

Practical activities for motivating today's “global” students

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Globalization and advances in technology have had a significant effect on our education industry. Satellite TV, the Internet and social networking sites, such as Facebook and You Tube have helped to widen students' vision of the world. However, this is rarely reflected in the classrooms where many ELT teachers continue to use traditional teaching styles & materials, and fail to motivate their students effectively.

This workshop will explore practical techniques for motivating today's 'global' students. Find out how even the most boring materials can be adapted to motivate today's generation through personalization activities, projects, and critical thinking strategies.

Practical activities for motivating today's “global” students

- Critical thinking

Practical activities for motivating today's “global” students

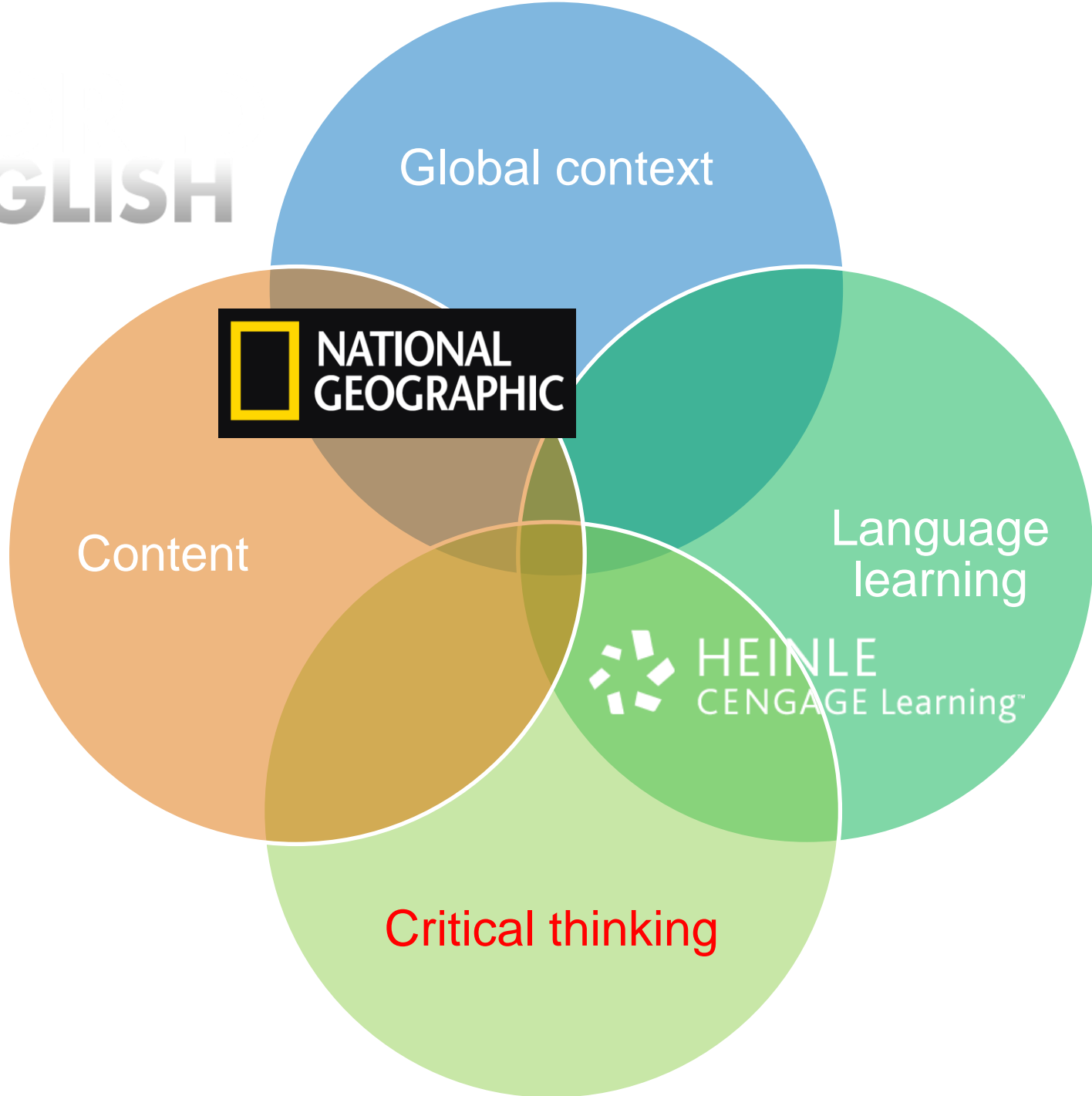
1. What is globalization?
2. What changes has globalization made among our students?
3. Why are students not motivated in our classes?
4. What skills are required on today's global society?



CENGAGE
Learning™



ENGLISH



Global context



Content

Language learning



Critical thinking

Critical Thinking

Critical Thinking



Bloom ('s Taxonomy)
(1956)

Critical thinking

Why is it important?

- Exams (IELTS – 2 sides essay, TOEFL speaking, CESOL exams – KET – discussion question)
- Careers(?)
- MoE
- Motivation (good for stronger ss in mixed ability classes) > fun!

Critical thinking

Add example of reading passage
without critical thinking questions (e.g.
Tienh Anh, Atlas)



São Paulo, Brazil

Megacities!



and adding to the subway system, but it's slow work. Every day, millions of people are sitting in traffic jams.

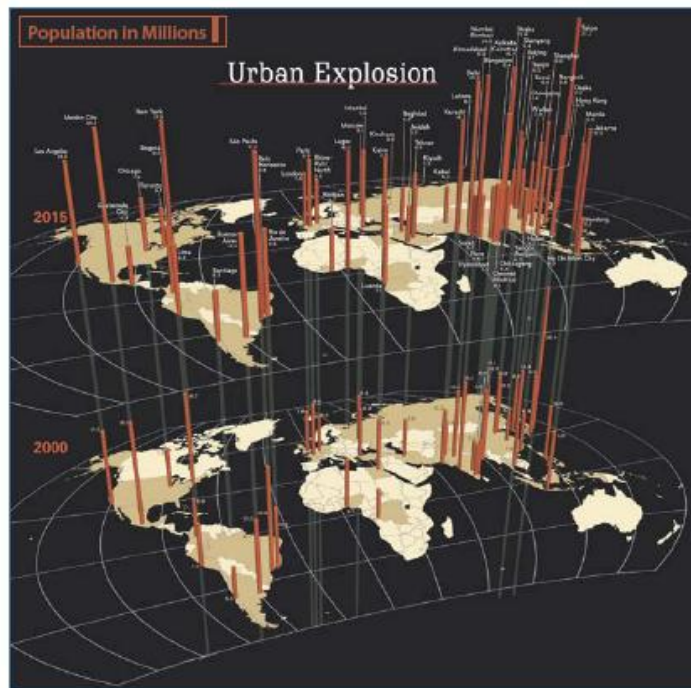
Housing is also a serious problem for the 18 million people in São Paulo. Most of the jobs are downtown, and houses and apartments are very expensive there. So workers live in cheaper places far away from their jobs and commute for many hours. And many new **residents** can't find any housing for their families, so they live in **slums**. These are places where people find empty land and build small **huts**.

Ilson da Silva is one man who has done this. When he came to the city six years ago, he didn't have a job. He built a one-room hut next to a **garbage dump**. Now he works as a janitor, and his house has three rooms and a flower garden. The government has brought in **running water** and electricity, and the slum is becoming a real neighborhood. For Ilson, and for millions of other people, megacities mean hope for a better future.

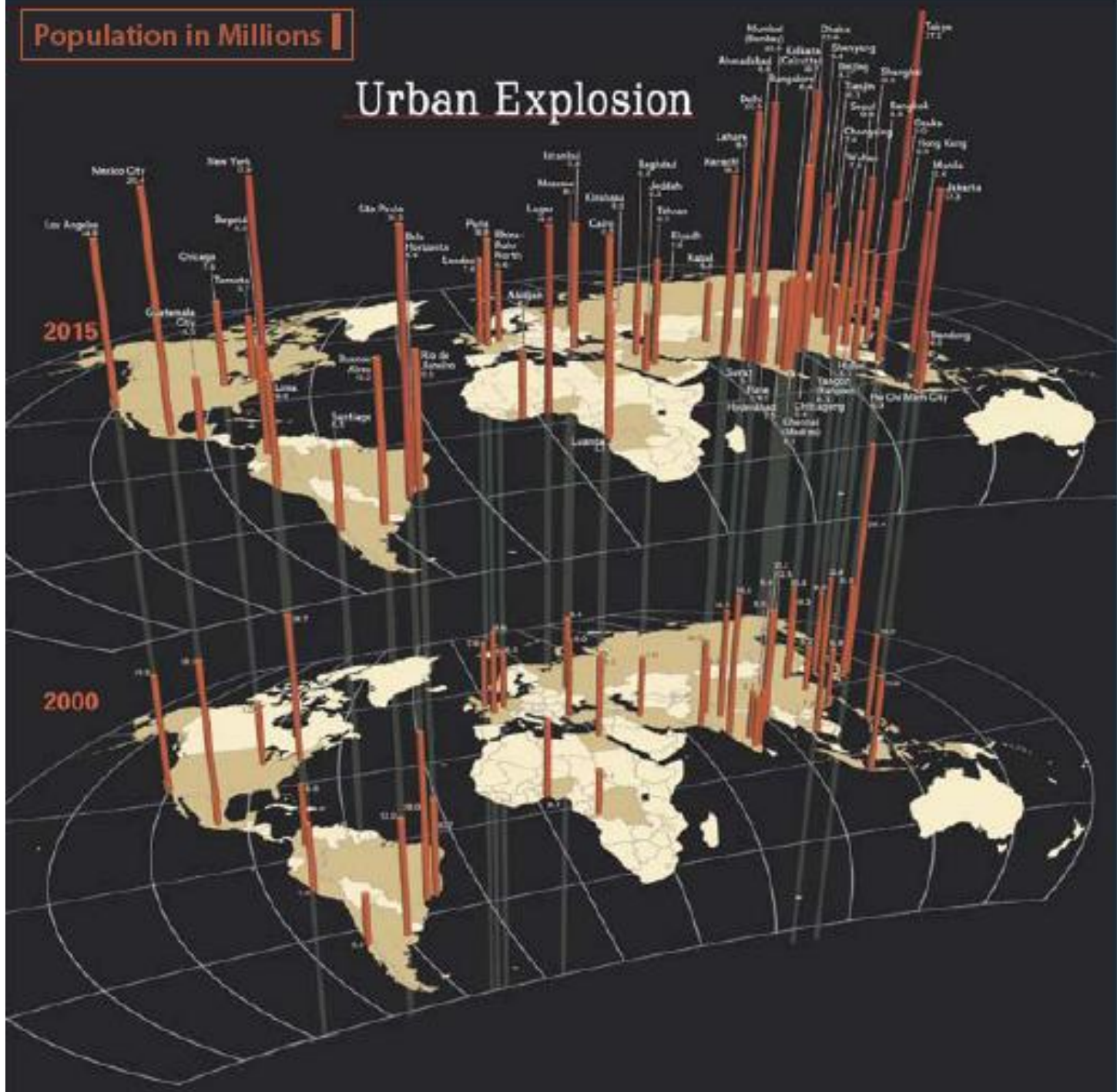
Some people love cities, and other people hate them. But more people than ever are choosing to live in one. The first cities started about 5000 years ago. Since then, cities have always been the centers of everything important. The government, businesses, and the university were always in the city. Around the world more than 1 million people every week move from rural areas to cities. In the year 2030, 60 percent of the world's people will live in cities.

These cities will be bigger than ever. A megacity is a city with a population of over 10 million people. In 1995, the world had 14 megacities. In 2015, there will be 21 megacities. And the ranking will continue to change. Today, the world's five largest cities are 1. Tokyo, 2. Mexico City, 3. São Paulo, 4. New York, and 5. Mumbai (Bombay). In 2015, they will probably be 1. Tokyo, 2. Dhaka, 3. Mumbai, 4. São Paulo, and 5. Delhi.

Megacities around the world face the same problems: traffic and housing. São Paulo, Brazil, is a good example. "There are 30 million daily trips in São Paulo," says Jorge Wilhelm, a city official. "One-third is public transport, one-third is private cars, and one-third is walking. Sixty to seventy percent should be on public transportation." The city is building a new freeway



Urban Explosion



Reading – Traditional questions

Reading

A. Guess the answers. Then read the article to check your guesses.

1. The first cities started ___ years ago.
a. 1000 b. 5000 c. 10,000
2. Every week, ___ people in the world move from rural areas to cities.
a. 400,000 b. 800,000 c. 1 million
3. The world's largest city is _____.
a. Tokyo b. Mexico City c. New York

B. Find the information in the article.

All of the answers are numbers.

1. The percentage of people living in cities in 2030 _____
2. The number of megacities in 1995 _____
3. The number of megacities in 2015 _____
4. The population of São Paulo _____
5. The number of people traveling by car in São Paulo _____
6. When Ilson da Silva came to São Paulo _____
7. The number of rooms his house had then _____
8. The number of rooms his house has now _____

Reading – Critical Thinking Questions



C. Discuss these questions

1. Why do people move to cities?
2. What is better about cities? What is better about rural life?

Communication



How will your city be different in 2030?
Work with a partner and complete the chart with your ideas.

	Now	2030
population		
housing		
transportation		
the environment		
other things		



Grammar Exercises

If someone

Grammar – Critical thinking

CHALLENGES

- How to make these activities more interesting?

ACTIVITY 11 Affirmative and Negative Verb Forms

*Read the sentences. Change the verb from the positive to the negative. Also write the contraction form.
The first one has been done for you.*

1. I have a car.

I do not (don't) have a car.

2. San Juan is in Puerto Rico.

3. The capital of Japan is Osaka.

4. Ghaida goes to the library every day.

5. There is a Thai restaurant on Green Street.

Guided Activities

ACTIVITY 11 Affirmative and Negative Verb Forms

1. Add info

*Read the sentences. Change the verb from the positive to the negative. Also write the contraction form.
The first one has been done for you.*

2. Response to statement

1. I have a car.

I do not (don't) have a car.

2. San Juan is in Puerto Rico.
-

3. The capital of Japan is Osaka.
-

4. Ghaida goes to the library every day.
-

5. There is a Thai restaurant on Green Street.
-

B. Complete the sentences with *will* and a verb from the box.

rain have not go take be live not read

1. The TV weather report says it _____ tonight.
2. In 2030, only a few people _____ in rural areas.
3. People _____ newspapers in the future.
4. I think we _____ a test next week.
5. In the future, students _____ to school.
They _____ classes online.
6. Lella _____ nineteen on her next birthday.

B. Complete the sentences with *will* and a verb from the box.


rain have not go take

- 1. The TV weather report says it _____
- 2. In 2030, only a few people _____
- 3. People _____
- 4. I think we _____
- 5. In the future, students _____
They _____ class
- 6. Lella _____

How will people commute in the future?

I think they'll have airplanes!



 C. Ask your partner three questions :

e,
nd

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Guided Activities

6. Irene and Julie are roommates.

7. Charlie works at a gas station.

8. There are answers in the back of the book.

9. The teacher wants a new computer.

10. Aida bakes cookies every Saturday.

1. Add info

2. Response to
statement

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If someone speaks with perfect grammar, they will be able to communicate perfectly?

Agree or disagree?

Your students have just finished a reading passage on food in the UK.

What motivating activities can you do to enhance student' knowledge of food from other cultures?

Technique 1 (Traditional way)

Students do research in library from books and present info to class

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Students do research in library from books and present info to class

Disadvantages

During presentation, ss don't pay attention as worry about own presentation

Little interaction (no 2-way communication)

Technique 2 (Modern way)

Students do research on internet and present info to class

Disadvantages

- During presentation, ss don't pay attention as worry about own presentation
- Little interaction (no 2-way communication)

Technique 3 (“Global” way)

?

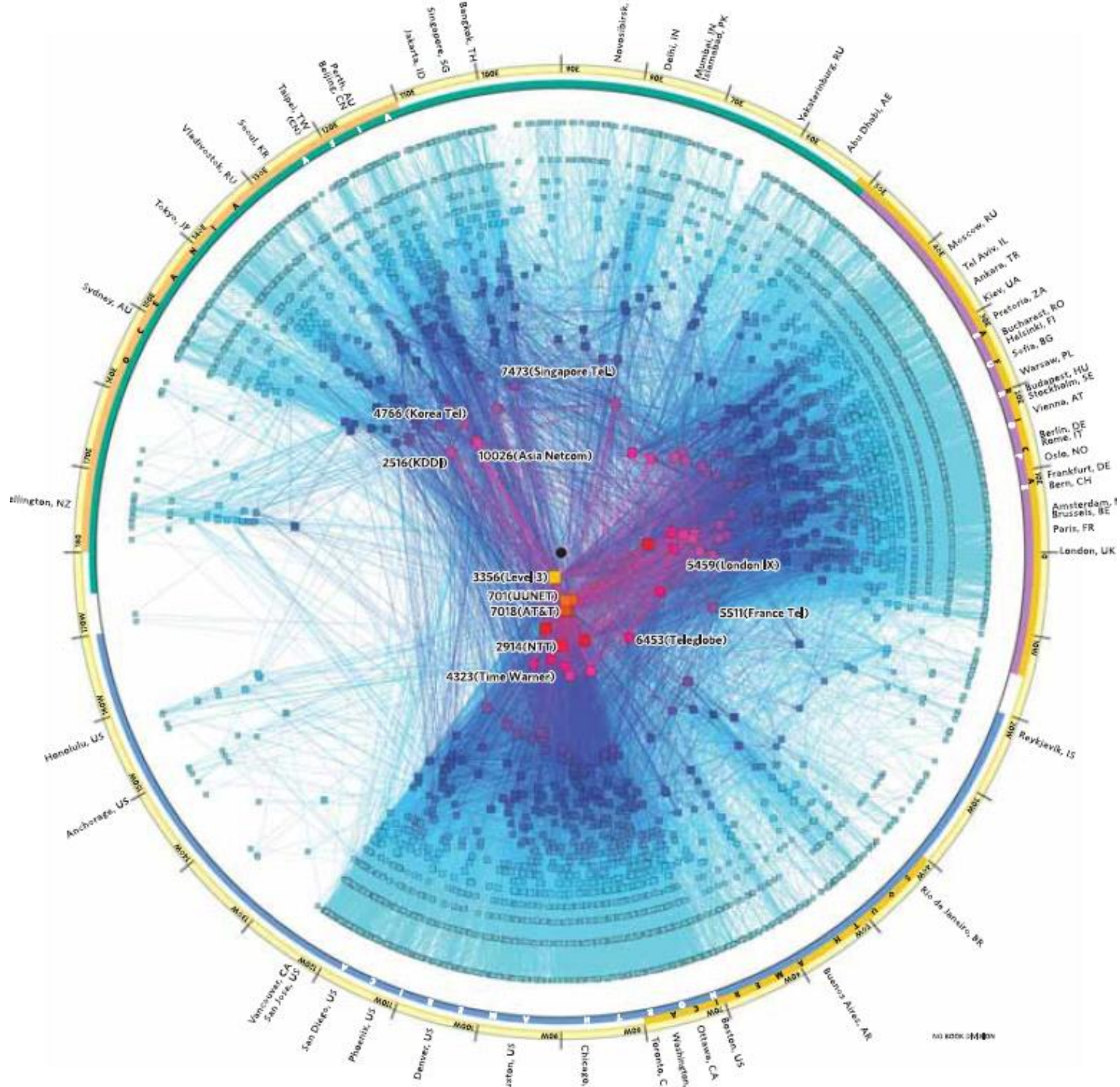
Disadvantages?

- Duri

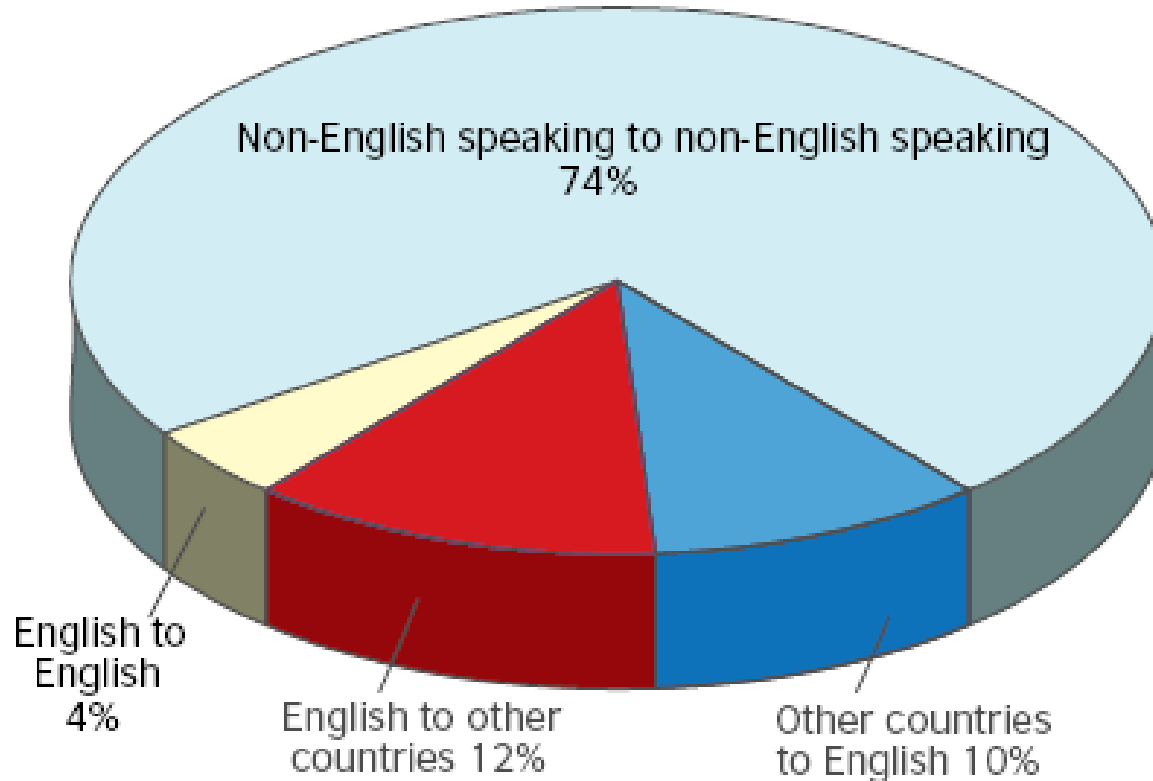
Present facts from You tube video to show how technology
& facebook have taken over!

“[We live in] a time when the boundaries between people are overwhelmed by the **connections.**”

Barack Obama
Accra, Ghana. July 11, 2009



NNS to NNS Communication (EIL)



1.9 Tourism is growing, but the majority of human interactions do not involve an English native speaker. (Data derived from World Tourism Organisation)



