Dedication

I dedicate this work

To my parents who have provided me with their encouragement, love and understanding

To my brothers and my sister Soumia for their whole-hearted support

To all my extended family

To all my friends and teachers at the University of Biskra

To all who were there for me, thank you for your help and encouragement

To all those who have been supportive, caring and patient, I dedicate this simple work.

Declaration

I, Arbia Sabahi, do hereby solemnly declare that the work I am going to present in this dissertation is my own, and has not been submitted before to any other institution or University for a degree.

This work is to be carried out and completed at Mohamed Khider University of Biskra, Algeria

Certified:

Miss. Arbia Sabahi

Master (2) LMD student, English Language Department. ✓

Forth Year "Classique" system student, English Language Department.

Acknowledgement

First, before anything, thanks to 'Allah' who guides, helps and gives me the capacity to do this work.

I am indefinitely indebted to my mother who devoted all her time for me during the preparation of this work, God bless her now and forever.

I would like to express my infinite gratitude and respect to my supervisor Mr. Ramdane Mehiri for his constant help, precious suggestions and valuable advices.

I am also grateful to all my teachers without whom this work would not have been possible. I especially express my sincere thanks to Mr. Turqui for his valuable suggestions, as well as Ms Hissina for providing me of her time and allowing me to distribute the questionnaire to students.

I will not forget, of course, to express my gratitude to all the students of Master one who have kindly accepted to cooperate.

Words fail to express my gratitude to Zebila Mebarka, who has been of great help.

Thank you all for you help.

Abstract

The present research attempts to investigate how teachers would establish an effective classroom management for large EFL classes. The objective of this study is to identify practical strategies and techniques through which an effective classroom management is established. The hypotheses of this research emphasize that if student's responsibility and involvement is highlighted throughout the process of classroom management, EFL teachers would establish and maintain an effective classroom management for large EFL classes. In order to test these hypotheses, two questionnaires have been administered; one to the teachers who have been teaching large EFL classes for a long time at the Department of English, Biskra University. The other questionnaire has been directed to first year Master students of English. The results have shown that involving students in classroom management would enhance their sense of belonging, their responsibility towards their behavior and, thereby, reduce disruptive behaviors. On the basis of these results, the hypotheses were confirmed in that students' involvement should be highlighted within the process of organizing a positive and efficient educational environment, selecting appropriate instructional and assessment strategies, as well as reducing disruptive behavior. This study has certainly its limitations, but its findings revealed interesting implications. Thus, future research should be done experimentally to test the applicability of the findings to a larger population of subjects

ملخص

يحاول هذا البحث الى تحري كيف يمكن للأساتذة انشاء تسبير فعال للأقسام المكتظة الخاصة بطلبة الانجليزية. تهدف هذه الدراسة الى التعريف باستراجيات و تقنيات عملية يُنشأ من خلالها تسبير فعال للقسم المكتظ. فرضيات هذا البحث تشمل أنه اذا تم ابراز مسؤولية الطالب و اشراكه خلال عملية تسبير القسم ،فان أستاذ الانجلزية قد يتمكن من انشاء و كذلك المحافظة على تسبير فعال للأقسام المكتظة. من أجل اختبار مدى صحة هذه الفرضيات تم توزيع اسبيانين، الأول الى أساتذة قسم الانجليزية بجامعة بسكرة الذين دَرَّسُوا أقساماً مكتظة لفترة طويلة، و الثاني تم توجيهه الى طلبة السنة أولى ماستر. أظهرت النتائج أنّ اشراك الطلبة في في عملية تسبير القسم قد تُحسن شعور هم بالاندماج و كذا مسؤوليتهم اتجاه سلوكهم و بذلك يتم تقليل سلوكيات الطلبة المشوشة. على أساس هذه النتائج تم تأكيد هذه الفرضيات التي تسلط الضوء على اشراك الطالب في عملية تنظيم محيط علمي ايجابي و فعال، اختيار استراتيجيات مناسبة للتدريس و التقييم و كذا تقليل السلوك المشوش داخل القسم بالطبع لدى هذه الدراسة مواطن ضعف، لكن نتائجها أظهرت مضامن مثيرة للاهتمام. البحث المقبل يجب أن يكون تجريبياً و ذلك لاختبار مدى قابلية تطبيق هذه النتائج على مجموعة أكبر من الأشخاص.

General introduction

One of the most serious phenomena which threaten the effectiveness and the quality of education in Algerian schools and universities is that of large classes. The latter is the reality of most English language teachers, especially at Biskra University. Teachers are faced with classes larger than the size they believe facilitates effective teaching and learning. Therefore, class size became one of the biggest, if not the biggest challenge facing them in their work.

Similarly, classroom management is the first professional activity to develop at the beginning of a teaching career, and represents the most significant difficulty to be overcome when a student teacher first begins to teach. This means that classroom management is an integral part of effective teaching. Hence, classroom management may also become a challenge for many teachers.

As a result, managing a class full of students is one of the biggest challenges faced by teachers. If teachers do not have an effective plan in place, there will not be much opportunity for students to engage in meaningful learning experiences. Thus, teachers will find themselves refereeing instead of teaching.

Table of contents

Dedication	
Declaration	
Acknowledgement	
Abstract	
General introduction	
Table of contents	
List of tables	
List of figures	
I. Chapter one: Introduction	1
I.1. Statement of the problem	1
I.2. Aims	1
I.3. Research question	1
I.4. Significance of the study	2
I.5. Research hypotheses	2
I.6. Research limitations	3
I.7. Research methodology	3
I.8. Research organization	4
I.9. The review of literature	5
I.9.1. Classroom management	5
I.9.2. Large classes	6
II. Chapter two: English classroom environment	9
Introduction	9
II.1. Classroom physical arrangement	9
II.1. The influence of classroom physical arrangement on students' learning	9

II.2. Strategies for effective room arrangement	10
II.2.1Minimizing Distractions	11
II.2.2. Maximizing Access	12
II.2.3. Matching Arrangement with Lesson Purpose	13
II.2.4. Movement with Ease	14
II.3.Types of seating arrangement	15
II.3.1.Arrangement for independent work\ tests\beginning of the year\Lecture	17
II.3.2.Arrangement for group work	17
II.3.3 .Arrangement for demonstration\discussion	18
II.2. Classroom psycho-social environment	20
II.2.1.Definition of classroom psycho-social environment	20
II.2.2. Strategies for building relationships with students	22
II.2.2.1. Model the behavior you want	22
II.2.2.2. Establishing friendly but appropriate relationships	24
II.2.2.2.1.Getting to know your students	24
II.2.2.2.1.1.1.Learning students' names	24
II.2.2.2.1.1.2.Make a seating chart	25
II.2.2.2.1.1.3. Name cards	25
II.2.2.2.1.1.4. Name learning game	26
II.2.2.2.1.1.5. Use introductions	27
II.2.2.2.1.1.6.Actively use students' names	27
II.2.2.2.1.2. Finding out more about students	28
II.2.2.3. Provide opportunities for students to know you as a person: Be personal	29
II.2.2.3.1. Be open to students' concerns and feelings	30
II.3.Classroom rules and procedures	33

II.3.1.Establishing classroom rules and procedures	33
II.3.1.1.Identifying specific rules and procedures	35
II.3.1.1.General expectation for behavior	36
II.3.1.1.2.Beginning and ending the class day or the period	36
II.3.1.1.3.Transitions and interruptions	36
II.3.1.1.4.Materials and equipment	36
II.3.1.1.5. Group work	37
II.3.1.1.6. Seatwork and teacher- led activities	37
II.3.1.2. Involve students in the design of rules and procedure	37
II.3.2. Disruptive behavior prevention	39
II.3.2.1. Involving students in the process of establishing classroom rules and	
Procedures	40
II.3.2.2. Effective instruction	40
II.3.2.2.1. With-it-ness	41
II.3.2.2.2.Overlapping	41
II.3.2.2.Stimulating seatwork	41
II.3.2.2.4. Group alerting	41
II.3.2.2.3. Smoothness and momentum in lessons	41
Conclusion	42
III. Chapter three: Instruction and assessment strategies	43
III.1. Teaching Preparation: Lesson planning	43
III.1.1. Definition of lesson planning	43
III.1.2.Pre-planning	44
III.1.2.Components of Effective Lessons	44

III.1.2.1.Topic	45
III.1.2.2.Lesson objective	45
III.1.2.3.Enabling skills	45
III.1.2.4.Sequence of stages	46
III.1.2.5.Materials, equipment, and technology	46
III.2. Teaching Procedures and Strategies: Lesson Presentation	46
III.2.1.Whole class strategies	48
III.2.1.1.Lecture	48
III.2.1.2. Discussion	51
III.2.1.3. Debate	51
III.2.2.Small-goup strategies	52
II.2.2.1. Types of cooperative group work	53
II.2.2.1.1.Structured Academic Controversy	53
II.2.2.1.2.Base Groups	54
II.2.2.1.3Jigsaw Strategies	54
III.3. Assessment strategies	55
III.3.1. Definition of assessment	55
III.3.2. Large class assessment	56
III.3.2.1. Assessment challenges created by large classes	56
III.3.2.1.1. Surface learning approach	56
III.3.2.1.2.Feedback is often inadequate	56
III.3.2.1.3.Inconsistency in marking	57
III.3.2.1.4.Plagiarism	57

III.3.2.1.5.Lack of interaction and engagement	57
III.3.2.2. Strategies for assessing large classes	58
III.3.2.2.1. Front-ending	58
III.3.2.2.1.1.Full briefing instructions/checklists	58
III.3.2.2.1.2.Clarification of the assessment criteria	59
III.3.2.2.2. Do it in class	59
III.3.2.2.2.1.Giving general rather than individual feedback	59
III.3.2.2.2.Setting assignments which can be marked in class	60
III.3.2.2.2. 3.Setting assignments which can be undertaken in class	60
III.3.2.2.3. Self- and peer-assessment	60
III.3.2.2.3. 1.Self-assessment	60
III.3.2.2.3. 2.Peer assessment	63
III.3.2.2.4. Assess groups	64
III.3.2.2.4.1. Group mark	65
III.3.2.2.4.2. Individual contracts	66
III.3.2.2.4.3. Divided group mark	66
III.3.2.2.4.4. Peer-assessment of contributions	66
III.3.2.2.4.5. Viva	67
III.3.2.2.4.6. Project exam	67
III.3.2.2.5. Mechanize the assessment	67
III.3.2.2.5.1. Statement banks	67
III.3.2.2.5.2. Feedback sheets	68
III.3.2.2.5.3. Objective tests	69
III.3.2.2.6. Strategic reduction	70

III.3.2.2.6.1. Reducing assessment	70
III.3.2.2.6.2.Reducing time spent on feedback	70
Conclusion	72
IV.Chapter three: Field work	73
Introduction	74
IV.1. Teachers' questionnaire	74
IV.1. 1.Aims of the questionnaire	74
IV.1. 2.Administration of the questionnaire	74
IV.1. 3.Description of the questionnaire	74
IV.1.4. Analysis of the questionnaire	77
IV.1.5. Discussion	110
IV. 2. Students' questionnaire	113
IV. 2.1. Aims of the questionnaire	113
IV. 2.2. Administration of the questionnaire	113
IV.2.3. Description of the questionnaire	113
IV.2. 4. Analysis of the questionnaire	114
IV.2.5. Discussion	129
Conclusion	130
General conclusion	132
Recommendations	134
Works cited	135
Appendices	139
Appendix I: Teacher's questionnaire	139
Appendix II: Students' questionnaire	147

List of Tables

Table 1: Teachers' sex	77
Table 2: Teachers' age	78
Table 3: Teachers' level of formal education	78
Table 4: Teachers' experience	79
Table 5: Degree of importance teachers assign to good instruction to achieve an ef	ffective
classroom management in large classes	80
Table 6: Degree of importance teachers assign to establishing strict and consistent cla	assroom
rules to achieve an effective classroom management in large classes	81
Table 7: Degree of importance teachers assign controlling misbehaviors in large	
Classes	82
Table 8: Teachers' attitudes about the of classroom management challenges in large	ge
classes	83
Table. 9: Teachers' attitudes about teaching difficulties in large classes	84
Table 10: Teachers' attitudes about the difficulty of monitoring students' actual pr	rogress
in large classes	85
Table 11: Teachers' attitudes about saving time and energy when teaching large classes	es
	86
Table 12: Teachers' attitude about University's non -need for many teachers	87
Table13: Teachers' attitudes about thorough discussions and different ideas in large	
Classes	88
Table 14: Degree of importance teachers place to appropriate seating arrangement in large	e
classes	89

Table 15: Degree of importance teachers place to Positive psycho-social environment in	large
classes	90
Table16: Degree of importance teachers place to establishing classroom rules and	
procedures	91
Table 17: Teachers' attitudes about the influence of classroom seating arrangement of	on
students' learning	92
Table 18: Teachers' attitudes about their responsibility of selecting suitable seating arrangement for their students	93
Table 19: Teachers' attitudes about of applying different seating arrangements within classes.	n large 94
Table 20: Degree of emphasis teachers place on involving students in establishing clarules and procedures	assroom 95
Table 21: Teachers' attitudes about involving students in establishing classroom rules and	d
procedures as a strategy to enhance their sense of belonging, their responsibility and redu	ice
disruptive behaviors	96
Table 22: Teachers' attitudes about the requirement of fairness and consistency to attain management	behavior 97
Table 23: Teachers' attitudes about maintaining silence in order to have students learn	
effectively	98
Table 24: Teachers' attitudes about the influence of effective teaching in reducing disrup behavior in large classrooms	tive 98
Table 25: Degree of emphasis teachers put on lesson content when planning a lesson for large classes	their 99
Table 26: Degree of emphasis teachers put on lesson presentation when planning a lesso their large classes	n for 100
Table 27: Degree of emphasis teachers put on classroom seating arrangement when plant lesson for their large classes	ning a 101
Table 28: Degree of emphasis teachers put on students' learning styles and strategies who planning a lesson for their large classes	en 102

Table 29: Teachers' professional judgments about the most effective method for teaching classes	g large 103
Table 30: How often teachers ask their students whether or not their teaching style	;
(techniques) fits the latter needs	104
Table 31: Teachers' attitudes about the effectiveness of advanced (talented) stude	ents'
assistance as a strategy in large class	105
Table 32: Teachers' attitudes about the effectiveness of Self-, peer and group asses	sment as
strategies to reduce the teacher's effort when assessing students' achievements	106
Table 33: Teachers' attitudes about the effectiveness of peer and group assessment	as
strategies for providing learning experiences for students	107
Table 34: Teacher's degree of need for professional development in Classroom	
management	108
Table 35: Teacher's degree of need for professional development in innovative teachers.	hing and
assessing practices for large classes	109
Table 36: Teacher's degree of need for professional development in skills of using	5
technology to support teaching and learning	110
Table 37: Students' sex	114
Table 38: Students' age	115
Table 39: Students' attitudes about the physical environment of EFL classrooms	at our
University	116
Table 40: Students' attitudes about the psycho-social environment of their large	
classrooms	117
Table 41: Students' attitudes about admitting their responsible for their learning a	and their
behaviour within classroom if they are involved in making classroom rules	118
Table 42: The existence of learning difficulties in large EFL classes	119
Table 43: How frequent teachers involve students in establishing classroom in	rules and
activities.	121

Table	44:	How	frequent	teachers	explain	to	students	how	they	should	behave
within	the c	lassroo	om (setting	g expectati	ions)						122
Table 4	45: H	low fre	quent teac	hers make	e students	awa	are of the	learni	ng goa	ls in eac	h
session	1										123
Table 4	46: H	low fre	quent teac	hers use te	echnology	aids	to support	learni	ng		124
Table 4	47: H	low oft	en teacher	rs use lectu	ıre strateş	gy ir	n teaching	large	EFL c	lasses	125
Table 48: How often teachers use group work strategy in teaching large EFL											
classe	S										126
Table 49: How often teachers use a combination of lecture and group work strategies in											
teachir	ng lar	ge EFI	L classes								127
Table	50: S	tudents	s' attitudes	about tha	t peer and	d gro	oup assess	ment			128

List of Figures

Figure.1: Strategies of effective room arrangement	11
Figure.2: Arrangement for independent work\ tests\beginning of the year\Lecture	17
Figure. 3: Arrangement for group work	17
Figure.4: Arrangement for demonstration\discussion	18
Figure.5: Doubled U-shape	18
Figure.6: Divided class	19
Figure.7: Interaction between Dominance and Cooperation	21
Figure.8: Seating Chart	25
Figure.9: Name Card	26
Figure.10: Methods of teaching by effective teachers	40
Figure.11: Self-assessment Checklist	62
Figure.12: Comment List	68
Figure.13:Feedback sheet	69
Graph 1: Students' sex	77
Graph 2: Students' age	78
Graph 3: Students' attitudes about the physical environment of EFL classrooms at University	t our 79
Graph 4: Students' attitudes about the psycho-social environment of their large classrooms	79
Graph 5: Students' attitudes about admitting their responsible for their learning arbehaviour within classroom if they are involved in making classroom rules	nd their 81
Graph 6: The existence of learning difficulties in large EFL class	82
Graph 7: How frequent teachers involve students in establishing classroom rules a	ınd
activities	83
Graph 8: How frequent teachers explain to students how they should behave within the classroom (setting expectations)	84

Graph 9: How frequent teachers explain to students how they should behave within the classroom (setting expectations)	84
Graph 10: How frequent teachers explain to students how they should behave within the classroom (setting expectations).	85
Graph 11: How often teachers use lecture strategy in teaching large EFL classes	86
Graph 12: How often teachers use group work strategy in teaching large EFL classes. Graph 13: How often teachers use a combination of lecture and group work strategy.	87
teaching large EFL classes	88
Graph 14: Students' attitudes about that peer and group assessment	89
Graph 15: Students' sex	90
Graph 16: Students' age	91
Graph 17: Students' attitudes about the physical environment of EFL classroom	s at our
University	92
Graph 18: Students' attitudes about the psycho-social environment of the	ir large
classrooms	93
Graph 19: Students' attitudes about admitting their responsible for their learning a	nd their
behaviour within classroom if they are involved in making classroom rules	94
Graph 20: Degree of emphasis teachers place on involving students in establishing cl	assroom
rules and procedures	95
Graph 21: Teachers' attitudes about involving students in establishing classroom rules ar	nd
procedures as a strategy to enhance their sense of belonging, their responsibility and redu	ce
disruptive behaviors	96
Graph 22: Teachers' attitudes about the requirement of fairness and consistency to attain	
behavior management	97
Graph 23: Teachers' attitudes about maintaining silence in order to have students learn	
effectively	98

Graph 24: Teachers' attitudes about the influence of effective teaching in reducing disru	ptive	
behavior in large classrooms	99	
Graph 25: Degree of emphasis teachers put on lesson content when planning a lesson for their		
large classes	100	
Graph 26: Degree of emphasis teachers put on lesson presentation when planning a lesson for		
their large classes	100	
Graph 27: Degree of emphasis teachers put on classroom seating arrangement when plan	nning a	
lesson for their large classes	101	
Graph 28: Degree of emphasis teachers put on students' learning styles and strategies when the strategies of emphasis teachers put on students' learning styles and strategies when the style is a strategies of emphasis teachers put on students' learning styles and strategies when the style is a style is a strategies of emphasis teachers put on students' learning styles and strategies when the style is a style is a style is a style is a style in the style in the style is a style in the style in the style is a style in the style i	hen	
planning a lesson for their large classes	102	
Graph 29: Teachers' professional judgments about the most effective method for teaching	ıg large	
classes	103	
Graph 30: How often teachers ask their students whether or not their teaching styl	.e	
(techniques) fits the latter needs	104	
Graph 31: Teachers' attitudes about the effectiveness of advanced (talented) stude	ents'	
assistance as a strategy in large classes	105	
Graph 32: Teachers' attitudes about the effectiveness of Self-, peer and group asses	sment as	
strategies to reduce the teacher's effort when assessing students' achievements	106	
Graph 33: Teachers' attitudes about the effectiveness of peer and group assessment	as	
strategies for providing learning experiences for students	107	
Graph 34: Teacher's degree of need for professional development in Classroom		
management	108	
Graph 35: Teacher's degree of need for professional development in innovative tea	ching	
and assessing practices for large classes	109	
Graph 36: Teacher's degree of need for professional development in skills of usin	g	
technology to support teaching and learning	110	
Graph 37: Students' sex	114	

Graph 38: Students' age	115	
Graph 39: Students' attitudes about the physical environment of EFL classrooms at our		
University	116	
Graph 40: Students' attitudes about the psycho-social environment of their large		
classrooms	118	
Graph 41: Students' attitudes about admitting their responsible for their learning and their		
behaviour within classroom if they are involved in making classroom rules	119	
Graph 42: The existence of learning difficulties in large EFL classes	120	
Graph 43: How frequent teachers involve students in establishing classroom rules and		
activities.	121	
Graph 44: How frequent teachers explain to students how they should behave		
within the classroom (setting expectations)	122	
Graph 45: How frequent teachers make students aware of the learning goals in each		
session	123	
Graph 46: How frequent teachers use technology aids to support learning	124	
Graph 47: How often teachers use lecture strategy in teaching large EFL classes	125	
Graph 48: How often teachers use group work strategy in teaching large EFL class	s126	
Graph 10. 110 w often teachers use group work strategy in teaching range Er E crash		
Graph 49: How often teachers use a combination of lecture and group work strat	egies in	
	egies in 127	