# Exploiting video to the max

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## Abstract

Let's get creative. Using video to contextualize vocabulary and grammar is all well and good, but that's just the tip of the iceberg! This session will provide a number of fun, original ways to exploit video that are guaranteed to get your students talking.

#### ·Bio data

Michael Brand is a Teacher Trainer for Pearson. A passionate linguist, he studied French and German at Durham University, followed by a PGCE in Modern Languages. He has taught in England and Spain and has experience in the public and private sectors and across the primary and secondary school spectrum as well as adults. He now spends his time training teachers on all things ELT in schools, private language academies and official language schools as well as giving talks at conferences across Spain.

#### •Video in class: what did that use to mean?



The 'Friday afternoon' video

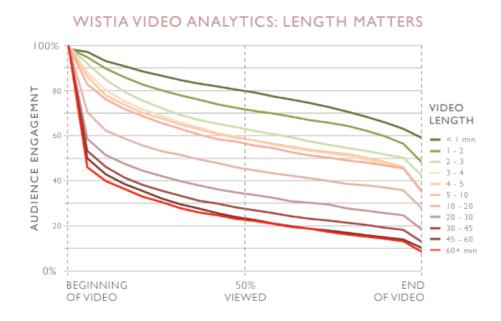
The 'End of term' video

The 'treat because you worked well' video

For this session we are interested in short video, its benefits and original ways to exploit it in class.

## •Benefits of short video:

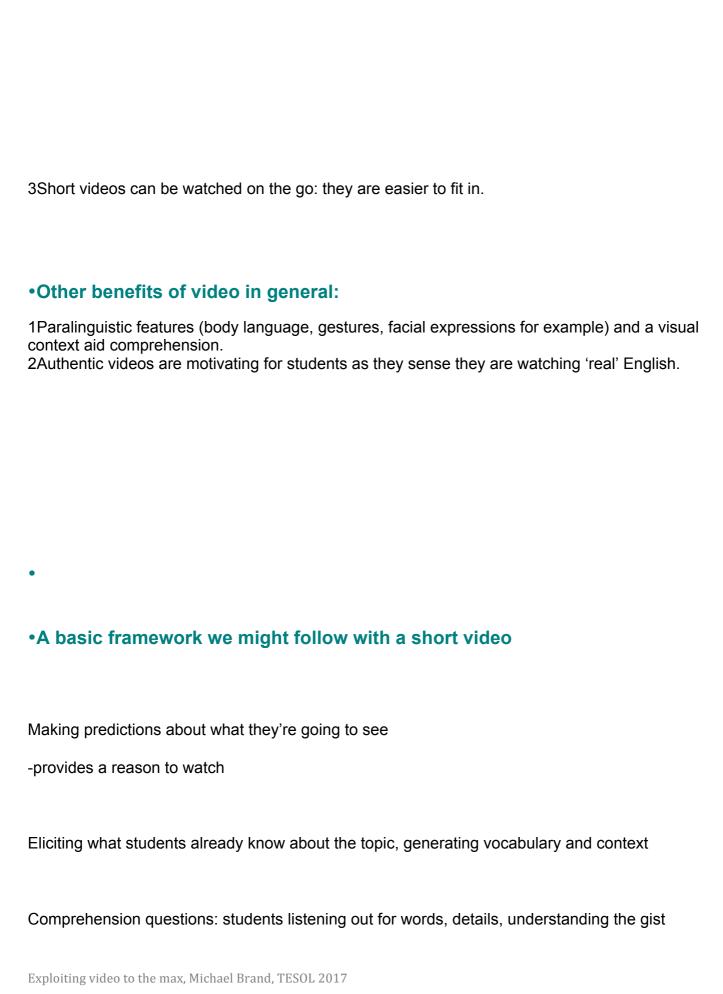
1We're more likely to hold our students' attention



Credit: Wistia

1Short videos can be watched repeatedly in a lesson.

2Focused exploitation is easier: honing in on the grammar, vocabulary, comprehension questions etc.



Vocabulary exploitation
Using the video as an inspiration / stimulus for student production: written / spoken / video creation.
Exploiting video to the max, Michael Brand, TESOL 2017

## 'Pre' activities video 1

1Word clouds.

Paste the video transcript into a word cloud generator (such as wordle, tagxedo or word sift).



Students predict video content based on the words they can see. Predicting is effective because it activates students' schemata and can generate vocabulary which is later encountered in the video. It also gives students a reason to watch, namely to check whether they were right or wrong in their predictions.

Teachers can draw certain vocabulary to students' attention, for example by playing 'splat' at the front of the classroom with two students (a race to splat the word the teacher defines, gives a synonym/antonym for).

#### 1Video stills.

Make video stills using the snipping tool found on any windows computer (in Spanish, 'recortes'). Students use these to predict the content of the video, giving



These stills could be used in other ways after the video has been watched. For example, students have to order the stills and add a caption under each one, explaining what is happening.

## 'Pre' activities video 2

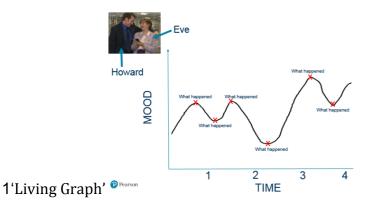
1Prediction based on the title.

Just as in reading or listening task, you would encourage students to make predictions



based on the title.

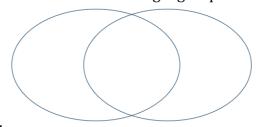
# 'During' activities video 2



Students plot the mood of one of the characters over the course of the video. So if at a certain character is happy / positive around the one minute mark, you would put a cross above the number 1 and it would be high up the y axis. If they were sad / angry / in a bad mood it would be low down. Make notes next to the crosses as you go along, explaining what happened.

# 1Venn Diagram

Students come up with words to describe the characters – which words can be used to describe more than one character? We can get groups of students to present their ideas and



justify their answers.

## • 'Post' activities video 2

1 Word cloud

Further exploitation of word cloud, students have now heard the words in context. For example, create a lexical set: how many words can students find in this video related to



marriage?

We can paste sentences into word clouds and get students to reorder them. If using Wordle, remember to go to 'language' and 'Do not remove common words' so that all the words in the sentence you have typed



'During' activities video 3



1'Back to back with a twist'

Students work in pairs. One student watches a segment from the video (on mute) and provides a running commentary to their parter who is facing the other way. They tell a lie. The partner then watches the same segment. Can they spot the lie?

How could this activity be adapted for lower levels?

- •Choose a section where the action changes more slowly (or put the video in slow motion!)
- •Allow the pupil who is speaking to see the section once prior to describing it
- Pupils do a summary as opposed to a running commentary
- •Pupils have to say three true points and one lie: which was the lie?

Here is a link to the Naik foundation video.

# Video 4, EDpuzzle

Where are our students watching / working on video? We can adopt the 'flipped classroom' or a 'blended learning' model. A good tool for this is EDpuzzle.

Here is the video used in the session.

Here is an example of it being exploited on Edpuzzle.

### Videos used in the session:





















Video 1

Video 2

Video 3

Video 4

# •Recommended websites:







