendirme anketlerinde katılımcıların büyük çoğunluğu İngilizce düzeyinin "Orta seviye / Intermediate" olduğuna inanmaktadır. Eğitimci ise, öğretmenlerin İngilizce düzeyinin eğitim amacı için son derece yeterli olduğunu tespit etmişlerdir. Ancak katılımcıların 'duyduğunu anlama' becerisine 'anlatma' becerisinden daha vakıf oldukları belirtilmiştir. Katılımcı öğretmenler, eğitimin ilk gününden itibaren tüm etkinliklerde oldukça aktif katılım göstermişlerdir.

"Katılımcıların performansından çok etkilendim. Bilgi birikimleri ve İngilizce seviyeleri beklediğimden çok daha yüksekti ve ikili çalışma ve grup çalışmalarına aktif katılım gösterdiler. Yoğun bir kursta ve sonuna doğru katılımcılar yorgun düştüler fakat buna rağmen büyük çoğunluğu hala enerjik ve hevesliydi!" Eğitimci geri bildirimi

Sınıf içerisinde İngilizce kullanımı:

Öğretmenler, dilin günlük yaşamdaki fonksiyonlarının sınıfa yansımalarının dilin öğrenilmesi için amaç ve doğal ortam sağladığına inanıyor olsalar da, İngilizce sınıflarında ana dilin İngilizce diline oranla daha ağırlıklı olarak kullanıldığını belirtmişlerdir.

"5. ve 6. sınıflarda İngilizce konuşuyoruz ancak 7. sınıftan itibaren dilbilgisine ağırlık vermemiz gerekiyor. İlköğretimde ise sadece belli durumlarda İngilizce konuşabiliyoruz"

Odak grup toplantılarında bir öğretmenin yorumu

Eğitimde teknoloji kullanımı:

Öğretmenler kendi bilgisayarları ve akıllı telefonları yoluyla İnternete her gün erişim sağlamaktadır ve İnterneti çoğunlukla e-posta, sosyal medya ve ders planları araştırmak için kullanmaktadır. Ancak teknoloji alanında kendilerini yetersiz gördükleri için ve/veya okullarında teknolojik araç ve gereçlere erişim konusunda eksiklikler olduğu için, eğitim teknolojilerinin sınıf içerisinde etkili kullanımı alanında desteğe ihtiyaç uydıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Bazı sınıflarda ise, ders kitapları akıllı tahtalara uyumlu olmadığı için, akıllı tahtaların sınıf içerisinde etkili şekilde kullanılamadığı belirtilmiştir.

Sürekli mesleki gelişim faaliyetleri:

Katılımcı öğretmenlerin büyük çoğunluğu üniversiteden mezun oldukları tarihten bu yana hizmet içi eğitim faaliyetlerine katılmamış ve İngilizce dil eğitimi konferanslarına katılma, bir başka

öğretmeni gözlemleme, eylem araştırması gibi sürekli mesleki gelişim faaliyetlerinde yer almamışlardır.

Öğrenci motivasyonu:

Özellikle 7. sınıftan sonra TEOG sınavı nedeniyle İngilizce dersine ilgi ve motivasyonun azaldığı belirtilmiştir. Öğretmenlere göre, iletişimsel yaklaşım ve sınav sistemi çalışmakta, ve sınav, öğrenmeye olumsuz etki etmektedir. Dolayısı ile, İngilizce dili bir iletişim dili ve aracı olarak değil, bir ders olarak işlenmektedir.

“Öğrenciler 5-6-7. sınıflarda grup çalışması veya ikili çalışmadan keyif alıyorlar, ancak 8. Sınıfa başladıklarında sınav sorularını ezberlemeye ve test çözmeye başlıyorlar. Bu durum İngilizce’yi bir iletişim dili değil, matematik gibi bir ders haline getiriyor. Bunun sonucunda, o zamana kadar öğrendiklerini unuyor ve liseye en basit cümleleri bile kuramaz halde başlıyorlar”

Odak grup toplantılarında bir öğretmenin yorumu

Ders kitabına yönelik ihtiyaçlar

Öğretmenler ders kitabının öğrencilerin ilgi alanı ve ihtiyaçlarını karşılamadığını düşünmektedir. Ders kitabına yardımcı araç-gereç ve ekipman ile ilgili eksiklikler de, örneğin, sınıflarda İngilizce dinleme becerisini geliştirmeye yönelik araçlara olan ihtiyaç, ayrıca belirtilmiştir.

Öneriler

Erzurum ilindeki ihtiyaç analizi süresince, öğretmenlerimizin derslerini daha eğlenceli, etkileşimli ve öğrenci merkezli hale nasıl getirecekleri konusunda eğitime ihtiyaç duyduklarını gözlemledik. Aynı zamanda ders içeriğinde verilen konuların temel dört beceriyi (dinleme, okuma, konuşma, yazma) kazandırmaya ve hepsini aynı anda geliştirmeye yönelik olarak planlanması konusunda bir ihtiyaç olduğunu belirtebiliriz.

İngilizce dersleri geleneksel yaklaşımlarla ve dilbilgisi öğretimini merkeze alan bir anlayışla işlenmekte, ve çoğunlukla kitaba bağlı kalınmakta. İngilizce sınıflarında ana dilin kullanım oranı ise oldukça yüksek. Bunun yanında, teknolojinin eğitim amaçlı kullanımına dair ihtiyaçlar bulunmakta.

Hizmet içi eğitim programlarına süreklilik ve işlevsellik kazandırılmasını öneriyoruz. Eğitim programları tasarlanmadan önce öğretim ortamının öğretmenler tarafından gözlemlenmesi faydalı olacaktır. Takip eden eğitimlerin bölgesel hale getirilmiş, öğretmenlerin ve öğrencilerin ihtiyaçlarına yönelik ve öğretmenler ile işbirliği içinde geliştirilmesi faydalı olacaktır. Eğitimin konu başlıkları ise aşağıdaki alanları içerebilir:

- İngilizce sınıflarında İngilizce dilinin daha etkin kullanımını teşvik etme
- Derslerin iletişimsel yolla işlenmesi, örneğin oyunların, grup çalışmasının, hikaye anlatımının etkin kullanımı
- Öğrencilerin motivasyonunun artırılmasına yönelik teknikler
- Derslere destekleyici ve akıllı tahtalarla uyumlu içerik hazırlanması
- Ders kitabının iletişimsel bir yolla daha etkin kullanılması
- İngilizce sınıflarında yenilikçi uygulamaların ve öğrenme teknolojilerinin etkin kullanılması
- Mini-ders anlatımları yoluyla öğrenci merkezli uygulamaların pratik edilmesi
- Kalabalık sınıflarda grup çalışması ve sınıf yönetimine dair eğitimler

Eğitim alan öğretmenlerin öğrendikleri bilgileri pratikte uygulayabilmeleri için düzenli aralıklarla izleme ve değerlendirme çalışmaları yapılmalıdır. Öğretmen eğitiminde asenkron uzaktan eğitim ve harmanlanmış öğrenme gibi farklı öğrenme modelleri de kullanılarak sürekli mesleki gelişim faaliyetleri e-öğrenme ile desteklenebilir ve teşvik edilebilir.

İngilizce öğretmen eğitimine yönelik tavsiyelerimiz “Türkiye’deki Devlet Okullarında İngilizce Dilinin Öğretimine İlişkin Ulusal İhtiyaç Analizi” raporumuza dayanmaktadır. Genel çerçevesiyle bu rapor, devlet okullarındaki mevcut İngilizce öğretimi uygulamasına benzersiz bir vizyon sağlamakta,

aynı zamanda Türkiye apında ok sayıda ğrenci, veli ve ğretmenin grřne yer vermektedir.

British Council Trkiye adına, projenin geliřmesine emek veren ve desteęi ve misafirperverlięi ile bizi en gzel řekilde aęırlayan Erzurum İl Milli Eęitim Mdrlę'ne teřekkrlerimizi sunarız.

Proje uygulama sreci, ihtiya analizi ve rapor hakkında sorular olursa yanıtlamaktan memnuniyet duyarız. British Council olarak, Erzurum İl Milli Eęitim Mdrlę ile gelecekte birok bařarılı projede birlikte alıřmayı temenni ederiz.

British Council Istanbul, Turkey



EKLER

DERS MATERYALLERİ
RESİMLER

Continuing Professional Development Framework

Choosing professional development pathways for English language teachers



What is continuing professional development?

CPD for teachers is a planned, continuing process. Through this process, you improve your teaching knowledge, skills and practice. You also develop your personal and professional qualities and reflect on and evaluate your development. This benefits you as a teacher, your learners and your school.

What is the British Council's Continuing Professional Development Framework?

The Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Framework is for teachers of all subjects. It helps you assess your stage of development in different areas of teaching and identify the development pathway to meet your needs at different stages. The CPD Framework is intended to be used by teachers, teacher educators and all those with an interest in, and responsibility for, the professional development of teachers.

Teacher competence

In the framework, overall teacher competence is described in relation to three things:

1. Stage of professional development.
2. Subject proficiency, such as English language proficiency.
3. Educational and teaching qualifications.

What is a development pathway?

A development pathway is a structured sequence of professional activities which helps you develop in the way you need. It recognises your prior experience and learning. You can identify a combination of development activities that suits you and meets your needs and your future goals. The pathway can include online training, face-to-face training, professional forums and communities, observation, research and reading.

What teacher training and development resources are available for me?

The British Council has a rich offer of different types of activity, especially on the TeachingEnglish website. These are mapped to the professional practices of the CPD Framework. They include training modules and courses, printed materials, radio broadcasts, webinars, web tutorials, a global Facebook community and opportunities for discussion and networking. There are also links to the professional development resources offered by other UK organisations.

Find these resources at
www.teachingenglish.org.uk

To further develop your English language skills, you can go to:
www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish

How can I evaluate my needs?

Follow the steps in this brochure to assess your own stages of development in the 12 professional practices.

Establishing your development stage in different areas

Step one

Look at the list of professional practices in the framework:

- Planning lessons and courses
- Understanding learners
- Managing the lesson
- Knowing the subject
- Managing resources
- Assessing learning
- Integrating ICT
- Taking responsibility for professional development
- Using inclusive practices
- Using multilingual approaches
- Promoting 21st century skills
- Understanding educational policies and practice

Step two

To map your teacher competence onto the framework, colour in the arrows for each professional practice at the appropriate level.

Awareness: you have heard of the professional practice.

Understanding: you know what the professional practice means and why it's important.

Engagement: you demonstrate competency in this professional practice at work.

Integration: you demonstrate a high level of competency in this professional practice and it consistently informs what you do at work.

Step three

In relation to your own teaching context, think about the areas you want to develop. What are most important for you? What are your development priorities?

Step four

Think about what activity would help you to address this priority.

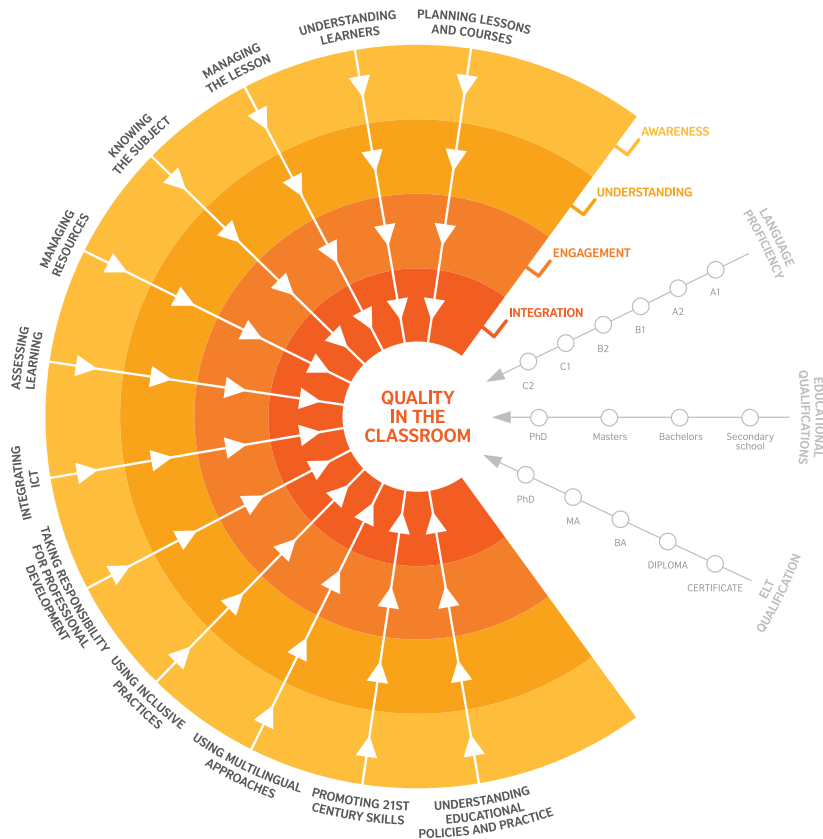
Step five

Think about what resources you would need to support yourself.

Step six

Visit:

www.teachingenglish.org.uk to find activities and resources for your professional development that meet the needs you have identified.



Evaluating language proficiency

The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) is a widely used tool for evaluating language proficiency. It is skills-based (reading, writing, speaking, listening) and focuses on what you 'can do' in a language at different levels. It divides language users into six categories:

- A1 and A2 – basic user
- B1 and B2 – independent user
- C1 and C2 – proficient user

Language ability, along with stage of professional development and educational qualifications, is an element of teacher competence. It is important for teachers of English and for teachers of other subjects who may have to use English in the classroom.

General educational qualifications

Your general educational qualifications are important for you to be qualified to be a teacher. Depending on your educational system, these normally include school-leaving qualifications, certificates and diplomas in subjects, and bachelors and higher degrees. It is worth considering whether a further general educational qualification could help you develop professionally.

Teaching qualifications

Teacher training qualifications and courses of study are essential to being a qualified teacher. In English language teaching globally, a certificate in English language teaching is the initial qualification. A diploma is the higher qualification for more experienced teachers. In many contexts, higher education bachelor's and master's degrees in English language teaching are also accredited.

The framework in use

Evaluating and assessing learning is the professional practice I would most like to develop at this stage in my career. I would like to attend some seminars or engage in an online course where I could learn more about developing tests appropriate to groups of learners, making them truly meaningful measures of student progress.

Neenaz Ichaporia

I'd like to work further on knowing the subject. While I am fairly confident with the language now, it is the subject content of teaching that I want to look into. I have been reading up on a fairly wide range of books but I would also like to attend seminars and ELT conferences to expand my perspective.

Saloni Zimba

Participant book

Engaging with motivational activities

Planning lessons and courses



Learning outcomes

The aim of this module is to consider how different classroom activities can be energising and motivational for learners. The module looks at different common motivational problems and how targeted classroom activities can minimise these. It evaluates the difference between personalised and distant output in activities and looks at how these can best be used to motivate learners. The 'gamification' of activities is also developed in a practical sense.

This module covers the professional practice:

- **Planning lessons and courses** – selecting and developing the activities, resources and materials which engage the learners and correspond to the aims of the lesson.

By the end of this module you will be able to:

- identify and solve motivational issues and problems and suggest solutions
- evaluate the concept of personalised or distant activities and decide which is best for your learners
- analyse whether activities generate personalised or distant output
- create motivational games for use in your classrooms.

1 Lead-in

1.1 | Remember when...



Work in pairs. Think back to when you were a learner. Discuss these questions.

- What were your dreams?
- What did you worry about?
- Were you confident or did you get embarrassed easily?
- What did you like and dislike about your classes?
- Did you like or dislike any teachers, and why?
- What kinds of things did you like to do in your free time?
- Did you feel that your teachers understood you?

Notes

2 Motivational issues

2.1 | Age-related issues



Look at the pictures below.

Work in pairs. Tell your partner about what, if any, experience you have of teaching these age groups.



Look at the issues below. Which age group would you most associate them with?

YL = young learners

T = teenagers

A = adult learners

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | Have had criticism and failure when learning a language. |
| B | Find grammar rules difficult to understand. |
| C | Need individual attention from the teacher. |
| D | Worry that as they age they will become less intelligent. |
| E | Have a need for approval from their friends. |
| F | Can work with abstract concepts and grammar rules. |
| G | Have a limited attention span and can get easily bored. |
| H | Need self-esteem and to feel good about themselves. |
| I | Have a wide range of experiences. |
| J | Can take part in discussions of abstract concepts and grammar rules. |
| K | Are searching for an identity and need to feel valued. |
| L | Need approval from the teacher. |
| M | Have expectations about how they will learn. |

2.2 | Solving motivational problems



When is it difficult to motivate learners?

Notes

Compare your answers to the ideas in the left-hand column below.

| Motivational problems | What to do? | How to do it? Classroom activities |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Learners do not understand their learning goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify relevant learning goals Negotiate learning goals | |
| 2. Learners do not see relevance to their current lives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show value of your subject to their lives | |
| 3. The material does not motivate your learners. The course book is uninspiring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt existing materials Look for materials that interest your learner age group Ask learners to choose materials | |
| 4. Learners are embarrassed to speak or do not want to work together | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop co-operation and interaction | |
| 5. There seems to be a lack of respect for the teacher | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish rules and boundaries Give learners opportunities for independent thinking and self-study | |
| 6. There is a mix of weak and strong learners in the class. Some learners struggle and others are bored | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt materials Encourage peer support | |
| 7. The learners only want to focus on the end-of-year exams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show relevance of study to their lives and/or exams | |

Work with your group to suggest classroom activities to help solve these problems.

Help at hand

Ideas for the developing teacher



Introduction

The sixteen articles in this booklet provide practical advice and classroom ideas for the developing teacher. They cover topics such as lesson planning, finding resources and storytelling and contain ideas that the teacher can take into the classroom and use immediately.

The ideas here are relevant to teachers at both primary and secondary levels and in all kinds of teaching situations.

We hope you find the ideas useful. For more ideas, activities and advice visit our website **www.teachingenglish.org.uk**

Author Sally Trowbridge, British Council, Barcelona, Spain
Editor Chris Cavey, British Council, Manchester

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Topic 1 – Lesson planning

Look at these sentences from teachers.

Do you agree with them?

'If we don't have a plan, we won't be ready for teaching.'

Nasreen, Bangladesh

'Without a lesson plan, I shouldn't be entering the class.'

Jotra, India

Is the textbook a lesson plan?

Everybody's situation is different but usually we are given a **syllabus** and often a set textbook to follow. The textbook gives us a framework and tells us what language we need to cover, but it doesn't always let us practise all four skills: reading, writing, speaking and listening. Writing a lesson plan helps us make sure that our students get the practice they need to develop their **communicative skills**.

What goes in the lesson plan?

Different teachers write their plans in different ways but here are some things to think about when you write your plan:

Aims: We need to know what we want our students to do by the end of the lesson. In our plan we might write:

*By the end of the lesson students will be able to ...
use three ways to ask permission: Can I? Could I? May I?*

Resources: We have the textbook but what other resources can you use that your students will be interested in?

Remember that 'resources' can be many things – you, your students and their world, your storytelling or diagrams and pictures on the board: anything!

Stages: How can you help your students practise all four skills in your lesson?

Think about a warmer, teaching new language, time for students to practise, time for revision, and homework.

Interaction: A balance between you at the front working with the whole class as well as **pair work** and **group work** in other parts of the lesson. How can we deal with more advanced students and help the weaker ones?

Most important is to think about what our students are learning, and try to keep them interested.

What do you think?

Saba from Indonesia writes:

I write out my lesson plan like this and it really helps me make sure all my students are involved.

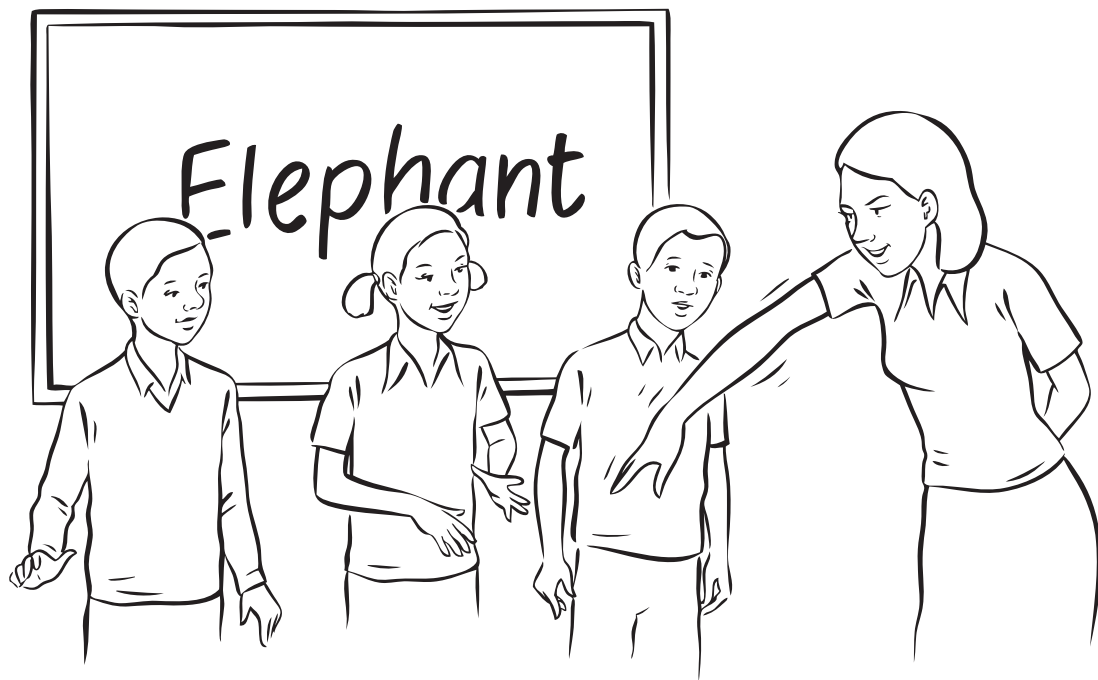
| Time (minutes) | Stage | Activity | Interaction |
|----------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 5 | Warmer | Review vocabulary from last lesson; play backs to the board game | T → whole class S ↔ S ↔ S |
| 5–10 | Introducing topic | Students work in groups to answer questions 1–5 on page 56 | Group work |
| 25–30 | Reading tasks | Ss read article on page 57–58 | Students work individually |

A classroom activity – backs to the board

A **warmer** at the start of the lesson is a good way to get students in the right mood and focused. Here's a simple activity you can use to get students warmed up and review vocabulary from an earlier lesson.

- Students work in two or three groups. One volunteer from each group stands or sits with their back to the board.
- The teacher writes a word on the board and the group members explain the word to the volunteer until they guess the word and that team wins a point.

- Change volunteers and repeat for six or seven words.
- You can have a noisy game where students shout out their clues or a quieter, more controlled game where they take turns to speak.



Glossary

Communicative skill is using language to interact and exchange information; for example, asking and answering questions about your family.

In **group work**, the class is divided into smaller groups to work together on an activity; for example, a discussion on favourite sports.

In **pair work**, two students work together; for example, answering questions in pairs after reading a text.

A **syllabus** is a list of language items in the order that they will be taught on a course.

A **warmer** is a short, lively activity at the start of the lesson to get students' attention. A warmer can revise language from a previous class.

Think about

- Write down your lesson plan, and decide what you are going to teach, to practise, and to revise as well as what homework to set. Remember to include some communicative activities – learning a language is about communication.
- Why not share your lesson planning ideas with your colleagues and discuss the best way to design a plan for your teaching situation?

Topic 2 – Group work in large classes

What is group work?

Group work is when the students work together on an activity in groups; for example, in fours or as a class separated into two.

'To teach a class of 80 students to communicate effectively in English they need to work in groups.'

Do you agree?

Georgina, South Africa

Why use group work?

Several groups can work at the same time so, instead of only one or two people practising the language and the others just listening, everyone is active.

Group work is excellent for speaking and listening. Students can also work in groups for grammar and writing tasks, for reading and taking notes while listening – in fact, for almost all areas of classroom practice.

Organising group work

Before we do group work we need to:

Give the students a clear **objective** for the group work activity. For example, 'to practise agreeing and disagreeing in English'; or 'to read parts of a text then share information and answer **comprehension questions**'.

Arrange the groups. If you have 60 students you could make 12 groups of five. Give each student a number between one and 12. Ask for a show of hands to check that everyone knows

which number they are. All the number ones make a group, all the number twos, all the number threes, etc. If you have an odd number some groups will have one student more.

Each group can select a spokesperson and secretary to make notes of the group's ideas.

While the students work in groups, the teacher can leave the front of the class and move around, listening to the groups, helping if needed.

After the group work is completed, the spokesperson from each group speaks to the class and summarises the group activity. Then we can correct any language errors and praise the students' good work.

Group work motivates students in a large class because everyone can participate and practise.

What do you think?

Mirany from Madagascar writes:

The positive thing about large classes is that you have more life and more dynamism. I give the students more responsibility when they work in groups but I still feel that I'm in charge. I signal to the class to stop by putting up my hand. One student from each group talks to the class after the activity to give the answers or sum up their discussion so we don't have a problem with everyone shouting out at the same time and making too much noise. We can't move the furniture in our classroom, so I just move the students!

A classroom activity – a debate

A debate is a good way to get large classes talking in groups. Students can talk about topics that interest them and they will want to join in. Here's one way to organise a debate:

- Give the students a choice of three discussion topics, for example:
 - Speaking is the best way to learn a language
 - Everyone should do a sport
 - Health is more important than money.
- Have a class vote on which topic to debate.
- Write up key expressions on the board such as 'I agree with you', 'I don't agree with you because ...' and 'I think ...'. Ask higher level students for more ways to agree and disagree in English.

- Organise the students into groups of five or six. Each group chooses a secretary to make notes and a spokesperson to **report back** to the class. Set a time limit for the students to discuss the topic.
- During the discussion phase, **monitor** and listen to the groups. Remind students to use the key expressions.
- Stop the activity and ask each spokesperson/presenter to **report back** the important points from the group's discussion to the class.

Tip: Vary the groups each lesson to allow students to talk to different people in the class.



Glossary

To **communicate** is to use language to exchange information and interact.

Comprehension questions are questions about a text. The questions can help the students understand the text.

Monitoring is watching and listening to learners while they are doing an activity but not leading them in the activity. We can find out what errors students make as they produce language by monitoring.

Your **objective** is what you want your students to do.

To **report back** is to give information about a completed activity.

Think about

- Before you do group work with your class, try to imagine the activity in action. What do you want the students to do? How will you explain the activity? How will you organise the groups? Will you set a time limit? How will you end the activity?
- After the lesson, think about what you would do differently next time.

Topic 3 – English in the classroom

Why speak English in class?

Do you agree with Hanan and Kazimierz?

'If the subject you are teaching is English, then you should always try to speak in English.'

Hanan, Egypt

'Students will think that English is just for reading, writing and practising grammar points if we do not speak it in class.'

Kazimierz, Malaysia

Getting started

- You might feel nervous about using English in the classroom. Start by thinking of some useful expressions for you and your students to use. Write them down and practise them. For example: 'Good morning.' 'Turn to page 12.' 'Repeat this.' 'Please close your books.' 'Find a partner and work in pairs.'
- You can use just a little English in each lesson, and gradually increase it.

Try to use English in all stages of your lessons.

- When you give instructions, demonstrate with humour and **gestures** to make your message clear; a hand next to your ear to demonstrate 'listen': make a book with your hands to show 'open/close your books'. Use drawings and write the phrase on the blackboard.
- If you translate to make something clear, go back to English as soon as possible and encourage your students to do the same.

- Try to **personalise** your lessons by talking about your own experiences. Perhaps tell your students about something that happened to you recently. You can exaggerate and use gestures; pointing backwards as you say 'yesterday' to indicate it happened in the past, for example.
- Think about what younger children enjoy – games, songs, stories, etc. Teach your students the language needed to do these activities in English, for example, 'It's my turn.' 'Throw the dice.'
- Encourage students to speak English to you and praise them when they do.
- The beginnings and ends of lessons are a good opportunity to chat more informally with your students; you can talk about the weekend, or even the weather.

Using English in the classroom demonstrates that it really is a language for communicating. If we prepare well, it is easy to use a lot more English in our lessons.

What do you think?

Kuheli from Zambia writes:

My younger students love singing and chanting so we use songs and chants in English for all parts of the class routines. I start each class with a 'hello' chant like this – Teacher: Hello students, Students: Hello teacher, Teacher: How are you? Students: How are you? Teacher: Very well thank you, Students: Very well thank you, Teacher: I am too. Students: I am too.

With older students, I get them to make 'classroom language' posters. They write useful expressions like 'Sorry I'm late', 'Can I have a pencil, please?' 'Have a good weekend', and 'I don't understand' and draw pictures for each phrase. We put the posters on the wall so there's no excuse for not using English in class.

A classroom activity – talking about experience

Give students the language they need to talk about their own experiences in English with this activity.

- Write three **yes/no questions** on the board with the words in the wrong order. For example:
 - English/at/Did/you/speak/the/weekend?
 - you/read/a/book/yesterday/Did?
 - this/morning/for/breakfast/Did/you/eat/cereal?
- The students sort the words to make questions. (Did you speak English at the weekend? Did you read a book yesterday? Did you eat cereal for breakfast this morning?)
- Now the students can ask you the questions. Answer either 'Yes I did' or 'No I didn't'.

- Students ask and answer the questions in pairs.
- You could finish by saying 'Hands up if you spoke English at the weekend'. 'Hands up if you ...' and indicate hands up with a gesture.

Tip: If you are more confident at speaking then add more information to your answers – 'Yes, I did. I spoke to some tourists in the city centre'. Encourage the students to do the same.



Glossary

A **gesture** is a movement of moving your hand or body to explain ideas.

In **personalised activities** students communicate real information about themselves, e.g. talking about their favourite sport.

A **syllabus** is a list of language items in the order that they will be taught on a course.

A **yes/no question** is a question that can be answered by yes or no, e.g. Do you like chocolate?

Think about

- When you plan future lessons, build up your confidence by aiming to be a step ahead of your students.
- If you are following a text book or a **syllabus** and you know what is coming up, then look at future units – check the key language in a dictionary and think about what instructions and conversations you will need in English to introduce and practise the language, then write it down.

Topic 4 – Teaching writing

Read these comments from teachers.

Do you agree?

‘My students write for homework, not in class.’

Kavi, Malaysia

‘Marking my students’ writing takes hours.’

Aliya, Somalia

How can we help our students to write well? A typical writing lesson could look like this:

Preparation

- What type of writing do we want our students to do, (for example, a letter to a friend, a book review, a party invitation, etc.)?
- To introduce the topic we can ask students:
 - Have they received a letter (or email) recently?
 - What books they are reading?
 - Do they ever go to parties?
- Tell students to think about what to include in the writing. For example, a letter to friend might include news, questions, arranging a visit, etc.; a party invitation needs a time, a place, etc.
- In groups, students could make notes of what to include. One group writes their notes on the board. Can their classmates add anything? Keep these ideas on the board for later.
- We can show the students a **model** of what we want them to produce (a letter, a book review, etc). We can look at the kind of language used in the model – is it **formal** or **informal**? What useful words and expressions can students use from the model?
- We can look at specific parts of the model. For example: Are there any paragraphs? How many? How does the model text start and finish?

Writing

- Students can use the ideas that were written on the board earlier to write a **first draft**. They can use the model to help them.
- Students now exchange their first draft with a partner and check their partner’s writing. We can give students specific areas to check, for example, that the correct information is included, that the writing is organised into paragraphs. Students can also check each other’s spelling, grammar and punctuation.
- The students can write a second draft in class or at home to give to the teacher.

Correction

- We can use a correction code to show students where they have made mistakes, for example: Sp = spelling mistake, WW = wrong word, WO = wrong word order, T = wrong tense, Pr = wrong preposition, Pu = wrong punctuation, / = missing word.
- Then students can correct their own writing.
- We can collect common errors and write them on the board for class correction.

We can focus on different areas or stages of writing in class such as collecting ideas, rewriting or correction. We can help students with the process of writing by giving lots of preparation before they produce a finished written piece.

What do you think?

Anil from India writes:

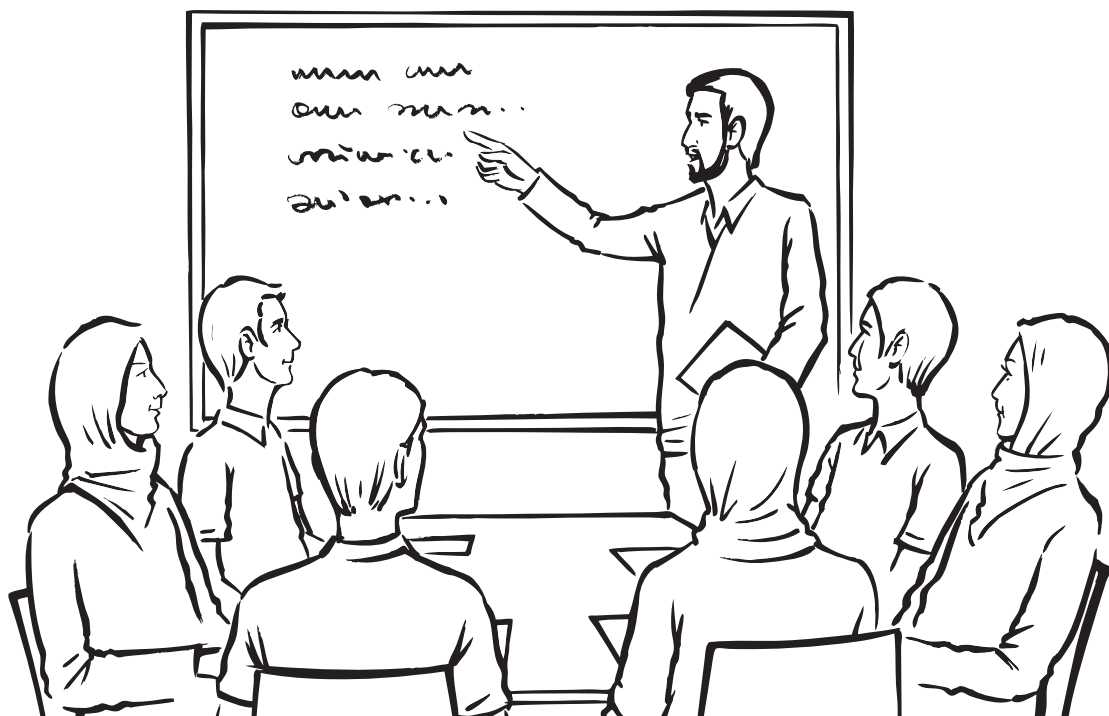
Writing is something that has to be taught, even in your first language. You can’t just tell students to write an essay; they need preparation and more preparation before they write.

At the first stage of preparing to write an essay, I give learners the essay title and pieces of scrap paper. They have three minutes to work alone, writing one idea on each piece of paper, before comparing in groups. Each group can then present their three best ideas to the class. This means that everyone has many ideas to choose from before they start writing and nobody can say ‘I can’t think of anything to write.’

A classroom activity – parents never say

We can give students short, fun activities to get them writing. This is a group writing activity that even lower elementary level students can enjoy.

- Ask students what rules their parent set at home. Write some examples on the board, for example 'Come home before 9pm.' 'Do your homework'.
- Ask what parents never say. For example:
 - 'Please don't tidy your room'
 - 'Use the telephone a lot'
 - 'Stay up very late.'
- In groups the students write eight sentences that parents never say.
- Give a time limit of ten minutes. Tell the students that there will be a vote on the best set of rules.
- Each group sticks up the group's rules on the board/wall.
- The class read all the different sets of rules and vote on which is best (not their own).
- If correction is needed, you can leave the posters up and have a group correction session.



Glossary

A **first draft** is a first try at writing something. A second draft will improve and correct the first draft.

Formal words and expressions are used in some types of writing; for example, we can end a job application letter 'Yours sincerely ...'.

Informal words and expressions are used in some types of writing; for example, we can end a letter to a friend 'Love from ...'.

A **model** is an example that students can use to help them with their own work.

Think about

- If you have a textbook, look at the writing activities in the book. How can you adapt these to make them more relevant to your students?
- Ask colleagues how they teach and correct writing.

Topic 5 – Teaching new language

We can introduce new language – a grammar structure, a new tense or new vocabulary – in three stages: presenting, then practising and finally using the language more freely.

'I present the target language in a story or with pictures to make the meaning clear to the students.'

Shakir Ahmed, Afghanistan

'When students are using the language in pairs or groups, I just listen and don't interrupt.'

Nery, Mexico

'I give students lots of controlled practice to help them learn new language.'

Joanna, UK

How can we teach new language like these teachers?

There are many ways to present new language; for example, you can use a text, an object, mime, a picture, or a personal story.

- Using a realistic context makes the meaning clear and memorable. For example, if you want to teach 'should' and 'shouldn't' to give advice, you could ask your students what they remember about their first day at school. Then show a picture of a child who is going to change schools because his or her family have moved to a different town. What advice can they give to the child?
- Help your students with examples of the target language; for example, 'You should be friendly,' 'You shouldn't be late for class.' Make suggestions and corrections.
- You can **model** the language and the students repeat like this:

Teacher: 'You should be friendly.'

Students: 'You should be friendly.'

Listen and correct pronunciation if necessary.

- Use the board to show spelling or the correct form; for example: 'subject + should/shouldn't + bare infinitive'. You can ask the students how to write the form or ask questions to check understanding.

Next, the students practise the language in a controlled way.

- You could ask students to write advice in pairs for a younger sister preparing for an exam; for example, 'You should study a lot.'

Finally, students use the new language in freer activities such as a discussion, problem solving or role-plays.

- The students could interview each other, giving advice for different situations.
- Move around the class and help only if necessary. Note mistakes and correct them with the class at the end of this activity.

Many teachers find that the 'present, practise, use' method gives them a useful framework for teaching new language.

What do you think?

Helena from Brazil writes:

*I think **drilling** helps with pronunciation. It's like training for a sport; you need to train your tongue muscles, and repetition does that.*

***Choral repetition** makes students feel safe while they are learning new language. Even if their pronunciation is not perfect, they repeat with the group and don't feel exposed.*

Make sure that you have different types of speaking practice in your lessons; too much drilling is very boring for students.

A classroom activity – Simon says

Play Simon says to teach new vocabulary to children and adults. This activity uses physical actions to show meaning in a memorable way.

- Give an instruction; the students do the action if you say, 'Simon says ...' at the start.
- If you say, 'Simon says, touch your nose' or 'Simon says, touch your ear' the students must do the action.
- But if you say, 'Touch your eye' the students don't do this (because you didn't say 'Simon says ...').
- Begin by doing the actions with the students and gradually they can do them just from listening.

- If anyone does the action without hearing 'Simon says ...' then they are out of the game and have to watch for anyone else making mistakes.

Tip: Adapt the vocabulary for your class; for example, you can teach cooking vocabulary (grate some cheese, slice some bread, whisk an egg) to higher levels or action verbs (run, walk, sit) to lower levels.



Glossary

In **choral repetition**, the whole class repeats the teacher's words.

In **controlled practice**, learners practise new language in a limited way.

In **drilling**, students repeat the teacher's words.

In **freer activities**, learners practise English using the target language freely.

Modelling is saying a word or phrase clearly to the class to demonstrate it.

The **target language** is the items of language that the teacher wants the students to learn.

Think about

- What new language do you want to teach in your next class?
- How can you present the new language in a realistic context to make the meaning clear and memorable?
- How will the students practise the language in a **controlled** way?
- How will you check understanding?
- What freer activities will your students do to use the language?

Topic 6 – Developing teachers' English

Many teachers would like to improve their English and be able to speak it more confidently in class.

'I can read and write English but teaching the class in English is difficult for me. I worry about making mistakes in front of my students.'

Kuheli, India

Does this problem sound familiar? Do you sometimes worry about your spoken English? It's a worry that lots of teachers have, even if they don't always want to talk about it. There are several things teachers can do to improve their English – here are some suggestions:

Reading books, magazines, and newspapers increases your vocabulary.

- Try to read a variety of texts – news and current affairs, novels and non-fiction.
- You could exchange reading material with other teachers or find it in local libraries or markets.
- Build a bank of vocabulary; use a dictionary and write new words or expressions in a notebook.

Listening to television, radio or songs in English can give you lots of language practice.

- Try to listen to English from various parts of the world to hear different accents and vocabulary.
- You could invite an English speaker to talk with a group of teachers; if possible, record them for listening practice later.

Speaking English with friends and colleagues can really help to build your confidence.

- Try to organise regular meetings and aim to include some listening, reading and writing as well as speaking.
- You can talk about your classes and other common interests; one idea is to read an article in advance, make some notes and prepare to talk about it with the group.
- Concentrate on **fluency** rather than **accuracy** when you are speaking.
- Speaking to yourself in English is also great practice.

Writing a personal journal helps you to write better in English and practise using new vocabulary and grammatical structures.

- You can write about things that happened during the day, or about an article or a radio programme in English, for example.

Find and make opportunities to use your English and don't worry about making mistakes. As Daya, a teacher in Nepal, says: 'English is not your first language. You can be a confident speaker without being perfect.'

What do you think?

Geoffrey from Malawi writes:

I did not have a good formal background in English and lacked confidence so I decided to teach myself. Here is my advice on how you can become a confident speaker of English. First, you have to expose yourself to English from whatever source you can find. It could be the radio; it could be tourist information leaflets.

Read a lot! Read magazines, comics, international newspapers, even local newspapers. Don't feel embarrassed about yourself when you speak in English. You will only get better at speaking if you continue speaking.

A classroom activity – the word bag

Use this activity to help your students learn and **revise** vocabulary. Try the same activity if you meet with other teachers to practise English.

- You need two large envelopes and some pieces of card or paper.
- Write on one envelope 'Blank word cards' and 'Class word bag' on the other.
- Cut up lots of small pieces of card and put them in the 'Blank word cards' envelope.
- In every class, a different student is in charge of the 'word bag'. They take the envelopes at the beginning of the class and write all the new vocabulary on separate blank word cards and put them into the class word bag envelope. If this isn't practical for your group, the teacher can do this.

- Use the word bag to revise the words. For example, give each student a card; they find a partner and give a definition of the word and their partner has to try to guess what the word is.
- Partners swap cards and find a new partner to give a definition to.
- Keep swapping partners until everyone has had a chance to speak with several other students.



Glossary

Accuracy is how correctly a learner uses the language.

Fluency is how well a learner communicates meaning – mistakes aren't important.

Revising is practising language that learners have seen previously.

Think about

- What books and magazines can you find to read?
- What opportunities do you have for regular listening?
- Can you follow events in the English-speaking world using newspapers, radio or television?
- Can you find good speakers of English to record or to practise with?
- Could you keep a notebook, and have a dictionary ready, to record and learn new words and expressions?

Topic 7 – Storytelling

Read these comments from teachers.

Do you agree?

'I don't feel confident telling stories to young children.'

Juan, Venezuela

'I'm not sure how to use stories with older learners. Do they want to listen to stories?'

Jagan, India

How can we use storytelling effectively in class?

Young children usually love listening to stories.

- Introduce a story with **props**. Use the cover of a storybook, puppets (use an old sock or a face on a stick) or simple drawings on the board.
- A picture book can be in any language – just use the pictures. Remember to hold up a book for all to see.
- Get the children's attention by saying and **miming** 'Eyes on me. Ears open. Mouths closed!'
- By telling a story with feeling you can really bring it alive for the students so that they feel they are in the story. Use different voices and actions. Practise your story before presenting it.
- Encourage children to join in with actions and repeated phrases. Translate or explain new words if necessary.
- Draw the main characters on the board; each time the children hear the name they have to point to the character.
- Mime closing a book (or close a real one) for silence.
- What did the students like about the story? Do they have any similar stories to tell?
- Retell a story in a future lesson and encourage the children to join in a little bit more each time you read it. Read stories with repeated phrases like 'The Three Little Pigs' and 'The Very Hungry Caterpillar'.

Older learners need a reason to listen to a story.

- Tell students three stories about your life, two true and one false. They listen and decide which story is false.
- We can give two different endings and the students discuss which is correct.
- Students can listen to a story then try to retell it in groups; each person takes turns to say one sentence.
- Give students questions to answer before they hear a story (for example, 'Why is a boy sitting outside the principal's office?' 'Who's wearing a pink bow tie?'). They invent a story through their answers (for example, 'A boy is waiting to be punished by the principal. The maths teacher is wearing a bow tie'). Students want to hear the 'real' story after inventing their version.
- Reading stories or novel extracts can be part of a **project**. It could include finding information about the author, writing a book review, talking about favourite types of books, making a quiz about the characters in a story, and writing a short story.

Storytelling doesn't need lots of resources but it can provide lots of language practice for all age groups.

What do you think?

Sharka from Czech Republic writes:

Practise telling stories for young children in front of a mirror. You need to find the right pace and know which words to emphasise (and maybe which to translate or explain) to bring the story alive.

Telling stories and anecdotes forms an important part of our everyday communication; what we did at the weekend, the latest news, talking about films ... Everyone loves a good story – children, teenagers and adults.

A classroom activity – the story grid

This is a low preparation activity to use with teens and adults. Students create a short story in small groups. They don't write it.

- Draw a 4x4 grid on the board and then put one word in each box.
- Include people and place names, verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc. Add some words to make the story more exciting such as 'crime', 'love', 'hate', 'murder', 'robbery', 'broken-hearted', 'treasure'.

- In small groups, students create a story. They can use any language they want to but they have to include all the words in the story grid.
- Give help to the groups as they create their stories.
- They can retell their story to you, the rest of the class or to other groups.
- Have a class vote on the best story.

Tip: Note errors to write on the board for class correction later.

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| jungle | plane | Amazon | crash |
| Tony | survive | insects | snakes |
| Jayne | lost | knife | run |
| criminal | Ben | biologist | rescue |

Glossary

Miming is demonstrating something using actions, not words.

Props are things you can use in your classroom to help you tell a story or set the scene for an activity.

A **project** is a series of activities where students work together on a specific topic. For example, a group of teenagers produce a poster and give a talk about using social networks such as Facebook.

Think about

- Which stories do parents tell to their children? Could you borrow picture books (it doesn't matter what language the words are in) to use for storytelling in class?
- Ask other teachers which stories their students have enjoyed. Do they have a copy you could borrow?

Topic 8 – Finding and creating resources

Many English teachers don't have resources such as posters, photocopies, internet access or even books.

Read these comments from teachers. Do you agree with them?

'You don't need new technology to create an effective English lesson; you need imagination.'

Kuheli, India

'When there are no materials the teacher and the students are the main resource.'

Geoffrey, Malawi

What can we use to help us teach English?

- Draw or cut out pictures from magazines to **present** new words and **revise** language (for example, numbers, letters, sports, daily routines, greetings, etc.). Stick the pictures on card if possible to make reusable **flashcards**.
- Use yourself and your students as teaching aids; for example, you can teach clothes, describe where things are, and practise parts of the face using the people in the class.
- Mime actions (sleeping, cooking, reading, etc.) and ask the students to guess where you are and what you are doing.
- Use your voice. Beginners can listen and repeat new words. Higher levels can listen to the teacher then talk about their own experiences.
- Students can learn new songs and **chants** by repeating each line after the teacher. Adding actions to songs is fun and makes them easier to remember.
- Ask your students to find newspaper articles to discuss in class.
- We can even use old newspapers as craft material and tear it into shapes to make vocabulary items.
- Ask students to collect **authentic materials** in English such as train timetables or application forms to practise **dialogues** in different situations: 'When is the next train to ...?' 'What's your surname?'
- Students can bring in a picture to describe or a photo of their family to talk about.
- Use objects in and around the classroom to represent words: 'This table/pencil/chair is an animal. It can swim but it can't walk. It's a ...?'

Be creative with limited resources and use your students' knowledge and creativity to actively involve everyone in learning English.

What do you think?

Dario from Argentina writes:

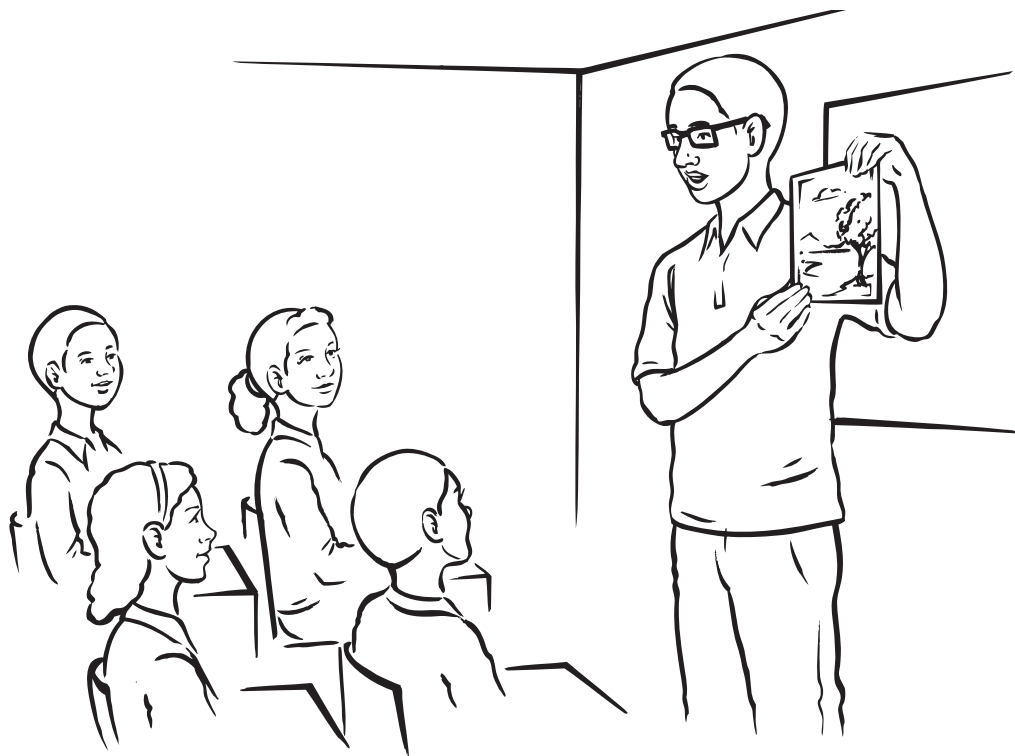
*I make **flashcards** from old magazines and books to help me teach English. I also draw stick figures (on the board or on cards) to show people doing different actions or in different situations. I'm a terrible artist but my students have fun guessing what my drawings mean! I paste the pictures onto card and keep them in a folder so that we can use them again and again. I use flashcards to teach new language or to have fun with English in class. Here are some ideas ... Show the class ten cards then mix them up and remove one – ask which one is missing. Show the students ten cards then turn them over and ask them to remember the pictures. Students work in small groups to invent a story about five picture cards. Hold up two pictures of famous people and ask the students to invent their conversation.*

A classroom activity – a back-to-back game

You can use objects in and around the classroom to practise giving and understanding instructions.

- Ask students to collect a few things in the classroom (pencils, erasers, pieces of chalk, stones, leaves, etc.).
- Place the students in pairs back to back.
- Student A has to place his objects in a pattern and then tell his partner what order they are in. Student B has to listen and recreate the pattern.

- Tell more advanced students that they can't use the name of the object. This is good for practising adjectives; 'Put the long, black thing next to the soft, round object.'



Glossary

Authentic material is taken from real-life written or spoken English; for example, a native speaker talking, a newspaper article, or a radio programme. It is used with learners without changing the language level, but with appropriate tasks for the learners.

A **chant** is similar to a song; a chant has rhythm but no tune.

Dialogue is conversation.

Flashcards are pictures on cards to help students to understand new vocabulary without translation.

Presenting language is introducing new language.

Revising is practising language that learners have seen previously.

Think about

- How could you use a newspaper as a teaching resource?
- Can you cut out pictures of people and ask your students to describe what they are wearing, doing or saying?
- Perhaps there are photographs that would prompt your students to discuss recent news or sports events.
- Children could use pieces of newspaper (and their imagination) and tear out shapes of animals or favourite food and talk about them with their classmates.

Topic 9 – Teachers supporting each other

How can we support each other to learn and develop as English teachers?

Read these comments from teachers. Do you agree?

'I feel more motivated if I can talk about my classes with other teachers.'

Rafael, Angola

'New teachers can learn a lot from more experienced colleagues.'

Moya, Mozambique

- We can share materials such as **flashcards**, **wallcharts**, pictures and games with other teachers. Think about where and how to store your shared resources in your school. Can they be organised into different levels or ages?
- We can talk to colleagues about how to adapt teaching materials to use them with other students; for example, flashcards for presenting new vocabulary with one class can be used as a fun way to invent a story with another class.
- Teachers can help each other by observing each other's classes. Have a specific focus in mind such as: 'Please watch the way that I give instructions. How can I do this better?'
- Some lucky teachers are able to participate in meetings, events and organisations aimed at professional development; for example, an international conference with teaching experts as speakers.
- Teachers working in schools close to each other can form small groups and meet up every month or so. Have a topic for the meeting such as 'large classes' so that everyone can bring ideas about large classes, share their problems and hopefully offer solutions.
- You can organise meetings with fellow teachers in your own school to discuss ways to improve your teaching. Sometimes teachers just need to talk to someone who understands the stresses of long hours and large classes.
- New teachers in particular may want to share problems and seek advice from more experienced colleagues, senior teachers or head teachers.
- Another idea for novice teachers is to ask for a more experienced teacher to act as your mentor – your supporter and guide.
- If teachers help each other with materials, ideas and advice we can provide more effective English classes.

What do you think?

Lyutfiya from Tajikistan writes:

Last year I had a class of five-year-olds and I had no idea how or what to teach them. I asked an experienced lower primary teacher from my school if I could watch his class. I wanted to know what activities he did with kids who can't read or write and how he managed the class. I learnt a lot from that lesson – how to tell a story, play games with flashcards and how to get the students to pay attention by praising good behaviour. The following week my colleague observed me teaching an adult exam class. He wanted to see how I helped the students with their writing skills.

A classroom activity – noughts and crosses

You can use noughts and crosses to revise verbs or other language. You and your colleagues can adapt this game for other levels and ages by changing the words or instructions (phrasal verbs, prepositions, write sentences in the past or future, etc.).

- Draw a 3x3 grid on the board like the one below.
- Divide the class into three different teams and write a symbol on the board to represent each team like this: Team 1 = X, Team 2 = O, Team 3 = \$
- The teams take turns to choose a verb and write a sentence on the board to illustrate it, e.g. 'go' – I go to school by bus.
- If the sentence is correct they write their symbol in the 'go' box.

- If the sentence is incorrect, the next team has a turn and may choose any box.
- The aim is to get three boxes in a row horizontally, vertically or diagonally.
- Each team should work together to prepare their sentences and select a writer to write the sentences on the board.

Tip: Pre-teach useful language which can be used during the game, e.g. 'It's our turn'; 'We give up.'

| | | |
|---------------|------|------|
| go | walk | run |
| play | swim | jump |
| kick | dive | hop |

Glossary

Flashcards are pictures on cards to help students to understand new vocabulary without translation.

Noughts and crosses is a game where players usually put crosses and circles in square grid of nine spaces; the objective is to get a row of three crosses or three circles. Also called tic-tac-toe.

A **swap shop** is a meeting where colleagues exchange things or ideas.

A **wallchart** is a poster with pictures and words to help teach new language.

Think about

What can you do to help other teachers? What help do you need to improve your teaching? Here are some ideas.

- Set up an observation with a colleague. Talk about what to observe before the lesson. Later, listen to the observer's comments and suggestions.
- Arrange a meeting with your colleagues or teachers from local schools to discuss common issues.
- Organise a **swap shop** with a few teachers. Each teacher brings one teaching idea or resource to share.

Topic 10 – Teaching listening

How can we teach listening in the English classroom?

Read these comments from teachers. Do you agree?

‘Many teachers think that listening comes naturally, but in fact it’s something that can be learnt. We can teach our students how to listen.’

Kazimierz, Malaysia

‘If you don’t have audio facilities you can still do listening practice in class. You just need to be inventive.’

Zalmina, Afghanistan

We need to find a variety of material for listening and we don’t always need technology. Here are some ideas to help give your students listening practice.

If you have a coursebook but not the CD or CD player, you can bring the **audio scripts** to life by acting them out.

We can adapt coursebook audio scripts by changing names, places and details to make them more relevant to our students.

Students could interview a visitor, a different teacher or each other in English.

You should use English in class as much as possible so your students get maximum listening practise.

If we have audio facilities in class, we can record **native English speakers** or good English speakers. We can play clips from radio and TV programmes as well as simply using coursebook listening activities.

We need to give students a reason to listen.

Give activities before, during and after listening so that students are not just listening but doing something with what they hear.

Listening skills we can practise include:

- Predicting: What words do you think you will hear?
- Listening for the main idea: What are the speakers talking about?
- Listening for details: What specific information do you hear?

Authentic listening materials, such as a radio or TV weather report, give students experience of hearing ‘real’ English.

Authentic material often has quite advanced language. If we use a difficult listening text we can give our students an easier activity to suit their level.

We can find or create different types of listening materials for our students and teach them the **skills** they need to become good listeners.

What do you think?

Paulo from Brazil writes:

I have a coursebook but no audio, so I become the CD player! I choose an audio script with two characters, and when I read the text, I stand at the front of the classroom. I write the names of the characters on the board – left and right. So when character A speaks I wave my left hand and when character B speaks I wave my right hand.

I repeat for a second time, and then I repeat it again for the last time. By the end the ‘CD player’ sometimes gets tired and the voice gets quieter ...

As the narrator, you are in complete control of the listening text. You can even change the one in your book to make it more interesting for your students.

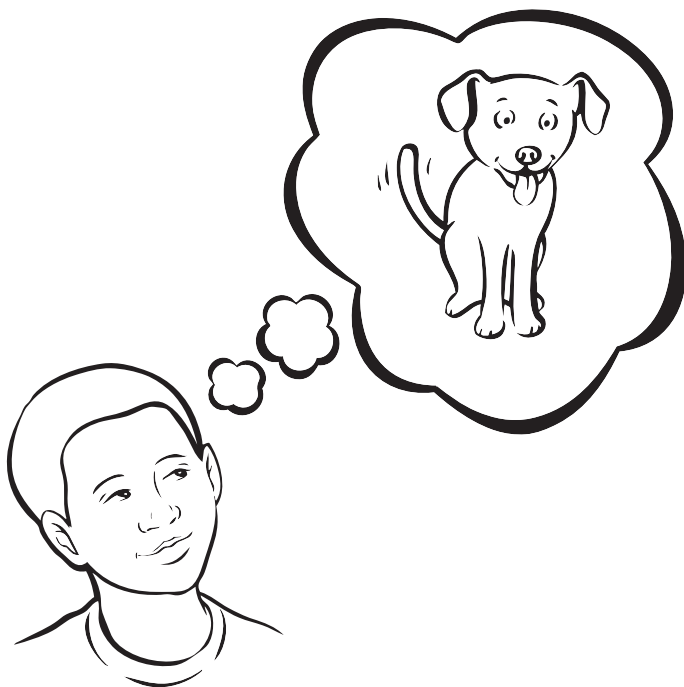
A classroom activity – describe and draw

This is a fun listening activity for all ages. The students have a real reason to listen and also to ask questions. In this example, the students draw an animal but you can choose any drawing for your students to describe.

- With students in **pairs**, one person in each pair draws an animal and then describes it in English to the other.
- The student who is listening can ask questions, and try to draw the same animal without seeing the picture.

- Set a time limit and then let students compare their animals. The results are usually very amusing - and creative!

Tip: Demonstrate the activity with a student before you put the class into pairs.



Glossary

The **audio script** is the written words of a coursebook listening text. Often at the back of the student's book.

Authentic material is taken from real-life written or spoken English; for example, a native speaker talking, a newspaper article, or a radio programme. It is used with learners without changing the language level, but with appropriate tasks for the learners.

A **native English speaker** is a person who speaks English as their first language.

Pairs are groups of two students working together in class.

Skills are abilities. We talk about the skills of reading, writing, speaking and listening.

Think about

- How can you find and create listening materials for your students?
- Can you add variety by sharing materials with other teachers?
- What activities can you give your students before, during and after listening? Look at examples in coursebooks or invent your own.

Topic 11 – Flexible activities

Read these comments from teachers.

Do you agree with them?

'We need activities to practise speaking, listening, reading and writing that we can use with all our classes.'

Kai, Kazakhstan

'Story telling, dictation techniques as well as songs and poems can be used with all ages and levels in the English classroom.'

Rafael, Argentina

A **dictogloss** is a very flexible type of **dictation** which involves listening to the teacher, speaking in groups, writing and checking.

- The teacher reads a short text to the students, who just listen. The teacher reads the text again, and the learners take notes. Then they work in groups to recreate the text from their notes.
- To check the groups' texts, volunteers can write the text on the board sentence by sentence while their classmates make any necessary corrections. The students don't have to use exactly the same words as the original text but their writing must have the same meaning and use correct language.
- For lower levels, you can help students by giving them the text with words missing and they have to fill the gaps.

Songs and poems are usually very memorable and good fun. They can be used with older students as well as children.

- We can ask students to listen for specific words or grammar structures.
- Students can learn a song or poem, complete the words or discuss the theme and write down the story in their own words.
- Younger learners often enjoy singing along to songs with actions.
- Find out what songs your students like but check that the words are suitable before you use them in class.

Adapting these activities for your classes can help students at various ages and levels to practise different skills in English.

Flexible activities that we can adapt to use with various levels and different ages are essential when we have limited resources and large groups. Here are some simple activities that can work at all levels.

A chain story involves your students working in small groups to invent a story.

- One student starts a story and the others listen. Then everyone take turns to tell bit more of the story.
- For lower levels, cards with pictures or words can help tell a story.
- Encourage your students to use their imagination. Telling stories is good **fluency** practice so don't worry if you hear mistakes.
- A referee in each group can make sure students take turns and speak in English.
- Set a time limit to control the activity then ask a few groups to tell their stories to the class.
- Students could write the story their group created, either in class or for homework.

What do you think?

Lyutfiya, who teaches in Tajikistan, writes:

A 'find someone who' activity is really versatile. It's a speaking activity that you can use to practise any language. The students have to try to find someone in the group who matches a description. I used this 'find someone who' to practise using the present perfect for experiences:

On the board I wrote:

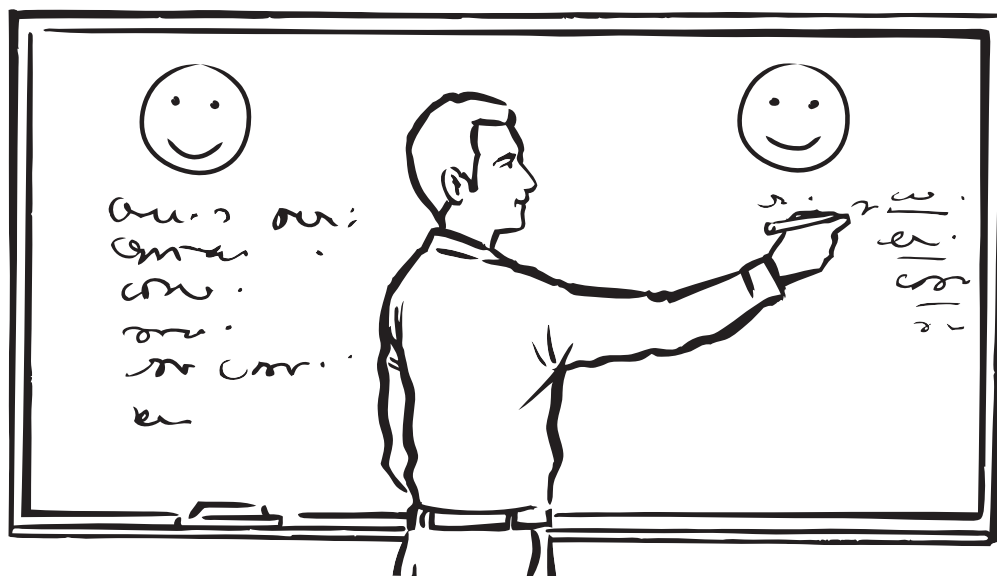
- *find someone who has been abroad*
- *find someone who has eaten something really strange*
- *find someone who has done a bungee jump*

The students made questions ('Have you been abroad?', etc.) and then, in groups, ask each other the questions. You can choose the language you want to practise with lower or higher levels.

A classroom activity – vanishing dialogue

The students invent a **dialogue** then try to repeat it from memory. This activity works well with all ages and levels.

- Draw two faces on the board; students invent names for them. Ask the class to invent a short dialogue between the two people. Write the dialogue on the board as you build it up with the students.
- **Drill** the dialogue. One side of the class takes the role of each person. Swap roles and drill again. With younger students, add silly voices to keep it lively and interesting.
- Remove a word or phrase and drill again. Students have to remember the dialogue without the missing words.
- Gradually remove more words until all the dialogue has gone. Drill each time you remove a part of the dialogue.
- Put students into pairs. Can they remember the whole dialogue?
- In groups, students write a similar dialogue. **Monitor** and help.
- Students could then act out their dialogues in front of the class.



Glossary

A **dialogue** is a conversation between two people.

In a **dictation**, the teacher reads a text; the students listen and write.

In a **drill**, the students repeat the teacher's words.

Fluency is how well a learner communicates meaning – mistakes are not important.

Monitoring is watching and listening to learners while they are doing an activity but not leading them in the activity.

Think about

- How could these activities fit with your teaching plans?
- What other flexible activities can you share with your colleagues?

Topic 12 – Making lessons motivating

How can we make our students interested in learning English?

Read these comments from teachers. Do you agree with them?

‘My students don’t see any practical uses for English in real life so they are not motivated to learn.’

Agar, Ethiopia

‘We have to find out what our students are interested in to create motivating lessons.’

Nery, Mexico

Why learn English?

- We need to give students a reason to learn and show them how English is useful; for example, in education, work or travel to other countries.
- Students need to feel that English is ‘real’ and they can use it. Inviting a **native English speaker** to chat with your class is a great way to show this.

How can we make lessons motivating?

- We can find out what the students are interested in and then use this in class; for example, a World Cup **project** for football fans, understanding song words for teenagers, games for young children.

Where can we find motivating resources?

Motivating resources don’t have to be expensive or high-tech. We can find them anywhere.

- We can ask students to collect materials to provide the class with free but stimulating resources.
- Ask students, their parents, or other teachers to bring in old toys for primary classes. We can use the toys as puppets for dialogues, to identify colours or animals, etc.
- Students can bring in pictures from home (for example, of a favourite person) to talk about to the class.

How can we plan interesting and varied activities?

- During the course, ask what classroom activities your students find most useful. Use this information to help you plan lessons that are relevant to your students.
- Plan some **pair work**. For example, tell each student to find out three things that their partner did at the weekend; they must ask and answer questions to find the information.
- Students can work in **groups**. Give different roles to suit students’ abilities and personalities. For example, a project about animals where some people design a poster, others write descriptions and others interview classmates about their favourite animals.

How can we involve students in their learning?

- Students can make materials for others to use in class; for example, questions about a text, word puzzles, mini vocabulary or grammar tests.
- Giving homework helps students understand that learning also continues out of the classroom.
- We can encourage students to keep vocabulary records, and to read at home.

We can keep our students motivated by explaining why learning English is beneficial and using relevant materials and activities in class.

What do you think?

Saba from Pakistan writes:

As teachers, we understand why we do certain activities, like working in pairs or groups. However, these reasons are not always clear to our students.

*We may need to explain why we do these things in class; for example, we can tell the students that pair work gives everyone a chance to speak, rather than individuals talking to the teacher or the teacher talking to the class. We can also explain that when students work in pairs or groups, they are concentrating on **fluency** and it is not too important if they make or hear mistakes.*

A classroom activity – student feedback

Use this activity to help students think about what they like doing in class, why they are learning English and how they can learn outside the classroom.

- Write the sentences below on the board.
- Students copy and complete the sentences. Encourage them to be honest.
- In groups, students compare their answers. Are they similar or different?
- Walk around the class; make notes of students' opinions.

- To finish the activity, you could ask two or three groups to tell the class about ways to practise English at home (for example, reading, writing vocabulary records, etc.).
- Plan to include more activities that the students find useful in future classes.

Tip: If your class doesn't have writing materials, invite students from different groups to complete the sentences on the board. Do their classmates agree?

1 The most useful activities in class for me are

2 In class I don't like

3 This year I'm studying English because

4 To learn English at home I can

Glossary

Fluency is how well a learner communicates meaning – mistakes aren't important.

Learners in threes or a class separated into two are examples of **groups**. Students can work together on an activity in groups.

A **native English speaker** is a person who speaks English as their first language.

Pair work is when two students working together in class.

A **project** is a series of activities where students work together on a specific topic. For example, a group of teenagers produce a poster and give a talk about using social networks such as Facebook.

Think about

- Why are your students learning English? Do they need to pass a specific exam, or will they need it for future studies or for work?
- Ask your colleagues how they motivate their students – the best ideas are the ones that will work in your situation.

Topic 13 – Teaching reading

How can we teach reading in the English classroom?

Read these comments from teachers. Do you agree?

'We need to show our students different types of reading material such as newspapers, magazines and books.'

Alexandra, Tanzania

'We have to teach students how to read and tell them not to worry about trying to understand every word.'

Shamin, South Africa

We can help our students to become better readers by giving them activities *before* they read, *while* they are reading and *after* they have read a text.

The reading **skills** our students need to practise include predicting, reading to understand the main idea and reading for specific details.

Before

- To help students **predict** we can discuss what might be in a text, guess what vocabulary is in the text or write some questions we hope the text will answer.

While

- The first time students read the text we can set a few general questions to help them with the skill of understanding the main idea. Students can read quickly in silence before discussing the answers as a class.

- Students return to the text, this time reading for specific details. We can ask them to find dates, names or other information; for example they could answer questions, complete a chart or check **true/false sentences**.

After

- Post-reading activities help students to think about what they have read and then use their own ideas. For example, students could prepare questions in teams about a story they have read or you could follow up a newspaper article with a discussion of similar local events.

To help our students become confident readers, we need to work with a variety of texts in the classroom and practise reading skills.

What do you think?

Raul from Cuba writes:

At the small school where I work, the director gave his own magazines to the library. The teachers made copies of interesting articles and prepared some activities (questions, true/false statements, etc.) to use with each one. We use the copies with different classes and write the activities on the board. We even use the same articles with many levels. We give a really simple activity to low levels and with advanced students we think of a more difficult task.

Some advice: set time limits when students are reading to understand the main ideas of a text – this means they don't have time to think about understanding every word.

A classroom activity – a reading lesson

You can use this reading activity with a story, a coursebook text, a magazine article or newspaper story.

- Write the title of a text on the board. Ask students where the text is from (a book, magazine, newspaper, etc.).
- In **pairs**, students look at the title and predict what vocabulary is in the text.
- Ask one pair to write their vocabulary list on the board. Invite others to add to the list.
- Students read the text quickly in silence. Can they find any of the words from the list on the board? Invite students to the front to cross off the words they found.

- Students read the text again and in pairs make a note of any names, numbers, and dates they see. Set a five minute time limit. Ask a volunteer to list the names, etc. on the board.
- Cover the text, and in pairs, students try to remember what the names, numbers and dates refer to. They should look at the text only if necessary.
- Walk around the class and help with vocabulary.
- Write 'Was this story/article interesting? Why/why not?' on the board. Students discuss the question in small groups. Students could also discuss a different question, more relevant to the specific text.



Glossary

Pairs are groups of two students working together in class.

Predicting is thinking about the content of a text before you read it.

Skills are abilities. Reading skills are abilities that we can practise to help us to read well.

True/false sentences are sentences about a text. The students decide if the sentences are true or false by reading the text.

Think about

- Find a text that you think will interest your students. Plan some 'pre-reading', 'while reading', and 'post-reading' activities to try in class.
- After the class, think about which activities worked well or what you would do differently next time.

Topic 14 – Error correction

When and how can we correct our students' speaking errors?

Read these comments from teachers. Do you agree?

'I worry that my students won't learn if I don't correct all their errors.'

Sami, Palestine

'My students make lots of errors when they speak but I'm not sure how to correct them.'

Ayşegül, Turkey

Why do students make errors?

- Students sometimes use language forms and structures from their first language when they speak English.
- Perhaps students make errors because they are tired and find it difficult to pay attention.
- When many students are making the same errors we may need to **review** that part of the lesson.
- Errors are a natural part of learning. Students try to say something but may not get it right first time.

When should we correct errors?

- When we do a class activity that practises **fluency** – for example, a discussion – we can pay attention to communication and not worry about errors.
- A class activity that practises **accuracy** – for example, students performing a dialogue that they have prepared – needs more attention to error correction.
- If we correct too much our students may worry about making errors and decide not to speak!
- Praising good use of English rather than correcting errors can be very effective. This shows students that they are using the language correctly.
- Often students have clear ideas about correction. We can ask our students when and how they like to be corrected.

How can we correct errors?

- A shake of the head or raised eyebrows can show a student that he or she has made an error.
- We can use hand gestures; for example, point behind you to show that a past tense is needed.
- Remember to give the student time to think and to correct his or her error.
- We can correct what the students said like this:
Student: 'I go to the shop yesterday.'
Teacher: '... went to the shop yesterday.'
- We can note errors and ask students to correct them after the activity.
- Students can choose a secretary to listen and note errors during speaking practice in groups. The group corrects the errors later.
- Another correction method is to record students speaking and then ask them to listen and try to correct any errors.

Errors give teachers essential information about where their learners are, and what needs to be done next. We can help students learn from their errors by correcting them (or not) in different ways.

What do you think?

Anup from India writes:

We need to remember the difference between a mistake and an error. The main difference is that mistakes, when attention is called to them, can be self-corrected; an error cannot.

Often when a learner produces accurate language, they aren't sure that it's right. The teacher might think that the student 'knows' that piece of language, when really the student was just experimenting or trying to communicate with the new language. By praising this good language use, the teacher shows that the language used was correct. Now students know that they can say it the same way again in the future.

A classroom activity – team correction

This activity is a fun way for students to correct their own errors.

- Students do a speaking activity; for example, a discussion in groups.
- Walk around the class quietly and take notes on the mistakes you hear.
- At the end of the activity or next class, write sentences on the board with the errors you noted from the previous class.
- In teams, the students try to correct the sentences.
- The teams take turns to choose a sentence to correct. Give a point if they get it right.
- The winner is the team with the most points.



Glossary

Reviewing is practising language that learners have seen previously.

Fluency is how well a learner communicates meaning – mistakes aren't important.

Accuracy is how correctly a learner uses the language.

Think about

- Think about how and when you correct your students when they are speaking.
- Do you use gestures to show errors?
- Do you give your students the chance to correct their errors?
- How do you like your errors to be corrected when you are speaking a foreign language?

Topic 15 – Using the board

Read these comments from teachers.

Do you agree with them?

'I feel my board is too untidy. I'd like it to be well organised and clear.'

Girish, India

'Where there is a shortage of resources in the classroom, the board is responsible for the success of a lesson.'

Ridha, Tunisia

How can we use the board to help us give effective classes?

Look at this list of ideas.

- Is your writing on the board tidy and the correct size? Do you write in straight lines? Can everyone see what you've written? Check by looking from the back of the class.
- As you write on the board, turn around frequently to check on the class. If possible, write texts or exercises on the board before the class starts.
- Make sure you turn to face the class when you speak.
- Is your board organised? Some teachers write a list of the class activities on one side of the board, use the other side for vocabulary and the middle section for writing and rubbing off as necessary.
- Ask 'Can I clean the board?' before cleaning. Remember to clean the board completely for the next teacher.
- Reinforce your spoken instructions by writing page numbers, exercise numbers and homework on the board.
- Using different colours can draw attention to specific language.
- Use the board for drawing stick people to tell stories or present new language. Use speech bubbles and symbols such as '!!' and '?'. Number pictures to help students follow and recall the story.
- Draw a **spidergram** on the board to present or **revise** vocabulary. Students add more words related to the topic.
- Display posters, **flashcards**, maps, and pictures by sticking them on the board.
- Students usually like to write or draw on the board. For example, groups race to write words connected to a topic – each group has a section of the board. Have a space at the bottom of the board where young children can reach to write.
- Play games such as hangman, noughts and crosses, and pictionary (draw a picture and guess the word) on the board.
- Use the board for discipline. Write the name of a badly behaved student on the board. Remove the name when the student behaves well. With young children, draw a happy face and a sad face. Add names under the faces for good or bad behaviour.
- Copying from the board can calm an overexcited class.

The board can be a really useful resource. We need to be organised and include board work in our lesson plans.

What do you think?

Luis from Argentina writes:

My board work was a disaster. I had very large writing. I often had no space on the board later in the lesson so I had to write very small words in the corners of the board.

By dividing the board into a four box grid at the beginning of the lesson I solved this problem!

Now I write smaller to fit into each box. As a result, I have both more space and clearer writing. I fill one box at a time so there is lots more space. I can clean just one box if I need more space.

| | |
|-------|--------|
| It | really |
| works | ! |

A classroom activity – stop the bus!

Play this game on the board with any age group or level by changing the category headings.

- Draw a table like the one below on the board. In teams, students copy it onto a piece of paper.
- Choose a letter. Each team writes one item beginning with that letter for each category.
- The first team to finish shouts 'Stop the bus!' Everyone must stop writing now.
- The winning team write their words on the board (see below for example).

- Give ten points for each correct word. The other teams score ten points for each correct word that is different from the one on the board, and five points if they have the same word.
- Repeat with a different letter.
- The team with the highest total is the final winner.

Tip: Reduce the number of categories the teams have to fill for 'difficult' letters.

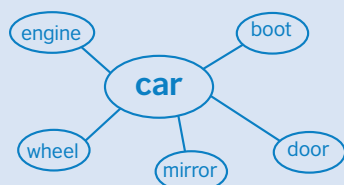
| | Animals | Colours | Food | Clothes | Countries | Sports | Total |
|---|---------|-----------|------|----------|-----------|--------|-------|
| T | Tiger | Turquoise | Tuna | Trousers | Tunisia | Tennis | 60 |
| B | | | | | | | |

Glossary

Flashcards are pictures on cards to help students to understand new vocabulary without translation.

Revising is practising language that learners have seen previously.

A **spidergram** is a spider-shaped diagram with the main topic (for example, 'clothes') in a central circle and related words as 'legs' (for example, 'get dressed', 'put on', 'take off').



Think about

Sit down in one of your student's chairs after the class and look at the board.

- Is it organised?
- Is the writing clear?
- Could you present the information in a clearer way?
- Does the board give you a clear idea of what the lesson was about?

Topic 16 – Developing as a teacher

Read these comments from teachers.

Do you agree?

'I want to learn more about teaching and language learning but I'm not sure where to start.'

Yolanda, Mexico

'Developing as a teacher is important but I don't have the time or the money to do a course.'

Rashid, Pakistan

What can we do to develop professionally?

Here are some ideas.

- Talk to other teachers. The staff room is a great resource – it's full of teachers with ideas that you can borrow to try with your classes.
- Keep a **teaching diary**. After each lesson, make notes on what you learned about your students, yourself, teaching, and the English language. List simple personal goals such as trying group or pair work.
- Read about your profession in teaching journals, books, online articles, blogs, etc.
- Try a **blind observation**. This is good if you don't want someone to watch your class at first or if it's difficult to find a time when someone can watch you teach. The teacher tells the 'observer' (a colleague) about the lesson she is going to teach and describes one or two areas that she wants to improve (for example, instructions). She then teaches the lesson (without the 'observer'). After the lesson, the two colleagues have feedback, paying particular attention to those one or two areas.
- Try **team teaching**. Plan and teach a lesson with another teacher. Decide who is going to teach which parts of the class. This is a great way to learn about different ways of teaching from each other.
- Give a session/workshop at your school. Choose a topic that interests you, such as creating resources. Do some research and plan what you want to say to your colleagues. Give teachers ideas for activities to use in class.
- Start a **professional community** with colleagues. You can meet (in person or online) to exchange teaching tips, share resources, compare experiences, and work on projects together (for example, improving English). The community can be just two people or as big as you like.
- Think about professional training. You could learn to be a teacher trainer or an online tutor. Perhaps your school can help pay for training courses (some online courses are free).

Be open to trying new ideas and look for ways to learn more about your profession. Developing professionally can make your job more interesting and improve your teaching.

What do you think?

Osman from Turkey writes:

Do you know what a PLN is? It means Personal Learning Network. A PLN is a group of people that can help you to develop and learn.

Many people nowadays associate PLN with the connections made online with other teachers; for example, through blogging, Twitter and Facebook. However, we sometimes forget the most important people in our PLN – the people we work with every day. They know the context we work in and they can be the most useful source of advice and support.

A classroom activity – learner diaries

Learner diaries help students to think about their learning and provide information on their progress. They can also help the teacher to see what activities work well and not so well in class.

- Students can use the back of their notebooks as a diary. Or fold a sheet of paper into a z-shape to make a six-page diary.
- At the end of each class give the students five minutes to complete sentences in their diaries (see below for examples).

- Check the diaries as students are writing or collect them to read from time to time. Write comments if you like.
- With a large class, correction may be impractical but give students help with writing if needed.

Today I learnt...

One thing I said very well in class today...

One mistake I made today...

One activity I liked in class today was...

In the class today I didn't like...

Glossary

A **teaching diary** is a record a teacher keeps of their classes – what worked well and what didn't and notes about classes.

A lesson **observation** is where one teacher watches another's lesson to give feedback and advice to help the teacher develop. A **blind observation** is one type of observation.

Team teaching is when there are two teachers in the classroom teaching a lesson together.

A **professional community** is an organisation of teachers that lets them exchange information and ideas.

Think about

- Write a list of three ways that you want to develop as a teacher:

1..... ☐

2..... ☐

3..... ☐

- Tick the boxes as you do them.

Glossary

Accuracy is how correctly a learner uses the language.

The **audio script** is the written words of a coursebook listening text, often at the back of the student's book.

Authentic material is taken from real-life written or spoken English; for example, a native speaker talking, a newspaper article, or a radio programme. It is used with learners without changing the language level, but with appropriate tasks for the learners.

A **chant** is similar to a song; a chant has rhythm but no tune.

Comprehension questions are questions about a text. The questions can help the students understand the text.

To **communicate** is to use language to exchange information and interact.

Communicative skill is using language to interact and exchange information; for example, asking and answering questions about your family.

In **choral repetition**, the whole class repeats the teacher's words.

In **controlled practice**, learners practise new language in a limited way.

A **dialogue** is a conversation between two people.

In a **dictation**, the teacher reads a text; the students listen and write.

In **drilling**, students repeat the teacher's words.

In a **drill**, the students repeat the teacher's words.

A **first draft** is a first try at writing something. A second draft will improve and correct the first draft.

Flashcards are pictures on cards to help students to understand new vocabulary without translation.

Fluency is how well a learner communicates meaning – mistakes aren't important.

Formal words and expressions are used in some types of writing; for example, we can end a job application letter 'Yours sincerely ...'.

In **freer activities**, learners practise English using the target language freely.

A **gesture** is a movement of moving your hand or body to explain ideas.

Learners in threes or a class separated into two are examples of **groups**. Students can work together on an activity in groups.

In **group work**, the class is divided into smaller groups to work together on an activity; for example, a discussion on favourite sports.

Informal words and expressions are used in some types of writing; for example, we can end a letter to a friend 'Love from ...'.

Miming is demonstrating something using actions, not words.

A **model** is an example that students can use to help them with their own work.

Modelling is saying a word or phrase clearly to the class to demonstrate it.

Monitoring is watching and listening to learners while they are doing an activity but not leading them in the activity. We can find out what errors students make as they produce language by monitoring.

A **native English speaker** is a person who speaks English as their first language.

Noughts and crosses is a game where players usually put crosses and circles in square grid of nine spaces; the object is to get a row of three crosses or three circles. Also called tic-tac-toe.

Your **objective** is what you want your students to do.

A lesson **observation** is where one teacher watches another's lesson to give feedback and advice to help the teacher develop. A **blind observation** is one type of observation.

In **pair work**, two students work together; for example, answering questions in pairs after reading a text.

In **personalised activities** students communicate real information about themselves, e.g. talking about their favourite sport.

Predicting is thinking about the content of a text before you read it.

Presenting language is introducing new language.

A **professional community** is an organisation of teachers that lets them exchange information and ideas.

A **project** is a series of activities where students work together on a specific topic. For example, a group of teenagers produce a poster and give a talk about using social networks such as Facebook.

Props are things you can use in your classroom to help you tell a story or set the scene for an activity.

To **report back** is to give information about a completed activity.

Revising is practising language that learners have seen previously.

Skills are abilities. We talk about the skills of reading, writing, speaking and listening. Reading skills are abilities that we can practise to help us to read well.

A **spidergram** is a spider-shaped diagram with the main topic (for example, 'clothes') in a central circle and related words as 'legs' (for example, 'get dressed, put on, take off').

A **swap shop** is a meeting where colleagues exchange things or ideas.

A **syllabus** is a list of language items in the order that they will be taught on a course.

The **target language** is the items of language that the teacher wants the students to learn.

A **teaching diary** is a record a teacher keeps of their classes – what worked well and what didn't and notes about classes.

Team teaching is when there are two teachers in the classroom teaching a lesson together.

True/false sentences are sentences about a text. The students decide if the sentences are true or false by reading the text.

A **wallchart** is a poster with pictures and words to help teach new language.

A **warmer** is a short, lively activity at the start of the lesson to get students' attention. A warmer can revise language from a previous class.

A **yes/no question** is a question that can be answered by yes or no, e.g. 'do you like chocolate?'

Help at hand

Ideas for the developing teacher

The sixteen articles in this booklet provide practical advice and classroom ideas for the developing teacher. They cover topics such as storytelling, using the board and finding resources and contain ideas that will work for teachers at all age groups and in all situations. Each article also contains a practical idea for teachers to take away and use in their classrooms.

For more advice and activities for teachers visit
www.teachingenglish.org.uk

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Açılış Programı



Açılış Programı



Açılış Programı



Eğitimler



Eğitimler



Eğitimler



Eğitimler



Kapanış Programı



Kapanış Programı



Kapanış Programı



Kapanış Programı



Akşam Yemeđi (Müceldili Konađı)

