FACILITATORS OVERVIEW OF MIGRANT MODULES AND HANDOUTS: MODULE 1

Tip Sheet of Strategies for Adult Learners

TRAINING STRATEGIES FOR ADULT ENGLISH-LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Folse, 2004; Hattie, 2008; Hill & Miller, 2013; Hunt & Beglar, 2005; Knowles, 2004

Training strategy:	Elements of training strategy:
Vocabulary supports	 Participant uses a dictionary—electronic or paper—during the training. Use Longman online or other ESL dictionaries. Use a variety of texts related to the training topic. Provide an anchor chart of common or technical vocabulary and phrases from the workshop. Refer to it throughout the training.
Interactions with the trainer	Set clear, observable learning goals.
	• Provide frequent, explicit feedback. Let English learners know explicitly what they are doing that is correct and what they need to do to correct incorrect work.
Interactions with other participants	• Use collaborative learning strategies. Use a variety of group structures for learning—pairs, triads, teams, and whole group structures—throughout the training.
	• Provide advance organizers. If the training includes handouts with fill-in-the-blanks, before the training fill in some, or all, of the blanks for English language learners.
	• Use non-linguistic representations. Use symbols, pictures, graphic organizers, and objects to represent key points or terms.
Differentiate extended readings	• Provide an abstract or written summary of a longer article.
	• Translate the abstract or written summary of a longer English article.
	• Two for one: When reading orally in pairs or triads, the English language learner reads only one sentence or paragraph for every three or four sentences or paragraphs their fluent partners read.
	• Use echo reading: Have parents read text after facilitator reads the text.

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	 Use choral reading: Have parents read a sentence or sentences from a slide or handout together as a group. 	
	• Use break-in reading: As a facilitator, find a key word in a reading or on a slide and have the parents read that word as you read through the reading passage or slide.	
Translation alternatives	• Provide translations for how to start activities without further translation.	
	• Provide translated vocabulary lists, abstracts, or summaries with the remainder of the materials in English.	
	• Provide a translator station. The translator sits in one spot and the English language learner uses the translator as a resource only as needed during the training.	

VARIOUS LEARNING STYLES

The modules will contain options for various learning styles. Facilitators can provide additional support to different learners by using techniques that will keep all learners engaged.

Learning style:	Elements of learning style:
The visual learner	Prefers maps, graphic organizers, charts
	• Learns well from video examples or flow charts of steps that need to take place.
	• Example: seeing answers from questions asked of the group on a chart.
The auditory learner	 Prefers to hear information rather than reading or seeing it Learns well from lectures, discussions, talking things through, and discussing problems out loud Example: if a parent answers a question, repeat or summarize the answer to the parent and the group.
The reader/writer	Prefers information displayed as wordsLearns well from PowerPoints, manuals, and assignments

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	• Print all handouts and show them to the group when they are referenced in the module. These learners may want to read along or read each on their own.	
The kinesthetic learner	 Prefers to learn by doing Learns well from videos and demonstrations based on real things, case studies, and real-life applications Each module includes several activities and ends with a "make and take" type activity, make sure to include at least one of these activities in each meeting. 	

Tip Shoot of Strataging for Adult Lagrange