



# **ACADEMIC LYCEUM “INTERNATIONAL HOUSE – TASHKENT”**

**2<sup>nd</sup> semester**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

## Topic 59: Pupils book for the 11<sup>th</sup> grade pupils Unit 9 Lecture about feedback. Listening

The graphic is a white rectangular box containing several elements. In the top left corner is a circular inset photo of a diverse group of children, with the text "World Language Classroom" arched over it. In the center, there are five speech bubbles: a teal one with a thumbs-down icon, a green one with a smiley face, a yellow one with a neutral face, a red one with a frowny face, and a green one with a thumbs-up icon. Two blue curved arrows form a circle around a central yellow speech bubble with a neutral face. Below these icons, the word "Feedback" is written in large, bold, blue letters. At the bottom of the box, the words "in the Foreign Language Classroom" are written in large, bold, dark red letters.

**Feedback**

**in the Foreign  
Language Classroom**







# What is Feedback?



- Any response you make to student's efforts eg
  - Marks/Grades
  - Written, annotations, comments
  - Face-face, oral
- What about:
  - Facial expressions,
  - Tone of voice
- Even failure to give feedback is a form of feedback

# Feedback or Feedforward

Feedback is sometimes distinguished from feedforward.

- **Feedback** is intended to explain how a final grade was assigned
- **Feedforward** is made earlier in the process and is intended to point student in the right direction for completion.



**Formative feedback** is diagnostic information given before the work is completed. Like feedforward, it is intended to help the student revise and improve the work.

**Summative feedback** is a final analysis of the work, on which final grades are based. It can also point toward improving future work of the same type.



# Why is Feedback so Important?

- Contributes to learning - when it is noticed
- Contributes even more to learning when the learner reflects on the lessons for next time
- Advice originating from the student's own recent work is more likely to be given attention, understood and acted upon
- Fuels constructive reflection by the learner.

**Feedback to the students on their assignments is the single most powerful influence on student achievement.**

*Gibbs and Simpson (2004)*



## Encouraging Feedback

- 🌱 I'm impressed!
- 🌱 That's more like it.
- 🌱 That's much better.
- 🌱 You are doing well.
- 🌱 You're getting there.
- 🌱 I'm very proud of you.
- 🌱 You've improved a lot.
- 🌱 You've just about got it.
- 🌱 Keep up the good work!
- 🌱 That's coming along nicely.
- 🌱 Nothing can stop you now.
- 🌱 You're on the right track now.
- 🌱 You're getting better every day.
- 🌱 One more time and you'll have it.





## Positive Feedback

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| ✔ I like it!      | ✔ That's it!    |
| ✔ I love it!      | ✔ That's nice!  |
| ✔ Good job!       | ✔ That's right! |
| ✔ Great stuff!    | ✔ Very good!    |
| ✔ That's correct! | ✔ Well done!    |



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## Very Positive Feedback

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| ✔ Awesome!   | ✔ Magnificent! |
| ✔ Brilliant! | ✔ Marvelous!   |
| ✔ Excellent! | ✔ Outstanding! |
| ✔ Fantastic! | ✔ Terrific!    |



After these words you can add the word **Job** or **Work**.  
For example: **Awesome work!** ...or... **Excellent job!**

## Negative Feedback

Here are some nicer ways of giving negative feedback instead of saying "That's wrong!"

- ✔ Not exactly.
- ✔ Good try but ...
- ✔ That is almost it.
- ✔ Unfortunately not.
- ✔ Let's try that again.
- ✔ You were almost right.
- ✔ That's not quite correct.
- ✔ I'm afraid that's not quite right.





