

Switzerland

Cambridge English

AARGAU/SOLOTHURN

Contact Centre: BERN

E-mail: info@cambridgeesol-aargau.ch Website: www.cambridgeesol-aargau.ch

Exams offered: YLE, KET, PET, FCE, CAE, CPE, BEC, ILEC, ICFE

BASEL

MAUREEN HILL

Cambridge English Exam Centre

ST ALBAN-ANLAGE 25

4052 BASEI

Tel: 061 273 90 43 Fax: 061 273 90 47

E-mail: contact.enquiries@cambridgeenglish-basel.ch

Website: www.cambridgeenglish-basel.ch

Exams offered: YLE, KET, PET, FCE, CAE, CPE, BEC, ILEC, ICFE

BERN

ANNE GRUAZ

Cambridge English Exam Centre

EFFINGERSTRASSE 15

3008 BERN

Tel: 031 398 02 70 Fax: 031 398 02 74

E-mail: info@cambridgeesol-bern.ch

Website: www.cambridgeesol-bern.ch

Exams offered: YLE, KET, PET, FCE, CAE, CPE, BEC, ILEC, ICFE

GENEVA

MARY BURZMINSKI

Cambridge English Exam Centre

IFAGE BUILDING, 19 PLACE DES AUGUSTINS

CASE POSTALE 300

1211 GENEVE 4

Tel: 022 800 08 75 Fax: 022 800 08 76

E-mail: info@cambridgeenglish-geneva.ch

Website: www.cambridgeenglish-geneva.ch

Exams offered: YLE, KET, PET, FCE, CAE, CPE, BEC, ILEC, ICFE

JUR/

Contact Centre: BASEL

E-mail: contact.enquiries@cambridgeenglish-jura.ch

Website: www.cambridgeenglish-jura.ch

Exams offered: PET, FCE, BEC

LUZERN

Contact Centre: BERN

E-mail: info@cambridgeesol-luzern.ch

Website: www.cambridgeesol-luzern.ch

Exams offered: YLE, KET, PET, FCE, CAE, CPE, BEC, ILEC, ICFE

ST. GALLEN

KAREN KERLEY

Cambridge English Exam Centre

OBERSTRASSE 222

9014 ST. GALLEN

Tel: 071 278 00 40 Fax: 071 278 00 44

E-mail: info@cambridge-esol-sg.ch

Website: www.cambridge-esol-sg.ch

Exams offered: YLE, KET, PET, FCE, CAE, CPE, BEC, ILEC, ICFE, TKT

THURGAU

Contact Centre: ST. GALLEN

E-mail: info@cambridge-esol-sg.ch

Website: www.cambridge-esol-thurgau.ch

Exams offered: YLE, KET, PET, FCE, CAE, CPE, BEC, ILEC, ICFE, TKT

TICINO

GERMANA D'ALESSIO

Cambridge English Exam Centre

CENTRO D'ESAMI CAMBRIDGE SVIZZERA ITALIANA

C/O SUPSI - CLIR

PALAZZO E

6928 MANNO

Tel: 058 666 61 33 Fax: 058 666 61 39

E-mail: info@cambridge-ticino.ch

Website: www.cambridge-ticino.ch

Exams offered: YLE, KET, PET, FCE, CAE, CPE, BEC

VALAIS

SALLY MAYOR

Cambridge English Exam Centre

PO BOX 216

3963 CRANS-MONTANA 1

Tel: 027 483 50 00 / 079 206 84 35

Fax: 027 483 50 01

E-mail: info@cambridgeesol-vs.ch

Website: www.cambridgeesol-vs.ch

Exams offered: YLE, KET, PET, FCE, CAE, CPE, BEC, ILEC, ICFE, TKT

VAUD EAST

Contact Centre: VALAJS

E-mail: info@cambridgeesol-vdeast.ch

Website: www.cambridgeesol-vdeast.ch

Exams offered: YLE, KET, PET, FCE, CAE, CPE, BEC, ILEC, ICFE, TKT

VAUD WEST

Contact Centre: GENEVA

E-mail: info@cambridgeenglish-vaudwest.ch

Website: www.cambridgeenglish-vaudwest,ch

Exams offered: YLE, KET, PET, FCE, CAE, CPE, BEC, ILEC, ICFE

VOICES OF EXPERIENCE

The nine golden rules of using games in the language classroom

ADAM JOHN SIMPSON

I've long been an admirer of the use of games in teaching. Indeed, the most popular posts on my Teach them English blog (http://www.teachthemenglish.com/) are those that offer advice on how to play games in the language classroom. Games remain a fundamental part of my teaching as they can be used to liven up lessons, while also creating a relaxed learning atmosphere where learners feel confident to practise new language skills. The importance of games cannot be underestimated in the role they play in providing alternative ways of learning, or in showing that you can recall what has been learned. In order to incorporate games into a positive learning experience. teachers nevertheless need to link games with the outcomes laid out in their curriculum and make sure students understand how they will benefit from the game. Here, in the broadest of terms, are all the things you need to remember when bringing a game into your lesson.

1. The what and the which

Establish what the learners are going to learn from the game and choose which game(s) will provide support to these learning objectives. For example, you might want to focus on one skill at a time (speaking, listening, reading, and writing are skill areas that a particular game might target) and choose a game that reinforces that skill.

2. Suits you, sir'

After selecting which skill you want to focus on, you also need to find a game that is suitable for the number of learners in the class, one that matches their current level of English and that is also appropriate for their age group. Young learners, for instance, enjoy games involving plenty of movement around the classroom, whereas older learners might – although not always – prefer to stay seated. Also, make sure the game is simple enough to explain and be understood by the learners. Take note that what is simple for adults might not be so for younger learners, so choose accordingly.

3. Adapt or die

Don't ever forget the importance of adapting games to the given situation, either in terms of simplifying the task or shortening the amount of time it takes to complete. An example of this would be a game like *Hangman* or *Blockbusters*. When preparing the game, make sure that you choose only the vocabulary you know the learners are aware of. Basically, always

make it possible for students to accomplish the task. They won't be able to do this with vocabulary they don't know.

4. It's all in the preparation

Gather all the equipment or necessary materials for your game. For instance, certain games may need dice or markers, while others require printed materials. Believe me, it's easy to forget that vital piece of equipment, so play through the game in your mind before you enter the classroom. That way, you'll soon see if you're missing anything.

5. Make it as clear as possible

There is no such thing as explaining the rules of a game in too simple a way. Plan out the easiest possible way to explain how the game is played. One thing I recommend is to rehearse the instructions that learners will need to grasp the game before going into class. If possible, give a practical, hands-on demonstration of how to play.

6. Involve, involve, involve

Make sure that you get the most out of learner involvement by guaranteeing that everyone in the class has a turn. In speaking games, for instance, this is as simple as giving all learners a chance to speak, whereas in listening games you need to make sure that everyone can hear what is said. In many situations, you might need a team to appoint a captain. Even when this is the case, don't allow quieter members of the class to hide and not get involved.

7. Make it rewarding

End the game on a high, positive note

- this is supposed to be fun and motivating!
When possible, give simple prizes, such as
candies, or even other forms of recognition
such as praise, applause, or a special
privilege such as choosing the homework
for the losing team(s). Get learners to
congratulate each other and appreciate
the efforts of others, while at the same
time focusing on what the learning
outcomes have been.

8. It's all in the timing

Play a game at the wrong time of day or wrong day of the week and it might well fall flat. I, for example, never schedule a game for 8.40 in the morning, when my lessons begin, as it would kill my teenage learners at that time of day. Try to play games in the last half hour of your final lesson to give learners something to look forward to and round off your day in a motivating way.

9. There can be too much of a good thing

While games can be an inspiring activity, don't overestimate their power. However much time you've set aside in class for your game, remember to look for signs of boredom and don't be afraid to cut the game short before learners start to lose interest.

Editor's Note: This article originally appeared as a post on Adam Simpson's blog Teach them English (http://www.teachthemenglish.com/2013/08/the-nine-golden-rules-of-using-games-in-the-language-classroom/). Reprinted here with the kind permission of the author.

About the Author

Adam John Simpson has been teaching for more than a decade in tertiary education in Turkey. He currently works at Sabanci University in Istanbul. His professional interests include descriptive curriculum design, developing flexibility in lesson planning, and the considered integration of technology in the language classroom.