

# TRINITY COLLEGE LONDON

# #EmergingEnglish

**Exploring Digital Trends and Needs of English Teachers in China** 

29 June 2022

**English Programmes, British Council China** 

### **Session content**

- Overview of the 3-country study (aims, researchers, timeline and numbers)
- Focus on China:
  - Prioritised professional development (PD) need
  - Factors that influence PD engagement
  - What is considered effective PD
  - Online activity
  - Interview data on PD needs and preferences
  - Key findings
  - Key recommendations
- Cross-cutting themes (China, South Korea & Japan)

### **Issues and aims**

Perceived issues with online CPD provision:

- Limited relevance (e.g. focus on language school teachers or academics)
- Limited appropriacy for local context (e.g. curriculum and assessment)
- Language barrier (an assumption of B1-B2-level language competence)
- Content inaccessibility (e.g. internet restrictions)

Leads to... A lack of engagement with free and paid for online resources

Aim: Complete a comprehensive needs analysis and landscape review of online English teacher CPD offers (for state sector primary and secondary teachers) within China, Japan, and South Korea.

### Research team

#### **Central team**



Simon Borg



Jason Anderson



Ben Beaumont

#### China team



Karin Xie



Lora Guo

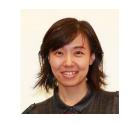


**Ross Thorburn** 

### **South Korea team**



Hyun-Jin Kim

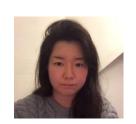


Tae-Hee Choi

### Japan team



Ikuya Aizawa



Kiyono Fujinaga-Gordon

### **Research timeline**

September 2021

Dec '21 – March '22

Feb – May '22

July '22



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**Publish** 

## Phases of data collection (local-language questionnaires)

#### Question coverage:

- What kinds of online CPD are available?
- What aspects of ELT and teacher development do these address?
- What areas of work do teachers want support with?
- What kinds of CPD do teachers engage in?
- What motivates/limits engagement?







## Phases of data collection (local-language interviews)

#### Question coverage:

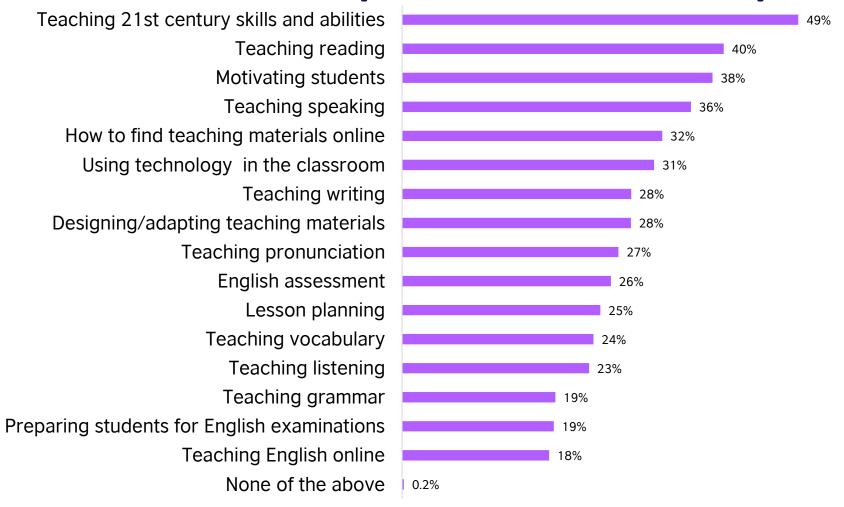
- Professional development needs
- Attitudes to learning online (teachers and educational authorities)
- Factors that make it difficult to access online CPD
- Factors that motivate access to online CPD
- Areas of development using online CPD





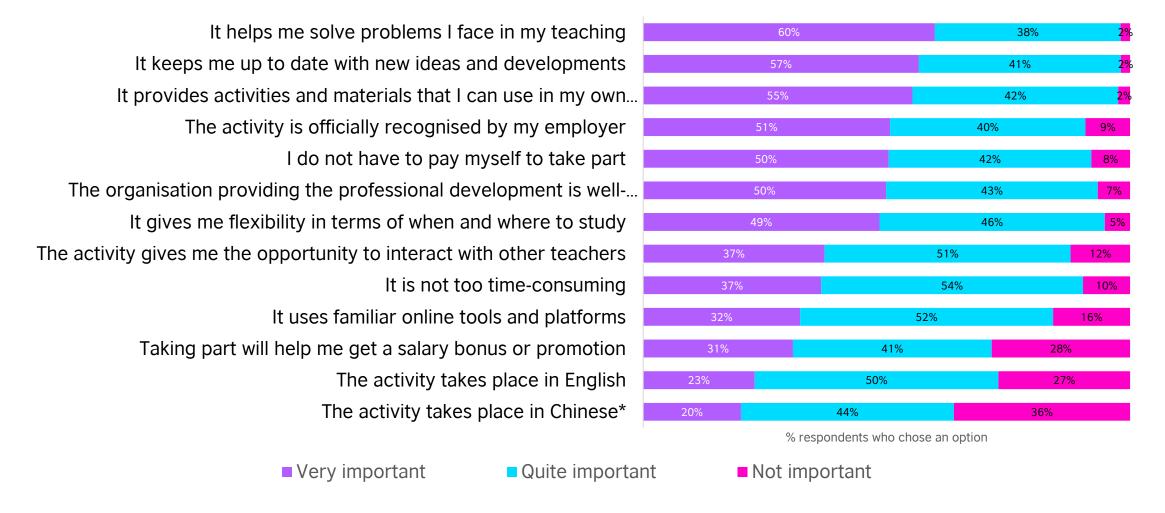


### China: Prioritised professional development need



% of respondents who selected an option (each was allowed to choose up to 5)

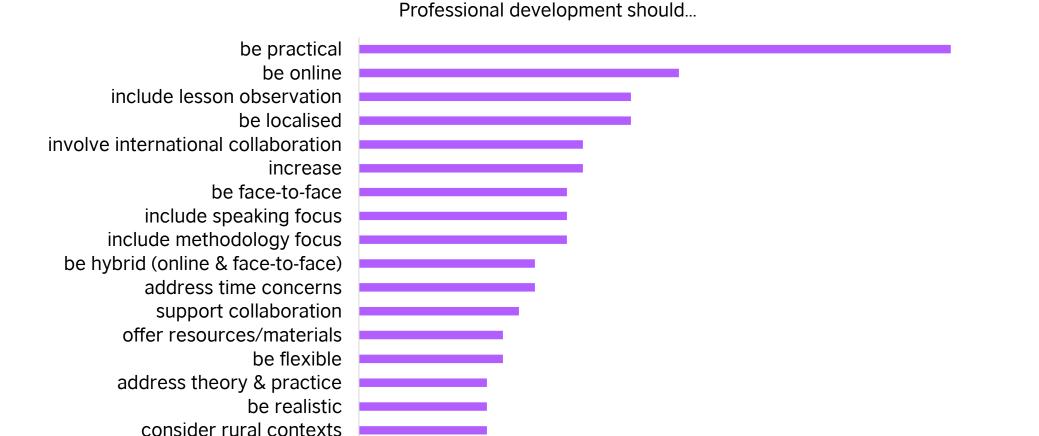
### China: Factors that influence participation in online PD



### **China: Effective PD**

be systematic

0%



% of respondents who mentioned the theme

2%

www.britishcouncil.org 10

6%

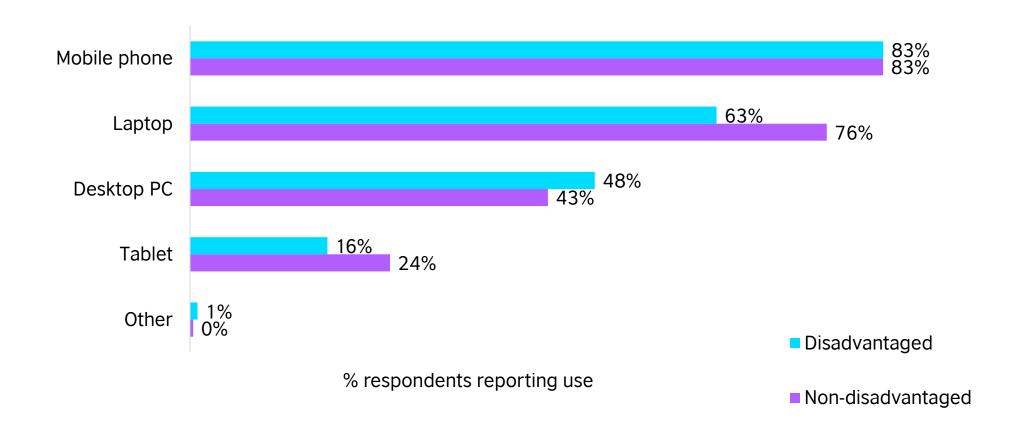
8%

4%

12%

10%

## **China: Online activity**



# China interview findings: PD needs

### 1. Motivation, differentiation and planning

"If the activities aren't interesting the students go to sleep." (senior high, urban; Beijing)

#### 2. Demonstration lessons

"What I really want is coaching from an expert who can help show me how to better teach children from the countryside." (primary, rural; Hubei)

"I want to observe real teachers teaching real students." (junior high, urban; Hubei)

#### 3. Discussion of the four skills

"We think it's an international language, but parents think differently about this." (primary, urban; Hubei)

## China interview findings: Preferences for online PD

#### **Online PD preferences**

"I prefer videos on YouTube to watch what I want. I look for classes, for example, I'll search for the topic I'm going to teach, like, the first class of the year or a question I have, like how to write a teaching plan." (junior high, urban; Beijing)

"I think webinars are much better. But we need to prepare for the webinar, do some pre-tasks. In the webinar it should be more interactive. They need to do something (active). The problem with webinars is the participants are usually passive." (senior high, urban; Anhui)

# **China: Key findings**

- 1. PD opportunities are often dominated by 'experts' with little opportunity to interact.
- 2. Demonstration and model lessons are often unrealistic (i.e. staged) and unreflective of challenges in 'real' classes.
- Teachers believe there is an optimum mix of in-person and online PD.
- 4. Teachers want PD that is practical and directly related to their classroom needs (data suggest that this is not usually the case).
- 5. Uncertainty whether international organisations are able to understand or meet the needs day-to-day classroom challenges.

### **China: Recommendations**

- 1. Provide practical, realistic materials and activities.
- 2. Develop teachers' understandings of relevant theory and policy.
- 3. Provide support for current textbooks.
- 4. Diversify online professional development activities.
- Conduct further research on recent policy changes.

**Cross-cutting themes (1): PD topic ranking** 

Professional Development topic ranking (highest and lowest) between the three countries

Top 3 (incl. %)	China	Japan	South Korea
	Teaching 21 <sup>st</sup> century skills (49%)	Motivating students (63%)	Teaching speaking (45%)
	Teaching reading (40%)	Teaching speaking (60%)	Teaching reading (45%)
	Motivating students (38%)	Teaching 21 <sup>st</sup> century skills (44%)	English assessment (44%)
Bottom 3 (incl. %)	Ψ	•	•
	Teaching grammar (19%)	Teaching vocabulary (12%)	How to find teaching materials online (11%)
	Preparing students for exams (19%)	Preparing students for exams (11%)	Lesson planning (11%)
	Teaching English online (18%)	How to find teaching materials online (6%)	Preparing students for exams (8%)

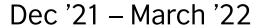
# Cross-cutting themes (2): factors influencing participation

Factors influencing respondents' decision to participate in online professional development activities

Top 3 (incl. % who indicated 'very important')	China	Japan	South Korea
	It helps me solve teaching problems (60%)	It helps me solve teaching problems (64%)	It provides activities and materials for the classroom (76%)
	It keeps me up to date with new ideas (57%)	It provides activities and materials for the classroom (54%)	It keeps me up to date with new ideas (75%)
	It provides activities and materials for the classroom (55%)	It keeps me up to date with new ideas (47%)	It helps me solve teaching problems (69%)
Bottom 3 (incl. % who indicated 'very important')	•	•	Ψ
	It will help me get a bonus or promotion (31%)	It will help me get a bonus or promotion (12%)	It takes place in English (18%)
	It takes place in English (23%)	The providing organisation is well-known (11%)	It will help me get a bonus or promotion (15%)
	It takes place in L1 (20%)	It takes place in L1 (9%)	It takes place in L1 (13%)

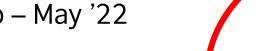
# The final report

September 2021













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### References

#### Double reduction

Li, J., Li, X., Shi, A, & Yang, Q. (2021). The impact of the double reduction policy. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, 637, 713-720.* <a href="https://dx.doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220131.131">https://dx.doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220131.131</a>
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Xue, E., & Li, J. (2022) What is the value essence of "double reduction" (Shuang Jian) policy in China? A policy narrative perspective, *Educational Philosophy and Theory*. Advance online publication. https://doi.org/10.1080/00131857.2022.2040481

#### Core competencies

Wang, Q., & Luo, S. (2019) Shifting from teaching the subject to developing core competencies through the subject: the revised senior middle school English curriculum standards (2017 edition) in China. In X. Gao (Ed.), Second handbook of English language teaching (pp. 109-134). Springer.

#### Influence of exams on teaching

Kirkpatrick, R., & Zang, Y. The negative influences of exam-oriented education on Chinese high school students: Backwash from classroom to child. *Language testing in Asia, 1*(3), 36-45.

# Thank you for listening.

# Questions?