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# Standards in EFL teacher training in Germany

- Learning, development and socialization (learning processes of children and youth in and outside of school)
- Dealing with mixed-ability classrooms, integrative teaching and learning support/scaffolding (diversity and heterogeneity as conditions in school and in class)
- Diagnostics, evaluation and counseling (diagnostics of individual learning processes, testing and evaluation learning outcomes)
- Motivation to learn and perform (motivational background of learning, in assessment and behind competences development)
- Teaching methods (planning and shaping lessons and learning environments)

Ministry of Education: learning standards

18 – 24 months practical period at schools

7-9 Semesters at the university

B.A. followed by M.Ed.

Structure: training programs

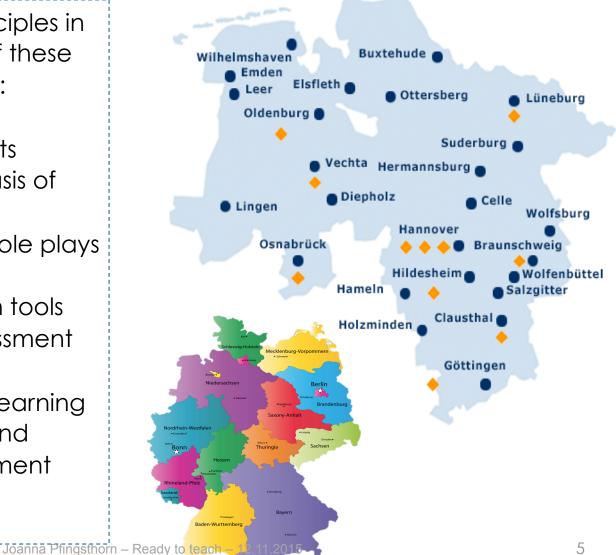
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# Lack of standards in EFL teacher training?

Methodological principles in the development of these competences:

- Theoretical concepts discussed on the basis of practical examples
- Heavy reliance on role plays and simulations
- The use of reflection tools and formative assessment
- Various media
- Research oriented learning
- Competence-led and cooperative assessment forms





# Lack of standards in EFL teacher training?

#### Various ways to achieve learning standards allowed

- Different institutions (e.g. within Lower Sachsony) offer B.A. and M.Ed. programs with varying profiles
- Put different emphasis on different topics (often match interests of instructors)
- Rely on various methodological approaches

#### Basic methodological principles = set and binding

- Theoretical concepts discussed on the basis of practical examples
- Heavy reliance on role plays and simulations
- The use of reflection tools and formative assessment
- Various media
- Research oriented learning
- Competence-led and cooperative assessment forms



# Research question:

Given the variability in the implementation of these learning standards, can teacher training programs facilitate perceived growth in teaching competences in a structured way?

#### Or

Do we observe little structured growth of perceived teaching competences that can be attributed to the institutionalized educational setting?



# Participants:

- 20 B.A. and 20 M.Ed. students (future teachers of EFL and another subject)
- 33 females vs. 7 males
- Age on average: 23
- linguistic background: 77% monolingual German native speakers; 33 % bilingual or multilingual environments (with languages such as English, Dutch, Turkish and Kurdish)
- 75% report speaking 2-3 foreign languages
- 60% (M.Ed.) have worked as an intern at school over the course of 5 weeks
- 45% spent at least 6 months abroad in an Englishspeaking country

# Study

#### Instrument

- Self-reports/self-assessment of competence
- Likert-scale: competence in percentages
- Competence items formulated based on the learning standards issued by the Ministry of Education (also considered EPOSTL for teachers)
- Items: "I can begin lessons in a motivating way."
- Scale:





### Results

- Learning, development and socialization (learning processes of children and youth in and outside of school)
- Dealing with mixed-ability classrooms, integrative teaching and learning support/scaffolding (diversity and heterogeneity as conditions in school and in class)
- Diagnostics, evaluation and counseling (diagnostics of individual learning processes, testing and evaluation learning outcomes)
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Lesson Planning Skills

CONDUCTING LESSONS



Lesson planning skills

- I can structure a coherent lesson plan.
- I can combine scientific and didactic arguments in lesson plans.
- I can define concrete learning goals.
- I can differentiate learning goals for mixed ability learners.
- I can design activities that meet the needs of learners'
- I can design activities that train linguistic skills.
- I can design activities in which language and culture interact.
- I can design activities where productive and receptive skills interact.
- I can design criteria-based activities.



Lesson planning skills: I can... Stage of studies □BA □MEd structure a coherent lesson plan- $\infty$ combine scientific and didactic arguments in lesson plans-0 define concrete learning goalsdifferentiate learning goals for mixed ability learnersdesign activities that meet the needs of learnersdesign activities that train linguistic/systematic skillsdesign activities where language and culture interactdesign activities where productive skills interact design criteria-based activities

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20

90

100

Lesson Planning Skills



# Results: Lesson planning skills

- Positive self-evaluation ratings:
  - 75% of all M.Ed. ratings done at least at 61%,
  - B.A. students: 41-49%.
- Statistically significant differences between the ratings of M.Ed. and B.A. students for all the items
- M.Ed. students tend to feel more competent compared to B.A. students:
  - planning lessons from the didactic and scientific point of view;
  - defining clear learning goals;
  - differentiating these goals for mixed-ability classrooms;
  - developing activities that touch upon various relevant aspects of language teaching such as e.g. culture, productive skills, or criteria



- I can begin lessons in a motivating way.
- I can use and lead various forms of social interaction.
- I can adapt the lesson to the cognitive needs of learners.
- I can adapt the lesson to the affective needs of learners.
- I can support learners with different learning styles.
- I can offer special support to students that need it.
- I can recognize ways to support gifted students.
- I can continuously keep up the attention of learners.
- I can react spontaneously to what is happening in class.
- I can change my role as a teacher depending on the context.
- I can create smooth transitions between activities.

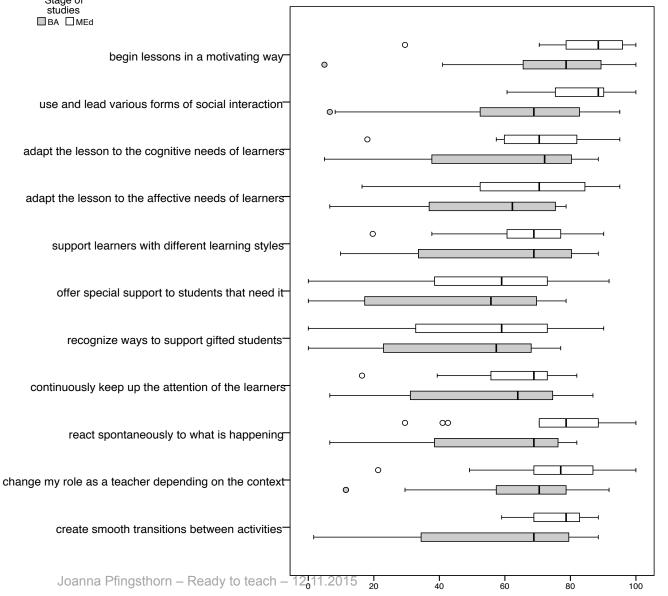
CONDUCTING LESSONS



Stage of studies ■BA ■MEd



#### Conducting lessons: I can...





# Results: Conducting lessons

- Statistically significant differences between the ratings of M.Ed. and B.A. students for some items
- M.Ed. students tend to feel more competent compared to B.A. students:
  - from and participate in various social interaction forms in class
  - react spontaneously to events in the classroom
  - create smooth transitions between activities
- Some items reveal no difference between M.Ed. and B.A. students:
  - Dealing with mixed ability classrooms: high variance, high and low scores
  - Opening lessons in a motivating way, changing teacher role: high values for both groups

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# Conclusion

### Two trends:

- Teacher training under current conditions can exert a positive impact on pre-service teachers' perceived competence
- The effects of teacher training follows a predictable pattern in some domains
- Teacher training can have an unperceivable effect and leads to no systematic shift in perceived competence as students progress in their education
- The effects of teacher training are unstructured in some domains



# Discussion & Implications

#### Methodological level

- → Perceived competences do not necessarily reflect actual competences
- → Learning standards in this form vague – issues of validity
- → Measure competences?

# Teacher training institutions

- → Incorporate more reflective tools and self-assessment measures into training
- → Focus on students' perspective
- → Focus on mixedability classrooms

# Teacher education system

- → Flexibility is welcome
   not all educational
   processes follow the
   same path
- → Structure is needed to ensure that common and comparable learning goals are indeed met



# Thank you very much for your attention!