

ACTIVITIES TO CONSOLIDATE WORD KNOWLEDGE

Name of Activity
a. ordering
b. rub out and remember
c. networks
d. bingo
e. word storm
f. slap the board
g. picture
h. matching
i. noughts and crosses
j. what and where
k. word square

A. ORDERING

Teaching aim: To get students to recognise the pronunciation of new words and give them listening practice.

1. Teach the new words and write them on the board in the wrong order.
2. Get the students to copy the words in their books.
3. Read or tell a story with the new words in it. Get students to put the words in the correct order by numbering them.

Example:

(to) get up	
(to) go to bed	
(to) feed	
(to) work	1
(to) plant	2
(to) grow	

Long works on a farm. He plants the rice. He feeds the animals. He grows vegetables. He gets up early and goes to bed late.

B. RUB OUT AND REMEMBER

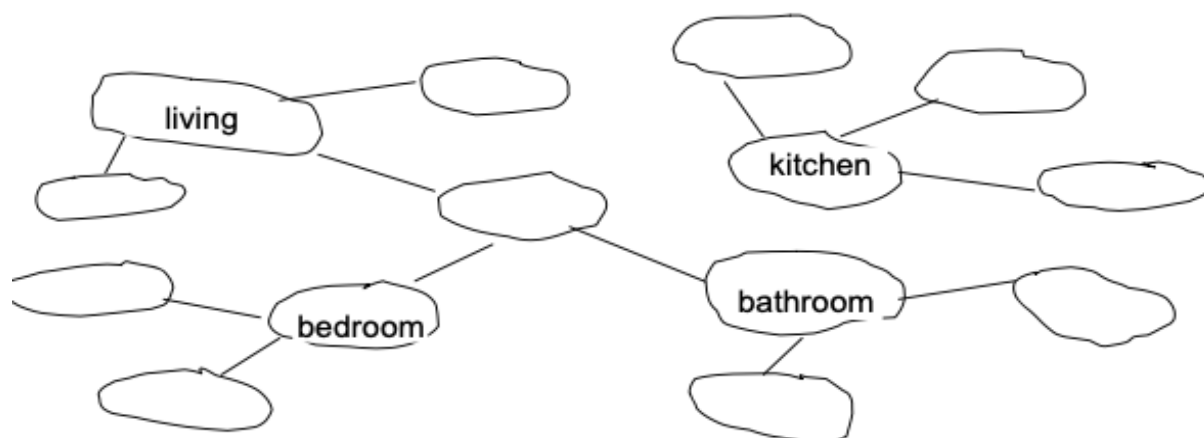
Teaching aim: To help students memorise new vocabulary.

1. Present or elicit the new vocabulary and build up a list on the blackboard.
2. After each word put the the translation.
3. Get the students to copy into their books and then ask them to close their books.
4. Rub out the new words one at a time.
5. Each time you rub out a word in English, point to the and ask, 'What's this in English?'
6. When all the English words are rubbed out, go through the list and get the students to call out the English words.

C. NETWORKS

Teaching aim: To get students to revise lexical sets. To put words from different lessons into one context so students remember them better.

1. Write the network like in the example on the board and put some more words below it.
2. on't use just concrete nouns – remember to include some verbs.
3. Get the students to put the given words in the appropriate circles.
4. Students fill in the remaining empty circles with their own words.



(to) eat	a sofa	(to) cook	(to) get dressed	a knife	(to) sleep
rice	a shower	a bed			

D. BINGO

Teaching aim: To get students to practise listening to new words and to match sounds with spellings.

1. The teacher gets the class to brainstorm a list of ten or fifteen new words and puts them on the board.
2. The students choose any five and copy them into their books.
3. The teacher reads out the words in any order.
4. Each time the students have one of the words that the teacher reads, they put a tick next to that word.
5. The first student to tick all five words shouts "Bingo!"

E. WORDSTORM

Teaching aim: To get students to put new vocabulary into a sentence.

1. Get students to work in pairs and brainstorm all the words they know on a topic, e.g., "vegetables"
2. Student A thinks of a word and tells student B.
3. Both students write down the word.
4. Student B thinks of another word, tells student A and they both write it down.
5. When they have thought of all the words they can, put two pairs together to share their lists.
6. One pair reads to the other pair who ticks off the same words or adds any new words. The group with the most words is the winner.

F. SLAP THE BOARD

Teaching aim: To get students to recognise new vocabulary through listening. To check students understand the meaning of new vocabulary.

1. Put the new words all over the board – not in a list.
2. If you want to check understanding, put the

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 translation of the new words or pictures on the board.
3. Call 2 students or 2 teams of students to the front of the class.
4. Ask them to stand at equal distance from the blackboard.
5. Call out one of the new words in a loud voice.
6. The two students must run forward and slap the word on the blackboard.
7. The one who slaps the correct word first is the winner.
8. If you are playing in teams, the winning team gets a mark.
9. Then ask two more students to come forward etc.

NB: There are two points to remember in this technique. If you use only English, learners are only recognising the words through listening. However, if you use

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 translation or pictures, you can check the meaning of the new vocabulary.

G. GUESS THE PICTURE

Teaching aim: To get a lot of students to practice saying the new words in a meaningful way.

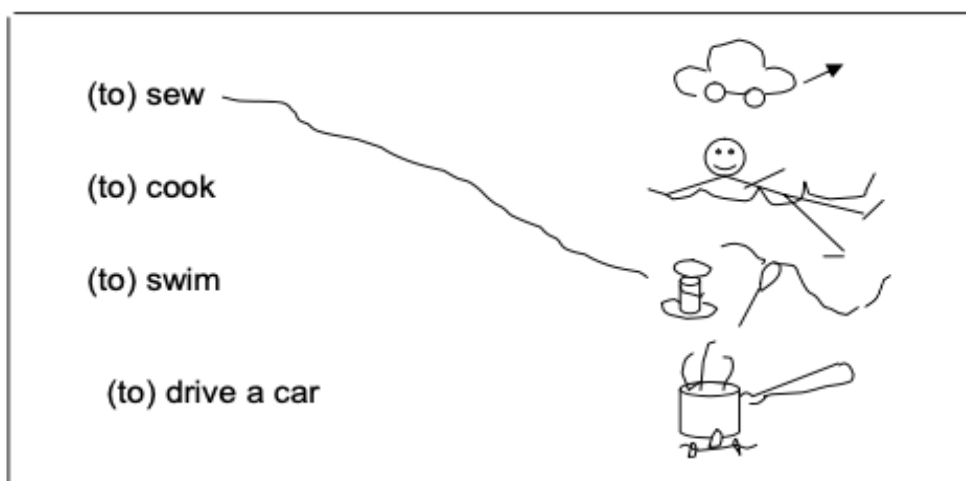
1. Make A4 pictures of the new words you are going to teach.
2. Put the pictures in a pile.
3. Get the students to come to the front and choose one of the pictures.
4. Make sure nobody else can see which picture has been chosen.
5. Get the rest of the class to guess which picture it is.
6. Students ask, "Is it a ...?"
7. The first student to guess the picture correctly comes up to the front, chooses a new picture and the game continues.

H. MATCHING

Teaching aim: To get students to match the new vocabulary with definitions, translations of pictures. To save time pre-teaching.

1. Write the new words in a list on the left hand side on the board.
2. Write definitions, translations, or draw pictures, on the right hand side of the board
3. Get students to come up to the board and "match" items in the left hand list with item in the right hand list by drawing a line between them.
4. Four or five students can work at the board at the same time.
5. Check answers by asking the class, "Do you agree?"

Example:



I. NOUGHTS AND CROSSES

Teaching aim: To get students to put new vocabulary into a sentence.

1. The teacher puts a grid on the board with nine new words in it.
2. The students work in pairs. ONE of the students copies the grid in his / her book.
3. One student is "noughts" ("O") and the other is "crosses" ("X").
4. One student starts. S/he chooses a word and makes a sentence with it. If the sentence is correct, s/he puts her mark ("O" or "X") in that square.
5. The first student to get three-in-a row (across, down, or diagonally) wins.

Example:

Coffee	Rice	Coconuts
Mangoes	Coal	Rubber
silk	Tea	Sugar

S1: "coal". Coal is found in Quang Ninh.

S2: "rice". Rice is grown all over Vietnam.

S1: "tea". Tea is grown in Thai Binh.

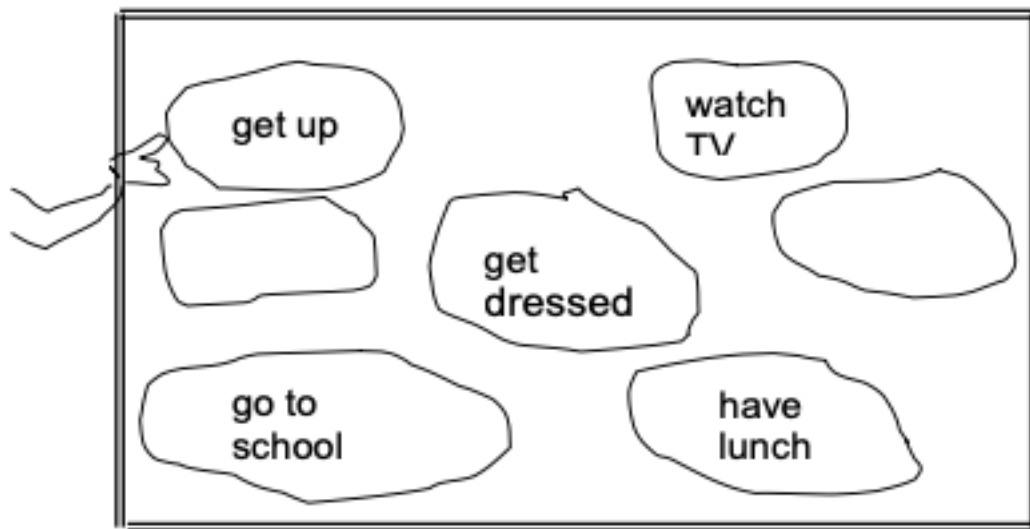
S2: "silk". Silk is made in Ha Dong.

S1: "sugar". Sugar is produced in the south.

J. WHAT & WHERE

Teaching aim: To help students memorise new vocabulary or to revise them

1. Elicit words to do with the classroom from students.
2. As the students give you a word, write it on the blackboard inside a circle.
3. Do not write the words in a list.
4. When all the words are on the blackboard, rub out one of the words but do not rub out the circles.
5. Get the students to repeat the rubbed-out word by pointing at the empty circle.
6. Rub out another word but leave the circle.
7. Point to the words or the empty circles.
8. The students read or remember the words.
9. Continue until all the circles are empty.
10. The students now have to remember all the words.
11. Ask the students (6 or 8 at a time) to come to the blackboard and fill in the circles with the correct words.



K. WORDSQUARE

Teaching aim: To get students to recognise the spelling of new words.

1. The teacher writes the word square on the board or makes a poster of it.
2. The teacher tells the students what the topic is and how many hidden words there are. The students come to the board and circle any words they can see.

Example

Topic: FARMING

Hidden words: 11

S	S	F	N	M	I	R	G	E	E
R	P	P	Y	E	N	L	R	Y	L
A	L	L	V	G	S	E	E	D	B
J	O	B	A	A	E	G	E	L	A
B	U	Y	J	N	C	M	N	Z	T
O	G	D	E	L	T	W	M	N	E
H	H	F	L	R	T	D	I	U	G
Q	T	E	S	S	F	A	R	X	E
C	S	B	Q	C	R	I	C	E	V
S	A	B	I	R	T	I	O	E	D

Answers:

