

# Strategies for Managing Large Classrooms

Managing large groups of students in one class can be challenging.

## **During this session, participants will learn:**

- strategies for building community and using technology
- ways to structure group work and interactive discussions
- techniques for keeping large groups of students students engaged, interested, and on task



**AMERICAN ENGLISH**

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Chris has worked as an ESL/EFL educator for over 20 years and as a teacher educator for more than 10 years.

He has an MA in TESOL from Teachers College at Columbia University and an MA in education from the University of California, Irvine's School of Education. He will soon complete his PhD in education at UC Irvine with a dissertation focused on the needs of English language learners in large classes.

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**AMERICAN ENGLISH**

# Strategies for Managing Large Classes

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# Online Discussion Questions

- Where do you teach, and how many students are in your classes?
- What makes managing large classes difficult?
- What teaching techniques work best for large classes?
- How can we maximize students' participation in a large class?

# The Next Question

Do you have examples of ways to provide structure for your large classes?

Please share your ideas and strategies in the comments.



# Two Principles of Managing Large Classes

- Provide structure



- Build community



# Providing Structure

Providing structure means defining the different parts of our classes, our activities, and our assessments

# Providing Structure

## Why?

- Clarity matters
- Increased diversity = increased needs
- Efficiency
- Student responsibility





**Providing Structure**

**Example:  
Giving instructions**

**Diversity:**

- Use visual support through text and images

# Telling students how to arrange the room

Sit in pairs  
with one partner facing the screen



Make Groups of Three



Make Rows



# Providing Structure

Example:  
Giving  
instructions

## Clarity:

- Plan instructions in advance
- Break big instructions into smaller steps
- Check students' comprehension of instructions before they begin a task

# Providing Structure

Example:  
Giving  
instructions

## **Efficiency:**

- Give students opening and closing sentences for their work
- Tell students what the closing signal will be

# Giving clear instructions

- Role play rules
- Opening sentence
- Closing sentence
- Directions – What did you understand?



## Role Play Rules

- Don't stop talking
- End when the teacher turns off the light
- Use the opening and closing sentences

Opening Sentence:

*Pat:*

*“How should we  
celebrate Tom’s  
birthday?”*

Closing Sentence:

*Robin:*

*“I’m afraid I have to go now. Let’s talk about this some more tomorrow.”*

## Directions- What did you understand?

Who is Robin? Raise your hand if you are going to be Robin

Repeat the directions in your own words:

- What will you be trying to do during your conversation?
- Who talks first? What do you say?
- When do you stop talking?
- Who talks last? What do you say?

# Providing Structure

## Example: Grading with rubrics

### **Clarity:**

- Rubrics show how assignments will be graded

### **Efficiency:**

- Rubrics make grading easier

### **Student responsibility:**

- Students can use rubrics to assess themselves



## Paragraph Rubric

	POINTS	
	Yes	No
Paragraph has a topic sentence.	2	0
Topic sentence contains a topic.	1	0
Topic sentence contains a controlling idea.	1	0
Paragraph has a sentence that explains how example relates to topic.	2	0
Paragraph has one example of topic and controlling idea.	2	0
Paragraph has a concluding sentence that restates topic sentence.	2	0
<b>TOTAL:</b>		

# Two Principles of Managing Large Classes

- Provide structure



- Build community



# Building Community

## Questions

What makes a strong classroom community?

How can we build community in large classes?

How can building community help us to manage large classes?

# Building Community

## Why?

- In a large class, students may feel like they don't matter
- Instead, we should help students feel like they are members of a valuable community





# Building Community

How?

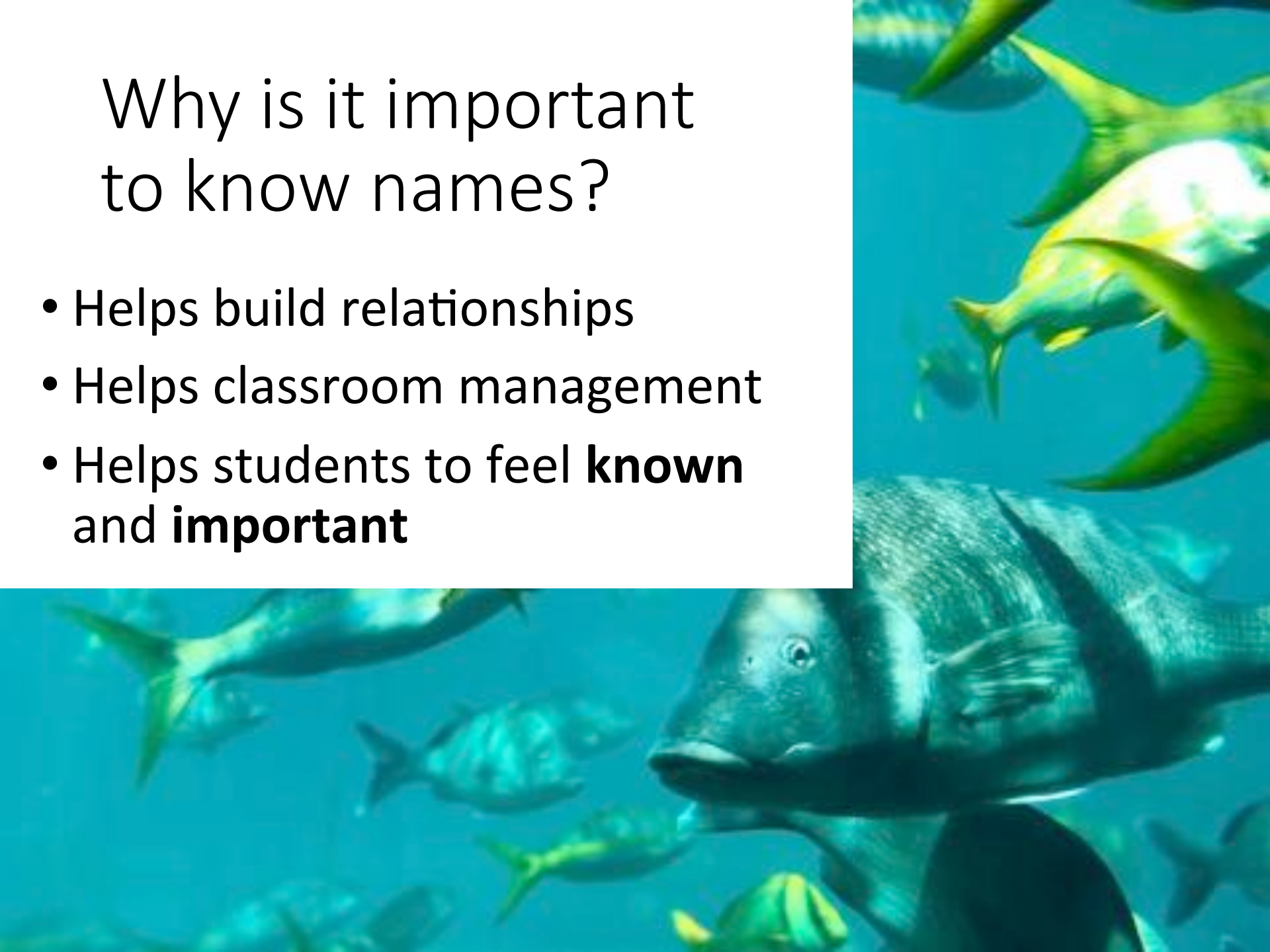
- Use students' names
- Be inclusive
- Form fixed groups





# Why is it important to know names?

- Helps build relationships
- Helps classroom management
- Helps students to feel **known** and **important**



A school of diverse fish, including species with yellow and blue stripes and others with dark bodies and white stripes, swimming in clear blue water. The fish are in various orientations, some facing left and some right, creating a sense of movement.

# Using students' names

- Student profile cards
- Make learning names a priority

**Noah**

**Samantha**

# Secrets of learning students' names

- Remember: Students appreciate it
- Dedicate class time to it
- Class photo







Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Idioms and Vocabulary Quiz: September 16, 2014



Messi \_\_\_\_  
Turki \_\_\_\_  
Mossab \_\_\_\_

Miki \_\_\_\_  
Rika \_\_\_\_  
Takaya \_\_\_\_

Bruce \_\_\_\_  
Shiori \_\_\_\_  
Sofiah \_\_\_\_

Masa \_\_\_\_  
Mohammed \_\_\_\_  
Yuya \_\_\_\_

# Building Community

Be inclusive

- Embrace the diversity of a large class
  - Teachers can make students feel like they belong
  - Make your activities accessible for everyone
  - For example, avoid making the colors red and green important, because some people cannot see the difference



# Building Community

Be inclusive

- Hear from a variety of students in every class
  - Don't lecture too much – interact
  - Don't call on the first person to raise their hand
    - Give students thinking time
  - Use *think-pair-share*
  - Call on students in their groups

# Building Community



# Building Community

Question:

How do you help students be productive in groups?

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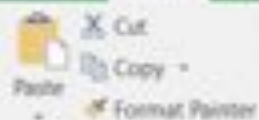
Number: General, Text, Percentage, Fraction, Decimals, Scientific, Date, Time, Custom

Conditional Formatting: Normal, Bad, Neutral, Calculation

	A	B	C	D	E	F
		Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	
1						
2	Group 1					
3	Group 2					
4	Group 3					
5	Group 4					
6	Group 5					
7	Group 6					
8	Group 7					
9	Group 8					
10	Group 9					
11	Group 10					
12	Group 11					
13	Group 12					
14	Group 13					
15	Group 14					
16	Group 15					
17	Group 16					
18	Group 17					
19	Group 18					
20	Group 19					
21	Group 20					
22	Group 21					
23	Group 22					
24	Group 23					
25	Group 24					
26	Group 25					
27	Group 26					
28	Group 27					



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	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	
2	Ducks					
3	Elephants					
4	Giraffes					
5	Zebras					
6	Dogs					
7	Cats					
8	Horses					
9	Mice					
10	Gophers					
11	Moles					
12	Voiles					
13	Birds					
14	Fish					
15	Sharks					
16	Lions					
17	Tigers					
18	Bats					
19	Cheetahs					
20	Panthers					
21	Bison					
22	Anteaters					
23	Snakes					
24	Rabbits					
25	Sheep					
26	Frogs					
27	Cows					
28	Coyotes					

Next: Make a seating chart to show at start of class

Front left			Center				Front right	
1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17
19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35
2	4	6	8	12	16	18	20	22
	24	26	28	30	34	36		
Back left			Center				Back right	



Give groups 2-5 minutes to work together as part of the opening routine

## Sit and talk with your group

Front left	Center				Front right		
2	4	6	8	1	3	5	7
10	16	18	20	9	11	15	17
22	24	26	30	19	21	23	25
34	36	38	40	27	29	33	35
Back left	12	28	Center	37	41	Back right	

1. Discuss the three sources you brought to class today
2. Decide how to work together in the next stages of making an outline
3. Thursday HW – Finish the outline, on a shared document in the cloud

# Support group work

- Design activities so students need each other to complete them
- Make students individually accountable
- Don't assume that students have the necessary social skills

# Summary

## Provide structure

- Be clear
- Support diverse learners
- Use efficient assessments
- Help students take responsibility for their own learning

## Build community

- Use students' names
- Be inclusive
- Form fixed groups

# Thank you!

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