Tools and tips for teachers

Consider learners' difficulties in rephrasing or explaining ideas (from texts) to others. Then think of tasks that could help them in overcoming these difficulties. Design small steps within each task.

Monitor the tasks. At the end reflect on the work done and on the learning outcomes.

Make sure you **provide a context** for the mediation task (who is mediating, what, for whom, why, under what circumstances, etc.). Make sure your mediation task **provides learners with a communicative purpose...**

Encourage your learners to **reflect on the strategies** they are using.

Familiarise yourself with the CEFR-CV mediation categories and corresponding activities and descriptors. After the activity, make sure that there is room for **reflection** and **feedback**.

Make **mediation** an **integral part** of your classroom practices.

Find out what languages are present in their learners' repertoires and use that information.

Providing a task rubric is important. Learners need to be aware of what ideas or information to look for in the source text, or else it can be very difficult to understand what should be transferred to the target text.



Select the relevant descriptors from the CEFR-CV (not only those related to mediation) and adapt them if necessary. This process of using descriptors is twoway: descriptors can at times be used as a starting point to develop tasks, or after the construction of the task. when the teacher can match the descriptors with the task.

Apply the "informationgap" principle when developing mediation tasks: do not have learners say things to each other that they already know about. Pilot the task and keep an eye on the process.

Collaborate with other (language) teachers in the school.

Identify which mediation strategies are needed on the part of the learners to carry out the task and incorporate a 'practice stage' in your lesson, where mediation strategies are practised.

Avoid isolated role plays without any context where you impose a role on the learner (he or she might not like): remember that the learners should act as social agents and should have a message and an objective – they can only transmit a message if they are convinced about it.

It is important that learners have some **familiarity**with the genre of the target text before undertaking
a mediation task. Otherwise, the learners might
successfully find and reformulate information or ideas
from the source text. but find themselves unable to relay
the information successfully in the target text.

We would like to thank the following people for contributing their ideas to this infographic: Franziska Gerwers, Maria de Lurdes Gonçalves, Dina Tsagari, Kia Karavas, Johann Fischer, Brigitte Gerber, Dolors Masats, Marisa Cavalli, Ailín Ní Chonchúir, Monica Hutanu, Isabelle Audras, Katerina Krimpogianni, Adolfo Sánchez, Belinda Steinhuber, Victoria Safonova, Riccardo Chiappini and Ethan Mensur.

This is an output of the project "Mediation in teaching, learning and assessment" (2020-2022) of the European Centre for Modern Languages (ECML). The ECML is a Council of Europe institution promoting excellence in language education in its member states. www.ecml.at/mediation



