**Listening Lesson Plan**

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| **Topic: How to learn from mistakes.** |
| **Instructor** | **Level** | **Age** | **Number of students** | **Length** |
| **Jessie Hwang** | **Advanced** | **University Students** | **6 Students** | **50 minutes** |

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| **Materials:**PPT; Computer/Tablet PC/Smart phone; Internet; Projector; Screen; Video clip; Worksheets(6 copies); Script(1copy); A4 Blank papers(6) |
| **Aims:**1. To understand how to learn from mistakes.
2. Students will learn to listen for main idea and specific information through listening to an authentic speech material.
3. Students will practice taking notes when they are listening to the speech.
4. Students will practice summarising the speech verbally by listening and taking notes form the speech.
5. Students will express their opinions base on the theme.
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| **Language skills:**1. Listening: Listening to native speaker’s speech and taking notes for its key details.
2. Speaking: Verbally sharing their experiences making mistakes and opinions about this topic and extending their ability in speaking.
3. Writing: Writing their thoughts by summarising its video clip through assignment.
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| **Language systems:**1. Phonology: Students focus on accurate pronunciation from native speaker.
2. Lexis: Students focus on its key words of the topic.
3. Discourse: Students express their opinions through group discussions.
4. Function: To understand the information given by the speaker from the video clip.
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| **Assumptions:*** Students already know teacher’s style of teaching and pace in class.
* Students may familiar with this topic and watched this video clip before.
* Students are advanced level in English and know how to express their opinions without hesitation, but catching up the speed of verbal listening could be a bit difficult.
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| **Anticipated Errors and Solutions:*** Projector might not work; just let the students hear the speech solely without screen.
* PPT is not working, prepare printed handouts (10 copies including teacher’s).
* Computer is not working; give PPT hand outs and listen the video clip through smart phone or tablet PC.
* Students might have lots of opinions for this topic which could exceed the class time. Make sure to monitor and control them – time management.
* Three time listening – not enough time to listen the last third time, skip it.
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| **References:*** <http://www.ted.com/> (search: Diana Laufenberg: How to learn? From mistakes)
* <http://www.google.com/> (search for photo clips)
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| **Notes:*** Give clear direction and instruction before each activity is carried on.
* Ensure students do not take notes when listening to first play. Let them take note at the second play.
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| **Pre-task:** Warmer |
| **Aims:** Provide students some idea what will be the topic for today’s listening class. | **Materials:**PPT - two pictures |
| **Time** | **Set Up** | **Student** | **Teacher** |
| 5 mins | Whole class | - The pictures will be shown to the students to guess the meaning of the pictures to elicit today’s class topic. | - Greeting.- Elicit the topic through showing two pictures and guiding questions.  Q: What do the pictures means?  |
| **Notes:** Make sure the PPT is working. Prepare print out PPT (6 copies) in advance in case the PPT is not working.Set up the class in panel arrangement.  |

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| **Task Preparation:** Watching and listening to video clip of ‘How to learn? From mistakes’. |
| **Aims:**To practice listening native speaker’s speech with long length and to understand as quickly as possible what the main idea is. | **Materials:**Computer/Internet - play video clipPPTWorksheet |
| **Time** | **Set Up** | **Student** | **Teacher** |
| 13 mins | Whole class | - Students will watch and listen to the video clip of ‘How to learn? From mistakes’ speech performed by Diana Laufenberg. (10 mins) | - Briefly introduce about the speaker of the video clip to let students get idea.- Set up task and monitor. |
| 5 mins | Whole class | - Students look at the PPT question and give answer.- Students share their opinions about the speech.(Agree or disagree) | - Ask students what is the main idea of this speech by showing PPT with question.Q: What is the main idea of this speech?- Ask whether they agree or disagree with her main idea. |
| **Notes:**Lights on right after PPT question.PPT answer:- no. 4) |

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| **Task Realization:** Take notes and worksheet. |
| **Aims:**To practice to catch the key details from the speech. | **Materials:**Video clipBlank papers (9 pieces)  |
| **Time** | **Set Up** | **Student** | **Teacher** |
| 14 mins | Whole class | - Students listen again to the video clip, only voice. - Students take notes which they think is the key details on the paper given. | - Give instruction how to take notes.- Provide blank papers to make notes.- Set up task and monitor. |
| 5 mins | Pairs | - Students will write down the answers of True/False questionnaire (7) given for 3minutes.- Students will interact with peers to found out the correct answers base on their notes taken. | - I.C.Q - Divide into pairs.- Give T/F questionnaires to the students.- 3 minutes for filling in the answer.- Set up task and monitor. |
| **Notes:**Students will only listening to her voice without screen showing.It might be difficult for students to take notes. Clearly give instruction how to take notes, such as abbreviations.Monitoring is particularly important to ensure that all the students are sharing their opinions to their group.Worksheet answer:True/False questionnaire: ①F ②T ③T ④T ⑤F ⑥T ⑦T |

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| **Post Task:** Feedback and assigning essay assignment. |
| **Aims:**To confirm students understood the main idea of the speech. | **Materials:**PPT screen to show their essay assignment topic. |
| **Time** | **Set Up** | **Student** | **Teacher** |
|  6 mins | Whole class | - Share their opinions related to the content and give feedback. | - Give guiding question (CCQ).Q: Does she emphasize on allowing mistakes to students can improve themselves?Q: What did asked students to do? (Go out into real space to experience)Q: What do you think of learning from experience? - Elicit feedback. |
| 2 mins | Whole class | - Notice students that they should write an essay about what was told and what is their opinion about the speech. | - Show PPT.- Give instruction for students to watch again the video clip at their home and do their essay. |
| **Notes:**Let students know the website address is given on the T/F questionnaire worksheet.Give clear information about how to write their essay.- Deadline: 12th June, before 1pm- Word counts: 600 ~ 800 words |

**Appendix 1. PPT**









**Appendix 2. Worksheet**

**How to learn? From mistakes**

**Source:** <http://www.ted.com/talks/diana_laufenberg_3_ways_to_teach?language=en>

**Check What You Hear**

*Direction:* Decide whether the following sentences use to complete the sentences are true and false according to the information you have heard on her speech. Mark *T(true)* or *F(false)* for each sentence.

① She didn't allowed students to fail and encouraged them to succeed.

② She found that students didn't have improvements without a failure.

③ She asked students to go out into real space to experience.

④ She wants to empower the student's voice.

⑤ She insisted that students be with a culture of one right answer.

⑥ She wanted to let students embark their mistakes.

⑦ She claimed that current education system with a standardized test has a limitation to develop student's ability.

**Appendix 3. Brief Introduction of speaker**

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**Appendix 4. Script of video clip**

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| 0:151:342:273:174:045:055:516:457:398:299:20 | I have been teaching for a long time, and in doing so have acquired a body of knowledge about kids and learning that I really wish more people would understand about the potential of students. In 1931, my grandmother -- bottom left for you guys over here -- graduated from the eighth grade. She went to school to get the information because that's where the information lived. It was in the books; it was inside the teacher's head; and she needed to go there to get the information, because that's how you learned. Fast-forward a generation: this is the one-room schoolhouse, Oak Grove, where my father went to a one-room schoolhouse. And he again had to travel to the school to get the information from the teacher, stored it in the only portable memory he has, which is inside his own head, and take it with him, because that is how information was being transported from teacher to student and then used in the world. When I was a kid, we had a set of encyclopaedias at my house. It was purchased the year I was born, and it was extraordinary, because I did not have to wait to go to the library to get to the information. The information was inside my house and it was awesome. This was different than either generation had experienced before, and it changed the way I interacted with information even at just a small level. But the information was closer to me. I could get access to it.In the time that passes between when I was a kid in high school and when I started teaching, we really see the advent of the Internet. Right about the time that the Internet gets going as an educational tool, I take off from Wisconsin and move to Kansas, small town Kansas, where I had an opportunity to teach in a lovely, small-town, rural Kansas school district, where I was teaching my favorite subject, American government. My first year -- super gung-ho -- going to teach American government, loved the political system. Kids in the 12th grade: not exactly all that enthusiastic about the American government system. Year two: learned a few things -- had to change my tactic. And I put in front of them an authentic experience that allowed them to learn for themselves. I didn't tell them what to do or how to do it. I posed a problem in front of them, which was to put on an election forum for their own community.They produced flyers. They called offices. They checked schedules. They were meeting with secretaries. They produced an election forum booklet for the entire town to learn more about their candidates. They invited everyone into the school for an evening of conversation about government and politics and whether or not the streets were done well, and really had this robust experiential learning. The older teachers -- more experienced -- looked at me and went, "Oh, there she is. That's so cute. She's trying to get that done." (Laughter) "She doesn't know what she's in for." But I knew that the kids would show up, and I believed it, and I told them every week what I expected out of them. And that night, all 90 kids -- dressed appropriately, doing their job, owning it. I had to just sit and watch. It was theirs. It was experiential. It was authentic. It meant something to them. And they will step up.From Kansas, I moved on to lovely Arizona, where I taught in Flagstaff for a number of years, this time with middle school students. Luckily, I didn't have to teach them American government. Could teach them the more exciting topic of geography. Again, "thrilled" to learn. But what was interesting about this position I found myself in in Arizona, was I had this really extraordinarily eclectic group of kids to work with in a truly public school, and we got to have these moments where we would get these opportunities. And one opportunity was we got to go and meet Paul Rusesabagina, which is the gentleman that the movie "Hotel Rwanda" is based after. And he was going to speak at the high school next door to us. We could walk there. We didn't even have to pay for the buses. There was no expense cost. Perfect field trip.The problem then becomes how do you take seventh- and eighth-graders to a talk about genocide and deal with the subject in a way that is responsible and respectful, and they know what to do with it. And so we chose to look at Paul Rusesabagina as an example of a gentleman who singularly used his life to do something positive. I then challenged the kids to identify someone in their own life, or in their own story, or in their own world, that they could identify that had done a similar thing. I asked them to produce a little movie about it. It's the first time we'd done this. Nobody really knew how to make these little movies on the computer, but they were into it. And I asked them to put their own voice over it. It was the most awesome moment of revelation that when you ask kids to use their own voice and ask them to speak for themselves, what they're willing to share. The last question of the assignment is: how do you plan to use your life to positively impact other people? The things that kids will say when you ask them and take the time to listen is extraordinary.Fast-forward to Pennsylvania, where I find myself today. I teach at the Science Leadership Academy, which is a partnership school between the Franklin Institute and the school district of Philadelphia. We are a nine through 12 public school, but we do school quite differently. I moved there primarily to be part of a learning environment that validated the way that I knew that kids learned, and that really wanted to investigate what was possible when you are willing to let go of some of the paradigms of the past, of information scarcity when my grandmother was in school and when my father was in school and even when I was in school, and to a moment when we have information surplus. So what do you do when the information is all around you? Why do you have kids come to school if they no longer have to come there to get the information?In Philadelphia we have a one-to-one laptop program, so the kids are bringing in laptops with them everyday, taking them home, getting access to information. And here's the thing that you need to get comfortable with when you've given the tool to acquire information to students, is that you have to be comfortable with this idea of allowing kids to fail as part of the learning process. We deal right now in the educational landscape with an infatuation with the culture of one right answer that can be properly bubbled on the average multiple choice test, and I am here to share with you: it is not learning. That is the absolute wrong thing to ask, to tell kids to never be wrong. To ask them to always have the right answer doesn't allow them to learn. So we did this project, and this is one of the artifacts of the project. I almost never show them off because of the issue of the idea of failure.My students produced these info-graphics as a result of a unit that we decided to do at the end of the year responding to the oil spill. I asked them to take the examples that we were seeing of the info-graphics that existed in a lot of mass media, and take a look at what were the interesting components of it, and produce one for themselves of a different man-made disaster from American history. And they had certain criteria to do it. They were a little uncomfortable with it, because we'd never done this before, and they didn't know exactly how to do it. They can talk -- they're very smooth, and they can write very, very well, but asking them to communicate ideas in a different way was a little uncomfortable for them. But I gave them the room to just do the thing. Go create. Go figure it out. Let's see what we can do. And the student that persistently turns out the best visual product did not disappoint. This was done in like two or three days. And this is the work of the student that consistently did it.And when I sat the students down, I said, "Who's got the best one?" And they immediately went, "There it is." Didn't read anything. "There it is." And I said, "Well what makes it great?" And they're like, "Oh, the design's good, and he's using good color. And there's some ... " And they went through all that we processed out loud. And I said, "Go read it." And they're like, "Oh, that one wasn't so awesome." And then we went to another one -- it didn't have great visuals, but it had great information -- and spent an hour talking about the learning process, because it wasn't about whether or not it was perfect, or whether or not it was what I could create. It asked them to create for themselves, and it allowed them to fail, process, learn from. And when we do another round of this in my class this year, they will do better this time, because learning has to include an amount of failure, because failure is instructional in the process.There are a million pictures that I could click through here, and had to choose carefully -- this is one of my favorites -- of students learning, of what learning can look like in a landscape where we let go of the idea that kids have to come to school to get the information, but instead, ask them what they can do with it. Ask them really interesting questions. They will not disappoint. Ask them to go to places, to see things for themselves, to actually experience the learning, to play, to inquire. This is one of my favorite photos, because this was taken on Tuesday, when I asked the students to go to the polls. This is Robbie, and this was his first day of voting, and he wanted to share that with everybody and do that. But this is learning too, because we asked them to go out into real spaces.The main point is that, if we continue to look at education as if it's about coming to school to get the information and not about experiential learning, empowering student voice and embracing failure, we're missing the mark. And everything that everybody is talking about today isn't possible if we keep having an educational system that does not value these qualities, because we won't get there with a standardized test, and we won't get there with a culture of one right answer. We know how to do this better, and it's time to do better. |