

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT: THEORY

43.1. Vocabulary

Ex. 1. Match the words with their Russian equivalents.

1. confusion	a. проблема
2. reinforce	b. укреплять
3. control	c. быстро мыслить
4. classroom management	d. путаница
5. think on your feet	e. конфликт
6. positive	f. гибкость
7. resolve	g. разрешать
8. flexibility	h. подготовка
9. problem	i. предупредительный
10. preparation	j. гнев
11. preemptive	k. предотвращать
12. conflict	l. позитивный
13. misbehave	m. контроль
14. anger	n. управление классом
15. prevent	o. плохо себя вести

Ex. 2. Rephrase with the given words:

anger, classroom management, conflict, confusion, control, flexibility, misbehave, preemptive, preparation, prevent, problem, positive, reinforce, resolve, think on your feet

1. The teacher's frustration was evident when the students didn't listen.
2. The teacher established rules to maintain order.
3. The disagreement between the two students escalated quickly.
4. The students were puzzled by the new instructions.
5. The teacher managed the disruptive behavior effectively.
6. The teacher adjusted the lesson plan to accommodate the students' needs.
7. The student often disrupted the class.
8. The teacher addressed potential issues before they arose.
9. The teacher spent hours getting ready for the lesson.

10. The teacher took steps to stop any disruptions before they started.
11. The teacher helped the student with his difficulties in math.
12. The teacher's approach to discipline was constructive.
13. The teacher encouraged good behavior with praise.
14. The teacher mediated the students' argument successfully.
15. The teacher adapted quickly to unexpected changes in the lesson.

43.2. Reading

Ex. 1. Read the text.

In a kindergarten classroom, managing young children can be both fun and challenging. Teachers need to create a safe and happy place for everyone. Good classroom management helps children learn and feel comfortable. One important rule is to be kind to others. This means sharing toys, listening when others speak, and using polite words.

To make the classroom run smoothly, routines are very important. For example, there could be a morning routine where children hang their bags, say hello to the teacher, and sit in a circle. Another routine might be snack time, where children wash their hands, sit at their tables, and eat together. Routines help children know what to expect and feel secure.

Teachers also use visual aids like charts to help children understand rules. For example, there might be a colorful chart that shows how to wash hands or how to line up. Visual aids make instructions clear, so children can follow them more easily.

Positive reinforcement is another key part of good classroom management. When a child does something good, like helping a friend, the teacher might give them a sticker or say, "Great job!" This makes the child feel proud and encourages them to continue behaving well.

Sometimes, children can be noisy or not follow instructions. When this happens, the teacher might use a quiet signal, like clapping hands or ringing a bell, to get their attention. It's important to stay calm and patient, even when children are not listening.

Finally, teachers should build strong relationships with the children. When children feel loved and respected, they are more likely to behave well. This means taking

the time to talk with them, listen to their concerns, and show them that they are valued.

In summary, good classroom management in kindergarten involves kindness, routines, visual aids, positive reinforcement, quiet signals, and strong relationships. When these elements come together, the classroom becomes a great place for learning and growing.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1. Why is it important for teachers to create a safe and happy environment in a kindergarten classroom?
2. How do routines help children in a classroom setting?
3. What role do visual aids like charts play in helping children understand rules?
4. How does positive reinforcement contribute to good classroom management?
5. What strategies can teachers use to get the attention of noisy or non-compliant children?
6. Why is building strong relationships with children important for effective classroom management?
7. What are the key elements that make up good classroom management in a kindergarten setting?

43.3. Communication

Ex. 1. Make sentences using the following words:

1. Students/sit/quietly
2. Teachers/use/positive
3. Children/clean/up
4. Kids/line/up/walk
5. The/teacher/reads
6. Students/raise/hands
7. Kindergartners/listen/instructions
8. Teachers/praise/students
9. Kids/play/together
10. The/classroom/designated