Preface

Everyone is talking about intercultural communication and globalization but how can we train our students to think globally? The key is in the 3 C's. Understanding what Culture is, realizing strategies to Communicate those ideas, and then making Connections on a personal level.

Finding Connections follows interesting characters on an interconnected journey through 15 scenes that will present situations and language strategies to help students to make connections with those from other cultures. It is a character-driven book that also has a built-in teaching video of me in each chapter.

Speaking a foreign language fluently is not enough. There has to be a connection to the people and culture if one truly wants to understand the target language. Every culture has customs, humor, ways of thinking and rules of engagement that are somewhat unique. The idea for *Finding Connections* began years ago, in my efforts to help my students to understand, not just the English language, but also to provide them some insights into American culture.

The characters in this book are completely different from other books I have done. The scenes were true collaborations between the actors, crew, and myself. The situation and motivations of each character were decided upon but I never held the actors too close to the script. I wanted the language to be as natural as possible. The result, I hope, is a collection of fun and interesting scenes where the characters have been allowed to create something—true to themselves and their unique experiences of America.

The idea for the strategy videos came about for a couple of reasons. First, the videos are multi-layered. There is subtext that is just as important as what the characters actually say. This should be examined if learners are to get the most out of each scene. Next, there is absolutely a need for students to practice note taking. It is an essential academic skill that needs to be taught and practiced. The difference between spoken and written discourse cannot be taught without students experiencing it firsthand.

Finally, I hope the pleasure we took in making this book comes through to those watching. I believe every learner will find something interesting and exciting to discuss. Our goal is that this book can play a small part in helping students on their own journey in finding their connections in the years to come.

Unit Overview



Warm Up: Survey / Ranking

Ranking is a quick and easy way to activate learners and get them introduced to the theme. The hope is that conversation will follow. Examples are provided to help.



Reading

A short reading of the same theme follows vocabulary and points of view will differ from the video segment. Questions follow to elicit opinions.



Let's Watch!



Only the first half of the video is shown so that students can learn to listen actively and predict what will come next.

What did you hear?

After reading the 3 questions, students will find chosen lines of exactly what each character has said. This should lead to some grammar discussion as well as only one answer is possible in the given context.



Let's Watch! 🔼



Learners will watch the second half of the video here.

Before Watching: Predict!

Learners will read the possible answers and predict based on what they have learned about the characters and situation in the first half.

Watch Again: Pop up questions

Here we watch the whole video. Four questions will pop up onto the screen. The questions are more in-depth and the challenge for the learners is to have remembered what they saw in the first viewing.

What do you think?

This is an opportunity for students to voice their opinions on the theme and video.



Strategies for Improving Communication

This is a note-taking exercise that also reviews the video situation and offers advice and strategies for improving communication.

Strategies: Note Taking

The first thing you realize when trying to take notes is that spoken language is different from written. The tongue is much faster than the hand. You can, however, learn certain techniques to write more quickly. To do this, you will have to make a system of abbreviations or symbols that you understand. You do not have to learn a set system. You can make your own but here are some ideas:

Using symbols. These are common words and most you are familiar with the symbols because of your keyboard.

& = and w/o = without ? = question b/c = because

% = percent @ = at

w/ = with

Standard abbreviations

ie = in other words

eg = example

Using only the first syllable of the word or leaving out final letters.

con = conservative max = maximum imp = important intro = introduction

ind = individual

Tips to remember:

Start with a fresh sheet of paper. You want to make sure you have enough space.

Do not try to write everything. Listen for discourse markers and words that are stressed. Todd will usually say, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, to help break down the information. Listen for facts, dates, and key ideas and underline the most important.

Check your notes soon after the lecture is finished so you can fill in parts you do not understand.



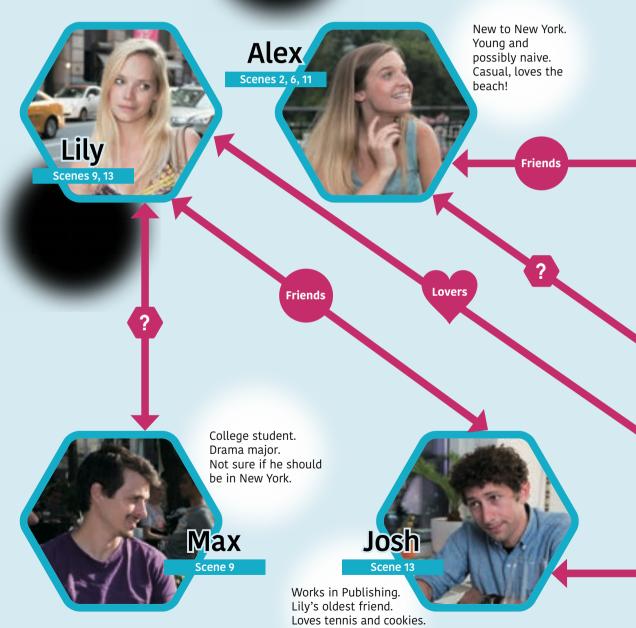


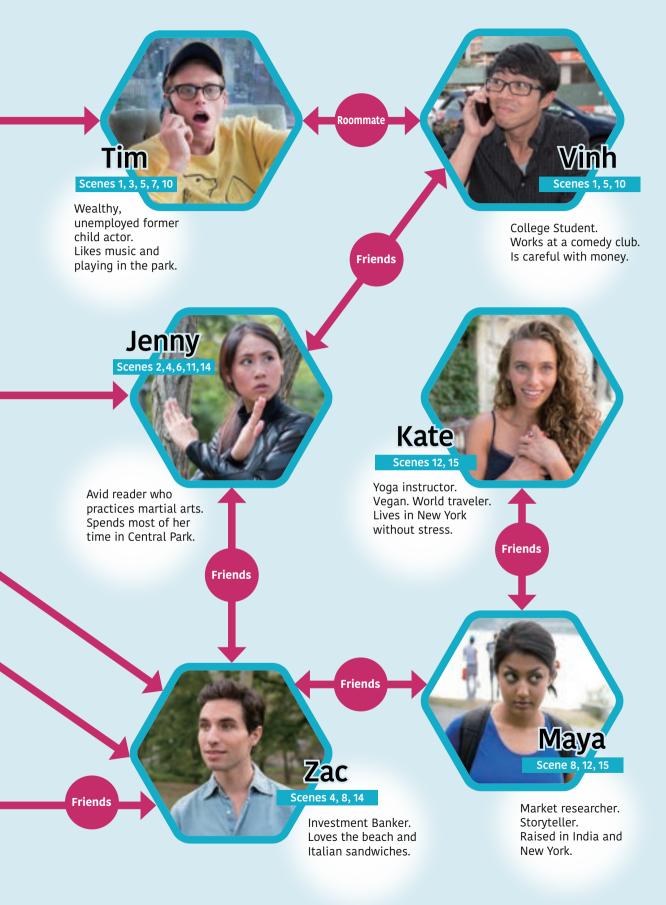
Strategies in Action

This is a time to practice the strategies with a partner or group. Students are given tips and, with all the other language learned in the unit, will be able to converse about the theme. This is the biggest step to finding connections!

Character Profiles











Warm Up: Survey / Ranking

Rank how knowledgeable you are about your country on a scale of 1 to 5.

	NO YES
I know the culture.	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5
I know the food.	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5
I know the history.	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5
I am patriotic.	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5
I know what makes it unique.	1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5

No	w share you	r ideas with a	partner using	g the exam	ples below
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I think I am very patriotic because	e I love the	and I can tell you	what
makes my country	in the world. For exar	nple,	and
·			

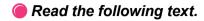
- I do not consider myself an expert on history. All I know is the . .

Tips history / food / people / culture / politics / manners / customs / unique





online audio







What does it mean to be Japanese or American?

What does it mean to be Japanese or American? Does it mean knowing the culture and history? Or is it only being born in a country and learning the language? Of course, the United States has a different history than Japan. United States citizens have come from all over the world. Still, some people expect Americans to look a certain way. What do you imagine Americans look like? Many believe that Americans are Caucasian with blue eyes but this cannot be true for all if you know anything about the history of immigration in the United Sates.

The Gold Rush brought more than 25,000 Chinese to California in 1850s. By 1880, 25% of workers in the state were Chinese. More than 100,000 Japanese came to the USA before 1900. Starting in 1975, 100,000 Southeast Asian immigrants per year, for 10 straight years, entered the country. These examples are just from Asia. Of course not all of the people who came to America became citizens but their children had something in common. If you are born in the USA then you are a citizen. Americans clearly cannot be identified by how they look.

Japan does not have a past defined by immigration but did you know that 36,000 children every year in Japanese are born mixed-race? If they are born in Japan, speak Japanese and study history and culture in Japanese schools, are they Japanese? How might they feel if they are treated differently only because of their appearance?

What do you think?

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Share your ideas with a partner.

- 1. What are five questions you ask someone you first meet?
- 2. If someone is born in Japan and speaks Japanese, do you think he/she is Japanese?
- 3. What would you say if someone does not believe you are Japanese?

Now, let's check out the video!



Tim and Vinh meet for the first time. Tim is interviewing possible roommates. They are trying to learn about each other to see if they can get along ...







What did you hear?

Choose exactly what each character says.



- A. I am a child actor.
 - B. I will be a child actor.
 - C. I was a child actor.

- A. I'm sure it's how it sounds.
- B. I'm sure it's kind of how it sounds.
- C. I'm sure it's not how it sounds.



- A. My grandparents will come here from Vietnam.
- B. My grandparents came here from Vietnam.
- C. My grandparents come here from Vietnam.







Before Watching: Predict!

online video

online audio

Guess what the character will say.





A. I see. You are American!

- B. So you grew up in New York State.
- C. What's it like growing up in a village in Vietnam?

Watch Again: Pop up questions

online video

online audio

Watch the whole video again and answer the guestions.

DL 03~04 OCD1-03 OCD1-04





- 1. When and how old was Tim when he bought this apartment?
- 2. Exactly where did Vinh grow up?
- 3. What do Tim and Vinh agree on about Vietnam?
- 4. Tim mentions two movies he was in. What are the titles?

What do you think?

- Share your ideas with a partner.
- 1. How do you feel about the characters?
- 2. Why do you think Tim is confused?
- 3. Would you want to live there?





Strategies for Improving Communication

online video

online audio





Strategies: Note Taking

Listen and try to get the 5 main strategies from the talk. Fill in as many details as you can. After, compare with your partner.



1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Now practice with a partner using the strategies above. You don't have to be yourself. Be a character. Have fun!



Strategies in Action

- With a partner, do some quick research and find a country that you want to know more about. After choosing, let's look at the strategies and see how we can use them.
- 1 Make 5 questions for a person from the country you chose. For example, "I'm asking about the national sport because I love sports."
 - Tips Asking questions is a skill. Good questions have good reasons for asking.

I'm asking	I want to know	
•		
•	•	
•	•	
•	•	
•	•	
	the person. Are you meeting for the first	
time (job interview) or did you study a	abroad together?	
Tips Your r is important will ask.	to consider for the type of questions you	
3 Acting fun! Pretend you are answerin	g questions and choose a different	
f e for eac	h one. See if your partner can guess how	
you are feeling.		
Tips Use posture and gestures to comm	nunicate too.	
Imagine you are surprised by an ansv	ver. Admit what you do not	
Tips Practice using the correct intonation.		
Really? / I did not that. / I	s that right? / I had no idea! / That is	
fascinating. / I had never imagined that.		

- 5 Try making 3 more questions that border on the personal. Sometimes you are not sure how private the person is or if a question might be annoying. Personal topics might include: age, religion, politics etc ...
 - Tips I'm sorry but could I ask ... / Do you mind if I ask about ...? / This may be too sensitive but do people in your country ...? / You don't have to answer if this is too personal but do you believe in ...?