ELL aerobics: Teacher and student-friendly exercises that won’t break a sweat!

Session presented at:

The TNTESOL conference
Gatlinburg, TN
April 29, 2006

by

Pattie Davis-Wiley, Professor, TPTE, WL/ESL Education
The University of Tennessee, CCA 106
pdwiley@utk.edu

In this handout, are my personal favorite activities that I have successfully used with ELL students all over the world. Some of them are original, and others have been borrowed from other L2 educators and modified by me. ALL can easily be adapted to accommodate students’ different levels of language proficiency or developmental levels.

Warm-Ups

*Action Initiatives:* The teacher drills a question and answer sequence to be used by the students (e.g., Q: *What time did you get up this morning?* A: *I got up at X o’ clock*”). Then, the students are given 2 minutes to arrange themselves in order in a line, according to the sequence. *PDW Variation:* have the students get in groups of favorite foods, TV shows, music groups. *Originator: Bob DiDonato*

*Crazy Auction:* The teacher is the auctioneer. If an object is being ‘auctioned-off,’ the teacher places an already-written price on the item (out of sight of the students). An auction then begins with the teacher giving the range of the potential auction price of the item. Students then call out, one at a time, a price (e.g., in dollars). The teacher repeats the price called out, and then says, “more” or “less.” And the auction proceeds from there until the item is won. This is an excellent auditory exercise and practices math extrapolation skills. *Originator: Bob DiDonato*

*Typewriter:* As the students walk in the room, they are given letters written on file folders. (Make sure that there are enough vowels!) Then, the teacher can call out a word and the students can hold up their letters in the order that the word is spelled; each student, essentially, is a typewriter/keyboard key. *PDW Variation:* ESP typewriter---Tell the students that you are thinking of an article of clothing (for example)...one that is worn on a hand. Then, ask the students to mentally communicate with each other (NO talking is allowed) as they get up out of their seats to stand up in the order to spell the word. *Originator: Bob DiDonato*
Manipulatives:

The Smoosh Book: I borrowed this wonderful manipulative template 20+ years ago from an elementary teacher in another part of the U.S. It makes a personal book with seven pages out of an 8 ½” X 11” piece of paper—perfect for individual passports (i.e., My name: My address: My phone number: My city: My state/county: ), groups of seven words, same topics/categories (i.e., sports, clothing, weather). N.B. Always introduce and teach words in similar categories, and, if possible, in alpha order. The pages can be illustrated AND the book is reversible!

Flip-Flop Book: Another public domain item source. Using another 8 ½” X 11” piece of paper, turn it horizontally, fold it in half, length-wise, and then cut 3-5 individual cuts to the crease line. Use this book to create sentences (e.g., first flip sheet is an article, second is a verb, third, is an adjective, fourth is a direct object), pictograph stories, or even practice basic math problems! This is an extremely versatile manipulative and, like the smoosh book it is made of consumable materials.
Personal clocks: Using a clock stamp template, paste the clock face on an Elison letter-maker construction paper clock, apple, or geometric object and then laminate it. Using an ice pick, or the sharp end of a compass, pierce the center of the clock face. Then, insert through this hole, two black bobby pins, one of which has had its short side clipped with a wire cutter. The long part of the bobby pin showing is the minute hand; the short part is the second hand. Practice asking and telling time with these little clocks. Begin with receptive skills (e.g., “show me 10 c’clock” or, “show me what time you get up in the morning”) and then work into the students asking and showing each other different times. Remember to use a 12-hour clock! *PDW original.

Paper cell phones: Have the students create their own personal paper cell phones, and then laminate them. Use these to simulate conversations following *canned* phrases (i.e., “Is Seonhee there?” “Yes, just a minute please.”) and/or phrases or vocabulary words to practice.

Grammar:

Car-wash dice: Go to a car wash convenience store or to a dollar store, and purchase super-sized dice. Then, on the white/chalk board or overhead, number two sets of 1-6 in a vertical order. After each number on the first list, write a subject pronoun, noun, or a name. On the second list, write a verb. Then roll the first die, and then the second. The students must match up the first number with the subject pronouns, noun, or name listed for that number with the proper form of the verb that appears next to the number on the second die. Different verb tenses can be used. *Public domain source.*

Human orchestra:  **Phase one:** Write a sentence on the overhead, chalk/white board. Keep it simple but include a subject, very, adjective, and direct object. (e.g., *I love this class and the teacher. I hope to make a good grade because I am a good student.*) Also, write on the board, subject: raise left hand; verb: raise right hand; adjective: raise both hands; direct object: stomp feet. Now, you will read out loud the sentence, very slowly. As you read each word, the students must raise their hands or stomp their feet, depending on what part of speech is being read. For beginners, you will need to color-code and/or other-wise designate what part of speech is what (e.g., circle the subject; put a square around the verb).  **Phase two:** Create an original and fun paragraph. Then, assign as many different parts of speech to a musical or percussion instrument. As the students read the sentences out loud, slowly, volunteers with a wood block, a tambourine, a pair of finger cymbals, play their respective instrument as their designated part of speech is being read out loud. The teacher can lead the orchestra with a baton. *PDW original*

Refrigerator art: This is another neat way to practice spelling (in addition to the typewriter game already mentioned). Have the students create a picture of an object by printing the name of the object in the shape of that object, using as small of a printed word as possible. Therefore, a picture of an eye can consist of 50 small printed *eyes* which, when written together, actually resemble an eye. E.E. Cummins was my inspiration for this activity. *PDW original.*
Freeze-dried messages: The teacher creates a cryptic telegram-type message (e.g., send $$$ quick flight saturday need $700 go home). The students then make this message into complete sentences. Once the you do one for the students, have them do their own freeze-dried messages. Adapted by PDW from Bob DiDonato.

Dear John/Jane: Find a short article from a newspaper, grocery store Hollywood periodical. Copy the picture with it and turn it into an overhead transparency or a PPT slide. Then, create a Dear X letter, leaving out strategic words. You may wish to incorporate a modified –cloze activity with this, with or without a choice of words from which the students can choose; you may also use a word bank at the bottom of the page. Make this activity fun. It can be whole group, a small group, a dyad, or an individual activity. DO make it fun! PDW original

Whole group composition: Select a picture from a magazine. Post it on a wall or a chalk/white board. Put pieces of paper around the picture with single word titles on each piece: nouns, verbs, adjectives, objects, adverbs. Then, the students take a marker and take turns going to each list, and each student adds a word to each of the lists which is appropriate to the picture. Then, on a large piece of butcher paper, individual students write a short composition ONLY using the words generated by the entire group. Variation: teacher can supply the words on each list. PDW original

Micro-log: Create a no-more-than 10-sentence paragraph on a place, person, or an event. (The paragraph, when read slowly, cannot last longer than 60 seconds.) Use short sentences and no more than 10 new words. Make a graphic illustrating the paragraph; keep it very simple. Then, read the paragraph to the students, pointing to the different part of the graphic for emphasis. Repeat this several times. Then, when you're ready, repeat the paragraph, pausing for the students to help you fill in the missing words. Then, show the paragraph on an overhead (be careful that you are using no smaller than 24-pt. font) with selected words left out (cloze activity). You can have a choice of the words, in parentheses following each blank. Then have the students help you recreate the paragraph. Show the same slide, but this time, have a word bank on the bottom of the page. Practice the paragraph. Then, show the same slide without the word bank on the bottom of the page. Finally, show the graphic and challenge the students to recreate the micro-log paragraph. Originator: John Rassias

Press Conference: Have a student be a celebrity (deceased or living, male or female). ALL of the other students are newspaper reporters. Each reporter stands, and asks the celebrity a question that can only be answered in 10 words or fewer by the celebrity. (All others are taking notes.) Then, after the press conference, the teacher asks the students what happened. They recreate the story in 3rd person. Then, the students write a summary of the press conference for their newspaper columns with their bylines. Originator: John Rassias

Emotional dialoging: Divide the class in half. Each half must say their line of the dialogue with an emotion (sad, happy, afraid, anxious). Then, each side says their line of the dialogue with the other half’s emotion. Do this four times! Variation: students can stage whisper their lines, use a falsetto or bass voice. Originator: Bob DiDonato
Painless Conversion From C° to F°

Creation of: Judy Raman, Spanish teacher, Oak Ridge H.S. TN

Add 1° for each interval

Subtract 1° for each interval

Basic Formula: C° doubled + 30° = F°

Ex.: 0° C doubled + 30° = 30° 30° is two intervals to the left of the 50° line. Add 2° Thus, 0° C = 32° F

Ex.: 10° C doubled +30 = 50°. Do nothing! But, 20° C doubled +30° = 70° 70° is two intervals to the right of the 50° line. Subtract 2° Thus, 10° C = 68° F
LEARNING THROUGH EXPERIENCES

Percent of retention

Level of involvement

10% (read)
READING

20% (hear)
HEARING WORDS

30% (see)
LOOKING AT PICTURES

50% (hear and see)
WATCHING A MOVIE
LOOKING AT AN EXHIBIT
WATCHING A DEMONSTRATION
SEEING IT DONE ON LOCATION

70% (say)
PARTICIPATING IN A DISCUSSION
GIVING A TALK

90% (say and do)
DOING A DRAMATIC PRESENTATION
SIMULATING THE REAL EXPERIENCE
DOING THE REAL THING