## Fostering Intercultural Communication through Co-operative Group Work

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1. The value of co-operative group work in the multicultural, multilingual classroom

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2. Some effective ways of organizing group work

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2. Some effective ways of organizing group work
3. Sociolinguistic skills for co-operative learning
4. Together We Learn (video)

## The value of co-operative group work in the multicultural, multilingual classroom

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- Intercultural relationships in the class and beyond
- Social development, in the class and beyond
- Feelings about school, teachers, and self
- Academic achievement, especially for students of minority or marginalized backgrounds.
- Language acquisition

Cooperative Learning is one of the best researched of all teaching strategies. The results show that students who have opportunities to work collaboratively learn faster and more efficiently, have greater retention, and feel more positive about the learning experience.

Muir, M. (2006): p. 1

Muir, M. (2006). Cooperative Learning Skills. The Principals' Partnership http://www.principalspartnership.com/library.html

Schools need to create a natural learning environment in school, with lots of natural, rich oral and written language used by students and teachers ... meaningful, 'real world' problemsolving; all students working together; media-rich learning (video, computers, print); challenging thematic units that get and hold students' interest; and using students' bilingual/bicultural knowledge to bridge to new knowledge across the curriculum.

Thomas and Collier, 2002: p. 335

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## How does co-operative learning promote second language acquisition?

L2Ls can:

- Practise using the language for authentic communication related to the curriculum
- Ask for help, explanation, and translation from classmates in a small non-judgmental group setting
- Interact with native speakers and receive the kind of modelling and feedback that promote language acquisition


Checking homework

Feedback from peers:

## Feedback from peers:

You finish your housework?

## Feedback from peers:

## You finish your housework?

## Huh? What housework? <br> Oh, you mean homework!

 Housework is like washing the dishes. Homework is schoolwork that you have to do at home. Yeah, I finished it. Did you?
## Feedback from peers:

## You finish your housework?

Yes, I finish my homework too.

Huh? What housework? Oh, you mean homework! Housework is like washing the dishes. Homework is schoolwork that you have to do at home. Yeah, I finished it. Did you?

You have answer for tent problem?

## You have answer for <br> tent problem?

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## You have

 answer fortent problem?

Yes, this one, number ten.

Tent problem? Tent problem? I don't know what you're talking about!

## You have

 answer fortent problem?

Yes, this one, number ten.


Tent problem? Tent problem? I don't know what you're talking about!

Oh, the tenth problem... tenth, number ten.

## You have

 answer fortent problem?

Yes, this one, number ten.

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- Focus on the process of group work as well as the final product
- Balance the use of CL with individual work and whole class teacher-led lessons and activities
- Explain the value of CL to students and parents


## Some useful CL strategies

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2. Think-pair share

## Think-Pair-Share

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You can change your answer if you want.

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## How many levels of government are there in this country?

Think first, then turn to your partner to share your answers. You can change your answer if you want.

Mohamed?

## Think-Pair-Share

## How many levels of government are there in this country?

Think first, then turn to your partner to share your answers. You can change your answer if you want.

Mohamed?
Yes, there are three levels of govenment.

## Think-Pair-Share

How many levels of government are there in this country?
Think first, then turn to your partner to share your answers. You can change your answer if you want.

## Mohamed?

Yes, there are three levels of govenment.
Now, another question: what are the three levels?

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How many levels of government are there in this country?
Think first, then turn to your partner to share your answers. You can change your answer if you want.

## Mohamed?

Yes, there are three levels of govenment.
Now, another question: what are the three levels?
I'll give you a clue: all three words end in -al.

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Think first, then turn to your partner to share your answers. You can change your answer if you want.

## Mohamed?

Yes, there are three levels of govenment.
Now, another question: what are the three levels?
I'll give you a clue: all three words end in -al.
Think again, and confirm your answer with your partner.

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> Choose a language other than English or French and write down on chart paper everything you know, or think you know, about this language. It does not matter if you are wrong!
> Write at least one question about this language.

## Some useful CL strategies

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> Choose a language other than English or French and write down on chart paper everything you know, or think you know, about this language. It does not matter if you are wrong!
> Write at least one question about this language.
$>$ Suggest when this strategy might be useful.

## Group brainstorming

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Ready? Group 4: Mei, tell me one responsibility of the federal government.

Yes, the army [Points at picture of soldiers, ships, and planes] ...And the army and the air force. The federal government is responsible for the armed forces. Say it: armed forces. Very good. I will add this to our word list: the armed forces

## Group brainstorming

Make a list of at least 3 responsibilities of each level of government.

Ready? Group 4: Mei, tell me one responsibility of the federal government.

Yes, the army [Points at picture of soldiers, ships, and planes] ...And the army and the air force. The federal government is responsible for the armed forces. Say it: armed forces. Very good. I will add this to our word list: the armed forces

Now, group 2: Salim, tell me another responsibility of the federal government.

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5. Learning teams

## Learning Teams (group problem-solving)

## Number the pages:

The product of two facing pages in a book is 2,550.
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1. First make sure everyone in the group knows the meaning of product in mathematics.

The product of two facing pages in a book is 2,550 . What is the number of each page?

## HINTS:

1. First make sure everyone in the group knows the meaning of product in mathematics.
2. Talk about the way pages are usually numbered in books, using these words and phrases: adjacent, consecutive/ consecutively, facing, and opposite; odd and even numbers; left-hand page, right-hand page.

The product of two facing pages in a book is 2,550 . What is the number of each page?

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3. Solve the problem using the concepts of square root and product.

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## HINTS:

1. First make sure everyone in the group knows the meaning of product in mathematics.
2. Talk about the way pages are usually numbered in books, using these words and phrases: adjacent, consecutive/ consecutively, facing, and opposite; odd and even numbers; left-hand page, right-hand page.
3. Solve the problem using the concepts of square root and product.

Remember: you are not done until each member of your group agrees on the answer and can explain to the class how you found it!

Complete these sentences:

The pages are numbered $\qquad$ , from left to right.

The left-hand pages have $\qquad$ numbers while the facing pages have $\qquad$ numbers.

If the product of two consecutive numbers is 2,550 , the numbers must be $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .

To solve the problem, we used the concept of and the skill of $\qquad$ , and then $\qquad$ the answer.

Complete these sentences:

The pages are numbered __consecutively _, from left to right.
The left-hand pages have $\qquad$ numbers while the facing pages have $\qquad$ numbers.

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Complete these sentences:

The pages are numbered __consecutively , from left to right. The left-hand pages have even numbers while the facing pages have numbers.

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If the product of two consecutive numbers is 2,550 , the numbers must be $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .

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Complete these sentences:

The pages are numbered __consecutively , from left to right. The left-hand pages have even numbers while the facing pages have_odd numbers.

If the product of two consecutive numbers is 2,550 , the numbers must be 50 and 5 .

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To solve the problem, we used the concept of square root and the skill of estimation , and then the answer.

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The left-hand page The right-hand
number is:
page number is:

The left-hand page The right-hand number is: 5? page number is:

The left-hand page The right-hand number is: 5? page number is: 5?

## Important note: This book is in Arabic!

Before you start, make sure that everyone in the group knows the direction of Arabic print, and how pages are numbered in books that are in Arabic.

The left-hand page The right-hand number is: 5? page number is: 5?

## Important note: This book is in Arabic!

Before you start, make sure that everyone in the group knows the direction of Arabic print, and how pages are numbered in books that are in Arabic.

The left-hand page The right-hand
number is:
page number is:

Write this problem:
The product of these two house numbers is $\qquad$ .

What are the two house numbers?


## HINTS:

1. First make sure everyone knows the meaning of product in mathematics.
2. Discuss the usual way of numbering houses in Toronto, using these words and phrases

## Some useful CL strategies

1. Peer tutoring
2. Think-pair-share
3. Group brainstorming
4. Three-step interview
5. Learning teams
6. Jigsaw groups

## Jigsaw groups

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- Then, in role, each of you will explain your point of view to the rest of the group, trying to persuade them to agree with you.



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- You will read a text that explains your character's point of view
- Then, in role, each of you will explain your point of view to the rest of the group, trying to persuade them to agree with you.
- Then, as a group, you will try to reach agreement on the best solution.


Step 1: heterogeneous base groups

- Introductions and icebreaking activities
- Preparation: context, vocabulary


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Step 2: expert groups

- Read the text to get the main idea.
- Discuss the text in detail
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- Introductions and icebreaking activities
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Step 3: return to base groups

- Presenting information and arguments, in role
- Synthesis \& evaluation
- Recommendations



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Which of these strategies have you used?

## Which of these

 strategies have you used today?
## Group project

## Natural Resouces of Canada

Fishing

- Where is Canada's fishing industry located?
- What kinds of fish are caught?
- How are different kinds of fish caught?
- What happens afterwards?
- What environmental problems are associated with the fishing industry?

Other options:
Oil
Water
Hydroelectric
pp power


Forests


Which of these strategies have we used today?
Which have you used in your own teaching?

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Which have you used in your own teaching?

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7. Co-operative projects

## Co-operative learning, student interaction, and language acquisition

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## Co-operative learning, student interaction, and language acquisition

- Authentic two-way interaction is essential for language learning.
- Group and pair work dramatically increase the amount of interaction for each L2L.
- Native speakers/helpers also clarify their own understanding and refine their language skills.
- We can focus attention on specific kinds of collaborative skills, and on the language required.

What can we say or do when we need to......

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Have a turn in the conversation?

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- Lean forward, make eye contact


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## Encourage someone to speak? <br> - Smile, make eye contact <br> - Abdul, what do you think? <br> - Ming, how about you?

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- Let's give Indra a chance to speak
- Do you want to add anything, Maria?
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- Have we heard from everybody?
- Does anyone disagree?

What can we do or say when...

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We don't agree?

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We don't agree?
We want someone to speak a bit less, so that others can have their turn?

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We have gone off topic?
Someone has not finished something s/he was supposed to do?

## What can we do or say when...

We don't agree?
We want someone to speak a bit less, so that others can have their turn?
We are running out of time to finish the task?
We don't understand what someone said?
We have gone off topic?
Someone has not finished something s/he was supposed to do?

Highlight any expressions that might be a bit too strong, or hurtful, or vulgar for classroom use!

## Interactive word puzzle: a review activity

You all have the same crossword grid-but nobody has all the clues.



## Down

1. Jigsaw is useful for creating ___ among students.


## Down

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## Down

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## Across

4. Parents and
students need this right at the beginning and on an ongoing basis


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- Now work with a partner who has the same clues (Across or Down).


## Down

1. Jigsaw is useful for creating ____ among students.

## Across

4. Parents and
students need this right at the beginning and on an ongoing basis

- Now work with a partner who has the same clues (Across or Down).
- Then take turns sharing your clues (not the solutions!) with the other pair.




[^0]:    Thomas, W.P., \& Collier, V.P. (2002). A national study of school effectiveness for language minority students' long-term academic achievement. Berkeley, CA: Center for Research on Education, Diversity and Excellence. http:// crede.berkeley.edu/research/crede/research/llaa/1.1_final.html

