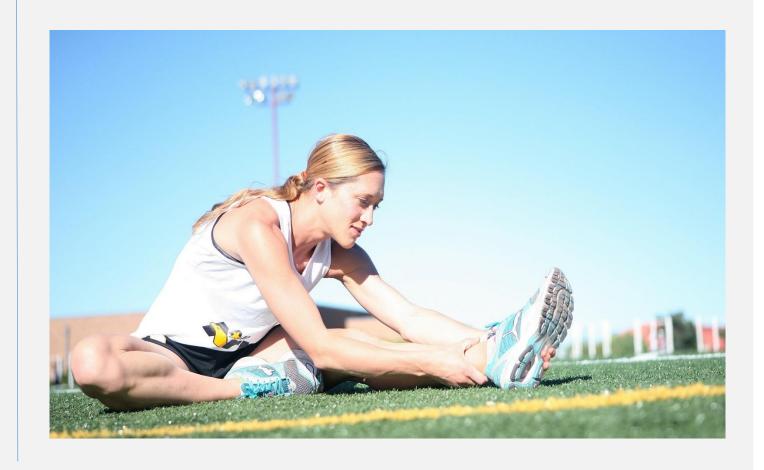




#### DON'T FORGET TO STRETCH!

Šárka Miková



#### WHAT KIND OF TEACHER ARE YOU?



I like to improvise in my lessons, do not prepare too much.

X

I spend hours planning what to do in my lessons the next day.

My school provides me with freedom of what I do in my lessons.

Χ

My school management expects me to provide detailed lesson plans.



#### LESSON PLANNING

Teacher does not plan – leaves everything to chance

WONDERFUL LESSONS, FULL OF CREATIVITY AND FUN

DANGER!

Lessons may be chaotic and no one learns very much



Teacher plans too much and then follows the plan exactly

CLEARLY STRUCTURED LESSONS, WHERE EVERYONE KNOWS WHAT IS GOING TO FOLLOW

DANGER!

Lessons may be uncreative and boring





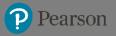
#### STRUCTURE AND MAGIC MOMENTS

Although the lessons need to have certain **structure** and we need to include certain things we want to teach, we need to be ready for the **magic moments** (when students do or say something interesting) and be prepared to change our plan to take advantage of them.





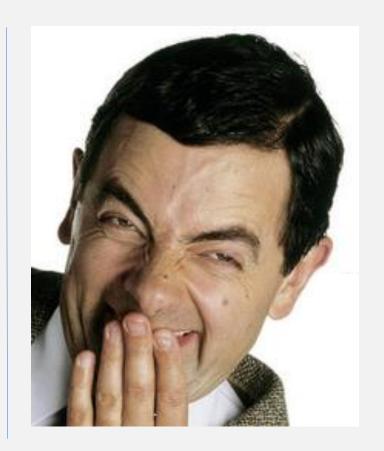
Our professor has a policy that if your phone rings in class, you must answer it on speakerphone (loudspeaker) ... we arranged to have a friend call on April Fool's Day ...

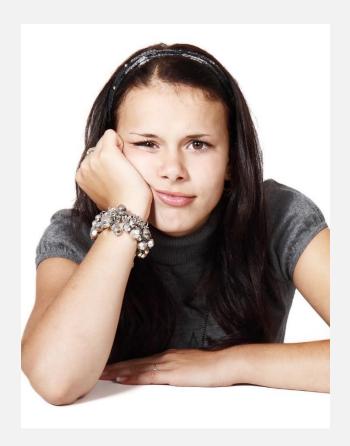


on



### WHAT'S YOUR EXPERIENCE?







#### HOW TO PLAN A TRAINING SESSION?

- session introduction
- warm up
- games, skill and fitness activities
- cool down
- stretch





#### DOES IT **WORK THE** SAME WAY FOR AN **ENGLISH** LESSON?



- session introduction lesson introduction
- warm up no doubt necessary
- games, skill and fitness activities vocabulary, skill activites and games
- · cool down consolidate
- stretch extend the activites





#### TEACHER = TRAINER?





#### Spot 5 differences ©!



#### **TEACHER**

#### LESSON MANAGER



- motivate
- present
- explain
- assist
- practise
- test
- maintain discipline
- ..... and improvise



#### WHY DO TEACHERS NEED TO IMPROVISE?

What shall I do with fast finishers (pupils that are more clever, work faster or are simply slapdash)? How can I give more practice either to whole class or those who need it?

What shall I do with them when there is another 10 minutes left before the end of my class?



And you?



#### YOUNG LEARNERS



... the most unpredictable age group, but also the most flexible and the easiest to be motivated – HOORRAY!

... do not understand a foreign language as an independent school subject but rather as means of communication and a tool for achieving their goal in games and other activities.

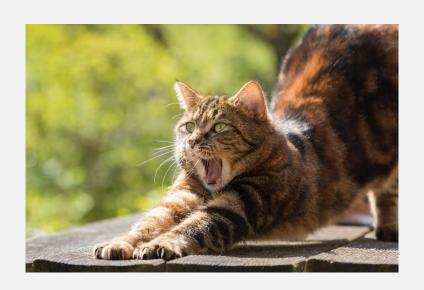


# WHERE LEARNING IS ADVENTURE





#### LET'S STRETCH ...



To any exercise in your coursebook there may be an extra activity to help you deal with fast finishers, provide extra practice or simply fill up those 10 minutes remaining towards the end of your lesson.

Let's see and try them out ...





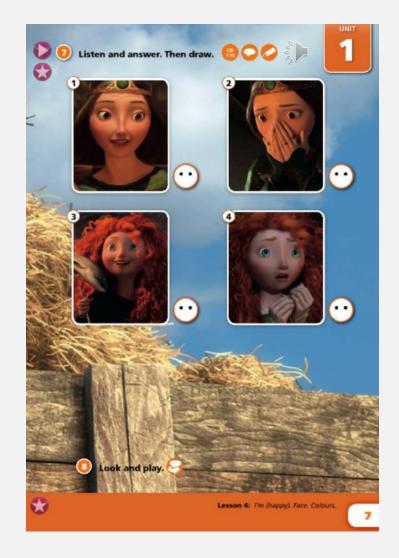
Put pupils into pairs, groups or do as a whole-class frontal acitivity. One pupil draws a classroom object in the air. Other pupil/pupils guess/es what it is. Then pupils take turns.





Do a spelling stretching exercise. Choose one animal name from the exercise and let pupils trace it in the air with different parts of their body (e.g. nose, shoulder, tongue, eyes, big toe, belly button, etc.)







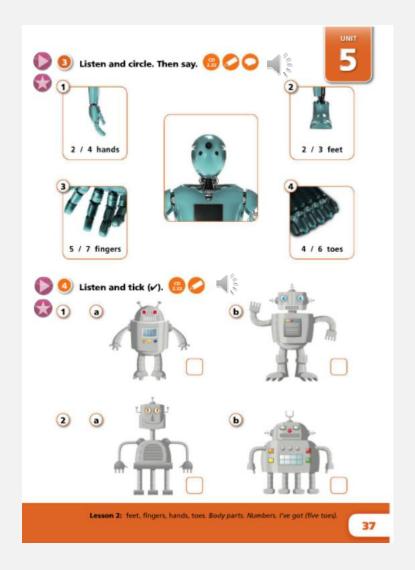
Hand out sheets of papers to all pupils. Divide them into pairs and tell them they are going to play noughts and crosses, drawing sad or happy faces instead of noughts. Have pupils say: *Happy/Sad* whenever they draw a face. With more advanced pupils do it with other examples of emotional adjectives (angry, surprised, scared, worried).





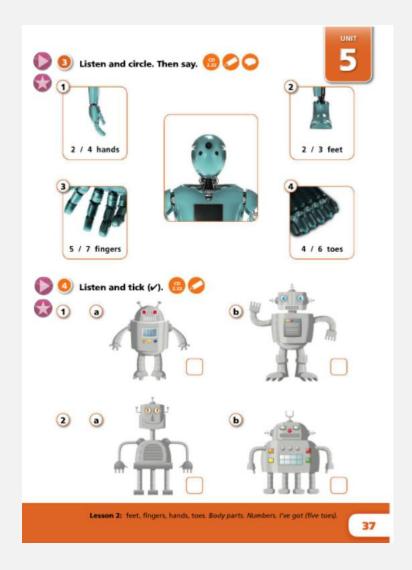
Hand out sheets of papers to all pupils. They draw food from this lesson they would take on a picnic.





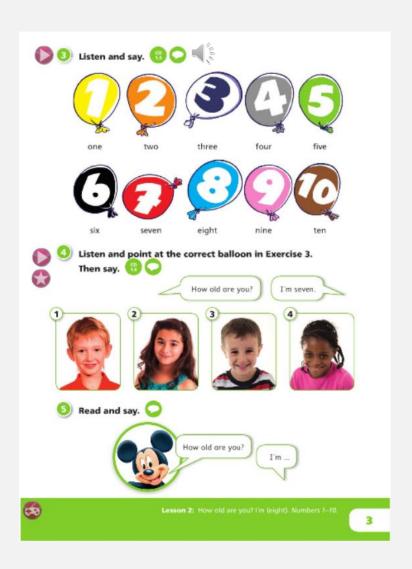
Pupils pretend to be robots. Pupils stand up and move like robots while music plays. Stop the music and say *I've got two hands*. Pupils move their hands like robots and say in robot voices *I've got two hands*. Repeat for *two feet* and *ten fingers/toes*.





Pupils mime that they have big, small, long or short body parts and move accordingly. Call out these phrases and pupils mime: Big/small feet, big/small hands, long/short arms, long/short legs. Then ask pupils to walk, jump, swim, write, play tennis/football, etc.





Pair activity: Pupil 1 traces a number on the back of Pupil 2 with a finger. Pupil 2 guesses the number. Then pupils swap roles.

Or: Do this finger tracing activity also when you teach the English alphabet for spelling.





Assign a favourite thing from the song to each pupil that they have to remember. Play the recording and ask pupils to stand up and sing and sit down when they hear their word.

You can do this with any song or chant you want to revise.





If it is possible, ask pupils to sit in a circle. Play the song you want to revise, pupils pass the toy to one another as the music plays. When the teacher stops the music, the pupil holding the toy has to say a word or a line from the song. Start the song again.





Play "Alternative Bingo": Each pupil draws a picture of an item from a certain vocabulary group (here household items). While pupils draw, Teacher writes words from this vocabulary on paper cards and puts them in a bag or box. Pupils stand up. Teacher picks one card at a time, reads the word and the pupil/s who drew the corresponding item should sit down. Continue until you use all the cards or all the pupils are sitting down.





Play "Simon Says": When you say Simon says: I'm happy/sad/..., pupils mime the feeling. When you say Simon says: I'm not happy/sad/..., they only move around. When you say the sentence without the phrase Simon says, they mustn't move at all. If pupils make a mistake, they have to go back to their desks. Play until only a few pupils remain standing.



#### REVISION



#### EXTRA ACTIVITY 12

Divide class into small groups and give each group an identical set of various word cards (from different units). Ask puils to separate the cards into different categories (e.g. colours, fruit, toys, body parts, feelings, furniture, Christmas etc.). The group which finishes first, wins.

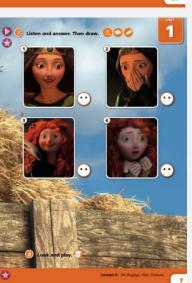


#### SOME GENERAL IDEAS...

- Have pupils choose A LESSON OR A SCENE they particularly liked from the unit. Ask them to draw it and then place their work on classroom display.
- Have pupils write SILLY SENTENCES about e.g. clothes and weather vocabulary (e.g. I'm wearing a sun hat. It's snowing.) or animals and their skills (e.g. I am an elephant and I can fly fast.) and mime them.
- Ask pupils to draw themselves in a MUSEUM/ZOO/CLASSROOM/SUPERMARKET and let them say what they can see around them. Or alternatively let them say what they can see around them while the others have to guess the place.

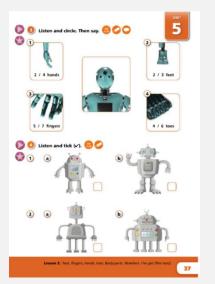


















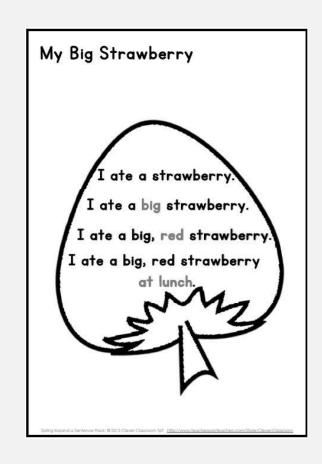






#### WHAT ELSE CAN YOU STRETCH?









#### WHAT ELSE CAN YOU STRETCH?

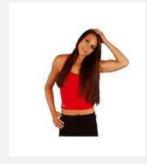
- Stretch the rules
- Stretch the truth
- Stretch one's money
- Stretch one's muscles





## ARE YOU FEELING STIFF?









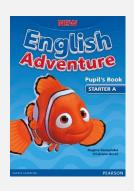






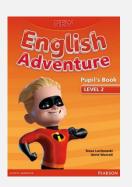
### SO, DON'T FORGET TO STRETCH!











To get more information, please contact me at: metodik@venturesbooks.com

**Pictures**: Pearson: New English Adventure, <a href="www.pixabay.com">www.pixabay.com</a>, www.pininterest.com

Sources: Pearson: New English Adventure (Starter B, Level 1)

Harmer, J.: Teacher Knowledge, Pearson 2012

Thornbury, S.: How to teach vocabulary, Pearson 2015

