

WEBINAR REPORT

DATE	: 6th July,2021 [02:30pm-03:30pm]
THEME	: Teaching Strategies in English [Secondary Level]
RESOURCE PERSON	: Ms Deepa Dogra
ORGANIZED BY	: CBSE CoE Panchkula
ATTENDED BY	: Nayyer A Khan

CBSE-Panchkula has organized a webinar on the topic "Teaching strategies in English" with the objective to acquaint the teachers about various modes to teach English at secondary level and varied reading, speaking and writing strategies to be followed to enhance the learner's knowledge and understanding.

1-SPEAKING STRATEGIES

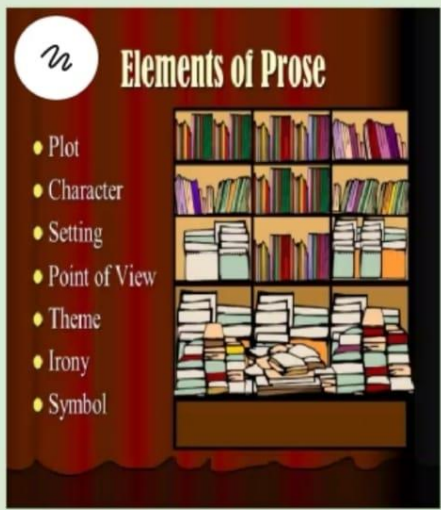
- Asking for clarification
- Asking someone to repeat something
- Using fillers [well, I mean] ,Conversation maintenance cues[right ,okay] and using paraphrases for structures one can't produce.

2-READING STRATEGIES

- These are deliberate, goal oriented attempts to control and modifies the reader's efforts to decode text, understand words and construct meaning of text.
- Behaviourists-Effective Learning Experience (Sequencing and approaches)
- a) ***Before Reading***: Title, Predicting from key words, sequencing, storytelling, prior knowledge etc.
- b) ***During Reading***: modelled reading, skimming and scanning, word families, pause and predict, shadow reading, summarising the text etc.
- c) ***After Reading***: Story innovation, Reader's theatre, story maps, timelines, jumbled sentences and pictures.

3-WRITING STRATEGIES

- ***Descriptive writing***: provides introductory and background /contextual information, lists, catalogues etc
- ***Critical/Evaluative***: involves making a judgement on the quality of something, outlines implications and solutions, draws conclusions and makes recommendations etc.
- ***Analytical Writing***: explores relationships of ideas or parts of something, provides possible situations and alternative responses.
- ***Reflective Writing***: Uses a reflection or review model to document, experience, learning or realisation that took place and future steps.



Elements of Prose

- Plot
- Character
- Setting
- Point of View
- Theme
- Irony
- Symbol

ELEMENTS OF POETRY			
MOOD Reader's feelings	SYMBOLISM When something represents or stands for something else	METER The rhythm or beat established by a poem	RHYME Words have the same ending sound
-tone Author's feelings toward poem subject	FIG. LANG. Simile, metaphor, hyperbole, idiom, personification	CONNOTATION (word association) DENOTATION (dictionary meaning)	REPETITION Author repeats a word, line, or phrase for emphasis
IMAGERY Author uses words that appeal to senses (sight, touch, smell, sound, taste)	IRONY The difference between the way something appears and what is actually true	VOICE or P.O.V Who is the narrator? What do we know about them?	ALLITERATION Words have the same beginning sound
FORM Cinquain, free verse, haiku, ballad, limerick, sonnet, ode, etc.	STANZA Division of lines into groups	WORD ORDER Author varies word order for meaning and effect.	ASSONANCE Words have the same middle vowel sound
			ONOMOTOPEIA Words formed by imitating the sound they make

POETRY : LEARNING OUTCOMES

KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

- UNDERSTAND WHAT MAKES POETRY, POETRY
- EXPLORE CONVENTION IN RELATION TO CONTEXT
- VARIATIONS IN POETIC FORM AND TYPES OF POETRY
- SPEAKER AND PERSONA
- USE OF SOUND AND FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

APPRECIATION

- TYPES OF POEM. SITUATION/ SPEAKER
- FUNCTION OF IRONY
- STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK AND METRICAL PATTERNS
- IDENTIFY THE EFFECTS OF SOUND
- GUIDELINES OF READING POETRY

This webinar has been an enriching experience as it made us think throughout the sessions. All the strategies in teaching and learning English at secondary level are really interesting which would help keep up the interest level of children.

Report Submitted by
Nayer A Khan