UNIT 7: LEARNING ENGLISH IN THE CREATIVE ARTS

UNIT STRUCTURE

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7.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to–

• use art and craft to stimulate English language learning
• use drama and role play to stimulate English language learning
• develop art, craft and drama activities from textbook lessons.

7.2 INTRODUCTION

This unit explores some ways to teach English through art, craft and drama.

The creative arts can make learning English funny and interesting. Students of all ages enjoy making things and being active. Incorporating English into art, craft and drama activities can motivate students to express themselves in English. In these kinds of activities you can practise and develop your own language skills along with the students.

The unit suggests how your English textbook can be a resource for creative activities that can reinforce and extend language learning.
Creative arts lessons are hands-on activities for students. Language learned and used in these sessions can be memorable. In the first case study, the teacher takes notice of how students use language generally in art and craft lessons, and decides to incorporate English into these activities.

Art and craft lessons have the potential to include all students, including those with learning disabilities. The rest of the unit gives you activities to use with art and craft for teaching and learning the English language.

![Fig. 7.1 : Language in art and craft lessons.](image)

### 7.3 DEVELOPMENT OF SPOKEN ENGLISH

**Case Study 1: Mrs Pooja uses art to develop spoken English**

Mrs Pooja, a new teacher in Class V, was not very confident about teaching English. During her pre-service teacher training she had done Hindi pedagogy, but had not opted for ‘pedagogy of English’.

*My assessments showed that very few students had learnt any English since Class 1. I thought back to my pre-service training, when I observed students learning Hindi during art and craft activities. I decided to try out the same strategy for English lessons.*

*From my English textbook, I chose a story that had many different animal characters. I had students make masks and costumes for the animals in the story.*
Before the students started to create their masks and costumes, I wrote some vocabulary in English on the blackboard:


I had the students repeat the words after me, in English. I used the textbook pictures and my own gestures to make sure they understood.

As the students worked on their masks and costumes, I encouraged them to use the English words as much as possible with me and with each other. As they worked, I also used English for making suggestions, agreement or disagreement, and descriptions. For instance:

- ‘Try this …’
- ‘That’s a good idea!’
- ‘Is it hard or soft?’
- ‘What colour is this?’
- ‘Please give him/her the paint.’
- ‘It’s very beautiful!’
- ‘I like it very much!’
- ‘Do you like it?’
- ‘Show me … Show [other student’s name].’

If my students didn’t understand a word or sentence in English, I would repeat what I said in Hindi. I encouraged the students to practise the English sentences with me and with each other as they made masks and costumes. It was a good practice for my own English.

At the end of the art lesson, I asked the students to write words and sentences in English in their notebooks to describe their masks and costumes. For example:

- ‘My mask is red and orange. It is a lion.’
- ‘My costume is shiny and green. I am a crocodile.’

While correcting their notebooks, I noticed that all the students had attempted to write, including the one who had been diagnosed as dyslexic.
ACTIVITY : 1

YOUR TEXTBOOK, ART AND CRAFT

“A PLANNING ACTIVITY”

Choose a lesson from your English textbook – this might be a story, a poem or a description. With other teachers, write down your ideas for art or craft activities that could be included in this lesson. You can ask the art, craft or drama teacher for advice. Some ideas might include:

- making puppets, masks or costumes for characters
- drawing or painting scenes or characters
- creating clay models or constructions of buildings or environments
- making props from recycled materials to act out the story
- painting a large picture for scenery or a mural
- creating a collage
- weaving.

Now choose one of these art or craft forms to extend the English lesson. Think of English words and phrases to use with students for the activity. These might include:

- descriptive language, for example ‘bright’, ‘dark’, ‘red’, ‘blue’, ‘beautiful’ …
- evaluative comments, for example ‘Do you like it?’, ‘What do you think?’, ‘Is it nice?’ …

Write down the English words that you will use in the lesson. Practise these words and sentences.
Write down the English words you want your students to use in the lesson.

Discuss your ideas with fellow teachers or your head teacher.

In Activity 2, you will implement the lesson you have planned.

**ACTIVITY : 2**

**USING ENGLISH IN THE ART OR CRAFT LESSON**

Let students know you expect them to use English in the art or craft activity. Label materials and tools in English. Teach students simple sentences to use while working in groups, such as:

- ‘Please give me ................. ?’
- ‘Will you please pass the ................. ?’
- ‘May I take ................. ?’

Give and repeat instructions in English. Like the teacher in Case Study 1, model the English you want students to use. Use English to describe, praise and ask questions. As students work, move around the classroom to monitor and support the English they are using.

You can assess students’ attempts to use English. Use a simple checklist as suggested in Table 1.

*Table 1 Checklist for students’ English use.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student's name</th>
<th>Uses English frequently</th>
<th>Uses English occasionally</th>
<th>Yet to attempt using English</th>
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Encourage students to use the English they learn in the art or craft lesson. This will boost their confidence to use English for different purposes.
7.5 ART, TALK AND WRITING

Now try these activities for yourself.

**ACTIVITY : 3**

**ART, TALK AND WRITING**

Art can stimulate language learning and language practice. Look at these two paintings made by Class VI students. The teacher asked students to describe their paintings.

The teacher transcribed these descriptions into Hindi and English, and created bilingual reading passages to go with the pictures. Students practised reading the passages in the language lesson. The teacher then created the following reading and writing activity, using the transcribed descriptions. Try it out yourself.

Look at the painting [Figure 7.2].

![Figure 7.2: A painting by a Class VI student.](image)

Fill in the blanks in the passage given below with the words in the box. On the right side ................. a man is standing near a big bin. On the ............... there is a woman. She ................. doing some work. There are children playing ................. their parents. The house ................. it belongs to this family. By the river ................. many trees. The sky ................. and the trees .................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>seems to be</th>
<th>left side</th>
<th>looks like</th>
<th>there is</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is blue</td>
<td>are green</td>
<td>near</td>
<td>there are</td>
</tr>
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</table>
ACTIVITY : 4

ART, TALK AND WRITING

“A PLANNING ACTIVITY”

Using the previous activity as a guide, develop an exercise using paintings made by students that will help their English language skills. If you don’t have paintings from your students you can use pictures from magazines, newspapers or catalogues.

List the steps you would need to take to implement this activity.

Would you do it for one lesson or two lessons?

Now carry out the activity with your students. Did they enjoy it? Did all the students participate? Did you notice any students who did not participate?

This type of art activity encourages students to talk and write in English. Such activities can also help students to talk and write about bullying among students and societal biases, in a non-threatening manner. For example, a teacher can use students’ drawings largely depicting women in the kitchen and men reading newspapers to get them to think about gender stereotypes.
7.6 USING DRAMA AND ROLE PLAY TO STIMULATE ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

Drama activities also encourage students to speak and practise English. Dramatisation of the language textbook lesson is a very good method for teaching English. You may be hesitant, because you may not have any training in drama or theatre. But you do not need to be an expert in order to use drama in the classroom, as the next case study will show you.

Case Study 2: Ms Shalini makes drama from the textbook

Ms Shalini is a Class IV teacher.

I chose a short and simple lesson about a boy who boasts in front of his friends, one after another, about how far he can shoot his arrow. I chose it because it had characters and ready-made dialogue, and the students knew it well.

First, I told the story in English, focusing on words that the students already knew such as ‘friend’, ‘laughing’, ‘mine’, ‘lucky’ and ‘quietly’. I encouraged students to join in with me as I told the story.

Then, I told the students that they would do a play based on the story. The students were very excited because they had not done a play before.

I explained that there would be a part for each student. I had created some new characters: more friends for the boy, a king and a queen. I asked students for their ideas, and they suggested new characters such as a doctor, a teacher, a princess, a movie star and a monster.

I had pairs of students improvise dialogues for their parts, using as much English as they could. The students tried out different words and phrases. I was surprised to hear them using English that had not been taught to them in the classroom. For instance, one pair of students developed this dialogue from the characters in the story:

- ‘That is very bad! Such a small way!’
- ‘No! Look! Watch me, I will do better!’

Some students were less confident in developing dialogues in English. I discussed with them, in Hindi and in English, different ways to express their ideas in English.
When the students had practised their dialogues and were happy with them, I had everyone practise their lines, speaking with more expression and gestures. I did not insist on perfect pronunciation. As the students practised, I was able to observe their English usage and confidence. I had time to make notes on their progress.

Because the class was large, I decided to have two groups so that one group could be the audience for the other and vice versa. This was good for their listening skills.

**ACTIVITY : 5**

**CONVERT A CHAPTER TO DIALOGUE – A PLANNING ACTIVITY**

From your textbook, select a chapter that has characters and that you could change into dialogue. Maybe you can find a chapter that already contains dialogue and characters.

Plan your lesson and use these questions to help you:

- How many characters are there in the chapter?
- Do you need to create more characters so that all students can have a part?
- How could you involve students in creating more characters?
- Do you need to rewrite any of the chapter to change it into a dialogue form?
- How could you involve students in developing the dialogues?
- What words or phrases do you think are difficult to comprehend and pronounce? How will you and your students practise these?
- How will you organise the class to enable all students to take part?

Talk with colleagues about how you could implement your plan.

‘Drama’ does not mean a perfect theatrical performance. In the language lesson, drama allows students and teachers to develop conversations, make dialogues and practise them by becoming familiar with the roles and using vocabulary that is appropriate.

Students can develop English through role play, encouraged and modelled by you. In role play, you encourage students to use English in imaginary but still familiar situations. The next case study demonstrates this.
Case Study 3: Ms Sapna introduces role play

Ms Sapna is a Class IV teacher. Students start to learn English in Class I, but when they get to Sapna’s class they generally cannot speak any English.

I wanted to develop a fun activity for students to practise English with each other. In each of the four corners of my classroom I put a small desk. On each desk I put a sign, in English:

- Doctor’s Office
- Garage
- Ticket Office
- School

I asked the students: What happens in these places? Who works here? What do they say? Do they say anything in English? Do they write anything in English? They had lots of ideas from their life experiences, since many people in our community use English for work.

I demonstrated how I wanted students to use these areas. I became ‘Doctor Sapna’. I sat at the desk and told students to wait for their appointment. I called one student to the desk. I asked him: ‘Are you sick? What is your problem? I will give you some medicine. You must take it three times a day.’ The student had to try to answer me as much as possible in English.

I put students into four groups, one for each role play area. I put one student in charge of each area, with the responsibility to make sure that everyone got a turn to speak and take the lead role.

To start, I asked for volunteers to lead the role play in each area. I encouraged the others to imitate them.

I helped each group, and monitored the activity. The ‘school’ area was very amusing to observe, since the students were pretending to be me! I recorded students on my mobile phone and played their words back to them, so they could hear themselves using English.
ACTIVITY : 6

ROLE PLAY – A PLANNING ACTIVITY

Set up a role play area in your classroom. You could use the examples in Case Study 3, or it could be a fruit shop, health clinic or bus station. Decide on the English words or sentences you want students to learn to use in these situations.

Talk to your students about these places. What do people say to each other in them? Model the language you want the students to use. It is a good idea to write these key words and phrases on the board or on a poster. For younger students you could draw a picture next to the word to help them learn the words.

Then ask your students to act in the situation. As you observe students in these areas, notice if there are students who are better English speakers. Are they helping the students who are less confident?

You can also evaluate students who show they understand but do not yet speak by nodding their head, following an instruction, or by giving one-word answers of ‘yes’ or ‘no’. If you have a mobile phone, record the students and play back the video to them.

7.7 USING QUESTIONING TO PROMOTE THINKING

Teachers question their students all the time; questions mean that teachers can help their students to learn, and learn more. On average, a teacher spends one-third of their time questioning students, according to one study (Hastings, 2003). Of the questions posed, 60 per cent recalled facts and 20 per cent were procedural (Hattie, 2012), with most answers being either right or wrong. But does simply asking questions that are either right or wrong promote learning?

There are many different types of questions that students can be asked. The responses and outcomes that the teacher wants dictates the type of question that the teacher should utilise. Teachers generally ask students questions in order to:
guide students toward understanding when a new topic or material is introduced
push students to do a greater share of their thinking
remediate an error
stretch students
check for understanding.

Questioning is generally used to find out what students know, so it is important in assessing their progress. Questions can also be used to inspire, extend students’ thinking skills and develop enquiring minds. They can be divided into two broad categories:

- **Lower-order questions**, which involve the recall of facts and knowledge previously taught, often involving closed questions (a yes or no answer).
- **Higher-order questions**, which require more thinking. They may ask the students to put together information previously learnt to form an answer or to support an argument in a logical manner. Higher-order questions are often more open-ended.

Open-ended questions encourage students to think beyond textbook-based, literal answers, thus eliciting a range of responses. They also help the teacher to assess the students’ understanding of content.

**Encouraging students to respond:**

Many teachers allow less than one second before requiring a response to a question and therefore often answer the question themselves or rephrase the question (Hastings, 2003). The students only have time to react – they do not have time to think! If you wait for a few seconds before expecting answers, the students will have time to think. This has a positive effect on students’ achievement. By waiting after posing a question, there is an increase in:

- the length of students’ responses
- the number of students offering responses
- the frequency of students’ questions
- the number of responses from less capable students
- positive interactions between students.
Your response matters:

The more positively you receive all answers that are given, the more students will continue to think and try. There are many ways to ensure that wrong answers and misconceptions are corrected, and if one student has the wrong idea, you can be sure that many more have as well. You could try the following:

- Pick out the parts of the answers that are correct and ask the student in a supportive way to think a bit more about their answer. This encourages more active participation and helps your students to learn from their mistakes. The following comment shows how you might respond to an incorrect answer in a supportive way: ‘You were right about evaporation forming clouds, but I think we need to explore a bit more about what you said about rain. Can anyone else offer some ideas?’

- Write on the blackboard all the answers that the students give, and then ask the students to think about them all. What answers do they think are right? What might have led to another answer being given? This gives you an opportunity to understand the way that your students are thinking and also gives your students an unthreatening way to correct any misconceptions that they may have.

Value all responses by listening carefully and asking the student to explain further. If you ask for further explanation for all answers, right or wrong, students will often correct any mistakes for themselves, you will develop a thinking classroom and you will really know what learning your students have done and how to proceed. If wrong answers result in humiliation or punishment, then your students will stop trying for fear of further embarrassment or ridicule.

Improving the Quality of Responses:

It is important that you try to adopt a sequence of questioning that doesn’t end with the right answer. Right answers should be rewarded with follow-up questions that extend the knowledge and provide students with an opportunity to engage with the teacher. You can do this by asking for:
Helping students to think more deeply about (and therefore improve the quality of) their answer is a crucial part of your role. The following skills will help students achieve more:

- **Prompting** requires appropriate hints to be given – ones that help students develop and improve their answers. You might first choose to say what is right in the answer and then offer information, further questions and other clues. (‘So what would happen if you added a weight to the end of your paper aeroplane?’)

- **Probing** is about trying to find out more, helping students to clarify what they are trying to say to improve a disorganised answer or one that is partly right. (‘So what more can you tell me about how this fits together?’)

- **Refocusing** is about building on correct answers to link students' knowledge to the knowledge that they have previously learnt. This broadens their understanding. (‘What you have said is correct, but how does it link with what we were looking at last week in our local environment topic?’)

- **Sequencing** questions means asking questions in an order designed to extend thinking. Questions should lead students to summarise, compare, explain or analyse. Prepare questions that stretch students, but do not challenge them so far that they lose the meaning of the questions. (‘Explain how you overcame your earlier problem. What difference did that make? What do you think you need to tackle next?’)

- **Listening** enables you to not just look for the answer you are expecting, but to alert you to unusual or innovative answers that you may not have expected. It also shows that you value the
students' thinking and therefore they are more likely to give thoughtful responses. Such answers could highlight misconceptions that need correcting, or they may show a new approach that you had not considered. ('I hadn’t thought of that. Tell me more about why you think that way.')

As a teacher, you need to ask questions that inspire and challenge if you are to elicit interesting and inventive answers from your students. You need to give them time to think and you will be amazed how much your students know and how well you can help them progress their learning.

Remember, questioning is not about what the teacher knows, but about what the students know. It is important to remember that you should never answer your own questions! After all, if the students know you will give them the answers after a few seconds of silence, what is their incentive to answer?

7.8 LET US SUM UP

We hope you have enjoyed this unit, and that it has given you some ideas and confidence to integrate art, craft and drama from the English textbook.

Why not plan some imaginative and interesting activities where you can practise English together with your students? When students learn English through art, craft and drama you can make them present or perform their work to the school or to parents.

7.9 FURTHER READING


7.10 MODEL QUESTIONS

Q.1: “Questions are important to promote thinking” Explain with examples.

Q.2: Do you think ‘Role Play’ is an active source to stimulate English language learning? Prepare a plan for role playing.

Q.3: “Art, talk and writing can develop the English language”. Explain with examples.

Q.4: “Questions are important for promote thinking”. Do you support it? Give reasons with examples.

Q.5: How does the creative arts help the learners to learn English?

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REFERENCES

Unit 1


Unit 2

References


Unit 3


**Unit 4**


**Unit 5**


References

Unit 6


Unit 7

References

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