Integrating Content and Language: Meeting the Needs of Learner Drivers

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AIT ELS
Content-based Instruction (CBI)

...is the integration of content learning with language teaching aims. More specifically, it refers to the concurrent study of language and subject matters, with the form and sequence of language presentation dictated by content (Brinton, Snow and Wesche 1989: vii)
Content-based Instruction (CBI)

second language is learned most effectively when used as the medium to convey informational content of interest and relevance to the learner (Brinton, Snow and Wesche 1989: vii)

data lend support to the theory that content-based instruction can lead to equally high gain in literacy skills as well as job related skills (McDonald 1997: 5)
CBI in the AMEP

• Not specified in CSWE curriculum, but
  – *Let’s Participate: A Course in Australian Citizenship*
  
  – VET packages
  
  – Driver rules
Rationale for Learner Driver Lessons

- History of Project
- Rationale for learner driver as appropriate content
Methodology

- Interviews with teacher and students
  - Pre- and post course
- Observations in class of teacher and students
- Collection of classroom materials
- Analysis of interview and observational data for themes
Description of Learner Drivers

• Gender
• Migration category
• Country of birth
• Years of schooling
• Language proficiency
Gender Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Learner Drivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>AITELS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migration Category

Percentage

Family | Hum/Ref | Skilled | Other

Learner Drivers | AITELS
Country of Birth -
Comparison with AIT ELS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Learner Drivers</th>
<th>AITELS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR China</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Home Language - Comparison with AIT ELS

Percentage

Arabic
Ch. Mandarin
Dinka
Korean
Russian
Serbian
Spanish
Tagalog
Dial not defined
Other

% LD % AITELS
Years of Schooling – Comparison with AIT ELS

Percentage

- No schooling
- 1-7 Years
- 8-10 Years
- 11-12 Years
- 13+ Years

% LD

% AITELS
ISLPR - Speaking

Percentage

Minimum Creative
Basic Transactional
Transactional
Basic Social
Social
Minimum Vocational
ISLPR - Listening

Percentage

Minimum Creative
Basic Transactional
Transactional
Basic Social
Social
Minimum Vocational

0 10 20 30 40 50
ISLPR – Reading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Formulaic Proficiency</th>
<th>Minimum Creative</th>
<th>Basic Transactional</th>
<th>Transactional</th>
<th>Basic Social</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Minimum Vocational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Certificate in Spoken and Written English - Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Beginners</td>
<td>AITELS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Elementary</td>
<td>Learner Driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Intermediate</td>
<td>AITELS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Stated</td>
<td>AITELS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Learner Driver
- AITELS
Description of Test

• Give Way Test-100% correct
• Theory Test-40 multiple choice questions
• Role of the interpreter
Teaching Program

• 1.5 Hours/week for 12 weeks
• Goals
• Content
• Learner Groups
• Materials
• Teaching strategies
| Give Way to the right rule | Which car must give way? Why does car X have to give way?  
|                           | • Which question forms  
|                           | • Giving reasons using the present tense  
|                           | • Giving reasons using ‘if’  
| Pedestrian and children’s crossing | Vocab  
|                                | Wombat; Koala crossing |
| Can follow procedures in an emergency | • Giving instructions  
• Following instructions  
• Record and classify new vocab items |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understands insurance requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can identify hazardous situations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Content Grid continued..

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passenger offences</th>
<th>It is an offence to …</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver offences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to wear a seatbelt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemptions</td>
<td>Except when ---ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can follow regulatory signs | This means that you must
This means that you can’t… mustn’t

Can follow warning signs

Can follow direction signs

Can follow temporary signs
Road Signs

- Speed limit 60
- End school zone
- Left turn on red permitted after stopping
- Give way
- Stop
- Right lane must turn right
- No U-turn permitted
- Children crossing
Stop Line
Stopping and giving way at a stop sign to vehicles on the left and right
Stopping and giving way at a stop sign to an oncoming vehicle at a stop sign
Giving Way

Giving way at a give way sign or give way line at an intersection

(1) A driver at an intersection with a *give way sign* or give way line must give way in accordance with this rule.

(2) The driver must give way to a vehicle in, entering or approaching the intersection except:

(a) an oncoming vehicle turning right at the intersection if a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line applies to the driver of the oncoming vehicle; or

(b) a vehicle turning left at the intersection using a slip lane; or

(c) a vehicle making a U-turn.
Giving Way continued..

(3) If the driver is turning left or right or making a U–turn, the driver must also give way to any pedestrian at or near the intersection on the road, or part of the road, the driver is entering.

(4) For this rule, an oncoming vehicle traveling through a T-intersection on the continuing road is taken not to be turning.
Giving way at a give way sign to vehicles on the left and right
Giving way at a give way sign to an oncoming vehicle that is not at a stop sign or give way sign.
Giving Way
Giving way at an intersection without traffic lights or a stop sign, stop line, give way sign or give way line applying to the driver

Giving way at an intersection (except a T–intersection or roundabout)

(1) A driver at an intersection (except a T–intersection or roundabout) without traffic lights or a stop sign, stop line, give way sign or give way line, must give way in accordance with this rule.
(2) If the driver is going straight ahead, the driver must give way to any vehicle approaching from the right, unless a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line applies to the driver of the approaching vehicle.
Giving Way without Signs
Giving Way without Signs
continued..
Giving Way to a Pedestrian
Give Way Test
Give Way Test

Match the correct describing text to the picture: The first one is done for you.

- Driver B turning left in a slip lane giving way to driver A turning right at a STOP sign. (1)
- Driver B in a zip lane giving way to driver A who is in front.
- Driver B giving way when driving through a break in the median strip.
Giving Way to Buses
Theory Questions

When must you dip your headlights while driving at night?

A. Within 200 metres when approaching another vehicle from either the opposite direction or from behind.

B. Only when another vehicle is approaching you from the opposite direction and is within 500 metres.

C. Within 500 metres when approaching another vehicle from either the opposite direction or from behind.

D. Only when another vehicle is approaching you from the opposite direction and is within 200 metres.
Theory Questions continued..

What is the meaning of this sign?

A. Left turn at any time with care.
B. No right turn.
C. Traffic must travel along the road only in the direction of the arrow.
What is the meaning of this sign on a road marked with lanes?

A. You must only overtake using the right lane
B. You must keep left of the dividing line unless you are overtaking.
C. You must not use the right lane unless you are overtaking, signalling to turn right or the traffic is congested.
Teaching Program

• Linking in with Transport SA
• Getting Transport SA on board
• Outcomes of their involvement
Findings

• Teachers’ role
• Learners' role
Outcomes

• Assessment day
• Number of students who passed test
• Language outcomes
  – Teacher evaluation in terms of language outcomes
• Strategies learners adopted voluntarily
Discussion

• Learning outcomes
• Language outcomes in terms of competencies
  – mapping
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