Effective Vocabulary Teaching Strategies

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9 Vocabulary - not enough obn't know most suitable word when I write feel. deep meaning - not interesting VOCabulary ense Can't express the meaning correctly forms in vacabularies

Presentation Outline

- I. Framework
- II. Practical Application
 - pre-reading
 - reading
 - post-reading



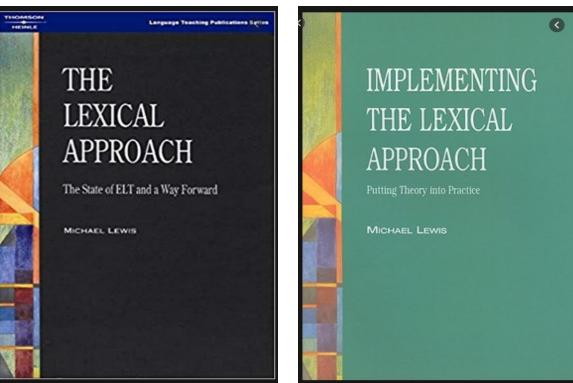


I. FRAMEWORK



The Lexical Approach

Michael Lewis 1993 1997



not "traditional grammar and vocabulary but multi-word prefabricated chunks"

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The Lexical Approach everyday more academic thore

- Hi there!
- Long time no see!
- ...might as well...
- No joke!
- See you later!

- explanation...competing views...
- core ideas behind...
- ...classroom material...



The Lexical Approach

Michael Lewis (1993, 1997)

 Vocabulary is increased through "suitable input not formal teaching"

Hugh Dellar and Andrew Walkley (2015)

 Words (& collocations or grammaticalized chunks) can be *learnt consciously*—and *very efficiently* (...and *in context*)

the lux

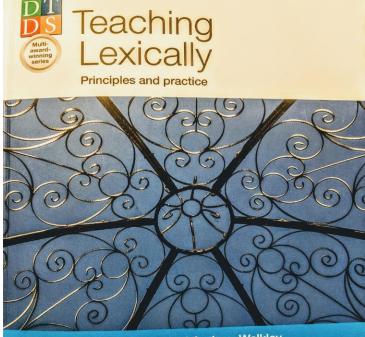
time

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The Lexical Approach

Hugh Dellar & Andrew Walkley (2015)

teaching vocabulary lexically
teaching reading lexically



Hugh Dellar and Andrew Walkley

DELTA TEACHER DEVELOPMENT SERIES



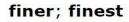
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Vocabulary: Providing Explanations *Using the target language

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

Merriam-Webster's Learner's Dictionary

¹ fine /ˈfaɪn/ ◀ adjective



Learner's definition of FINE

1 a not used before a noun : good, acceptable, or satisfactory

- That's fine with me.
- "Is there anything wrong?" "No, everything's fine."
- The house looks fine to me.

o me.

[+] more examples

Fine is often used as a response to show acceptance or approval.

• "I have to leave early, all right?" "Fine."



Vocabulary: Providing Explanations *Using the target language

- When the weather is **fine**, the sun is shining.
- A *fine* is a punishment in which a person has to pay money because they have broken a rule.
- When someone is *fined*, they have to pay money...



Vocabulary: Providing Explanations *Going beyond the immediate context

How are the words connected in meaning?

A: You should speak to the **manager** of that store. You need help with it?

B: Don't worry. I can **manage**.



Vocabulary: Dictionary Work *The Importance of Context

- 6. Look up the word *focus* (both focus¹ and focus²) in the dictionary. How many meanings are there? _____
- Look at the first entry for *focus* (focus¹). Which meaning is used in the following sentences? Write the correct number in the space provided.
 - a. _____ The photographer adjusted his camera so that it focused on the flower by the tree.
 - b. _____ In today's class, we will focus on mammals and their characteristics.
 - c. _____ She had trouble focusing on the picture because her eyes felt blurry.
- 8. Look at the second entry for **focus** (focus²).Which meaning is used in the following sentence? Write the number.
 - d. _____What do you think the focus of today's discussion will be?

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Vocabulary: Working with a Dictionary

Part II. Find the meaning of the word as it is used in the sentence. The small numbers indicate need to look at, for example <u>major</u>¹ - noun. Circle the number of the meaning. Use your dict points)

Example: The oboist played a <u>major</u>¹ scale. 1 2 **3** 4

- 1. Greta will color² in her coloring book. 1 2 3 4
- 2. There must be no discrimination based on skin color¹ in this school. 1 2 3 4
- 3. Does your health insurance cover' cosmetic surgery? 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- 4. This book has a very long¹ title. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- 5. Please print' your name and sign the last page of the document. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Vocabulary: Good Examples *From words to collocations & beyond

Go beyond simple collocations:

<u>Rely on</u> climate scientists <u>Stop</u> climate change <u>Move to</u> a warmer/drier/humid climate Specific climatic conditions The climate system / climate crisis



Vocabulary: Sketching *From words to collocations & beyond Imagination & Creativity :





Vocabulary: Asking Questions *Questions that take you further

Create questions that would elicit the largest amount of connected language.

What are <u>the effects of climate change?</u>

What can one person (or one nation) do <u>on their own</u> to <u>slow and reverse</u> climate change?



Using Vocabulary *Providing extra support









Using Vocabulary: *Providing extra support

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Vocabulary: Collocation Exercises *Developing both words & collocations

The weather: When the rain (lets up, stops, turns off), I'll go outside again.

The weather: They are **(forecasting, foretelling, predicting)** 14 inches of snow for tomorrow!



Vocabulary: Collocation Exercises *Developing both words & collocations



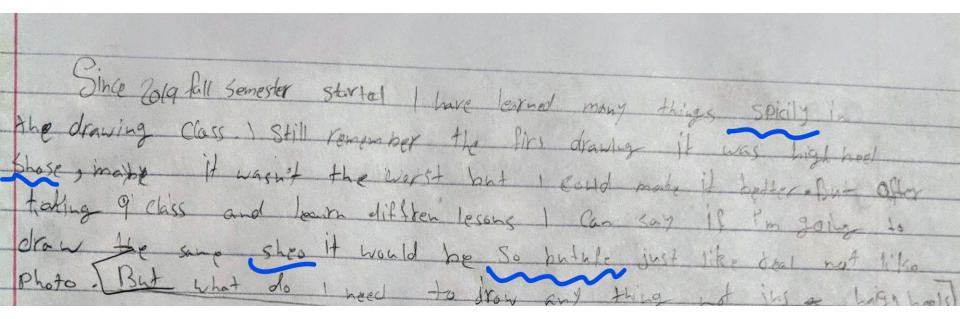
She has long/big eyelashes.

I just **took/ate** medicine.

You need to **get/take** experience.



Vocabulary: SPELLING *Noticing patterns & memorizing



Spicily ? Shose? so butufl?



Vocabulary: SPELLING *No distractions!

national national national obviously obviously obviously Consciousness consciousness consciousness

3-5-minute spelling dictations



Reading: Before the Text *What language is there?

- High proportion of unknown words more intensive language work
- Exercises that go with the text How many of your chunks are focused on them?
- Decide what chunks you might spend extra time on.



Reading: Grammaticalized Chunks

First, the process of recycling causes more pollution in and of itself. The trucks that carry the recycled materials are burning more fossil fuels, and the factories that process the recycled products are contaminating the air. Paper recycling causes toxic chemicals from print and dyes to leach into the land and ultimately into the water supply. In addition, a type of "crosscontamination" can occur when recycling steel or aluminum products, where the toxics that were held in the original material get recycled into the new material and cause further damage. An additional problem occurs when recycling products such as glass because the process of recycling the glass is worse for the environment than the original process for creating new glass.



Reading: Reading Aloud

Published

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Week 1 Reading Aloud Quiz

Your instructor will give you a paragraph to read aloud and record. Please take the time to practice reading the paragraph and when you are ready, then you may begin recording.

This quiz will also be used as an in-class diagnostics to see how well you read in English at the beginning of the semester.

Points 5 Submitting a media recording



Reading: Reading Aloud

This submission is a media recording.



View Rubric	
view Rubric	
Week 1 Reading	g Aloud Quiz
Criteria	Ratings
Pronunciation	Easy to understand: You are fully understood. You have a noticeable accent and patterned pronunciation variations, but they do not cause misunderstanding.
	5/5
	Total Point
	Total Poin
ssignment Comm	
ssignment Comm	e audio and compare.
Listen to th	e audio and compare.
Listen to th Pronunciation Lea You will rec	e audio and compare. arning.mp3



Reading: Mining Text for Language *Setting & checking noticing tasks

The current news is ful of stories about chaotic weather. There are wildfires, flooding, earthquakes, hurricanes, and drought happening all over the world. Many of these weather events are connected to climate change and global warming. We are all concerned citizens and wonder what we can do to help the environment. Many cities and countries have implemented recycling programs to help reduce waste and cut down on the release of CO2 into the atmosphere. But does recycling always work? Are we really helping the earth through our recycling? In fact, there are many negative consequences to some form of recycling, which we need to carefully consider.



Reading: Mining Text for Language *Setting & checking noticing tasks

- 1) Many of these weather events are connected____climate change. How can we cut ____ the release of CO2 ____the atmosphere.
- 2) chaotic... current ... global ... negative....
- 3) Match these nouns with verbs
- 4) Complete NEW sentences with phrases from the text.



Reading: Talking about Reading Texts *Encouraging & scaffolding natural responses

- 1. What surprised or shocked you in the article?
- 2. Can you think of any countries/places that are affected the most by the current changes in the weather?



Reading: Other Kinds of Speaking around Texts

*Exploiting new vocabulary *Doing the same task TWICE (Why? How?)

Can you think of someone whose career is blossoming?



Reading: Other Kinds of Speaking around Texts

Blossoming career:

- doing really well
- woke up famous
- overnight success
- worked really hard for it
 - put in a lot of effort
- on the crest of the wave
 - the future looks bright



Reading: Encouraging Further Responses

*Exploiting new vocabularynat People Choose different *Tie writing to if! example, maybe they herd some change they want to move because theavy traffic. They want to move to cheaper Place. They have to move be cause of the bad heighbors. They wount to move to a better location. In addition, when I choose Place to live, I want make Sure that the Place has nice heishbor hood Also . It is close to grocery Stoke. I want the Place to be abse to my family house. It must has pergood transportation because I don't have a car. It must be Also, it must has a big yard. I want to go to a Place were it deasn't have much because I have the tain. In Conclusion, I hope to Find a place oseke it is good to my family.

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References

Dellar, H. & Walkley A. Teaching Lexically. Delta Publishing (2016) Harmer, J. (2015). The Practice of English Lànguage Teaching. Pearson. M. Lewis (1993) Lexical Approach. Heinle. M. Lewis (1997) Lexical Approach. Heinle Photographs of current and former ELP students (2015, 2016, 2019). Samples of student audio and writing (2019).

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