

Embracing Isolation by Enhancing Student Autonomy

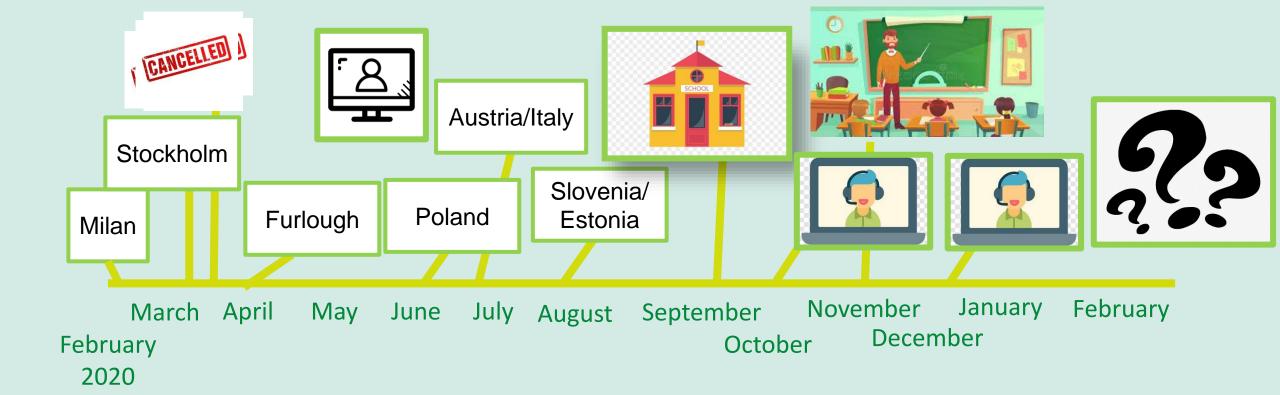
Phil Warwick

March 2021









SO WHAT HAVE I LEARNT?





SO WHAT HAVE I LEARNT?

- Teaching is a great profession when your students are motivated
- Some students really enjoy studying from home rather than going to school
- Initially students miss classmates rather than lessons then they start missing the lessons
- Teenage students studying from bedrooms don't like cameras (and neither do I)
- Teachers seem to give a lot more homework
- Tests make up a lot of online classes
- 21st Century Learning Skills get dumped very quickly
- One or two apps (e.g. Kahoot and Quizlet) get used too frequently
- Final year students panic about the school leaving exams
- Everything gets boring after a while
- Autonomy is very important
- Students need training to become more autonomous





Hybrid Learning

Students move from face-toface to online learning with no change to the syllabus Students switch between face-to-face and online a regular basis (e.g. one week on and one week in) Some students learn online while classmates are in school

Synchronous learning-

where all students learn in real time together, some in class and others online

Asynchronous learning -

where learning can happen at any time and therefore at different times for classmates

Blended learning is about applying distance learning with in class teaching whereas Hybrid learning is about finding the best approach regardless of the medium





BLENDED LEARNING

BRICK-AND-MORTAR

ONLINE LEARNING

TRADITIONAL INSTRUCTION

TECHNOLOGY-RICH INSTRUCTION

INFORMAL ONLINE LEARNING

FULL-TIME ONLINE LEARNING

1 ROTATION MODEL Like flipped
learning, basic
content is
delivered online
but different
focus is given to
different learners
in class

A menu-driven approach is used to decide what is done and what is done in class

Although a lot of the course is delivered digitally, classroom teaching is still a required part of the course

Students rotate through activities in the classroom

Students move to a computer room for online work

Content knowledge is given online, classwork is focused on practice

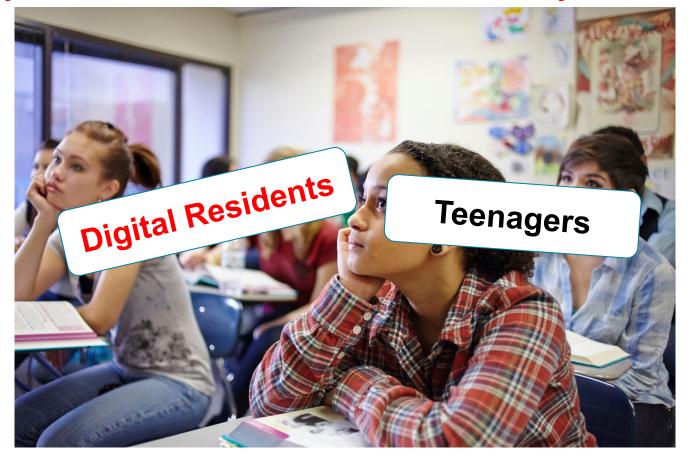
Different students work in different ways

https://www.christenseninstitute.org/





We have 21st century students taught by 20th century teachers using 19th century methods, sometimes in 18th century buildings!!!



But what about our students?





WE MIGHT HAVE TO TALK PC.....

- I have a really old **PC** that runs Windows 98.
- My sister was arrested by PC Jones
- We can't say things like that any more, it's not PC!
- Around 6pc of the Czech population are foreigners with residence permits.
- The world was very different PC

PRE-COVID





Schools are boring and irrelevant say students





Stage 1 - a survey of 21,678 US high school students

Stage 2 - "experience sampling" study with 472 high school students in Connecticut

From the Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence and the Yale Child Study Center





In the online survey, students were asked to "think about the range of positive and negative feelings you have in school" and provide answers in three open text boxes.

They were also asked to rate on a scale of **0** (never) to **100** (always) how often they felt **10** emotions: happy, proud, cheerful, joyful, lively, sad, mad, miserable, afraid, scared, stressed and bored.

From the Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence and the Yale Child Study Center





In the open-ended responses, the most common emotion students reported was **tired** (58%)

The next most-reported emotions -- all just under 50% -- were stressed, bored, calm, and happy.

The ratings scale supported the findings, with students reporting feeling stressed (79.83%) and bored (69.51%) the most.

From the Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence and the Yale Child Study Center





In the second study of 472 students, an 'experience sampling' study was conducted, where they reported their feelings at distinct moments during the school day.

These momentary assessments told the same story: High school students reported motions negative feelings 60% of the time





We need to make our students more autonomous





Sometimes it's easier to describe what autonomy is **not**:



Autonomy is not a synonym for self-instruction. (Autonomy is not limited to learning without a teacher.)

In the classroom context, autonomy does not entail an abdication of responsibility on the part of the teacher.

(It is not a matter of letting the learners get on with things as best they can.)

On the other hand, autonomy is not something that teachers do to learners. (It is not another teaching method.)

Autonomy is not a single, easily described behaviour.

Autonomy is not a steady state achieved by learners.

David Little 1990



Learner autonomy is:

'The ability to take charge of one's own learning' — Henri Holec (1981)

Determine the objectives
Define the contents
Select methods and techniques
Monitor the procedure of acquisition (rhythm, time, place etc.)
Evaluating what has been acquired





Learner autonomy is:

'A learner's capacity to take responsibility for their learning, which involves planning, the selection of materials, monitoring learning progress and self-assessment.' – Phil Benson 2007

Benson's five principles for achieving autonomous learning:

- 1 active involvement in student learning
- 2 providing options and resources
- 3 offering choices and decision-making opportunities
- 4 supporting learners
- 5 encouraging reflection

'When learners succeed in developing autonomy, they not only become better learners, they also become more responsible and critical members of society' – Phil Benson



In order to be effective we need to:

- 1. Identify Starting Points
- 2. Monitor Improvement
- 3. Evaluate Effectiveness







AWARENESS

LEARNING GOALS ARE HIGHLIGHTED

INVOLVEMENT

LEARNERS
SELECT GOALS
FROM A
CHOICE

INTERVENTION

LEARNERS MODIFY & ADAPT GOALS

CREATION

LEARNERS CREATE THEIR OWN GOALS

TRANSCENDENCE

LEARNERS GO BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

MPLEMENTATION

NUNAN 1997



How does autonomy change with age?







Cognitive Development



1. Sensomotoric stage – from the birth up to the age of two.



2. Preoperational stage- from the age of two until the age of seven.



3. Concrete operational stage – from the age of seven until eleven



4. Formal operational stage – from eleven to adulthood







The linguistic aim in preschool period is somehow subordinate to a healthy overall development of a child in general, and second language teaching should conjointly go with the contributions to the VYLs' general personality development in all domains (cognitive, affective and psychomotor).









Should make sure that students leave the class with a smile on their face

Should make sure students feel comfortable in an English only environment and can function at a basic level

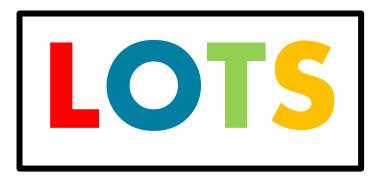
Should build on the foundation from Primary and students should leave secondary with an operational level of English

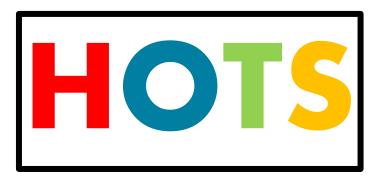
Should exploit their students' knowledge of English to make them independent learners























It's Healthy Food Day at school today.

Katie Hi Ben. What's that? I'm hungry!

Ben It's a Chinese : Dish y.

Ravi Is there any Chiken 1 it?

No, there isn't any meat, but Ben

there are a lot of vegetables. It's

Really y good for you!

Katie Can I have a plate of stir-fry and

some Chips lease?

Ben Yes. Here you are.

Thanks ... Yum! It's farreast c! Katie

Hi everyone. Have you got a fizzy Monica

Pineapple Juice Ben? I'm thirsty.

No, but we've got si Milkshakes Ben

Smoothies? Monica

Yes. We've got banana smoothies Ben

and strawberry smoothies.

They Really healthy.

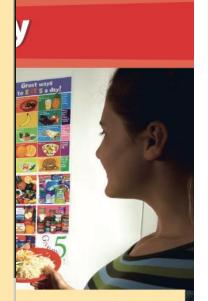
D Great s! Ravi

OK. A strawberry smoothie, Monica

please. I can Drink It with my

chocolate.

Oh Monica! Ravi



ilthy Food Day at school today.

Hi Ben. What's that? I'm hungry! It's a Chinese stir-fry. Is there any meat in it? No, there isn't any meat, but there are a lot of vegetables. It's very good for you! Can I have a plate of stir-fry and some rice, please? Yes. Here you are. Thanks ... Yum! It's fantastic! Hi everyone. Have you got a fizzy drink, Ben? I'm thirsty. No, but we've got smoothies. Smoothies? Yes. We've got banana smoothies and strawberry smoothies.

They're very healthy.

Delicious!

OK. A strawberry smoothie, please. I can have it with my chocolate. Oh Monica!

Pineapple Juice

Chicken

Chips

Drink it

Really

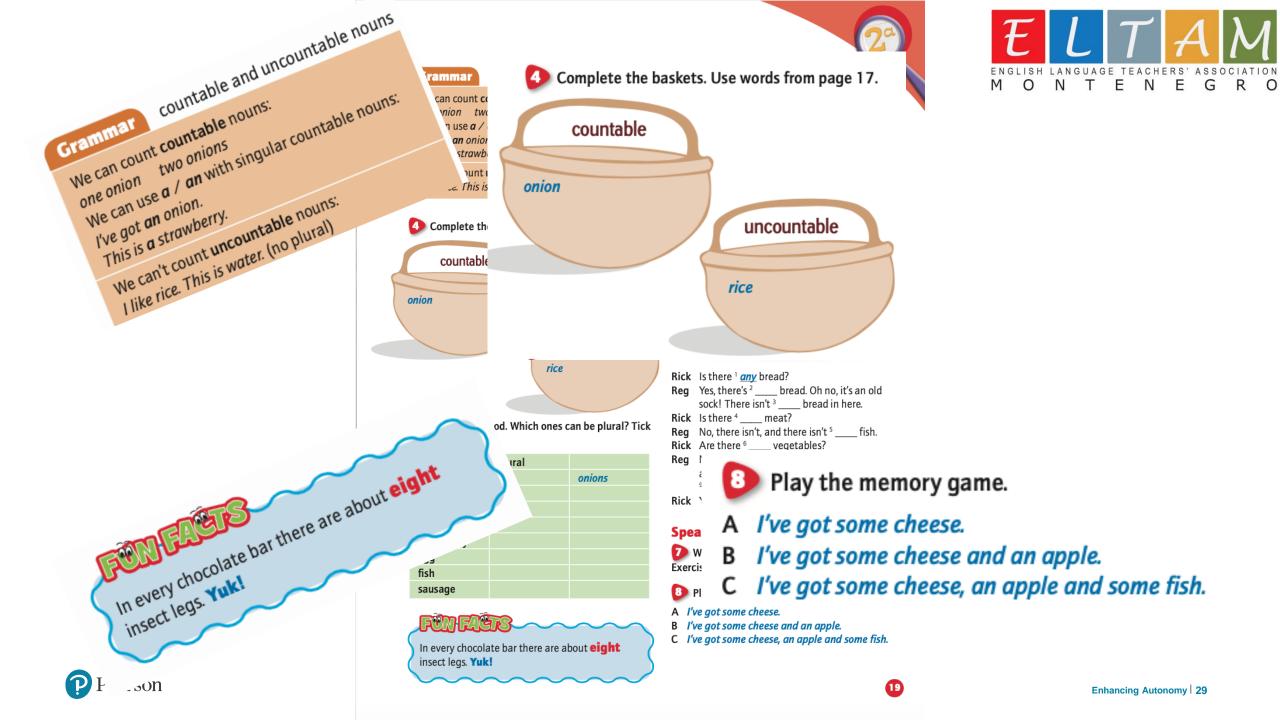
Milkshakes

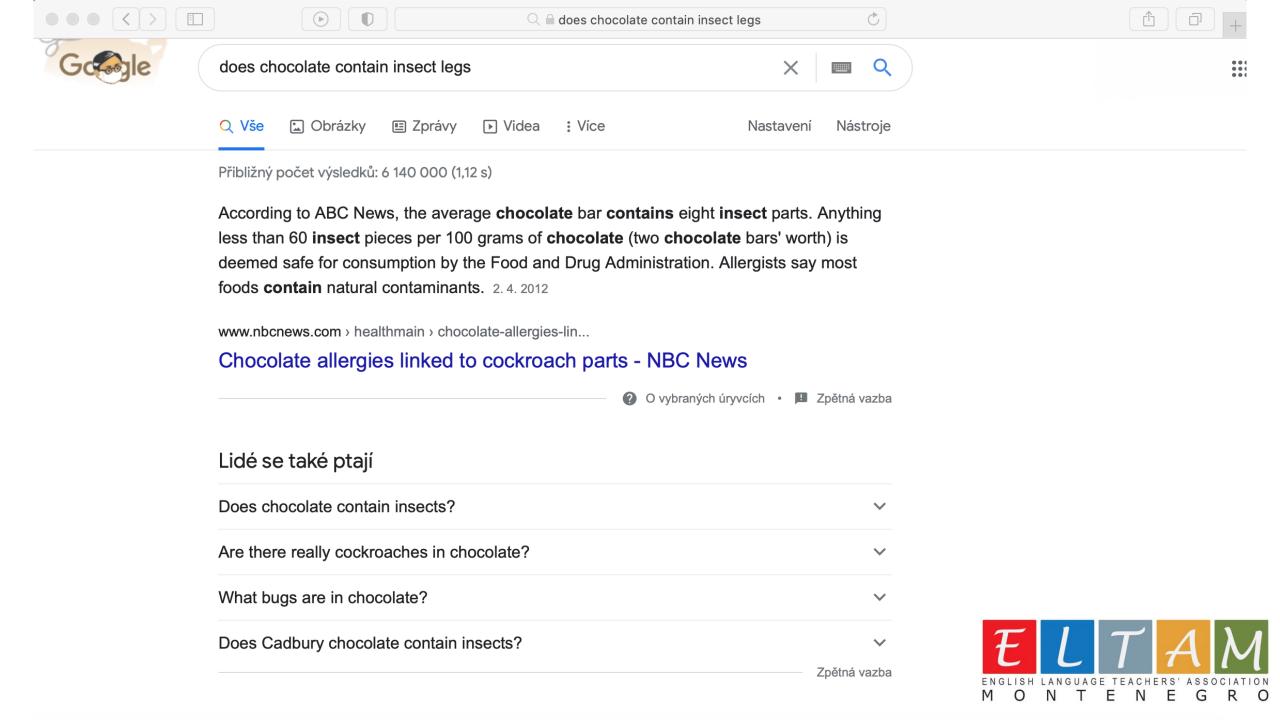
Great

Dish



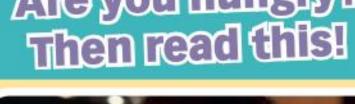








Discovery Web Are you hungry? Then read this!













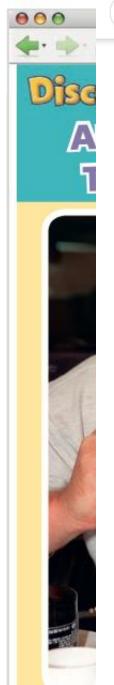












Pearson







Michel Lotito was a French entertainer, born in Grenoble, famous for deliberately consuming indigestible objects. He came to be known as Monsieur Mangetout (" Mr. Eat-All").

Other names: Monsieur Mangetout Died: June 25, 2007 (aged 57); Grenoble, ...

Known for: Eating unusual objects Born: June 15, 1950; Grenoble, France

www.flight-delayed.co.uk > blog ▼ Přeložit tuto stránku

Monsieur Mangetout - The man who ate an airplane

6. 7. 2018 — Monsieur Mangetout - The man who ate an airplane ... Over time, this talent led to his stage name of 'Monsieur Mangetout' or 'Mr Eat-All'.

www.ripleys.com > Weird News ▼ Přeložit tuto stránku

The Man Who Ate An Airplane Piece By Piece

2. 4. 2019 — Michel Lotito was also known as Monsieur Mangetout (Mr. Eat-All) for his unique ability to eat all sorts of inedible objects with ease.

www.guinnessworldrecords.com > ... ▼ Přeložit tuto stránku

Strangest diet | Guinness World Records

15 June 1950) of Grenoble, France, known as Monsieur Mangetout, ate metal and glass throughout his ... Mr Lotito died of natural causes on June 25, 2007.

www.youtube.com > watch

FRANCE: MONSIEUR MANGETOUT WILL EAT ANYTHING ...



He is Monsieur Mangetout and as his name implies, he eats almost ... Michel Lotito is also known as Monsieur ...

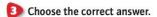
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mall

s. How al with drinks od is Мг

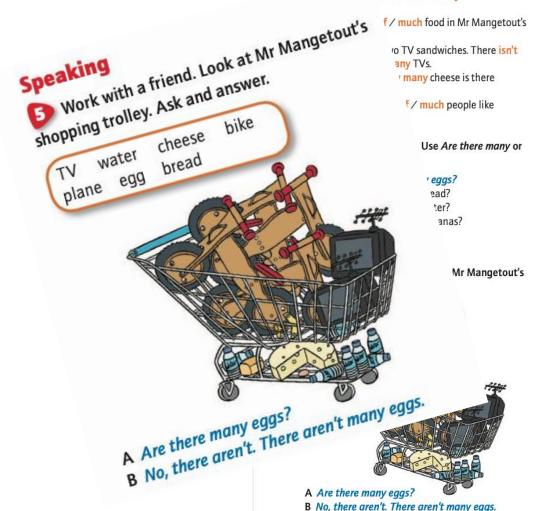
d. He d there when





- 1 There(isn't much) aren't many bread with this bike.
- 2 How much / How many planes are there in

nuch / aren't many metal in



Listening 📵 🞧 1.29 Listen. What is the girl doi

much or How many. Then listen again and mate 2 1.30 Complete the questions much or How many. Then listen aga with the answers. with the answers.

1 /	dow much meat is there? —
2 _	onions are there?
3 _	carrots are there?
4 _	rice is there?
5 _	computers are t
	4

Speaking

O Co complet

A How B | eat

Writin

Ima for your

How much of this fo in a week? Complete the	oo u table for you.	rice is there? computers are there?	
Food / Drink	You	rulers are th	
salad	bowls	there?	1
crisps	packets		
fizzy drinks	cans		
sandwiches	plates		

Writing

Imagine you are cooking a special meal for your family. What food is there? How much? Write sentences.

Listening

How much meat is there?

— onions are there?

- carrots are there?

Listen. What is the girl doing?

Complete the questions with How

There are a lot of potatoes. There's some salad, but there isn't much...

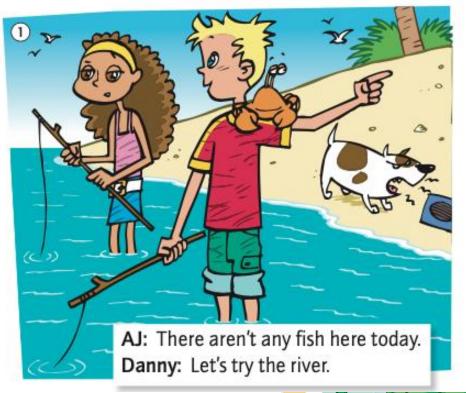
a one

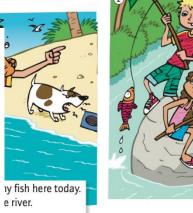
b two

c a lot

Adventure Island







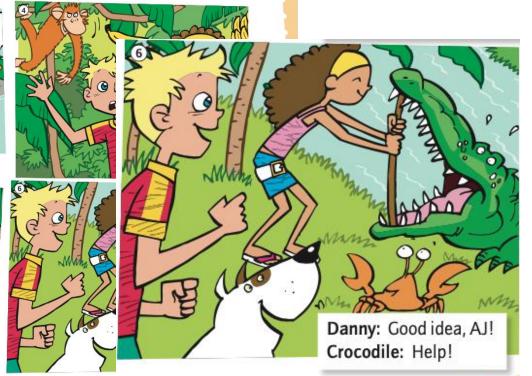
AJ: How many fish have we got?
Dany: Six, and we've got a lot of crabs too.
Bonzo: Hey, Nipper!
Would you like a plate of crabs' legs?
Nipper: No thanks!



us. 1e coconut

g! hair, AJ.

Bonzo: Oh no! A mouth with legs! Crocodile: Yum! I love hotdogs!





1.31 Listen and read. What is 'the mouth

any fish in the sea today. find much food in the

> e juice. vant crabs' legs. ot some fruit. ry when he sees the

notes?

codiles.

Practise the dia Change some of the

eggs meat fi banana strawbe bread rice ch

A Can you pass me. B Here you are!

Fun Z

Draw five words. Put the memory game!



Draw five containers. Write the five words. Put the cards face down. Play the memory game!



plate



Act out the Adventure Island cartoon with your friends.

Functions: offers and requests

[5] 1.32 Listen and complete. Then listen, check and repeat.



¹Can you pass me ² some insect juice, please? 3 _____ you are! Nipper Thank you. Mmm... delicious! Can I 4 _____ a banana too, 5_ Bonzo Yes, of course. And would you 6 _____ a

crab's leq?

Nipper No, 7 _____. But 8 _____ like a hotdog!



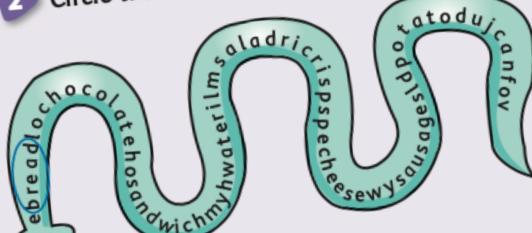
Can you read Nipper's notes?

on the island but there are a - of crocodiles.

There isn't m = food







urammar

Complete the dialogue.

TOURT MAIDICE

Grammar

Complete the dialogue.



e, I like fish and chips. Have you y fish and chips? ave. I've got some delicious shark

ips.
hmm...² _____ there any salad?

ere 3 _____, but there 4 _____ a stir-fry.

/hat about biscuits? 5 _____ there

scuits?
ere 6 _____, but there 7 ____

chocolate insects or there's ⁸___stic octopus ice cream.
thanks, Maurice. I'm not hungry!

e!

Look at the picture and complete the sentences. Use much, many or a lot of.

4 Look at the picture and complete the sentences. Use *much*, *many* or *a lot of*.



3 There's _ ice crear

4 How_

5 Is there

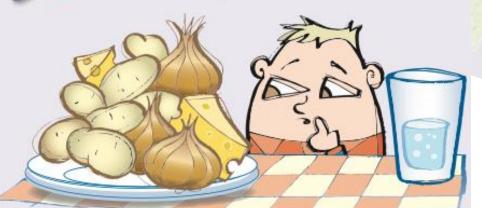
6 How_

Pronunci



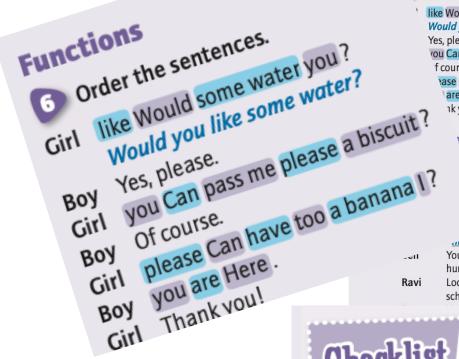


I'd like some and a glass



I'd like some potatoes, onions and cheese and a glass of water, please!

1.33 Listen and repeat.



Functions Order the sentences. like Would some water you? Would you like some water? Yes, please. ou Can pass me please a biscuit? f course. ase Can have too a banana !? are Here ık you!





..ungry. You're 2 hungry, Monica. Look! There are 3 people from school.

Song

1.35 Complete the song. Use thes Then listen and check.

can eat (x2) hungry like pass smell taste some

The Fast Food

Can I take your order please? to the beat A pizza slice a pizza slice chips and chicken ar A burger, a burger

Some chips and chicken and a You 4 _____ it, you love it You know you really want it me a pizza Whenever I'm in town (mm

Yummy and exciting so invitina Driving me crazy bone



Checklist 🗸

I can talk about food. I can use countable and uncountable nouns.

ation

sten and

'ialogue.

eat

I can use some and any. I can use much / many / a lot of. I can make offers and requests.



od.
le and uncountable
d any.
 many / a lot of.
and requests.

____ to the beat!

25



Hi! I'm Phoenix and I'm from the USA. We celebrate Thanksgiving on the last Thursday in November. We eat a



a lot of food, but there aren't any My grandma always cooks a turkey it it with some cranberry sauce and potatoes. Then we have pumpkin pie.

Hi! I'm Molly and I'm from the UK. In my school we celebrate a lot of different festivals. but my favourite is Pancake Day. It's in February or March and we always make pancakes with sugar and lemon in

the school kitchen. There is my pancakes, but I like a lot them. Would you like one? P



the school kitchen. There isn't much sugar on my pancakes, but I like a lot of lemon juice on them. Would you like one? Pancake Day is fun!



3 Think about your favourite festival. Complete the factfile. Tell a friend.

Name of festival:

When:

Food we eat:

Who we eat it with:

We like it because:

4 Now describe your festival and draw the food.



1.37 Read and listen. Match the food with



d again and answer.

n is Thanksgiving Day? ast Thursday in November.

do people celebrate Thanksgiving? eople give presents? 1 is Pancake Day? does Molly do in the school kitchen on

ake Day? ere much sugar on her pancakes?

Projec

Festival Food

3 Think about your favourite fest	ival.
Complete the factfile. Tell a friend.	

3 Think about your Complete the factfile.	favourite festival. Tell a friend.
Name of festival:	
When:	
Food we eat:	
Who we eat it with:	
We like it because:	
Now describe you festival and draw the	A

B

Hi! I'm Molly and I'm from the UK. In my school we

but my favourite

is Pancake Day.

It's in February

we always make

pancakes with

or March and



Improving Learner Autonomy







Improving Learner Autonomy



What do I want my students to learn?

What do my students already know?

How is their knowledge and thinking changing over time?

How aware are they of this change?

What can I do to help them learn?

What evidence do I have that they are improving?



Look at your own learning routines. Which strategies for learning do you use? For example:

Dare to guess; make use of clues around you, if you don't know the exact word use a synonym. If you don't know the word you are looking for, it is okay to make a guess. It doesn't matter if you are wrong!

Dare to be wrong! Dare to take risks. Learning languages includes situations that may be confusing. We can all learn from our mistakes.

Dare to ask! There are no stupid questions.

Desire to communicate! You must have a strong desire to get some meaning across. You can use body language, gestures, and facial expressions.

Look for patterns in the language and analyse them to find form in the language.

Make use of memory techniques.

Be aware of meaning in different situations. The same message can be said in many ways. Find the appropriate way.

Take advantage of ALL opportunities for using the foreign language. Use the foreign language in the classroom, as well as everywhere else that you can.





Social and Affective Strategies



Social Strategies

A. Asking Questions:

- Asking for clarification or verification
- Asking for correction

B. Cooperating with Others:

- Cooperating with peers
- Cooperating with proficient users of the target language

C. Empathizing with others

- Developing Cultural Understanding
- Becoming Aware of Other's Thoughts and Feelings

Oxford (1990)



Social and Affective Strategies



Affective Strategies

A. Lowering your Anxiety:

- Using Relaxation, Breathing Exercises or Meditation
- Using Music
- Using Laughter

B. Encouraging Yourself:

- Making Positive Statements
- Taking Risks Wisely
- Rewarding Yourself

C. Taking your Emotional Temperature

- Listening to your Body
- Using a Checklist
- Keeping a Language Learning Diary
- Discussing your Feelings with Someone else



Metacognitive Strategies

- Planning
- Directed Attention
- Selective Attention
- Self-Management
- Self-Monitoring
- Problem Identification
- Self- Evaluation

O'Malley and Chamot (1990)







Authentic Teachers

Ready to converse with students outside the classroom topic

Prepared to admit mistakes

Prepared to laugh and engage naturally

Willing to share some aspects of their life

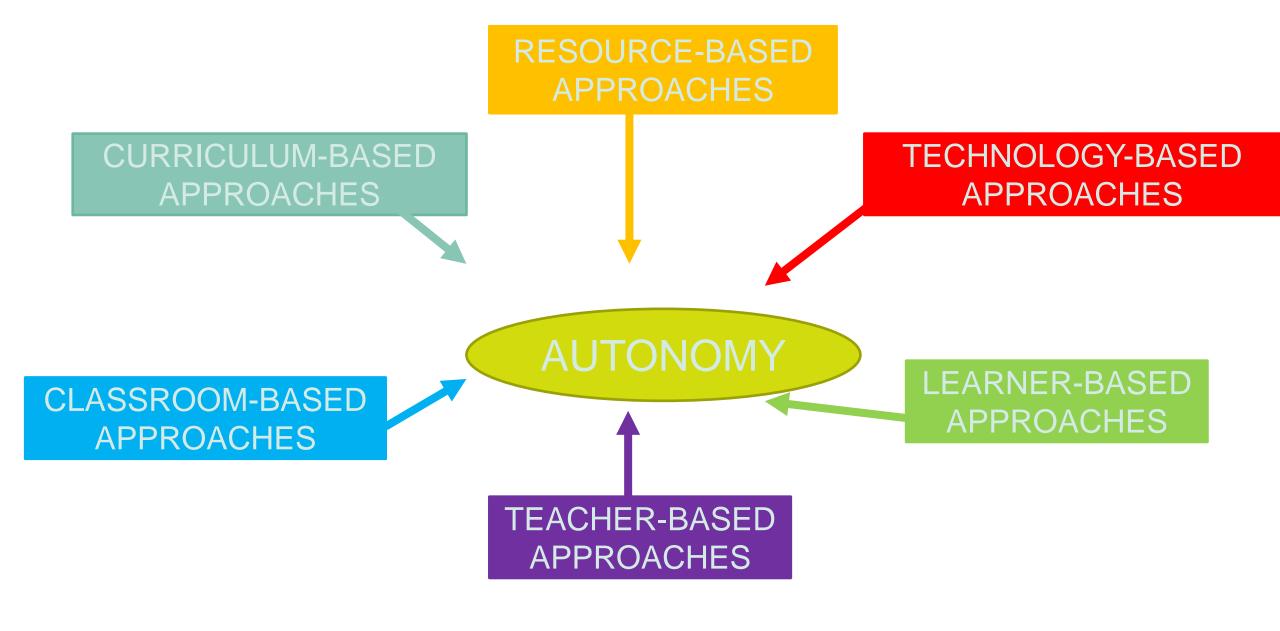
Treat all students equally but not the same

Listen to students

Support









Profile of a Successful Autonomous Learner

- Methodical and Disciplined
- Logical and Analytical
- Reflective & Self-Aware
- Curious, Open and Motivated
- Flexible
- Interdependent & Interpersonally Competent
- Persistent & Responsible
- Venturesome & Creative
- Confident with a Positive Self-image
- Independent and Self-Sufficient
- Good Information Seeking and Retrieval Skills
- Knowledge and Skill at Learning Processes
- Can Develop & use Criteria for Evaluating



Enhancing Autonomy