#### Curriculum

This three-day training will consist of a three-hour morning session with a midway break, a 1–2-hour lunch, and a three-hour afternoon session with a midway break. The midway breaks should be 20-30 minutes for coffee, tea, and chat. Those breaks are opportunities for participants to recharge and let the previous session settle in their mind before moving to the next one, but also to discuss material more casually and form professional networks that can be helpful in ELF settings and foster collaboration across schools and classrooms.

#### Example daily schedule:

9:00-10:00	First session
10:00-10:30	Coffee break
10:30-12:00	Second session
12:00-1:30	Lunch break
1:30-3:00	Third session
3:00-3:30	Coffee break
3:30-4:30	Fourth session

#### Required materials:

- Writing utensils (pens, markers)
- Paper
- Sticky notes
- Poster board for "parking lot"
- All materials listed in individual lessons
- Copies of resources in the appendix
- Refreshments for coffee breaks
- Projector and a screen or blank wall to project onto
- Participants need to bring an internet-capable device (laptop, tablet, smart phone), and some way to take notes

#### Optional materials:

- If possible, participants are encouraged to bring:
  - o Materials they routinely use for their EFL classes (textbook, exercise books, etc.)
  - o Sample lesson plans
- Participants will adapt these to work for ELF lessons in the workshop, but if they do not bring them sample materials will be provided.

Day 1:

Day 1:		
Objective: Materials:	Introductions and What to Expect This session will set ground rules and clarify learnin projector for PowerPoint, poster board and sticky nor Parking Lot, name tags, markers and poster board four	tes for Parking Lot, writing
Time	Activity	Notes
15 min	Facilitators and students introduce themselves  • Depending on size of the group, this can be simple introductions of name and where you work, or it can be in an ice breaker game	If the class is larger than ~20 participants, have them break into small groups of 4-5 and only have group members introduce themselves
10 min	Participants should take ten minutes to complete the pre-workshop survey. (Appendix 1)	This is to help establish how attitudes/confidence changes over the course of the workshop. This can be on paper or through Google or Microsoft Forms.
5 min	Project PowerPoint that describes course aims and learning outcomes This course aims to:  • Increase ELF-awareness in EFL classrooms by training teachers on what ELF is, how existing materials can be adapted to be more ELF-aware, and how to design ELF activities.  • By the end of the course participants will generate at least one ELF-aware lesson plan, have a choice menu of ELF-aware activities, and have experience collaborating in a professional learning community to develop ELF resources.  • This course is not to replace existing curriculums, but to supplement them with ELF-aware lessons and activities	Create PowerPoint as facilitators see fit
5 min	Use a PowerPoint to give an outline of the course. The outline should be a schedule for the full course that includes the titles and times of each course and when breaks will happen. Take a bit of time to give a brief overview of what each of the courses are:  • Introductions to ELF: basic linguistic background of what ELF is  • Pronunciation: Presentation and activity	This should be part of the PowerPoint used in the previous section for course aims

about ELF-aware pronunciation

	·	T
	<ul> <li>Technology: Overview of some tools teachers can use in ELF activities</li> <li>Adapting Textbooks: practice adapting textbooks to be more ELF-aware</li> <li>Choice menu: learn about and practice some ELF activities, create ELF activities as a group, and then learn the newly created ELF activities</li> <li>Lesson plan: Write, teach, and receive feedback on an ELF-aware lesson plan</li> <li>Conclusion: Discuss potential difficulties, online PLC, and course evaluation.</li> </ul>	
25 min	Establishing ground rules- elicit ground rules from participants, write them on a poster board and display them prominently in the room. These should be along the lines of "actively participate," "Minimize distractions from phones," "be punctual returning after breaks," etc.  Use a poster board to create a "parking lot" that will be displayed prominently in the room. Explain this is a space where participants can put comments/questions/concerns on a sticky note that the facilitators can address. Return to the parking lot as needed to address the notes. Usually at the end of a lesson, before beginning the next lesson, or if anything finishes early is a good time to address parking lot notes.	Rules can come from participants raising their hands to volunteer them or they can be split into groups and come up with ground rules that are then synthesized whole group.  Occasionally remind participants of the parking lot as a space for non-urgent questions throughout the workshop sessions.

### **Session 2: Introductions to ELF**

Objective: By the end of the session teachers will have a basic linguistic understanding of ELF and have made a concept map about ELF.

Materials: 1 copy of Appendix 2 worksheet for every participant, 1 copy of ELF reading per participant, 1 piece of poster paper per group for making concept maps

Time: 1.5 hours

Time	Activity	Notes
10 min	Define terms	Pass out worksheet with
	Hand out Appendix 2	TESOL vocabulary terms on
	Participants read and ask any questions	them (Appendix 2)
	they have	Can also include a slideshow
	<ul> <li>Place questions there isn't time for on</li> </ul>	with a slide that defines these
	parking lot	terms

20 min	Hand out Appendix 3. Handout would ideally include pp. 42-25, 155-156 from <i>Global Englishes</i> by Jenkins Introduce the following reading questions:  • What is ELF?  • Why is ELF important for students?  • How is ELF used in your classroom or how can it be used? Give participants time to read article and think about the questions	Project slide with reading questions
15 min	Discuss questions whole group (or in groups if the class is very large)	If it does not come up organically, introduce the question of who English "belongs" to
25 min	Each group will create a concept map about ELF. When they are done, have them tape up their concept maps around the room to keep on display for the remainder of the workshop.	Provide poster paper and markers
10 min	Participants do a "gallery walk" of the different groups concept maps	A "gallery walk" is where participants walk around to see the other groups' posters. They are self-paced, and it is fine if they don't see every poster.
10 min	Whole group discuss the concept maps they saw during the gallery walk. Was there something another group included in their concept map that you found particularly interesting? Were there any common themes?	Remind participants to use the parking lot if they have unanswered questions

Session 3: Pronunciation			
Objective:	Objective: By the end of the lesson, participants will have planned a pronunciation activity		
Materials:	copy of Appendix 4 handout for everyone, projector	and space to project	
Time: 1 ho	our	1 1 0	
Time	Activity	Notes	
10 min	Introduce pronunciation topic by playing a video of someone speaking ELF and asking these questions: Did this person speak in an RP or Standard American accent? Were you able to understand them?	Questions/videos/info in this lesson should be presented in a PowerPoint Choose a video that is most relevant to the local context. Something like this YouTube video:  YouTube Not necessary to play the whole video, just a few minutes	

15 min	Introduce handout- This is a handout of some ways that pronunciation can be different from RP/SA and still be understood by most English speakers. This is not "what to teach for pronunciation instead," it is a way to inform how you think about success in pronunciation activities.	If they finish before time is up they should discuss what they read with their group Handout from Appendix 4
	Pass out the handout from Appendix 4, give participants time to read it and take notes on: what they found interesting or surprising what aligns with what they see in their classes what, if any, questions they have	
20 min	Discussion: Think of this video, what we read in the last session about ELF, and this reading on pronunciation. If you can understand the speaker in the video, even though they aren't using a British or American accent, what does this mean for how we teach pronunciation? What should our goals be for teaching pronunciation? What did you find interesting or surprising? What aligns with what you see in class? What questions do you have?	If the topic doesn't come up organically, the facilitator should make sure that the idea that successful communication is the goal, not native speaker norms, is discussed
15 min	With your group, plan a pronunciation activity	If time allows, have groups share their activity.

### **Session 4: Technology**

Objective: By the end of the lesson, participants will have at least three technology tools they can use in their classrooms.

Materials: Some way to access the internet (computers/tablets/phones, participants should bring these), projector and somewhere to project, handout Appendix 5 Time: 1.5 hour

Time	Activity	Notes
25 min	Introductory PowerPoint, pass out handout from	Participants can take notes on
	Appendix 5	handout during presentation,
	Should include:	but they should save room for
	Why to use technology in ELF classrooms	notes from independently
	(technology is how many will encounter	exploring the tools of their
	English, tools can help reflect on learning,	choosing. There is a blank
	etc.)	box, if they know of
	<ul> <li>Goal of using technology</li> </ul>	additional tools, that is the
		space to write about them

	(increase student initiative/ownership of	
	language learning, students can see their	
	improvement over time, engage students)	
	<ul> <li>Overview of the following tools:</li> </ul>	
	YouTube, Flipgrid, Padlet, Vocaroo,	
	Mindmeister, Pixton	
30 min	Each person should choose at least three tools	
	they think will be helpful in their classroom. They	
	will use this time to explore the tools online and	
	make notes about ways they can use them in their	
	classroom.	
10 min	Participants share what they learned with their	
	groupmates	
15 min	As a group, plan an activity that uses one of the	
	tools they learned about	
5 min	Quick wrap up discussion:	
	What tool do you think will be the most useful in	
	your classroom? What ideas do you have for	
	using that tool?	
5 min	Address any parking lot questions	

### Day 2

## **Session 1: Adapting Textbooks**

Objective: By the end of the lesson, participants will have a checklist for evaluating textbooks and experience adapting at least one activity to incorporate ELF

Materials: Textbook examples, projector, something to project on, copies of Appendix 6

Time: 1 hour

Time	Activity	Notes
15 min	Introduction PowerPoint Should include:  Rose and Galloway goals for GELT Checklist for textbooks Examples of where textbooks succeed in ELF Examples of where textbooks could improve in ELF A slide with an example activity that can be improved whole group	
20 min	Explore a textbook unit with the Appendix 6 handout as a guide. Find where it succeeds and where it can improve	Can use materials from Pearson, unit 9 from Ethiopia Grade 9, or that teachers brought themselves
15 min	In groups, plan a way to improve one activity	
10 min	Share improved activities	

### **Session 2: Choice Menu Part 1**

Objective: By the end of the session, participants will have a choice menu with at least five activities.

Materials: All materials required for choice menu activities, internet devices, handouts for choice menu (Appendix 7)

Time: 1.5 hours

Time: 1.3 nours		
Time	Activity	Notes
5 min	Address any parking lot questions	Skip if there are none
10 min	<ul> <li>Give each participant a choice menu (Appendix 7) and give directions for activity:</li> <li>Participants will be making a "Choice Menu" (a list of activities that teachers can pull from for lessons planning or that students can choose from as lesson extensions)</li> <li>There are five stations around the room and each has an activity</li> <li>With their groups, participants will spend 15 minutes at each station doing each activity and adding it to their choice menu (for example put a title and notes on each activity in a box)</li> </ul>	Give an example of what the notes can look like
75 min	In their groups they will rotate through stations every 15 minutes that have different ELF communications strategy activities (see Appendix 8 for instructions for each task)  1. Task based activity 2. Nonsense word activity 3. Guided journal activity response to EFL example 4. Flipgrid response to EFL example 5. Re-write a dialogue in as many different ways as possible	Projecting a visible timer can be helpful for pacing

### **Session 3: Choice Menu Part 2**

Objective: By the end of the session, each group will have created one ELF-aware activity to share with the other groups.

Materials: Poster paper, paper, markers, pens, devices with internet access

Time: 1 hour

Time	Activity	Notes
15 min	Whole group discuss previous activities	These are example questions,
	<ul> <li>What did you think of the activities?</li> </ul>	but allow the discussion to
	Which activities do you think would best	move naturally and ask
	fit in your classroom?	additional questions based on
	•	responses

	Do you do anything like these activities already?	
	<ul><li>What could make them clearer?</li></ul>	
45 min	Using activities from the previous session as a guide, each group will develop their own EFL activity that can be added to a choice menu.  • These can be technology-based or not. They can use any of the materials provided by the course or their own materials (papers, markers, textbooks, flipgrid, etc).  • Make sure the instructions are clear so other groups can learn the activity in the following session (they will have time at the beginning of the next session to prepare their station if they don't finish it during this session)	Facilitators should walk around to help groups generate and grow their ideas. The goal is to have a fully formed activity that can become a "station" in the next session

### **Session 4: Choice Menu Part 3**

Objective: By the end of the session, each group will have added (number of groups) activities to their choice menu.

Materials: Poster paper, paper, markers, pens, devices with internet access (materials will largely be determined by the activities created by groups in the previous session)

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Time:	1 5	haure
I IIIIC.	1 4. /	nours

Time. 1.5 nours		
Time	Activity	Notes
10 min	Groups can set up their station for other groups to do their practice activity	Can be cut in favor of more time in the stations if groups have finished setting up in the previous session
60 min	Groups will go through stations again, but this time they activity stations will be the activities designed by participants in the previous session  • Each group should go to at least four stations and spend at least fifteen minutes at each station.  • At the discretion of the facilitators, this section can be lengthened, and the discussion session shortened if needed	Could be lengthened if, for example there are five groups. If the session has much more than five groups. it is fine if not every group gets to every station in this time, teachers can continue to share their ideas or gallery walk the unseen stations in coffee breaks.
20 min	<ul> <li>What did you think of the activities?</li> <li>Which activities do you think would best fit in your classroom?</li> <li>What struck you as a particularly creative idea?</li> </ul>	These are example questions, but allow the discussion to move naturally and ask additional questions based on responses

•	Address parking lot questions	

#### Day 3

### **Session 1: Lesson Plan Part 1**

Objective: By the end of the session, each participant will have planned a lesson that incorporates ELF.

Materials: Textbooks, internet devices, paper, pencils

Time: 1 hour

Time: I no	me: I hour	
Time	Activity	Notes
10 min	<ul> <li>Using what they now know about ELF, technology, textbook adaptation, and ELF-aware activities, participants will plan an ELF-aware lesson with their groups</li> <li>Groups should choose a topic or theme together</li> <li>While the groups will work together on developing topics and general activities, each participant should work to adapt the lesson to their students—they know them best</li> <li>You can reference your own curriculums and textbooks for this</li> <li>Lesson format should be what your school requires, can be done on paper or on computer</li> </ul>	Having groups choose general topics/ themes to plan their individual lessons around is to make collaboration easier, but if participants would rather plan more individual lessons and feel they can still collaborate, then that is fine (this may be a better option if the groups have a wide mix of student levels or curriculums, for example).  Project directions on PowerPoint
50 min	Collaboratively plan lessons	

### **Session 2: Lesson Plan Part 2**

Objective: By the end of the session each participant will have received feedback on their lesson plan.

Materials: Determined by participants, all course materials should be made available to them, feedback forms (Appendix 9)

Time: 1.5 hours

Time	Activity	Notes
10 min	<ul> <li>Directions</li> <li>In this session participants will model their lessons</li> <li>To get new feedback, we will form new groups</li> <li>Each member of the new group will model their lesson for their group members and</li> </ul>	TVOICS
	the group members will give feedback (see Appendix 9 for feedback form)	
5 min	Form new groups of four	

60 min	Modeling and Feedback	
	<ul> <li>Each participant will model their lesson</li> </ul>	
	and the other group members will give	
	them feedback. Each person has 15	
	minutes, so it doesn't have to be a full	
	lesson, it can be a mini lesson and a	
	description of the activities so there is time	
	for modelling and feedback.	
15 min	Discussion	These are guiding questions,
	<ul> <li>What were some interesting lesson ideas</li> </ul>	but ideally the discussion
	you saw?	should be participant driven.
	<ul> <li>What was some particularly helpful</li> </ul>	
	feedback you received?	

### **Session 3: Conclusion and Moving Forward**

Objective: By the end of the session, participants will have brainstormed solutions to potential obstacles and completed the course evaluation and reflection.

Materials: Projector and somewhere to display projection, poster board, course evaluation and reflection worksheet (Appendix 10)

Time: 1.5 hour

Time	Activity	Notes
15 min	<ul> <li>Introduce online PLC for continued collaboration</li> <li>This can be a Discord, a Facebook group, or a Whatsapp group, depending on what is most useful for the teachers you are working with</li> <li>Help participants join the group and make an introduction post</li> </ul>	I would use Discord, which is a server host that allows members to join and can make specific channels based on topics. The organization makes moderating easier. Ideally this would be a preexisting group so even people who attended the workshop at different times can still collaborate
20 min	Discussion: In groups discuss the following questions:  • What problems to you anticipate you will run into trying to incorporate ELF in your classroom?  • How can you overcome these problems?  • On poster board create a T chart with potential problems on one side and potential solutions on the other.  • When groups finish, they should hang their poster up on the walls to display to other groups	

15 min	Participants should do a self-paced gallery walk to	
	look at the problem and solution posters.	
20 min	Discuss problems and solutions from gallery walk	Ideally this is a participant-
	• Were there any themes in the problems	led discussion where they
	and solutions you saw in the gallery walk	share anticipated problems
	and discussed in your groups?	and brainstorm solutions
	and the three or year get upon	together
15 min	Course reflection (Appendix 10)	(can be done through an
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	online form)

# Appendix 1 Pre-Course Survey

- 1. What is your name?
- 2. Are your students beginner, intermediate, or advanced English learners?
- 3. What does English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) mean to you?
- 4. How much freedom do you have in lesson planning?

For the following statements, circle which answer choice bests represents you now

- 1. I want to use ELF practices in my classroom.
  - Strongly disagree disagree neither agree nor disagree agree strongly agree
- 2. I am confident I can use ELF practices in my classroom.

Strongly disagree disagree neither agree nor disagree agree strongly agree

3. I am confident I can create ELF materials for my classroom.

Strongly disagree disagree neither agree nor disagree agree strongly agree

#### **TESOL** terms

- TESOL- Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages
  - This is an umbrella term for teaching English that includes English as a foreign language, English as a second language, English as an additional language, etc.
- EFL- English as a Foreign Language
  - o English as a Foreign Language classes are taught in countries where English is not an official language.
- ELF- English as a Lingua Franca
  - o English as it is used between speakers of different non-English first languages
- ELT- English Language Teaching
- **GE-** Global Englishes
  - Global Englishes refers to the many varities of English spoken around the world, such as Nigerian English, Indian English, Singapore English, Australian English, etc.
- **GELT-** Global Englishes Language Teaching
- EIL- English as an International Language
- **NES-** Native English Speaker(s)
- NNES- Non-Native English Speaker(s)
- L1- First language
- L2- Second or additional language

Ideally, the reading would be pages 42-45 and 155-156 from *Global Englishes: A Resource Book for Students* by Jennifer Jenkins. The follow excerpt is pulled from pages 44-45.

#### **Defining ELF**

We begin by considering how to define ELF. In the second edition of this book (p. 143), I defined it as "English as it is used as a contact language among speakers from different first languages". A later and fuller working definition is that of Seidlhofer, according to whom ELF is "any use of English among speakers of different first languages for whom English is the communicative medium of choice, and often the only option" (2011: 7; her italics).

In the early days of ELF research, some scholars argued that ELF communication by definition did not include NESs. However, the majority do nowadays include NESs in their definitions of ELF, arguing simply that when NESs participate in ELF interactions, they should not be seen as experts because their expertise is in ENL rather than ELF communication. Having said that, because of the sheer numbers involved, it is likely that the majority of ELF interactions do in fact take place with no NESs present.

We have already considered the similarities and differences between ELF and World Englishes. Another term that requires distinguishing from ELF, although one entirely lacking in the scholarship that underpins World Englishes, is so-called **Globish**. Whereas ELF is empirically researched, Globish is an arbitrarily simplified version of English based on intuition (see, e.g., Nerrière and Hon, 2009), and not worthy of serious consideration. However, its catchy name means that it has inevitably caught the interest of some in the media (see e.g. McCrum 2010).

Finally, we need to clarify the differences between ELF and **traditional EFL** (English as a Foreign Language). In essence, these differences arise from one basic factor: that EFL communication assumes that NNESs learn English in order to use it with NESs, whereas ELF communication assumes that NNESs learn English in order to use it so as to communicate successfully in **intercultural communication** which may, but often does not, include NESs. Thus, for EFL, native English provides the yardstick against which NNESs' use is measured, and wherever it differs from native use, it is considered to be deficient, the result of L1 'interference' and 'fossilization'. On the other hand, for ELF, successful intercultural communication is the goal, and differences from native English that achieve this are regarded not as deficiencies but as evidence of linguistic adaptability and creativity. In fact, **communication skills** such as the ability to accommodate (see B6) are considered far more relevant to successful ELF communication than the ability to mimic NESs. In this respect, research suggests that it is more often NESs than NNESs who lack such skills in intercultural communication (see C8).

#### Pronunciation features

A number of pronunciation features were found in Jenkins's (2000) ELF research to contribute to mutual intelligibility in ELF communication. They were collectively labelled the 'Lingua Franca Core' ('LFC'), and are summarised as follows:

all the consonant sounds except voiceless 'th' $/\theta$ /, voiced 'th' $/\delta$ /, and dark 'l' []
vowel length contrasts (e.g. the difference between the vowel sounds in 'pitch' and
p <u>ea</u> ch')
avoidance of consonant deletion at the beginnings of words (e.g. the cri- in 'crisp'),
and only certain deletions intelligible in word-medial and final position (e.g. 'factsheet'
as 'facsheet' but not 'fatsheet' or 'facteet'; 'scripts' as 'scrips' but not 'scrits' or 'script');
on the other hand, the avoidance of consonant clusters by means of the addition
of vowels, such as 'film' pronounced [filəm], seems not to be a problem in ELF
production and placement of <b>nuclear (tonic) stress</b> (the major stress in a group

of words). For example, in Ian McEwan's novel *Amsterdam*, one character sends a postcard to another, on which he has written 'You deserve to be sacked'. This can be interpreted either as 'You deserve to be **sacked**' (but you have not been) or 'You deserve to be sacked' (and you have been)

As with the lexicogrammatical features described above, this is not to suggest that the LFC features are needed *all the time*. Far from it: the LFC research demonstrated that use of these features depends critically on who is talking with whom. Thus, if conversation partners both come from L1s that have, for example, one sound for /r/ and /l/, or use /v/ where other speakers use /w/, it would be counter-productive for them to produce these sounds between themselves (and the empirical data demonstrates that they mostly do not). Rather, use of their shared variant not only enhances intelligibility but also signals solidarity between them. **Accommodation strategies** are crucial in this, and effective pronunciation (as with any other linguistic level) in lingua franca contexts will depend to a considerable extent on the speakers' ability to adjust their English for the mutual benefit of their conversation partners, rather than conforming to any predetermined notions of correctness based on the English of an often absent NES, as is the case with EFL.

The following features of ENL pronunciation were not found in the LFC data to contribute to intelligibility, and did not lead to communication problems when they

were substituted with a feature influenced by the speaker's L1 pronunciation. In some cases they even enhanced intelligibility:

these three consonant sounds: voiceless 'th' $/\theta/$ , voiced 'th' $/\delta/$ , and dark 'l' []
(note that these sounds are also being replaced in some accents of ENL)
vowel quality (e.g. in the conversation below, R pronounces the word 'front' as
[front] using the vowel of that in RP 'song', and 'charity' as 'cherity')
weak forms (e.g. the vowel sound in 'to', 'from' and 'of' when replaced with a schwa
other features of connected speech such as assimilation (adjusting one sound to
become like the next, e.g. 'red paint' to 'reb paint') and elision (leaving sounds
out, e.g. 'prob <u>ably</u> ' as 'probly', 'frien <u>d</u> ship' as 'frienship')
the direction of pitch movements
the placement of wordstress, which varies considerably even across L1 Englishes
stress-timed rhythm.

(Jenkins, 2015, pp. 86-87)

## Technology

Tool	Ideas
YouTube	
Flipgrid	
10	
D 11 /	
Padlet	
Vocaroo	
Mindmeister	
Pixton	
TIXIOII	

## Textbook adaptation

Checklist for textbook evaluation from Rose and Galloway's <i>Global English Language Teaching</i> :
authentic texts and tasks (written texts by non-native speakers)
☐ Spoken interactions between non-native speakers
☐ Learner unstructured interaction
☐ Pragmatic awareness activities
☐ Strategies to achieve successful communication in a lingua franca
☐ Language items and features important for international communication
☐ Intercultural competence
Directions: Using the checklist above as a guide, find one unit from one of the provided textbooks, or one you brought with you. Evaluate the unit based on the above criteria and adapt one activity to include ELF.
How does this chapter/unit succeed in ELF?
Where could this chapter/unit improve in ELF?
Find one activity and adapt it to include ELF

## Choice Menu

## Choice Menu Activities

A	
Activity	Instructions
Task-based	Tasks-based activities are for students to practice engaging in tasks relevant to
activity	real-life using ELF. It is a linguistic challenge that focuses more on process
	than product. Do not hold students to native-speaker norms in these activities.
	Example:
	Students will act out a scene. In the scene each character has a goal (or task) to
	accomplish. The students will act out the scene in English to the best of their
	ability, then answer some questions about it.
	Scene: A is a shop owner and B is a customer at the shop. The shop sells very
	fancy and expensive clothes.
	A: You want to sell an expensive, well-fitted outfit and accessories to the
	customer.
	B: You need a very nice outfit to wear to a wedding and you have \$500 to
	spend, but some of the clothes brought to you are the wrong size.
	Questions:
	What was easy in this task?
	What was difficult?
	What strategies did you use to communicate your ideas when you didn't know
	a word?
	What vocabulary would you like to know to make this task easier next time?
Nonsense	The purpose of this activity is to use communication strategies to work
word activity	through a communication breakdown. This should be done in pairs or small
	groups. One student has a nonsense word that they know the meaning of and a
	prompt to start the conversation. The goal is for the students to work together
	in English (as best they can) to help each other understand what the nonsense
	word means.
	Example:
	Nonsense word: beckram- dinner
	Prompt: When is beckram?
	Nonsense word: Clart- a goalkeeper in soccer/football
	Prompt: Who is the best clart?
	Nonsense word: Prin- a bad dream
	Prompt: I'm so tired. I hate prins.
	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Nonsense word: Pilk- phone charger
	Prompt: Can I borrow your pilk?
·	

Guided	Guidad journal ragnanga is a change for students to reflect on a video or audio
journal	Guided journal response is a chance for students to reflect on a video or audio example of ELF in use. The teacher should provide the example (from YouTube, movies, news broadcasts, etc.) and give students a prompt to reflect on what they have heard and the communication strategies they saw. (The reflections do not have to be in English. The main idea is to think about how English is used)
Flipgrid	Example: Watch this video: <a href="https://youtu.be/JxOALic55H4">https://youtu.be/JxOALic55H4</a> Write a journal response using the following to guide your writing:  1. The FC Bayern football players in this video are Spanish, German, and Canadian. The team is in Germany, but the team uses English to communicate with each other. Why do you think they use English to communicate with each other? What do they do to make themselves understood in this video? Do you notice any creative uses of language?  Give students a prompt to speak about on Flipgrid, then have them make video
rnpgrid	responses to each other's videos. The prompt can be responding to an ELF example (like in the guided journal activity), a task-based activity, or a prompt that asks them to speak on something they are interested in.
	Example: Make a Flipgrid video where you explain either how to play your favorite game or the plot of your favorite movie. Then, make a video comment on a classmate's video. Your video comment should at least include something you liked in the original video, your opinion on the topic they spoke about, and one question you have about the topic, but you are encouraged to do more.
Dialogue	In this activity the goal is to re-write a dialogue in as many different ways as possible. This is to practice finding multiple ways to say one idea, so students are better prepared to negotiate through communication breakdowns. If saying your idea one way doesn't work, try saying it a new way! Can be spoken or written.
	Example: Re-write this dialogue as many ways as you can in X minutes. Try to use different vocabulary or talk around ideas as many ways as you can think of. For example: "birthday," "day I was born," "today I am 19, tomorrow I am 20," "my birth anniversary," "the day I age one year," etc. A: I do not like my job. B: Why? A: It is difficult. Is your job difficult?
	B: My job is difficult, but I like it. A: What do you do? B: I teach math at the university. What do you do? A: I teach math at the university!

## Lesson Feedback

Objective:
Lesson and activities:
Notes:
Objective:
J
Lesson and activities:
Notes:

#### Course Reflection

- 1. What is your name?
- 2. What does English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) mean to you?

For the following statements, circle which answer choice bests represents you now

3. I want to use ELF practices in my classroom.

Strongly disagree disagree neither agree nor disagree agree strongly agree

4. I am confident I can use ELF practices in my classroom.

Strongly disagree disagree neither agree nor disagree agree strongly agree

5. I am confident I can create ELF materials for my classroom.

Strongly disagree disagree neither agree nor disagree agree strongly agree

What are three things you learned in this course?

What did this course do well?

What can this course do better in the future?

What was the most helpful part of this course?

What was the least helpful part of this course?

What do you wish you had learned that wasn't covered in this course?

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