WELCOME TO THE SUMMER 2023 MIDTERM TEACHER MEETUP ©

Last day of summer classes: Thursday, August 10th

QUICK REMINDERS Fall Zoom classes:

Sep 11– Dec 15

Reserve your teaching slot now!

TODAY'S OBJECTIVES

01

Get to know each other ©

02

Share teaching strategies

03

Diagnose teaching problems as a group

GET TO KNOW EACH OTHER - 2 MINS!

Rename yourself so others know who you are

First Name, What You Teach (ESL/GED), Level, When You Teach

Mark, ESL, 2, AM

Share with group along with I interesting fact about yourself.

ESTABLISHING A ROUTINE



keep all language 100% comprehensible (level-appropriate)



introduce a variety of grammar and vocab incrementally

GOALS OF MY INTRO ROUTINE



tailor language to student interests



recycle themes or topics



teach grammar indirectly



build community

Today's Date

Hello!

Today is Thursday, June 15th, 2023

JUNE 2023								
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat		
28	29	30	31	1	2	3		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
25		27	28	29	30	1		

NO CLASSES MONDAY, JUNE 19th!

KAHOOTS!

GREAT FOR REVIEWING PAST TOPICS/GRAMMAR - LOTS OF INPUT

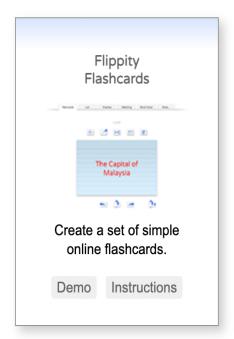


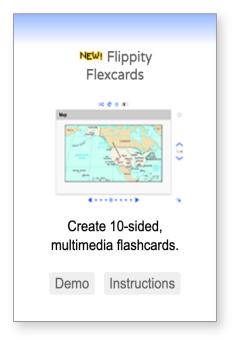
Weather, Seasons & Clothes

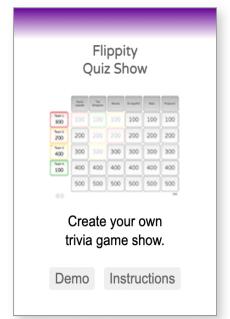


Easily turn a Google™ Spreadsheet into a Set of Online Flashcards and Other Cool Stuff!

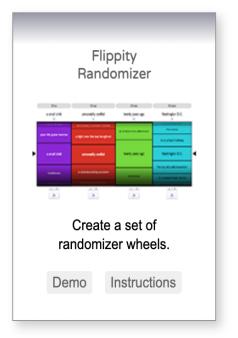
Flippity Status









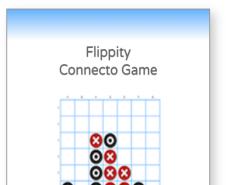












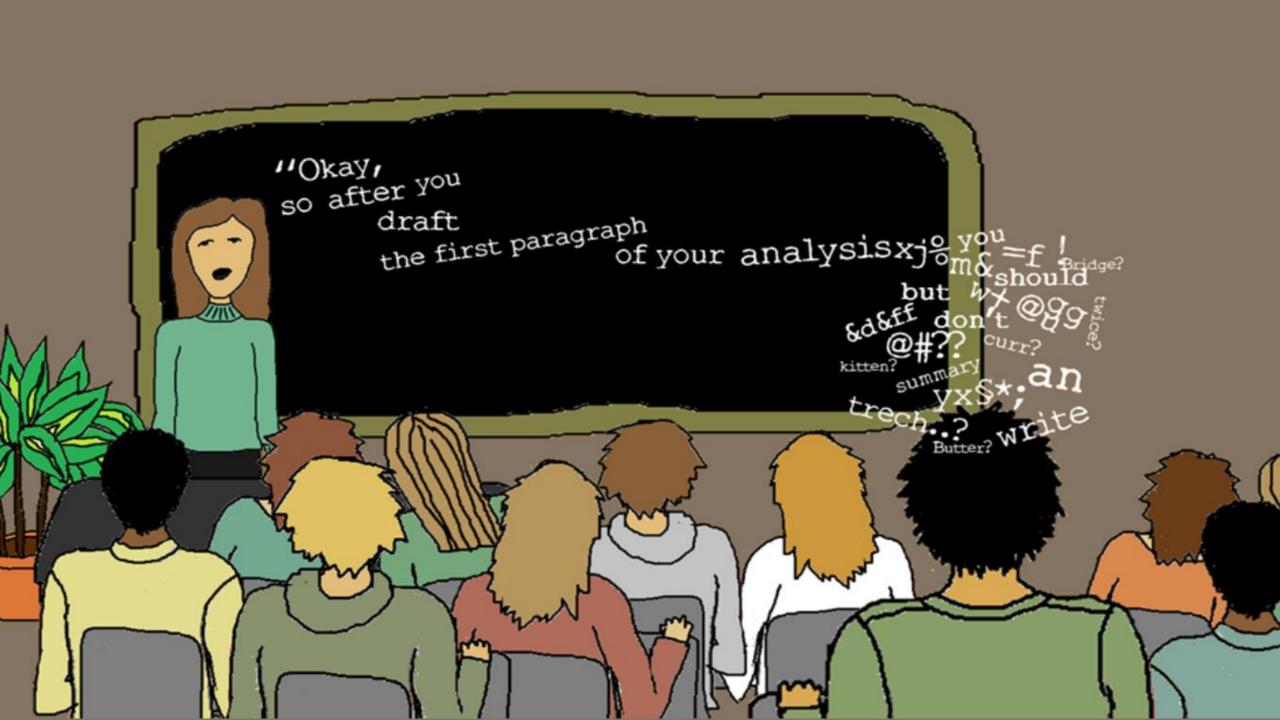
WHAT IS YOUR CLASSROOM ROUTINE?

In breakout rooms, discuss what your classroom routine is with students. As a group, come up with a list of 3-5 things that you would suggest to other teachers and report back to group.

Ideas: warm-ups, activities, approaches to teaching, student engagement, techcheck, etc.

What strategies do you use to make your lessons more comprehensible?

What do you do if you can tell a student doesn't understand something?



Targeted vs. non-targeted convos



- 1. Establish meaning
- 2. Write new vocabulary structures on board / slide

- 3. Speak s-l-o-w-l-y
- 4. Gesture as you teach
- 5. Pause, point to new words, ...then ...say
- 6. Limit new vocabulary
- 7. Provide many repetitions

WHAT IS "CIRCLING" AND HOW DO I DO IT?



"Circling" is the practice of asking a series of simple questions about a statement, all in the target language. It is intended to provide repetition of the target vocabulary in context and enable students to learn the vocabulary, grammar and sounds of their new language in a holistic way.



Step 1: Make a statement.



Does John eat a pizza at the restaurant?

Step 2: Ask a yes/no question.



Substitute subjects, add more details, etc.

Does John sell a pizza at the restaurant? Does he drop the pizza?

Does Maria eat a pizza?

Step 3: Ask a question to which the answer is NO.



Step 4: Follow up with either/or questions.

Who eats a pizza?

What does John do/eat?

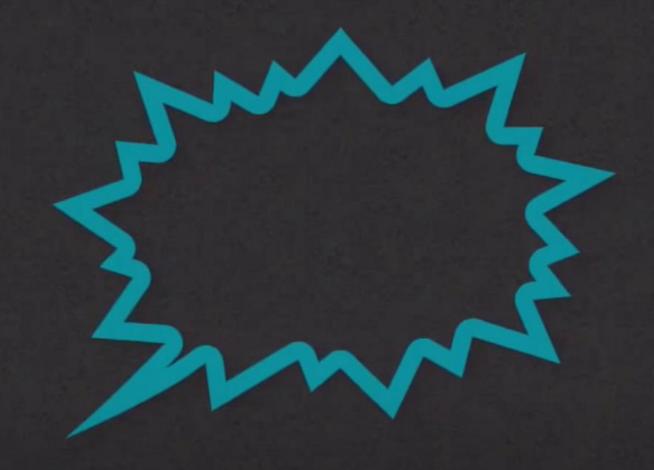
Step 5: Ask open-ended that recycle information.



Step 6: Ask open-ended questions to add details.

Provide key structures, the sentence types you want students to practice.

John likes to eat _____.



Step 7: Have students fill-in the blanks.

Repeat the target language, give students opportunity to hear the correct language.



Step 8: Always re-state the original statement correctly after each question.

Circling ORDER OF QUESTIONING

- YES / NO ——> ANSWER IS YES
- YES / NO ----- ANSWER IS NO
- EITHER / OR
- OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS:
 - WHAT?
- WHEN?

■ WHO?

■ WHERE?

☐ HOW?

□ WHY?



EXAMPLE

THE DOG IS BROWN.

YES / NO IS THE DOG BROWN?

YES, THE DOG IS BROWN.

YES / NO IS THE CAT BROWN?

NO, THE DOG IS BROWN.

EITHER / OR IS THE CAT OR THE DOG BROWN?

THE DOG IS BROWN.

WHAT?

WHAT IS BROWN?

THE DOG IS BROWN.

Where?

What?

Who?

Why?

When?

How?

How many?

PICTURE TALK!



REJOINDERS KEEP CONVERSATIONS GOING

"How interesting!"

"I agree!"

"Really cool!"

"Me too!"

"Of course"

"That's true"

Yes Do/Does
No But
And There is/are
Or Also

Because

Yes?	Either/Or		
No?	Wh-?		

Slow
 Point and
 Pause
 Gesture
 Comp Check
 Rejoinder
 Review Qs
 Compare/
 Contrast
 Ask for details





Where is Santa?
Why is Santa on the beach?
Who is he with?
When does Santa go to the beach?
Is the dog on the beach?
What does the dog have?
How does the dog feel?

. . .

TPRS: TEACHING PROFICIENCY THROUGH STORYTELLING

- Act I / Location I: Define the Problem There is a CHARACTER at LOCATION #1. But there is a problem. CHARACTER wants an OBJECT (or wants to get rid of an OBJECT). So, CHARACTER goes to LOCATION 2
- Act 2 / Location 2: Struggle to Solve the Problem The OBJECT is not there. CHARACTER is sad (disappointed/frustrated/angry/upset/confused depending on class vocabulary depth). So, CHARACTER goes to LOCATION 3
- Act 3 / Location 3: Solve the Problem The OBJECT is there! CHARACTER has the OBJECT now. CHARACTER is happy!

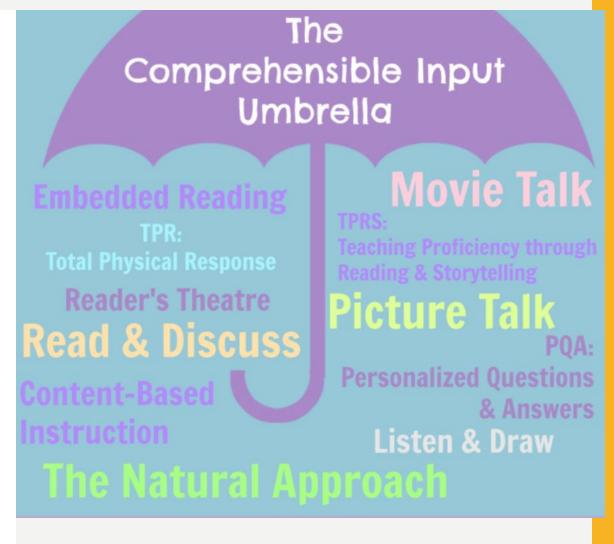
- Examples of questions using high frequency verbs (wants, sees, goes, has, does, arrives, gives, knows):
- LOCATION #I There is a CHARACTER that needs an OBJECT
- How big is the OBJECT?
- What color is it?
- Why does the CHARACTER want the OBJECT?
- Does she want it or does she need it?
- Should she want the OBJECT?
- Does she know where LOCATION #2 is?
- Who does she see?
- What does "New Character" say to her when she arrives?

TEACHER DIRECTED STUDENT CENTERED

- They want to pay attention because the content is engaging and...
- They keep paying attention because they can understand and...
- They are invested in the story because they help to create it.

Input needs to be R.I.C.H.

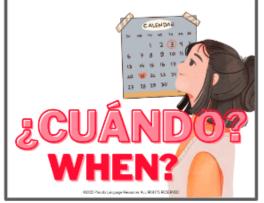
Repetitive Interesting Comprehensible High-frequency







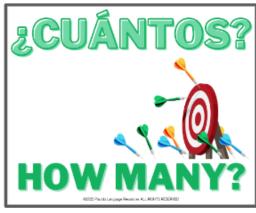




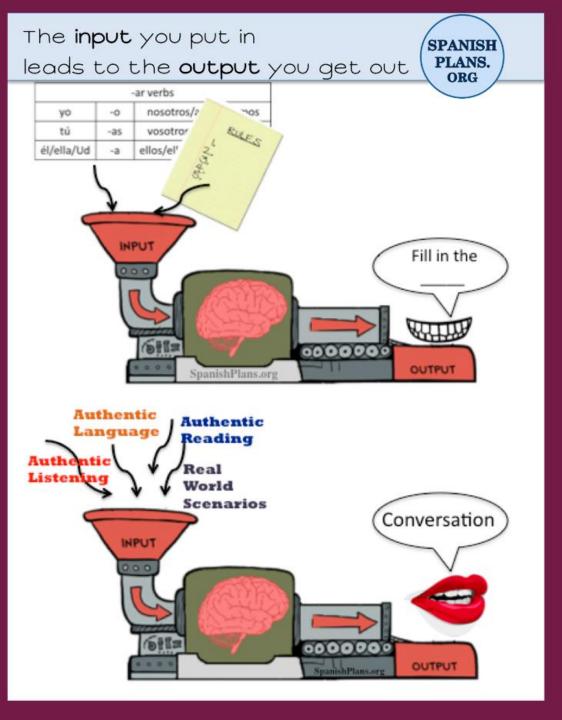




Display
question words
Vary question type
Pause and point



Questioning is KEY



"You can't get water out of a dry sponge"

A flood of input before a drop of output

What do I do if I run out of activities?





In breakout rooms, discuss:

- What you do if students aren't participating/understanding
- What you do to make your lessons more comprehensible
- What you do if you run out of activities
- Other problems arise

Record answers on Google Doc and report back on your solutions and strategies for confronting these issues.



VIDEO: WHAT DO YOU NOTICE? WHAT HELPS YOU UNDERSTAND?



La historia de Federico

El muchacho que quiere volver a la oficina

P3

boy who wants to return to the office. Federico is Uruguayan, he is from Montevideo

WHAT HELPS STUDENTS UNDERSTAND?

Visual aids

Gestures

Repetition

Key words translated

Cognates

Build off prior knowledge

Tone of voice

Sentence frames (I will _____ tomorrow)

Pre-teach vocab

??

Tips For Success

- **✓ Use visual supports**
- √Go slowly
- √ Check and re-check for understanding

THANKYOU FOR ALL YOU DO!

