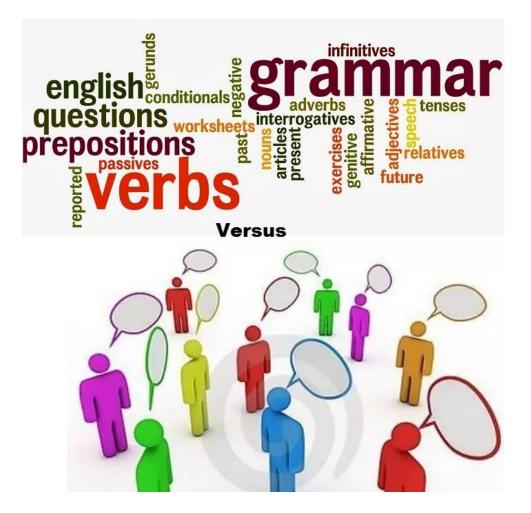
COMMUNICATIVE GRAMMAR

№2 December 2023



Twelve sources of communicative activities

1 Real life situations

Brainstorm lots of activities. If you don't find any which involve the language item you are supposed to work on then it is either because you have not brainstormed enough OR because that topic and that language item do not collocate!

Questions and answers (and other exchanges) in which the teacher shows genuine interest in what the student is saying.

20 Interrogative Sentences

- Whose book did you bring me?
- When are the best days to go to the mall?
 What kind of music do

you want to dance to?



- 4. How many topics do you have to study?
- Did we make a cake for you ?
- 6. What kind of music do you like?
- 7. Did you take your vitamin this morning?
- 8. What do you think about this subject?
- 9. How did it get so late so soon?
- How many movies did you watch this month?
- 11. How far is it between the school and the house?
- 12. Should I call or email you?
- 13. Why are so scared of me?
- 14. Who fixed the computer?
- 15. How many times do you smoke?
- 16. Who knows the answers to these questions?
- 17. Whom did you see yesterday?
- 18. Why are you not interested?
- 19. Whose pants are these?
- 20. Why didn't you go to school?



What to do in an emergency



Comparing daily habits:



Making someone relax: Use imperatives to tell them what to do. Sit comfortably. Close your eyes. Relax your legs. Feel your chest relaxing. Etc.

Mail order catalogue: what would you buy? Which one would you buy? Which would your mother buy/like to have. If you bought your partner a present which one would you buy?

Unexpected, ambiguous, unpleasant phone call: who might it have been...why might he have said such things...what might I have said...

A glimpse of someone through the classroom window (or a magazine photo): Who might he be...where might he be going...what might he be thinking about/worrying about....what has he been doing...what will he do next...

Photo of an unspecified place or happening. Speculating about where it might be and what might be happening or have happened: *might be/could be...probably...definitely...on the other hand...*

Where would you like to be if you were not here? *...inviting your companion to share day dreams.*

What is your day like? **GET UP EARLY** breakfast phone START THE DAY TT WORK FAST THINK FASTER

2 Surveys

The same set of questions can be used again and again with the intention of collecting information for a survey. *Eg What's your favourite colour? Whats your favourite music?* Do you feel there is any hope for the world? What are the main threats to our existence, Etc. Providing this is a survey into an area of interest to the students, it is communicative.

STATEMENT	though Ages	Agen	Same	U Kong Diaogra
In this class, I have gained a clear understanding of the concepts covered.				
I enjoyed this class.				
My teacher explains the purpose of each lesson as it relates to the unit.				
My teacher is well prepared for class.	. – i			
My leacher respects me.				
My teacher holds me to high expectations.				
My teacher encourages and accepts different opinions.				
My teacher demonstrates excitement and enthusiasm in this subject.				
My teacher provides me with useful written feedback.				
Wy leacher cares about me as a student and as a person.			8. S	
My teacher is approachable and willing to help me if I don't understand the lesson.				
My teacher recognizes students learn in different ways and incorporates this into leason activities.	Q 0			
My teacher teaches this class in a way that I can learn,				

3 Games

The Grammar Games

Directions: Roll the dice. Count the number of dots you land on with all dice involved, and then complete the task in the chart below. If the same # is landed on twice, give a different answer. Right answer? You earn the same number of points as you rolled with the dice! The person who racks up the biggest number wins. May the odds be even in your favor.

List 3 coordinating conjunctions.			List 1 linking, 1 helping, and 1 action verb.	
List 3 abstract nouns.	Name 2 different functions of a gerund.	Write a simple sentence about something in this room. Use an infinitive.	Write a sentence about school that uses a participial phrase.	
Name one type of sentence that has a hard- to-find subject. Explain how to find it.	Name 3 subordinating conjunctions.	Give an example of pronoun/antecedent disagreement. Explain how to fix it.	Demonstrate how to use a semicolon or colon correctly.	
Demonstrate how to use a dash or parentheses to set off nonrestrictive elements in a sentence.	Name one punctuation rule for a complex sentence.	Give 1 example of a dependent clause. Give 1 example of an independent clause.	Write and correctly punctuate a compound sentence.	
Name 3 important comma rules.	ame 3 important Name 3 subordinating Write a sentence with a		Write a sentence with faulty parallelism. Explain how to fix it.	
What is the formula for a complex sentence?	at is the formula for a Write a complex sentence. Name 3 conjunctive		Write a compound-complex sentence. Identify all its components.	

Is it true?

The st talks about things he/she did last weekend and the other students decide which were true and which were not true.

Miming

One student mimes and the others guess what he/she is doing. Are you swimming, etc.

Twenty questions

One st thinks of a subject and the others have twenty questions to find out what it is.

What's the sketch

A st sketches on the blackboard and the others try to find out what it is by asking questions.

4 Challenges

The student is challenged to:

Identify something which is difficult to identify (a picture flashed at great speed)

Find a connection between two bits of information (two texts or a text and a picture)

Find a way of grouping various bits of information

Put various bits of information into an order of value

Put various bits of information into a developmental sequence

Remember various bits of information

The teacher and other students respond to the content of the challenge and not to the form.

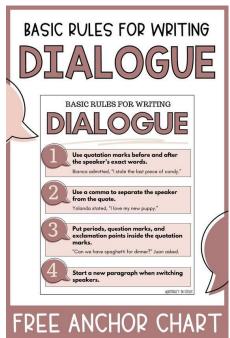
Many activities based on challenge offer intense grammatical focus without taking away from the communicative intent.

5 Dialogues

Basically two approaches:

1 Repeating and/or adapting a dialogue you give them.

2 Inventing a dialogue based on some kind of starting point which you give them.



6 Drama

There are many drama games given in 'Drama Techniques in Language Learning', published by Cambridge University Press.

7 Writing poetry

Writing poems which are based on a key sentence pattern.

- 1 I used to...but now I
- 2 First of all I saw the sea

Then I heard the waves on the shore

Then I saw you lying on your towel

Then I heard your song.

Then I felt the wind on my cheeks

And tasted the salt sea air.

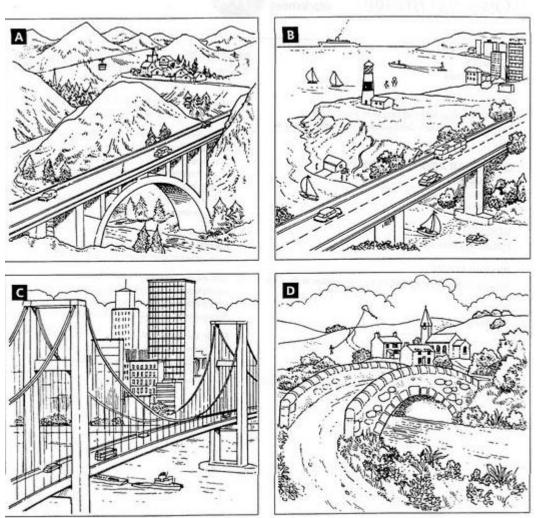
8 Telling stories and making stories

This is a very rich family of activities mainly open communicative fluency but it can have something of a grammatical focus eg use of past tenses.



10 Over the Bridge

Move Up Pre-intermediate Resource Pack



9 Songs

Songs are engaging, have a fixed text which is repeated every time the song is sung. Some publishers have commissioned songs exemplifying grammatical points.

10 Pictures

Pictures are stimulating and potentially full of information and potentially emotionally moving.



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