38

TESL Reporter

Word Dominoes

(Continued from page 40)

The player to the teacher's right puts down a card to begin a sentence; each player in turn puts down an appropriate card to continue the sentence. Whenever necessary, a player may use a card from the free pile in conjunction with the card being played. This builds awareness of the need for articles, plurals, and tense.

normally precede nouns but adverbs do not." Color coding also shows the relationship among words classes. I code nouns red, subject pronouns scarlet, and object pronouns pink to illustrate that just as scarlet and pink are shades of red, "he" and "him" may refer to the same noun, but their usage is determined by word order. Thus, scarlet precedes blue (the verb) but pink follows it to produce "He sees the cat," and "The cat sees him."

When the players agree that a sentence is complete, they finish it with the appropriate punctuation mark, then put the used colored cards at the far end of the table and return the free cards for reuse. The next player begins a new sentence. If a player does not have an appropriate card to play, he/she will draw up to three times from the unused cards which were placed face down after dealing. The winner is the first player to place all his/her cards in sentences or the player with the least number of cards after a specified time.

Procedure

"Word Dominoes" is best played with three to six players. The teacher deals seven cards to each player. The remaining cards are placed face down next to the free pile which consists of articles, verb endings, and punctuation marks to be used as needed.

New words can be added to keep the game challenging. Modals, negations,

irregular past tenses, and conjunctions will also increase the level of difficulty.

About the Author

Vivian Karr has taught K-12 ESL for the Littleton (Colorado) Public Schools since 1979. Prior to that, she taught English in Italy on a Fulbright award. For the past two years she has also worked on two U.S. Department of Education grants for the development and implementation of foreign language curricula in elementary schools (FLES) using TPR and the Natural Approach.

| FREE PILE | VERBS | QUESTION WORDS |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (WHITE) | (BLUE) | (YELLOW) |
| a | am | where |
| an | is | what |
| the | are | who |
| -ed | was | when |
| -S | were | why |
| -es | have | |
| -ing | has | |
| | do | |
| ? | does | |
| ! | want | |
| | like | |
| | see, etc. | |
| NOUNS | SUBJECT PRONOUNS | OBJECT PRONOUNS |
| (RED) | (SCARLET) | (PINK) |
| nouns familiar | Ι | me |
| to students | уои | уои |
| | he | him |
| | she | her |
| | it | it |
| | we | us |
| | they | them |
| ADJECTIVES | ADVERBS | PREPOSITIONS |
| (ORANGE) | (GREEN) | (PURPLE) |
| big | slowly | to |
| small | quickly | from |
| pretty, etc. | fast, etc. | with, etc. |

40 TESL Reporter

Word Dominoes Vivian Karr, Littleton Public Schools

Children learn vocabulary and pronunciation in a second language with relative ease, but they do not acquire syntax as readily. Children who have "picked up" English will write what they hear: "You like apples?" and "She going to the store." This is because auxiliary verbs are among the many forms reduced when speaking. Left uncorrected, these errors fossilize. Clearly then, elementary ESL students should be given opportunities to practice syntax without having to study formal grammar.

Producing the Cards

First, the teacher writes familiar words on flash cards. Pronouns, auxiliaries, and

To make teaching and practicing syntax more meaningful and fun in my elementary ESL class, I have developed the game "Word Dominoes." It is easy to make and effectively teaches "why this word can't go there, and this word must go here." prepositions are also included for a total of at least fifty cards.

Teacher and students then categorize the cards: words that name people or things (nouns); words that do things (verbs); words that tell how things are done (adverbs).

Students then color the cards according to category. Color coding has two purposes: to make the game visually appealing and to facilitate sequencing. It makes more sense to a nine-year-old to hear that "blue cards can follow red cards but green cards cannot," than "adjectives (Continued on page 38)

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