A Model for Success: An **English Camp Experience David James Townsend Laurence Dante Emi Nagase**

December 18,2021



Hiroshima Chapter of the Japan Association for Language Teaching

ONLINE ONE-DAY CONFERENCE Second Language Writers, Teachers, and Identity

— and much, much more! —

H.S. / University Disparities:

- 1. Instructional methodology
- 2. Classroom culture
- 3. Learning perspectives
- 4. Student/teacher expectations

(Gold, 2015)

Extensive use of grammar-translation in Japanese high schools:

70-80%

(Gorsuch, 1998)

Average time spent on CLT activities in Japanese high schools:

0-10%

(Sakui, 2004)

Japanese university students selfidentifying as generally shy:

85%

(Norman, 2012)

Japanese university students selfidentifying as shy when speaking English:

(Norman, 2012)

Any combination of these factors can contribute to...

anxiety

Elements that support WTC:

- 1. Intercultural competence
- 2. Teacher/student roles
- 3. Intimate domain

Schedule

Day 1 Day 2

Time	Event	Time	Event
9:45	Meet at Shin Okayama Port	8:00	Breakfast & Check Out
10:30	Departure (by ferryboat)	9:30	Game Time (The "Olympics")
11:40	Arrival at Tonosho (20 minute walk to	10:30	Free Time
	small boat/cross to Yoshima)	11:30	Lunch
12:30	Settle-in Time	12:30	General Meeting (pens/paper needed)
13:00	Orientation at Cafeteria		Teacher Presentations
13:20	Lunch		(1) Fun with Music
14:15	Class Pictures		(2) Asking Questions
14:30	General Meeting/teacher introductions		(3) A Global Village
15:00	Group Meetings (Group activities)	14:00	Leave Yoshima
16:30	Free Time	15:30	Departure from Tonosho
17:30	Dinner (Barbecue)	16:40	Arrival at Shin Okayama Port
19:00	Campfire, Square dancing,		
	Marshmallow Roast		
20:30	Bath Time		
23:00	Lights Out		

Activities:

Intercultural **Teacher/Student Intimate Domain** Roles Competence **Group Activities** Square dancing (campfire) Dinner (BBQ) **Olympic Games Free Time** Workshops

Three Interactional Domains:

1. Ritual domain

2. Anomic domain

3 Intimate domain

(Lebra, 1976)

Probably one of the most powerful things we can do to help our students is to create a classroom atmosphere which is conducive to the intimate domain.

(Doyon, 2000)



REFERENCES

Doyon, P. (2000). Shyness in the Japanese EFL Class: Why It Is a Problem, What It Is, What Causes It, and What to Do About It. *The Language Teacher*, *24*(1), 11-16. http://jalt-publications.org/articles/24571-shyness-japanese-efl-class-why-it-problem-what-it-iswhat-causes-it-and-what-do-about

Gold, J. D. (2015). University EFL misaligned expectations: Overcoming learning disjuncture. In P. Clements, A. Krause, & H. Brown (Eds.), JALT2014 Conference Proceedings (pp. 9-19). Tokyo: JALT.

Gorsuch, G. (1998). Yakudoku EFL instruction in two Japanese high school classrooms: An exploratory study. *The Japan Association for Language Teaching (JALT) Journal*, 20(1), 6-32.

Lebra, T. (1976). Japanese patterns of behavior. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

Norman, J. (2012). Overcoming Shyness in the English Language Classroom. *Research reports of Shokei Gakuin College*, 6, 1-18.

Sakui, K. (2004). Wearing two pairs of shoes: language teaching in Japan. ELT Journal, 58, 155-163. Seeroi, K. (May 6, 2012). Why are Japanese so bad at English? Japan Today.

Laurence (Larry) Dante Idante@shujitsu.ac.jp

David James Townsend davidtownsend@shujitsu.ac.jp

Emi Nagase emi-ngs@shujitsu.ac.jp