

THE SILENT WAY CONT



جامعة ساوا

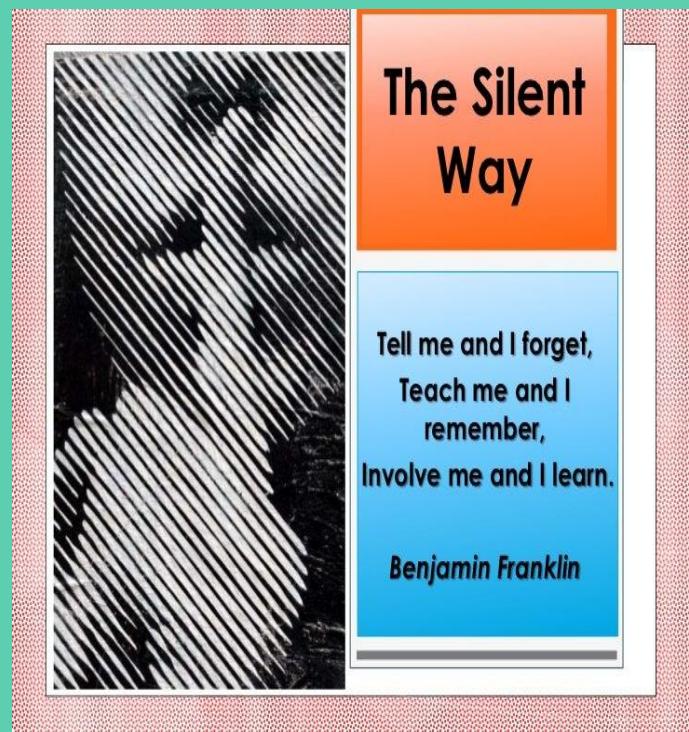
كلية التربية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة الثالثة

رقم المحاضرة 4

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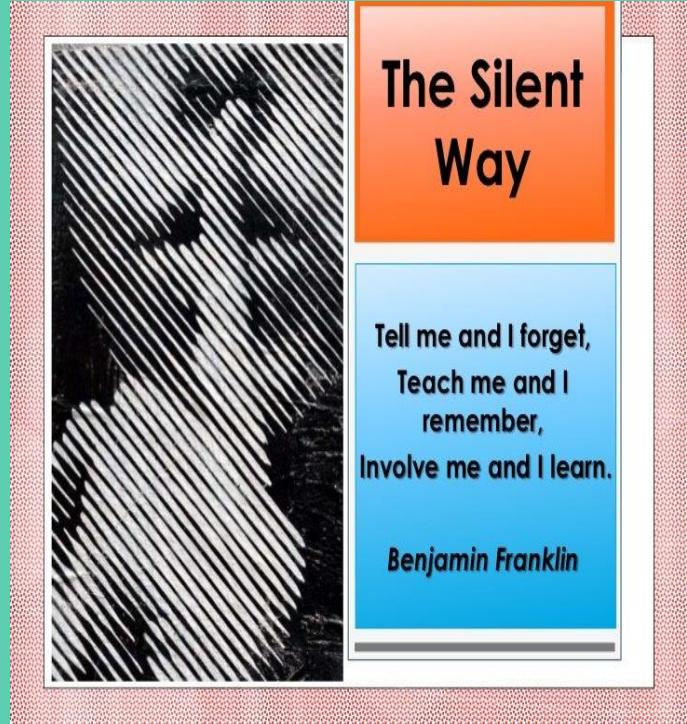


6. The teacher works with the students while the students work on the language.
7. The teacher makes use of what students already know.
8. Learning involves **transferring what one knows to new contexts**
9. Reading is worked on from the beginning but follows from what students have learned to say.
10. Silence is a tool. It helps foster **autonomy**, or the exercise of initiative. It also removes the teacher from the center of attention so that he/she can listen to and work with students.

The teacher speaks, but **only when necessary**. Otherwise, the teacher gets out of the way so that it is the students who receive the practice in using the language.

Questions

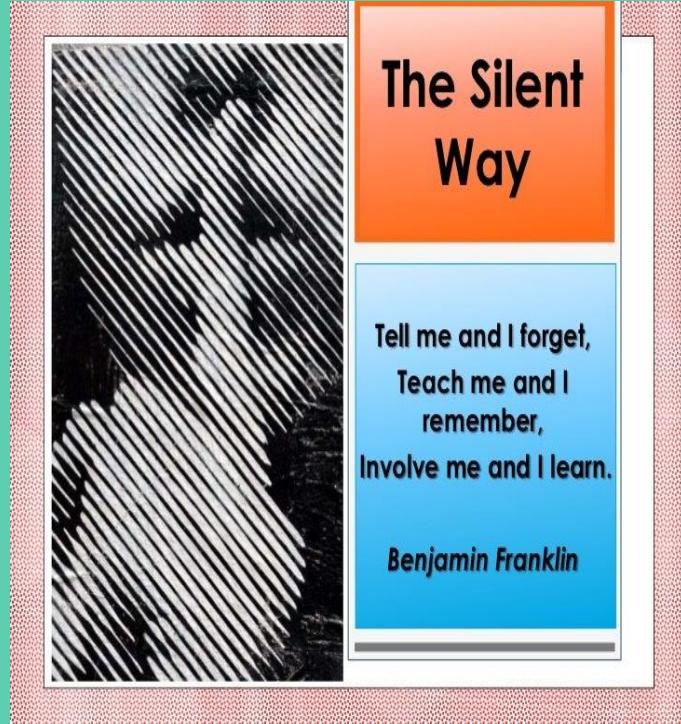
1. The teacher works with the students in the silent way while the students.....
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2. Learning involves transferring what one knows to.....
3. is worked on from the beginning but follows from what students have learned to say.
4. Which tool fosters autonomy according to the silent method?
5. When does the teacher speak in the silent method?



11. Meaning is made clear by focusing students' perceptions, not through translation.
12. Students can learn from one another. The teacher's silence encourages group cooperation.
13. If the teacher praises (or criticizes) students, they will be less self-reliant.
14. Errors are important and necessary to learning. They show the teacher where things are unclear.
15. If students are simply given answers, rather than being allowed to self-correct, they will not retain them.
16. Students need to learn to listen to themselves
17. At the beginning, the teacher needs to look for progress, not perfection. Learning takes place in time. Students learn at different rates.

Questions

1. How is the meaning made clear in the silent way?
2. What does the teacher's silence encourage?
3. What encourages group cooperation in the silent way?
4. Should the teacher praise or criticize students? Why?
5.are important and necessary to learning plus they show the teacher where things are unclear.
6. Students retain answers when they are allowed to
7. What does the teacher look for at the beginning in the silent way?

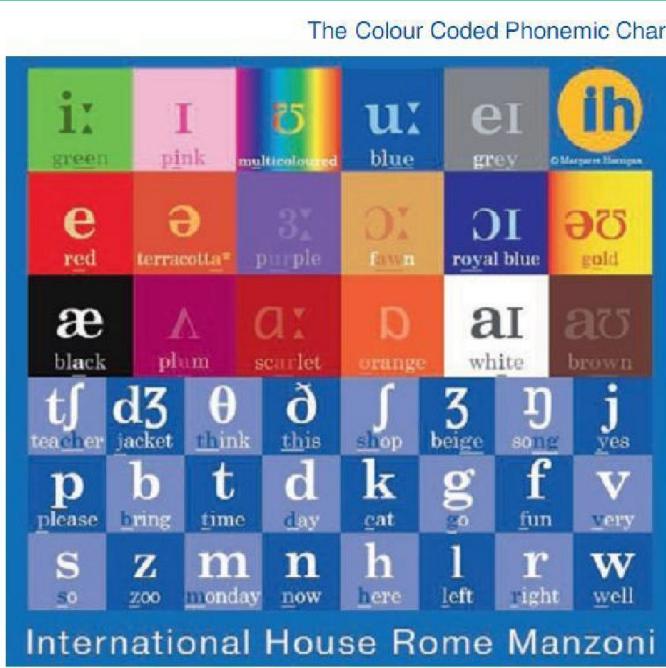


18. A teacher's silence frees the teacher to closely observe the students' behavior.
19. Students learn **they** must give the teacher their attention in order not to miss what he says. Student attention is a key to learning.
20. Students should engage in a great deal of meaningful practice without repetition.
21. The elements of the language are introduced logically, expanding upon what students already know.
22. Students gain autonomy in the language by exploring it and by making choices.
23. Language is for self-expression.

Questions

1.frees the teacher to closely observe the students' behavior.
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2. Students should engage inwithout repetition.
3. How are the elements of the language introduced in the silent way?
4. Language, according to the silent way, is for
5. How do students gain autonomy in the language?

THE SILENT WAY KEY TECHNIQUES



presentation title

1- Sound-colour chart: The chart contains blocks of colors each one representing a sound in the target language. The teacher, and later the students, point to blocks of color on the chart to form syllables, words, and even sentences. The chart draws the students' attention and allows them to concentrate on the language, not on the teacher.

2- Peer Correction:

Students are encouraged to help **another student** when he or she is experiencing difficulty.

Help should be offered in a **cooperative** manner, not a competitive one

The teacher **monitors** the aid so that it is helpful, not interfering.

Questions

1. What are the key techniques of the Silent way?
2. What is the sound-colour chart?

3. What do the blocks of colours in the sound-color chart represent?
4. What is peer correction?
5. Help from peers in the silent way should be offered in a
Manner not a **competitive** one
6. The teacher monitors the aid to make sure it is helpful not

THE SILENT WAY KEY TECHNIQUES CONT.



3- **Rods:** Situations with the rods can be created in such a way that the meaning is made clear; then the language is connected to the meaning. At the beginning level, the rods can be used to teach colors and numbers. Later on, they can be used for more complicated structures.

Ex.

statements with prepositions (The blue rod is **between** the green one and the yellow one)

With conditionals (If you give me a blue rod, then I'll give you two green ones'). Sometimes, teachers will put the rods down on the desk in a line, using a different rod to **represent each word in a sentence**.

Questions

1. What are the rods used for?
2. The rods in the silent way are used to teach
3. How can the rods be used to teach a sentence?