

Observation and Practicum
Course Guide for Fourth-Year Students

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- **Audio Aids:** Recordings, songs, podcasts
Example: Play a short podcast episode and ask students to identify key vocabulary or summarize the topic.
- **Technological Tools:** PowerPoint, videos, apps, online games
Example: Use Kahoot to review vocabulary or grammar in a fun, competitive format.
- **Realia:** Real-life objects used in the classroom
Example: Bring in a shopping bag with items like “apple,” “soap,” and “notebook” for a vocabulary lesson.

Guidelines for Effective Use

- Match the aid to your lesson objective and student level
- Ensure visibility and clarity
- Avoid overuse—keep the focus on learning
- Test equipment before class to avoid technical issues

Practical Tip: Always have a non-tech backup in case of equipment failure.

Reflection Prompt: Which teaching aid do you feel most confident using? Which one would you like to try?

Evaluation and Feedback

Evaluation measures student progress, while feedback guides improvement. Both are essential for effective teaching and learning.

Types of Evaluation

- **Formative Assessment:** Ongoing checks during lessons
Example: Ask students to summarize what they learned at the end of class.
- **Summative Assessment:** Final evaluations at the end of a unit or term
Example: Administer a written test covering grammar, vocabulary, and reading comprehension.

Giving Feedback

- Be specific and constructive
Example: “Great use of past tense, but try to avoid repeating ‘went’ too often.”
- Balance praise with suggestions
Example: “Your ideas are clear—next time, focus on organizing them into paragraphs.”
- Use peer feedback to build collaboration
Example: Students exchange writing and use a checklist to comment on clarity, grammar, and vocabulary.

Practical Tip: Combine positive comments with improvement suggestions to motivate learners.

Reflection Prompt: How do you plan to give feedback that encourages student growth?

Language Testing and Assessment

Language testing helps measure how well students have mastered specific skills and content. Effective assessment aligns with lesson objectives and provides insights into learners' strengths and areas for improvement.

Types of Language Tests

- **Oral Tests:** Assess speaking and pronunciation through interviews or dialogues
Example: Students participate in a role-play conversation at a hotel reception desk.
- **Written Tests:** Evaluate grammar, vocabulary, reading, and writing skills
Example: A midterm exam includes multiple-choice grammar questions, a reading passage with comprehension tasks, and a short writing prompt.

Common Question Formats

1. **True / False** – Tests basic comprehension
Example: “The main character is a teacher. (True/False)”
2. **Multiple Choice** – Tests recognition and understanding
Example: “Which word best completes the sentence: ‘She ___ to the store yesterday.’”
 1. go
 2. goes
 3. went
 4. going”
3. **Fill in the Blanks** – Tests grammar or vocabulary in context
Example: “I ___ (eat) lunch at 1:00.”
4. **Matching** – Connects related words or ideas
Example: Match the words with their definitions:
 1. generous → gives freely
 2. shy → avoids speaking in public
5. **Short Answer** – Encourages recall and concise writing
Example: “What is the past tense of ‘run’?”
6. **Completion / Rewrite** – Tests grammar transformation
Example: Rewrite: “He is tall.” → “He is not short.”

Practical Tip: Always pilot your test with a small group before giving it to the entire class.

Reflection Prompt: Which test format do you find most effective for assessing language skills?

Professional Ethics and Behavior

Professional ethics are the foundation of responsible and respectful teaching. As future educators, student-teachers must model integrity, fairness, and professionalism in all aspects of their work.

Key Ethical Principles

- **Respect for Students:** Treat all learners with dignity and fairness
Example: Avoid favoritism and ensure equal participation opportunities.
- **Punctuality and Preparedness:** Arrive on time and be ready to teach
Example: Have your lesson plan and materials organized before class begins.
- **Confidentiality:** Protect student information and avoid gossip
Example: Do not share student performance details with others.

- **Professional Communication:** Use respectful language with students and colleagues
Example: Address disagreements calmly and constructively.
- **Continuous Development:** Seek feedback and pursue growth
Example: Attend workshops, read teaching journals, and reflect on your practice.

Practical Tip: Be consistent—apply your classroom rules equally to all students.

Reflection Prompt: What ethical principle do you consider most important in your future teaching career?