COURSE SYLLABUS

Teaching English in Japan Japan Center for Michigan Universities Fall 2018

INSTRUCTOR: Christopher Garth E-MAIL: <u>cgarth@jcmu.org</u> CLASS TIMES: Monday & Wednesday, 1-2:30pm (except when noted on the schedule) CLASS LOCATION: Room 205 OFFICE HOURS: By appointment

Course description: This course is designed for prospective language teachers, and especially for those interested in teaching English as a Second Language. We will focus on best practices for language teaching and discuss how their relevance in the Japanese context.

Topics to be covered:

- The Japanese context for English-language teaching
- Important ingredients for language acquisition
- Language teaching methods applicable to different learner skill levels and preferences
- Specifics to teaching reading, writing, listening, and speaking
- Assessment of English-language learners

Objectives:

At the completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Explain the necessary steps in planning appropriate materials for a lesson
- Write a lesson plan with clear rationale
- Apply assorted teaching strategies to various language objectives
- Explain his/her personal viewpoint on teaching and language acquisition

Readings and materials to be used in class

The required textbook for this course is *Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching, 3rd Edition* by Freeman and Anderson (ISBN 0194423603). There will also be additional texts and some videos provided by the instructor.

Assessment and Grading

Teaching Statements (20%)

- These will be short (500-750 words) statements that discuss a key idea or method that we talked about in class (e.g., input) and its application to language teaching. These are an opportunity to develop beliefs about language teaching and to reflect on them.
- These will serve as the foundation for the teaching philosophy that will be included in the teaching portfolio.

- Students will write two teaching statements total (one each on input and content-based instruction).
- Each teaching statement will go through three stages: a draft, peer-revision, and submission. Individual teaching statements can then be used as a basis for the teaching philosophy part of the final project
- First drafts and feedback will be graded on a completion basis, and final drafts will be graded.

Classroom Observation and Reflections (10%)

- Students will observe and participate in a number of English-language classes. Students will also
 individually select a class, go to it, and write a commentary on the classroom, integrating
 information from class readings and discussions. More details (including the due dates) will be
 provided in class.
- Students will also take part in 1-on-1 tutoring sessions with in-country study abroad students to give them an opportunity to practice giving grammar explanations. These will occur during February and early march.

Homework and participation (20%)

• Students will have a variety of homework assignments to help them prepare for classes and field trips. Participation in mandatory events is also an important part of this course and enthusiasm and proper engagement with learners and community members will be assessed.

Teaching Demonstrations (20%)

• Each student will prepare and implement a lesson plan. Ideally, we will be able to do these in JCMU classes. After the presentation, students will submit a three-page reflection on the lesson plan. More details will be provided in class.

Final project (30%)

- An online teaching portfolio which includes:
 - 1. An "about me" section
 - 2. A teaching philosophy
 - 3. An account of how your ideas about teaching have been changed/supported by the course
 - 4. A detailed lesson plan and related materials to promote integrated language skill
 - 5. The rationale for your decisions based on the course readings and class discussions.

More details will be provided closer to the due date.

Grading scale

4.0: 100-92%	2.0: 76.9-72%
3.5: 91.9-88%	1.5: 71.9-66%
3.0: 87.9-82%	1.0: 65.9%-60%
2.5: 81.9-77%	0.0: 59.9-0%

Classroom Policies

Attendance

This is a small class, and attendance is expected. Students who are tardy by more than ten (10) minutes will be considered absent. Similarly, students who leave early without prior excuse will also be considered absent. There is no make up work for unexcused absences.

Attendance is mandatory. More than two <u>unexcused</u> absences will result in a 2% deduction from the student's final grade for each absence. Students who do miss class for any reason are responsible for contacting a classmate to find out what they missed. **Students will not be able to make up any work missed due to <u>unexcused</u> absences. This includes, but is not limited to, handing in assignments.**

Absences may be excused for the following reasons: participation in a scheduled event as a member of a university-sponsored athletic/scholastic team, religious holy days, a death in the immediate family, or serious illness. To the extent possible (i.e., for university-sponsored events and religious observances), students should communicate with the instructor well in advance of the date(s) for which they request to be absent, and must provide acceptable documentation for the absence to be excused, and to make up any work. Students may only make up work that is on the course schedule in the syllabus and submitted for a grade (i.e., pop quizzes may not be made up because they are not on the course schedule).

Acceptable documentation must be provided in order for a unit quiz to be made-up or a homework assignment handed in late. Examples of such documentation include: official note on MSU letterhead, wedding invitation with your name on it, program from funeral, and so on. Medical excuses must be in writing on physician's letterhead and must include the date(s) the student could not attend class. Letters from parents or personal statements are not acceptable. For religious holy days, students should speak with their instructor prior to missing class. The student must request to make-up the missed work and provide the appropriate documentation within one week of the date of the absence. There are no exceptions to this policy.

Classroom visits and teaching experiences

One of the most interesting components of this course is the interactive experience that students have with community members and a variety of English-language learners around Shiga. During these, students will observe classes, interact with learners, and comport themselves in a manner that matches the cultural standards of a Japanese classroom.

In Japan, students of all ages tend to dress more formally than in the United States. In many schools, this means uniforms. For this reason, please bring some clothing selections that may be considered business casual (e.g. button-up or polo shirts, blouses) or at the very least solid colored T-shirts. Shorts, print T-shirts, or outfits that would not be commonly seen in a Japanese educational environment will likely be distracting for some levels of students. If you have questions about the cultural appropriateness of dress, please ask me or another member of the JCMU staff.

<u>As they are extremely important learning opportunities, unexcused absences from classroom</u> <u>experiences/visits will result in an automatic deduction of 10% from the students' overall participation</u> <u>score.</u>

Technology

Students may use laptops, tablets, etc. in the classroom. However, if they become disruptive or distracting, the instructor reserves the right to ban them. Cell phones should be turned OFF (not set to vibrate) before class. If you have a medical or family emergency, and expect to be notified during the class period, please notify me before class. Students who habitually flout this rule and use technology during class may be counted absent. In case the university announces an emergency, the instructor's cell phone will be set to vibrate during class. Class notes may be taken in a notebook using a pen or pencil. When PowerPoint is used to present information, the instructor will post the PowerPoint slides on Schoology after class. **These are not a substitute for attending class or for taking your own notes.**

As members of a learning community, students are expected to respect the intellectual property of course instructors. All course materials presented to students that are the copyrighted property of the course instructor are subject to the following conditions of use:

- 1. Recording of classroom activities: Students may not record lectures or any other classroom activities unless given permission by the instructor.
- 2. Sharing of recordings of classroom activities: Students may not share the recordings with other students enrolled in the class unless given permission by the instructor.
- Students may not post the recordings or other course materials online or distribute them to anyone not enrolled in the class without the advance written permission of the course instructor, and if applicable, any students whose voice or image is included in the recordings.
- 4. Any student violating the conditions described above may face academic disciplinary sanctions.

Communication

Students should use their school email accounts when communicating with the instructor. If you use a personal account (Yahoo!, Hotmail, Gmail, etc.), I will not necessarily know that the email is important, and therefore may not respond. My JCMU email is considered to be for official communication, and you should therefore write professional emails. This includes, but is not limited to, appropriate address, respectful language, attention to spelling and punctuation, and an appropriate closing. The instructor will not respond to emails that are not signed or are disrespectful/unprofessional.

Americans with Disabilities Act

Michigan State University is committed to providing equal opportunity for participation in all programs, services and activities. Accommodations for persons with disabilities, with documentation from the MSU Resource Center for Persons with Disabilities (Contact: 120 Bessey Hall, 884-7273 [voice], 355-1293 [TTY], http://www.rcpd.msu.edu/), may be requested by contacting the instructor at the start of the term and/or two weeks prior to the accommodation date (test, project, etc). Requests received after this date will be honored whenever possible.

Academic Integrity

It is the responsibility of the individual student to read and understand MSU's policy on academic integrity. If a student is perceived to have violated university policy, appropriate procedures will be followed according to MSU's policy. Possible violations of academic integrity include but are not limited to:

- claim or submit the academic work of another as one's own
- procure, provide, accept or use any materials containing questions or answers to any examination or assignment without proper authorization
- use the http://www.allmsu.com website to complete any work for this course
- complete or attempt to complete any assignment or examination for another individual without proper authorization
- allow any examination or assignment to be completed for oneself, in part or in total, by another without proper authorization
- submit coursework completed for another course to satisfy the requirements of this course

Students who violate MSU rules may receive a penalty grade, including--but not limited to--a failing grade on the assignment or in the course. See instructor if you are unsure about the appropriateness of your coursework. Information about academic integrity can be found in the MSU website of the Office of the Ombudsperson (www.msu.edu/~ombud/academic-integrity/index.html).

Teaching English in Japan – Course schedule September 12 - December 12, 2018

	Day	Торіс	Readings Due	Classroom Experience
September	Monday, 9/10	First day of class – Introduction		Maibara H.S. Language exchange 5-6pm
	Wednesday, 9/12	Language reflections		
	Wednesday 9/19 1:00-4:00pm	Who are your students? / Starting to understand the Japanese context	Makihara, 2011	
	Wednesday, 9/26 1:00-4:00pm	Input, Output, and how to manage them	Ellis & Collins, 2009 Fukatsu, 2014	
October	Monday, 10/1	An overview of teaching methods	Celce-Murcia, Ch.1	
	Wednesday 10/3	Pronunciation	Avery & Ehrlich, selections	
	Wednesday 10/10	Task-based Language Teaching - 1	Larsen-Freeman, Ch. 11;	
	Thursday 10/11			Seisen University, 12-3pm
	Monday 10/15	Task-based Language Teaching - 2	Kotaka ,2013	
	Wednesday 10/17	Communicative Language Teaching - 1	Larsen-Freeman, Ch. 9	Wednesday Night @ JCMU - Scavenger Hunt 6:45-8:30pm
Wednesday 10, Saturday 10/2	Monday 10/22	Communicative Language Teaching - 2	Sato, 2009	
	Wednesday 10/24	The Audio-Lingual Approach	Larsen-Freeman, Ch. 4	
	Saturday 10/27			Koracho Halloween @ JCMU 9:30-11:00am
	Monday 10/29	The Audio-Lingual Approach - 2		Hikone Higashi High School

				4:30-6:00pm
	Wednesday 10/31	Content-based Language Teaching - 1	Larsen-Freeman, Ch. 10	
November	Monday 11/5	Content-based Language Teaching - 2		
	Wednesday 11/7	Total Physical Response (TPR)	Larsen-Freeman, Ch. 8	
	Monday 11/12	Music in the language classroom - 1		
	Wednesday 11/14	Music in the language classroom - 2		
	Monday 11/19	The four skills - 1	Cutrone, 2009	
	Wednesday 11/21	The four skills - 2	Osuka, 2008	

	Monday 11/26	Alternative teaching methods	Larsen-Freeman, Ch. 13	
	Wednesday 11/28	Q&A with English teachers in Japan		Hikone Higashi High School
December	Monday 12/3	No class		
	Wednesday 12/5	Preparation for Teaching Demonstrations		
	Monday 12/10	Teaching Demonstrations		
	Wednesday, 12/12		Final Projects & Journals due at main office by 5:00 pm	

Asaoka, C., & Usui, Y. (2003). Students perceived problems in an EAP writing course. *JALT journal, 25* (2), 143-172.

Avery, P. & Ehrlich, S. (1992). *Teaching American English pronunciation*. Oxford: UK: Oxford University Press.

Celce-Murcia, M. (2014). An overview of language teaching methods and approaches. In M. Celce-Murcia, D. M. Brinton, & M. A. Snow (Eds.), *Teaching English as a second or foreign language* (4th ed.) (pp. 2-12). Boston, MA: National Geographic Learning.

Cutrone, P. (2009). Overcoming Japanese EFL learners' fear of speaking. University of Reading language studies working papers, 1 (1), 55-63.

- Droukis, D. (2006). ESP for Japanese in the airline industry. The language teacher, 30 (9), 11-13.
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Fukatsu, A. (2014). English education in Japanese elementary schools: An analysis of interactions.英語英 文学叢誌 41, 23-32. Retrieved from http://dspace.wul.waseda.ac.jp/dspace/handle/2065/35764

- King, J. (Lecturer). (2016, February 18). Silence in Japan's second language classrooms: The dynamic interplay between context and learners [Episode 12]. University of Oxford, Department of Public Education Public Seminars. Podcast retrieved from <u>https://podcasts.ox.ac.uk/silence-japan-s-</u> second-language-classrooms-dynamic-interplay-between-context-and-learners
- Kotaka, M. (2013). Task-based language teaching (TBLT) and the Japanese English classroom. 都留文科 大学大学院紀要, *17*, *47-70*. Retrieved from <u>http://trail.tsuru.ac.jp/dspace/bitstream/trair/629/1/%ef%bc%b9-017047.pdf</u>
- Larsen-Freeman, D., & Anderson, M. (2011). *Techniques and principles in language teaching* (3rd ed.). Oxford, UK: The Oxford University Press.
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- Mann, S., & Copland, F. (2015). Materials development. Alexandria, VA: TESOL Press.
- Nordmeyer, J., & Barduhn, S. (Eds.). (2010). Integrating language and content. Alexandria, VA: TESOL.
- Osuka, N. (2008). What factors affect Japanese EFL learners' listening comprehension? In K. B. Watts, T. Muller, & M. Swanson (Eds.), *JALT 2007 conference proceedings*. Tokyo, Japan: JALT.
- Saito, W. (2011). Expanding Japan's social capital. In McKinsey & Co. (Eds.), *Reimagining Japan (318-323)*. San Francisco, CA: Viz Media.
- Sato, R. (2009). Suggestions for creating teaching approaches suitable to the Japanese EFL environment. *The language teacher*, *33* (9), 11-12.

Classroom visits

Observation and participation guidelines

As a part of the course, *Teaching English in Japan* students will join in on a variety of English classrooms both at JCMU, Hikone, and Japan. These classrooms are all environments with students actively pursuing language and content goals. Due to this fact, it's important for you to be aware of how you represent yourself in the classroom and how you interact with learners. I've compiled a list of reminders on how to get the most out of our classroom visits during the program based on my own ideas and questions from previous TEJ participants:

Classroom observation reminders:

1. We are all guests in every classroom that we visit.

2. In Japan, students of all ages tend to dress more formally than in the United States. In many schools, this means uniforms. For this reason, please bring some clothing selections that may be considered at business casual (e.g. button-up or polo shirts, blouses) or at the very least solid colored T-shirts. Shorts and print T-shirts might be distracting for some levels of students.

3. Try to keep talking to a minimum when we are in observation mode. With 10+ of us in the back of the room, the susurrus has the potential to reach a level that is distracting to teachers or students.

4. There may be things said or done during the course of the lesson that elicit a gut reaction from you. Try to keep it in and save it for our discussion in class.

5. Refrain from saying anything negative in either English or Japanese. Especially Japanese!

6. Take good notes so we can debrief the following day.

Interacting with students:

0. SPEAK UP

1. A few of students in the past have said that they were unsure about how "pushy" they should be about taking control. Go ahead and be assertive and take control of situations in which conversation or participation is waning.

2. No, really. Be assertive.

3. I would err on the side of being declarative about English and not giving wishy-washy answers to questions OR too many answers. Don't over explain.

4. Give students a bit of <u>wait time</u> when they are going to answer you. It may feel slightly uncomfortable, but enjoy that few extra moments of silence and smile politely.

5. If students are not responding to you, model answers by yourself or with another TEJ student. Ex: "What's your favorite sport?" *silence...*"Hey, Emily, what's your favorite sport?" "My favorite sport is underwater basket weaving."

6. Smile. Be positive. Many students don't have the chance to speak to native or highly skilled nonnative English speakers on a regular basis and may be a bit intimidated. If you are friendly and, dare I say, jovial, they are more likely to react to you and you'll all have a better time.

7. If you are a non-native English speaker: Don't worry about making mistakes during class time. You have many advantages over native English speakers in English teaching, one of which is that you bring the

8. "But Chris, I'm actually kind of shy." That's okay. No one there knows that. This is a great time to practice interpersonal skills.