



YL Materials Design & Development

Today's class

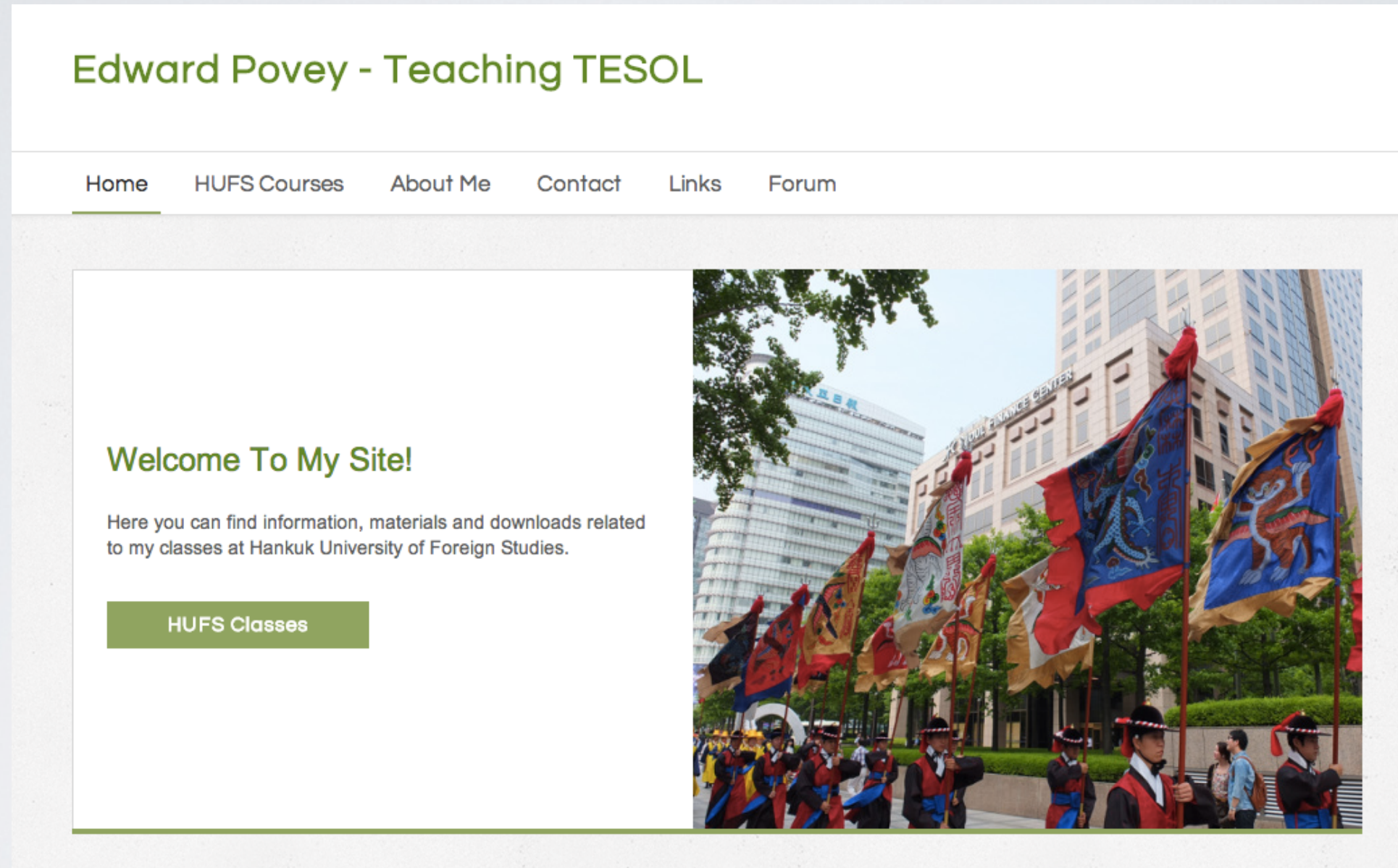
- Review
- Modeling and scaffolding
- Characteristics of YLs
- Teaching demo
- Homework

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REVIEW

My website:
www.edwardtesol.com



Go here for course information and materials downloads

What are 'materials'?

Materials are anything used by teachers or learners to facilitate language learning.

- textbooks, worksheets
- word cards, board games
- audio recordings, video clips
- stories, songs, poems
- digital presentations (PPT files)
- newspaper and magazine articles
- recipes, photographs, brochures
- notes, drawings, tables, diagrams

Materials can be found, or created by the teacher or the learner.

Why study materials development?

All language teachers

- use materials
- select materials
- create or alter materials
- create opportunities for learners to interact with materials
- integrate materials into lesson sequences

REVIEW



Icebreakers

An 'icebreaker' is an activity, game, or task that is used to warm up the conversation among learners and help them to introduce themselves.

Remembering names

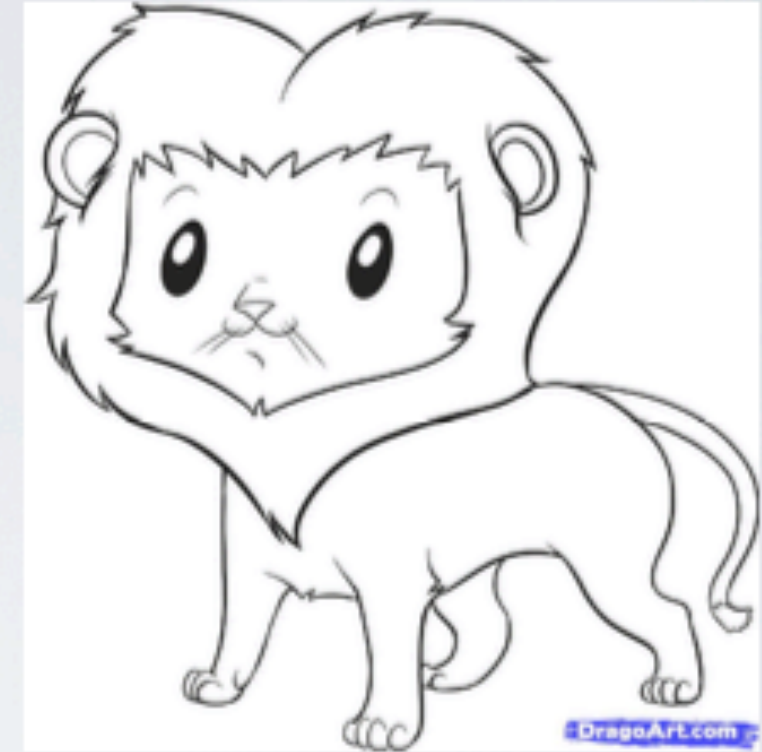
Name Chain game
'English Edward',
'Pirate Peter'





Remembering names

Name Chain game



“My name is
Lion Lewis”

Variations:

Ask students to draw first (gives more preparation time)

Limit to using only animals or food



“My name is
Egg Edward”



Icebreakers

Star Game

Here are 5 answers about me.
You need to guess the question!

- What
- Where
- When
- Who
- Why
- How
- Which

England

Oliver

Gwangjang
market

pajeon

15 years





Icebreakers



Line up game

Line up according to:

1. How long it takes you to get to HUFs.
2. The month of your birthday.
3. What time you went to bed last night.
4. How many years of teaching experience you have.
5. Which age Ss you usually teach / want to teach.

<http://myparadigmshift.org/101-ways-to-line-up-a-group-a-classic-team-building-and-icebreaker-activity/>

Questions

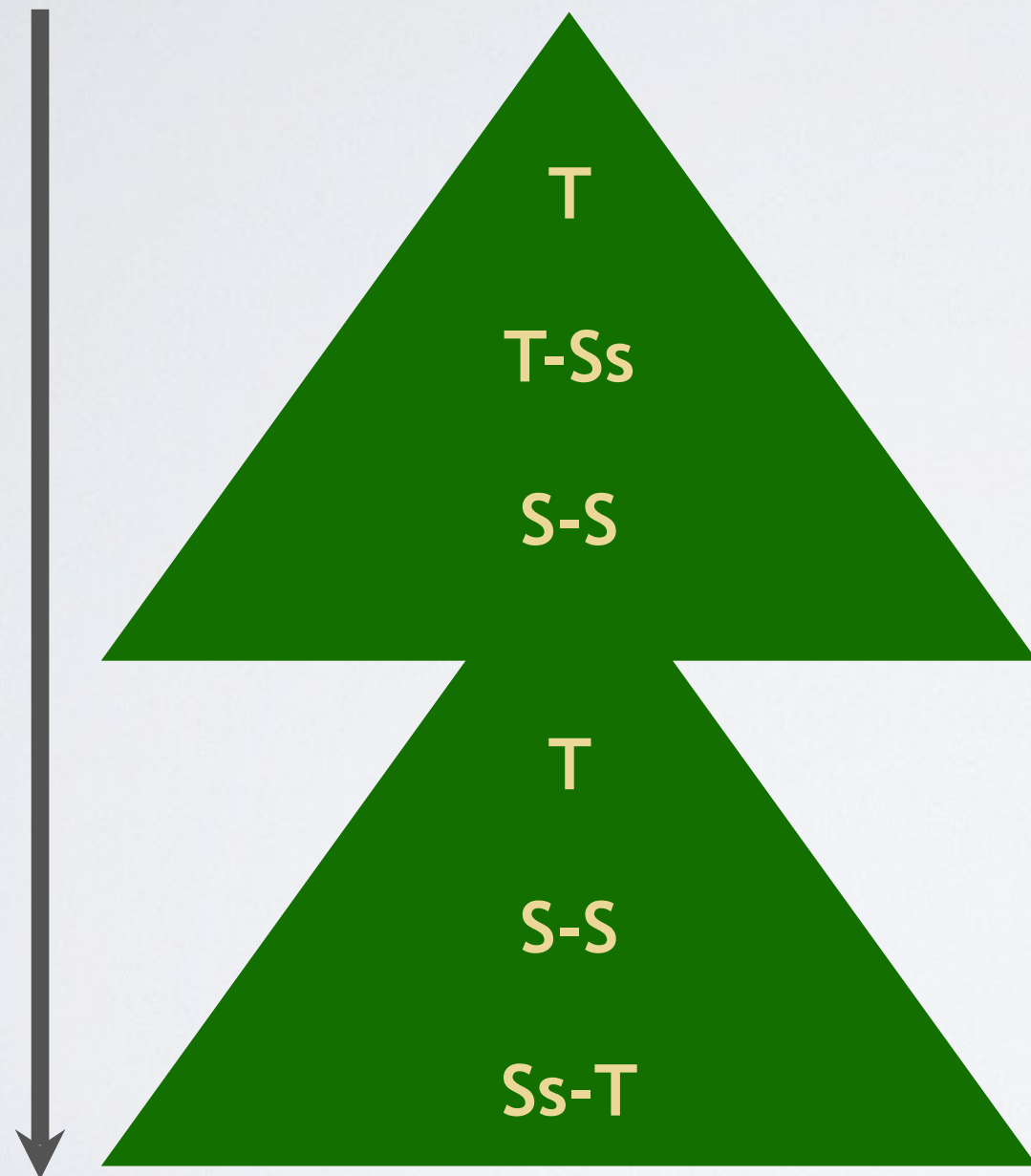
“Modeling” means to show or demonstrate.

Why is it important to show activities and show language to the students before they do an activity or use language?

“Scaffolding” is the support that we provide for students.

What kind of support can we provide for learners?

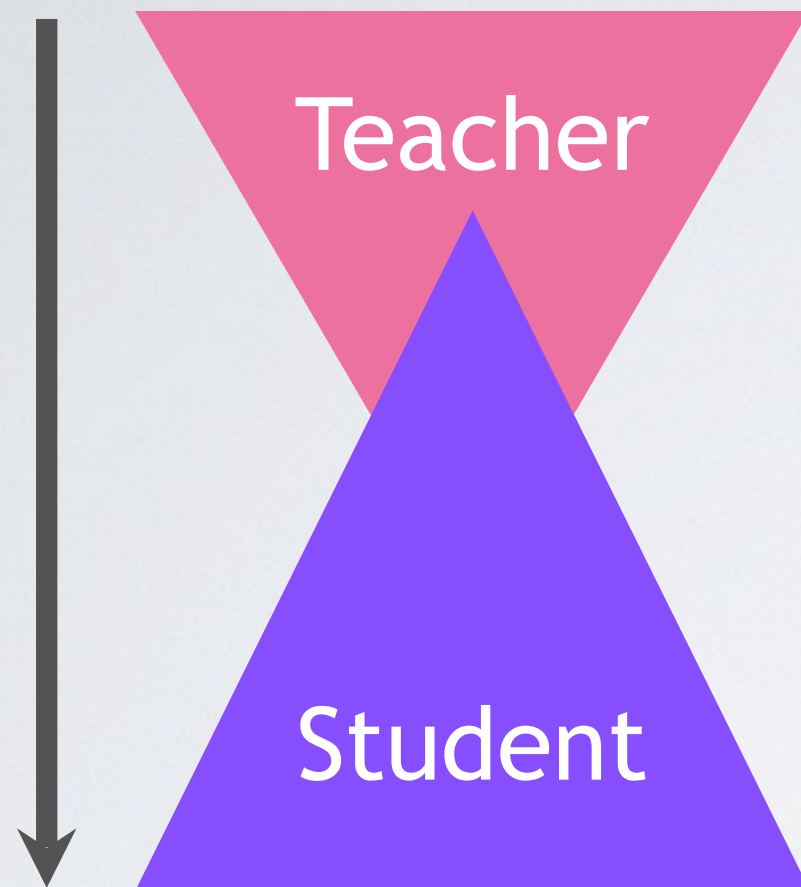
Task sequencing. Example: Star Game



1. T explains
2. T models activity with Ss
3. students do the activity
4. T introduces Stage 2
5. students practice/prepare
6. students report to class

What does the triangle shape represent?

Responsibility



The key to **student-centered** teaching is getting the students involved.

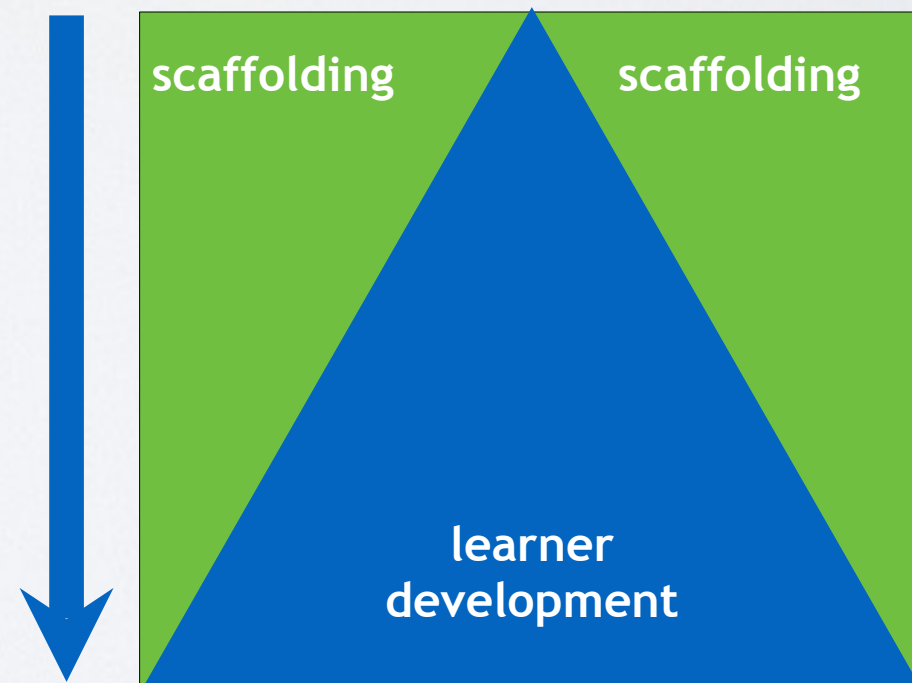
A good teacher does **less work** than the students at the end of an activity or lesson.

**“Tell me and I will forget.
Show me and I will remember.
Involve me and I will understand.
Step back and I will act.”**

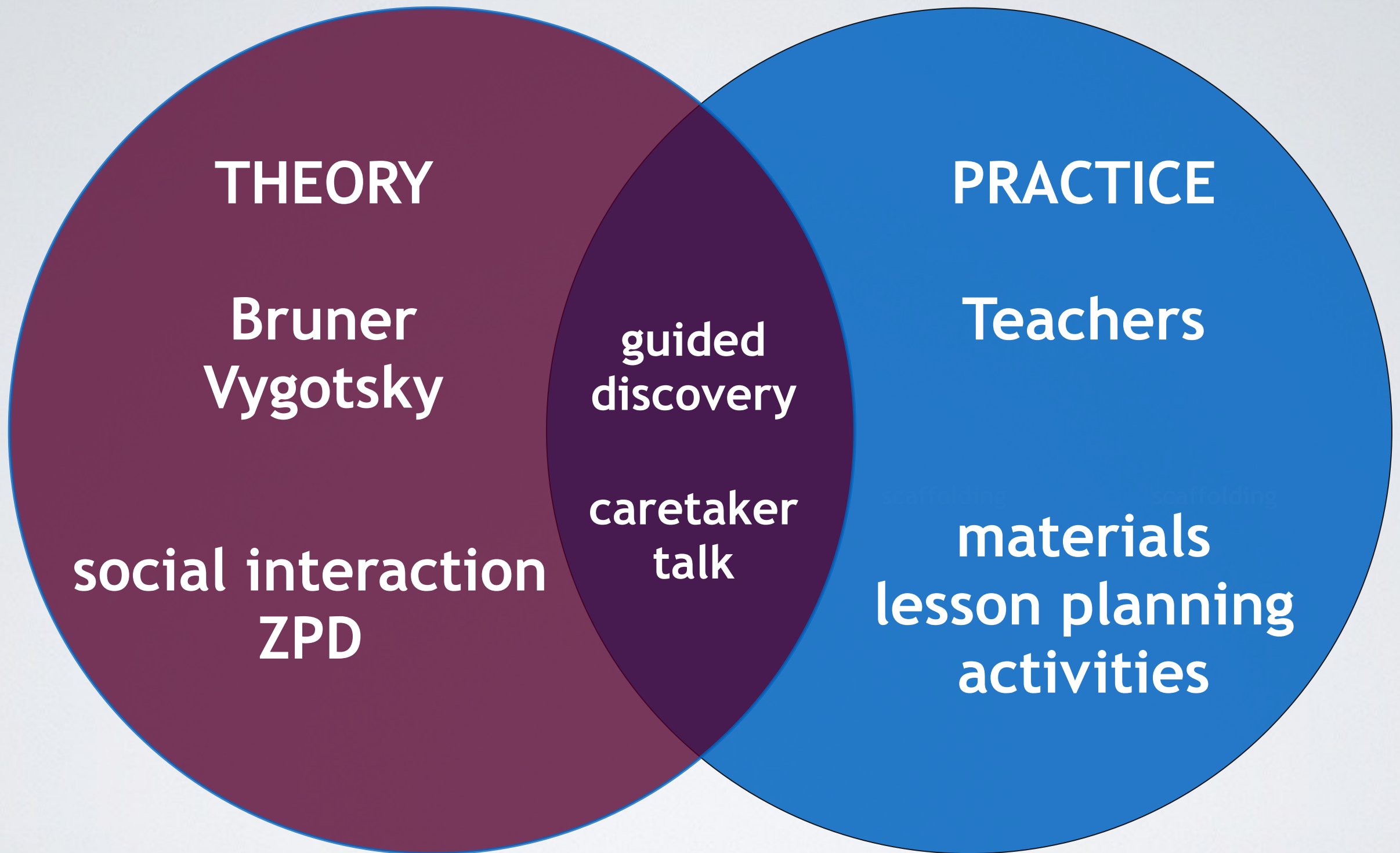


Scaffolding is the support the teacher gives to the learner.

- talking simply and slowly
- doing easy tasks before difficult tasks
- using mimes to help comprehension
- showing pictures
- and more



“Scaffolding”



Look at this diagram. What does it mean? Discuss with a partner.

12 Characteristics of YLs

Reading homework, p.12

Discuss and share your answers.

Try to add more of your own ideas.

Think about activities and materials to add.



12 Considerations for Teaching Young Learners

- Characteristics of Young Learners
- How Children Learn

Adapted from “Teaching Young Learners English” by Joan Kang Shin & JoAnn Crandall (National Geographic)

1. Children are...
Energetic and physically active

So teachers should...

Use kinaesthetic activities
and TPR (Total Physical Response)

What are your
experiences with
this? Please
someone share!



- Running game
- Run & grab
- Jump on the flashcard
- Floor board game
- Speed game
- Mime game
- Mime and guess
- Acting the story

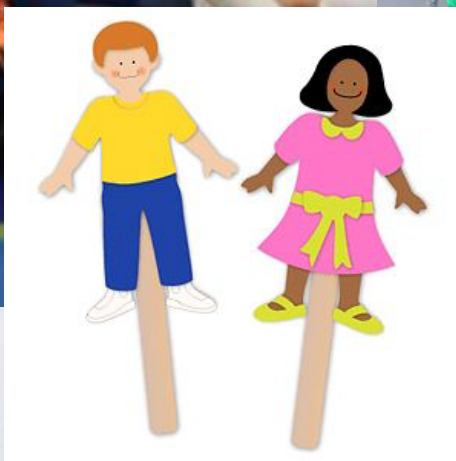
2. Children are... Spontaneous and not afraid to speak

So teachers should...

Use chants, songs, shouting and guessing

Use puppets and drama

What are your experiences with this? Please someone share!



- Role plays
- Masks / Hats
- Stick puppets
- Talking stick

Puppets are great for modeling/demonstrating conversations and encouraging responses.

3. Children are...

Curious and receptive to new ideas

So teachers should...

Arouse curiosity, e.g. magic bag / mystery box

Use unusual topics to get interest

What are your experiences with this?
Please someone share!



Mystery bag / Magic box is good for vocabulary or realia

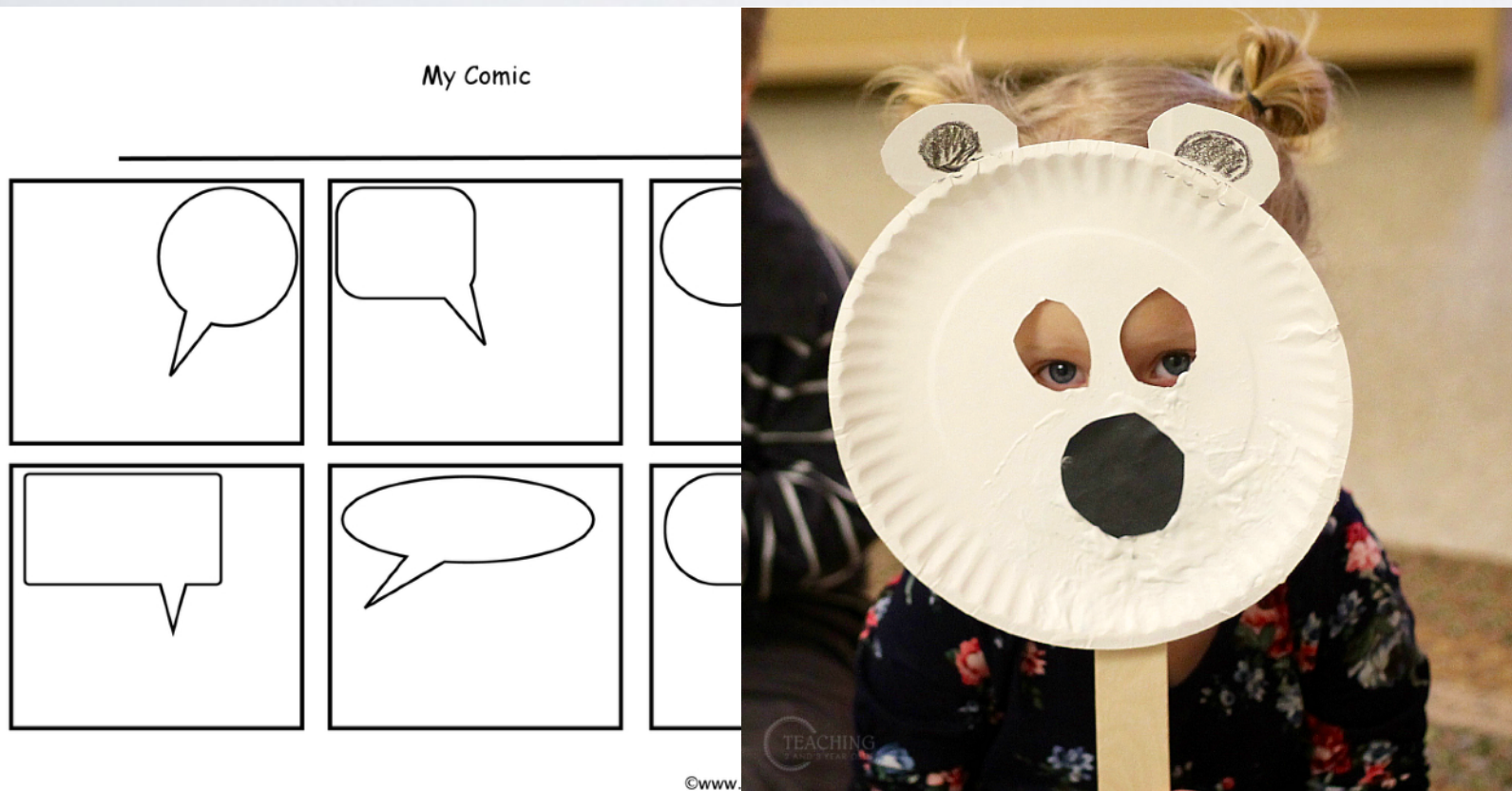
Use interesting topics to get attention

4. Children are...
Imaginative and enjoy make believe

So teachers should...

Use role plays and pretend games
Use costumes, puppets,
and creative materials

What are your
experiences
with this?
Please
someone share!



Drawing comic strips is a
great way of checking
comprehension of
stories.

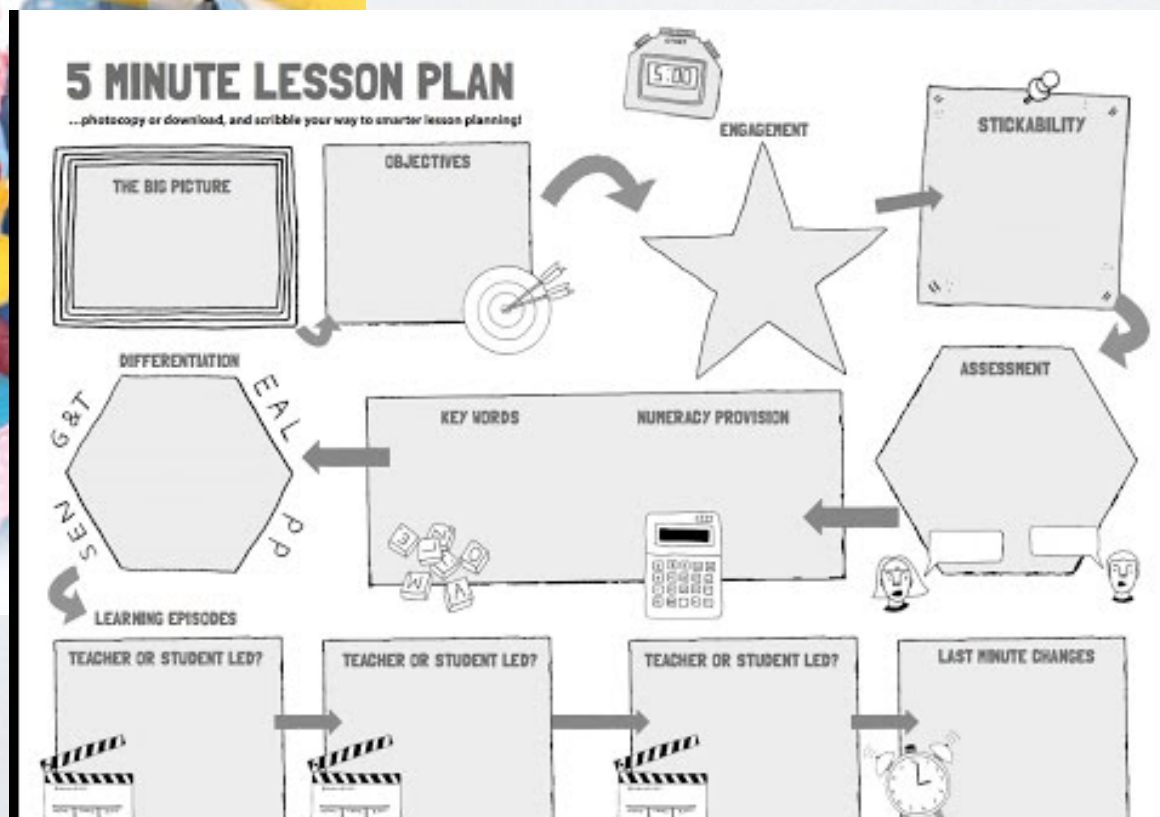
Masks help learners
speak out.

5. Children are...
Easily distracted + short attention span

So teachers should...

Capture attention with bright materials
Move through various activities quickly

What are your experiences with this?
Please someone share!



- Vary lessons (5-10 mins)
- Vary materials
- Short activities
- Realia
- Media
- Toys
- Brain breaks


6. Children are...
 Egocentric, relate ideas to themselves
 So teachers should...

What are your experiences with this?
 Please someone share!

Personalize new information
 Relate new info to their culture/surroundings

Starting a lesson
 Example of planning a context


First question:
Have you been to Jeju?



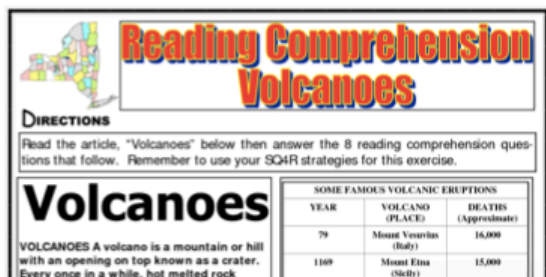
map of Jeju

↓

Hallasan



Today's class:
 A worksheet about volcanoes



Reading Comprehension
Volcanoes

DIRECTIONS
 Read the article, "Volcanoes" below then answer the 8 reading comprehension questions that follow. Remember to use your SQ4R strategies for this exercise.

Volcanoes
 VOLCANOES A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening on top known as a crater. Every once in a while, hot melted rock

SOME FAMOUS VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS		
YEAR	VOLCANO (PLACE)	DEATHS (Approximate)
79	Mount Vesuvius (Italy)	16,000
1189	Mount Etna (Italy)	15,000

- Personalization
- Localization
- Contextualization



7. Children are...
Social, relate to others

So teachers should...

Use variety of groupings
Use cooperative learning

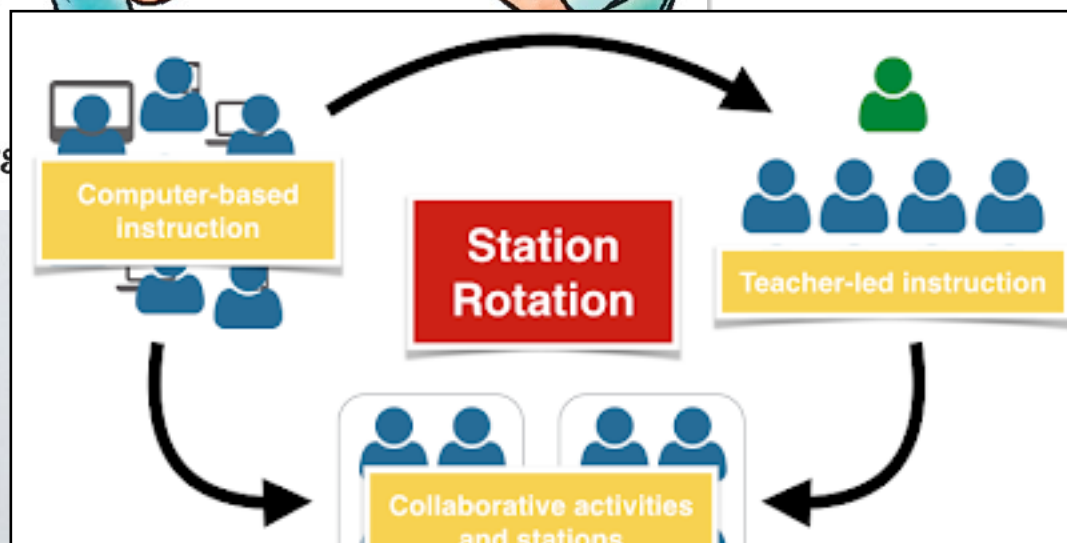
What are your
experiences
with this?
Please
someone share!



59 KAGAN STRUCTURES



Dr. Spencer Kagan
Miguel Kagan
Laurie Kagan



- Cooperative vs. Competitive
- Kagan's structures
- Learning stations
- Groups: S-S, Ss-Ss, T-S, T-Ss

8. Children... Learn by doing

So teachers should...

Use realia, toys and objects
Organize field trips

What are your experiences with this?
Please someone share!



- Tactile learners
- Meaningful
- Experiential
- Cooking and making activities

9. Children...

Need support and scaffolding

So teachers should...

Break down tasks into small steps

Have a real purpose or goal

Model, demonstrate, show (language + task)

Give encouragement & feedback

Provide various outcomes & roles

What are your experiences with this?
Please someone share!



- Making posters is a good group activity that let's learners take different roles. (not suitable for very young learners)

10. Children...
Need a learning
environment similar to L1

So teachers should...

Use authentic contexts,
activities & materials

What are your
experiences
with this?
Please
someone share!



- Task-based language teaching - real world tasks in the classroom



11. Children...

Learn language through meaningful exposure and practice

So teachers should...

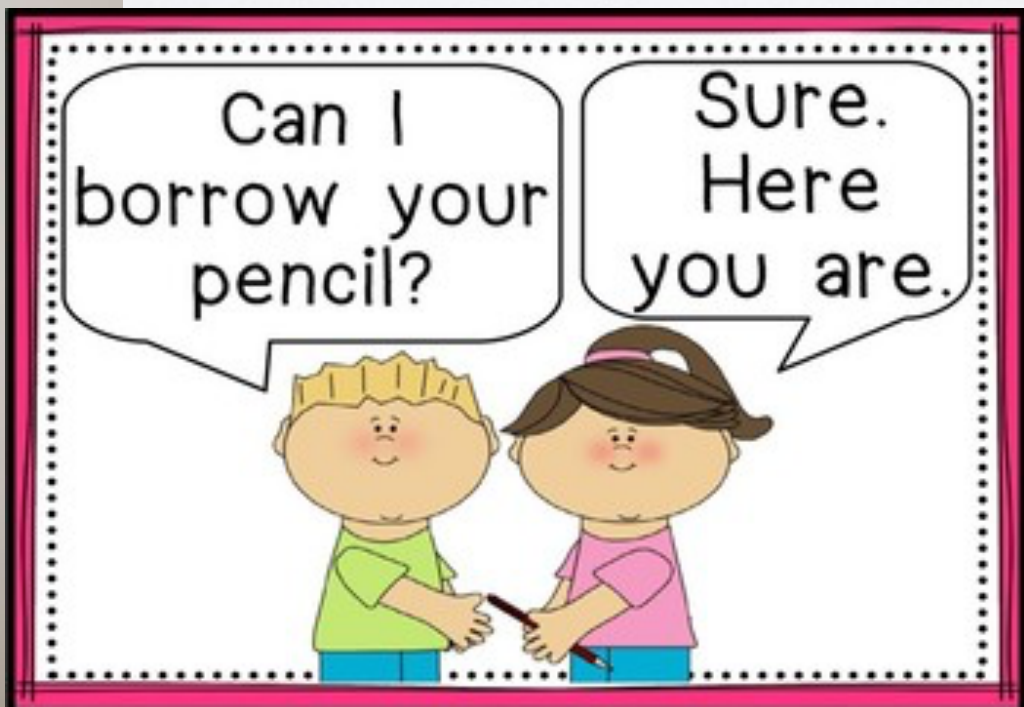
Make input comprehensible

Train learners to use classroom language

What are your experiences with this?
Please someone share!



- Visual instructions (pictures and actions)



- Explicitly teach classroom language to new learners

12. Children...

Do not learn language through explicit grammar explanations

So teachers should...

Avoid using grammatical terms + metalanguage

Help learners “notice” grammar

Focus on “context of use”, not grammar rules

What are your experiences with this?
Please someone share!

Here is a list of rules of these tenses:

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	Ist form + s / es	am/is/are + Ist form	have/has + IIIrd form	have/has been + Ist form + ing
Past	IIInd form	was/were + Ist form + ing	had + IIIrd form	had been + Ist form + ing
Future	will/shall + Ist form	will be + Ist form + ing	will have + IIIrd form	will have been + Ist form + ing



I **went** to a restaurant.

I **ate** bibimbap.

Teaching Demonstration video

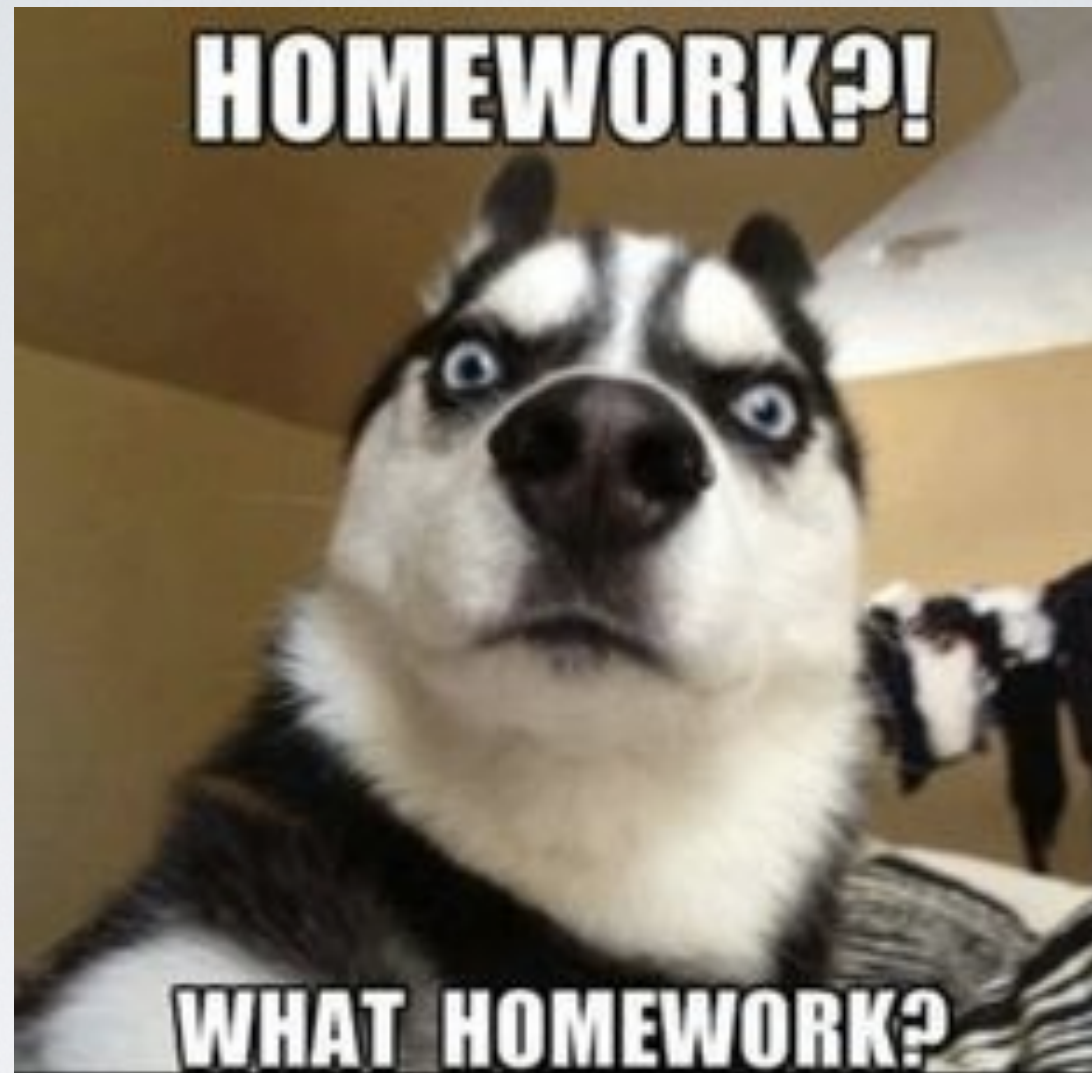
We are going to watch a teaching demonstration by an experienced elementary school teacher. These lessons have the objective of teaching vocabulary and grammar.

Pay attention to things such as:

- classroom English
- voice and intonation
- pace of language and activities
- giving instructions
- checking questions with instructions
- checking questions with vocabulary and grammar
- the steps of the lesson
- how activities are set up and run
- modeling (demonstrating) activities
- modeling language (giving examples)

edwardtesol.com/demos





Materials HW for Next Week:

1. Read the Week 3 'What are Materials' and 'Framework for Materials' (p.39~) and answer the Qs on p.38.