Secondary mainstream teachers’ awareness of their contribution to successful English language learning

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Research questions
- What do secondary mainstream teachers know about their ELLs?
- What do secondary mainstream teachers know about resources and strategies for teaching ELLs, and do they use these?

Motivating factors for research -1
- Mainstream subject teachers are expected to play an increasingly important role in facilitating English language acquisition
- The English Language Learning Progressions (ELLP) (2008) “explain what ESOL specialists and mainstream teachers need to know about English language learners in order to maximize their learning and participation”
- Information in the progressions “is relevant to all teachers” (p.2)

Motivating factors for research -2
- How could we enhance the Professional Development of secondary mainstream teachers?
- Within the Grad Cert TESOL programme
- In other ways?

The Participants
- 18 Secondary Mainstream Teachers
- Criteria: teaching either English, Science, Mathematics or Social Science
  - 10 – English
  - 4 – Science
  - 3 – Mathematics
  - 2 – Social Science
- Variety of experience & training
  - 5 had all or part of a TESOL qualification

Data gathering
- On-line questionnaire – Survey Monkey
- Questions about:
  - Knowledge of L2 acquisition
  - Knowledge of ELLs’ background and level of English
  - Knowledge and use of resources and strategies for teaching ELLs
  - Factors that had assisted or hindered teachers
Teacher knowledge of L2 Acquisition

- Are you aware of significant factors involved in L2 Acquisition?

- Do you know enough about L2 Acquisition?

Background knowledge of ELLs and its importance

- Do you know the following about your ELLs?
  - Country of birth
  - Receiving ESOL tuition at school
  - First language
  - Culture
  - Educational background
  - Length of time in NZ
  - Receiving ESOL tuition outside of school
  - Learner's home living situation

How does background information help?

- “Good starting points on whether students can handle mainstream English requirements or will need a more individualised programme.”
- “It has helped with understanding the level to pitch the subject at.”
- “Educational background has been helpful as it allows scaffolding.”
- “It helps me respond to their needs in the classroom.”

Sources of information

- Where would you go to find out more information about your ELLs?
  - The ESOL teacher
  - The students
  - School records

Preventing factors

- 10 – Time
- 4 – Nothing
- 3 – Language barrier
- 2 – Poor records/information
- 1 – Reluctance to pry
- 1 – Poor communication with ESOL dpt.

Knowledge of ELLs’ English

- What is your knowledge of your ELLs’ level of English?
  - Good
  - Some
  - Very little
Knowledge of ELLs’ English in relation to cohort and ELLP

Do they want to know more?

Sources of information

Where have you obtained information about your ELLs’ level of English?

Preventing factors

- 9 – Time
- 4 – Nothing
- 1 – Lack of knowledge about ELLP stages

Ministry resources being used

Do they want to learn more?

Would you like to know more about resources for ELLs?
Preventing factors

- "Lack of Time. Lack of guidance – where to find things, what’s useful, what’s important."
- "Priority, time."
- "Don’t know where to go"
- "Time constraints"
- "Time and awareness of what is out there"

Oral language strategies

Reading skills strategies

Writing skills strategies

Do they know enough?

Where would you go for help with teaching strategies?

Do you know enough teaching strategies for working with ELLs?

Where would you go to find out more?

- Yes
- No

- ESOL Teacher
- ESOL Online
- Other Teachers
- Advisor
- PD
- Grad Dip TESOL
- Own reading

ESOL Teacher

ESOL Online

Other Teachers

Advisor

PD

Grad Dip TESOL

Own reading
Preventing factors

- “Lack of time, lack of urgency – they are getting by in mainstream classes okay by themselves”
- “Time, lack of direction”
- “Time constraints”

Specific planning for ELLs

- “Planning for ELLs often benefits the slower students in the class who are native speakers. For example writing the instructions on the board also helps those who wait for the teacher to finish speaking then ask “What are we supposed to do?” Good teaching benefits all students”

- “Consider wording of instructions, make sure they have written instructions in case they miss verbal instructions, sometimes group them with students who will support them.”

To summarise:

1) What do they know?
Teachers have varying knowledge of Ministry resources - most familiar with ESOL online
Teachers appear to use a range of teaching strategies suggested in the ELLP

2) How do they know?
Teachers use different sources of information:
- Knowledge of ELLs –
  - the ESOL teacher
  - the ELLs
- Knowledge of ELLs’ English –
  - their own observations and assessments
  - the ESOL teacher
- Knowledge of teaching strategies –
  - the ESOL teacher

3) What are the gaps?
Teachers want to know more about:
- Language acquisition
- ELLs’ level of English
- Teaching resources
- Teaching strategies

Teachers think it is important to know about ELL’s backgrounds, but have varying degrees of knowledge about this

Teachers are not familiar with ELLP stages
4) What’s preventing them from learning more?

The main factor preventing teachers from furthering their knowledge:

‘Time’

Our conclusions

- We don’t think that secondary mainstream teachers are fully aware of the contribution that they are being asked to make to their ELLs’ language learning.

- Our limited research has confirmed that there is a need for effective teacher professional learning in this area.

- The ESOL teacher is a valuable source of information.

The ESOL teacher

- We do think that the ESOL teacher plays an important role in assisting mainstream teachers to work with ELLs.

- The ESOL teacher is the highest-rated source of information overall.

- What are the implications of this?

One teacher’s view

- “Even after studying SLT and teaching ELLs for many years there are still strategies and ideas I can learn from others. Time for preparation, the enormous amount of testing and paper work and the large size of classes are the biggest barriers to effective teaching and learning.”