## ENGLISH TEACHING

## FERATURAL APPROACH

by Marta Zarenkiewicz, Magda Mikołajko & Marta Roźniakowska



# The natural approach is one of the communicative approaches to language teaching.

### 01

Based on the work of Tracy Terrell and Stephen Krashen who published their book **The Natural Approach** in 1983.

### 02

The natural approach is a language teaching approach which claims that language learning is a reproduction of the way humans naturally acquire their native language. 03

The approach adheres to a communicative approach to language teaching and rejects earlier methods such as the audiolingual method and the situational language teaching approach.



**Krashen's hypotheses** imply:

 as much comprehensible input as possible, materials and aids that foster comprehension, focus on reading and listening, meaningful communication and interesting input to keep the affective filter low.



## Activities

To minimize stress, learners are not required to say anything until they feel ready, but they are expected to respond to teacher commands and questions.

There is a gradual progression from "Yes/No" and simple display questions, to more complex and open questions.

Activities: command-based activities, situation-based activities, and group-work activities focus on, providing comprehensible input, minimizes learner anxiety, and maximizes learner self-confidence

# laterials used in a natural approach classroom

Aim at making activities and tasks as meaningful as possible, foster comprehension and communication.

Authentic materials:

- brochures,
- maps,
- visual aids,
- games.

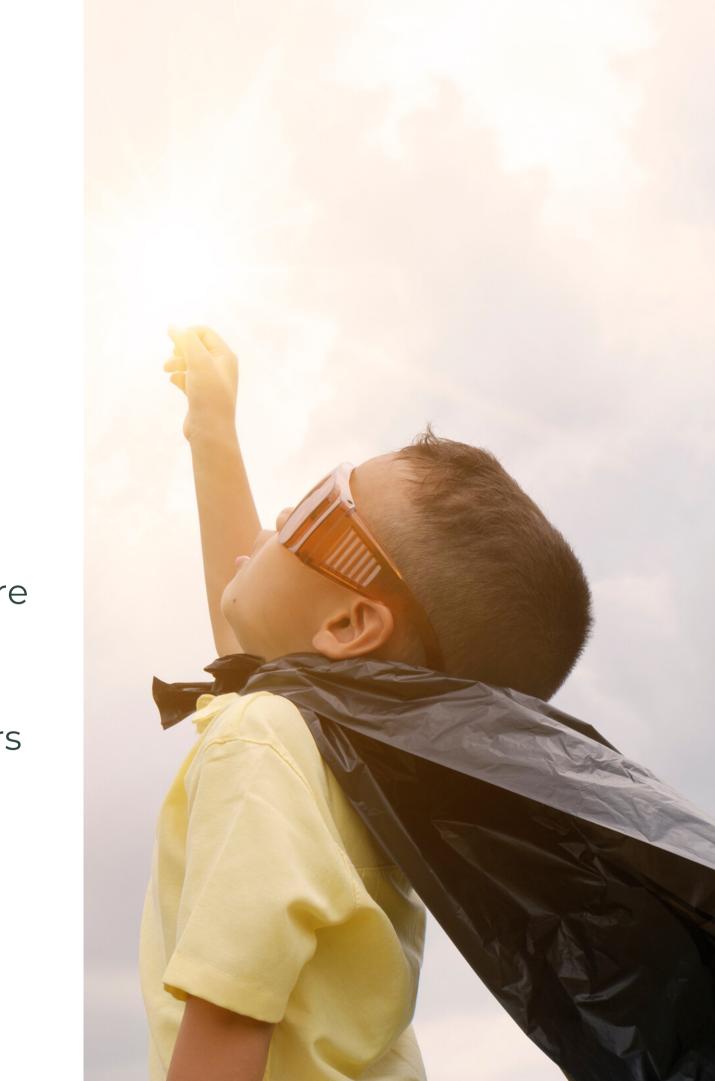


Those materials are used to facilitate acquisition and to promote comprehension and real communication

### Learner roles

The learners' roles change and develop during a natural approach course because there are various stages they have to go through.

- 1. The first stage is **the pre-production stage** where the learners are not forced to respond orally and are allowed to decide their own when to start to speak.
- 2. The next stage, **the early-production stage**, fosters short answers and the student have to respond to simple questions and to use fixed conversational patterns.
- 3. In the speech-emergent stage the use of complex utterances emerges, for example in role plays or games.





teacher, giving them several important roles.

The teacher:

- 1. Provides a constant flow of comprehensible input in the target language and provides non-linguistic clues.
- 2. Has to create a harmonious classroom atmosphere that fosters a low affective filter.
- 3. Decides on the classroom activities and tasks regarding group sizes, content, contexts, and materials.
- 4. Must communicate clearly and compellingly to students the assumptions, organizations, and expectations of the method.



The natural approach classroom allocates a central role for



### The techniques used in this approach are often borrowed from other methods

- Total Physical Response command drills,
- The Direct Method activities mime, gestures and context are used to elicit questions, and answers,
- Communicative Language Teaching group work activities where learners share information to complete a task.

# THANK YOU FOR READING!

# HAVE A GREAT DAY!

Marta, Magda & Marta

