

# Project Based English Language Learning in Vocational Courses Presented by Ameena Aziz Bahrain Training Institute



# **Project Based English Language Learning in Vocational Courses**

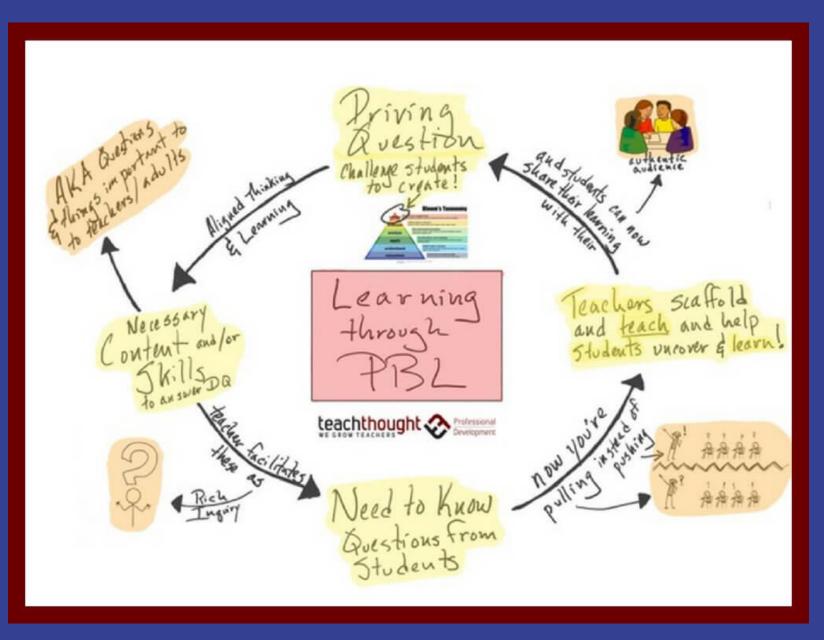
- Introduction to PB-ELL
- Vocational Courses and Learning Outcomes
- Evaluating and Selecting Learning Material for PB-ELL
- Designing Roadmap for Learning and Teaching
- Preparing Assessments and Grading Criteria
- Reflections for Improvement
- Discussion

In today's

discussion

Conclusion





# Introduction to PB-ELL

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# What is **PB-ELL**?

PBL is "learning that results from the process of working toward the understanding or resolution of a problem"

PB-ELL is Project Based English Language Learning in which "learners acquire vocabulary and concepts related to realistic industry situations, apply grammar principles to use appropriate language in context and use writing mechanics and speech techniques to communicate in formal and informal professional scenarios".

# **BASICS OF PB-ELL**

- Develop knowledge & scientific thinking
- Develop critical thinking ability
- Develop effective communication skills
- Develop intellectual ability
- Promote forward thinking

### PB-ELL

**EDUCATION** 

- Interesting, practical, active approach to enhance language usage skills
- Relevant instructional approach for ESP
- Use projects and themes which are the focal point of learning

# PB-ELL is not a new concept

## **Introduction to PB-ELL**

PB-ELL prepares learners for academic, professional excellence

PB-ELL is a self-directed investigative style of learning

PB-ELL is collaborative and interdisciplinary practical ELT method PB-ELL advocates experience-based education

> PB-ELL promotes learning and thinking strategies

Incorporating realia is a critical issue

### **Features of PB-ELL**



Promotes knowledge acquisition

Develops communication skills

Enhances analytical skills

Stimulates critical thinking ability

Initiates explorative learning / research

Develops problemsolving skills

Provides flexible knowledge

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Improves collaborative skills

Creates self development goals

> Instills lifelong learning skills



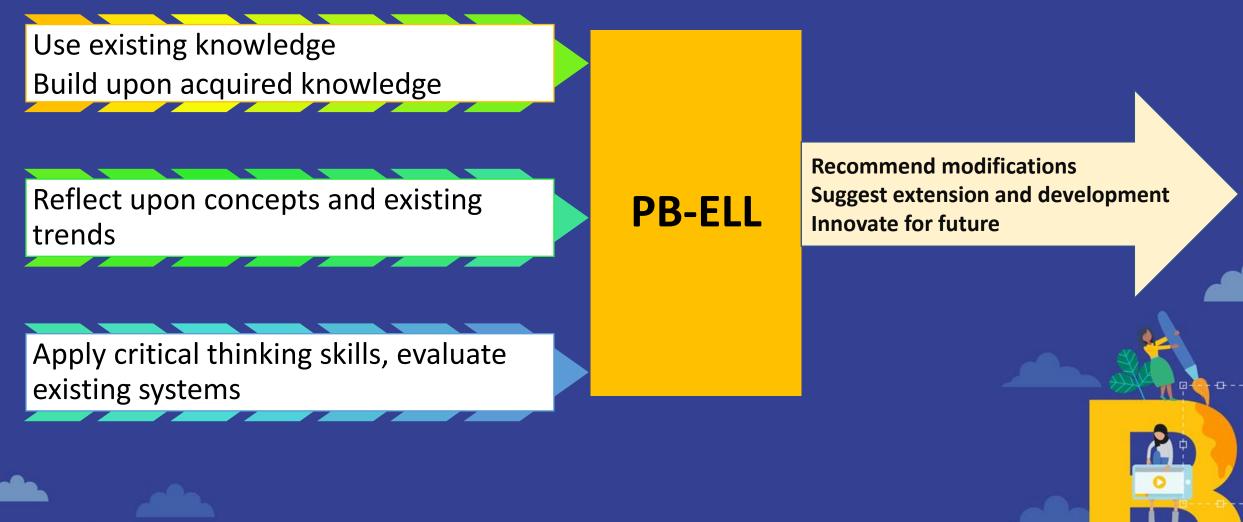
## **Project Based English Language Learning**

Stoller (2006) defined PBL as :

- 1. Having a process and product
- 2. Giving learners partial ownership of the project
- 3. Extending over a period of time (several days, weeks, months)
- 4. Integrating skills
- 5. Developing learner's understanding of topic through the integration of language and content
- 6. Collaborating with other learners and working on their own
- 7. Learn through gathering, processing and reporting information from target language resources
- 8. Assigning new roles and responsibilities to learners and trainers
- 9. Provide tangible and assessable final product
- 10. Reflect on process and product

## What happens in PB-ELL?

### The learners :

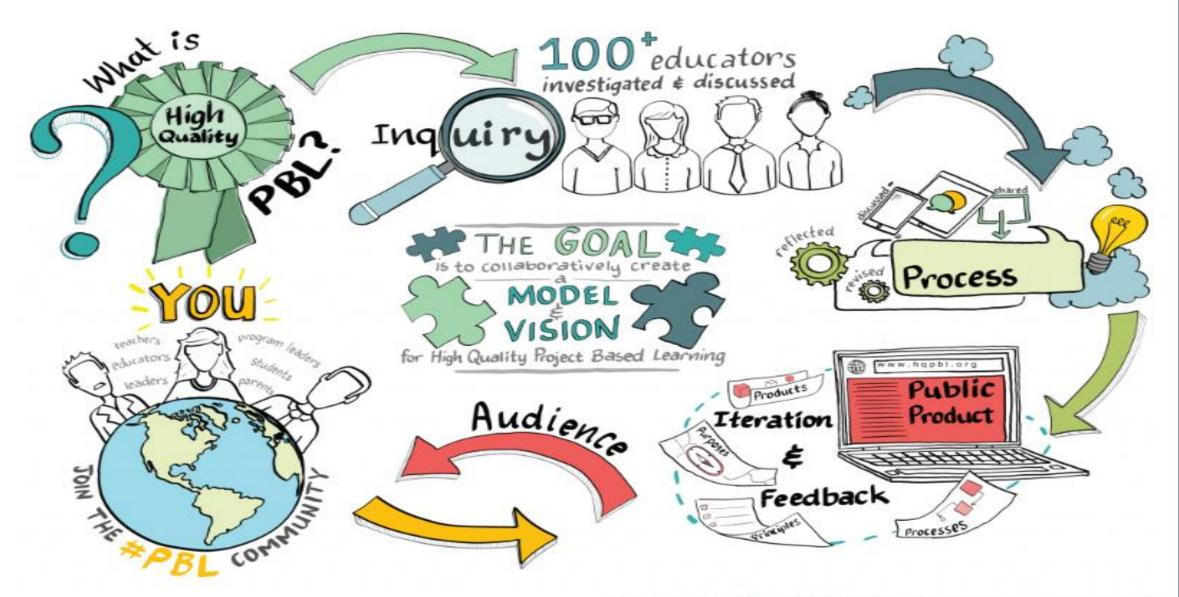


# **Role of Trainer in PB-ELL**

- Is a moderator and facilitator
- Leads, monitors and stimulates collaborative learning
- Observes and evaluates self-directed and guided learners
- Encourages language learning in practical workplace scenarios
- Creates explorative language learning environment
- Stimulates reasoning, analytical and critical thinking abilities
- Promote autonomous and self-directed learning habits
- Motivate learners to research and apply language in realistic scenarios



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# Vocational Courses and Learning Outcomes

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### **Learning Outcomes in PB-ELL**

NQF Sub-strand	Learning Outcomes
Knowledge: The cognitive representation of ideas, events, activities or tasks derived from practical or professional experience as well as from formal instruction or study (e.g. memory, understanding, analysis).	<ol> <li>Use specific structure and format for writing and presenting various technical reports.</li> </ol>
Skills: The ability to perform cognitive tasks, or tasks related to communications, ICT and numeracy).	<ol> <li>Use appropriate technical terms and relevant English grammar in technical writing tasks.</li> <li>Prepare and present an audience-centered, formal organized presentation.</li> </ol>
Competence: The proven ability to use knowledge, skills and personal or social abilities in work or study situations and in professional and personal development).	<ol> <li>Write informative, expressive and persuasive reports or compilations – specific instructions, process description, accident reports, recommendation reports and innovation report.</li> </ol>



### **Learning Objectives and Outcomes**

### LANGUAGE ACQUISITION SKILLS

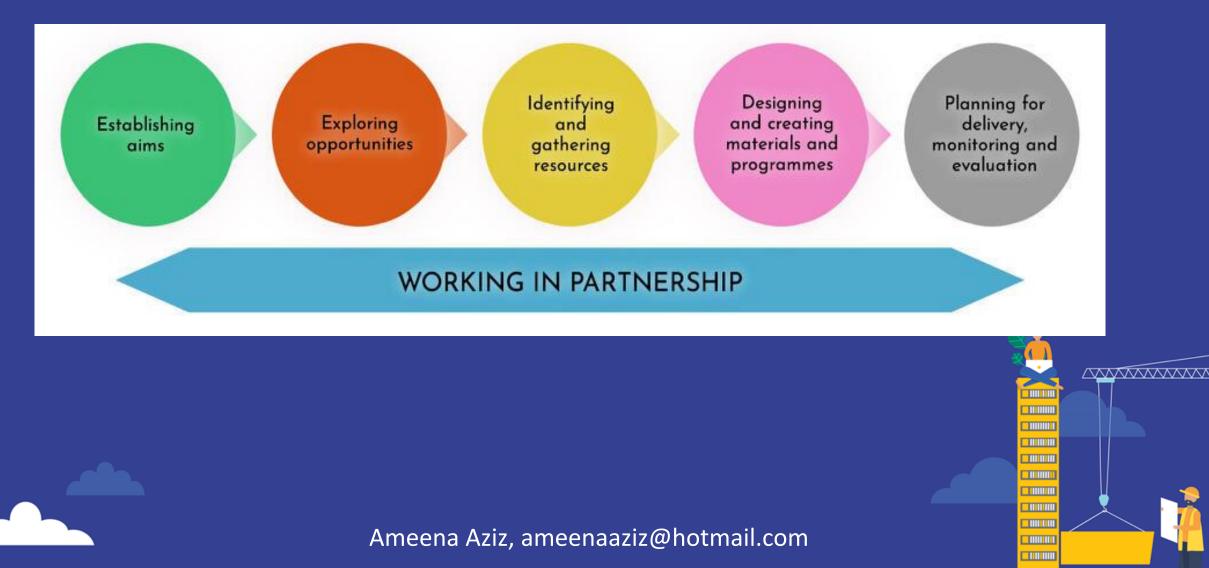
- Listening
- Reading
- Speaking
- Writing
- Acquire and use vocabulary
- Learn and apply grammar concepts

### **ACTIVITIES FOR LANGUAGE ACQUISITION**

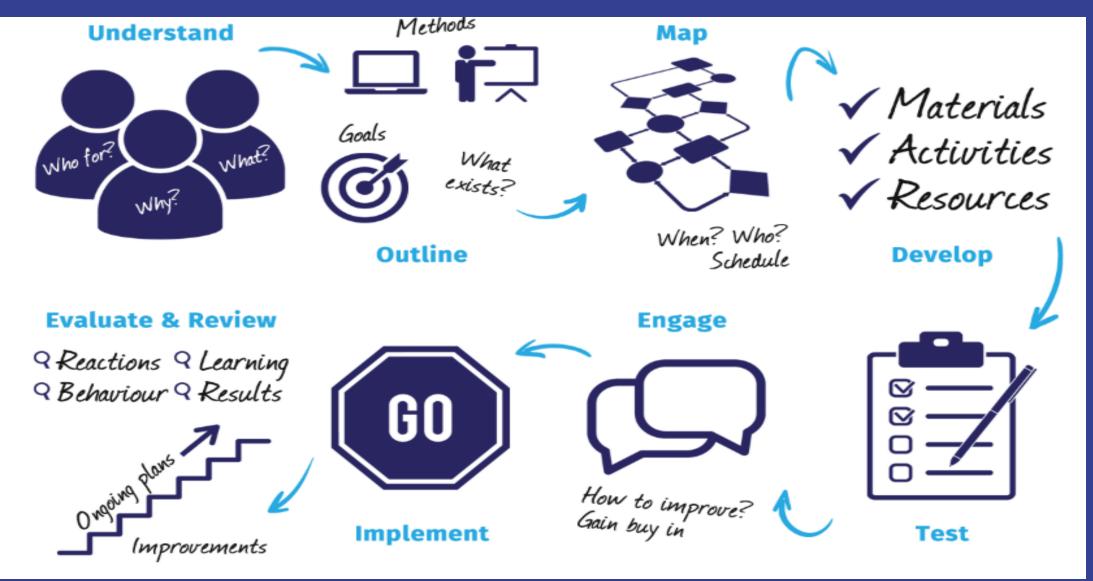
- Explore reading texts
- Watch videos
- Listen to podcasts
- Make notes from texts and discourses
- Acquire theme-related vocabulary
- Apply appropriate grammatical structure
- Write descriptions and comparisons
- Write reports and recommendations
- Write product innovation reports



# **Evaluating and Selecting** Learning Material



### **Evaluating and Selecting Learning Material**



### **Evaluating Learning Material for PB-ELL**

S. No.	CRITERIA	YES	NO
	SOURCE AND RELEVANCE OF TEACHING / LEARNING MATER	IAL	
1	Is the learning material relevant to the subject and theme of the project?		
2	Is the learning material aligned with the learning outcomes?		
3	Is the teaching / learning material retrieved from an authentic source?		
4	Is the source of the content mentioned? Is the content referenced correctly?		
5	Is the content relevant to the ESP / specialization?		
6	Is the learning material self-directed, practical and logical?		
7	Is the learning material and further referencing easily accessible?		
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### **Evaluating Learning Material for PB-ELL**

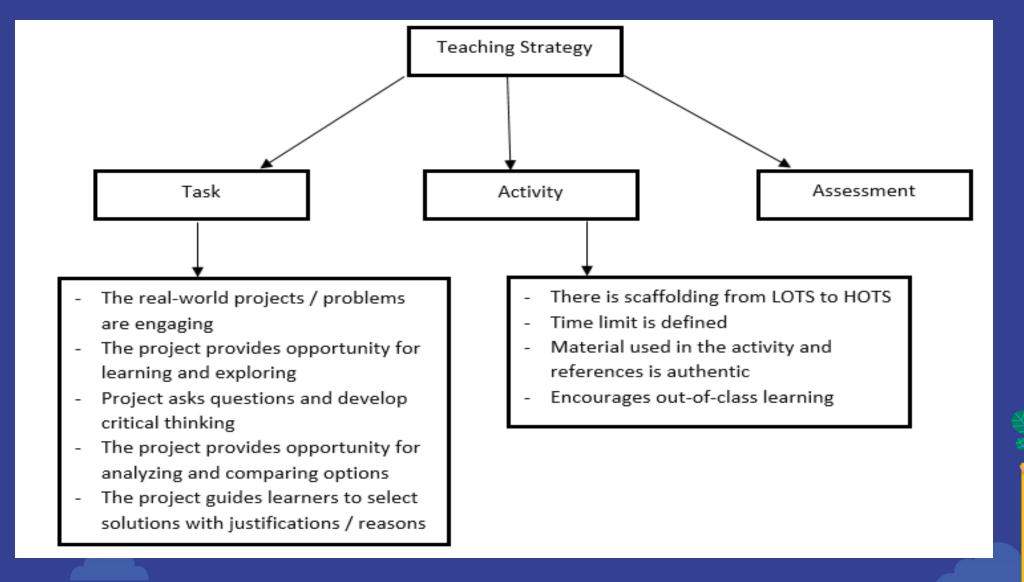
S. No.		CRITERIA	YES	NO	
CONTENT OF THE LEARNING MATERIAL					
8	1.	Does the teaching / learning material match with project			
		requirements?			
9	1.	Is the level of difficulty appropriate for the level of learners?			
10	1.				
		learners?			
11	1.	Is the content relevant and accurate?			
12	1.	Is the learning material level-appropriate for self-reading and for comprehending accurate details?			
13	1.	Is the content aligned with the assessment pattern?			
14	1.	Does the learning material have enough scope for practice and proficiency?			
		LEARNING AUTONOMY			
15	1.	Are the instructions clearly stated to accomplish the task?			
16	1.	Is there clarity of instructions in the task requirements that			
		guide towards the learning goals?			
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Designing Roadmap for Learning and Teaching

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### **Designing Roadmap for Learning and Teaching**



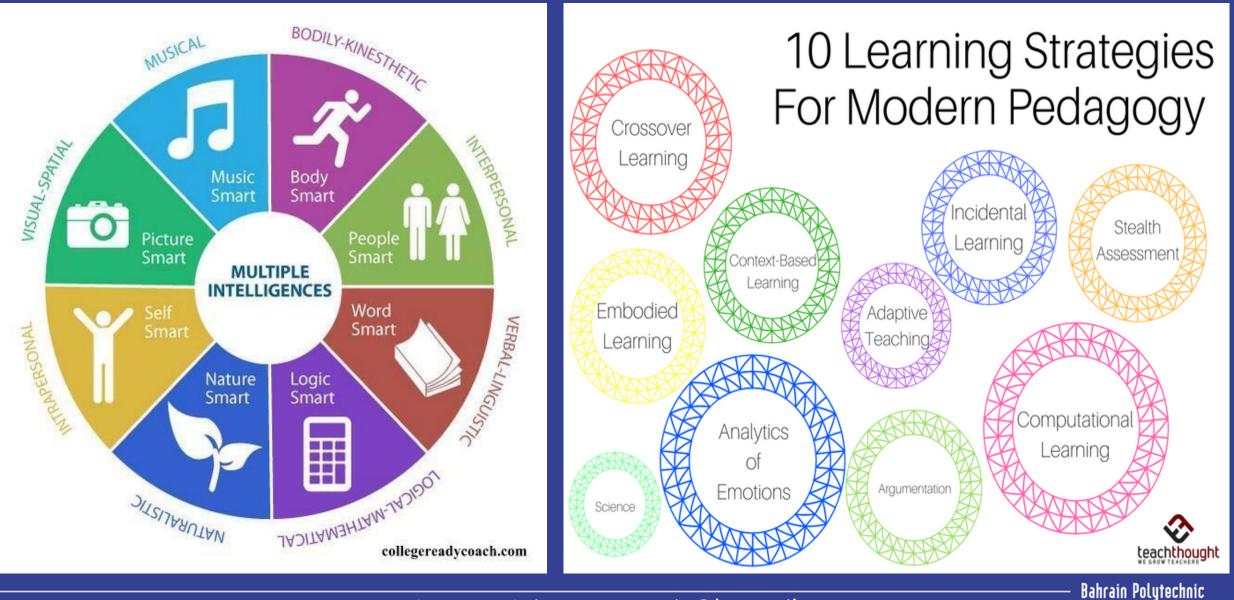
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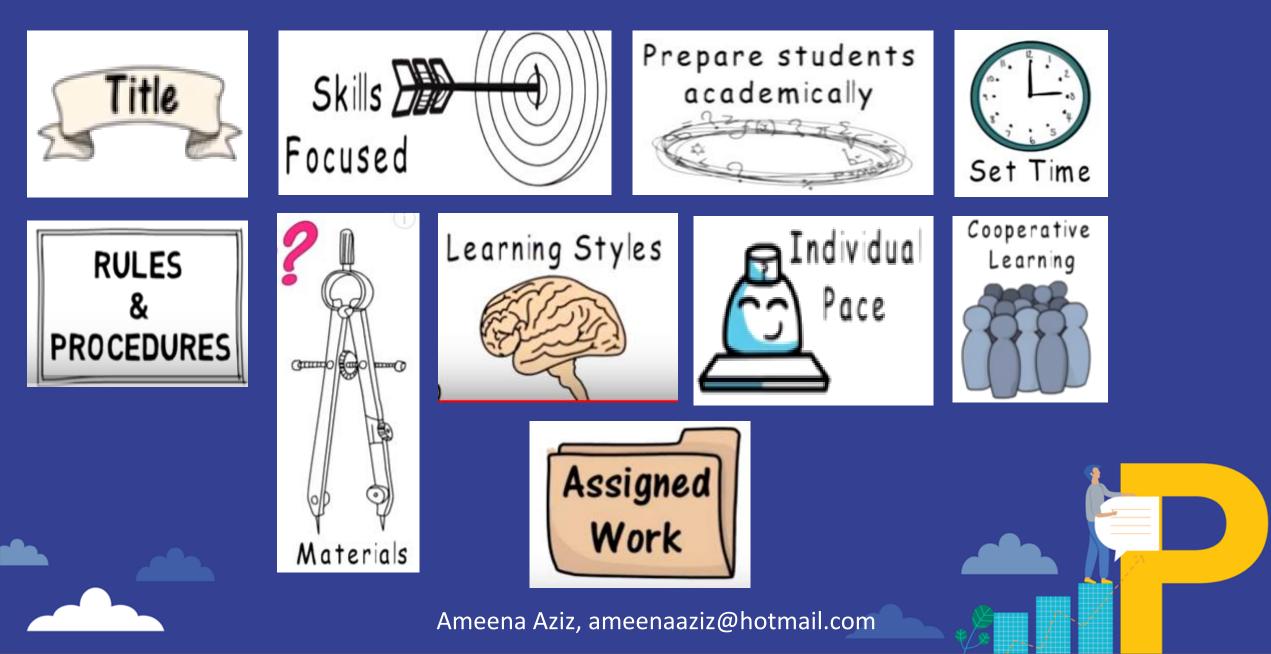
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### **Designing Roadmap for Learning and Teaching**



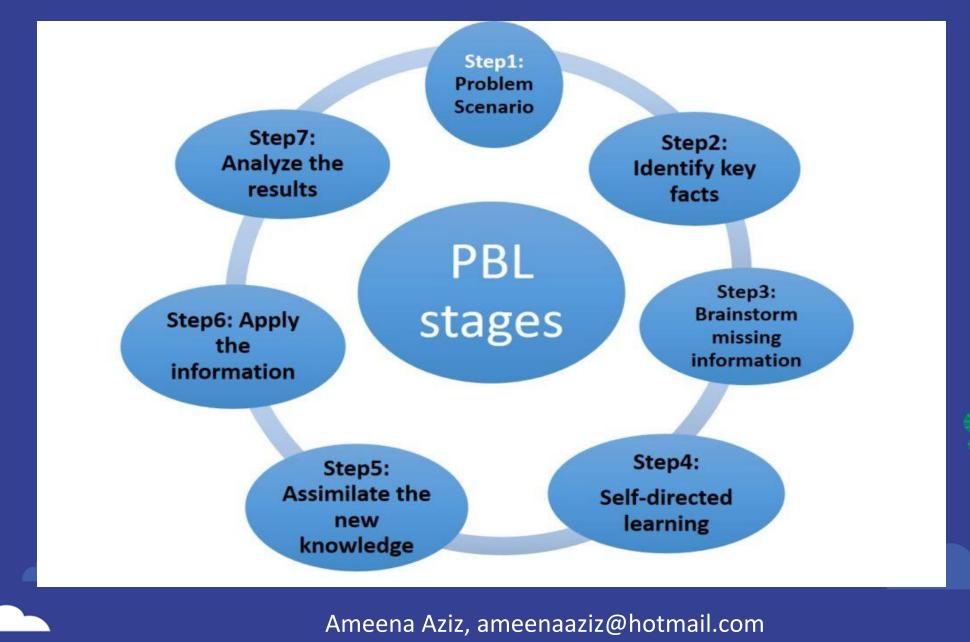
### **Designing Roadmap for Teaching and Learning**

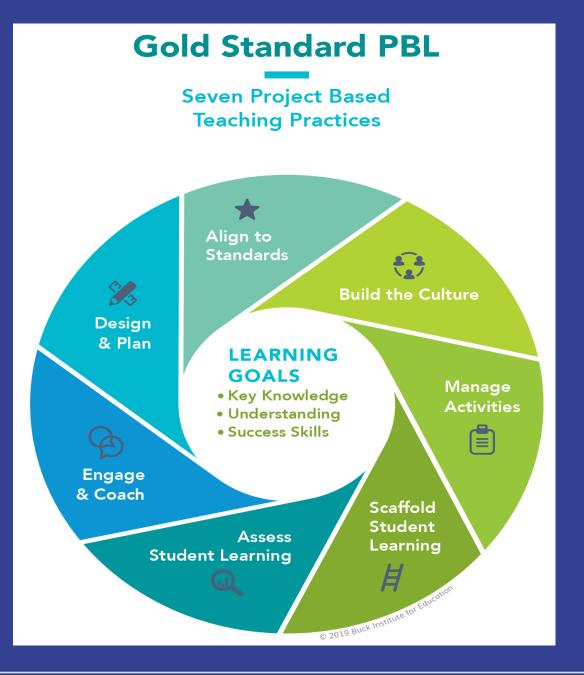


### **Designing Roadmap for Learning and Teaching**

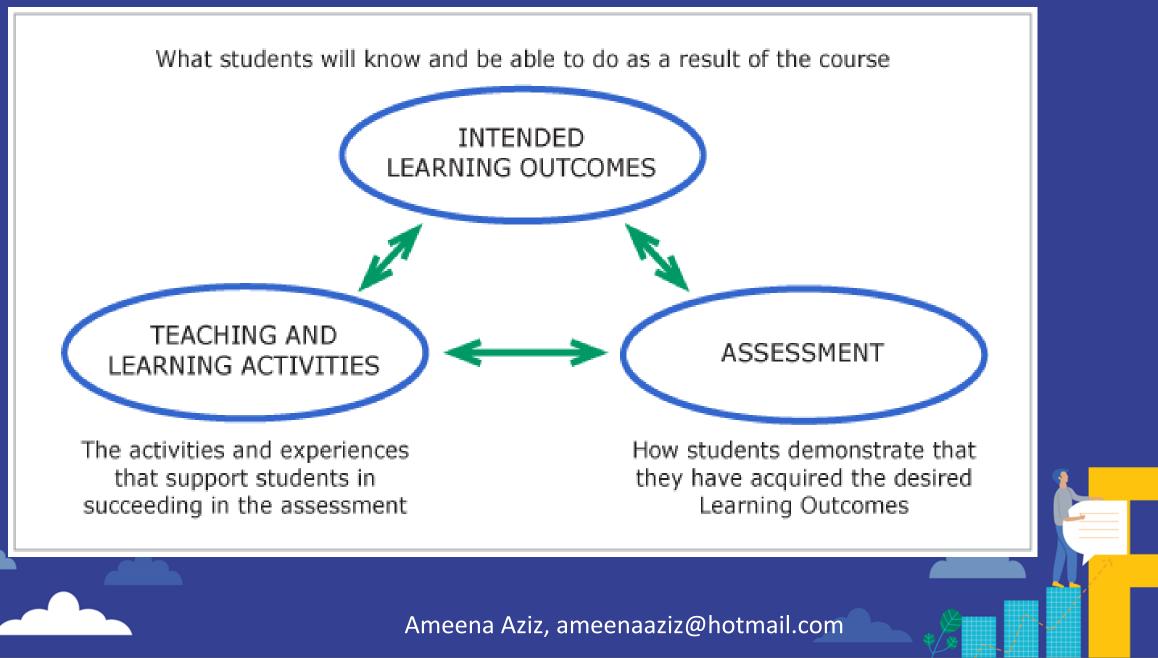
S. No.	CRITERIA	YES	NO	
EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING STRATEGY				
1.	What is the dominant teaching strategy – lecture mode,			
	discussion, inquiry-based, exploratory learning, flipped			
	learning			
2.	Does the facilitation strategy provide flexibility for various			
	learning styles?			
3.	Does the facilitation and instruction strategy reflect globally			
	accepted methodology?			
4.	Does the instruction strategy provide enough scope for out-of-			
	class learning?			
5.	Does the facilitation / instruction strategy incorporate enough			
	visuals and			
6.	Does the facilitation / instruction strategy provide scope for			
	independent learning away from the class session and lectures?			
1				
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### **Designing Roadmap for Learning and Teaching**





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### Learning Outcomes

Measurable outcomes are articulated first. From these, the assessment criteria are developed.

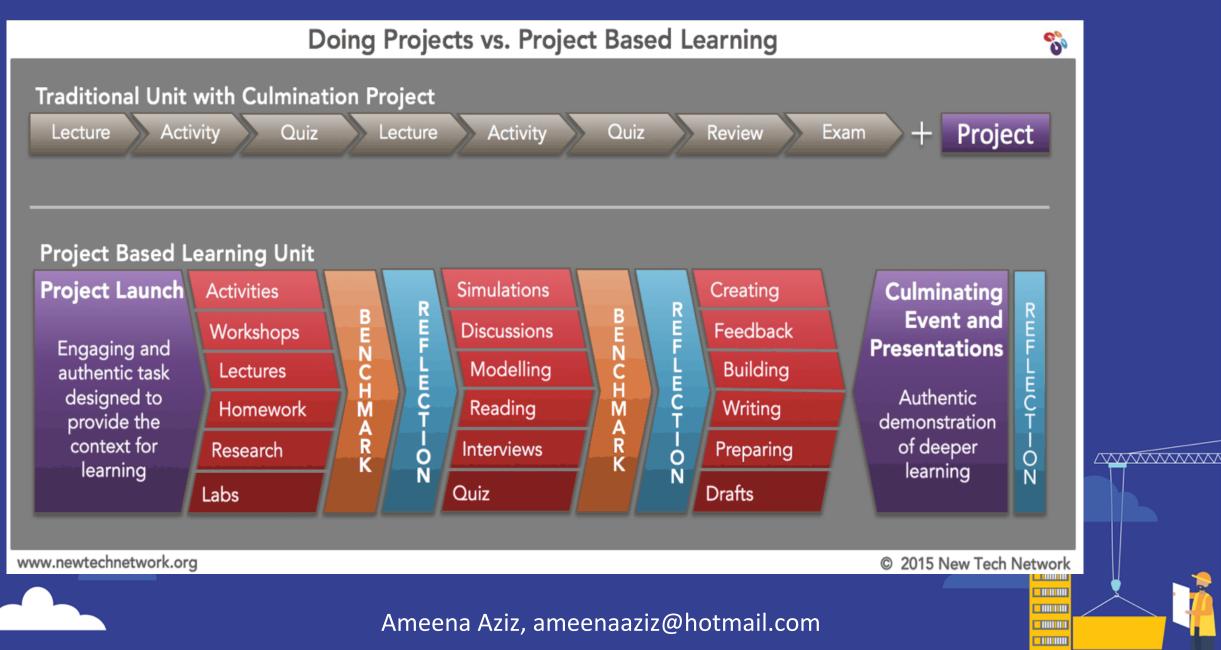
### Assessment Methods

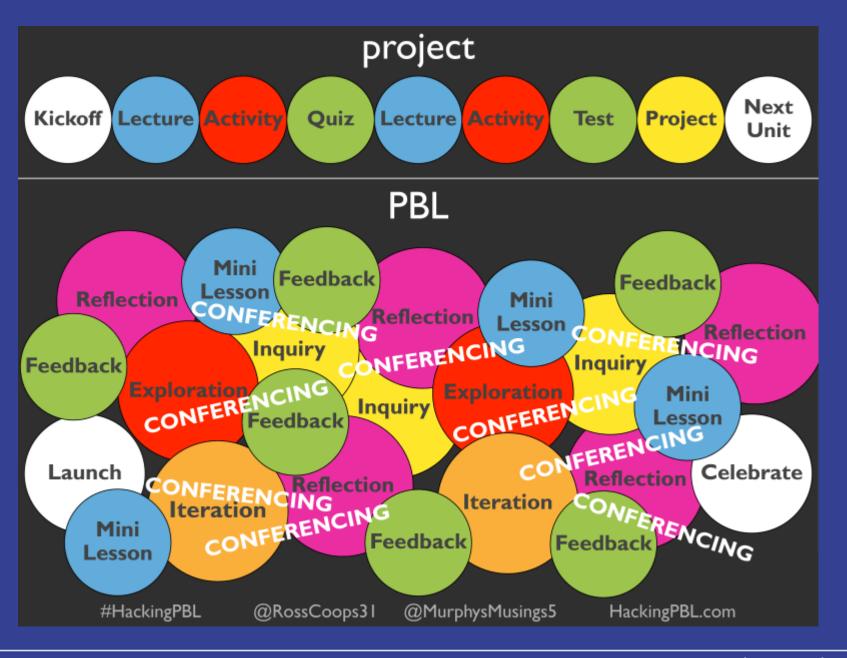
Once the (aligned) assessments have been designed, resources are chosen and activities are planned. The curriculum is designed to align the assessments with the outcomes.

### Teaching and Learning Activities

What the teacher does and what the students do are aimed at achieving the outcomes by meeting the assessment criteria. This takes advantage of the known tendency of students to learn what they think will be assessed.





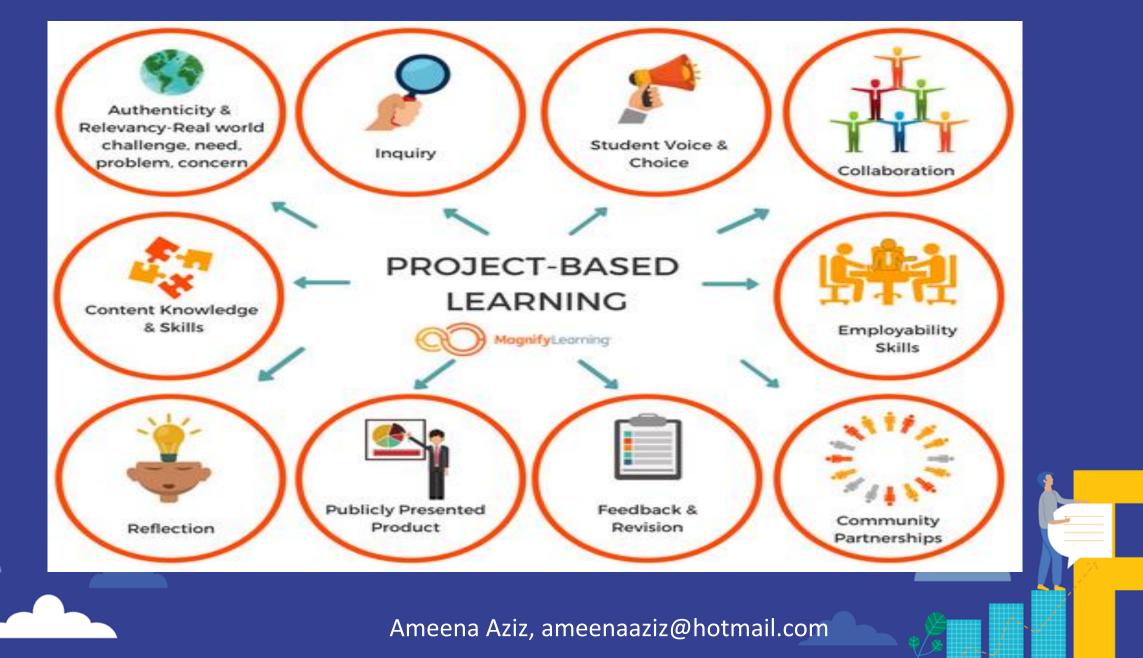


Reflections for Improvement and Conclusion

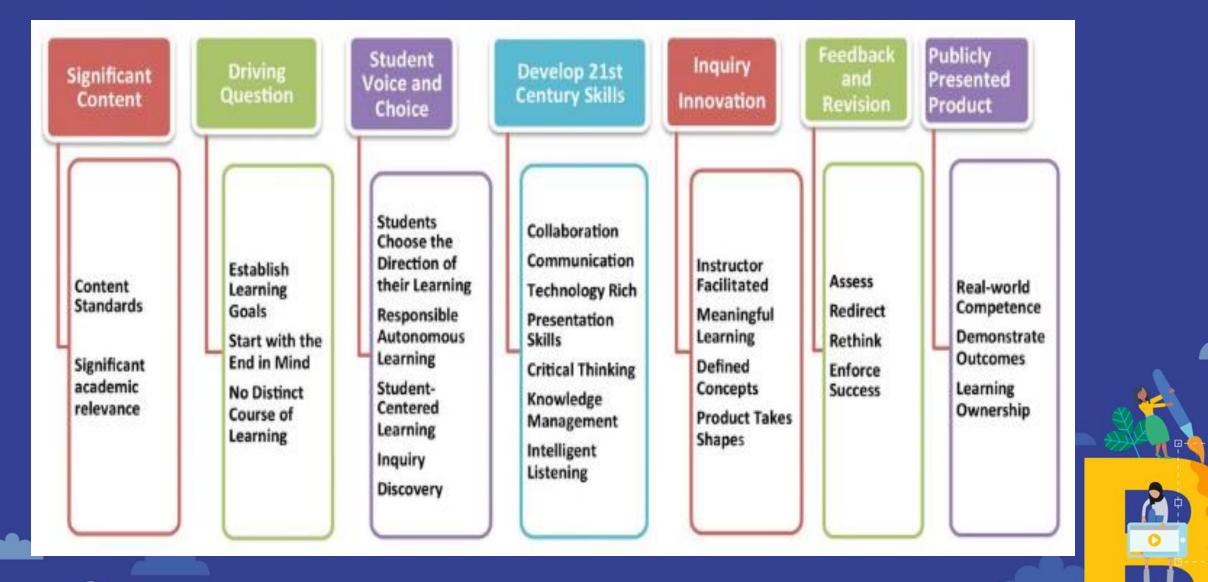
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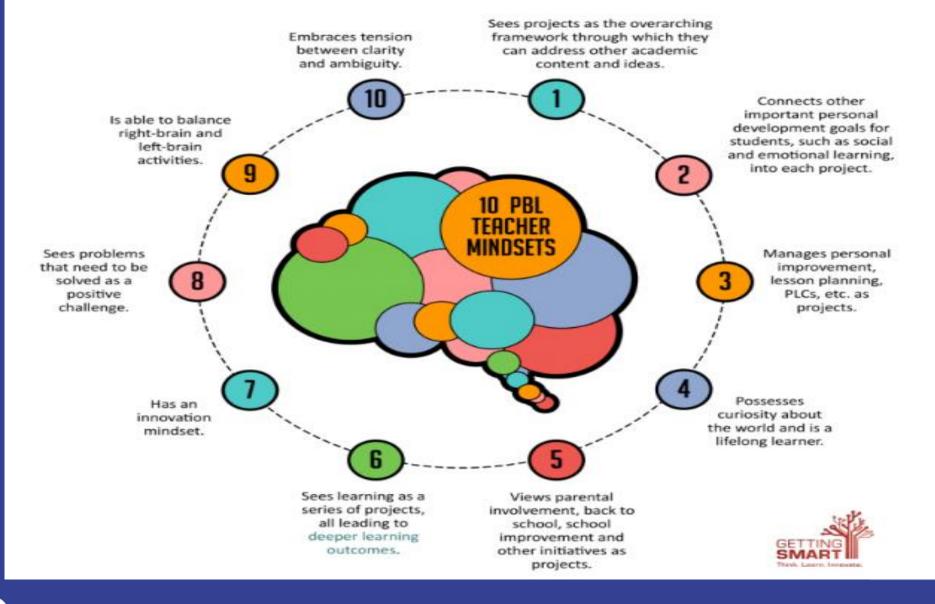
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### **Reflections for Improvement**



### **Reflections for Improvement**





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### **Ameena Aziz**

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# Thank you

