

Managing curricular innovation



CAMBRIDGE LANGUAGE TEACHING LIBRARY

A series covering central issues in language teaching and learning, by authors who have expert knowledge in their field.

In this series:

Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching by Jack C. Richards and Theodore S. Rodgers

Appropriate Methodology and Social Context by Adrian Holliday Collaborative Language Learning and Teaching edited by David Nunan

Communicating Naturally in a Second Language by Wilga M. Rivers

Communicative Language Teaching by William Littlewood

Communicative Methodology in Language Teaching by Christopher Brumfit

The Context of Language Teaching by Jack C. Richards

Course Design by Fraida Dubin and Elite Olshtain

Culture Bound edited by Joyce Merrill Valdes

Designing Tasks for the Communicative Classroom by David Nunan

Developing Reading Skills by Françoise Grellet

Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers by Michael McCarthy

Discourse and Language Education by Evelyn Hatch

English for Specific Purposes by Tom Hutchinson and Alan Waters

Focus on the Language Classroom by Dick Allwright and Kathleen M. Bailey

Foreign and Second Language Learning by William Littlewood

Interactive Language Teaching edited by Wilga M. Rivers

The Language Teaching Matrix by Jack C. Richards

Language Test Construction and Evaluation by J. Charles Alderson, Caroline Clapham, and Dianne Wall

Managing Curricular Innovation by Numa Markee

Principles of Course Design for Language Teaching by Janice Yalden

Research Methods in Language Learning by David Nunan

Second Language Teacher Education edited by Jack C. Richards and David Nunan

Self-Instruction in Language Learning by Leslie Dickinson

Strategic Interaction by Robert J. Di Pietro

Teacher Learning in Language Teaching edited by Donald Freeman and Jack C. Richards

Teaching the Spoken Language by Gillian Brown and George Yule

Understanding Research in Second Language Learning by James Dean Brown

Video in Language Teaching by Jack Lonergan

Vocabulary, Semantics, and Language Education by Evelyn Hatch and Cheryl Brown

Voices from the Language Classroom edited by Kathleen M. Bailey and David Nunan



Managing Curricular Innovation

Numa Markee

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign





PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1RP, United Kingdom

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, United Kingdom
40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011–4211, USA
10 Stamford Road, Oakleigh, Melbourne 3166, Australia

© Cambridge University Press 1997

This book is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 1997

Printed in the United States of America

Typeset in Sabon.

Library of Congress Cataloguing-in-Publication Data
Markee, Numa.

Managing curricular innovation / Numa Markee.
p. cm. – (Cambridge language teaching library)
Includes bibliographical references
ISBN 0-521-55512-4 (hardcover). – ISBN 0-521-55524-8 (pbk.)

1. Language and languages – Study and teaching. 2. Curriculum change. I. Title. II. Series.
P53.295.M37 1997

418'.007 – dc20 96-16202
CIP

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN 0-521-555124 Hardback ISBN 0-521-555248 Paperback



For Susan, who constantly encouraged me during the time that I was writing this book; and to past and present teaching assistants who have participated in the CATI project.



Contents

D (
Preface	1X

Part I Defining educational innovation

- 1 Introduction
- Innovations in second and foreign language teaching

Example 1: The British Council's international development

work

Example 2: The notional-functional syllabus 15

Example 3: The process syllabus Example 4: The natural approach 2.5 Example 5: The procedural syllabus

Example 6: Task-based language teaching Implications for educational change: A synthesis of

examples 1–6

Issues and definitions 42.

> A theoretical framework for understanding innovation: Who adopts what, where, when, why, and how?

Part II The CATI project: A case study approach 71

Issues in project design and implementation 73

Some preliminary issues The CATI project's negotiated model of curricular innovation Strategic planning 80 Tactical planning Operational planning 107

Issues in project management: Sustaining change 111

114 Communicating Knowing 126

vii



Contents

Monitoring 130 Evaluating 133

6 Issues in project evaluation and maintenance: Transformational capacity 135

Issues and problems in evaluation 135
Primary innovations 138
Secondary innovations 164

Part III Educational innovation revisited 169

7 The lessons of the CATI project 171
Some general principles of curricular innovation 172
Conclusion 180

Appendix 1 Transcription conventions 181

Appendix 2 ESL Service Courses TA Evaluation, 1993-4 183

References 195

Name index 209

Subject index 213

viii



Preface

This book is about the management of curricular innovation in second and foreign language education. Part I (Chapters 1–3) lays out theoretical issues in managing curricular innovation. Part II (Chapters 4–6) discusses a case study in curricular innovation – an account that exemplifies and expands on the theoretical base developed in Part I. Part III (Chapter 7) offers some general conclusions about the issues and problems that must be resolved in any effort to implement change in language education.

Chapter 1 lays out the fundamental assumptions that underpin this book, explains who the book is for, and outlines some important caveats about introducing a "diffusion-of-innovations" perspective into the language teaching literature. Chapter 2 reviews some well-known examples of innovations in second and foreign language teaching. The purpose of this chapter is to present inductively the concepts and issues that are defined and further developed in subsequent chapters. Although all these innovations were developed in very different contexts of implementation, their acceptance or rejection by potential adopters can nevertheless be analyzed in terms of a finite set of theoretical principles that govern the diffusion of all innovations.

This approach – looking first at examples of innovations – violates the normal academic practice of defining one's terms first and then exemplifying technical concepts with practical examples. However, as Cooper (1989: 2) suggests, "evaluating a definition without prior examples is a bit like trying to imagine how new clothes will look on you when you first see them on the shelf." The defining examples of innovations I discuss in Chapter 2 include the British Council's international aid activities in underdeveloped countries, the Modern Languages Project's development of notional-functional syllabuses, the Lancaster School's work on process syllabuses, Krashen and Terrell's work on the Natural Approach, Prabhu's work on the communicational or procedural syllabus (also known as the Bangalore Project), and recent developments in task-based language teaching.

Chapter 3 develops a general theoretical framework in which core concepts are defined and the main issues in the innovation literature are formally laid out. These issues include (1) the social roles that stakeholders in the adoption process play, (2) the stages of decision making



Preface

that potential adopters go through as they decide whether to adopt or reject an innovation, (3) the sociocultural context of innovation, (4) the time-bound nature of change, (5) the psychological and other factors that impinge on potential adopters' decisions to adopt or reject an innovation, and (6) the insights that language teaching professionals can gain from understanding different approaches to change.

The framework developed in Chapter 3 provides the theoretical underpinnings for a case study in curricular and teacher innovation (CATI; pronounced like "Katie"), presented deductively in Part II. This project, which is located in an ESL program at a U.S. university, has been operating since 1988. The host ESL program has been used as a laboratory for curricular and teacher innovation, in which succeeding generations of teachers develop materials, methodologies, and pedagogical attitudes that they perceive to be new. In so doing, teachers develop themselves as language teaching professionals and simultaneously contribute to the development of the ESL curriculum.

The purpose of Part II is to ground our understanding of how the theories of educational change outlined in Part I may be interpreted and applied to solving real-world problems in real-world situations. Chapter 4 examines the problems involved in designing and implementing the CATI project. Chapter 5 sets out the kinds of support structures that were developed in order to implement the project. Chapter 6 discusses the evaluative feedback used to maintain the CATI project.

Part III returns to the general theoretical perspective on innovation first explored in Part I. Chapter 7 proposes nine guiding principles that language teaching professionals may draw on in order to manage curricular innovation in any educational context.

I wish to express my especial thanks to a number of friends and colleagues who have provided much appreciated support during the preparation of this manuscript: Jack Richards, Mary Vaughn, Mary Carson, Olive Collen, and Sandra Graham of Cambridge University Press; and Charles Alderson, Kathi Bailey, Larry Bouton, Susan Gonzo, Royann Hanson, Gail Hawisher, Braj Kachru, Yamuna Kachru, Jim Lee, Howard Maclay, David Nunan, Barbara O'Keefe, Fredricka Stoller, Bill VanPatten, Ron White, Chuck Whitney, and Ladislav Zgusta. I would also like to acknowledge the extent of my intellectual debt to Bob Cooper, who first introduced me to the diffusion-of-innovations literature in the field of language planning and thereby started me thinking about how the same ideas might apply to curriculum design. His influence on my work is most obviously seen in Chapter 3, where I borrow the framework developed in Cooper (1982, 1989) to analyze curricular innovation. I also wish to thank a number of individuals for allowing me to cite material from their CATI project-related work, particularly Da-



Preface

vid Broersma, whose unit "The Iceman Speaks" is extensively discussed in Chapter 4, and Lori Chinitz, Jane Nicholls, Tim Noble, and Patti Watts for permission to cite material in Chapters 5 and 6. Finally, I would like to acknowledge the fact that parts of Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 contain revised material from Markee (1993a,b, 1994b, 1996).

Numa Markee