

Monday, November 23, 2020
 ESL420-01 Lesson Plan
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<p>Class Description</p> <p>ESAL 0420 is an Advanced Grammar class at TRU. There are 12 students in total from different cultural backgrounds. As some students are located internationally, it is important to consider how the time difference may affect their participation. The lesson for Monday, November 23, 2020, will focus on grammar review from Unit 15 and the use of clauses.</p>
<p>Terminal Objective</p> <p><i>Students will be able to...</i></p> <p>Accurately use clauses to create sentences. Proofread a paragraph and make corrections.</p>
<p>Enabling Objectives</p> <p>Differentiate between phrases and clauses, apply clauses to create sentences. Make grammatical corrections in a selection of text. Practice listening comprehension and the stages of culture shock.</p>
<p>Materials & Equipment</p> <p>PowerPoint slides Computer or Phone Worksheets Timer</p>

Procedures/ Activity	What is the TEACHER doing?	What are the STUDENTS doing?
<p>Warm-Up Activity 10 minutes</p>	<p>Using the PowerPoint slides, the teacher will display a slide full of images. The teacher will then ask the students to “guess which country we are travelling to next...”</p> <p>There are four slides in total. Brazil, Japan, Africa, and Australia.</p>	<p>Students will review the images and work together as a class to determine where the class is travelling to next. Students will be asked to answer the question by saying “we are travelling to...”</p>

<p>Activity 1 15 minutes</p>	<p>As a class, read the selection of text about culture shock. Start by reading the first paragraph, then ask a volunteer student to read the next paragraph and so on.</p> <p>After reading the selection of text, have students answer the following questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) When does culture shock happen? 2) How do you feel during the first stage of culture shock? 3) How do you feel during the second stage? 4) How could the third stage be described? 5) How do you feel during the fourth stage of culture shock? 6) Why might reverse culture shock be a problem? 	<p>As a class, students will read Culture shock reading. Students will volunteer to read sections of the text.</p> <p>Students will listen carefully to answer six questions regarding culture shock. Students will then share their answers with the class.</p>
<p>Activity 2 20 minutes</p>	<p>Assign students to breakout rooms and have the students complete the grammar review worksheet.</p> <p>Then ask the students to share their answers and make corrections when necessary.</p>	<p>In a group, students will work together to complete the grammar review worksheet. Students will then share their answers with the class and make corrections if any.</p>
<p>Closing Activity 10 minutes</p>	<p>To dismiss students, have students share their experiences with culture shock.</p> <p>Remind them to post in the Moodle forum!</p>	<p>To be dismissed from class, students will be asked to share their experience with culture shock. Students will be asked to use an adjective clause or phrase in their sentence.</p>

Evaluation/Assessment Participation and attendance. Are students participating? Are they understanding the content? Are they asking questions?		
Homework Students are expected to write the participation question into the moodle forum.		

Activity 1: Culture Shock Reading

Culture Shock Reading

Psychologists tell us that there are four basic stages that human beings pass through when they enter and live in a new culture. This process, which helps us to deal with culture shock, is the way our brain and our personality reacts to the strange new things we encounter when we move from one culture to another. If our culture involves bowing when we greet someone, we may feel very uncomfortable in a culture that does not involve bowing. If the language we use when talking to someone in our own culture is influenced by levels of formality based on the other person's age and status, it may be difficult for us to feel comfortable communicating with people in the new culture.

Culture shock begins with the "honeymoon stage". This is the period of time when we first arrive in which everything about the new culture is strange and exciting. We may be suffering from "jet lag" but we are thrilled to be in the new environment, seeing new sights, hearing new sounds and language, eating new kinds of food. This honeymoon stage can last for quite a long time because we feel we are involved in some kind of great adventure.

Unfortunately, the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. After we have settled down into our new life, working or studying, buying groceries, doing laundry, or living with a home-stay family, we can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our family, girlfriend/boyfriend, pets. All the little problems that everybody in life has seem to be much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign culture. This period of cultural adjustment can be very difficult and lead to the new arrival rejecting or pulling away from the new culture. This "rejection stage" can be quite dangerous because the visitor may develop unhealthy habits (smoking and drinking too much, being too concerned over food or contact with people from the new culture). This can, unfortunately lead to the person getting sick or developing skin infections or rashes which then makes the person feel even more scared and confused and helpless. This stage is considered a crisis in the process of cultural adjustment and many people choose to go back to their homeland or spend all their time with people from their own culture speaking their native language.

The third stage of culture shock is called the "adjustment stage". This is when you begin to realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. Your sense of humour usually becomes stronger and you realize that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself in the new place. Things are still difficult, but you are now a survivor!

The fourth stage can be called "at ease at last". Now you feel quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can cope with most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If you meet someone from your country who has just arrived, you can be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with their culture shock.

There is a fifth stage of culture shock which many people don't know about. This is called "reverse culture shock". Surprisingly, this occurs when you go back to your native culture and find that you have changed and that things there have changed while you have been away. Now you feel a little uncomfortable back home. Life is a struggle!

Activity 1: Reading Comprehension Questions

- 1) When does culture shock happen?
 - a) when you reach your teens
 - b) when you move to a big city
 - c) when you meet foreign people for the first time
 - d) when you go to live in a foreign culture

- 2) How do you feel during the first stage of culture shock?
 - a) Lonely and depressed
 - b) Bored and homesick
 - c) Happy and excited
 - d) Angry and frustrated

- 3) How do you feel during the second stage?
 - a) Homesick and afraid
 - b) Interested and amused
 - c) Stressed, but positive
 - d) You have no particular feelings.

- 4) How could the third stage be described?
 - a) Adjustment
 - b) Rejection
 - c) Enthusiasm
 - d) Anger

- 5) How do you feel during the fourth stage of culture shock?
 - a) Tense, but positive.
 - b) Relaxed
 - c) Negative and stressed
 - d) Afraid

- 6) Why might reverse culture shock be a problem?
 - a) It hardly ever happens.
 - b) It is extremely stressful.
 - c) Most people do not expect it.
 - d) It only happens to young people.

Answer Key for Activity 1: D, C, A, A, B, C

Activity 3- Grammar Review Worksheet

Grammar Review Worksheet

Complete the sentences. Write down the correct answer.

- 1) Dr. Brand and Dr. Wang, neither of whom/which I've met, are well-known professors.
- 2) Professor Meemook, which/whose classes I enjoy, is originally from Thailand.
- 3) My two roommates, both of who/whom are from Nigeria, are experiencing culture shock.
- 4) Hamburgers and hot dogs, neither of them/which I like, are not popular in my country.
- 5) Rashid and Hussein, who/whom are both newcomers to this country work in a grocery store.
- 6) Anyone interested/ interesting in culture shock should attend the lecture.
- 7) Peter, born/ was born in Brazil, used to be a great soccer player.
- 8) You can do several things to get over culture shock, includes/ including befriending local people and learning more about their culture.

Complete the sentences with words from the box. Some words will be used more than once.

That Which Who Whom Whose

- 9) I've met five new colleagues, all of _____ I like.
- 10) I'm taking three new courses, none of _____ are very interesting.
- 11) I made two friends, both of _____ are teachers, this week.
- 12) I've lived in several countries, examples of _____ are Chile and Mexico.
- 13) Two famous authors, both of _____ books I've read, are here today.
- 14) I read a novel about a young man _____ is caught in a dead-end job.
- 15) The country _____ Emiko moved to is very different from Japan.

Find and correct five mistakes.

Newcomers to a country begin to suffer from culture shock often develop communication problems. They may be acquainted with many people, most of which they were previously able to talk with easily. Now they find it difficult to talk to these people. Moreover, aspects of the new culture, most of whom used to seem interesting and exciting, now begin to seem boring and unappealing. These newcomers may begin to experience negative emotions, included anger, hostility, and depression. Fortunately, this is only a temporary attitude is soon replaced by gradual acceptance.

Answer Key for Activity 3

- 1) **Whom**
- 2) **Whose**
- 3) **Whom**
- 4) **Which**
- 5) **Who**

- 6) Interested
- 7) Born
- 8) Including
- 9) Whom
- 10) Which
- 11) Whom
- 12) Which
- 13) Whose
- 14) Who or that
- 15) That or Which

Newcomers to a country (**Who or that**) begin to suffer from culture shock often develop communication problems. They may be acquainted with many people, most of **which (whom)** they were previously able to talk with easily. Now they find it difficult to talk to these people. Moreover, aspects of the new culture, most of **whom (which)** used to seem interesting and exciting, now begin to seem boring and unappealing. These newcomers may begin to experience negative emotions, **included (including)** anger, hostility, and depression. Fortunately, this is only a temporary attitude (**that or which**) is soon replaced by gradual acceptance.