

Teaching Language (Vocabulary+Grammar)

Today's class

- Teaching grammar creatively
- Common errors

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Teaching Grammar Creatively

Grammar points:

1. articles
2. apostrophe s
3. comparatives and superlatives

Articles



*A, An & The
(Articles)*

Let's practice this together. You read the questions.

There's a word on a page.

Where's the page?

The page is in a book.

Where's the book?

The book is on a table.

Where's the table?

The table is in a room.

Where's the room?

The room is in a house.

Where's the house?



*A, An & The
(Articles)*

Articles

Now let's try some new ones.

- There's a worm in the apple...
- There's a bee on a flower...
- There's a flea on the dog...
- There's a fish in the pond...



Apostrophe s

Listen and write my story.

Hi, how's it going? Look there's a party at Steve's place. He's invited some musicians round. Tom's going, and his flatmate, what's her name, Tracey. She's a guitarist and she's got a great voice. There's a shop nearby we can buy beer. It's called Joe's Wines. Let's meet at seven.



Apostrophe s

Put the words with apostrophe s in the right column:

is

has

us

possessive s

Comparatives and Superlatives



Listen to this radio advert:

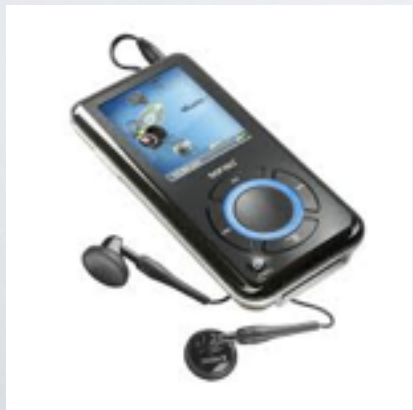
For the whitest teeth buy Afterglow! It whitens your teeth and leaves your breath fresher than mountain air. It's more effective than all its leading competitors. Choose Afterglow, for the brightest, most confident smile!

Comparatives and Superlatives



Imagine you are an advertising agency. You are going to create a radio advert for a product. Include information about why it is better than other similar products.

1. choose your product.
2. write 4~5 sentences for your radio advert.





Error Correction: Warm up

1. What errors do you make or have you made often in English?
2. What errors do your students or Korean learners often make?
3. Which errors do you think are important and which do you think are less important?
4. How do you like to be corrected (as a student) or correct (as a teacher) when errors are made?

8 Tips for Error Correction

1. Let the students make mistakes. They need to. We all learn best through making mistakes.
2. Ask the students how they want to be corrected.
3. Are you working on accuracy or fluency? Change your feedback style depending on the focus on fluency or form.
4. Give students a chance, and time, to correct themselves. You can raise your eyebrows, repeat the mistake or create hand signals.
5. Encourage peer correction and an atmosphere of collaborative learning. (e.g. be honest with your own errors)
6. 'Correction slots' - allotted time to work on errors.
7. Create a quiz based on common mistakes.
8. As far as possible, correct mistakes anonymously. Do this by making notes of students' mistakes as you monitor then putting them on the board later



Typical Errors Pairwork

Instructions

1. Read out your sentences to your partner and decide together which of the two versions is right each time (without showing your sheet to your partner)
2. Check your answers with the teacher or the answer key

Answer key

1. My cousin is going to get married.

“My cousin is going to marry” is very old fashioned and hardly ever used (although “My cousin is going to marry George Clooney” is correct). To + ed is never used.

2. Almost all the people died because they were trapped in the storm

Almost + adjective, e.g. “almost finished”. Almost all + noun.

3. This is the first time I have visited London.

or “This is my first time in London”

Answer key

4. Are you planning to travel this summer?

“Do you have a plan to” solve a problem, e.g. “Do you have a plan to rescue your company?”

5. How about eating at that cafe?

Preposition plus -ing

6. I think it might snow tonight.

We never say “maybe I think”, as “maybe” and “I think” have the same meaning of not being sure

7. My family moved from Busan to Seoul when I was in the second year of high school.

Answer key

8. Thank you for coming.

“Coming” is a verb here. “Your” with a noun like “suggestion”.

9. Hurry up and put on your clothes or we’ll be late for the party

“Wear” is having clothes on, “put on” is changing what you are wearing.

10. Food doesn’t taste very good when I have a cold.

“Catch a cold” is only the moment when the cold starts.



Konglish

Do you know the correct English word for these common Konglish words?



Common English Grammar Mistakes by Koreans

In groups, look at one mistake each. Explain the mistake and discuss:

- Is it an important mistake? Why or why not?
- Is it important in speaking?
- How would you correct it? Give an example of a technique or activity you would use?

