Motivating young learners…

…with Super Surprise!

Edmund Dudley
In this session

- What motivates young learners?
- Making lessons memorable
- Getting students involved
- Reaching out with *Super Surprise*
What motivates young learners?

Attitude towards the learning situation!
Aspects of the classroom – all at sea?

S  Social
E  Emotional
A  Academic
Memorable lessons

Intrinsically motivating
Memorable lessons
Element of imagination

The oldest pupil
Element of imagination

Lesson 5

Listen, point and repeat. CD 1 51

happy  angry  lazy  busy  hungry  thirsty

Oxford Professional Development

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
Stories, surprises, and mysteries
What type of person are you?

Discover your number and personality!

- Write your name.
- Change each letter to a number. Use this code:

```
+---------------------+
|  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 |
| a b c d e f g h i  |
| j k l m n o p q r  |
| s t u v w x y z    |
+---------------------+
```

For example:

```
Penélope
= 7 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 3 + 6 + 7 + 5
= 43
```

- Add all the numbers. (The total for Penélope is 43.)
- Add the two numbers. (43 = 4 + 3.)

Your number is ... (The number for Penélope is 7.)

Group

- One = You’re the bravest people.
- Two = You’re the friendliest people.
- Three = You’re the wisest people.
- Four = You’re the happiest people.
- Five = You’re the politest people.
- Six = You’re the sportiest people.
- Seven = You’re the funniest people.
- Eight = You’re the trendiest people.
- Nine = You’re the luckiest people.
Stories, surprises, and mysteries

Number quiz

Discover your number and personality!

1. Write your name.
2. Change each letter to a number. Use this code:
   a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
   Add all the numbers. (The total for Penélope is 43.)
   Add the two numbers. (43 = 4 + 3.)
   Your number is... (The number for Penélope is 7.)

For example:

   Penélope
   = 7 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 3 + 6 + 7 + 5

3. Which group are you in?
4. Is it true?

Key: There are lots of personality types. Which group are you in? Work out your number and find out!

Group:
- One = You're the bravest people.
- Two = You're the friendliest people.
- Three = You're the wisest people.
- Four = You're the happiest people.
- Five = You're the politest people.
- Six = You're the sportiest people.
- Seven = You're the funniest people.
- Eight = You're the trendiest people.
- Nine = You're the luckiest people.
Getting involved

“Tell me and I’ll forget; show me and I may remember; involve me and I’ll understand.”

Chinese proverb

Emotional involvement

Physical involvement
Getting involved

Lesson 1

Listen, point and say the number. CD 02

1. get up
2. have breakfast
3. go to school

4. have lessons
5. have lunch
6. go home

7. have dinner
8. go to bed

Listen and repeat. CD 04

Play.

I go to school. What’s next?

You have lunch.

No, I have lessons. Your turn!
Very good!
Quick Quiz

1. Who drew the picture on the right?
2. What do you write when someone sends you a present?
3. How do some people waste water?
4. What’s in the big bowl in the picture on the left?
5. Which uses more water – a shower or a bath?
Cross-curricular approach
Lesson 8

Draw your family.

Thank you

Choose your favourite activity.

Uncle Harry
Cross-curricular

Lesson 7
Listen, read and match. 
CD 32
What three things are good for the environment?

Helping the environment

1. We all use transport. Transport with engines pollutes the air. Some children go to school by car. A car has got an engine. Some children go by bike. A bike hasn’t got an engine, so it’s good for the environment.

2. We all use paper. Paper comes from trees. Some people waste paper. For example, they only draw on one side. Some people recycle paper. They put paper in the recycling bin. This is good for the environment.

3. We all use water. Water comes from lakes and rivers. Some people waste water. For example, they leave taps on. Some people recycle water. They collect rain water and water plants. This is good for the environment.

How do you go to school? How do you save paper and water? What do you recycle?
What’s in each still life painting?

1. This painting is called *Still Life*. It’s by the French artist, Paul Cézanne. There’s some fruit in the basket. There’s some wine in the black bottle. There’s some soup in the big bowl.

2. This painting is called *The Table*. It’s by the Catalan artist, Joan Miró. There’s some food on the table. There’s a cockerel, a rabbit and a fish. There’s also an onion, a pepper and a tomato.

3. This painting is called *Le Jour*. It’s by the French artist, Georges Braque. There’s a newspaper on the table. There’s a guitar, a jug, a pipe and a knife. There’s also some fruit.

4. This painting is called *The Coffee Pot*. It’s by the American artist, Roy Lichtenstein. There’s a blue and white coffee pot. There’s a yellow apple and some yellow grapes.

What’s your favourite still life painting? What objects and colours can you see in it?
Cross-curricular

Lesson 6

http://www.wherewhenwhatahow.co.uk

Water and our homes

1. Listen, read and follow the cycle in the picture.

- How did water get to your house yesterday?

1. First, rain and water from rivers collect in reservoirs.
2. Then, at the water treatment plant, they clean the water so it is safe to drink.
3. Next, they pump the water underground to our homes.
4. At home, you turn on the tap and you get water. We use it for cooking, washing and drinking.
5. Finally, at the sewage treatment plant, they clean the sewage before it goes back into the rivers. Then the cycle starts again.

Do you know?

A shower uses about 30 litres of water.
A bath uses about 90 litres of water. (Enough to fill 270 cans of drink!)
A toilet uses about 10 litres of water every time you use it.
Phonics and pronunciation games

Listen and repeat. CD 1 54
Listen and repeat Ratty’s words. CD 1 55

fish

chips

dish

witch

she

chicken

She’s got fish and chips and a milkshake for lunch.
Imaginative use of texts and technology
Imaginative use of texts and technology

Super Surprise!

Lesson 5

1. Read and listen to the email.

2. Listen and repeat the activities in the survey.

3. Read and listen. Then answer.
   - What did the boys like doing best?
   - What did the girls like doing best?

Survey results

We go to Park Lane Primary School.
80% of the children in our class stayed for after-school activities last term.
We asked them what they liked doing best.
The boys liked acting in plays more than the girls.
The girls preferred playing in the school orchestra.
Both boys and girls loved going on school trips.

Their favourite trip last term was to Windsor Safari Park.
The girls also really liked doing archery.
The boys liked doing archery too but their favourite activity was playing team sports, like football.
The coolest activity for girls was using a video camera at the Surprise e-pal Club.

Boys
- Playing team sports 15%
- Going on school trips 25%
- Doing archery 12%
- Acting in plays 13%
- Playing in an orchestra 19%
- Using a video camera 15%

Girls
- Playing team sports 12%
- Going on school trips 30%
- Doing archery 15%
- Acting in plays 18%
- Playing in an orchestra 18%
- Using a video camera 20%
Imaginative use of texts and technology

Lesson 6

Archery was an important sport in Robin Hood's time. Let's find out more about the history of sport.

1. Read and answer a, b or c.

2. Listen and check.

1. Early archers used ____ to hunt animals.
   a) a bat and ball
   b) a bow and arrows
   c) a kite

2. Football started 5,000 years ago in ____.
   a) Paraguay
   b) Britain
   c) Egypt

   a) Real Madrid
   b) Seville
   c) FC Barcelona

4. ____ was the Wimbledon tennis champion in 2006.
   a) Andy Roddick
   b) Tim Henman
   c) Roger Federer

5. ____ received a world cup for kitesurfing in 2005.
   a) Rafael Nadal
   b) Gisela Pulido
   c) Usain Bolt

   a) first
   b) second
   c) third

7. Cyclists cycled through ____ in the first Tour de France in 1903.
   a) France
   b) Italy
   c) South America

8. There were ____ in Barcelona in 1992.
   a) Olympic Games and Paralympic Games
   b) Only Olympic Games
   c) Only Paralympic Games

9. The only sport in the first Greek Olympic Games was ____.
   a) chariot racing
   b) running
   c) horse racing

10. Sherman Poppen invented the first snowboard, called 'the snurfer', in ____.
    a) 1965
    b) 1985
    c) 1995
Classroom English
Classroom English
Classroom English
Classroom English
Classroom English
Classroom English
Repetition
“The activities are carefully structured so that, as far as possible, the pupils get the answers right.”
MultiROM – Stories, songs and games
In this session

- What motivates young learners?
- Making lessons memorable
- Getting students involved
- Reaching out with Super Surprise
Motivating young learners…

…with *Super Surprise*!

Edmund Dudley

legyened.edublogs.org