### 'To be or not to be': Teacher Agency in 2021

#### Ben Beaumont

Head of TESOL Qualifications ben.Beaumont@trinitycollege.com



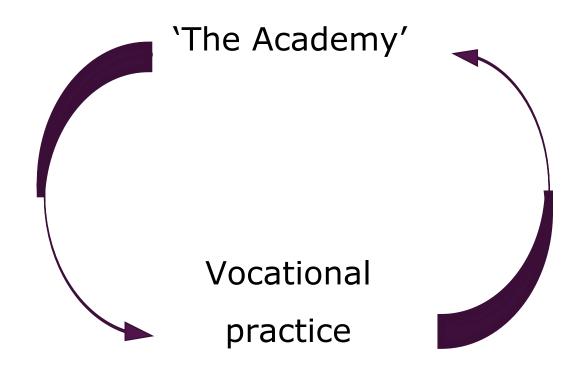


#### **Session overview**

- The current landscape (academic & vocational)
- Traditional development routes
- Newer development paths
- A collaborative future
- Further reading
- Questions and/or comments



### **Bi-directional influence**





### Teaching and learning: reflecting language use?

- 1. Consider our context and *not demand* an English-only environment, unless there is a clear reason.
- 2. Allow learners to use their L1/Lx when there is not a specific English language learning point, e.g. conducting initial research for a presentation (Garcia, et al, 2017).
- 3. Use direct translations, where helpful, to build awareness of literal and pragmatic equivalence (Cook 2010).
- 4. Encourage notetaking in one language and reporting back in another, teaching realistic life skills (Anderson 2017).



#### Flexible approach to 'language' use in learning

Incorporating translanguaging in instruction [and assessment] offers possibilities not only for promoting academic achievement but also for developing learners' proficiencies as strategic users of language.

(Canagarajah 2012)



#### **Employment / Terms and conditions?**

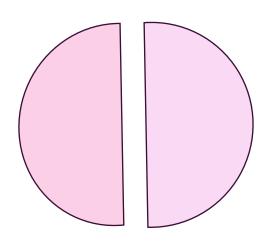
- 1. Huge increase in online learning.
- 2. More employment uncertainty in an industry/profession beset by unsecure employment contracts.
- 3. Brexit and isolationism vs collaboration and the development of 'soft power'.
- 4. Ever-greater desire for teachers with a demonstrably wide variety of skills to support ever-more specialist and bespoke courses of learning.
  - E.g. English &....)





#### 'Traditional' teacher education qualifications in ELT

Qualifications for those who have English as a second language.



Qualifications for those who have English as a first language.

- ELT-focussed learning outcomes
- Content decided by a central assessment organisation
- Assignments assessed in English only
- Generally requiring a minimum B2/C1 level of English



# Iterative processes: the need for varied CPD, relevant to context...

- Professional routes vary greatly after an initial teaching qualification
- What is decided as being helpful in one context, may not be in another (e.g. EAP)
- Teachers and centre managers know their own / their teachers' needs
- Teachers and centre managers know their learners' / local needs



#### **Newer development paths**

- [Free] online courses, e.g. Cambridge English & Future Learn, the British Council
- Blogs and podcasts, e.g tefltraininginstitute.com/podcasts
- Open University and Future Learn's micro-credentials\*
- Online/blended/in-person regulated qualifications (allowing credit transfer for other CPD quals)\*

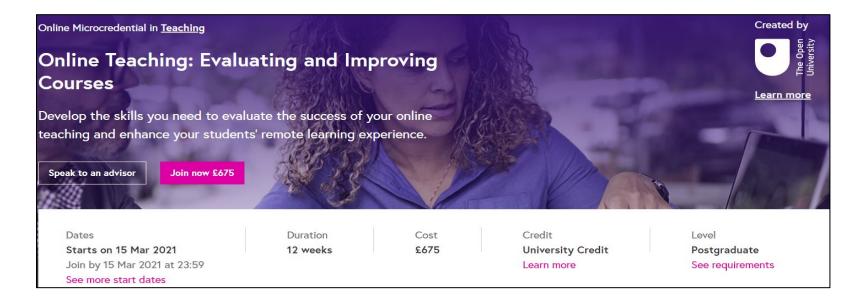


Recognition & Integration



#### **Micro-credentials**







# CertPT Certificate for Practising Teachers

Qualification	Ofqual level	Guided learning hours (GLH)*	Total qualification time (TQT)	Focus of pedagogical knowledge and skills
CertTESOL	Level 5	130	200	Essential TESOL
TYLEC	-	58	100	Specialist young learner TESOL
CertPT	Level 6	30	100	Specialist TESOL professional development
DipTESOL	Level 7	150	600	Advanced TESOL

<sup>\*</sup> Minimum time



#### **Overview**

4 x 750-word\* written assignments



Evaluate published classroom resource



Use classroom resource either Task 2 or Task 3 and reflect on its use

Context-specific



Informed by professional knowledge

Adapt published classroom resource and write a rationale for adaptation



2. Adapt

Create
classroom
resource and
write a rationale
for resource
design



3. Create

\* Or equivalent in local language

trinitycollege.com/CertPT



# **The Certificate for Practising Teachers**

#### CertPT providers by course focus

Teaching Young Learners	~
Teaching online/with technology	~
Training teacher educators	~
CLIL/EMI/Medium of instruction	~
Testing and assessment	~
Communicative methodology	~
English for Specific Purposes	~
Exam preparation	~

trinitycollege.com/CertPT

# **Collaborative paths**



Irish Research Scheme for Teachers



Collaborate with peers to maximise your agency



# An 'undiscovered country'?

"We know what we are, but know not what we may be."



#### References and further reading

- Anderson, J. (2017). Reimagining English language learners from a translingual perspective. *ELT Journal*, 72(1), 26-37.
- Canagarajah, S. (2012). *Translingual practice: Global Englishes and cosmopolitan relations*. New York: Routledge.
- Cook, G. (2010). *Translation in Language Teaching: An Argument for Reassessment*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Council of Europe. (2001). Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, teaching, assessment. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- European Commission. (2003). Promoting language learning and linguistic diversity: An action plan 2004–2006 [Online]. Available at <a href="https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/b3225824-b016-42fa-83f6-43d9fd2ac96d">https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/b3225824-b016-42fa-83f6-43d9fd2ac96d</a>. Accessed on 15.09.20.
- García, O., Johnson, S. & Seltzer, K. (2017). *The Translanguaging Classroom: Leveraging Student Bilingualism for Learning*. Philadelphia: Caslon.
- Leung, C., & Jenkins, J. (2020). Mediating Communication ELF and Flexible Multilingualism
   Perspectives on the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. *Australian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 3(1), 26-41.



