

www.intercompress.com The Newsletter for English Teachers in Japan

Speak my Language?

It's taken me an awful long time, but I have to confess that I've done a 180° turnabout with regards the use of the students' mother tongue as a mode of transporting the target language to the student. I used to think that it was ok to explain processes to students in Japanese, because it was expedient. But this year in all my classes at both the universities and high school, I've decided to use only English in the classroom.

I know I'm going to make my life a little more difficult, but I think the benefits could be great. Some things that I'll have to adjust immediately are the complexity of my English and the speed at which I deliver it. I will have to use many more gestures and do much more modeling. I also have to try to make my students appreciate what I am trying to

Why have I changed my mind? Well, I was talking with someone the other day and what he said struck a chord. My interpretation of his view is that there is quite a complex culture and language barrier between Westerners and English and Japan and Japanese. By using Japanese and by teaching in a Japanese way, we virtually guarantee that the language and culture we are trying to put across, undergoes a transforma-

language through a different culture and actually reinforcing the culture and language barriers which exist. One sure way

students to try to read initially. For me

"The" is \triangleright and "the" is \triangleright and "is" is =.

So how do can we expand a simple sen-

tence like "The dentist is eating." ?

Well firstly we can add an adjective in

front of the noun. e.g. "The tall dentist is

eating." The verb "eating" is both tran-

sitive and intransitive. Using it transi-

sentence "The tall dentist is eat-

ing." to "The tall dentist is eating

pie." Then of course we can

of helping students to get a handle on the English language, is to try to open a door in their culture through which the English language, with culture attached, slips in. Thus I am going to teach English in English with my culture (what there is of it) firmly attached. I'll keep you posted as to my progress or demise.

and a noun. "The tall dentist is eating

hot pie in the station." 5 Then add an adjective. Go even further and then add

the conjunction "and". I use a plus sign,

+, drawn on one of the blank white

cards in the box for "and". So after quite

a few additions, your students could

come up with something like this: "The

tall dentist is eating hot pie in the sta-

tion and the beautiful witch is running

on the cloud." 6 As long as you build

slowly your students will quickly cotton

on. And because the cards are colour-

coded, they are in a virtually mistake

ideas of your own. Please send them in

and we'll share them around.

You may have further or different

Paul Shimizu



Introducing the Amazing Expanding Sentence

Firstly, you will have to prepare some white cards which are in your box with either words or icons for "The", "the" and "is". I first started using words, but I've changed to icons because I don't like my

The dentist eating (1) \triangleright tall dentist

tively we can further extend the The is eating \triangleright

The tall dentist is eating \triangleright eating

The tall dentist is \triangleright

tall

The

 \triangleright

The

dentist is

is



pie

hot

hot

the



pie



now add another

adjective to "pie" to

make "The tall dentist

little

is eating hot pie." Let's press on a



the

more

here and add

a preposition



station



eating









free environment.





Writing Interesting Sentences

To the teacher

It often seems that students are unable to write long, informative and interesting sentences properly. This is a very quick, introduction to some techniques to show students how to use various types of words to improve their sentences.

Here we are introducing only adjectives, prepositions showing location, and conjunctions to form compound sentences (formed from 2 independent clauses), but there is much more you can introduce — adverbs, prepositions that show time, conjunctions to form complex sentences (formed from 1 independent clause and 1 or more dependent clauses), verb tenses to describe time, and....

These activities are best done in small groups, with students doing individual work when writing, but working in groups for brainstorming, and perhaps, peer review.

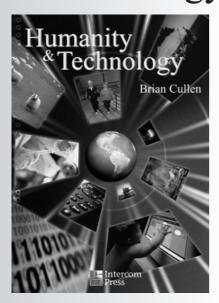
1. Complete the sentences from the words below.

	blouse	sleeping	hit	ice cream	London	
	The cat is		_ •	_		
	The man lov	res to eat	·		1 18	1
	She didn't b	uy the	·	4		
		is a city.			*	_
	The girl	t	hree home ru	ıns.		
2 . 1	Brainstorm	some adjecti	ves.			
	black					
	dirty					
	big					
3. I	Now, use th	e adjectives t	o make lo	nger sentence	s.	
	The cat is sle	eeping.				
	The dirty,	big, black cat is s	leeping.			
4 . 1	Brainstorm	some preposi	tions.			
	on	1 1				
	near					
	after					
	-					

The airty, bu	black cat is sleeping on the expensive, white leather sofa.
	<i>L. J. L. ' J</i>
roinstorm s	amo conjunctions
	ome conjunctions
50	
until	
and	
se the conju	nctions to make even longer sentences.
The dirty, big ,l	plack cat is sleeping on the expensive, white leather sofa.
	nck cat is sleeping on the expensive, white leather sofa, so the rich, old woman is cr
ow write voi	r own 20 word sentences.
ow write you	ır own 20 word sentences.
ow write you	ır own 20 word sentences.
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An Integrated Skills Course Book for University Students

Humanity & Technology



by Brian Cullen

Explore the relationship between humanity and technology with this new integrated skills text for students of pre-intermediate level and above. Students will be encouraged to think seriously about the benefits and dangers of technology to themselves and the world around them.

The large amount of varied activities will ensure teachers can meet their students' needs in the classroom, as well as have material to assign for out of class study. Each text comes with a CD for extensive out-of-class listening. Additional information and tips supplement the course material, putting the students well on the road to becoming more independent learn-



If you would you like to take a look at this new text, just fill in the form below and fax it to us, or use the form on our home page. We'll be happy to send you one.

Calisthenics

Calisthenics is the art or practice of systematic, rhythmic bodily exercises, usually performed without apparatus. But when I was on a mathematics course, many many years ago, the lectures gave us a series of quick, relatively easy, questions where we had to write down the answers very quickly. They called that short, five minute period, calisthenics. Though short, the exercise had the effect of tuning us students into the subject, without putting massive pressure on us. So I'm going to start doing English calisthenics in some of my classes. Of course you have to get the level right.

Here is a series of questions which I'm going to use to warm-up my class.

Instruction to Students:

On a piece of paper please write the words I say or the answers to the questions I ask.

- 1. banana
- 2. What month is it?
- 4. What time did you get up this morning?
- 5. good afternoon
- 6. The number seven
- 7. uniform
- 8. What did you first drink this morning?
- 9. keys
- 10. What colour is an elephant?
- 11. dictionary
- 12. What did you do last Sunday?
- 13. comic
- 14. What's my name?
- 15. kimono
- 16. How do you come to school?
- 17. snow
- 18. How tall are you?
- 19. note pad
- 20. What day comes after Thursday?

These questions and words may be too difficult for your students, so you may want to just reel off a list of simple words. Like apple, car, book etc. You could also have your students draw a grid of 8, 12 or 16 small rectangles and have them put numbers in the corners. You then give instructions like: "Number 11 "book", etc. Your students then have to draw a picture or they could write the word. Done at a fast pace it can be rather exciting. All these little exercises are very quick to do, quick to check, quite fun and have the effect of tuning your students in to English.

Quick Hits

In the Comfort Zone

One of the reasons why our Japanese students show a reluctance to begin an a speaking activity in the classroom may be to do with the way we start them off on their speaking tasks. If we simply ask our students to begin without giving them a firm cue, students are afraid to be first, or unsure that others will actually begin as well. However if we view our class of students as a kind of movie scene and start the activity with a sharp word like "Action!" and a click of our fingers, then we are more likely to get students talking simultaneously.



Suggestions for this newsletter are welcomed. Send 'em in please.



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