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In 11116 educatixyi prog13UU1:xd1jch.)wul axe ak.w
ahd your f031cw Students w:?ll be Studying in.Q
Or twenty adult ptople will meet LCCCILUr
wcek to study axioms courscs.
togCW310r. DR35t (3f 1310 Tghne )W3u 101313110:
. , with you :in your group. 1,0 how wij; you 51.133.
you lec1n?
- you will learn by r'J'L11131y'313g fU501 Tor wLJt is wriiten
in your (OUTSBS /
_ you U311 listcn f0 and lcnrn from audj0QCUSSGtte
rbcordings
M yuu wiJl work togC her on the (X01 cises 3nd hllpy
eqch thUT t0 unaprstand them
- ywl will somcijmcs be visited by your iutor to help
Q2
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V
L_1
.(ms you face
U you W131 KOIk by ywursclves Cln the (OUliGS be :ween
It is vzry diffxcult to study wifhout a teacher by yourself.
'fhat is vhy in 1hjs programme you axe being organisvd to
study in groups. If the grrup meetings ifeftb DC3HPTPfU1
they need to be. Ordcrly and organised. Your job as a sfudy
grcup leader is to organise and lead your group'S mgdfings
in an orderly way.
. UUAI ARE THE JCUS UP A _SIUDY GAUUP LEADER?
Ix)
A study group leader is NC? A TEACHER. You are NUT cxpeUted
Lo KNJW EVERYTHING in the courses. As the group leader you
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must do the following things:

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Your jobs
sieges. T
. 1
you must ORGANISE the meetings
you nuet PREPAQF for 1he beatings
you meet HELP your fellew group members to learn
you must GUIDE your Eellew proup members to use
the ceqrses
you must ENCOURAGE your felluw group members to
Siudy, 10 do the exercises amd to teko part in the
group disgussiens.
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t - iT
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gbr can be diviEcd inio three
Before the attdxugggyp.meetigg you next:
prepare yourself by becoming T mjli r with the unit
xliich ywur group will study in the Haetiug fiLd cut, b reading ihe unit and the grouplesders
no(es how to ;93d and guide your comrades in ile
exercises and activities
get ready all the necessary coursr books and ether
metcxials (audio (asseites, maths instruments, visual
aids etc.) which the notes tell you you Will need
pICLQIC the meeting place by arranging the Chairs
and tabbeQ sure tLere is ejcugh light
andrby maxing sure there is rot too xvch noise nearby.
110w memhers will be able to
ulijnd the meeting and that There are 30 other
activitjcs 1Lk21y 10 disturb the programme. If
Nome membeLS cannvt attend you should know why.
2.2 During_:he megtina it is your fob to do the following:
V._V._ A..- 7 7 52.
to Open the meeting by welcmying and greeting all
the members
to ensure that the me befs have all the right maferials
They will need
to call for quiet and dlaw the attention of members to
the subject to be studied.
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"111130335 in The unit and
notes ale fo330wvd
to make sure that all members o'o '5o.' 10 and
participate in 1he CkCVCiFfS a: 1V ussions and
:11? t :1011e (Ji TI; C Inaauinglos kqg'2311a1.e
f0 guiao and encourage fcjlow gemhers without talking
too much EJEHEle
to give a short gunnery as a teens
meeting to ellocu e fasks 3rd to
knows what to do before :he next meeting.
prepare a report on the w u v; '3 assistant
group leador/SecrotaryluL zir' :' the tutor
refer unsolved problems and difii: 'Ves to the
tufor or to seek help from anyone else who is
qualified.
collect god $1010 or re.: 1n materials and equipment
hhich wore usud
1
follow up any mrmbers who oi \mathbf{M}: inc meeting help
do the week they Awooeu, and enggurace them
Edibe6"%&& ;.:-'nceting.
Group leaders must therefore be firm but polite, patient'and
friendly. You mus; gain the respect and couoperation of your
fellow members. In Order to do this you must know how to use
course materials, the cassette und other cquipment. You
HQSt also master the techniques of how to lead study grcrls
"Ctively. The next section gives you more details on how
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ster these technique.

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3. HCWIO LtuJWMM (-qfmups
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3.1 ;:gjp399
t':A-'-'stMHW'mmttm_t"_thMtvfnttmttttmttwgMNWt'w--wtth"uMImmwvw,
! hLQ(JRE BeI: are two stories about stuoy group leaders _
at work. Read tlIcm carefully and then ah:we.tr the queetions
,yglg_l .-oi;wc h:s had a V(Iy bnsv herring. Xe has to eat
sis luzch qu; ckly and hur1: y to the s-uVy grmup meeting. He for_
(34' ('
4,Ls to pick up the tape recorder and cassette for today's
lesson. By the time he arrives the st163nts ate all there. He
quitkly tells them to put the chairs in rows. The Jes son should
staIt with the talze recoIding. As he does not have it Ull"e
,_,,, _ V&_h _AA #A 1, wad"-..
deCJUUb to teach the sturlents.liznself.9e can th' them what
it v.1u3d have intruduced and how that bit of Pt mg- ish granmar
works. He knr.s it himbmlf. "When he hes explained it he tells
them to get on with tr e 6.xelcjse by th("&GlVGS. He can nowv
mrite that le i:ter to his hi other! It's tee first time he has
set quletly tdday. Suddenly one of the students says he (Bees
net Indexstard something. tWhat don't you underrtzrd?' . I
8,1, IJI h
Т
'zwe? without getting up. This comraGe really is a poor student
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'zwe? without getting up. This comraGe really is a poor student :e never seems to unders tend the les seems. The student does' not like to tell the whole cl as what he docsn t know. Very quietly he says he doesn't know what 'haypens' means. Sizwe laughs; 'What! You don't understand a simple word like that, yet? Well, loogt t up in the dictionaryi' Sudaenly he realises there is a drill the students have to do in pairs. He hurriedly tells them to get into pairs and to do the drill together. 'Some students don't remember how to do this drill! Sifwet?gets very angry with them and shouts at them. They have upset the whole Class and LOW there is no time to finish. Well, It is too late how. They Wlll just have to start their maths lesson. 80 he telis them to put away their English and ge et out their maths. Aft wards he remembers that he did not explain what they had to do for tfre :tury. Ri?an, it .3 its r evn feuli!

p1;_2_ : Nawa is not vely confiee 1t shout today" s lesson. He read it ihteugh.yesterday and tho light it was diifj UJJt. So he went through it again, with his lesson notes. He has prenared all i;he drills and exercises ver carefull . Be hurries Y $^{\prime}1$

chm work to g(t the tap e recorder a:Y cessctte He then goes straiglxt to tle classroom, arranges the Chains in a circle.1E Then he listens to the C&SSw te to make sure it is the right on F)

As_the members of the group enter he greets them and asks about their work, or -heir children. When it is time to start he introduces the lesson and tells them what they are going to 60 today. He mckes sure they all have the 17ght unit to work from. 'Fhen he plays tize cassette and quickly gets the students . to practise the exercise; together. As soon as t..ey stynt to work on the exercise he goes round from stl16(:;nt to qtuCent. One of tiem does not uhderttand the Word ihappens him to look it up in his di(:tio naLy. ten Ye ghecks that he has under stood it. The les son notes say that that exercise shoeld

take ten minutes only. Newa cheeks everyone has been sibl e to

do most of it. Then he groups them into pairs for the next drill. This is the 6ifficult one. 'E? explains it very cerefully and practises the first two_sehtences with them. BecaUse it is difficult he does not get angry when they do not understand. He explains'it aeein. He heJJDfS them to do it by go ng round z:ld J.i stenjng to them. He L alises ho w useful it was to practise it himself while he was preparing. A few minutes . before the end'of ihe lesson he tells them to stop working on the last exercise. If anyone has not finished they Gen finish it tonight, by themselves. He then i.ntrodu cos the home study exercises to them. He makes sure they know what they have to Go. There is just enough time for a three minute break.before they start the maths lesson.

EXERCISE QUESTIONS Which of the two group leaders do you think was a good g;oup leader, and which was a bad group leader? Why do you think one was good and the other bad? Discuss these questions with your fellow group leaders. Note down your Lin: wers.

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We will now exylain some of the
nned for your job as group leader.
succeaafil. But methods by themselves, evon when well GQLG,I
do not make good group Meaoers. You must also be able yo
work easily with your fellow members. They must lGS; %Ct you
and Sue you as a friend and helper. Then :ou will b; SUCCym._
mcfhods of lreding a drown WICEorly
_, om- o_. u..- W_,.7._,h.__,rpowwow, ,.-.__._V:_A_ , . w _
(a) Biatgri_1;g.iq_r'_ ULQJ 23.532113 To Go :7 "4!? job well in
each lesson you must prepare your5clf carefully.
Here are the stops you should take to p:(parc
youlsolf:
. y n read the 19590:) through in the course text
. ce;,fully
m road the Group Leaders' Lesson Notes to that
I lcsywo curcfully /
"4 _;T:H;& __ifuvagote whotryooahgyoifo dB in each EGCLAUH
y u ' ECLido uhvn to do each exercise and how long
it shou d last
# he sure you kL n how to start aid ;oad each
drill or cxolcise
_ be sure you KLow what you need - looks, pidtures,
C?"FCttGS, cqolpm:nt, r&oer, 016. m for the
lesson
. - , Le "ore you o: 1w 1t in time
_ bu sure all the drills and echCiSeS can be done
with the equil ant and material you have. If
they can't, work out a similaro drill or exercise
which can.
I ,A#_7A wm:_A# of
on %oy_yoomwifimiottodfooitho lesson to'
your students
Am work out how to make sure they start the
work they have to do
a sometimes you have to brgak your group into.
small groups for drills and exercises. Work
out when and how you have to do this; Decide
who will load each of the small groups
- ptepare lists Ofoquestions about various sub-
jects in the lesoon. This will help you to
involve your students in discussions. Often
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this is ncaoed in the lpssoos

uiBIfS hell. If it doesn't it will be Very ifficult to make it suvceed. It is therefore 1mg, that you make it start well. Kare is a list of things you Ccn do: clabsrcom at leest 10 minutes gefore the lceeon stdits. 7.7.7.1make sure everything is reaay. encourage your students to come on time. introduce the lesson to your students. Tell them what it is Tell them e going to 80 Guring the lesson. show them Wnat they have to do Vfiret. Ask questions to involve them in i . Make sure they have under: 006. Always follow what is written in each lesson and the jn.ttuctions in your Group Leedels' Lesson \$oics ve-y Qggggg themlgsson: Your first job is to get &%37 1SSSVn startedOend to make sure all the students are taking part. After that your job is to keep them working through the lesson. You must make sure they understand what they are doing. Many of the exercises and drills must be done in small

groups. Sometimes these groups will have two or three people in them; sometimes five or six people; sometimes more.. You must organise them so that they move easily from a large group into a small group. It is your job to arrange for them to change from group work to individual work 55 the lesson instructs.

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the three imgoxient things you heal co:
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.9.
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__ Lgeglmggwome '86 .t ark:
yo round from student to
stuicnt as they do their
work; 306 that they are
doing it correctly; make
sure they have unieretcod
and are following the in-
structions; encourage them
to keep going; help and
edvige them when they need
it.
scllpwihqwangmcteile: work
out how 135g each exercise
or drill or section of the
leeson should take; make sure
that your students move on
fxom one wart to another as
planned. But do not think
you must follow the Lime-
table exactly: some students
finish a piece of work more
quickly than others; when such
stuCents have finished, ene
courage them to cthk their
work carefully; sometimee ask
them to help fellow sthdents
who are working mozr slowly;
other times suggestlehat they
go on to some mono exercises
if there are any at the ehd
ot the lesson.
```

-gepjteggtqgeletdley Your group must be run in good order. Good order and eelfe 'discipline are necessary if the stuEeLts are to learn. Your students are adults, and adults usually know how to discipline themselves. But sometimes a member of your ogroup may disturbly the other members. Perhaps he has a personal problem, or finds difficulty with his studies. First you must ?alk with him by himself. Try to find out why he is disturbing the gror Help to solve his problems if you can. Try to persuade hin not to disturb his fellow members. If that does not work, discuss the disturbance. with the vhole group, with him present. Try to have a hgroup decision on how'to control him. If this does not work you must seek the help of your tutor. He will help you to try to solve the prob: lem.

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,, .' fw. Tiff? ':L.'T.n'"5h.'
M I H ..
3:22.)
Α
14.x
EXERC1SE Yezre are two LX5mplec oior dl 'scipline prooluhe
Work out how you woqu deal with each of them.
ngmpl y;_: Five of your students always arrive laie for
tFe c1? dSS meetings. They say they are late because of
their work, Wheh thev arri a they disturb the other
students. They 35k where you are in the leeson; they
move the ir ohniis about; they make a noise as they get out
thei rlooks. It is ?3.v ways diffigut to get control of the
group again after this disturbance. The other studrnfs
feel they are wasting their time to Come at uhe pLoper i
time. They are coroldwnezg to you about it. 3
_mple 2 : One siudent suys he is not intere .sfed in methew
merics. He does not pay attention to the maths lessons.
He refuses to do the exercises properly. If he dens any
exerCESQS, he on y copies them from his friend. He talks
to other students who sit near him throughout the lcssan.
the whole uromp from progressing as heyc she ul.d /
What, dovyou think, are the causes?
Could you deal with them yourself?
Hovgcould you involve Lhe group in solving them? .
whet would a group deride to do ; out them?
(He refuses to stop talking when you ask him. 3e is stopping
Mould you need to ask ihe tutor to help?
(6) gzrgwg,511'i22...'2.1.1-t,_1:?53_1.;L Of .tbejeeege: lw'ten
group members will not understand a difficult word.
or a difficr 1t instruction in the lesson. You must
find out what they do not understaud and try to
explain it to them.
e first reed that part or instrUCtion carefully so
ttat you underetand it yourself.
- always use Simple langua ge when e) glainjug somee
thing to others; Simple words, short and Simple.
sentences.
use words the studnnts know to explain difficult
parts.
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- be slow in explaining, so that the slower members

can follow you.'

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1f 3oul explanation mas been urncr---
.10 mcmters to repeet it in their own
:eh stow 'cur students what the.
diiiicult wozd or part mcens. You Can act it,
cu: drgus"t fun" tlan, (3r S?KTN idiom tlxe renle t? Jag.
This can Lei '3c )I; :tucents to uz'idrrcstazu.3.
- w3e10 poeejble 81egexe dra'Tng s in advance so
Rut they are 'cleer.
- iojnt out to your eLwattts ar y drawinLjs cr Che ts
or pictures jw the Werkkook or on flip charts?
t CIRe su7e they have underrtocd.
K3: Sc metimes the courses inst.uct ycu, es
leaders, to oxgenige a discussion. Sume-
tiWes, especially at filst, you muet lead the ais-
Cussion yeulself. Other times you must alrarge for
Vre Of the 9!:(19 TembeLs to lead it. The purposes of
thjue t scuseions are:
LA.
O etcusc the intereet of the group members
0 make thtm take an-active part-in the lesson
_ to give them practice in speaking the lenguene
to give them practi ce in Using mathematlcs
Your job is 1:0 arre nge that thew
gnon the ccurse tells yo
)oltant thing in a discussion is L?Ht all members
joxn Sn. You must Inelie suxe t? ey do. It is help
ful ia eiffexcnt Gm181 of the group lead the dis-
cuzsjons from time to time. This way everyone gets
spea(:ng Engli 5h and in leading deiscussjo
3e ideas atott haw to lead a hicuubflon:
_ XUESTIONS are perhaps the most useful method for
chup lea cexs 1.0 lead discussions. '-
a use them 40 bring members into the discussion
- vse them to move the di lECU uss sion from one sub-
ect to another
, Use them to lead members to talk about the sub-
ject being discussed
.- use them to keep the discussion interesting and
- use tqu to change the subject
-- #7 a , 4 -_ 1m e - 7 3 a 7-3:. wrmn ew
5'7 ."T ax; -,.Y.'.T .3 'Vr- 'w. rumu MAS
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D03 T EE TOO STRICT: Alle m(:mhers to talk about anything wVich interests them related to Che subjwz t. Guide them and help them to see how it relates. But make SJLC Chat they do not move far fg2m the subject. often you can guide the diecxision quite eaejly. Just give them ideas' or Wsk questions chant subjects which have been iorgaiton Cr oiv; a Phpzt summeryh of what has been said on CH6 subject bef01e movin to another. These 2111 uevelly 1e enough to step members from talking about wther .ijeets.

DO NOT TALK ALL THM TIME YOURSFLF: Once Lhe chairperson hes seart:d the djS(USS iCn she should not break in vex often. Do not force your own ideas on the group. Lat tho mxmhers question and ansWer 2ach ther. Let them rCeeh their own idea and decisions.

QUIET MTwVVLS of ihe glC.up ijl oftcn snt in a dis(JS&iOD w thout j2ining in. It is VCry important r3et they are encouraged to take part. Often they are quiet because they are shy. Do $^{\rm p}$

not make ihem 1vrom107fqbla by asking them directly to say something. Find a subject in whiCh they are SpeCially interesfe_, or where they have some specie expCLience. Encojr age them to say something ebcut it. Help them to explain what they want to say. If they do say something point o-ut the importance of what they have said. SCBEL MEMBERS TALK TOO MUCH : This prevents other mend ers frrm giving their ideas and opinions. OMPLLHCQ-tnl leads to.a CUDVGI Isa ion or an .3 argument5k between two mCabers. This destroys the disalm sion and discour gee other members. If it hapyvns the chejrperson must interrupt to bring the others info the ijscussion agaJ.n. You must prevent those who want to talk too much from havjn the chence to do so. If necessary you must con_ trol them very strictly. You can do so by saying that other members must be able to say what they want first. Then the person who talks too much can be brought back in.

- 1 (ONCLUS IONS: It is Important that a discussion does not stop in the middle. This makes'then members unhappy. It must reach a conclusion. The Chairperson must tell the group when the time is nearly over, and begin to summarise the group's discussion. She must allow and encourage members to say what they have decided.
- (f) Cemgs: Sometimes the courses suggest that you lead your gioup in a game. ILis adds to enjoyment and interest and activity as well as giving practice in a skill the group is learning. Such games are therew fore neeful as well as enjoyable.
- 1 Instru(.tions are gthn in the workbook and in the lv'Gyoup Leatlers' le sson the s on how eio when to play such games. You hust teach the group membeis how to play the games. i
- If you do nit know hew to Play, your tutor will teach you.
- NBU may also provide seme games. You can borrow these for use with your group. These games help 'your students to imjrove their English and their maths. You must encourage your members to play them.
- (9) ELLELQQ the 3.1.88 on .t $_{\rm .}$.63. eng: the lessons each last

for one hour. It is impoltant to finish the first subjection time. Only if you do, can your group spend a whole hour on the seeond subject. It is also iiportant that the lessons finish in time to

- allow H.th ers to do other things. You must theree fore follow the timetable as closely as p0551ble.
 Sometimes you are in the middle of a very intere
- esting exercise when it is time to finish. If'. all the members want to continue, allow them to continue for a short time. Qell them they must quickly reach a point where they can stop.
- 1 Do not keep students working after they have finished or lost interest in an exerClse. Encourage them to do something else. If there isn't .r. "A3616 4: -
- time to start a-new exercise, let them go a tew minutes early.
- n When it is nearly time to finish begin to bring the lesson to an end. Make sure students have reached a good place to stop; summarise what the

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(. 1
group Aas rcache&; do the final exercise if there
is one which firishcg the lasson.
Before you close the lessen you mnbt show the
# I.
ncst be done bcfcxe_the Lexi ;uscn. Make sure
that they anderstand what they have to do. Make
v
Α
sure that they take with tB\ m\ w.atever they need
4\#itbr the end of the lessons you rust stay Lehind
might want to
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(P
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(3
0)
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,4.
m
for a few minutes. Sony,
See you by themselvcs to ask you questions or to
tell you about their problems. This will help
you to gut to Rngu fbuu It shows them that yyu
are a friend. It shows Lhat you want to help
them.
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