# Advancing ELT in Macao with the BAA framework

Dr Paul Sze November 29, 2014

## 3 Why's

- 1. Why teach/learn English?
- 2. Why has the BAA framework the potential to bring English Language teaching in Macao to an even higher level?
- 3. Why should we bother?



### Task 0

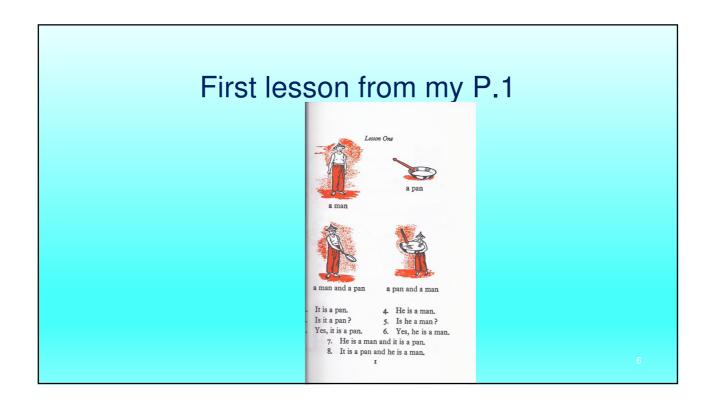
Install the app
 'Socrative' on your
 mobile phone.
 (Student Version)



Socrative Poll 1: What situation are you facing?

???

1. Why teach/learn English?



## English lessons in my secondary school



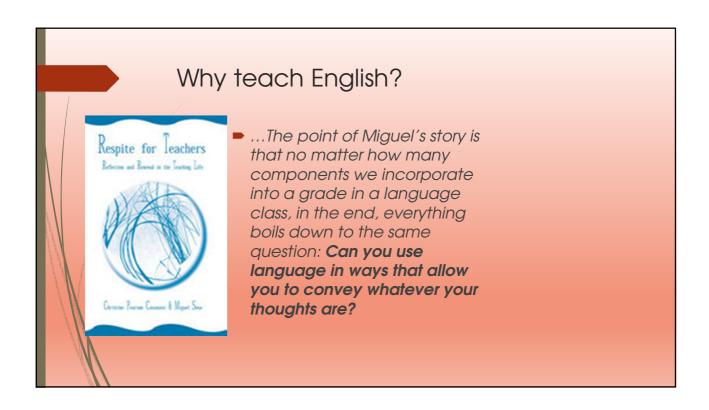
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### Task 1

Complete the following sentence:

A successful ESL learner is

someone who ....



### Task 2

What would you say in those circumstances?



David Graddol on English learning in China

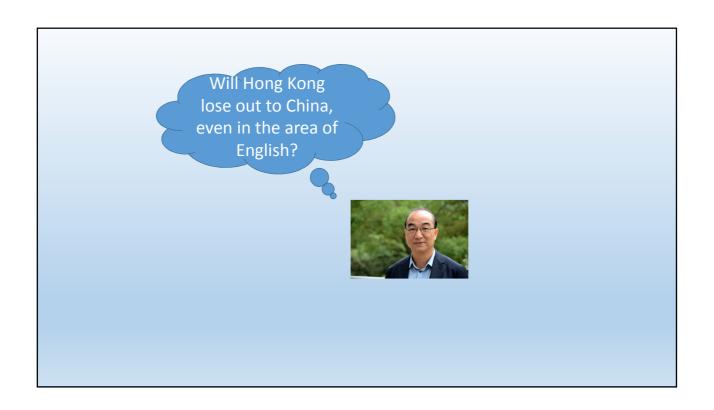
In 7 years' time, the average student in China will have better English than the average student in Hong Kong.



March 2011





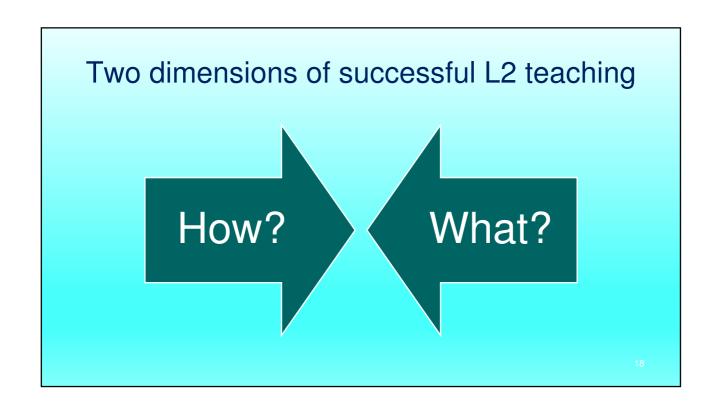


## What about Macao?

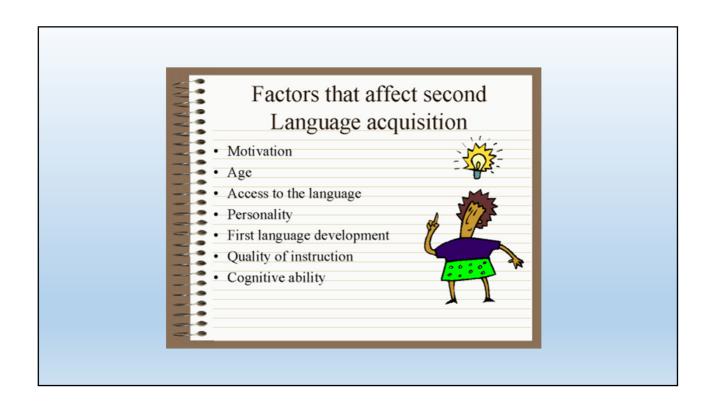


1. Why teach/learn English?

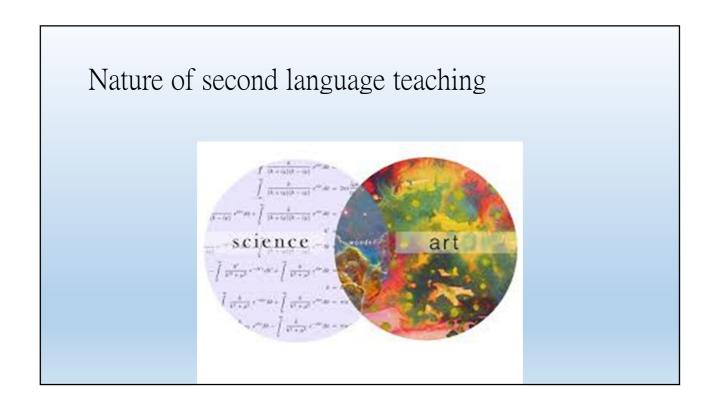
2. Why has the BAA framework the potential to take ELT in Macao to an even higher level?

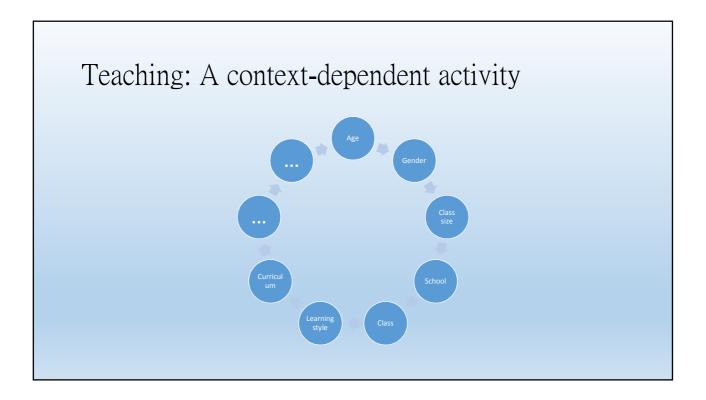


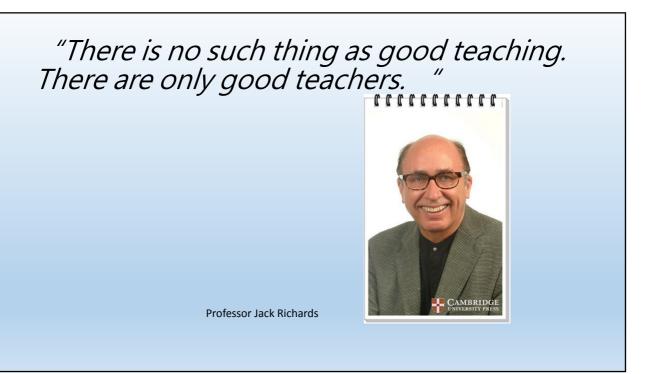
## Socrative Poll 2 How do people acquire a language?





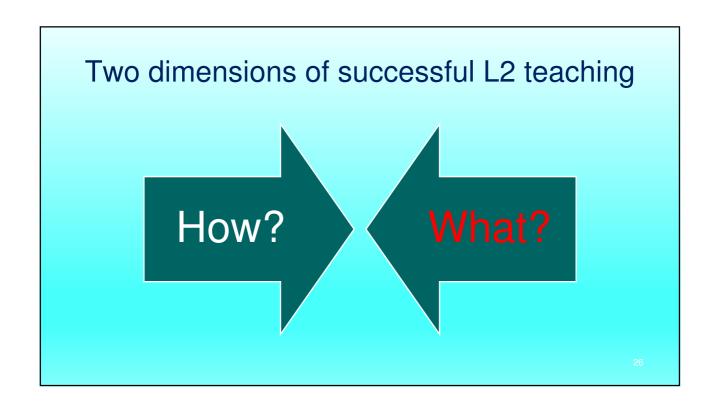






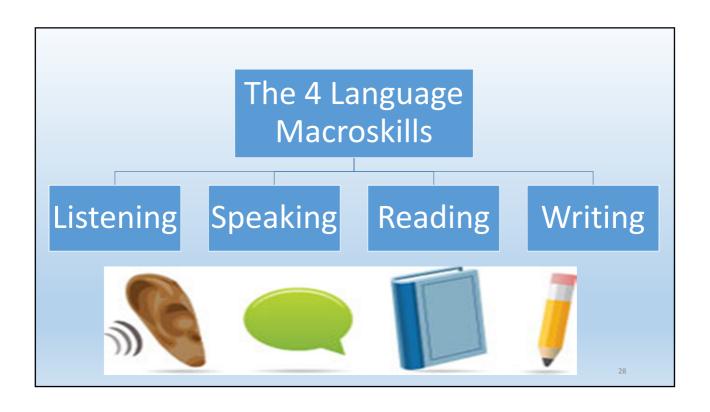
Pilot Project: a chance for us to develop our methodology further (eg, lesson planning + lesson observation)





### **BAA** framework

The basic skills that students should be able to do at the end of primary education



## UK National Curriculum: Reading - KS2

- They should be taught to use grammatical understanding and their knowledge of the content and context of texts to:
- i. understand how word order affects meaning
- j. decipher new words, and confirm or check meaning
- k. work out the sense of a sentence by re-reading or reading ahead I. focus on meaning derived from the text as a whole
- m. use their knowledge of book conventions, structure, sequence and presentational devices
- n.draw on their background knowledge and understanding of the content.

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## Singapore, End of P2

- 1 Read and respond to a variety of texts and demonstrate a positive attitude towards reading and language
- a) Recall, talk and write about books read b) Enjoy the creative use of language in e.g. similes, poems and jokes c) Respond creatively and imaginatively e.g. act out a story
- 2 Listen for information from a variety of sources
- a) Listen for a sustained period of time: when a teacher is reading a book aloud b)
   Demonstrate understanding that audio cues (tone, volume) convey meaning
- 3 Speak fluently and expressively on a range of topics
- a) Use the stress patterns and rhythm of English appropriately b) Pronounce words clearly c) Speak to convey meaning using intonation: rising tone for question

## Mainland China, 2011: Level 2

- Speak 1. Clear and comprehensible pronunciations; 2. Able to engage in short conversations on family and familiar people; 3. Able to use some common daily expressions (like: greeting, bye, thanks, apology, etc.); 4. Able to tell simple stories with the help of the instructor;
- Reading 1. Able to recognize and read learned words; 2. Able to read new words;
   3. Able to understand the simple instructions and directions in the textbook; 4.
   Able to understand simple information in greeting cards; 5. Able to understand simple stories and short passages with the help of pictures; 6. Abel to read learned stories or short passages.
- Writing 1. Able to make sentences based on samples; 2. Able to write simple
  greeting expressions; 3. Able to write short topics or descriptions for pictures and
  real objects; 4. Able to write alphabetical letters in upper- or lower-case and
  punctuations.

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#### The Macao BAA framework

- A document that sets out the main learning outcomes in terms of the 4 macroskills.
- A reference that provides a direction for their teaching.

## Task 3

## Categorise some BAAs into Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing

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## The Pilot project

#### **For DSEJ**

## • To further promote the BAA framework;

 To validate the first draft of the BAA framework

#### For schools and teachers

- An opportunity to further refine:
  - Their school-based curriculum
  - Their methodology for teaching English

## Further refining the school-based BAA-oriented curriculum

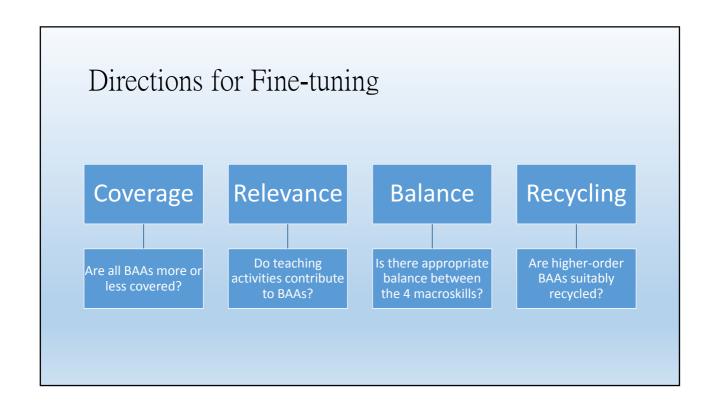


lessons∂				Listening <i>-</i>	Speaking <i>₀</i>	Reading₽	Writing∂	P
15/9-19/9↩	4	To revise the	<ul> <li>Subjects and subject</li> </ul>					4 4
(2)₽	4)	different subjects ≠	teachers (Revision)					4
	4	4	- To know the subject	A-1-1ν A-1-3ν	B-1-1+/ B-1-3+/ B-1-4+/ B-1-5+/ B-1-8+/ B-1-9+/	C-1-2+ C-1-9+ C-1-10+ +	D-1-1+ D-1-2+ D-1-3+ \$\varphi\$	- Students'
	4)	To know the subject	teachers for each subject this					participation
	e)	teachers this year	year↔					in class⊬
	Teachers	4	- To know the class advisor					₽
	teaching	To learn the Question	for this year↔					- Observation
	Primary 3₽	word "Who" ₽	ħ					₽
	4.7	To let the students	Ask and Answer questions					4)
	₽	have more chances of	about teachers teaching					- Oral
		speaking in English↓	Primary 3.	A-1-4				presentation.
		ψ	e.g. Who is your Class	A-1-6+ A-2-1+				4
		To arouse their	Advisor?					La Caración de Car
		interests in learning	My Class advisor is Miss₽					- Can tell all the
		English and to let the	4					teachers
		students work	4					teaching
		together₽	• Project 4					Primary 3
			- To make the poster for the					orally ↔

Refining the School-based BAA-oriented Curriculum

Top-down approach

Bottom-up approach



## Top-down approach

Analyse the Schemes of Work, Unit Plans, Lesson Plans, etc., to see to what extent they have satisfied the 4 criteria.

## Bottom-up approach

After a lesson/a unit/a month, etc., go back to the stated BAAs for that lesson, unit, month, etc. to see if revisions need to be made.

# Task 4 Analysing some BAA descriptors

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## PROFESSOR MARY SHEPARD WONG'S SEMINAR ON NET-LET COLLABORATION JANUARY 7, 2013, CUHK



## Harmony, Cacophony, & Silence:

## English Language Teacher Collaboration in Hong Kong

Mary Shepard Wong, PhD Azusa Pacific University

## **Drilling or Teaching?**

L: We have been under certain kind of pressure. Especially if we teach classes going to take public exam. And I, I think that right now in Hong Kong we spend extra time drilling exam schemes rather than teach them English. And this is what students are looking for. I think that as an English teacher I should do more than that. But in order to cope with the public exams, I need to focus on that.

## **Drilling or Teaching?**

N: You know often here they, it is a very exam-oriented system and these kids have daily mark-bearing tests, exams, quizzes and everything is about just assessing them. You know, and basically I came in and, as far as I am concerned, I came in and wanted to help the students develop skills- whether they be reading, writing, or speaking skills. Through a range of different materials. And um, whereas the local teacher's feel that, by practicing the past paper- practice makes perfect. But there is a logical disconnect there. Yes, practice does make perfect but you need to practice the skills. As opposed to just the format. That's the idea that by keep on practicing past papers- somehow the students are gonna do better in the next paper. But in the meantime the student hasn't developed any skills and as I said to you before- to me, the best metaphor is like treading water- or your just jogging on the spot. You're using a lot of energy- your sweating, your working hard, you're trying your best, but you're not going anywhere.

### 2. Find a Work/Life Balance . . .



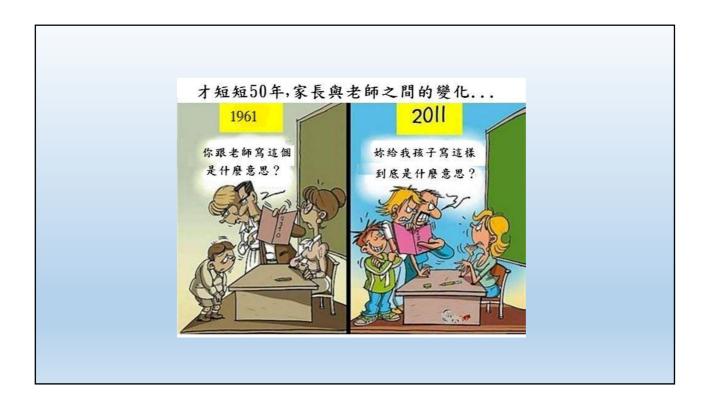
L: "We are also the class teachers and we have some functional groups that we have to handle. Just like, so there is a lot of nonteaching duties. So if we had more focus on teaching we have more chance to collaborate. I enjoy the time when we share the teaching ideas and materials and the progress of the students. I enjoy all that but we don't have time to do that."

The work/life balance of teachers and students in some of Hong Kong's schools may need adjustment. What will be the long term cost if not addressed?



### 2. Find a Work/Life Balance . . .

N: Totally! I believe in sort of life after work. I just think that the philosophy [here is] if they fail at it, then they have to do more, more of the same, more of the same. I try to explain that if you fill up a glass of water and it's full and if you pour more water into it, it's not going to help. And I see exhausted kids, exhausted students, and they start to hate English as there is always extra English, extra English. Any self-respecting teenage student would do the same thing. You dig your heels in and just don't like it.



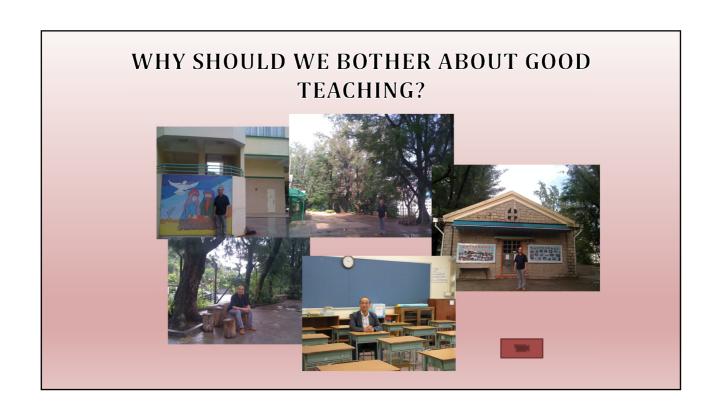
## Socrative Poll 3

What do you think about your job as an English Language teacher?

## Sense of mission among teachers in Macao

Not often seen in Hong Kong





### My own answer



 $\underline{\text{https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zTPHqubSUhw\&list=PL81013553B21E3525}}$ 

