

Back to basics--Understanding the Underlying Principles of the Communicative Approach

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A. The Overall Aim

To develop a *practical basic knowledge of English as "speech" with primary emphasis on aural-oral skills and the learning of structural patterns through learning experiences* conducive to mastery in hearing, oral expression, reading, and writing, and to develop as an integral part of the same an *understanding of, appreciation for, and a desirable attitude toward the English-speaking peoples, especially as regards their modes of life, manners, and customs.*

...both in the lower and upper secondary school, the term 'English as "speech" [is included]. This is because it is *English as "speech" that the teacher is to teach and not English as "code", except in so far as the latter contributes to the former. In short, the English teacher in the lower and upper secondary school should concentrate on teaching English speech and not on teaching the English language.*

Since English is not only the speech of English-speaking peoples but is an international language as well, the chief point to consider is its degree of utility. Consequently, the minimum standard that should be expected of any student is that he make himself understood without much difficulty. This would mean, among other things, that a student's pronunciation and intonation should be *sufficiently correct to prevent misunderstanding.*

Fish Bowl vs Open Seas

Fish in the Fish Bowl

- 1. Somebody must take care of the fish**
- 2. Can't live outside the fish bowl**
- 3. Not influenced by the world outside**
- 4. Self-contained 'Perfect' world**

Fish in the Open Seas

- 1. No assistance from outside**
- 2. Can live by oneself (alone or in schools)**
- 3. Must adapt to the natural world in order to survive**
- 4. Lives in a limitless and changing world**

English Education in the past

Education in the Fish Bowl

EFL Context (No need for English outside the classroom. No need to communicate with foreign people)

English learned through reading documents, not through communication

Most efficient way to read accurately was through grammar-translation

No need to speak English, so non-native English considered flawed—only native English used as model to imitate as accurately as possible

Most important goal being to acquire ‘Accurate’ grammar, usage, and pronunciation (all based on native speaker English)

No need to use ‘My English’ (Tanaka) for any real-world purpose

Cracks appeared in the Fish Bowl

1964 Tokyo Olympics

1970 Osaka World Expo

1973 Oil Shock (4th Middle East War → reduction in oil production by OPEC)

→ **Awareness that ability to communicate was important**

Great Debate in English Education

(Shoichi Watanabe vs Wataru Hiraizumi)

1970 Course of Study included ‘International understanding’ as a goal in English education

An English conversation BOOM occurred

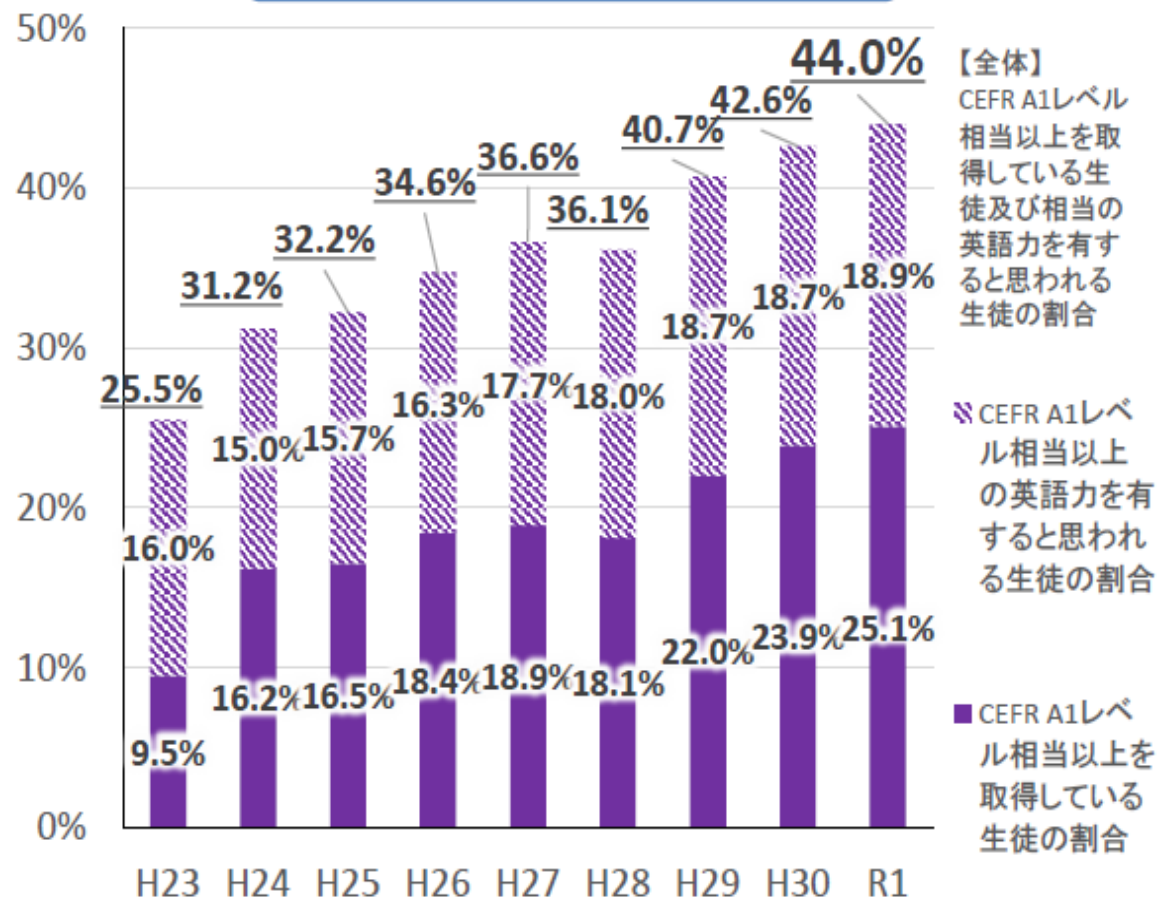
many English conversation schools opened (*JACET 1962, 英検協会 1963, Interac 1972, Aeon 1974, Berlitz 1980, Nova 1981*)

English taught in school → ‘liberal arts education’

Results from the 教育課程実施状況調査2019

Junior High CEFR A1

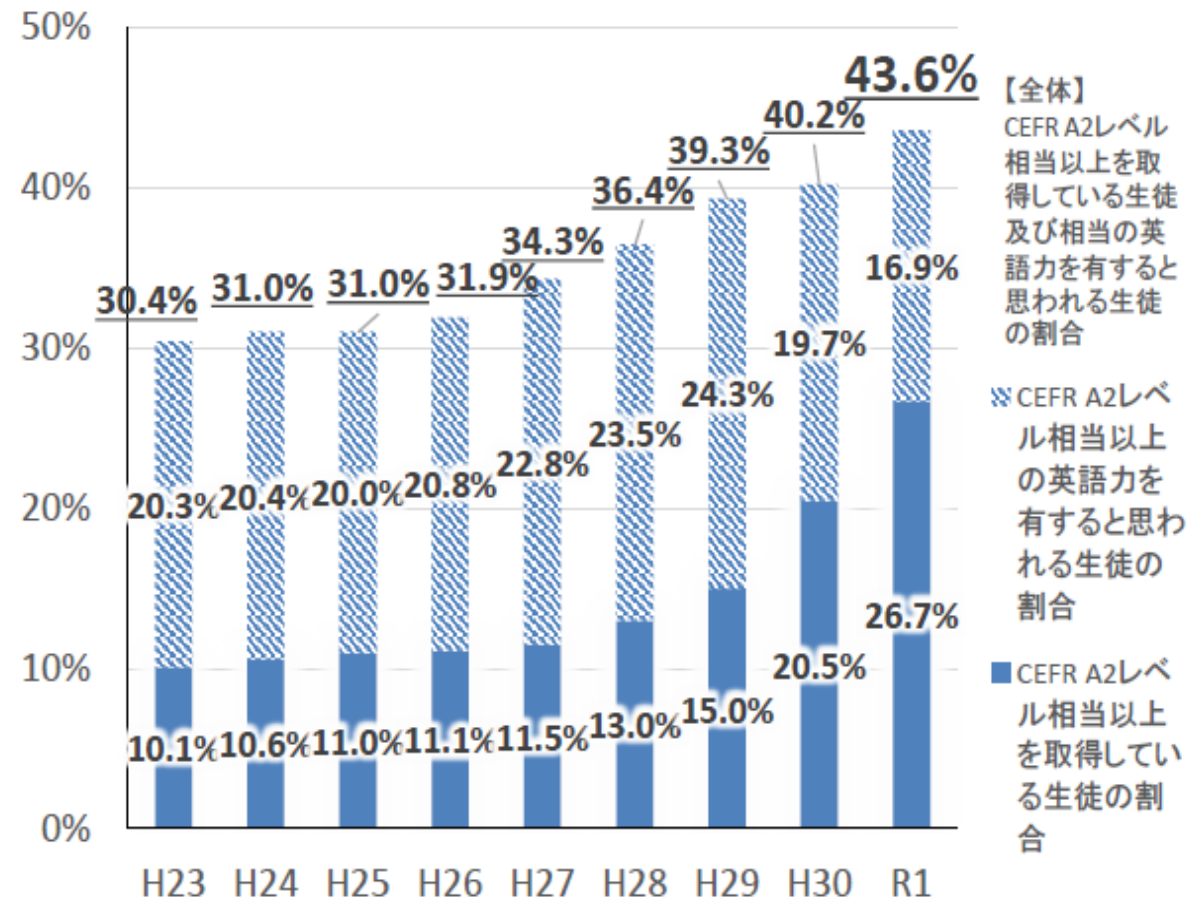
中学生
(CEFR A1レベル相当以上)



goal 50%

Senior High CEFR A2

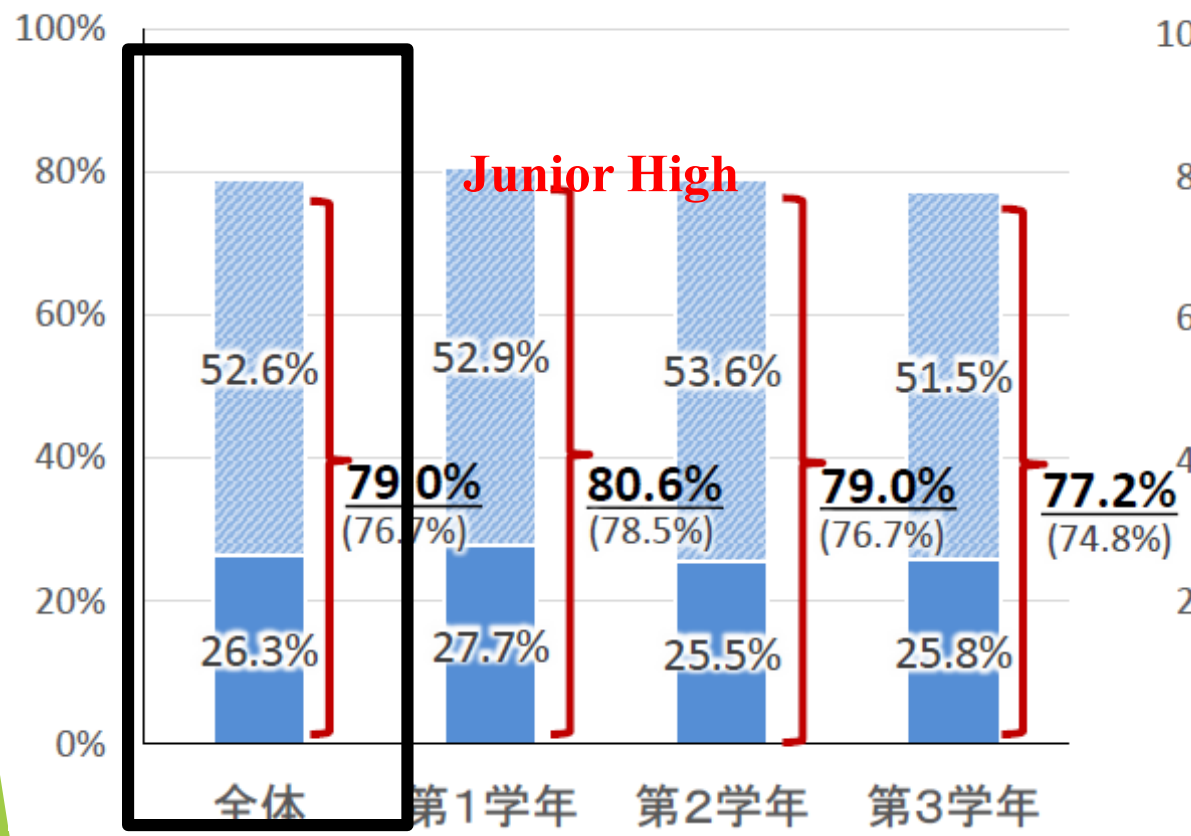
高校生
(CEFR A2レベル相当以上)



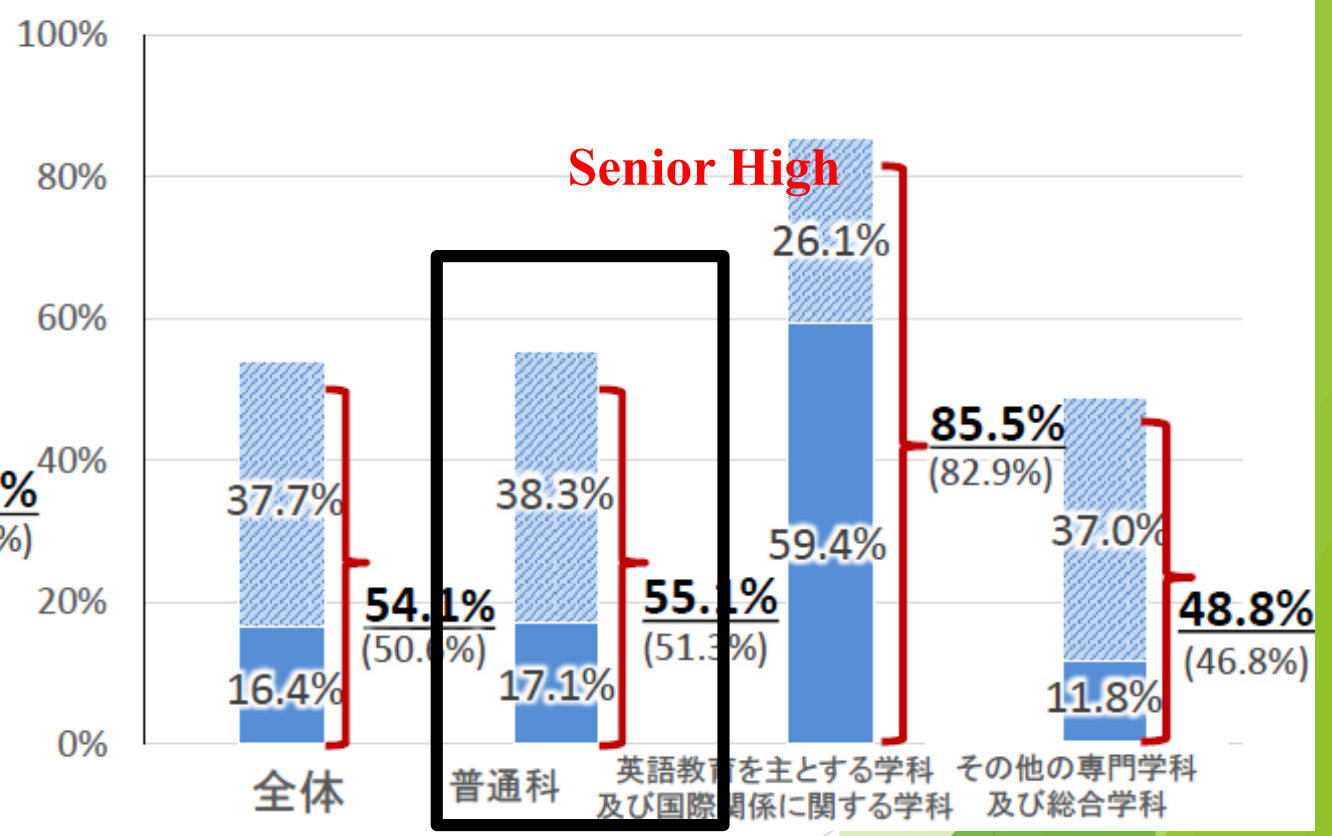
goal 50%

Percent of class time allotted to student activities conducted in English

【中学校】



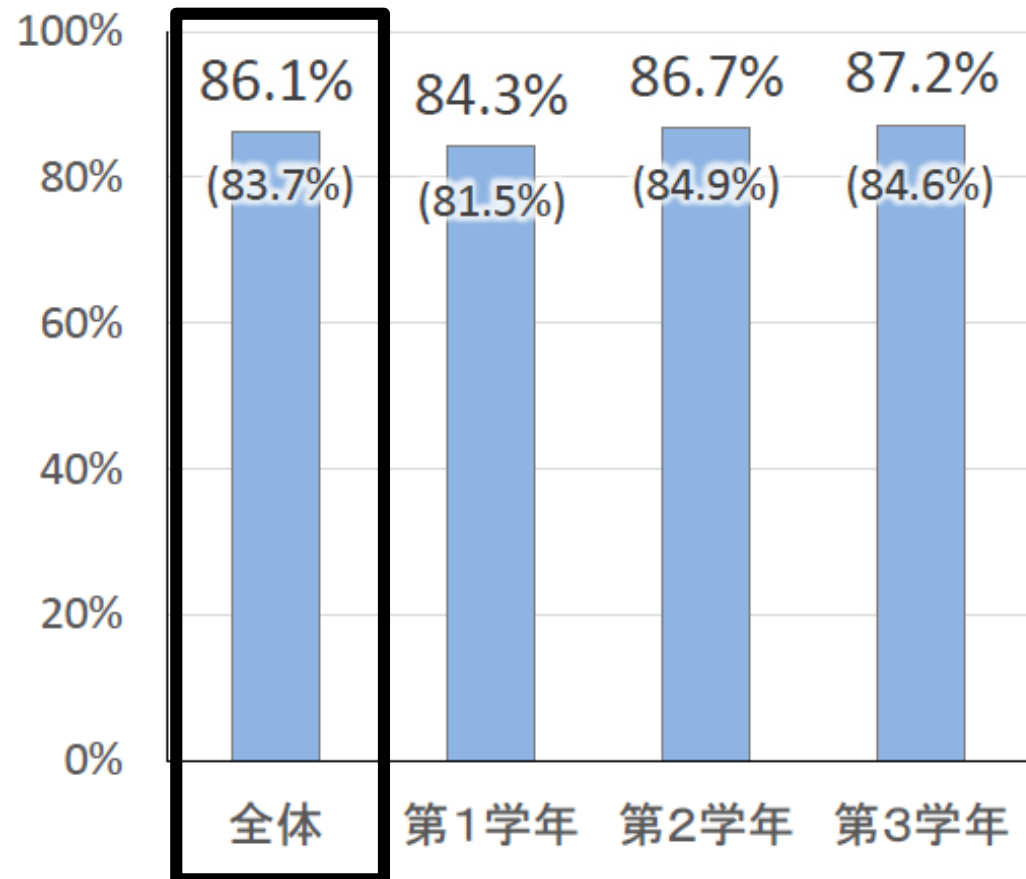
【高等学校】



Percent of schools administering performance tests, esp. speaking tests

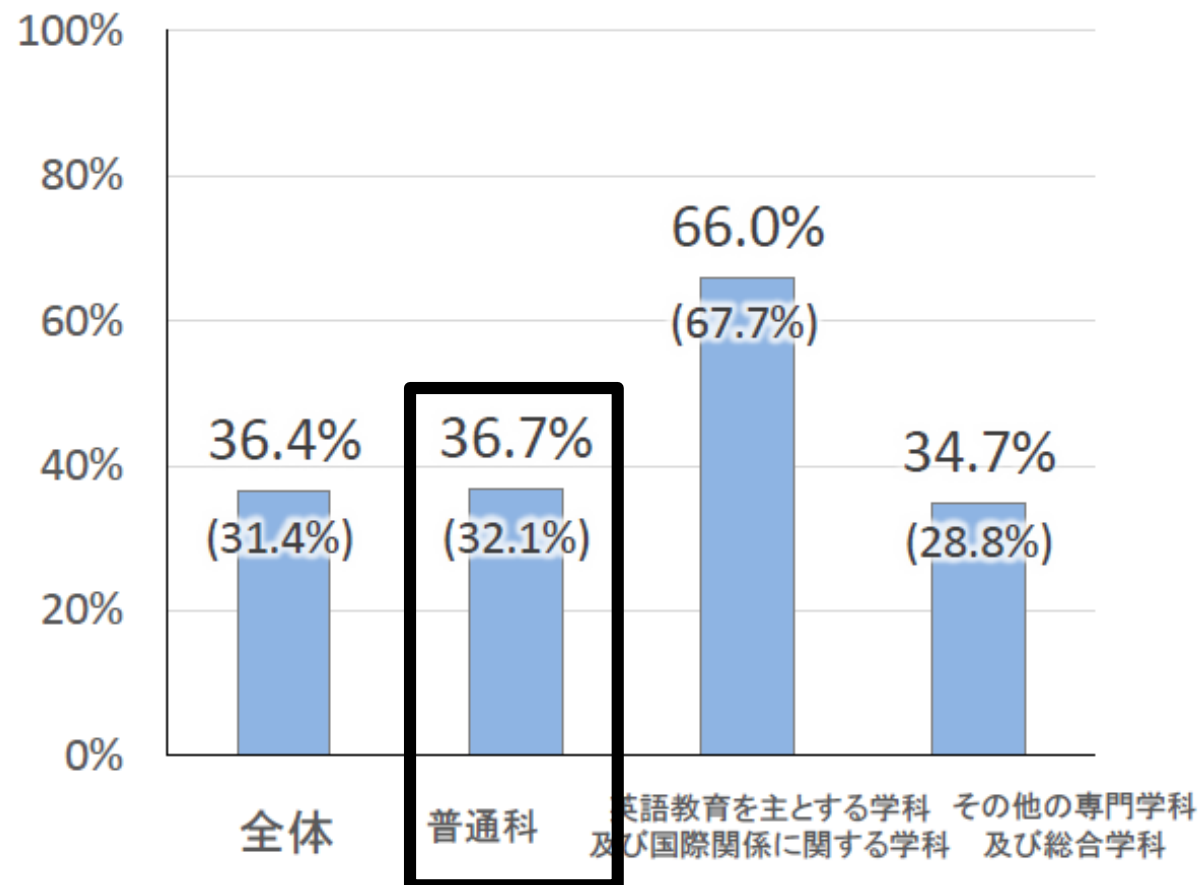
【中学校】

Junior High



【高等学校】

Senior High

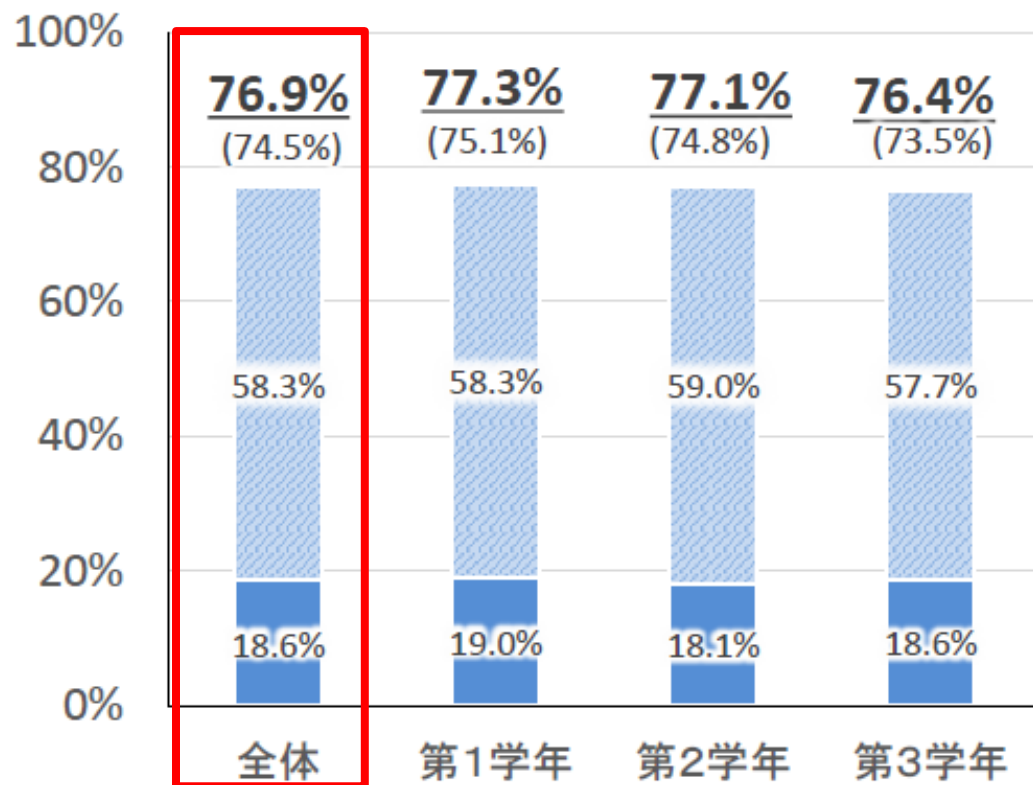


Percent of teacher's use of English in class

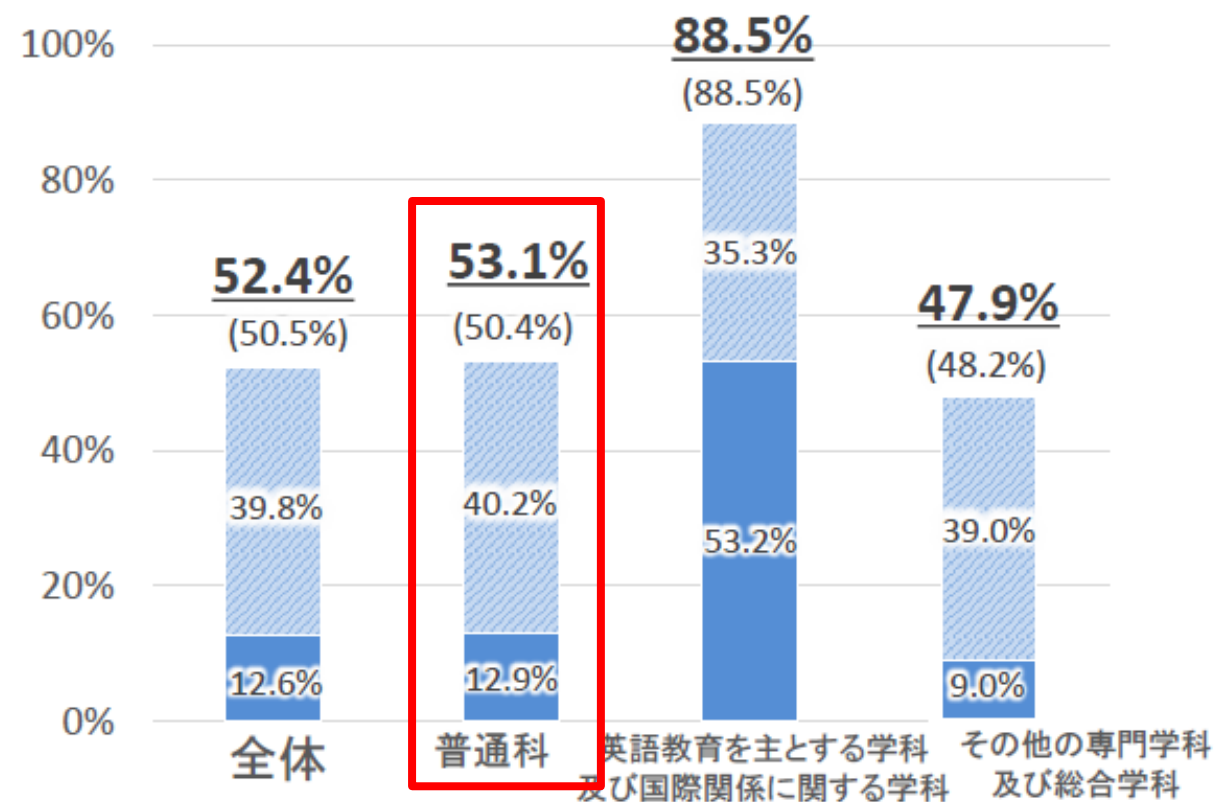
■ 発話の半分以上を英語で行っている(50%程度以上~75%程度未満)

■ 発話をおおむね英語で行っている(75%程度以上)

Junior High 【中学校】



Senior High 【高等学校】

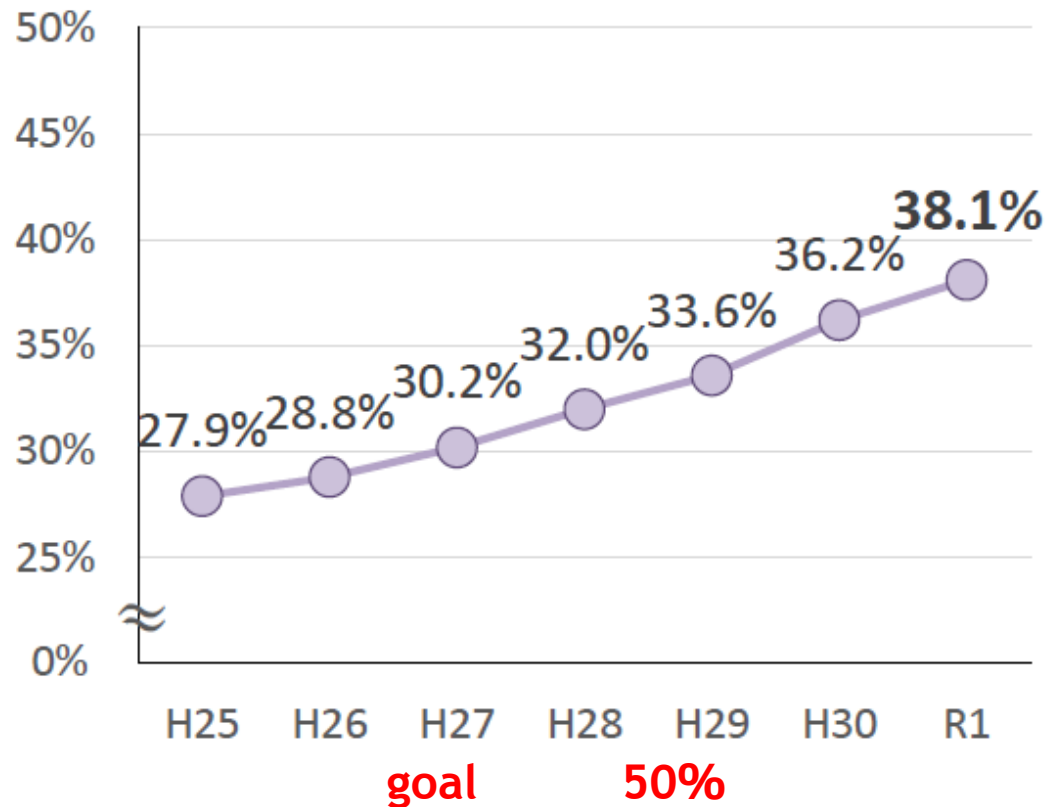


Teachers' English Proficiency (CEFR B2)

中学校 英語教師 (CEFR B2レベル以上)

Junior High

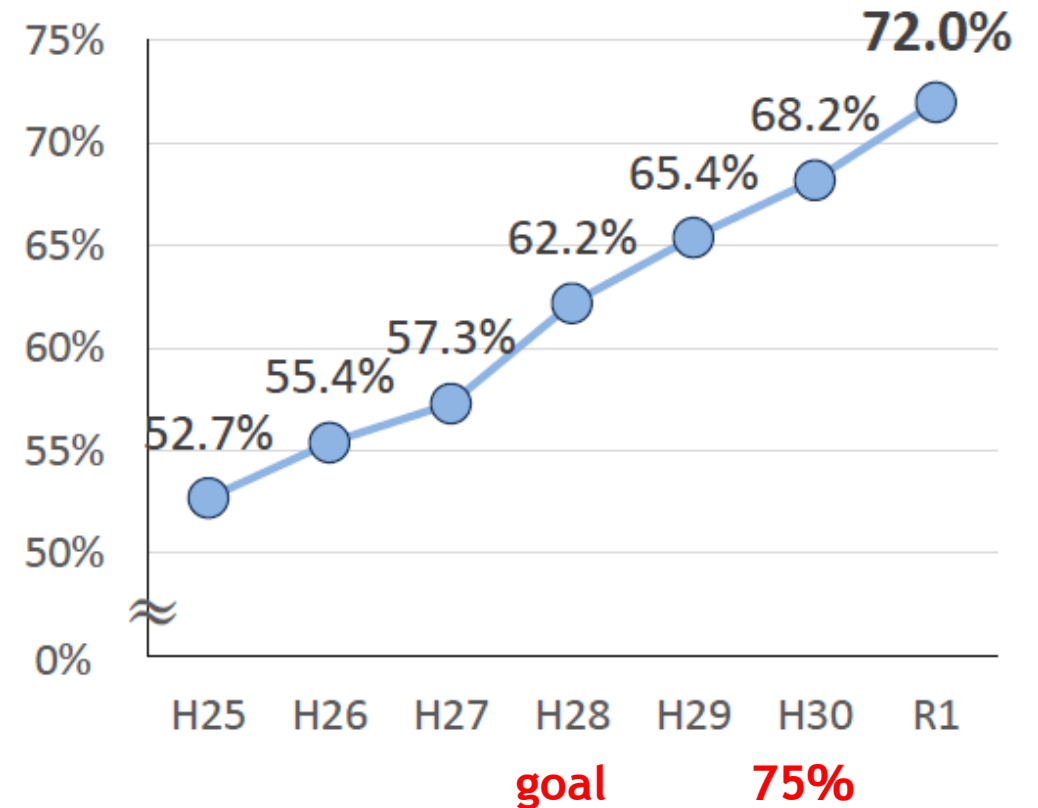
— 英語担当教師(※)のうち、CEFR B2レベル以上を取得している教師の割合



高等学校 英語教師 (CEFR B2レベル以上)

Senior High

— 英語担当教師(※)のうち、CEFR B2レベル以上を取得している教師の割合



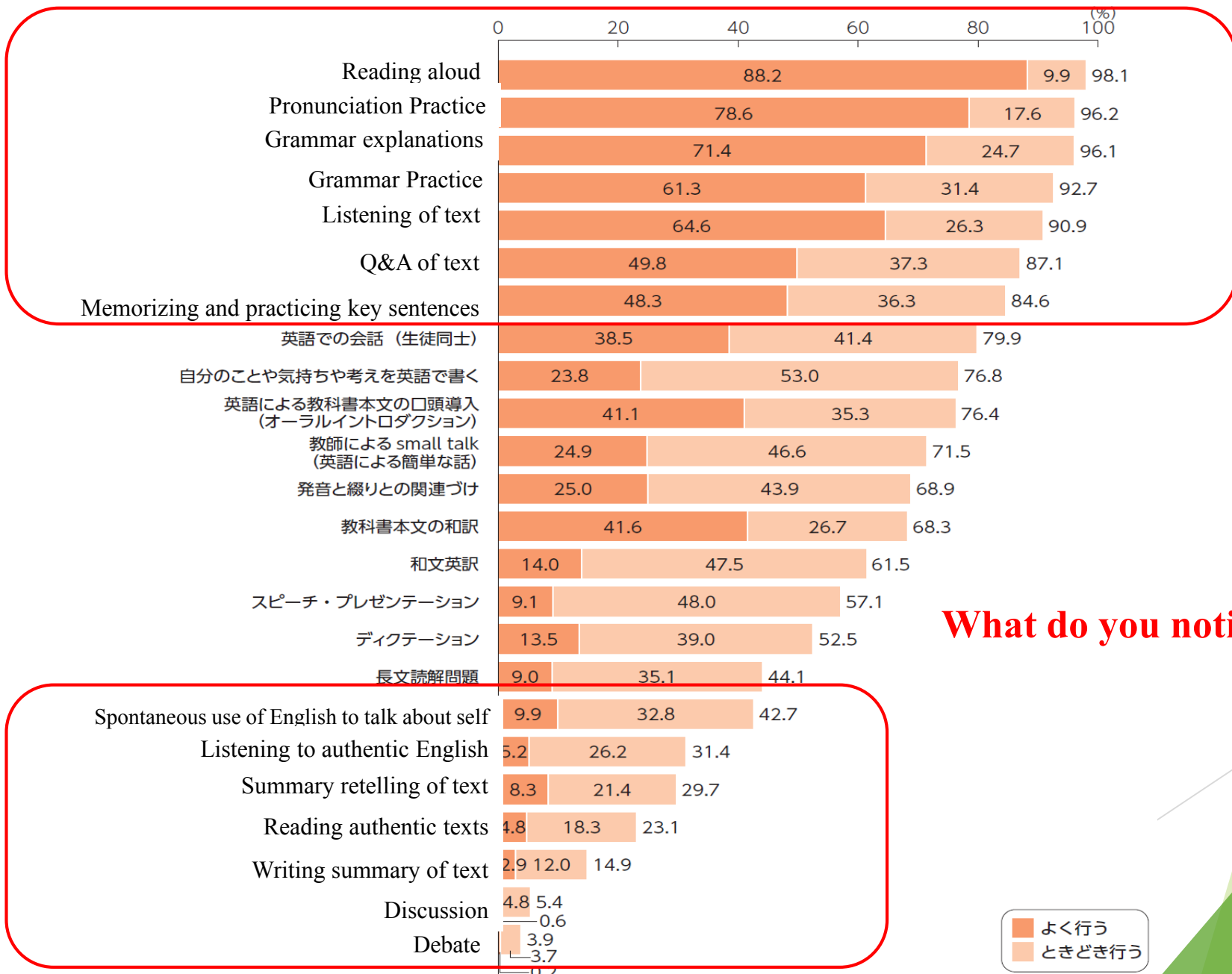
Test and Score Data Summary for
TOEFL iB T® Tests
 January 2020–December 2020 Test Data

ASIA	Reading	Listening	Speaking	Writing	TOTAL
Singapore	25	25	24	25	98
India	24	25	24	24	96
Malaysia	23	24	22	24	94
Hong Kong	23	24	22	23	91
Pakistan	22	23	24	23	90
Philippines	21	23	23	23	90
Bangladesh	21	22	22	22	88
Indonesia	22	23	21	22	88
Viet Nam	22	22	21	22	88
China	23	22	20	22	87
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	22	23	22	21	87
Macao	22	22	21	22	87
Kazakhstan	21	22	22	21	86
Korea, Republic	22	22	21	21	86
Myanmar	21	22	21	22	86
Nepal	20	22	22	22	86
Sri Lanka	20	22	22	21	85
Taiwan	22	22	20	21	85
Azerbaijan	20	20	22	21	83
Mongolia	20	22	20	20	83
Thailand	21	22	20	20	83
Uzbekistan	19	21	21	20	80
Afghanistan	17	19	21	20	78
Cambodia	17	19	20	20	77
Turkmenistan	18	20	20	19	77
Kyrgyzstan	17	19	20	18	75
Japan	19	19	17	18	73
Tajikistan	15	17	20	18	69

Why so low?

From the 中高生の英語指導に関する実態調査 (Benesse)

Contents of JTEs teaching and student activities (Junior High)



What do you notice about these results?

よく行う
ときどき行う

■生徒の英語力に関する指標と相関が見られる調査項目

中学生

(CEFR A1レベル (英検 3 級) 相当以上)

- ・ 小中連携の実施
(特に小中連携カリキュラム作成)
- ・ 教師が発話を概ね (75%以上) 英語で行っている割合
- ・ 授業の大半 (75%以上) で生徒の言語活動を行っている学校の割合
- ・ 話すこと・書くことのパフォーマンス評価の実施割合
- ・ ICTを「話すこと」の言語活動に活用している学校の割合

等

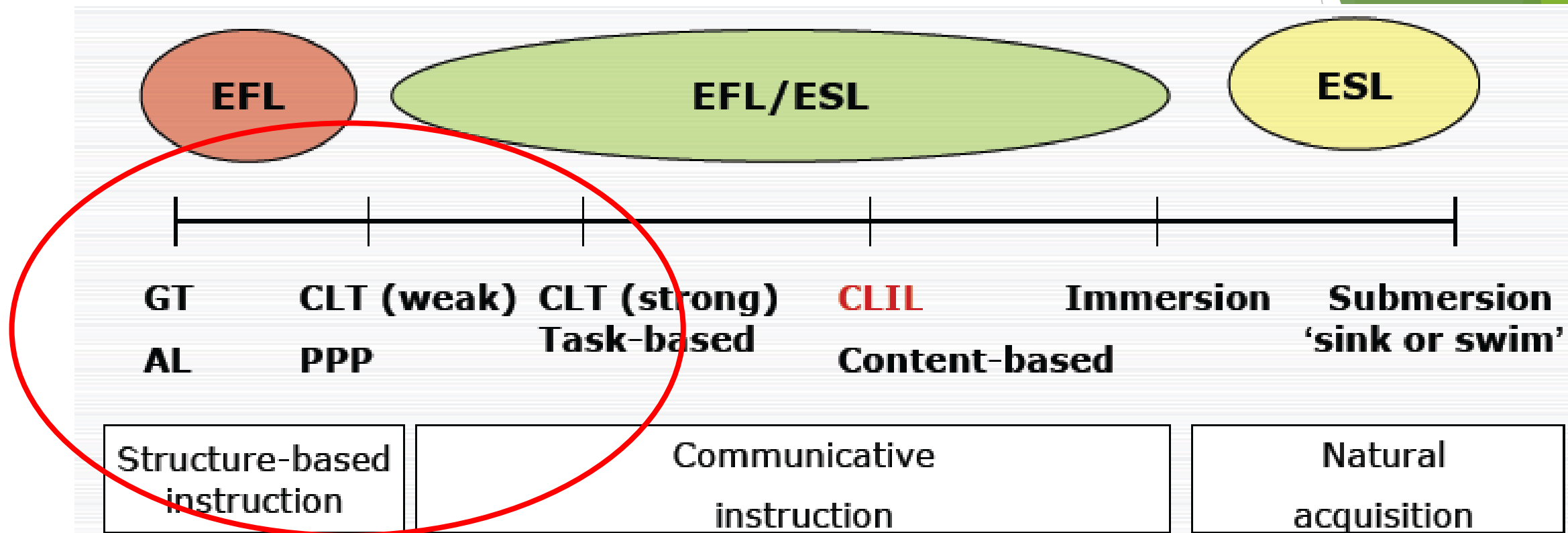
高校生

(CEFR A2レベル (英検準 2 級) 相当以上)

- ・ ICTを活用している学科の割合
- ・ CEFR B2相当以上の資格を有する教師の割合
- ・ ALTを活用した授業時数の割合
- ・ 「話すこと」「書くこと」のパフォーマンステスト (評価) を実施する学科の割合
- ・ 授業の半分以上で生徒の言語活動を行っている学科の割合
- ・ 教師が発話の半分以上を英語で行っている学科の割合

等

Types of L2/FL teaching approaches



EFL = English as a foreign language
 ESL = English as a second language
 GT = Grammar-translation
 AL = Audiolingualism

CLT = Communicative Language Teaching
 PPP = Presentation-Practice-Production
 CLIL = Content and Language Integrated Learning

Development of Theories and Models of Language Learning and Teaching from the 60s to the 80s

Pre-Communicative era

1960s

Audiolingual Approach (Fries, Lado, etc.)

1970s

Corder's Error Analysis

Selinker's Interlanguage

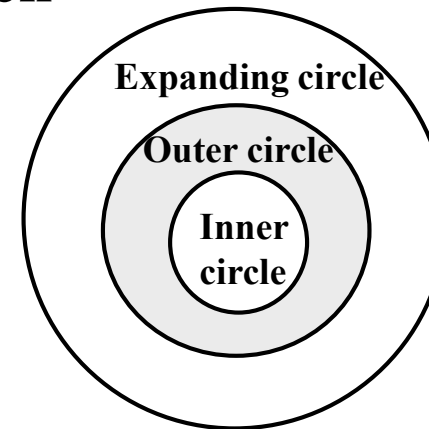
Moving out towards the Open Seas

1980s

Spread of SLA research, communicative approach

SLA: input, output, interaction, noticing,
BICS & CALP, communicative competence

Foreign language pedagogy: notions, functions,
communicative approach, task-based instruction



Changes in Japan: Introduction of **ALT** (Assistant Language Teacher), **Debate on introduction of English in elementary school begins**

Course of Study in 1989: importance of developing in our students a positive attitude towards communicating in foreign languages as well as to develop interest in learning about foreign languages and cultures, hence, developing the basis for international understanding

1980s Communicative Era

The American Research Trend in the 80s

Concept of Communicative Competence (Canale, Swain, Savignon)

Linguistic Competence Discourse Competence

Sociolinguistic Competence Strategic Competence

Input Hypothesis (Krashen)

Output Hypothesis (Swain)

Interaction Hypothesis (Long)

BICS and CALP (Cummins)

Noticing and Focus on Form (Schmidt, Doughty, Williams)

*Language Learning and Communication Strategies
(Oxford, O'Malley and Chamot)*

Display and Referential Activities (Long and Sato)

Focus on forms (Structure)

Grammar explanation, grammar drills, pronunciation practice, reading out loud, etc.,

Focus on meaning (Meaning)

Learning subjects other than language in English (social studies, math, science, etc.)

Focus on Form (Structure through Meaningful Context)

CLIL, Strong version of the Communicative Approach



Importance of *Noticing and Attention*

Importance of 'Noticing'

Input, Uptake, Output, Intake *through Interaction*

Meaningful
context

Noticing:
Focus-on-Form

Attention:
Hypothesis testing

Input	Uptake & Forced Output	Intake	Output
<i>Processible language</i> Comprehensible language data	<i>Learned language</i> Language that has become part of the learners' language system (interlanguage)	<i>Processed language</i> Language noticed and processed & automatized (metalinguistic knowledge)	<i>Natural language</i> Language use as procedural knowledge

Krashen (1987) *Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition*

Swain, M. (1985) 'Communicative competence: some roles of comprehensible input and comprehensible output in its development'. In Gass, S. and Madden, C. (eds.) *Input in second language acquisition*

Van Patten (1996) *Input Processing and Grammar Instruction in Second Language Acquisition*.

Lyster & Ranta (1997) *Corrective feedback and learner uptake: negotiation of form in communicative classrooms*. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition*

Doughty & Williams (1998) *Focus on Form in Classroom Second Language Acquisition*

Schmidt, R. (1990) *The role of consciousness in second language learning*. *Applied Linguistics*

Japanese vs. English

Japanese vs foreign culture

Lack of linguistic knowledge

Lack of communicative strategies

(こんにちは、もしもし → Hello)

(bow → hand-shake、hugging)

(It was hot today. → I was play baseball)

(What's a polite way to ask for something?)

Noticing from Input
(repetition included)

Attention and
hypothesis testing

Input	Uptake & Forced Output	Intake	Output
<i>Processible language</i> Comprehensible language data	<i>Learned language</i> Language that has become part of the learners' language system (interlanguage)	<i>Processed language</i> noticed and processed & automatized (metalinguistic knowledge)	<i>Natural language</i> Language use in the real world

Stage for consciously practicing language forms → forms noticed in the input & forms learner tries out (pays attention to)

spiral learning & teaching

What can be done in school with scaffolding

Uptake & Forced Output (Attention)

Consciously practicing forms and expressions noticed in the input

Meaningful practice
(in pairs, etc.) of
forms and
expressions
introduced in the
input

*(How was today's class?
It was fun.
→ was = past tense)*

Practicing with
other situations
already known to
the learner (in
pairs, etc.)

*(What day was
yesterday? How was
the weather
yesterday?, etc)*

Allowing students to try out
their authentic expressions,
etc. in pairs, etc. (further
noticing)

*(I was play soccer.
→ I **played** soccer.
I goed to school.
→ I **went** to school.)*

*Practicing Negotiation of
Meaning*

Using learned
expressions in
pseudo-real
situations, e.g.
TGG

*Further practice in
Negotiation of
Meaning*

Stage for consciously practicing language forms → forms noticed in
the input & forms learner tries out (pays attention to)

spiral learning & teaching

Negotiation of form (知識技能)

本が2冊あるから、、、book.....

3人称単数だから、、、

“compare to” --- と “compare with ----” の違いは?

Negotiation of meaning (思考力・判断力・表現力=コミュニケーション力)

Clarification of meaning

What did you say?

Could you repeat that again?

Confirmation of meaning

Do you mean ~?

In other words.....?

Comprehension of meaning

Do you understand what I mean?

See what I mean?

**Do you think
Negotiation of Meaning
is possible even in
elementary school?**

Communicative Approach

The British/ European Tendency in the 80s

Communicative Language Teaching (Littlewood, Widdowson)

Notional Functional Approaches (Wilkins, Brumfit)

Functional Syllabus (van Ek)

Communicative Syllabus (Nunan)

Task-based language teaching (Nunan)



CEFR, CLIL



1982

Functions, Notions, Content, Context + *Language*

+

Higher Order Thinking Skills (Bloom)



Forced Can-do (+ *Language*) in *TASKS*



Acquired Can-do

Principles of the new Course of Study

Structure syllabus → Communicative syllabus

**Common European Framework of Reference
(CEFR)**

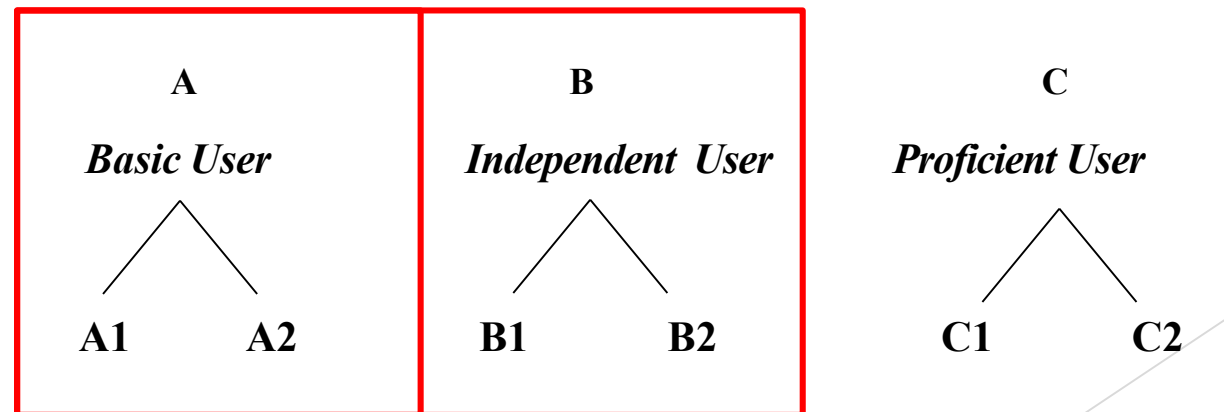
Can-do statements

Common European Framework of Reference

Common criteria for all official languages in the EU

Guideline for language learning, teaching, and assessment

Need to come up with a common language criterion in the EU where people are free to move from one country to another to study, work, etc. → the traditional Contrastive Analysis doesn't provide a common criterion for dealing equally with 24 languages



CEFR 'Can-do Statements' 'Global Scale'

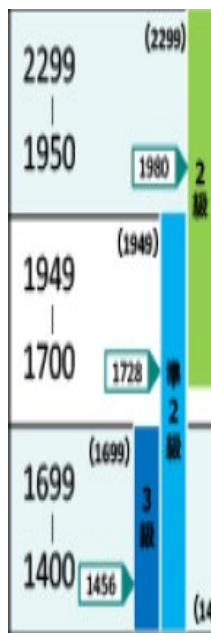
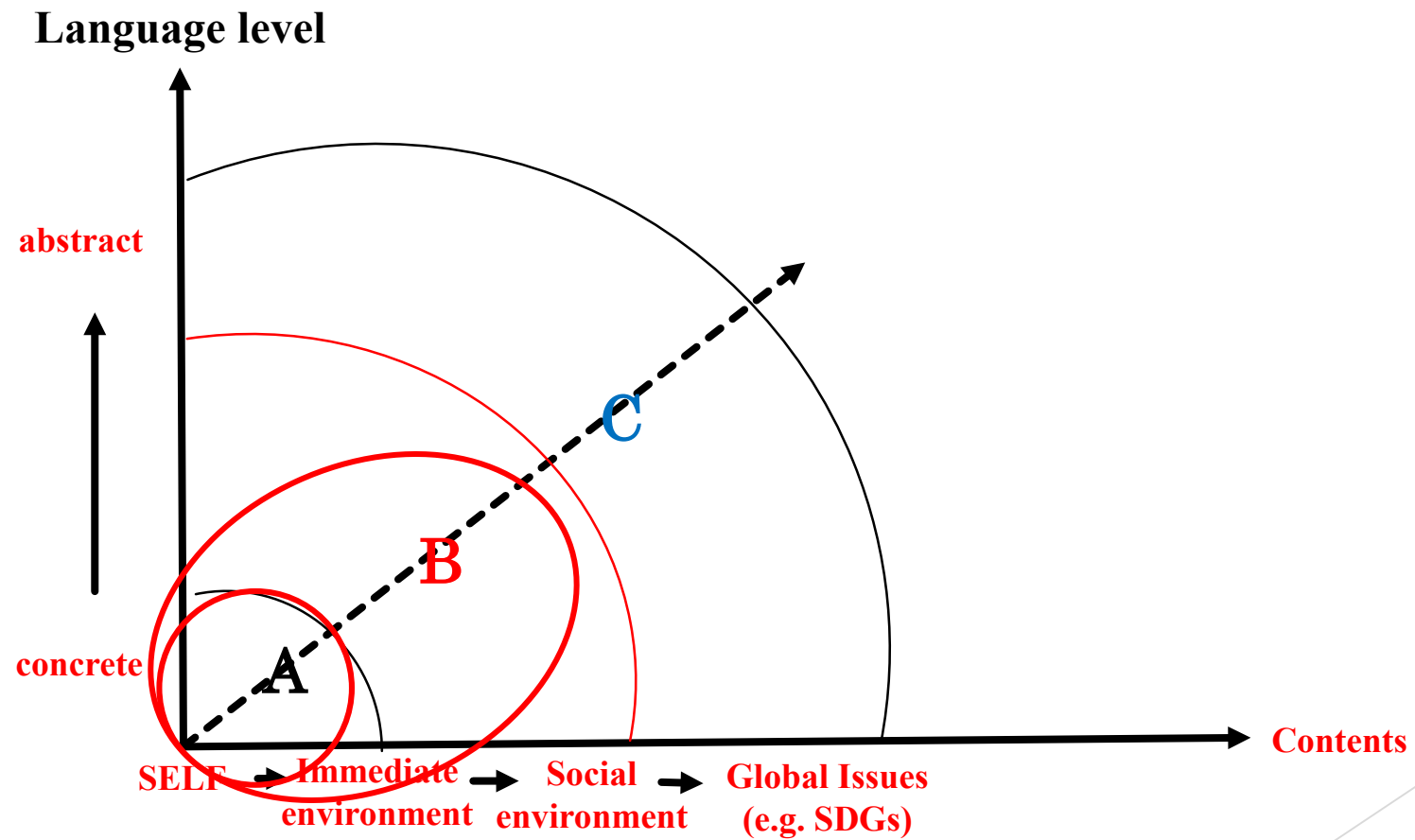


Table 1. Common Reference Levels: global scale

Proficient User	C2	Can understand with ease virtually everything heard or read. Can summarise information from different spoken and written sources, reconstructing arguments and accounts in a coherent presentation. Can express him/herself spontaneously, very fluently and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning even in more complex situations.
	C1	Can understand a wide range of demanding, longer texts, and recognise implicit meaning. Can express him/herself fluently and spontaneously without much obvious searching for expressions. Can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes. Can produce clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organisational patterns, connectors and cohesive devices.
Independent User	B2	Can understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his/her field of specialisation. Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party. Can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.
	B1	Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. Can deal with most situations likely to arise whilst travelling in an area where the language is spoken. Can produce simple connected text on topics which are familiar or of personal interest. Can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.
Basic User	A2	Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters. Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment and matters in areas of immediate need.
	A1	Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type. Can introduce him/herself and others and can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.

Content treated in the respective levels (CEFR A1~B2)



Basic concept underlying the new Course of Study

Teaching students to acquire the Procedural Goals set in the Objectives of the Course of Study

育成を目指す資質・能力の三つの柱（案）

学びに向かう力
人間性等

Development of Strength and
Human Character to Learn

どのように社会・世界と関わり、
よりよい人生を送るか

「確かな学力」「健やかな体」「豊かな心」を
総合的にとらえて構造化

Knowledge・Skills

Thinking, Decision-making and Expressing

何を理解しているか
何ができるか

知識・技能

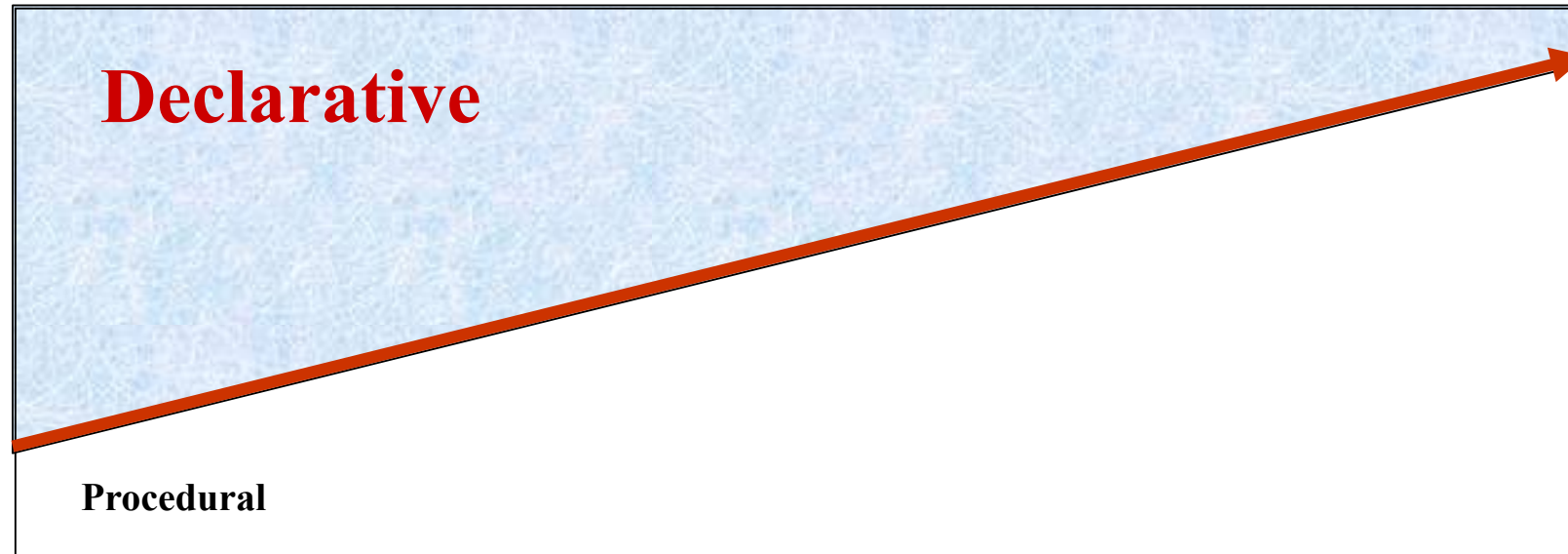
Declarative Knowledge

理解していること・できる
ことをどう使うか

思考力・判断力・表現力等

Procedural Knowledge

From Declarative Knowledge to Procedural Knowledge



— — — — — Use of language in Context — — — — — ➔

聞くこと (Listening Comprehension)

小学校

目標

ゆっくりはっきりと話されれば、日常生活に関する身近で簡単な事柄について、短い話の概要を捉えることができるようにする。

中学

はっきりと話されれば、社会的な話題について、短い説明の要点を捉えることができるようにする。

高校

社会的な話題について、話される速さや、使用される語句や文、情報量などにおいて、多くの支援を活用すれば、必要な情報を聞き取り、概要や要点を目的に応じて捉えることができるようにする。

Procedural Knowledge

言語活動

友達や家族、学校生活など、身近で簡単な事柄について、簡単な語句や基本的な表現で話される短い会話や説明を、イラストや写真などを参考にしながら聞いて、必要な情報を得る活動。

友達や家族、学校生活などの日常的な話題や社会的な話題に関する会話や説明などを聞いて、概要や要点を把握する活動。また、その内容を英語で説明する活動。

社会的な話題について、話される速さを調整されたり、基本的な語句や文での言い換えを十分に聞いたりしながら、対話や説明などから必要な情報を聞き取り、概要や要点を把握する活動。また、聞き取った内容を話したり書いたりして伝え合う活動。

Language Activities to develop Procedural Knowledge

読むこと (Reading Comprehension)

小学校

目標

音声で十分に慣れ親しんだ簡単な語句や基本的な表現の意味が分かるようにする。

言語活動

音声で十分に慣れ親しんだ簡単な語句や基本的な表現を、**絵本などの中から識別する活動。**

中学

社会的な話題に関して、簡単な語句や文で書かれた**短い文章の要点を捉える**ことができるようにする。

簡単な語句や表現で書かれた社会的な話題に関する説明などを読んで、**イラストや写真、図表なども参考にしながら、要点を把握する活動。**また、**その内容に対する賛否や自分の考えを述べる活動。**

高校

社会的な話題について、使用される語句や文、情報量などにおいて、多くの支援を活用すれば、必要な情報を読み取り、**概要や要点を目的に応じて捉える**ことができるようにする。

社会的な話題について、基本的な語句や文での言い換えや、書かれている**文章の背景に関する説明など**を十分に聞いたり読んだりしながら、説明文や論証文などから必要な情報を読み取り、概要や要点を把握する活動。また、**読み取った内容を話したり書いたりして伝え合う活動。**

Procedural Knowledge

Language Activities to develop Procedural Knowledge

話すこと〔やり取り〕 (Speaking—Interaction)

小学校

目標

自分や相手のこと及び身の回りの物に関する事柄について、簡単な語句や基本的な表現を用いてその場で質問をしたり質問に答えたりして、伝え合うことができるようにする。

言語活動

自分に関する簡単な質問に対してその場で答えたり、相手に関する簡単な質問をその場でしたりして、短い会話をする活動。

中学

関心のある事柄について、簡単な語句や文を用いて即興で伝え合うことができるようにする。

日常的な話題について、伝えようとする内容を整理し、自分で作成したメモなどを活用しながら相手と口頭で伝え合う活動。

高校

社会的な話題について、使用する語句や文、対話の展開などにおいて、多くの支援を活用すれば、聞いたり読んだりしたことを基に、基本的な語句や文を用いて、情報や考え、気持ちなどを論理性に注意して伝え合うことができるようにする。

社会的な話題について、使用する語句や文、やり取りの具体的な進め方が十分に示される状況で、対話や説明などを聞いたり読んだりして、賛成や反対の立場から、情報や考え、気持ちなどを理由や根拠とともに伝え合う活動。また、やり取りした内容を踏まえて、自分自身の考えなどを整理して発表したり、文章を書いたりする活動。

Procedural Knowledge

Language Activities to develop Procedural Knowledge

話すこと〔発表〕(Speaking—Presentation)

小学校

目標

身近で簡単な事柄について、伝えようとする内容を整理した上で、自分の**考えや気持ち**などを、簡単な語句や基本的な表現を用いて話すことができるようにする。

中学

日常的な話題について、事実や自分の考え、社会的な話題に関して聞いたり読んだりしたことについて、考えたことや感じたこと、その**理由などを、簡単な語句や文を用いて話す**ことができるようにする。

高校

社会的な話題について、使用する語句や文、事前の準備などにおいて、多くの支援を活用すれば、聞いたり読んだりしたことを基に、基本的な語句や文を用いて、**情報や考え、気持ちなどを論理性に注意して伝える**ことができるようにする。

Procedural Knowledge

言語活動

簡単な語句や基本的な表現を用いて、**学校生活や地域に関すること**など、身近で簡単な事柄について、自分の考えや気持ちなどを話す活動。

社会的な話題に関して聞いたり読んだりしたことから把握した内容に基づき、**自分で作成したメモなどを活用しながら口頭で要約**したり、自分の考えや気持ちなどを話したりする活動。

社会的な話題について、使用する語句や文、発話例が十分に示されたり、準備のための多くの時間が確保されたりする状況で、**対話や説明などを聞いたり読んだりして、情報や考え、気持ちなどを理由や根拠とともに伝える活動**。また、発表した内容について、**質疑応答をしたり、意見や感想を伝え合ったりする活動**。

Language Activities to develop Procedural Knowledge

書くこと (Writing)

小学校

目標

自分のことや身近で簡単な事柄について、例文を参考に、**音声で十分に慣れ親しんだ簡単な語句や基本的な表現**を用いて書くことができるようにする。

中学

社会的な話題に関して聞いたり読んだりしたことについて、**考えたことや感じたこと、その理由などを、簡単な語句や文を用いて書く**ことができるようにする。

高校

社会的な話題について、使用する語句や文、事前の準備などにおいて、多くの支援を活用すれば、聞いたり読んだりしたことを基に、基本的な語句や文を用いて、**情報や考え、気持ちなどを論理性に注意して伝える文章を書く**ことができるようにする。

Procedural Knowledge

言語活動

相手に伝えるなどの目的を持って、**名前や年齢、趣味、好き嫌い**など、自分に関する簡単な事柄について、音声で十分に慣れ親しんだ簡単な語句や基本的な表現を用いた**例の中から言葉を選んで書く活動**。

社会的な話題に関して聞いたり読んだりしたことから把握した**内容に基づき、自分の考えや気持ち、その理由などを書く活動**。

社会的な話題について、使用する語句や文、文章例が十分に示されたり、準備のための多くの時間が確保されたりする状況で、対話や説明などを聞いたり読んだりして、情報や考え、気持ちなどを理由や根拠とともに伝える段落を書く活動。また、**書いた内容を読み合い、質疑応答をしたり、意見や感想を伝え合ったりする活動**。

Language Activities to develop Procedural Knowledge

Traditional approach to teaching (Deductive learning)

Presentation → Practice → Production

Learning

Practicing

Using

Communicative Approach to teaching (Inductive learning)

Language activities → Noticing → Acquisition

Production

Hypothesis testing

Understanding

Underlying Principles of the New Course of Study

**Can-do based on CEFR as Goal to attain
Language = tool (as in Communication and CLIL)**

**Language learning based on SLA
(e.g. Noticing, Focus on Form)**

English proficiency required of Japanese teachers of English

Not just knowledge of English, but the ability to use it to think, make decisions, and expressing oneself

Accuracy **might be the rule in the *Fish Bowl*, but in the *Open Seas*, more important is Acceptability—Expanding Circle English is fine, so long as it is comprehensible**

Kawashima (2013) の研究

The Effects of Exposure to Non-native English on Self-confidence of Japanese High School Students.

Exposing non-native English to high school students

→ **the more non-native varieties of English the students are exposed to in class, the more the students themselves develop positive attitudes towards non-native varieties of English, as well as towards using non-native Japanese English**

→ **the less exposure to non-native varieties of English and the lower the English proficiency level of the students, the more negative their attitude becomes towards non-native varieties of English, and the stronger their attitude becomes towards the use of native English**

Accuracy vs Acceptability (Adequacy)

Knowledge & Skills

Accuracy (Grammaticality) *Competence*

(accuracy of language form, regardless of meaning →
criterion for judging language competence)

Thinking, Making decisions, Expressing oneself

Acceptability (Adequacy) *Performance*

criterion for judging communicative proficiency
(ability to perform adequately)

Only One Correct Answer (accuracy)
Many Possible Answers (acceptability, adequacy)

礼を言う

(e.g. 誕生日プレゼントをもらって)

謝る

(e.g. 公園に誘われがが行けない)

褒める

(e.g. 運動会で一等になった友達に対して)

English Education in the Open Seas

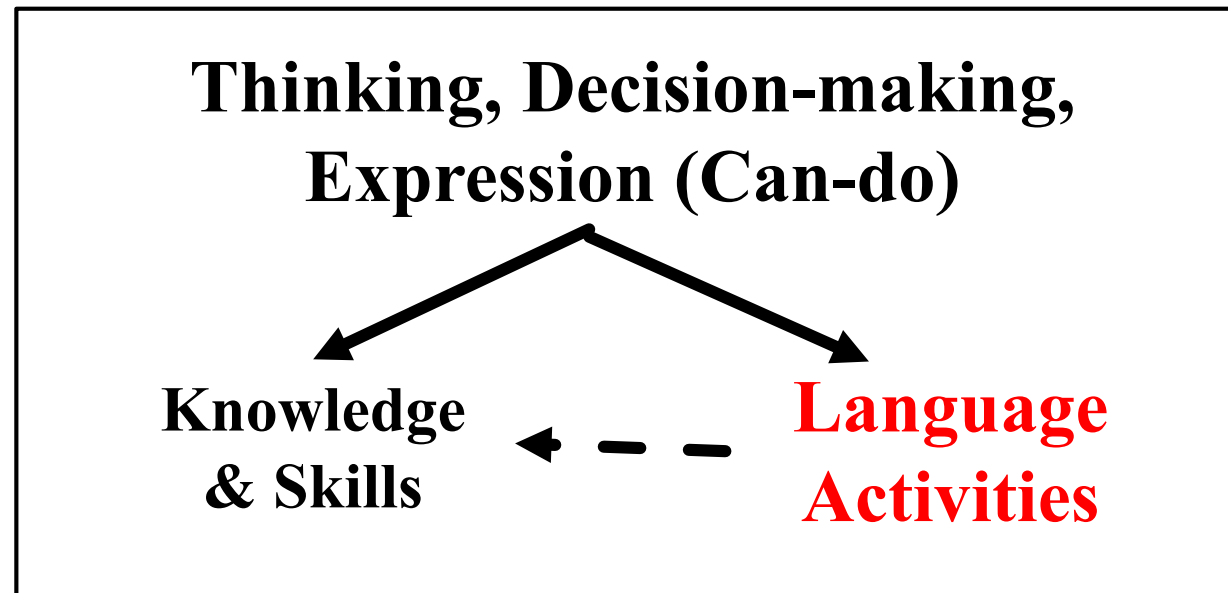
Knowledge of what one 'knows' must become knowledge that one 'Can use and do' (Can-do)

Importance of Procedural knowledge

Importance of communication in order to acquire procedural knowledge

Acceptability (adequacy) should be emphasized over Accuracy

Relationship between ‘knowledge and skills’ and ‘thinking, decision-making & expressing oneself’ in the New Course of Study



Example: connecting Can-do and language knowledge and skills

Objective: 社会的な話題に関して聞いたり読んだりしたことについて、考えたことや感じたこと、その理由などを、**簡単な語句や文を用いて述べ合う**ことができるようにする。
Can use simple language to express thoughts and feelings logically on social topics learned through reading and listening

Thinking, Decision-making, Expression (Can-do)

Can-do for thinking, Decision-making, Expression:
Express thoughts and feeling about social topic learned through reading and listening, *ask questions and respond appropriately to questions from others*

Knowledge & Skills

*I think, because.../What do you think?/
Why...? /I agree.../ I don't agree... etc,*

food loss, hunger, waste, help, save, etc.

Language Activities

Concrete Language Activity:
Conduct discussion on topic of interest to students
Discuss the problem of Food loss and what can be done about it.

TASK

Go back to the 目標 and 思考力・判断力・表現力 activities in the Course of Study and choose a goal, match it with the Can-do statements in the Communication (Language) Activities (言語活動) and create a Communication Activity you could use in class.

Objective: 社会的な話題に関して聞いたり読んだりしたことについて、考えたことや感じたこと、その理由などを、**簡単な語句や文を用いて述べ合う**ことができるようにする。
Can use simple language to express thoughts and feelings logically on social topics learned through reading and listening

Thinking, Decision-making, Expression (Can-do)

Can-do for thinking, Decision-making, Expression (Communication Activities):
Express thoughts and feeling about social topic learned through reading and listening,
ask questions and respond appropriately to questions from others

Knowledge & Skills

**I think, because.../What do you think?/
Why...? /I agree.../ I don't agree... etc,**

food loss, hunger, waste, help, save, etc.

Language Activities

Concrete Language Activity:
Conduct discussion on topic of interest to students
Discuss the problem of Food loss and what can be done about it.

Principles of Assessment

https://www.mext.go.jp/a_menu/kokusai/gaikokugo/index.htm

Coherence between teaching and assessment

Knowledge and skills can be learned without language use

→ **Accuracy does not require use of language to assess**

Thinking, making decisions, expressing one's ideas can only be acquired through the use of language

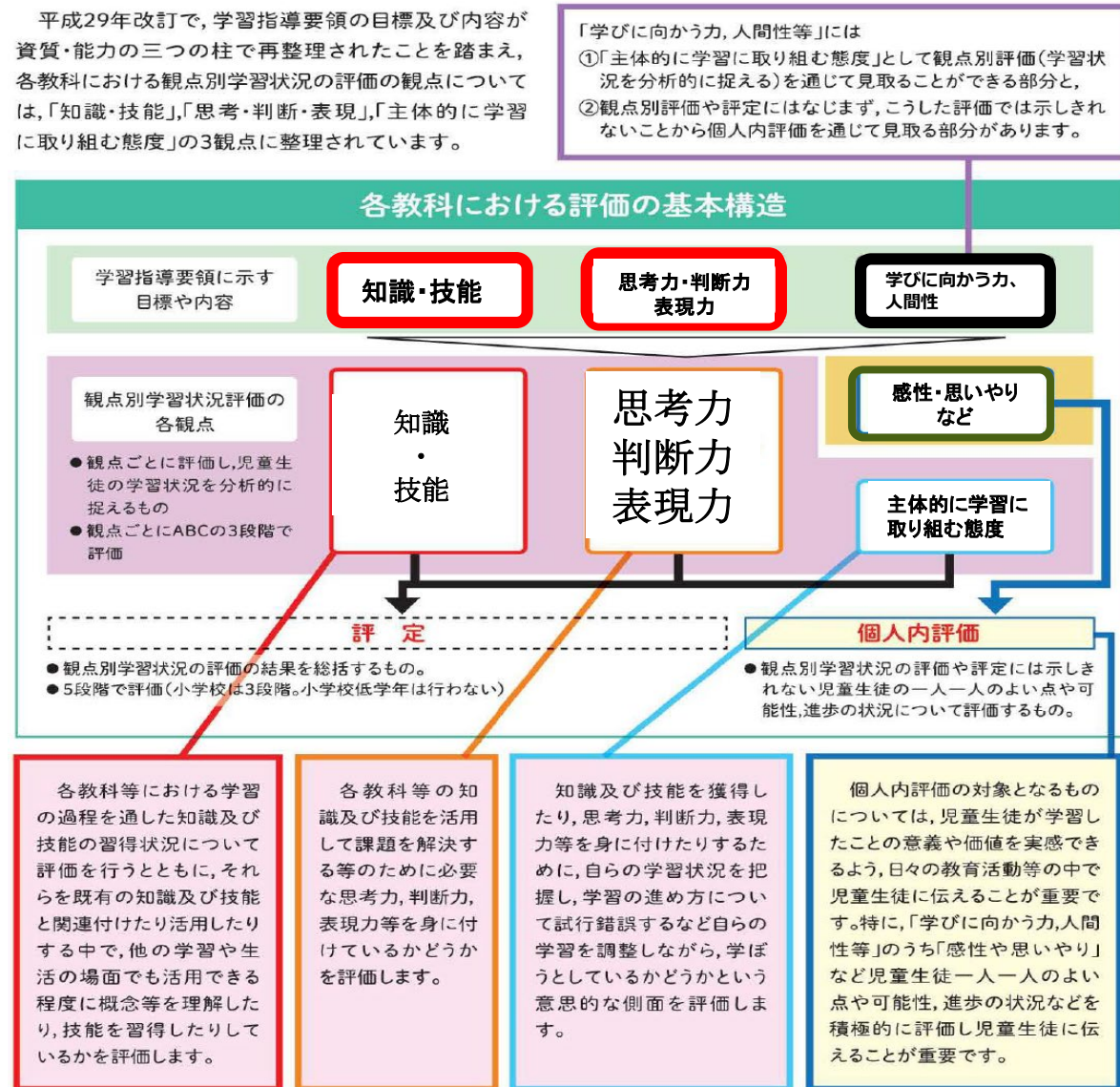
→ **Acceptability (adequacy) is assessed in the process of using language in thinking, making decisions and expressing oneself**

Knowledge and skills cannot really be assessed without examining how they are used in communication

The 3 components of
the course of study



Perspectives of
Assessment



Performance test (Rubric)
Content, coherence, cohesion, meaning
Forms: intonation, pronunciation,
grammar, usage

Observation scheme

Importance of meaning and context

Production is assessed through Performance

(例)

	聞くこと	読むこと	話すこと [やり取り]	話すこと [発表]	書くこと	観点別 評価	評価
知識・技能	b	b	c	c	b	B	3
思考・判断・ 表現	b	b	c	b	c	B	
主体的に学習に 取り組む態度	b	b	b	b	c	B	

自己評価(振り返りの記述内容)を参考

Can-do is a criterion to measure level of 'Confidence'

Performance test (Rubric)

Content, coherence, cohesion, meaning
Forms: intonation, pronunciation,
grammar, usage



Content & Coherence	Cohesion & Meaning	Grammar & other Language Forms
<p>Adequately responds to given task</p> <p>Coherently develops response in line with the given task</p>	<p>Connecting words, pronouns, etc. are adequately used.</p> <p>Vocabulary, etc. are used adequately</p> <p>??????????</p>	<p>Grammar, usage, language forms are used adequately to communicate meaning</p>

Acceptability and Adequacy are the most important, and simply knowing accurate (correct) grammar, usage, etc. cannot be assessed separately

How will language proficiency be assessed in Entrance Examinations?

Proposal of 大学入試のあり方に関する検討会議 (2021/7/8)

文部科学省においては、英語による授業や海外留学など英語活用機会の拡充を含め、大学入学者選抜及び入学後の教育を有機的に連携させた積極的な取組の促進策を講じるとともに、好事例を普及させる必要がある。その際、国際的に活躍できる人材に必要とされる英語力と、同世代の50%を超える進学率となっている中で全ての大学生に育成すべき英語力は異なるなどの指摘を踏まえ、**大学生全体の英語力を効果的に底上げするプログラム、国際機関や外交、国際ビジネス等の最前線で活躍できる高度な人材を育成する質の高い英語教育、専門教育と英語教育との融合を図ったプログラムなど、それぞれの専門領域における人材育成のニーズに応じた多様な取組を推進することが重要である。**

Although language proficiency cannot be assessed in the national common examinations, universities developing language programs to raise the overall proficiency level of their students should be encouraged



文部科学省が、**記述式問題の充実や英語民間試験の導入など入試改革に積極的に取り組む大学に対し、補助金を増やす仕組みを設ける**ことが8日、分かった。大学入学共通テストでの実現を断念する見通しとなり、各大学の個別入試で多様な能力を測る改革を促す方針だ。（日本経済新聞 2021/7/8）

Subsidies will be provided to assist universities making efforts to assess wide varieties of proficiencies

Language proficiency required of teachers

Teachers must be able to use English to ‘think, making decisions and express their opinions if they are teaching their students to do so.

→ teachers need to be able to function in the Open Seas

In the Open Seas, acceptability is initially more important than accuracy. Accuracy gradually becomes an important tool to improve the quality of the acceptability. What is most important is to create opportunities where communication is essential

English in the Expanding Circle → **My** English is fine, so long as it’s comprehensible

Teachers must be able to say ‘Yes, I can’ before they can get their students to say ‘Yes, I can’

How far have we come from the Fish Bowl to the Open Seas?

It’s up to each teacher to answer this question.

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