

Regional webinar programme for teachers in MENA (AskHala)

# Webinar#3 Teaching Young Learners Remotely

29 July 2021

### **TNI Website**

https://www.britishcouncil.org.eg/en/teach/teacher-networking-initiative





## In today's webinar, we're going to look at:

- How differently young learners learn from adults
- Implications of this on teaching methods
- Techniques to teach young learners remotely
- Considerations while teaching young learners remotely

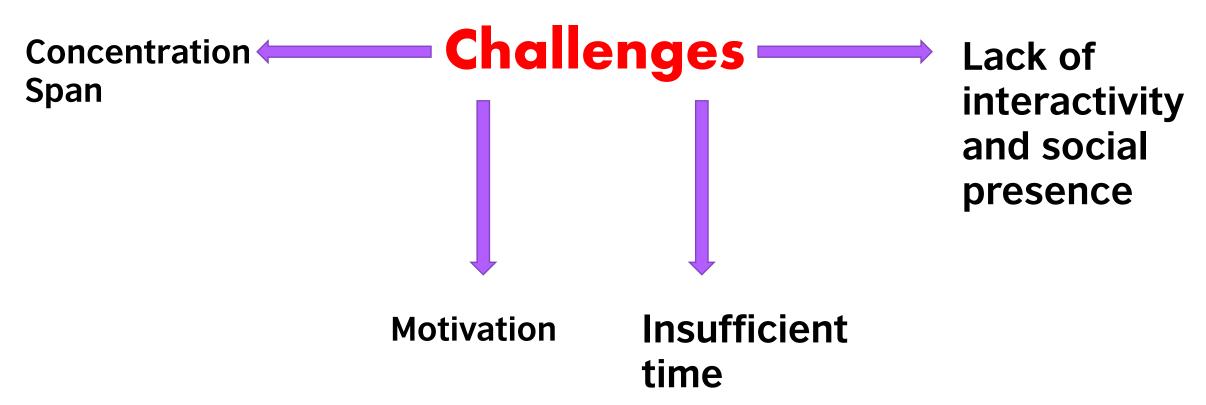
"Education is essential for these children, and it's more than one plus one equals two, socialization and hands-on experience is how elementary kids learn best."





## Have your say...

## **Teaching Young Learners Remotely**





### Are you using the correct terms for your young learners?

Life-stage	Age range	Correct terms
Pre-schooler	2-5 years	Early Years
Primary school pupil	6–10 years	Primary
Secondary school pupil	11–14 years	Lower Secondary
Secondary school pupil	15-17 years	Upper Secondary
University/ vocational student	18-25 years	Young adult

A child is defined as anyone who has not reached their 18th birthday irrespective of the age of majority in the country where the child is, or their home country.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.

## Do adults and kids learn differently? (Knowles' 5 assumptions)

- 1. Self-concept
- 2. Experience
- 3. Readiness
- 4. Orientation to learning
- 5. motivation



## Child vs adult learning

#### The Self-concept

The learner grows up to recognise that he/she is an individual who can think for themselves and differentiate good from bad. Adults are **independent** and tend to evaluate themselves or the things around them. Children are still **dependent** on rules and instructions under their teacher's guidance and as such, the one giving instructions has full command of the child's learning.

#### **Experience**

Kids **bring little experience** when they are faced with a learning activity. This makes them **listen more** and be influenced by their teachers. Kids are likely to have **role models** like their parents or older siblings. Adults have **a wealth of resources/skills** owing to their experiences, which form a large part of their identity.

## Child vs adult learning

#### Readiness

Kids follow levels of instruction in order to progress to a higher level of learning. They rely on their teacher who decides for them if they are ready to take on more challenging tasks or not. Adults are guided by their **own need to learn**. As they recognise their worth and obligations, they can assess and see if there's something lacking in their lives. If there are **gaps** that need to be filled, they look for ways to develop their inner selves.

#### **Orientation to Learning**

Adults have a perspective of seeing learning as a means to solve an existing problem. For kids, their way of learning is by subject matter, without having a sense of immediacy. They are not yet conscious if the lessons they face bear deeper meaning in their lives.

## Child vs adult learning

#### **Motivation**

Grown-ups are driven mostly by **emotions and an aspiration to be better versions of themselves**; from self-esteem to self-actualisation, adults act upon **internal** motivators. For children, it is often by **external factors** like competition, peer pressure or consequences of failure.

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## Differences Between Teaching Adults and Young Learners

#### **Autonomy:**

With kids, give clear instructions, monitor closely and deal effectively with any issues of classroom management. You need to lead your Young Learners step-by-step in whatever you are doing.

#### **Learning:**

Young Learners need to be given a wide variety of activities which relate to the different senses. Young Learners are sensory learners and respond well to activities which incorporate TPR or other similar activities. **Their attention span** is also short, so activities in a Young Learner classroom shouldn't take too much time.

With Young Learners <u>physical activities and games</u> work <u>well</u>, even in the online classroom. If you are teaching a Young Learner 1-to-1 online, make sure you include **songs**, <u>pictures</u>, <u>props</u> and energy into your lessons to keep them engaged.

## Differences Between Teaching Adults and Young Learners

#### **Anxiety:**

Young Learners seem to have **no fear** and are willing to try anything – as long as they perceive it to be fun. Young Learners will **mirror the energy** of the teacher, so you need to be as upbeat and enthusiastic as you can manage.

#### **Motivation:**

Young Learners usually have no choice, which means that **they may lose enthusiasm if they are not interested** in what is happening in the classroom.

This highlights the importance of tailoring your lessons not only to the **needs** but also the **interests** of your learners. Find out from your learners what they are interested in and plan lessons around those topics. This also relates to homework, as it is more likely for learners to **complete homework activities they are interested in.** 

## Differences Between Teaching Adults and Young Learners

#### **Discipline**

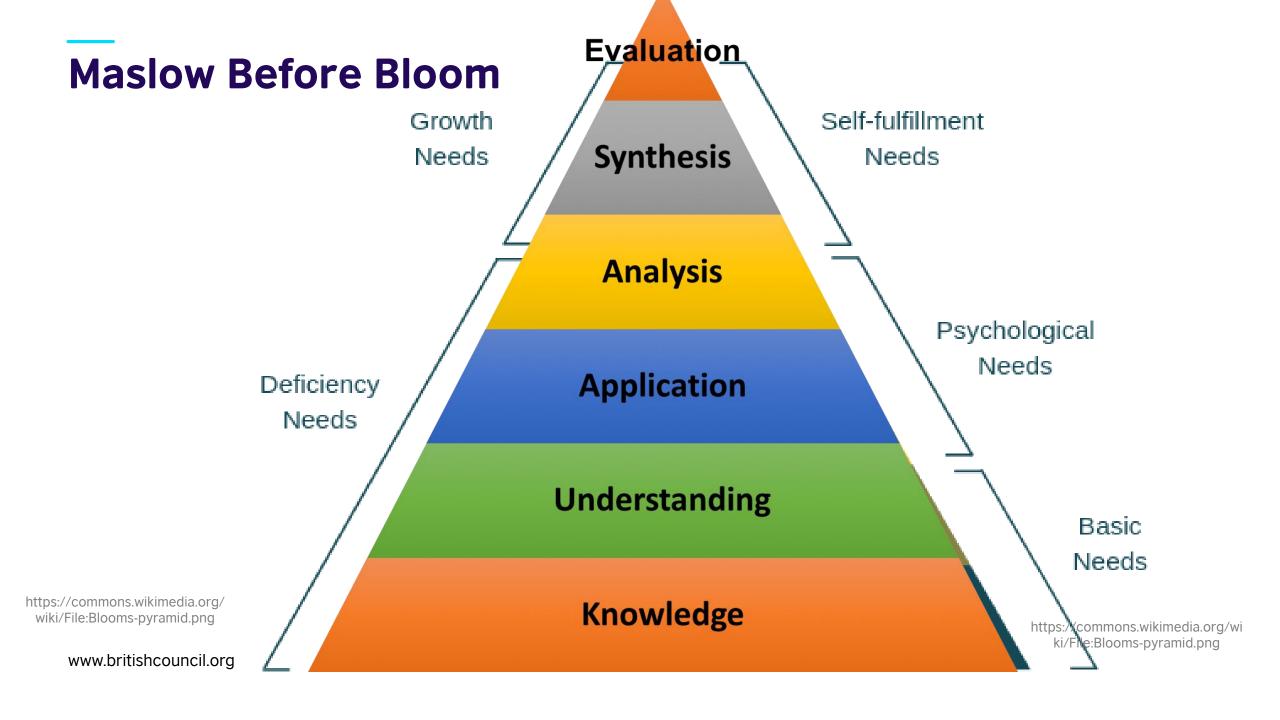
Teaching Young Learners is all about being able to deal with discipline **calmly** and **effectively**. For Young Learners, if a learner is acting out in an online lesson, it may be necessary to speak to the parents privately about the situation.

#### Life experience

Young Learners bring **enthusiasm**, **curiosity and energy**, while adults bring life experience. While Young Learners are still learning about the world around them, adults have already had a lifetime of experiences and have their own ideas and opinions. **Emotional maturity!** 

## **Practical Techniques for teaching Young Learners online**

- Maslow before Bloom
- Cameras on, please!
- Is everyone paying attention?
- Would you do that in your own home?
- Just a click away...



#### **Maslow Before Bloom**

- Wellbeing check-ins
- Screen time limits
- Movement-based activities
- Reasonable expectations



## Cameras on, please!

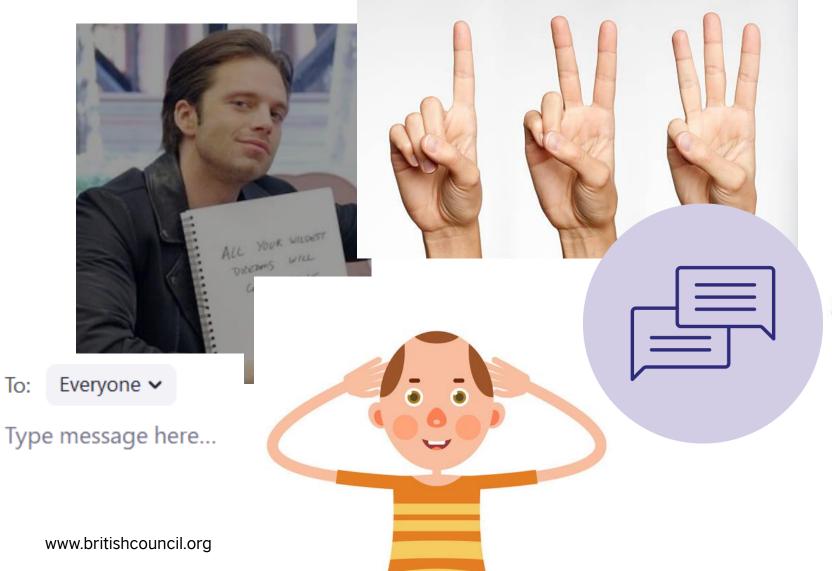
- Unmute Start Video
- Know your own non-negotiables, and your school policy.
- Consistency and fairness is key.

- Why might this specific child not turn their camera on? : Just ask them!
- Can you make the technology work for you?
- Don't be afraid to share the benefits of having the camera/mic on.
- Design fun activities that really do require the camera.

What if, no matter what, we can't get a camera working?

## Is everyone paying attention?

To:



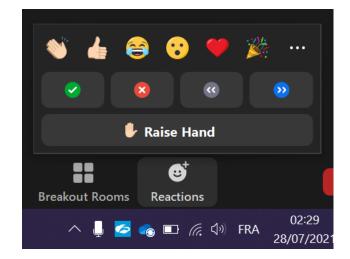




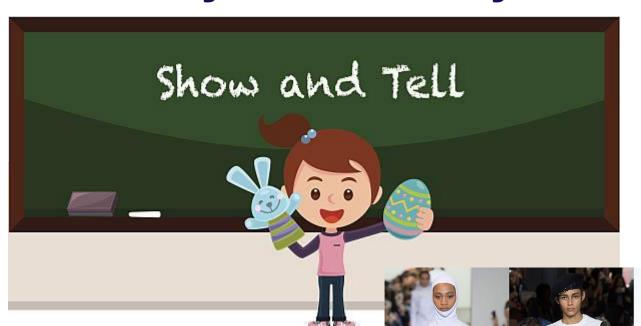


Stand up

Sit down



### Would you do that in your own home?





### Just a click away...















clickers, simplified



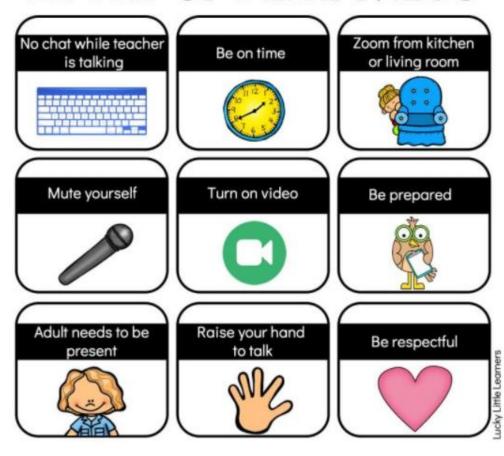
## Final word of warning....



## Considerations while teaching kids remotely

- Keep parents in the loop
- Set a routine and stick to it
- Display books directly on the screen
- Focus attention using WALTs
- Incorporate fun personalised practice
- Speak slowly
- Manage online behaviour
- Online safety

## **Zoom Ground Rules**



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### **Useful resources:**

https://www.edutopia.org/article/11-tips-teaching-preschool-online

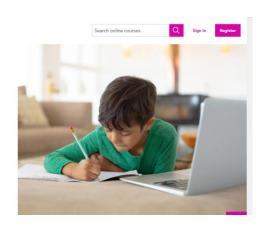
https://www.cambridge.org/elt/blog/2020/03/18/t eaching-children-online/

https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/article/young-learner-terminology

https://carolread.wordpress.com/2011/07/25/y-is-for-young-learners/

https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/teachingyoung-learners-online





## Thank you!