

USING GAMES FOR LEARNING ENGLISH WORDS AND GRAMMAR

Games are a fun way to practise English – it can be a really motivating way to learn a language.

Use of games dates back to antiquity. The oldest board game was found in China – it dates back to 3000 BC (Faria, Nulsen, 1996). Some ethnographers are convinced that it was education that was the reason for creating many games. Their task was to reproduce natural living conditions of humans, share knowledge with the next generation and prepare them for proper functioning in the society. A good example may be chess, which was used as a typical simulation game 2000 years ago.

Flashcards can be so much more than passive, one-way teaching aids - they're a great resource that you can use to play countless fun games with students.

Songs and games that encourage action and movement are great, not only because they get kids moving around, but also because they help them clearly associate words with their meanings.

Co-operative games encourage teamwork, problem-solving and creativity – and everyone wins! Children can play together in a fun, supportive way and improve their English at the same time.

Speaking and listening activity:

- Player 1 hides a small object (for example, a pen) and Player 2 must find the object. Player 1 must tell Player 2 how close they are to the object. For example: 'you're very close', 'you're going the wrong way', 'that's better'.
- You can make the above game harder and practise more English by playing without moving. Player 2 must say where they are going and Player 1 must tell them how close they are to the object. For example: 'I'm going down the stairs', 'you're getting closer'; 'I'm opening the living room door', 'very close'; 'I'm looking under the sofa', 'that's the wrong way'.

Reading activity:

- A scavenger hunt involves creating a list of things for your child to find. Ask them to take a photograph of each item. This is a great game to play when you're out on a walk. But your child could also play it on a rainy day with household objects or during a long car trip.

Writing activity:

- Put 20 known items on a tray. Let everyone look at the tray for 30 seconds. Then remove it. Ask everyone to write a list of everything they saw. How many items did you each remember? Now combine all your lists. When you put together all your ideas, did you remember all the items? You might also like to give additional bonus points for remembering the English word for an item and for spelling the English word correctly.

Vocabulary and grammar activity:

- Make some cards with different nouns, verbs and adjectives. The players take turns to choose a card to make funny sentences. For example: '*my dog / hates licking / smelly / bikes*'.

Circle games are any games or activities that involve the whole class, sitting in a circle. Many of the games recycle vocabulary and involve an element of fun. I would like to outline a selection of my favourite circle games that can be used in young learner and adult classes. Some of the ideas were given to me by colleagues or they are classic children's party games which have been adapted to the English language classroom. The communicative approach encourages teachers to use a lot of pair work and therefore increase 'student talking time'. I believe that for a group to gel and for a good group dynamic to prevail there are times when the class should work together as a whole. Circle games are a good opportunity to bring the group together. I tend to use them to start or end of a class. They can be used as warmers at the beginning of a class or as a 'filler' at the end. If students are introduced to the idea of working in a whole group from the beginning of a course it is easier to establish the rules and acceptable behaviour for this type of activity.

They should be seen by the students as a normal part of the class and clear parameters should be set as to what is and isn't acceptable behaviour when participating in a circle game.