

# ENGLISH FOR HYBRID, VIRTUAL AND FACE-TO-FACE Teaching



Communicating and responding effectively in Lectures

26<sup>th</sup> January 2021.

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# Welcome!

## In today's Session

- Focus on of **language** used during **lectures**
- Focus on **language** used when **asking** and **answering questions clearly**, and **concisely**
- How to **listen better** to our **students**
- Improve use of **stress** on **key words**

So...

- Good morning everyone!
- Is everyone here?
- Can you all hear me?
- Okay, let's begin.

So...

- **Speaking**

So...

- Good morning everyone! It's really great to see you all here today! Thanks for coming! I can see some familiar faces and some new ones, and you're all very welcome. Thanks for coming – I hope you find today's session interesting, useful and relevant to your individual teaching and learning context.
- To get you to start thinking about today's topic, I'd like you to close your eyes for a moment, take a couple of deep breaths and let your mind wander - think about a lecturer you had at college or university..... What was it that made their lectures especially effective?
- OK, you can open your eyes! And that's today's topic: How to give effective lectures. By the end of this lecture you will be able to identify three key features of effective lectures and understand how they help to make your lectures clearer and easier for your students to follow.
- There'll be a few minutes at the end of this session should you have a question, but if you think it's relevant and important, please feel free to ask as we go along. Thanks!

# The Language of Lectures

**BREAKOUT**

(5 Minutes)

- What are our biggest **difficulties** when giving lectures in English ?
- What would we like to **improve** on when giving lectures in English?

# The Language of Lectures

**First ...  
Let's listen**

		1	2	3
1.	Give a greeting			
2.	State the topic			
3.	Give an overview			
4.	Give an example			
5.	State objectives			
6.	Establish student role expectations			
7.	Relate content to students' previous experience			
8.	Give students a task			
9.	Explain the reason for a task			
10.	Other features: e.g. Show enthusiasm / Explain how they can use the information and say why it is important			

# The Language of Lectures

**First ...**

- **The Language of introducing yourself and your lecture**
- Scripts can be found on Slide #30



# The Language of Lectures

## Signposting...

- **Signposting phrases**

- A. Now moving on to ...
- B. What I mean by this is ...
- C. The key point to take away from this is ...
- D. By the way, something I noticed recently was ...
- E. A good example of this is ...
- F. The next thing we're going to focus on is ...
- G. I'd like to stress that ...
- H. Let's look at each one in more depth ...
- I. Now let's turn our attention to ...
- J. So what I'm saying is ...
- K. You don't need to write this down, but ...
- L. Some of you may remember from our last lecture that ...
- M. Another way to look at this is ...
- N. To sum up the main points so far, ...
- O. To illustrate this, ...
- P. As we discussed last week ...

- **Signpost function**

- 1.  Move on from one point to another
- 2.  Present an example
- 3.  Stress important information
- 4.  Give further information
- 5.  Clarify a point
- 6.  Digress from the main topic
- 7.  Refer to a previous lecture
- 8.  Provide a summary

# The Language of Lectures

## And finally

- **Summarising**

- Let me summarise/recap.
- Let's go over the main/key/important points again.
- Let's take a few minutes to review the main points.
- I'd like to summarise the main points for you again.

- **Reflecting**

- I'd like you to write down one thing you learned from this lecture ...
- Think about one topic from the lecture that you'd like to take forward ...
- What are the main points from this lecture that you can apply to your work?

- **Looking forward**

- In the next lecture, we're going to ...
- Next week, I'm going to look at ...
- In our next session, the topic will be ...

- **Assigning a task**

- I'd like you to read up on these references before our next lecture: ...
- Here are some references that will help you with this topic: ...
- Your assignments are due next Monday.

# The Language of Lectures

**Any questions?**

- (Wait time)

# The Language of Lectures

## Questions

Questions can be ...

- Written
  - In real time
- Immediate answer
  - Named
- Made by the teacher

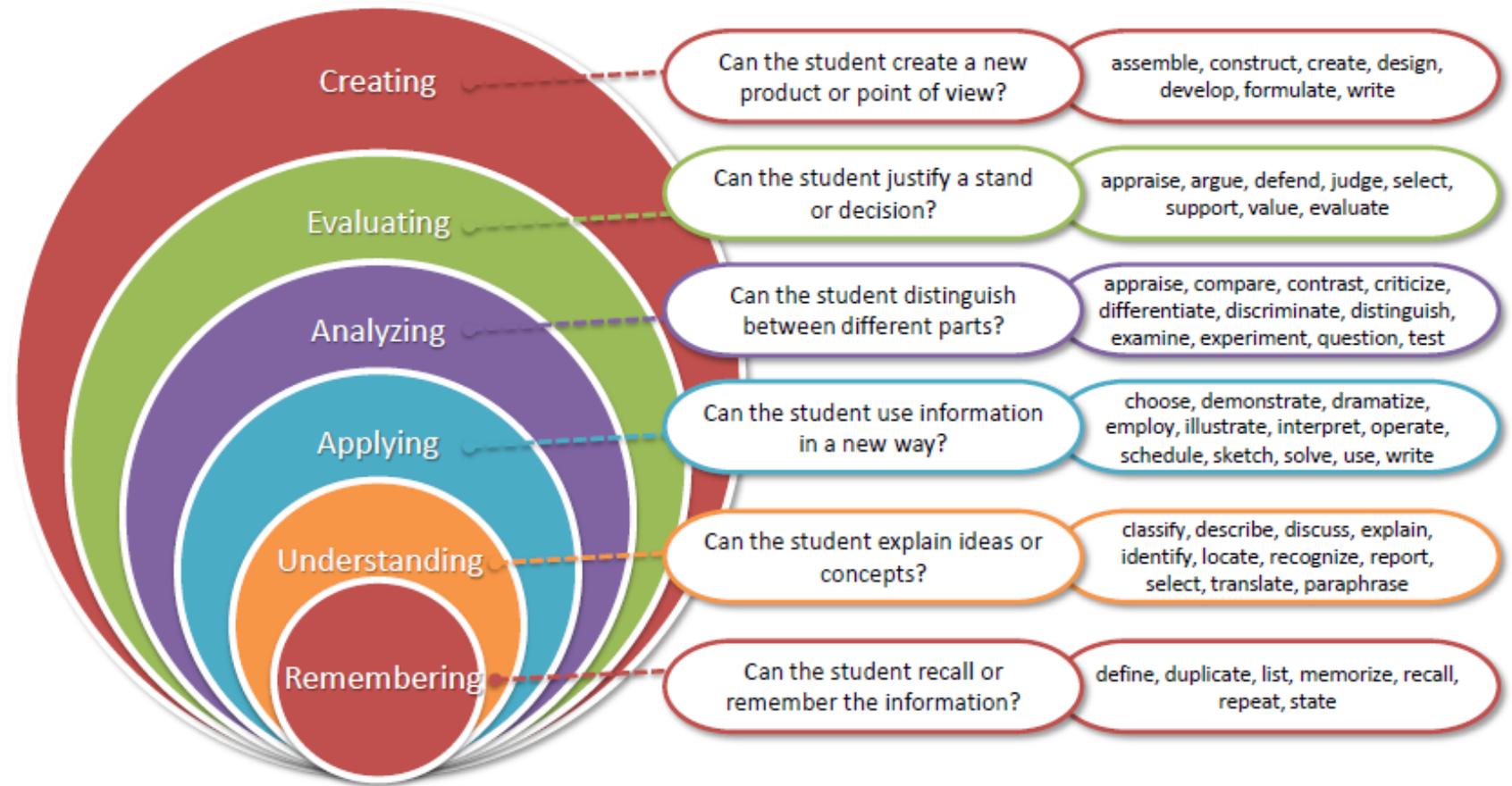
vs.

- Spoken
- Asynchronous
- Answered later (time to think)
- Anonymous
- Made by the student(s)

**Focussed on a range thought processes...**

# Bloom's Taxonomy (Revised)

## The Language of Lectures Questions



WHAT? WHEN? WHO? WHERE? WHICH? **HOW? WHY?**

# ASKING AND ANSWERING QUESTIONS

## Types of questions

- **1. Closed questions**
- **2. Open questions**
- **3. Probing questions**
- **4. Leading questions**
- **5. Loaded questions**
- **6. Funnel questions**
- **7. Recall and process questions**
- **8. Rhetorical questions**
- **9. Hypothetical questions**

# ASKING AND ANSWERING QUESTIONS

BREAKOUT

(5 Minutes)

- **1. Closed questions**
  - **2. Open questions**
  - **3. Probing questions**
  - **4. Leading questions**
  - **5. Loaded questions**
  - **6. Funnel questions**
  - **7. Recall and process questions**
  - **8. Rhetorical questions**
  - **9. Hypothetical questions**
- A. When do you need the assignment finished, and is it ok if I WhatsApp it to you?
  - B. Have you stopped stealing my pens?
  - C. What do you teach exactly? Do you work at the Seville campus? Do you like the new building? And the classrooms?
  - D. Do you teach?
  - E. Isn't it great working with such a friendly team?
  - F. If you were the president, what would you do?
  - G. What are the disadvantages of asking a closed question?
  - H. What's  $81 \div 9$ ? Why did you choose that book in particular?
  - I. This presentation is going extremely well, isn't it?

# QUESTION PRACTICE ACTIVITY

**PRE-TASK**  
(5 Minutes)

## INSTRUCTIONS:

In larger groups (4 / 5 per group):

Think about one of your **sessions** in your **module** (or any **interview situation** as part of your job)

Individually write an example of each question type

- You'll be asking some of these questions to others later on (in smaller groups)

Timing : 5 minutes – here, now to help with ideas, word order etc.

# QUESTION PRACTICE ACTIVITY

## BREAKOUT ROOMS

(15 Minutes)

### TASK

Taking turns (one by one), each person reads out a question – the others need to identify and say what kind of questions is being asked.

If you finish early discuss the following:

**What are the best question types?**

**Can you agree on the ranking of these from best to worse?**

### FEEDBACK / POST-TASK

One person in each group will be the group's representative and provide a brief summary to everyone at the end

# ASKING AND ANSWERING QUESTIONS

- 1. **Closed questions**
- 2. **Open questions**
- 3. **Probing questions**
- 4. **Leading questions**
- 5. **Loaded questions**
- 6. **Funnel questions**
- 7. **Recall and process questions**
- 8. **Rhetorical questions**
- 9. **Hypothetical questions**

# Answering difficult QUESTIONS

- Well, okay....
- How to answer difficult questions

Hesitation fillers (buying time):

Yeah, yah, well, actually, right, you know? I mean, Um, Err,

- Dealing with difficult questions

... is important but it's too complex for us to deal with here.

I think the aim of this talk is to focus on ... rather than ....

It's too early for us to say whether ....

We don't have enough evidence to show that ...

That's not something I've had time to deal with, but ....

I'd prefer to deal with that point later.

So...

- **Listening**

# How to listen to our students better

TED TALKS



[https://www.ted.com/talks/ethan\\_zuckerman\\_listening\\_to\\_global\\_voices#t-276080](https://www.ted.com/talks/ethan_zuckerman_listening_to_global_voices#t-276080)



[https://www.ted.com/talks/stanley\\_mcchrystal\\_listen\\_learn\\_then\\_lead?language=en#t-120305](https://www.ted.com/talks/stanley_mcchrystal_listen_learn_then_lead?language=en#t-120305)



[https://www.ted.com/talks/julian\\_treasure\\_5\\_ways\\_to\\_listen\\_better#t-203030](https://www.ted.com/talks/julian_treasure_5_ways_to_listen_better#t-203030)



[https://www.ted.com/talks/evelyn\\_glennie\\_how\\_to\\_truly\\_listen#t-661635](https://www.ted.com/talks/evelyn_glennie_how_to_truly_listen#t-661635)

# How to listen to our students better

- **How do your students know that you're listening to you?**

# How to listen to our students better

## ACTIVE LISTENING

1. **Carefully listen** to what they are telling you
2. Stop thinking about **yourself**
3. **'Listen'** to paralinguistic and non-verbal communication
4. **Show** that you are listening
5. Ask questions about **what they are saying**
6. Be comfortable with **silence**
7. Help them to **express themselves**
8. Consider **how** and **when** you correct
9. If possible, **summarise** what was said
10. **Refer** to things they have said

So...

- **Speaking**

# Stressing content words

## BREAKOUT ROOMS

(10 Minutes)

- **BEGINNING OF LECTURE:**

- **A** "Right, shall we make a start then? To get us started thinking about the topic, let's think about a key part of the entrepreneurial process: coming up with a new idea! First, I'd like you to think about a practical problem that annoys you. For example, your umbrella keeps breaking, or you keep losing your phone. Have you ever tried to come up with an idea to solve any of those problems? It's quite difficult, isn't it?"

- **B** "In today's lecture, I'm going to talk about four different types of entrepreneurial ideas. I'm going to describe each type of idea and I'll give some examples to illustrate each one. Finally, I'm going to ask you to analyse some case studies and decide which type of idea they illustrate. By the end of the lecture, you will have a deeper insight into the entrepreneurial process and be able to apply these ideas to your own business plan."

- **INSTRUCTIONS**

- Decide who will be A, B and C.
- Spend a couple of minutes thinking carefully about which words in your part should be stressed.
- Read aloud your scripts (A,B then C).
- Give each other some feedback.
- Who did you like the most? Why?

- **END OF LECTURE**

- **C** "Now let me summarise the main points of today's lecture. First, we looked at four different types of entrepreneurial ideas and then, we identified the main features of each one. After that we looked at some examples of each type of entrepreneurial idea in practice. Finally, I asked you to come up with your own examples for each type of idea and present them in our seminar on Tuesday. I think I'll leave it there. Any questions or comments?"

# The Language of Lectures and finally...

- 1. **Now, before we go, let me summarise** the main points of today's session...
- 2. **First, we looked at** language use during lectures.
- 3. **Then, we identified and discussed** the language we can use when asking and answering questions. And **I asked you to come up with your own examples** for each type of question
- 4. And **present them** to others
- 5. **After that, we briefly covered** how we can listen better to our students.
- 6. **Finally, you all did some wonderful work** stressing key words, in order to make what you say more intelligible
- 7. **I think I'll leave it there for today. Thank you very much for your attention.**
- **Any questions?**

## Agradecimientos

- **Thank you for coming!**
- **Dan Ryan** Director, Loyola Idiomas
- **Alicia Torres** Unidad de Formación e Innovación Docente

Next time...

- **Hybrid and Online Interactive Tasks**
- This Thursday, 28<sup>th</sup> January 2021 @ 1000

## References & further resources

Bloom's Taxonomy: <https://www.britishcouncil.org/school-resources>

British Council, Performance Management Course:  
<https://www.britishcouncil.org/school-resources>

Cambridge Assessment: Effective Questioning, UCLES, 2020

Cambridge English Certificate in EMI skills (2015)  
<https://teachercourses.cambridgeenglish.org/>

TED Talks <https://www.ted.com/talks>

# Listening scripts

- **Trainer's script (for the first activity):**
- I'm going to read three different introductions to a lecture. Please use the checklist in A to tick which features you hear. Introduction number
- 1: Hello everyone. Today's lecture is about how to give effective lectures. [pause] We will cover three main areas: how to structure your lectures, how to signpost your lectures and how to use visuals such as images or tables. [pause] The aim of this lecture is to help you engage your students in lecture content. During this lecture, I expect you to take notes and also write down any questions you may have. [pause] I will allow time for questions at the end. Introduction number
- 2: In today's lecture, I'm going to cover some of the key features of effective lectures. [pause] This lecture consists of three parts: structuring, signposting and using visuals, for example charts and graphs. [pause] I'm going to explain how to integrate each of these features into your lectures and how they will help to make your lectures more effective. [pause] Now, before we start, I'd like you to take a moment to think of one feature of effective lectures and write it in your notebook. Introduction number
- 3: Good morning everyone! I'm glad to see you all here today! [pause] To get you to think about the topic, I'd like you to close your eyes for a moment and think about a lecturer you had at college or university. What was it that made their lectures effective? [pause] OK, you can open your eyes! And that's today's topic: How to give effective lectures. [pause] By the end of this lecture, you will be able to identify three key features of effective lectures and understand how they help to make your lectures clearer and easier for your students to follow.

# ANSWER KEY

		Introduction 1	Introduction 2	Introduction 3
1.	Give a greeting	✓		✓
2.	State the topic	✓	✓	✓
3.	Give an overview	✓	✓	
4.	Give an example	✓	✓	
5.	State objectives	✓		✓
6.	Establish student role expectations	✓		
7.	Relate content to students' previous experience			✓
8.	Give students a task		✓	✓
9.	Explain the reason for a task			✓
10.	Other features <i>Possible answers:</i> Show enthusiasm Explain how they can use the information and say why it is important			