

Chestnut Drive Secondary School

Whole School Approach to Effective Communication

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Mr Lee Han Kiat
Mdm Salina Ismail
Mr Aaron Tang
Miss Cheong Qili

Objectives of Presentation

By the end of CDSS presentation, participants will be introduced to...

- 1. The CDSS Whole-School Approach to Effective Communication
- 2. WSA-EC Concepts of Content Vocabulary & Functional Language in Different Subjects
- 3. CDSS WSA-EC processes in Physics lessons and the impact on students

Presentation Outline

1 Overview of CDSS WSA-EC

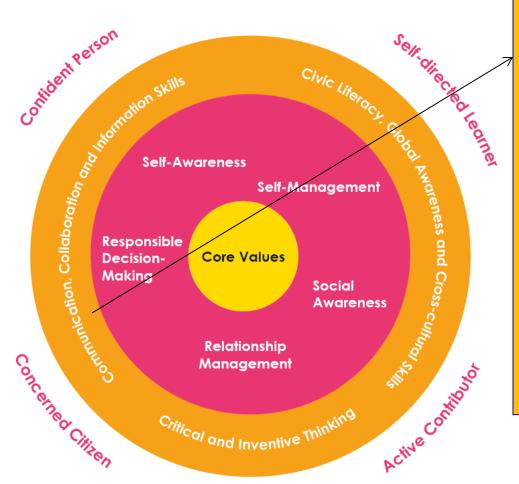
2 Introducing WSA-EC to CDSS

3 WSA-EC in Different Subjects in CDSS

4 WSA-EC processes in Physics lesson and impact on students

Overview of CDSS WSA-EC

Refreshing Our Understanding of the 21CC Framework



- **■**Effective Communication refers to the clear and coherent exchange of information and ideas in multimodal ways for specific purposes, audiences, and contexts.
- **■Effective communication** includes
- interacting with others from diverse backgrounds through a variety of means and
- being open to and respecting ideas from others when coconstructing meanings.

Big Picture: CDSS WSA-EC Framework



CHESTNUT DRIVE SECONDARY SCHOOL

A WHOLE-SCHOOL APPROACH TO EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

Supporting the school's focus areas

Vision: Individuals of Distinction Contributing to Family and Nation

Mission: A nurturing school, we provide social, physical, intellectual, aesthetic and moral experiences in a

stimulating environment

Values: Confident, Determined and Sincere

ST1: Cognitive Development

Key Focus Areas:

To develop students cognitively to excel via Effective

Teaching & Learning processes

Applied Learning

Programme/ ICT

ST2: Social- Emotional Development

Key Focus Areas:

Student Development

Programme

- Meaningful social, moral and physical experieces for our students
- CCE curriculum

ST4: Organisational Effectiveness

Key Focus Areas:

- Culture of thinking, innovation and continuous improvement
- Financial, administrative and operational excellence
- Strategic partnerships

/SA-EC

- Raise teachers' awareness of the role of effective communication in subject teaching
- Effective use of content vocabulary and functional language to raise achievement

VSA-EC

- Effective communication in daily interactions
- Build effective communication platforms

SA-EC

 Promote effective communication among partners, alumni, staff and students

ST3: Staff Development and Well-Being Key Focus Areas:

- Developing Staff Capacity
 - (EAS-telephone etiquette & communication skills, EO-Assessment for Learning)
- Strengthening Staff Engagement
- Providing Strategic, Effective and Caring Leadership for Staff
- Promoting Staff Well-Being & Recognition



 Modelling effective communication skills in school

Ref: TWSS



Introducing WSA-EC to CDSS

Buying In the Staff to this 'new' T&L WSA-EC approach...

Core Team of WSA-EC Champions

 WSA-EC Champions train KPs and Subject ICs who then lead their colleagues in their subject T&L (ie. 'train the trainers')

Capacity
Building of
Staff

- Structured Workshops
- Timetabled PLC
- Handholding & Partnership
- Accessible Resources

Strategic Approach Check current reality -> Identify issues -> Prioritise focus -> Strengthen processes (eg. support for <u>T&L in</u> <u>classrm</u>) -> Review for effectiveness

Current Reality

Eg. Teachers tend to focus mainly on content, and less on how they talk and interact with students.

Issue

They may not realise how poor communication negatively affects their students.....



Dr Caroline Ho
English Language Specialist

Playing with language in subjects...



Source: ELIS

Priority: Providing Clarity of Definition/s of 'Communication'

- a) Enable teachers to have <u>common understanding</u> of some <u>key concepts</u> wrt 'communication' in their respective subjects, with focus on <u>subject literacy</u>
 - BICS: Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills
 - CL: Classroom Language
 - <u>CALP</u>: Cognitive Academic Language
 Proficiency (ie. <u>subject literacy</u>) especially WSA-EC concepts of <u>Content Vocabulary</u>, <u>Functional Language</u> & <u>Appropriate Connectors</u>

Priority: CDSS Focus on 'CALP'

- b) Guide Subject Teachers to <u>use 'Strategic Approach'</u> *for subject literacy* (eg. <u>assess</u> current student learning issues, <u>identify</u> language-specific demands of their subjects, <u>craft</u> lesson plan <u>accordingly</u>, <u>implement</u> in classroom, <u>review for impact</u> and <u>improve</u> lesson)
- c) Support teachers in the process by <u>providing inputs</u> into their subject work and also involving partner experts (ELIS)

To

Comm.

School

Whole

Build Teachers' Capacity

Checking for Understanding



Eg. Workshop - Hands Activity (CALP)

Talk about your hands e.g. compare how it looks like, what you do with it, its texture, etc.







Our winning formula – focused on transfer of learning to classroom

Every unit/department comes onboard and tries out a small unit in their lessons with inputs from WSA-EC Champions, HOD EL, School Leaders, ELIS specialist officers.





WSA-EC in Different Subjects in CDSS

The staff were taught the concepts of:

- Content Vocabulary
- Functional Language

and each subject tasked to come up with a lesson package leveraging on these two concepts, and then to share the learning with the rest of the staff.

use data to identify a topic (i.e. turning moments) that most students struggled with

directing efforts which would gain the greatest results

focus on areas where there are gaps and provide language scaffolds to help students



Ms Jenny Ho Senior Head, Subject Literacy ELIS



Steps for Solving Problems on Moments (procedural text)



Firstly, the pivot must be identified. The pivot is the point or line through which the object turns.

Secondly, the forces which will give rise to clockwise moments must be identified. (If instead of force, mass is given, it must be converted to weight which is equal to mg.)

Next, the forces which will give rise to anticlockwise moments must be identified. (If instead of force, mass is given, it must be converted to weight which is equal to mg.)

After this, the perpendicular distance which is measured from the pivot to the line of action of force must be identified.

Finally, use principle of moments which states that sum of clockwise moments about the pivot is equal to the sum of anticlockwise moments about the same pivot of which moment = force x perpendicular distance from the pivot to the line of action of force

red – functional language

blue - content vocabulary

brown - appropriate connector

Chestrut Drive Sec. 8th. The frame for answering the problem is veny systematic and useful as a gride for students.

procedural Charledge in physics.

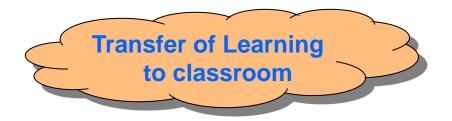
emphasiced

by teacher.

Key of Success:

Stay focused

We transfer the learning to the Physics classrooms.



Does it help you to understand better?

Yes!

easier to remember too!

Directing efforts to bring maximum returns *ELIS*