

Classroom Management (CM) consists of two main branches, namely INTERACTION and PHYSICAL. We will now examine each of these branches in detail.

(I) INTERACTION

Interaction itself can be sub-divided into two groups, as follows :-

- (1.1) interaction between the teacher (T) and the students
- (1.2) interaction between the students themselves

1.1 In his/her interaction with the students, the teacher wears many varied roles:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.1.1 motivator | 1.1.9 disciplinarian |
| 1.1.2 instigator | 1.1.10 coach |
| 1.1.3 counsellor/adviser | 1.1.11 participant |
| 1.1.4 organiser | 1.1.12 prompter |
| 1.1.5 friend | 1.1.13 controller |
| 1.1.6 source of information | 1.1.14 assessor |
| 1.1.7 arbitrator | 1.1.15 ? |
| 1.1.8 psychologist/sociologist | 1.1.16 ? |

1.2 during the progress of any given lesson, students may find themselves in several different interactions with each other. For example :-

- (a) open-pairs
- (b) closed-pairs
- (c) groups
- (d) in a mingle

(II) PHYSICAL

The general layout at the front of any given class will generally remain fixed. Equipment such as WB/OHP/FC/S/T's desk are normally used in the same configuration lesson after lesson. However, the seating arrangements for the students can be varied according to the needs of any given session. There are many different types of seating arrangement. The main types are listed below :-

- (1) School
- (2) Bistro
- (3) U-shape
- (4) V-shape
- (5) Committee
- (6) Herring-bone
- (7) Circle
- (8) Amphitheatre

Although interaction and physical are the major factors concerned with CM, other factors are also in need of consideration. For example, the T's style (authoritarian, easy-going, conservative, creative etc..) and the atmosphere of the classroom itself. This will largely be dictated by the T, use of music, appropriate use of humour, lighting choices etc...