

R E P O R T R E S U M E S

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VISUAL AIDS HANDBOOK FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS.  
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INDIANA UNIV., BLOOMINGTON, IND. LANGUAGE PROGRAM

PUB DATE 67

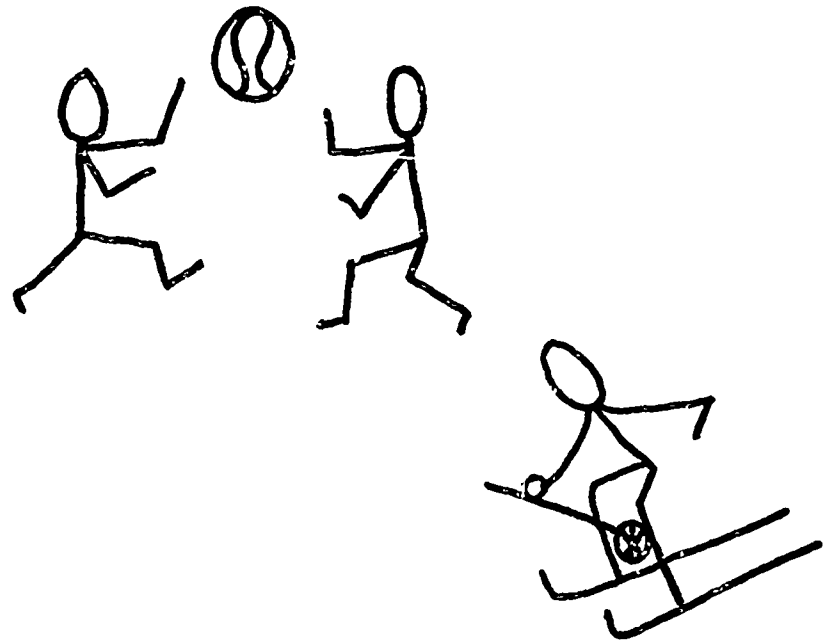
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DESCRIPTORS- #PICTORIAL STIMULI, #MODERN LANGUAGES,  
#AUDIOVISUAL AIDS, #INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, #MANUALS,  
REALIA, CHARTS, PATTERN DRILLS (LANGUAGE), CROSS CULTURAL  
TRAINING, PROFESSIONAL JOURNALS, INFORMATION CENTERS,  
CATALOGS, FILMS, ILLUSTRATIONS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, PUBLICATIONS,

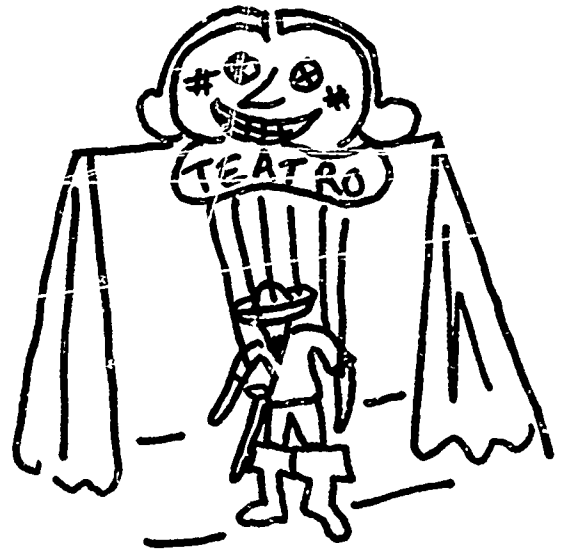
TEACHERS ARE SHOWN HOW TO CONSTRUCT AND USE THEIR OWN  
VISUAL AIDS FOR ILLUSTRATING USEFUL BUT DIFFICULT EXPRESSIONS  
COMMON TO ALL LANGUAGES. SUCH SPECIFIC AIDS AS PROPS, REALIA,  
FLASHCARDS, CHARTS, FLANNEL AND MAGNETIC BOARDS, POCKET  
CHARTS, PUPPETS, DRILL CUING DEVICES, AND CULTURALLY ORIENTED  
VISUAL AIDS ARE DESCRIBED. LISTS OF PROFESSIONAL JOURNALS,  
INFORMATION AGENCIES, CATALOGS OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS,  
FILMS, AND BOOK PUBLISHERS ARE PROVIDED. (AF)

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# Visual Aids Handbook

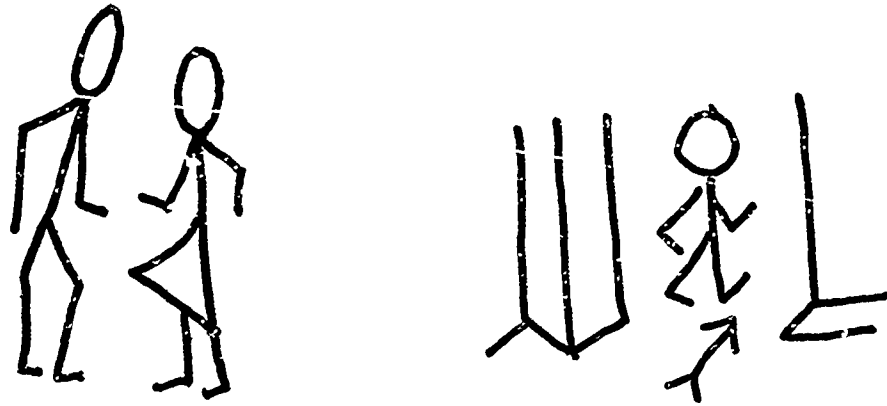


F O R

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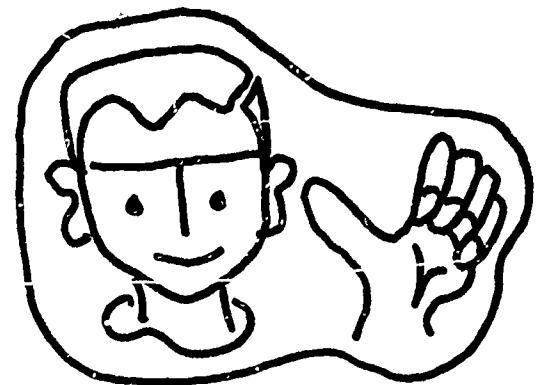
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Clemens L. Hallman, Acting Director



# Visual Aids Handbook

F O R  
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T E A C H E R S

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## THE INDIANA LANGUAGE PROGRAM

This booklet is a project of the INDIANA LANGUAGE PROGRAM (ILP), a unique ten-year program at Indiana University designed to extend and improve foreign language learning in the schools of the state. Working in close cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction, administrators' and teachers' associations, and public school corporations, as well as Indiana's universities and colleges, the ILP is supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

## Introduction

A foreign language program by the very nature of the discipline must be carefully designed, one step leading to another. The first step is the selection of carefully structured materials. Your visual aids will, of course, have to evolve from the materials which you have chosen. The most expensive and elaborate visual aid available is of no use unless it illustrates a structure or an idea in the textual materials you are teaching. Too often we emphasize the word "visual" and forget the word "aid." A good visual aid aids a program. It cannot be the nucleus of a program.

This handbook is designed to help teachers in the construction of their own visual aids. While there are many commercially prepared aids available, all too often it is hard to find just the right thing at the right time. This handbook is not intended to be all-inclusive but rather to give the teacher a source of ideas for illustrating some of the most useful but often difficult expressions common to many languages. We have deliberately excluded those visual aids which, though attractive and useful, would prove to be either expensive or time consuming to manufacture.

V.G. and L.A.S.  
July, 1967

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Types of Visual Aids

Slides	Work Books
Films	Photographs
Film Strips	Postcards
Transparencies	Maps
Charts	Bulletin Boards
Textbook and Magazine Illustrations	Blackboard

Useful Props

Clock with moveable hands	Chart rack	Menus
Maps	Magnetic Board	Table setting equipment
Globe	Calendars	Wax fruit and vegetables
Puppets and puppet stage	Pocket chart	Toy telephones
Flannel board	Doll house and furniture	Doll and doll clothes

Realia

Money	Flag
Stamps	Letters
Ads	Posters
Postcards	Products of the country

### How to Use Visual Aids

Visual aids can be used in almost every area of foreign language teaching.

They can, for example, be used for the following purposes:

- to cue dialogue and pattern drills,
- to stimulate conversation,
- to conduct reviews,
- to provide recombination practice,
- to illustrate cultural concepts,
- to provide variety in the classroom, and
- to cue test responses.

### DO'S and DON'TS for Visual Aids

1. DO make visuals large enough to be seen by the entire class.
2. DO keep visual aids simple and uncluttered.
3. DO use a variety of types of visual aids.
4. DON'T use a visual aid that requires explanation or interpretation.
5. DO establish a visual file.
6. DO be sure that your visuals can be handled easily.
7. DON'T make a visual aid for everything.
8. DON'T be inhibited about your artistic ability.
9. DON'T be afraid of humor and whimsy.
10. DO let students try their hands at making visuals.



### Some Sample Cues to Teach Dialogues or Basic Sentences

This section of the handbook is intended to give teachers some aid in the design of cue cards for some of the more difficult basic sentences or dialogue utterances which occur in foreign language teaching materials. In the first few examples drawings and stick-figure illustrations have been used; this has been done to help teachers in all ranges of "artistic" ability. Teachers sometimes forget that it does not matter how simple a cue is or how crude artistically--what matters most is that the cue serve to jog the student's memory and thus enables him to give forth with the desired utterance.

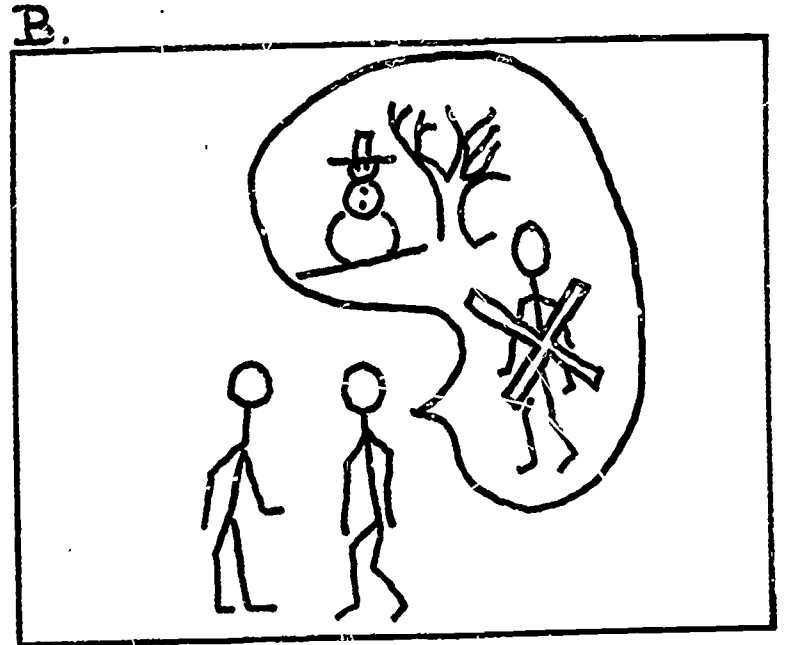
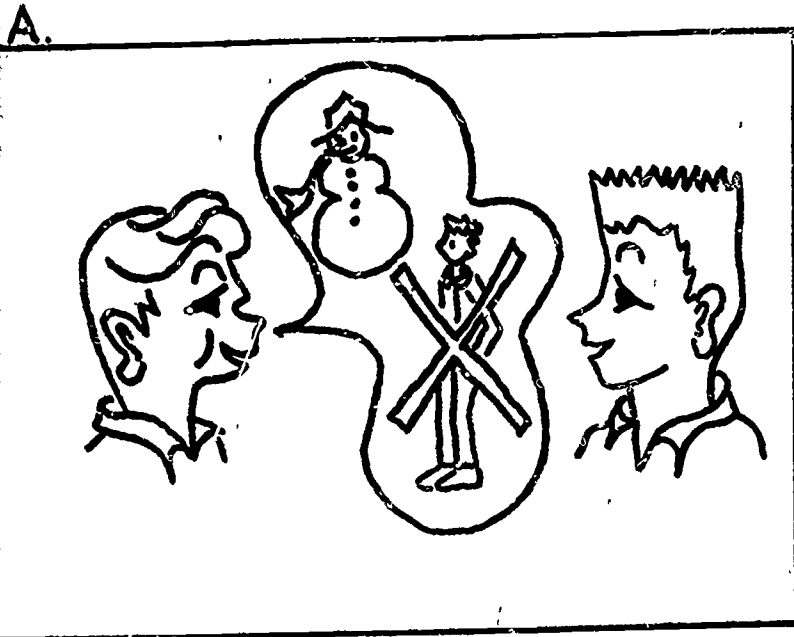
It must always be kept in mind that a visual aid will not impart meaning to the student. Meaning must be conveyed to the student through dramatization, through redefinition in the language, or through the use of English equivalents: the cue card is not intended to teach meaning. The cue card is designed to give the student a stimulus to jog his memory or to help him to recall the utterance in question: the actual meaning of the utterance will have to be established by some other means.

There should be a separate cue card for each speech of the dialogue. With young children it might be advisable to have a cue for each sentence, but most teachers feel that this is a little too much handling of cards and somewhat confusing for the child since he gets a somewhat disjointed view of a single speaker's contribution to the dialogue.

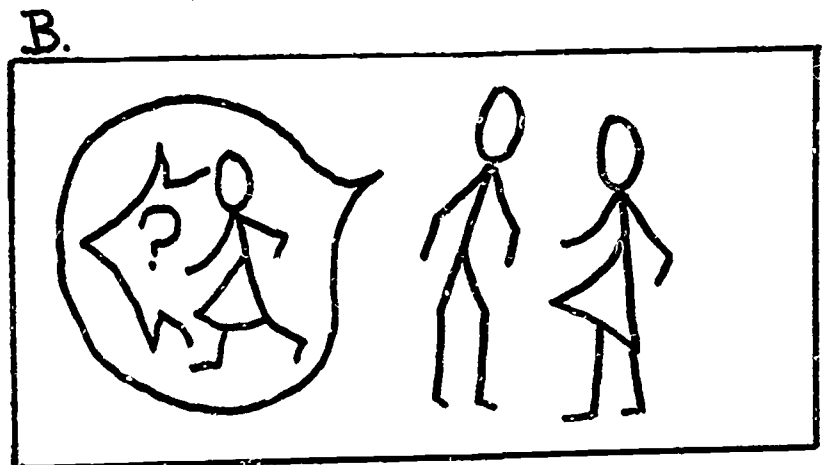
Teachers should vary the media of their cue devices. One dialogue may be taught with cue cards used as flashcards, another with a single transparency of the several speeches contained in the dialogue, the third with props and puppets or with figures on the magnetic or flannel board. Even visual aids can become monotonous if everything is cued in the same way or if visual aids are the only means of cuing responses.

Some Illustrations of Sentence Cue Cards

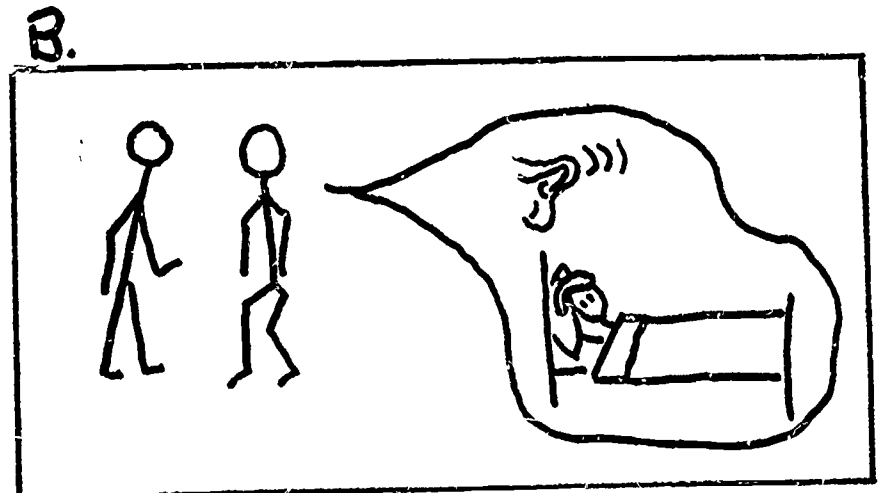
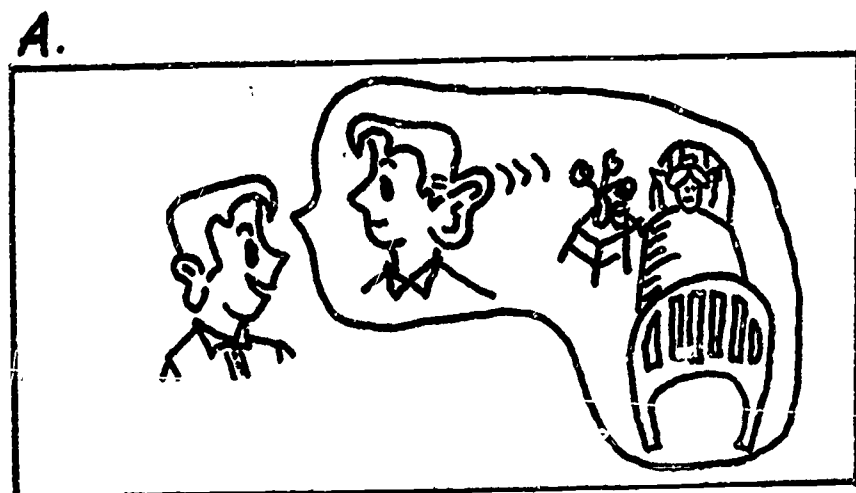
Each sample sentence has been illustrated in two ways to allow for individual differences in "artistic" ability. Any cue card should be at least eight by ten inches (or larger) so that everyone in the class can see it easily.



I haven't seen you all winter.

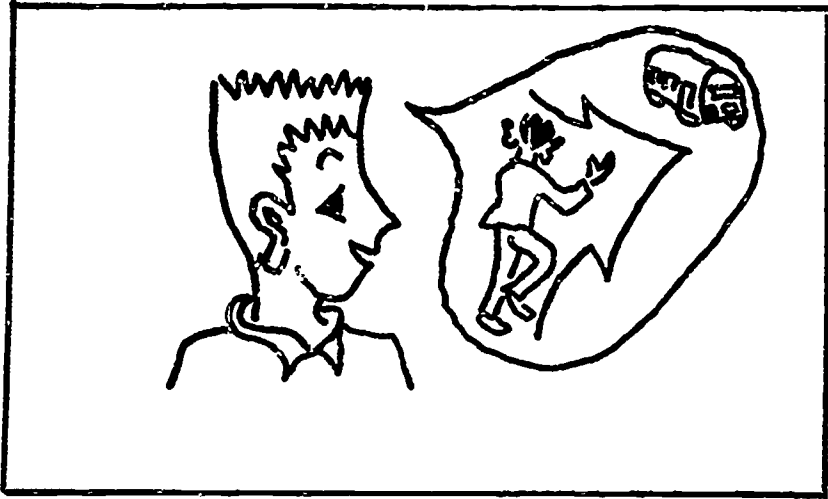


Where are you going, Mary?

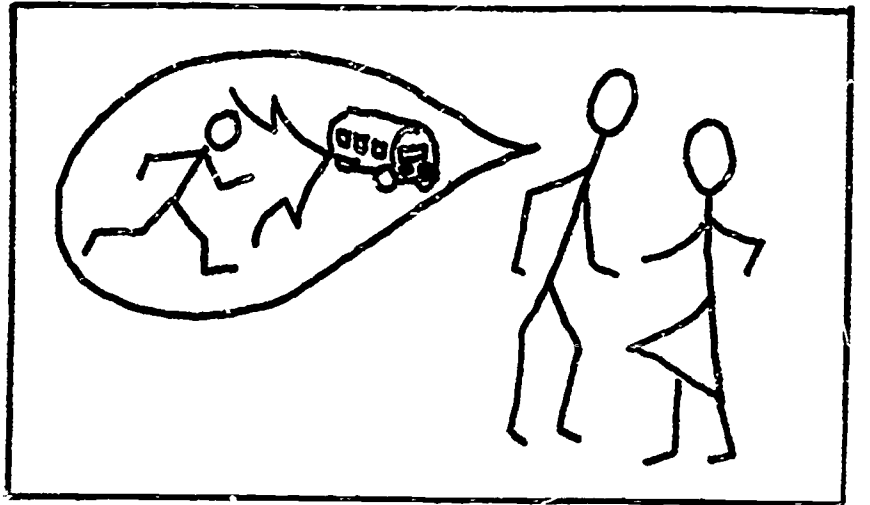


I heard that you were sick.

A.

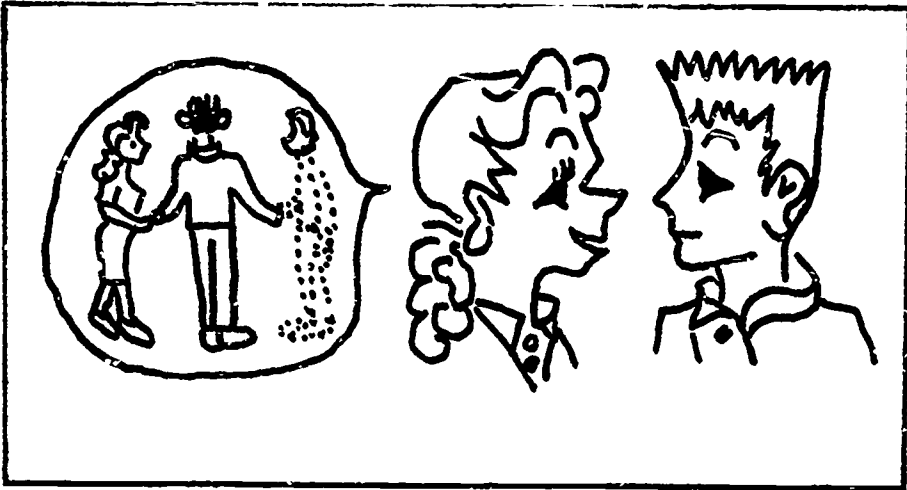


B.

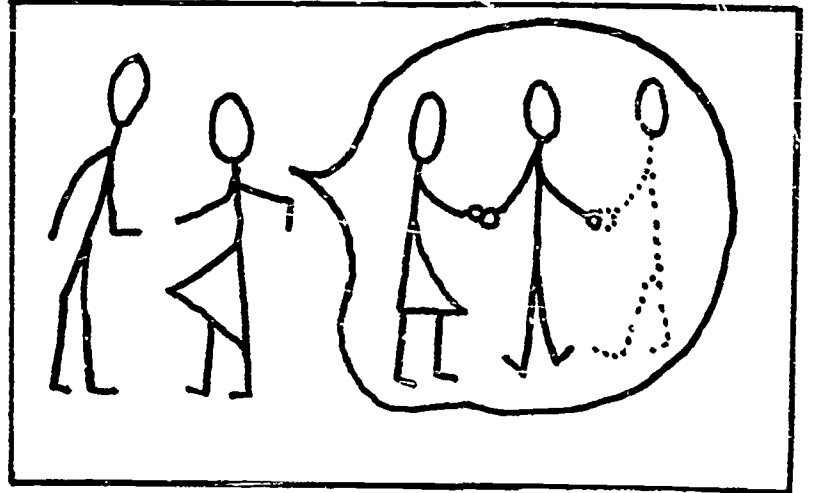


I have to hurry to catch my bus.

A.

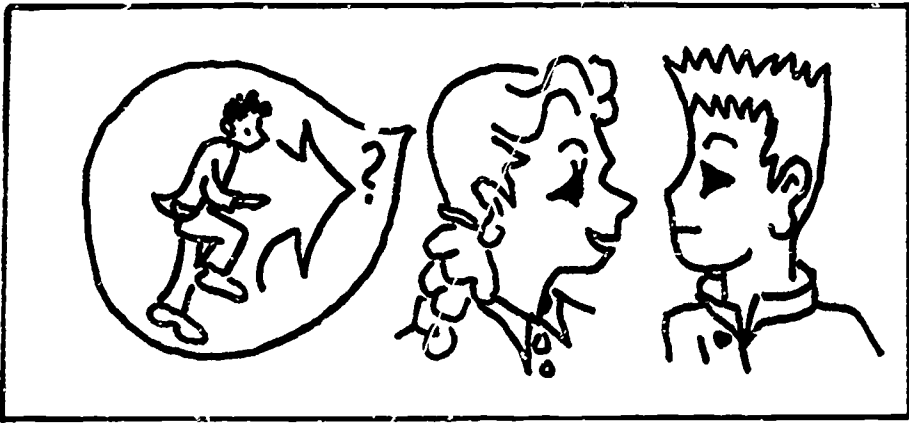


B.

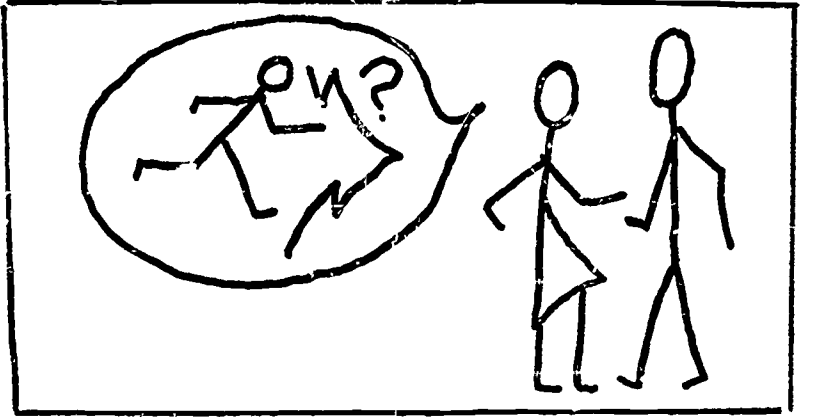


Give my best to Charlie.

A.

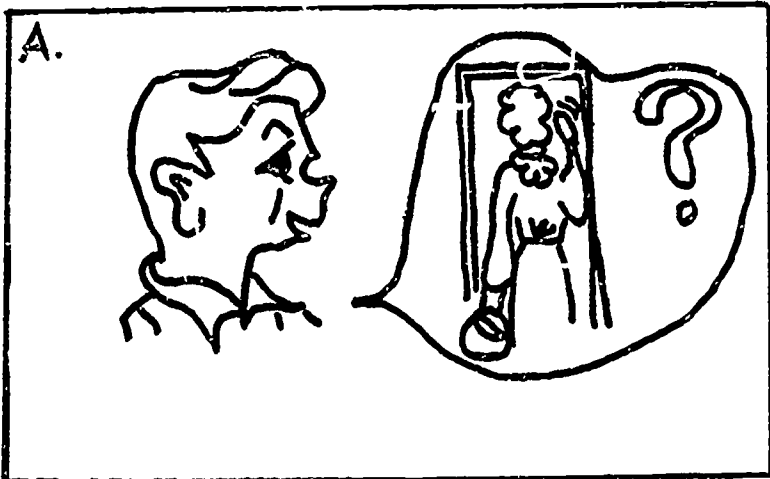


B.

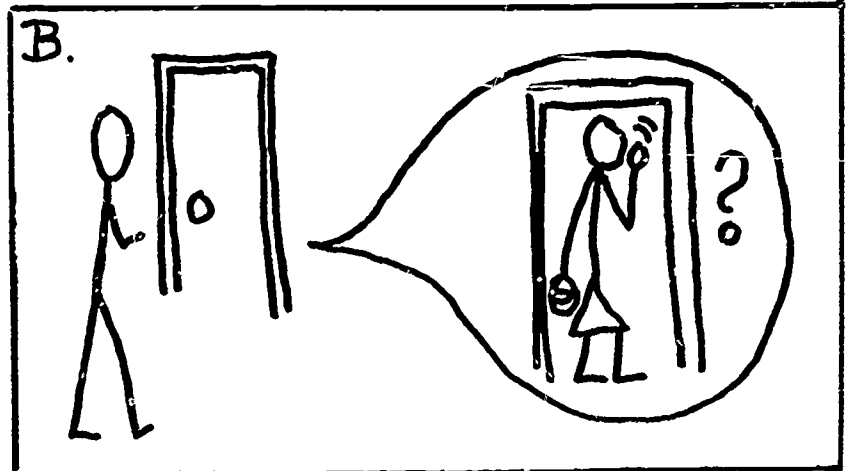


Where are you off to in such a rush?

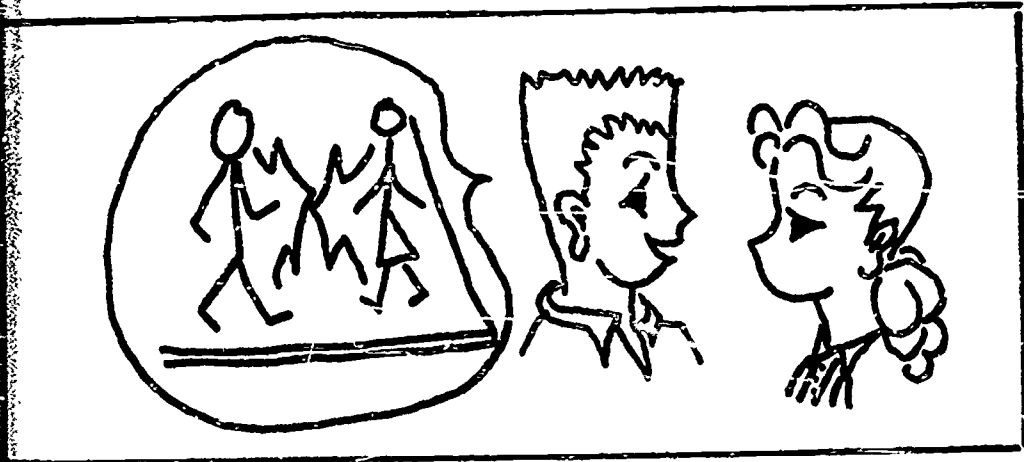
A.



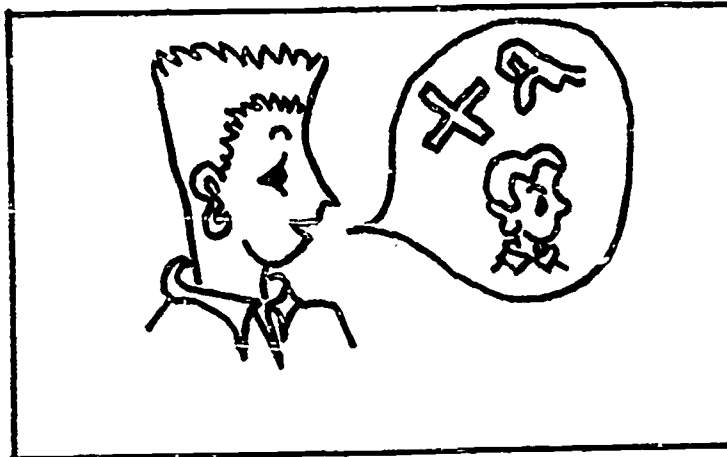
B.



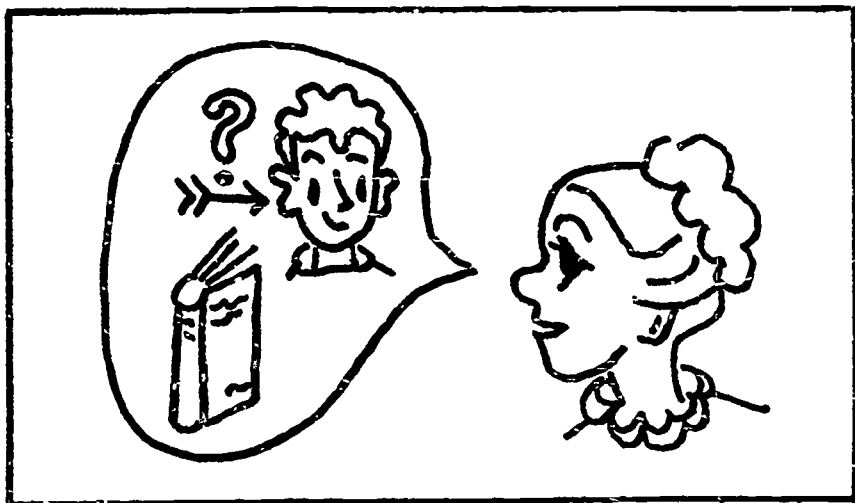
Who's there?



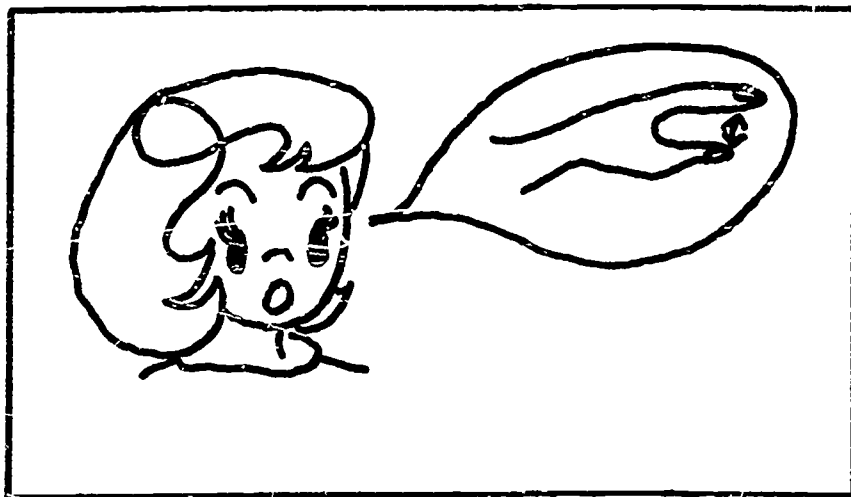
I'll meet you on the corner.



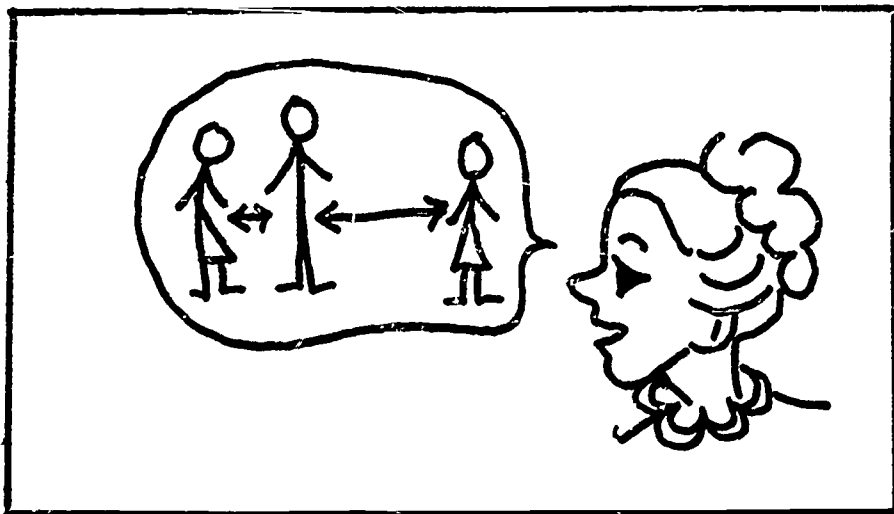
I don't like him.



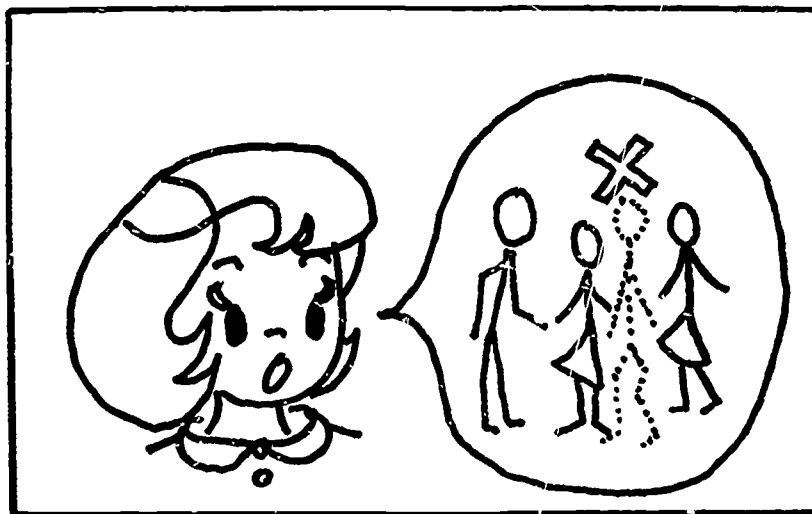
Does Harry have your book?



I have a little bit of it.



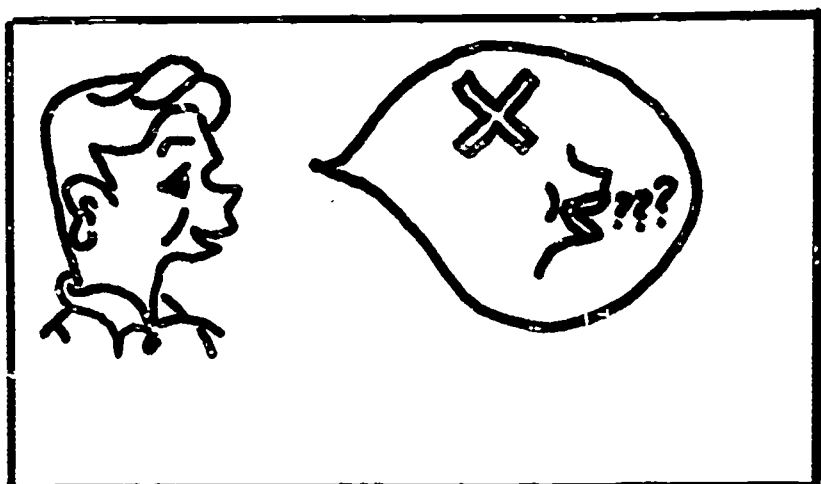
Mary is near John but Sue is quite far away from him.



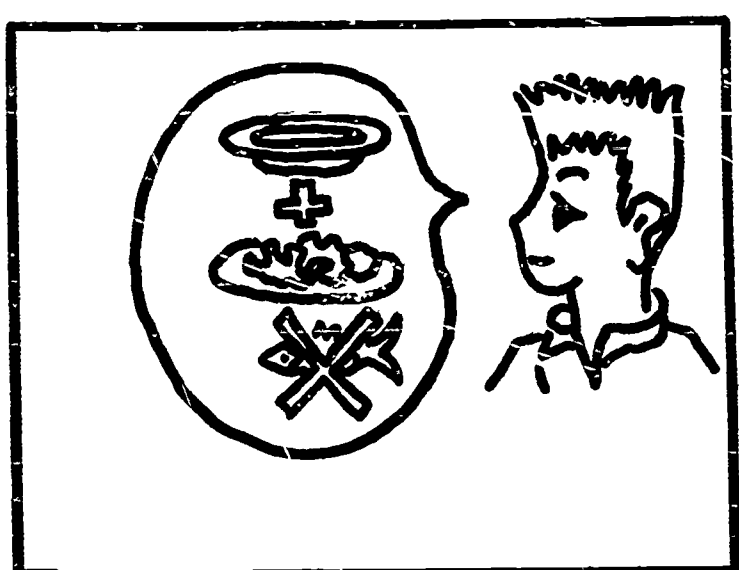
Herman was not there.



I don't know where my pen is.



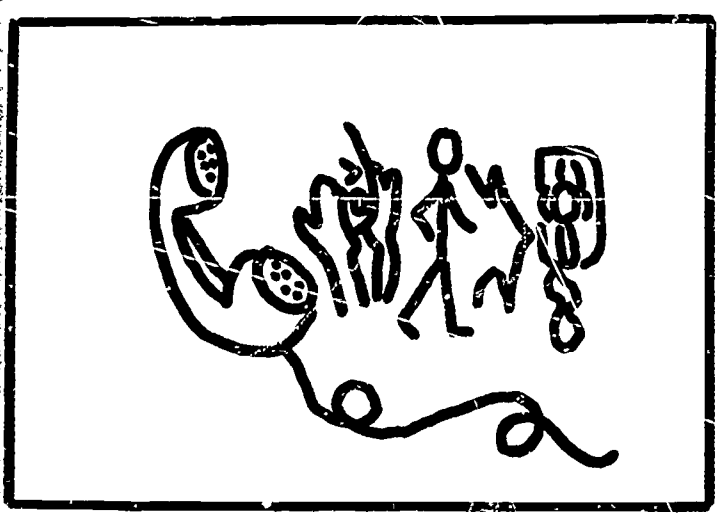
I don't know what was said.



I'll have the soup and salad but not the fish.



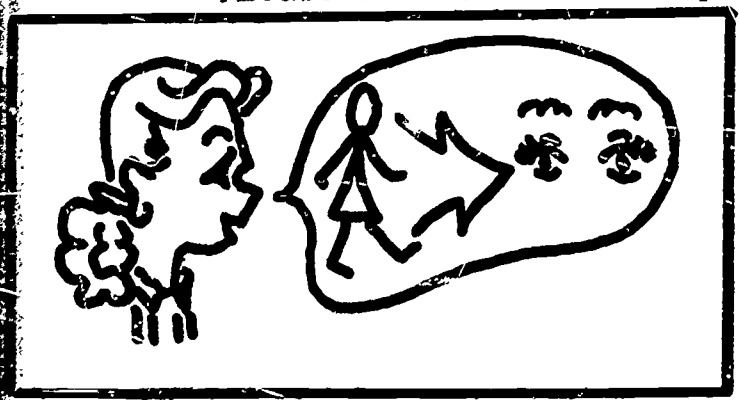
Pleased to meet you.



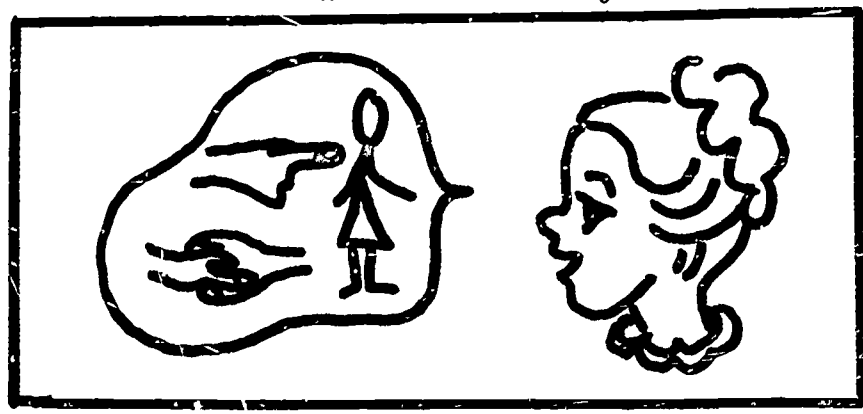
Please call John to the phone.



Who is that boy?



I'll go see.

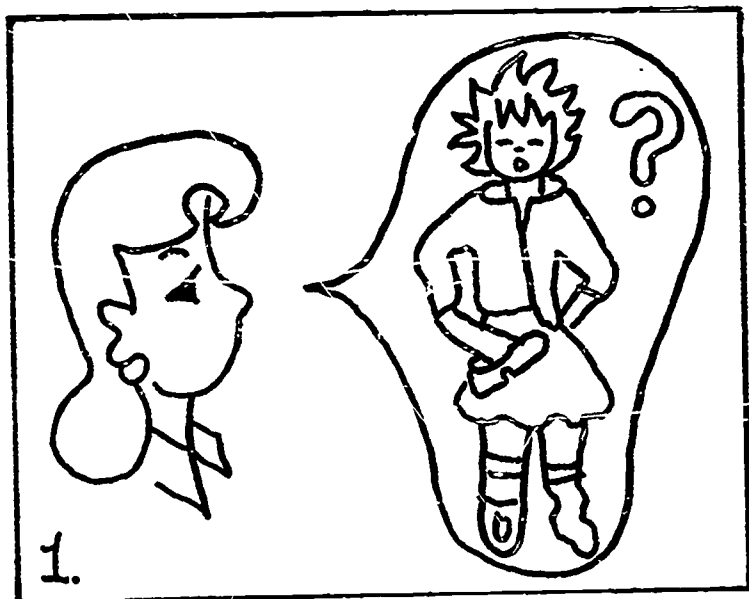


I'd like to meet that girl.

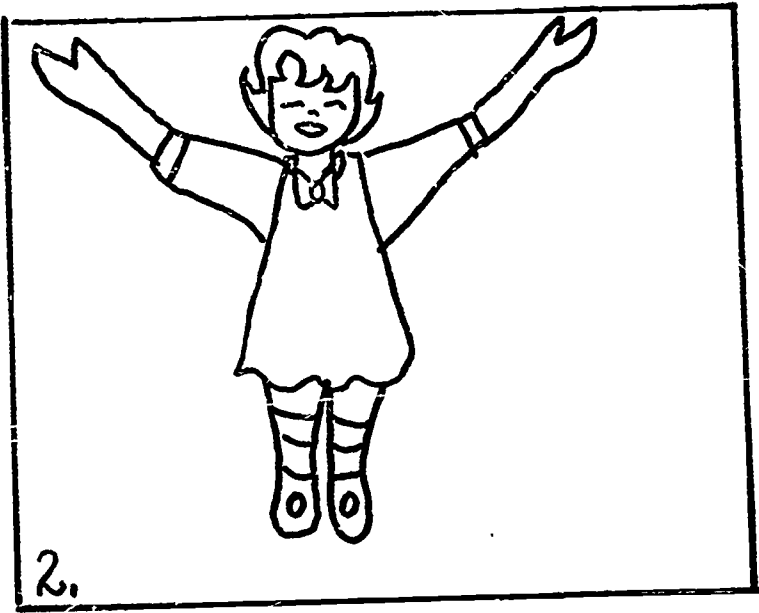
ILLUSTRATING DIALOGUES

It is not necessary, in the illustration of an entire dialogue, to illustrate every word and nuance of the utterances. The dialogue cue card is meant only to give the student some kind of stimulus which will start his mental processes working to give out with the correct response. Consider the following dialogue taken from Continuing French in Grade Three M.A. Teacher's Guide, published by Teachers Publishing Corporation, Darien, Connecticut and copyrighted in 1955 and 1959. Notice how cues are given in the illustrations for this dialogue on the following pages.

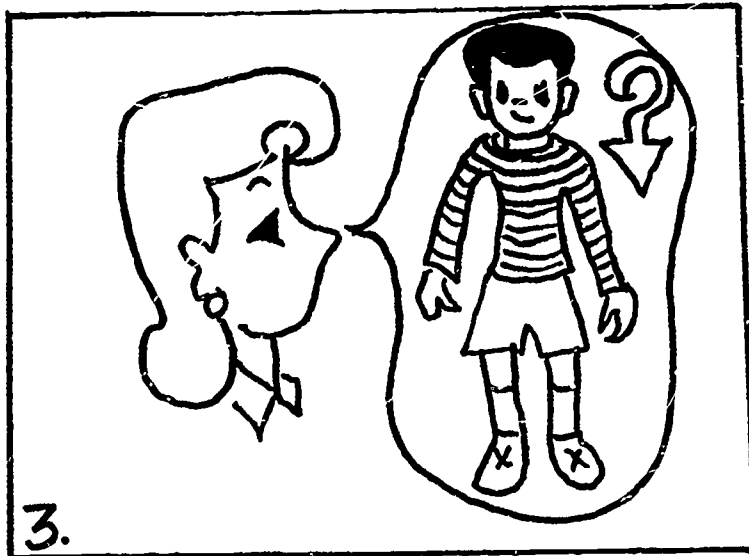
Getting Ready to Visit Grandmother



Maman: Marie, tu es prête?  
Mother: Mary, are you ready?



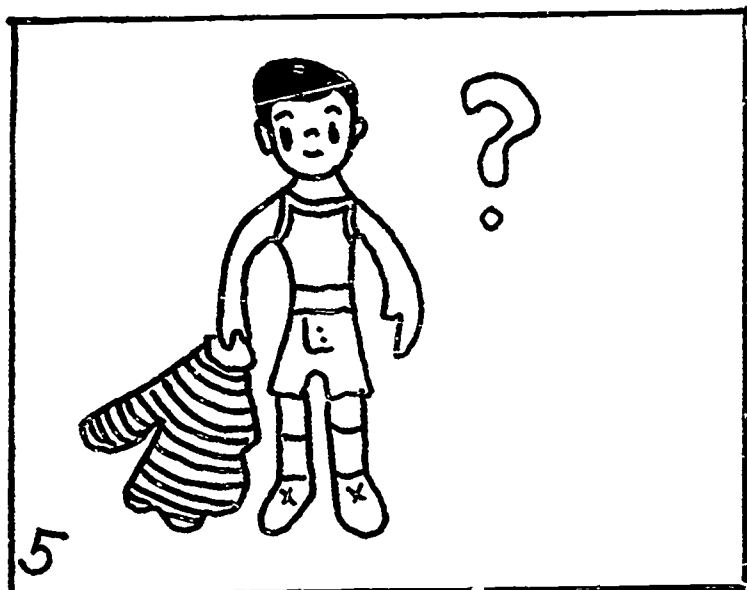
Marie: Oui, maman, me voilà.  
Mary: Yes, Mama. Here I am.



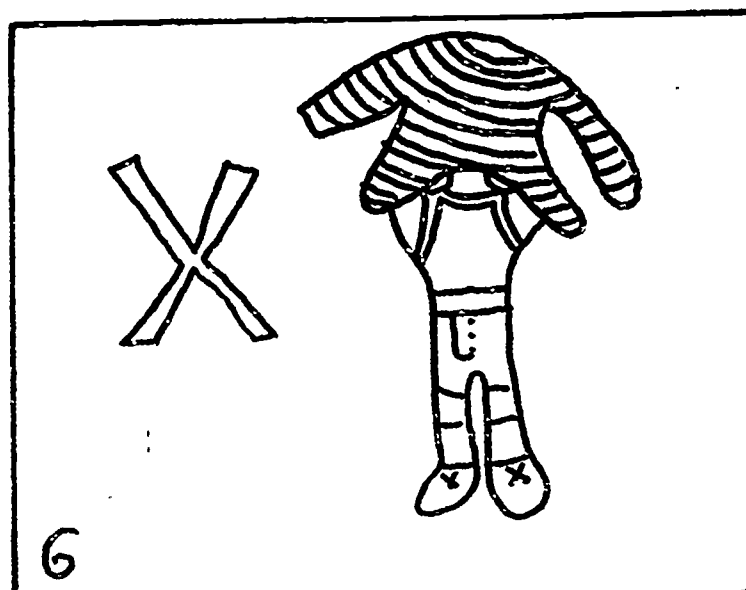
Maman: Et ton frère, où est-il?  
Mother: And where's your brother?

Marie: En haut, maman.  
Mary: Upstairs, Mama.

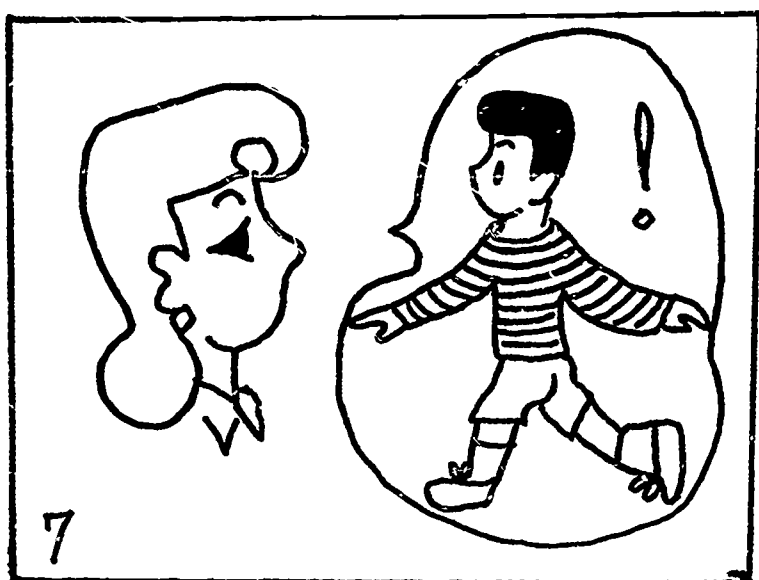




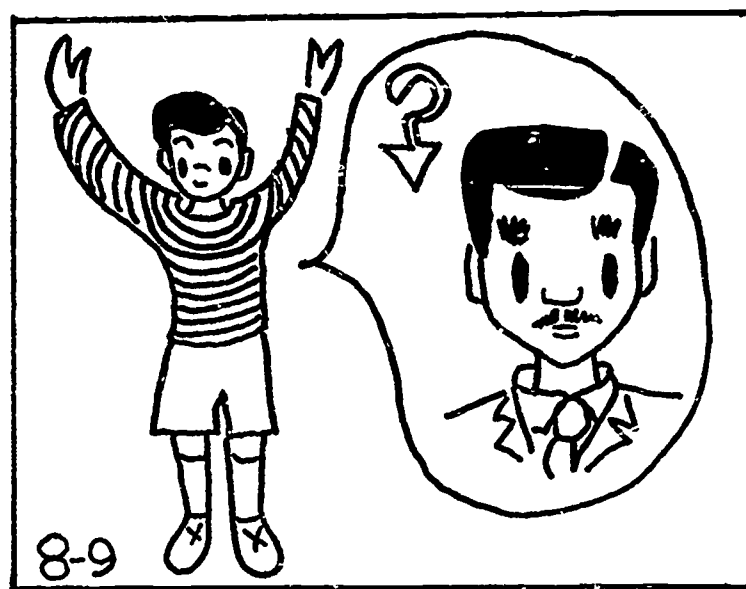
Maman: Est-il prêt?  
Mother: Is he ready?



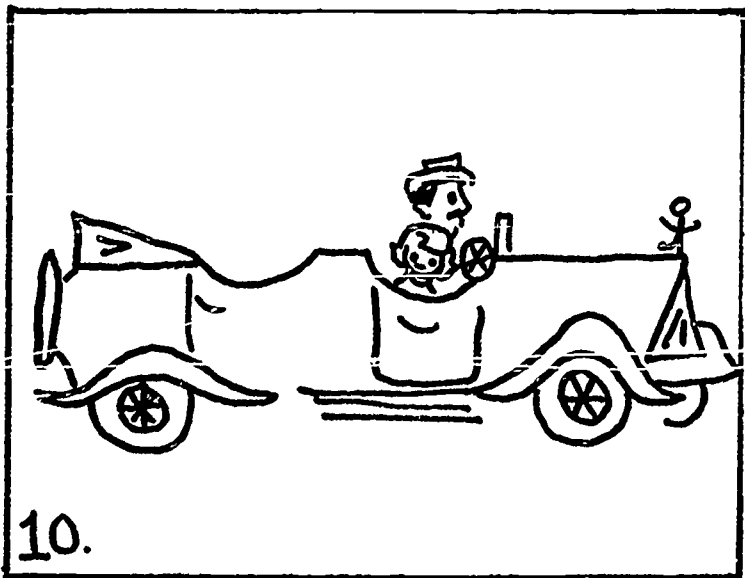
Marie: Non, maman, pas encore.  
Mary: No, Mama, not yet.



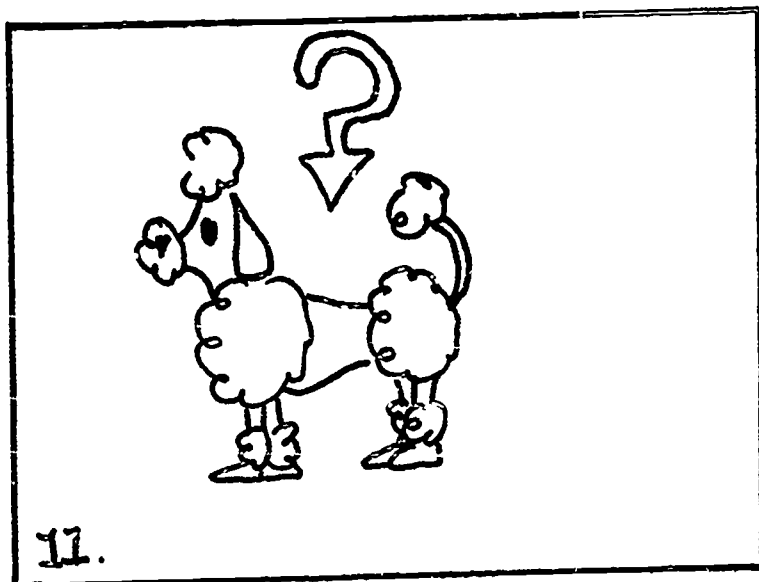
Maman: Pierre, dépêche-toi!  
Mother: Peter, hurry up!



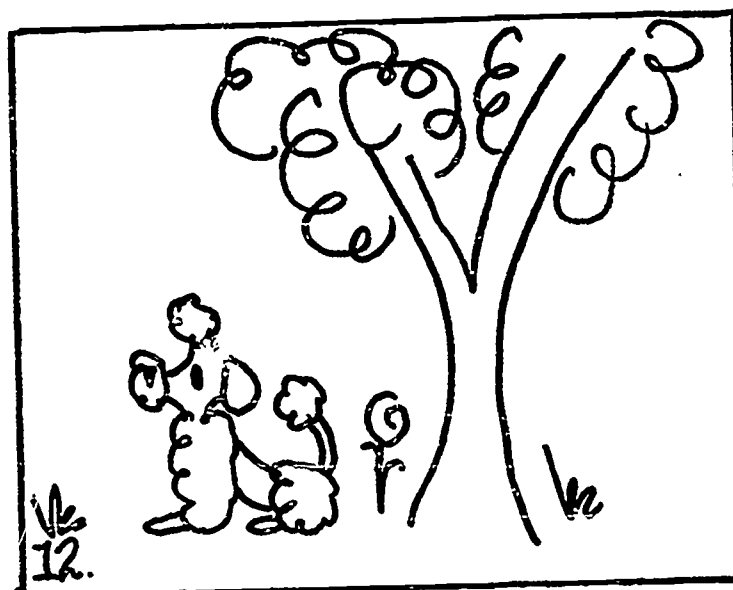
Pierre: Oui, maman, je viens tout de suite. Me voilà. Où est Papa?  
Peter: Yes, Mama. I'll be right there. Here I am. Where's Daddy?



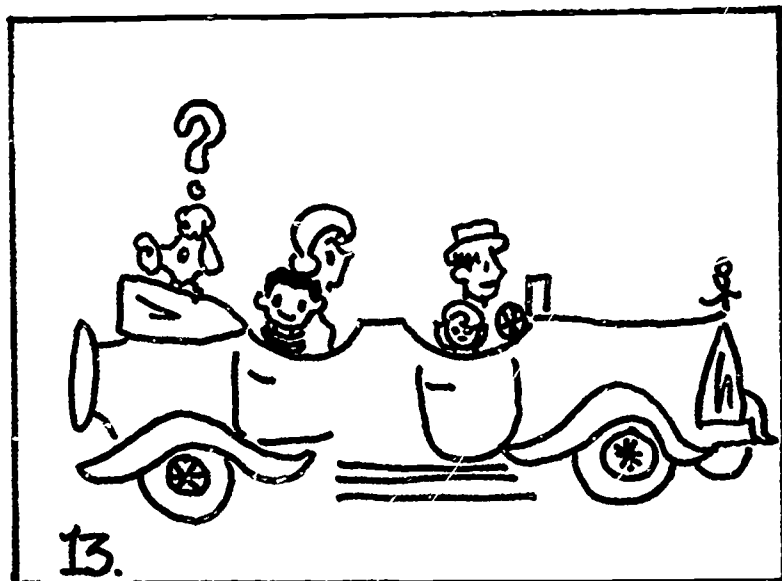
Maman: Dans la voiture avec ta soeur.  
Mother: In the car with your sister.



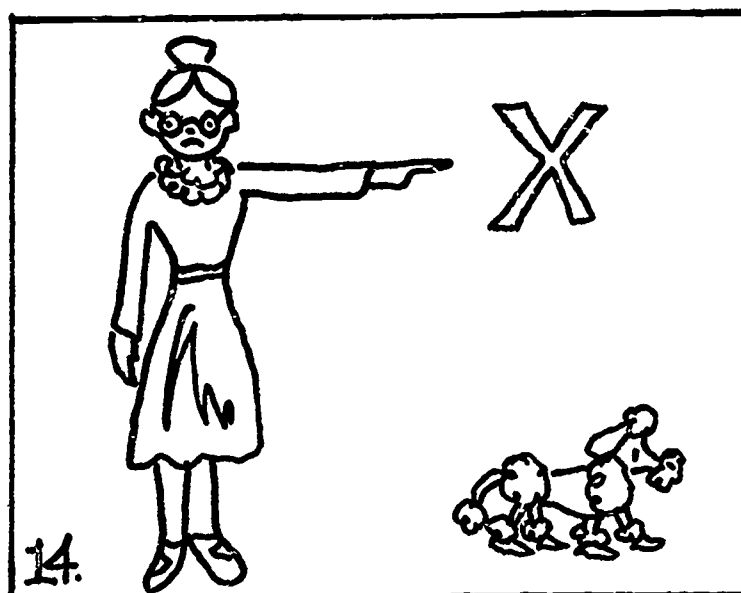
Pierre: Et Médor?  
Peter: And where's Medor?



Maman: Il est dehors.  
Mother: He's outside.



Pierre: Il vient avec nous?  
Peter: Is he coming with us?









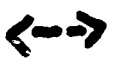

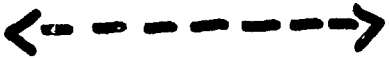











Maman: Mais non! Tu sais,  
grand'mère n'aime  
pas les chiens!  
Mother: No! You know  
Grandmother doesn't  
like dogs.



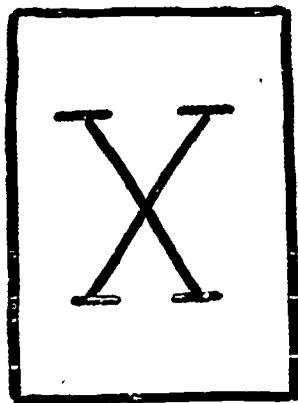
Some Symbols for Constructing Dialogue Visual Cues

Some of the following symbols may prove helpful in making visual cue cards. Students should neither be given a list of the symbols nor have them explained--they should make their own associations at the time when the dialogue meaning is taught.

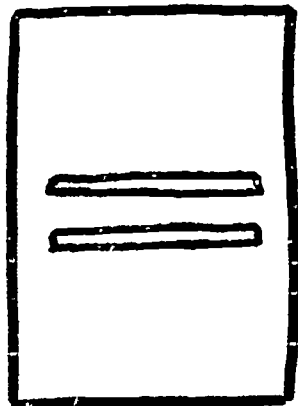
- |                               |   |                          |   |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 1. question                   |    | 11. hearing              |    |
| 2. motion or movement         |    | 12. absence              |   |
| 3. negation                   |   | 13. possession           |  |
| 4. location question          |  | 14. speaking             |  |
| 5. nearness or small quantity |  | 15. nothing              |  |
| 6. distance                   |  | 16. dislike              |  |
| 7. affirmative answer         |  | 17. uncertainty          |  |
| 8. vision                     |  | 18. that (demonstrative) |  |
| 9. location                   |  | 19. meet (introduction)  |  |
| 10. thinking (idea)           |  | 20. meet (come together) |  |

Acknowledgement: Most of these symbols are those established by David G. Chandler in a visual-aid project sponsored by the Indiana Language Program. Mr. Chandler's work produced dialogue illustrations to fit Modern Russian (Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc.) and visual pattern drills.

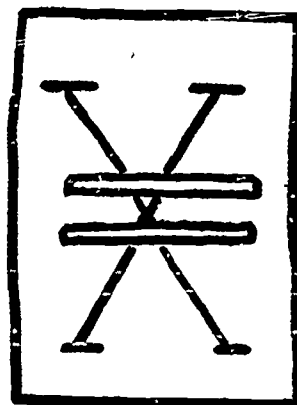
## FLASHCARDS: To Cue Utterance Manipulation



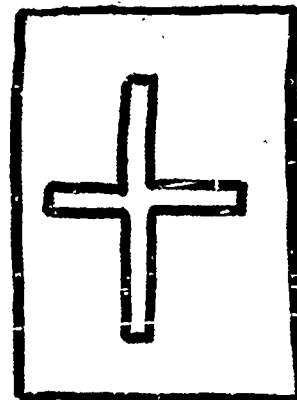
Negative



Means the same as



Opposite



Positive



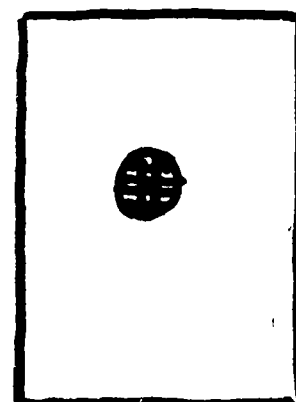
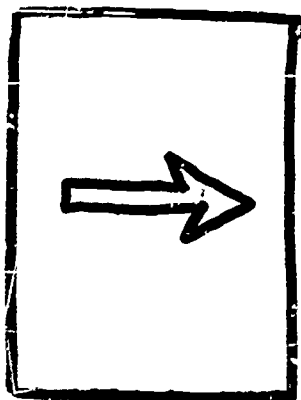
Plural



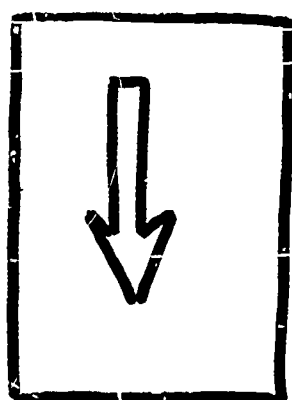
Singular



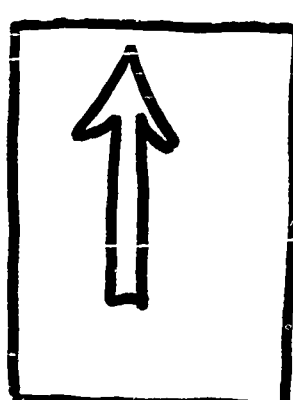
Question

Make question  
a statement

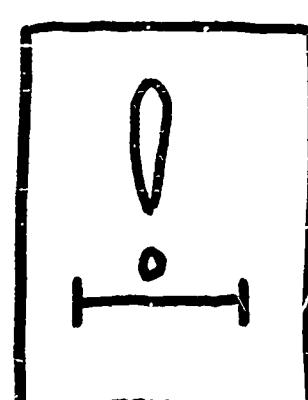
Future



Present



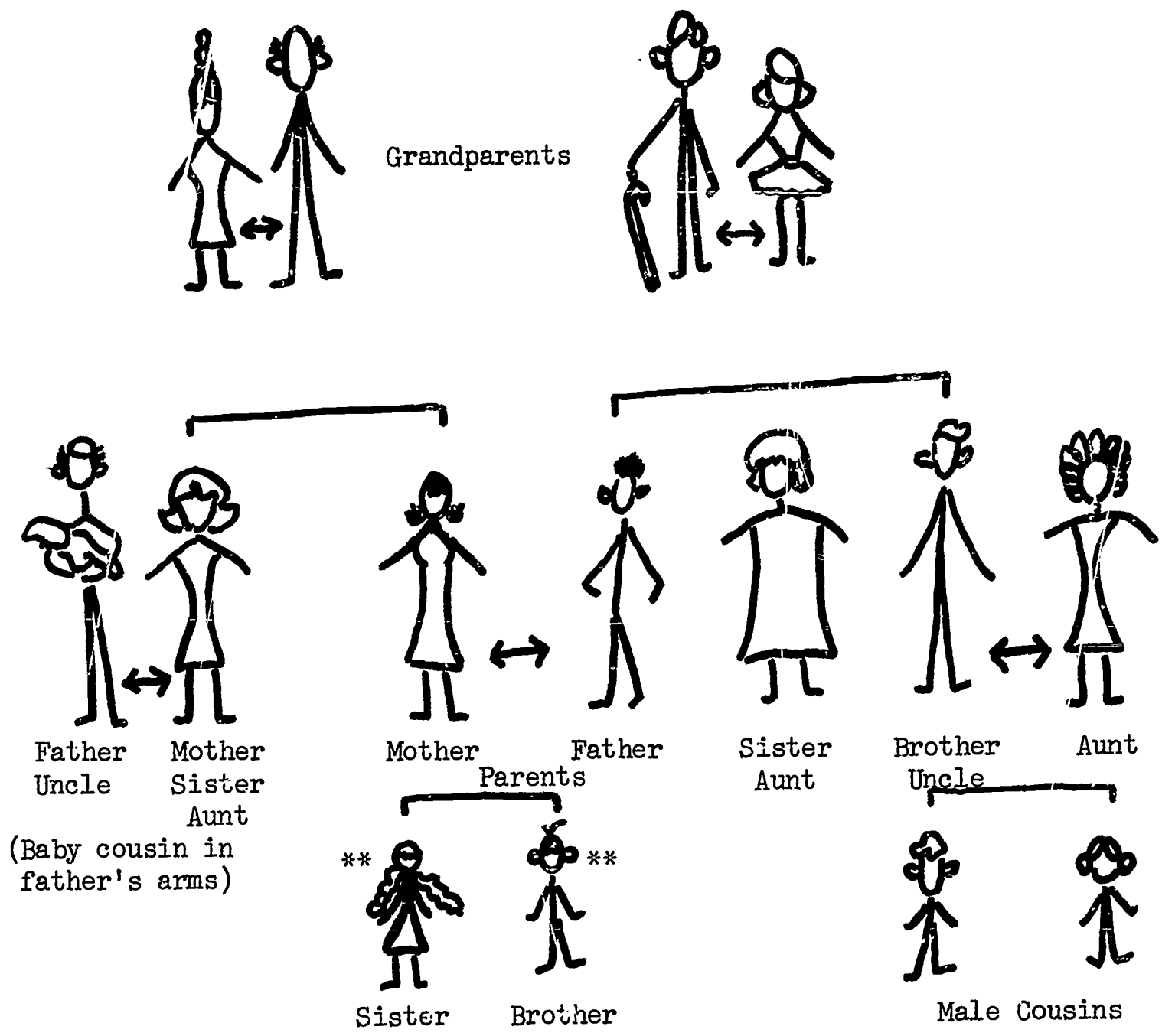
Past



Imperative

Acknowledgement: These cues were devised by Alfred N. Smith,  
Methods Instructor, The Ohio State University,  
Columbus, Ohio.

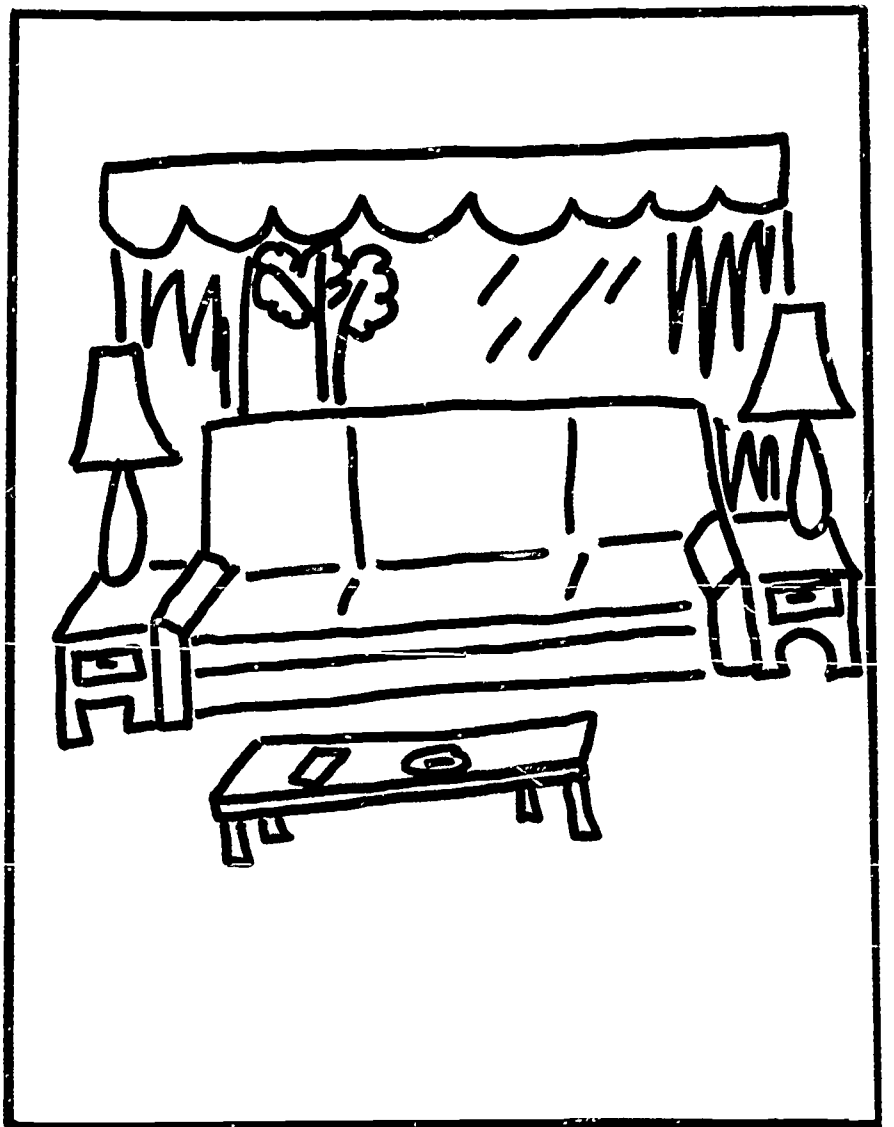
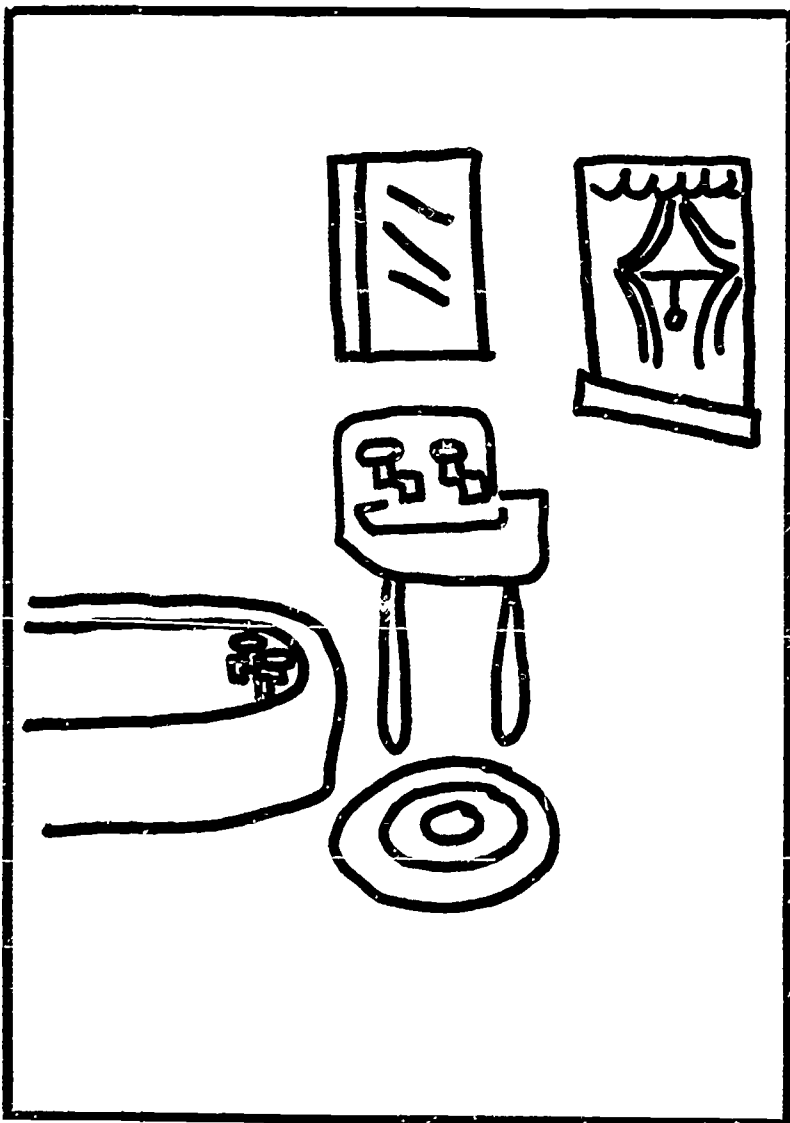
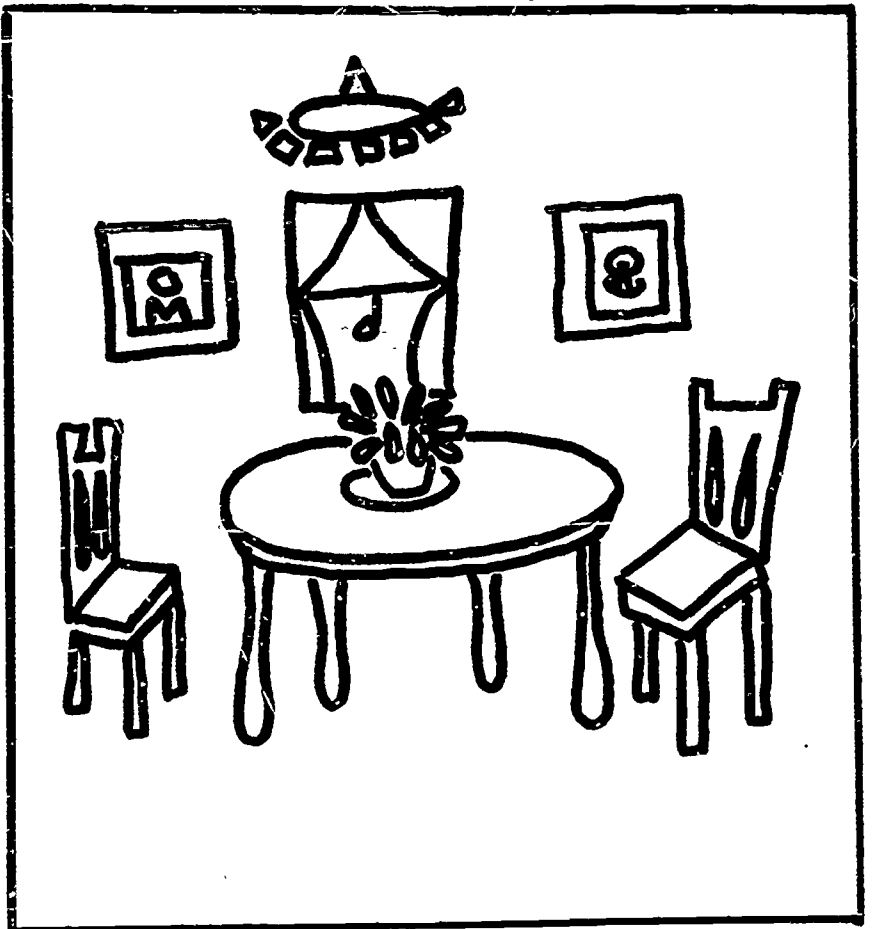
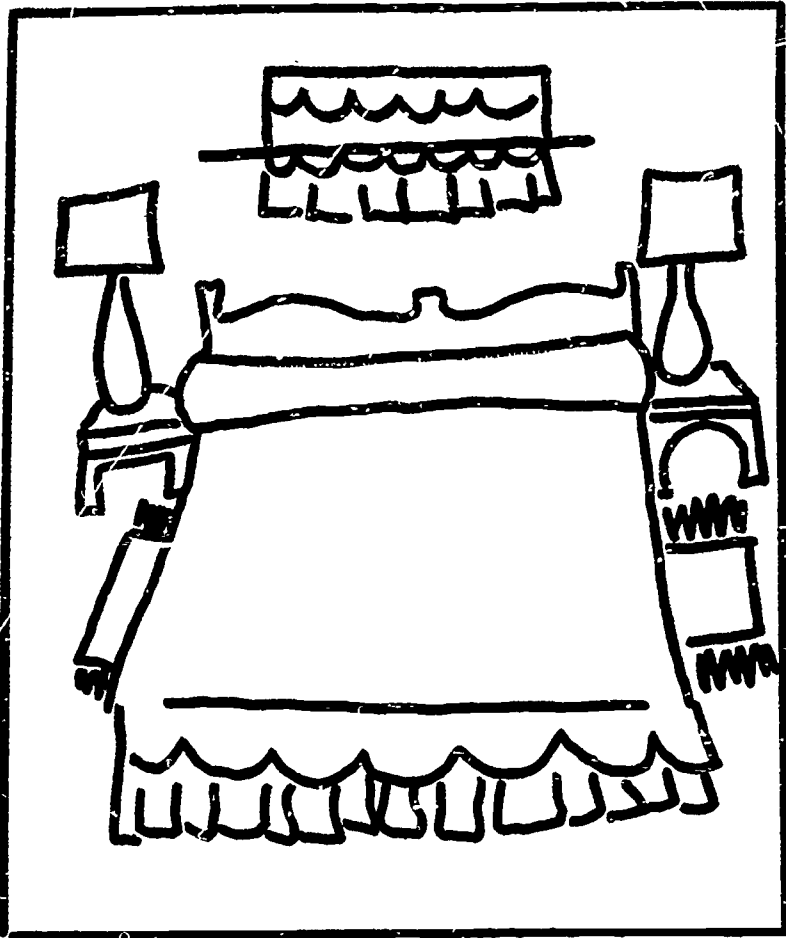
CHART: A Very Simple Family Tree Cue Scheme



↔ = Married Couple

\*\* It is anticipated that all relationships will be taught from the standpoint of one or the other of these two children.

CHART: Rooms of the House



### FLANNEL BOARD

You can make an inexpensive flannel board by getting a piece of plywood, heavy card, or an artist's canvas. Tack or tape on a piece of dark flannel. Pictures or cutouts can be displayed on the board if you glue a small piece of flocking paper (available through the Instructor Company), sand paper or flannel to the back of the picture or cutout. Cutouts may also be made out of pellow (a material used for interfacing and available in any yard goods department) or from desk blotters.

### MAGNETIC BOARD

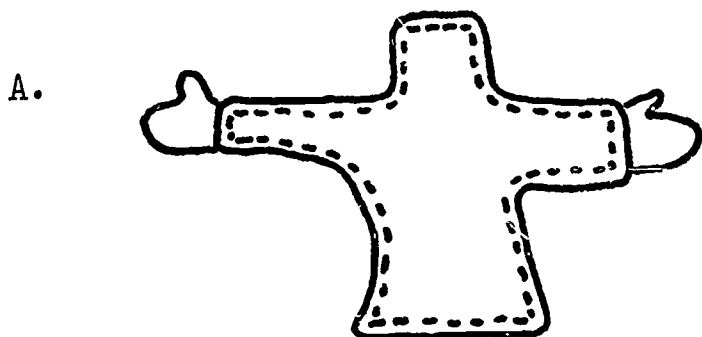
Many of the newer blackboards are magnetized and can be used as magnetic boards. Commercial magnetic boards are also available. One can be made by having a piece of light-weight sheet metal cut to a size of 24" by 24". Masking tape can be used to bind the sharp edges. The high school shop teacher may be able to help you out with this project.

### THE POCKET CHART

Pocket charts are available commercially. Most primary classrooms will have one. A pocket chart may be made very simply by taping the bottom and side edges of four or five narrow strips (1 1/2") of oaktag to a larger sheet of oaktag which has been mounted on heavy cardboard or tacked up on a bulletin board. These strips form pockets in which flashcards or pictures can be inserted.

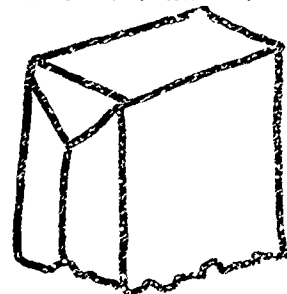
PUPPETS

Toy department selections of puppets generally run to fuzzy animals; however, The Creative Toys Company offers a realistic family set. Hand puppets, of course, can be made and very simply. Heads can be made from a tennis ball or a styrofoam ball with a hole cut to allow room for the fingers. Crepe hair, embroidery floss, or yarn can be used for hair. Bits of felt can be glued on for the eyes; the nose and mouth may be painted on. A simple glove-like dress can be made for the body. Soft jersey is a good material to use because it stretches to fit any hand, but cotton and felt are also good choices. The dress is slipped over the hand and the head is then slipped on separately. (See "A.")



Puppets can also be made from a small paper bag of the sort that unfolds to have a square bottom. (See "B.")

B.



Fold the bag so that it is flat. On the bottom (1) draw the upper part of the face, on part 2 (the remainder of the sack) the rest of the body. (See "C.")

C.

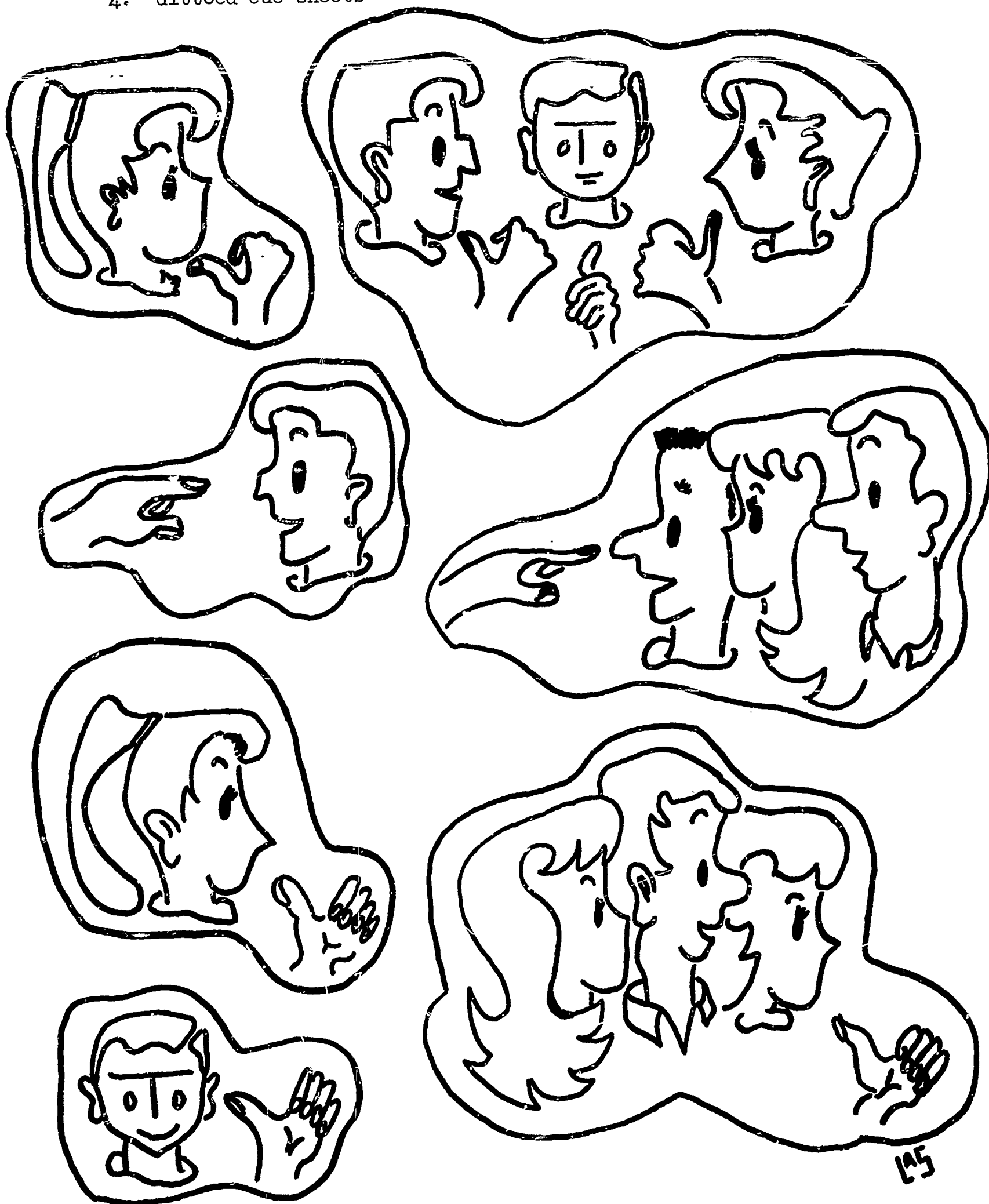


Raise the flap made by the bottom of the bag and draw the tongue and inside of the mouth. You insert your hand into the bag and using your fingers and thumb can make the mouth open and close.

Visual Pattern Drills

- Make:
1. a transparency
  2. a chart
  3. flashcards
  4. dittoed cue sheets

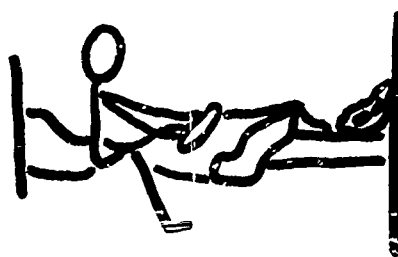
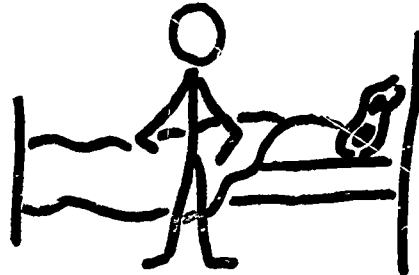
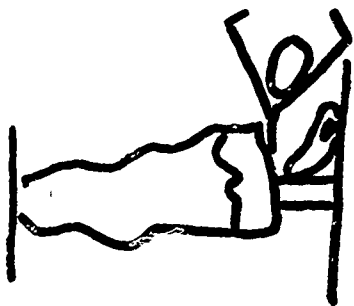
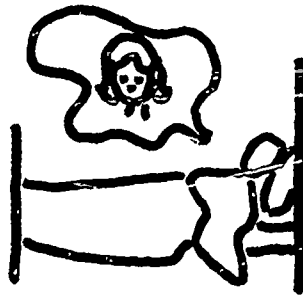
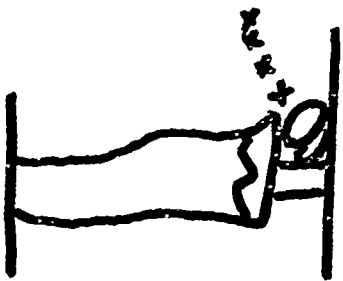
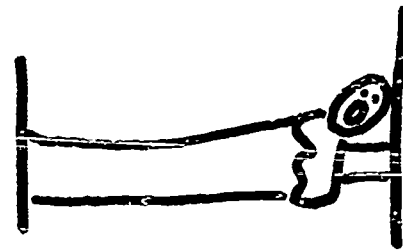
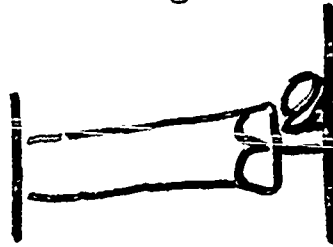
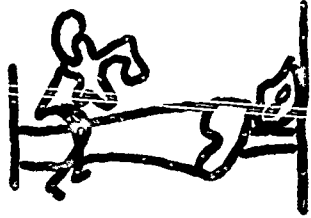
- Cue:
1. verb patterns
  2. pronoun patterns
  3. whatever else YOU can think of



A Set of Cues for a Sequence of Acts

Use a sequence of this sort as a cue with:

1. What is John (Mary) doing?
2. You are the person on the chart. What are you doing?
3. What will Joe be doing?

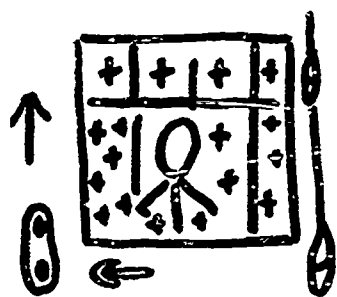




Some Sample Cues for Teaching Verbs



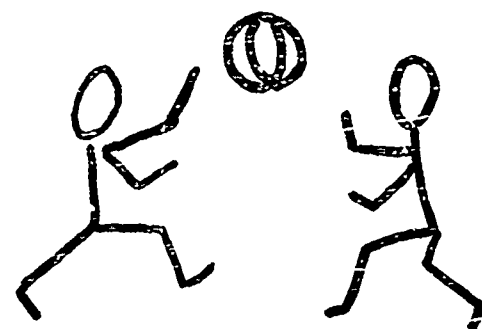
go up stairs,  
ascend



go up in an  
elevator



descend,  
go down stairs



play ball



take off



hang up



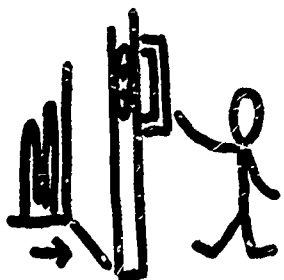
put on



make a mistake



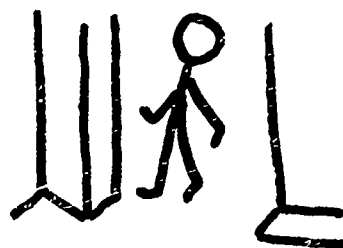
run,  
hurry



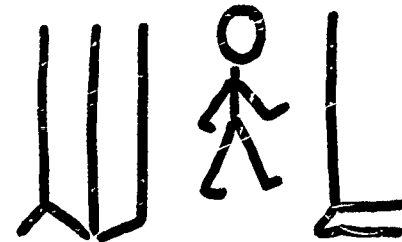
open



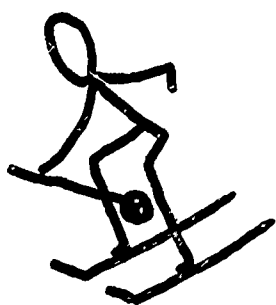
close



enter



leave



ski



sing

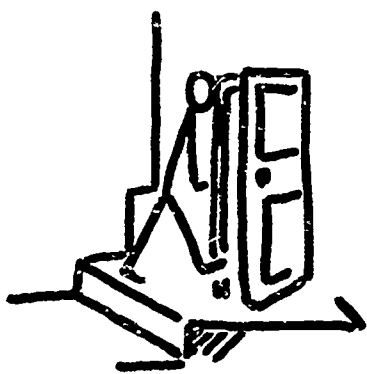


sit down

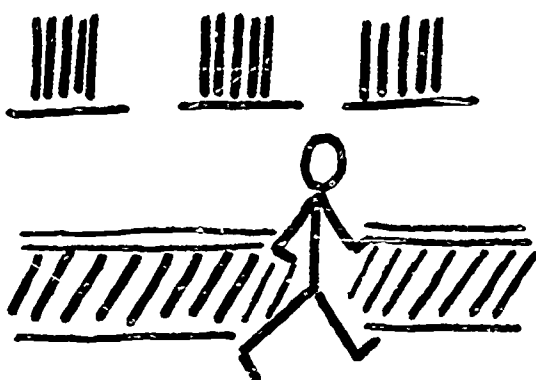


walk, go

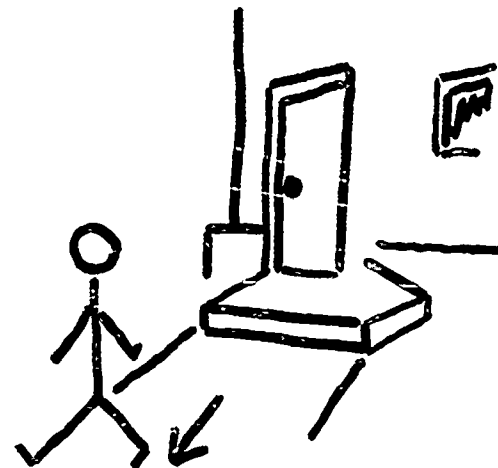
Some Cue Samples to Teach Prepositions



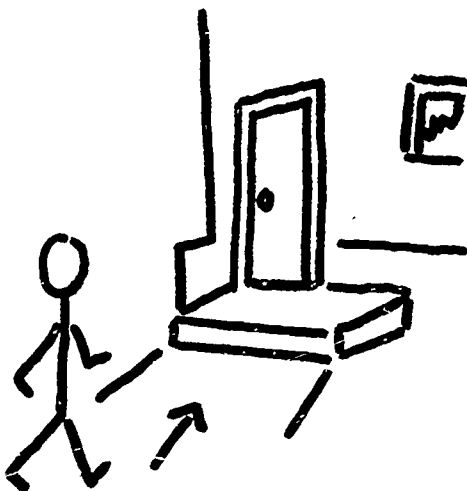
to, in



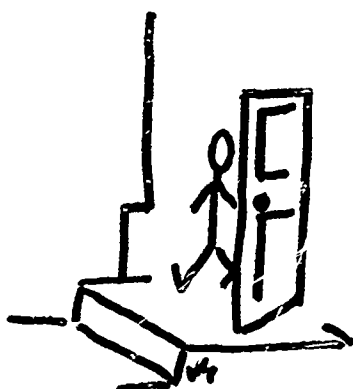
at, along, by, beside



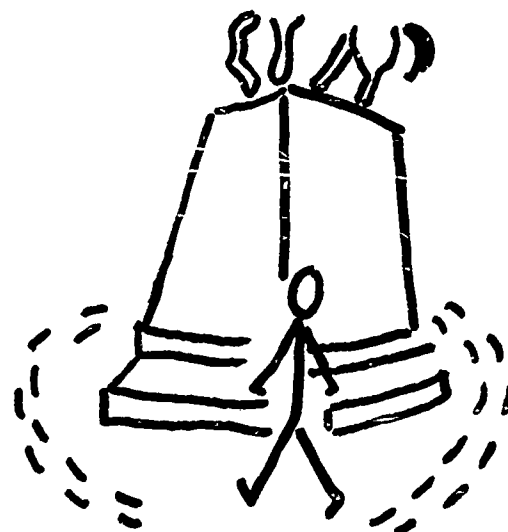
from, away from



to, toward



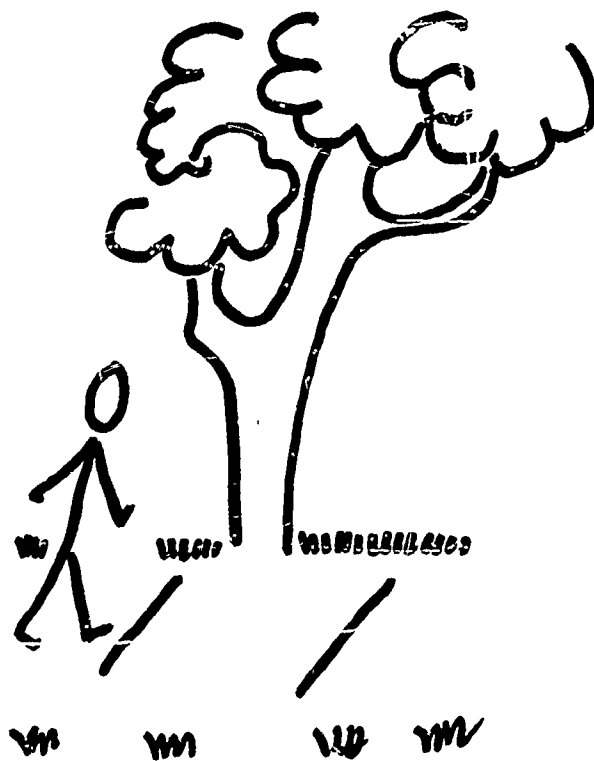
out of, out from



around



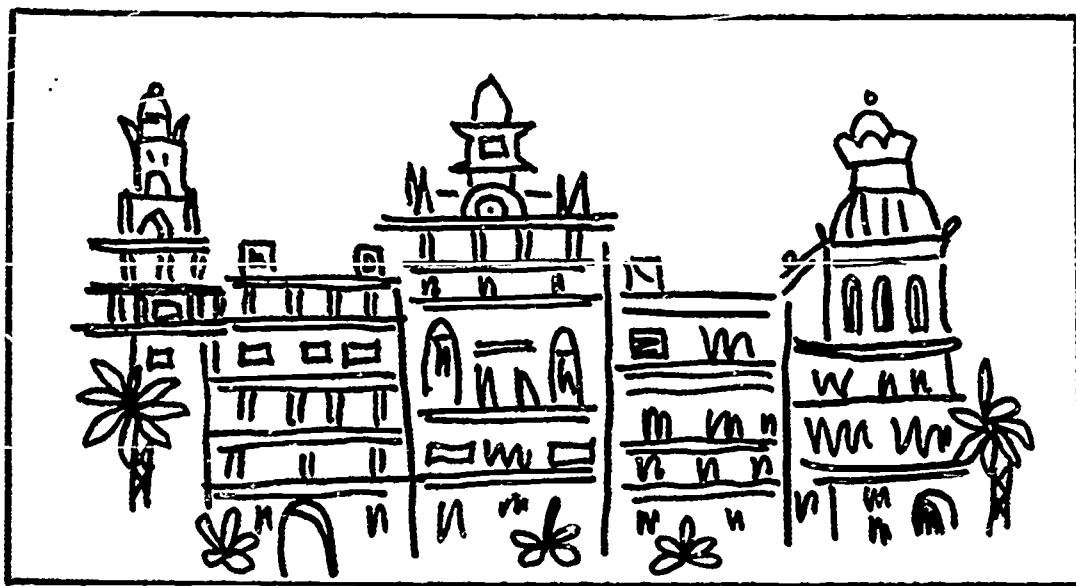
across



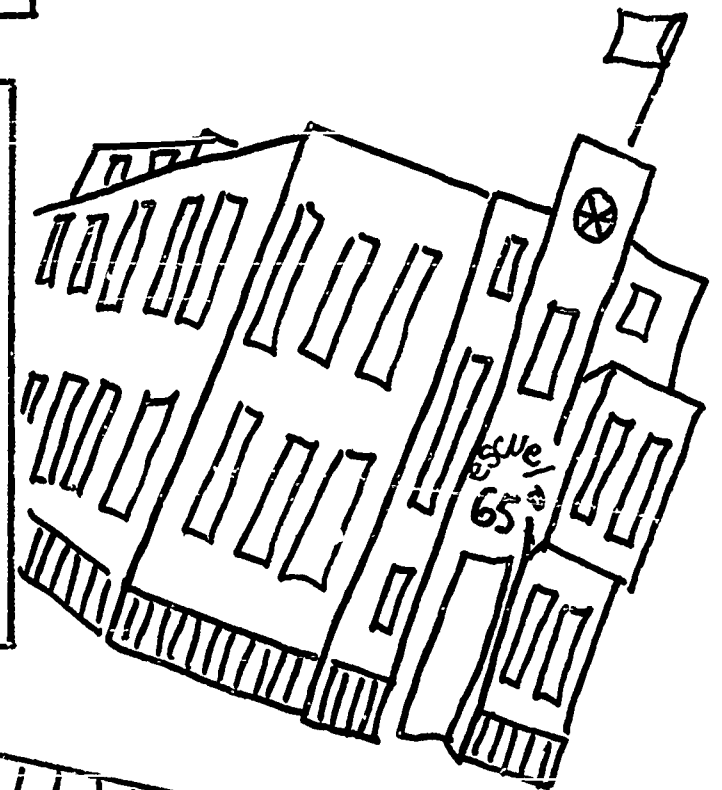
along, on

Visuals with a Cultural Orientation

Use the magnetic board or the bulletin board and use illustrations with which a simple narrative can be told. "What John does on Sunday," "Errands John does for his Mother," "What's in John's pocket," "What are John's favorite things," and the like are topics which lend themselves to this sort of presentation on the simplest levels.



A SPANISH  
NARRATIVE IN  
PICTURES



Visuals with a Cultural Orientation

Use the signs which occur in the culture.

HEISSE  
WURST

Obstladen

AUFZUG

Briefkasten

2750 Mark

RUHE

KONFITOREI

Postamt

LEDERWAREN

KASSE

Reiselektüre

FEINKOST

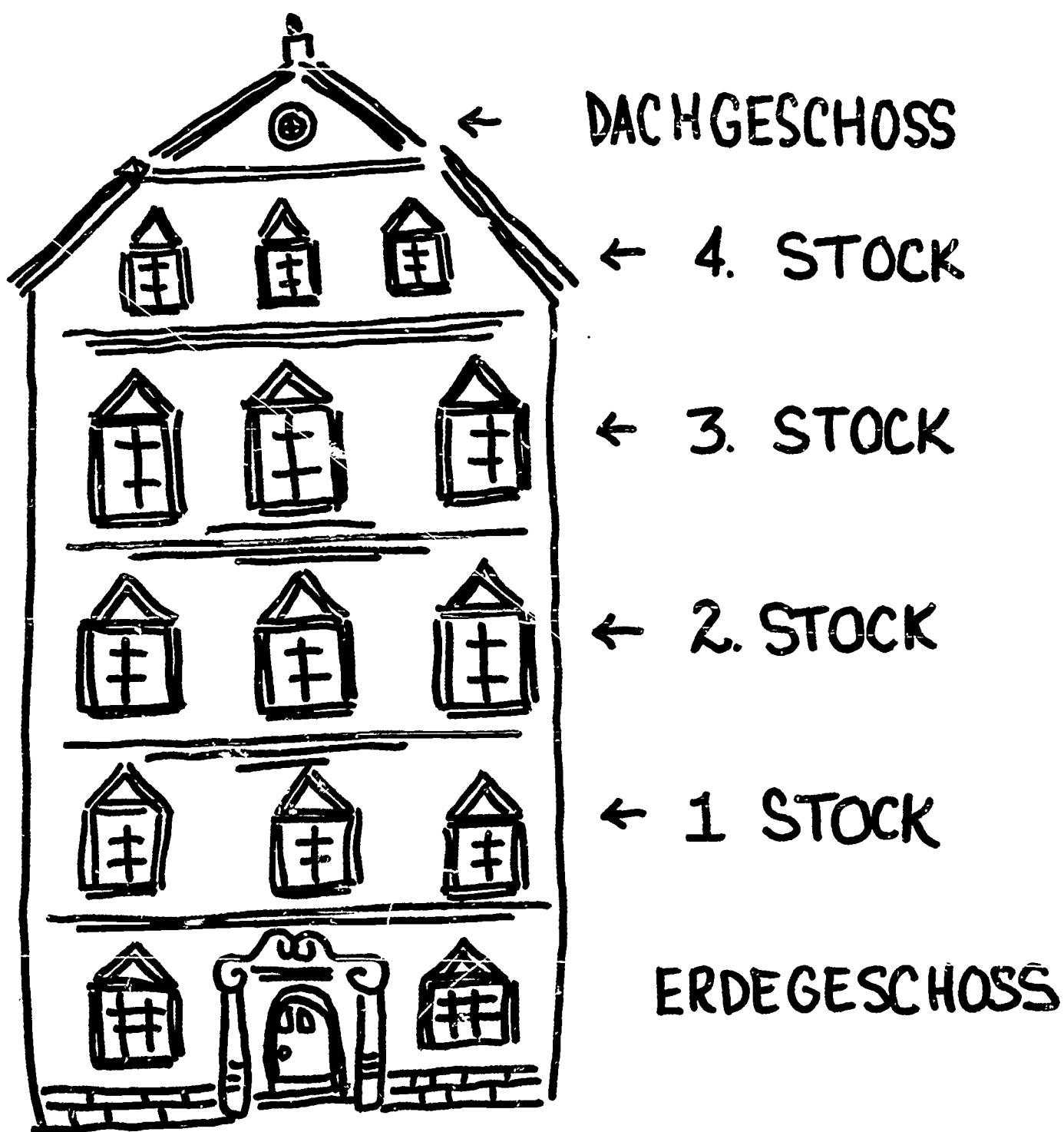
DAMEN-MODEN

Bitte Türen schliessen  
Zug fährt sofort ab

C°	F°
40	104
35	95
30	86
25	77
20	68
15	59
10	50
5	41
0	32
-5	23
-10	14
-15	5
-20	-4
-25	-13
0	

Visuals with a Cultural Orientation

Use "passive" illustrations once a cultural concept has been presented. Simply displaying something of this sort without overt reference to it or deliberate use of it will often provide reinforcement of ideas or concepts in the culture.



Professional Journals

Classical Journal, published by the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, Inc.

Paul R. Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer  
Ohio University  
Athens, Ohio 45701

Classical Outlook, published by the American Classical League.

Henry C. Montgomery, Business Manager  
Miami University  
Oxford, Ohio 45056

DFL Bulletin, published by the Department of Foreign Languages of the National Education Association.

1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036

Foreign Language Annals, published by the Modern Language Association of America.

62 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10001

French Review, published by the American Association of Teachers of French.

J. Henry Owens, Secretary-Treasurer  
Eastern Michigan University  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

The German Quarterly, published by the American Association of Teachers of German.

Glenn Wass, Secretary  
Colgate University  
Hamilton, New York

Hispania, published by the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese.

Eugene Savaino, Secretary-Treasurer  
Wichita State University  
Wichita, Kansas 67208

Le Français dans le monde, Hachette & Larousse, Paris. Distributed by Hachette, 301 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10017.

Modern Language Journal, published by the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers Associations.

Wallace G. Klein, Business Manager  
13149 Cannes Drive  
St. Louis, Missouri, 63141

Informational Agencies

## AATF National Information Bureau

Armand Bégué, Director  
972 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10021

## American Classical League Service Bureau

W. M. Seaman, Director  
American Classical League  
Miami University  
Oxford, Ohio 45056

## Modern Language Materials Center

62 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10001

## NCSA/AATG Service Center

339 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 11106

## United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Washington, D. C. 20202

Catalogues of Supplementary Materials

Adlers Foreign Books, Inc.  
110 West 47th Street  
New York, New York 10036

Bowman Records  
10515 Burbank Boulevard  
North Hollywood, California 91601

Children's Music Center  
5373 West Pico Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California 90019

Denoyer-Geppert Company  
Foreign Language Division  
5235 Ravenswood Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60640

Educational Record Sales  
159 Chambers Street  
New York, New York 10007

Flannel Board Cutouts:  
Irene F. Clark  
31 Rosalind Road  
N. Weymouth 91, Massachusetts

Flannel Board Visual Aids, Instructo  
Instructo Products Company  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Folkways/Scholastic Records  
50 West 44th Street  
New York, New York 10036

The French Book Guild  
101 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10003

French and European Publications, Inc.  
Rockefeller Center  
610 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10020

Gessler Publishing Company  
110 East 23rd Street  
New York, New York 10010

Goldsmith's Music Shop, Inc.  
401 West 42nd Street  
New York, New York 10035

Hachette Incorporated  
301 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

Milton Bradley Company  
Springfield 2, Massachusetts

Package Library of Foreign Children's  
Books, Inc.  
69-41 Groton Street  
Forest Hills, New York 12075

Rand McNally and Company  
Box 7600  
Chicago, Illinois 60680

Schoenhof's Foreign Books, Inc.  
1280 Massachusetts Avenue  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 01938

Teaching Audials and Visuals  
250 West 57th Street  
New York, New York 10019

Wible Language Institute  
Audio-Visual Department  
24 South 8th Street  
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18105

#### Films

International Film Bureau, 57 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

Visual Aids Service, Division of University Extension, University of Illinois,  
Urbana, Illinois

Audio-Visual Center, Division of Adult Education and Public Service, Indiana  
University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Coronet Instructional Films, Coronet Building, 1065 East South Water Street,  
Chicago 1, Illinois

Focus Films Company, 1385 Westwood Boulevard, Los Angeles 24, California

#### Book Publishers'

Allyn and Bacon, Inc.  
Foreign Languages Department  
Boston, Massachusetts

Blaisdell Publishing Company  
275 Wyman Street  
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Chilton Books  
525 Locust Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

D. C. Heath and Company  
Foreign Language Department  
1815 Prairie Avenue  
Chicago 16, Illinois

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425 North Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60607

Eye Gate House, Inc.  
146-01 Archer Avenue  
Jamaica 35, New York

Follett Publishing Company  
1010 W. Washington Boulevard  
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Ginn and Company  
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72 Fifth Avenue  
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Department Etranger Hachette  
301 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

Houghton, Mifflin Company  
Midwestern Division  
1900 South Batavia Avenue  
Geneva, Illinois 60134

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.  
Foreign Language Department  
383 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

Prentice-Hall, Inc.  
Foreign Language Division  
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Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey

Teacher's Publishing Corporation  
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Darien, Connecticut 06820