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#### **ABSTRACT**

Eight classroom warm-up games for the second language class are described, and related assignments are suggested. The activities include a game based on a teacher's explanation for his late arrival in class, a number-guessing game, an exercise in describing characters played by the teacher, a group discussion of a reading selection using fragments of the text, identification of articles pulled from a rag bag, a blindfold game for placing numbers in sequence, a sentence pattern drill for reflexive and non-reflexive objects using a mirror, and a crime detection game. (MSE)

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WARMING UP
TO
COMMUNICATION
II

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## I. AND THE TEACHER IS LATE AGAIN

**NEEDED:** 

Imagination

DESCRIPTION:

The instructor runs into class late. S/he gives a brief explanation of why s/he arrived late and will link the explanation with a topic that includes references to big "C" or small "c" culture and focuses on points of grammar or "functions pertinent to the

level of the class.

When the instructor finishes the story, s/he starts asking questions. ... questions should include low

and high order questions.

SUGGESTIONS:

Keep the explanation personal to arouse student in-

terest.

**ASSIGNMENT:** 

A composition related to an aspect of the story.

# II. AND THE WINNER IS . . .

**NEEDED:** 

Prizes (M & M's, etc)

DESCRIPTION:

Students are asked to guess a specific number. The

winner is given a prize.

SUGGESTIONS:

This activity can be done with vocabulary, dates, names, places, etc. It can be used as an introduction to a piece of literature by spelling the author's name or the date the piece was written. It also may be used to introduce a cultural activity.

ASSIGNMENT:

Students prepare a similar activity for the next day.

#### "THE WORLD'S A STAGE" ... AND ALL THE TEACHERS MERELY PLAYERS III.

MEEDED:

A costume

**DESCRIPTION:** 

The teacher enters the classroom dressed as a character from a piece of literature that the class is going to begin reading. The teacher conducts a regular class activity taking on all the characteristics of the character. Once the activity is completed, the teacher asks the class to describe this person. This serves as part of the introduction to the literary work.

SUGGESTIONS:

Do not over-use this activity because the novelty

will wear thin.



ASSIGNMENT:

A composition describing the character. Follow-up assignments may include role plays with the character in every-day situations.

### IV. SDRAWKCAB GNIDAER

NEEDED:

Overhead projector, transparency with overlays,

copies of a reading selection

DESCRIPTION:

Students are shown the last line or part of the last line of a reading selection. They are asked to form hypotheses regarding the rest of the reading. As more fragments of the text are revealed, the scudents begin to form opinions about the content. Once the students' curiosity is aroused, the teacher gives them a copy of the reading: Students are instructed to read the text to confirm or reject preconceived no-

tions.

SUGGESTIONS:

Texts should be selected with great care according to the information provided in the last paragraph. The teacher must have a list of probing questions to challenge the students' imagination so that it may interact with their knowledge of vocabulary, structure and tone, thus developing their ability to

read between the lines.

#### V. THE RAG BAG

**NEEDED:** 

A duffle bag or gym bag (or a reasonable facsimile); a quantity of old-fashioned clothing appropriate to classroom needs and desires.

**DESCRIPTION:** 

Introduction of bag and items. While removing clothing, model the definite article and the vocabulary. After a couple of items, begin repetition of the items which have been removed prior to pulling out more. (If adjectives have already been introduced, the student may be more descriptive, i.e., instead of "The dress," "The green dress" may be another option). Once this activity is finished, leave the clothing out. About five minutes before the end of the class period, milk the activity: As the clothing is being put back into the bag, piece by piece, the students can again repeat the article and the name of each item.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVI IES:

Have the students, one by one, go to the board and draw, with colored chalk, objects of clothing on to



stick people or have a student stand in front of the class and solicite a description of his/her

clothing.

SUGGESTIONS:

The older and more daring the clothing, the more en-

joyable and successful the activity will be.

This activity could be used with foods, tools,

classroom objects, etc...

**ASSIGNMENT:** 

Write a brief paragraph describing the clothing which

you wear to school everyday or what a bag lady would

wear.

# VI. FIRST THINGS FIRST

**NEEDED:** 

Slips of paper with a number written on each; bandanas

DESCRIPTION:

Each student is given a number which he or she must repeat aloud, eyes covered. Students must arrange themselves in order from the lowest to the highest

number, with eyes covered the entire time.

# VII. THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS

**NEEDED:** 

A mirror, a teddy bear, and clothes for the bear

DESCRIPTION:

The teacher begins by looking in a mirror and saying, "I am looking at myself." The teacher then looks at the class in the mirror and says, "I am looking at you." This is followed by an oral check. The stuffed animal is then used to differentiate between reflexive and non-reflexive objects. Students are them asked to create sentences with or without the animal. For example: "I get up. I get the bear

up."

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITY:

A student may do the warm-up for the next day by clearly miming a series of actions while the other

students describe what is happening.

SUGGESTIONS:

Using a stuffed animal versus a doll may lower students' inhibitions as well as add humor (shaving or

dressing a stuffed animal!).

ASSIGNMENT:

Write a composition about what a parent does every morning to him/herself and what the parent does to

the baby.

# VIII. ELEMENTARY, MY DEAR WATSON

**NEEDED:** 

Evidence left at the scene of a crime: scarf, gloves,

weapon, etc.

DESCRIPTION:

The instructor describes a crime and shows the evidence left. Divide students into three groups: police investigators, suspects and witnesses. The police make up questions and ask the others about their whereabouts at the time of the crime. The witnesses become judges, and the police present them with the evidence. The judges identify the criminal and

pass the sentence.

SUGGESTIONS:

This activity is better when stretched out over a few days. The criminal's sentence can be a fun

assignment.

ASSIGNMENT:

A series of compositions on the following topics:

1) A newspaper article describing the crime

2) An article describing the proceedings in court

3) An article describing the results of the trial and the sentence.

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