

figure 1: Template of highlighted vocabulary

F.O.Q.		VOCAB
	<p>Adapted from The Times: May 07, 2005.  <a href="http://www.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,3-1600980,00.html">http://www.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,3-1600980,00.html</a></p> <p><b>Japanese used to swear by code of good manners. Now they just swear!</b></p> <p>JAPAN has <u>witnessed</u> its first case of mascara <u>rage</u> (<u>anger</u>) — at a subway station in central Tokyo. It began with a <b>normal</b> scene: a young woman, sitting on a bench, carefully putting on her make-up. An old lady passed by and as she did so she complained about the girl's bad manners.</p> <div data-bbox="395 539 786 931" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>In a moment the 22-year-old was in a fury, and then grabbed and started shaking the old lady by the shoulders and shouting in her face. As the old women tried to move away, she fell against the side of an incoming train, <u>suffering</u> serious head and <u>chest injuries</u>. The victim was taken to <u>hospital</u>; the attacker ended up in jail; and Japan's inter-<u>generational</u> war of good manners became much more serious.</p> <p>In every age and in every country older people <u>complain</u> about the <u>rudeness</u> of the young — but <u>rarely</u> is there as much disagreement as in modern Japan. <b>Exposed</b> to Western popular <b>culture</b>, young Japanese are <b>abandoning</b> (giving up) the sometimes, <b>strict codes</b> (rules) of <u>politeness</u> for which their country is famous, while older people watch in horror.</p> <p>Not only are they putting on their make-up at stations, young Japanese have begun such <u>habits</u> as swinging umbrellas, eating in public and crossing their legs on the subway. While this kind of <u>behaviour</u> is accepted elsewhere, in Japan it is being taken very seriously.</p> <p>In <b>response</b>, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government has <b>created a commission</b> (group) of <b>experts</b> known, without a hint of <u>irony</u>, as the Study Group Relating to the Prevention of Behaviour that Causes <u>Discomfort</u> Among Numerous People in Public Places.</p> <p>“The <b>decline</b> in manners and increase in rude behaviour, is happening fast” Tokyo's City Hall <b>concluded</b>. “The fact that many people <u>turn a blind eye</u> to rude behaviour leads to and supports a decline in social standards and <b>contributes</b> to an <b>environment</b> that [causes] <u>crime</u>.”</p> <p>How bad is it really? To the Westerner in Tokyo, the most <b>obvious</b> examples of bad manners are those common all over the developed world. <u>Thoughtless</u> cigarette <u>smoking</u>, shouting into mobile phones and the <u>distracting</u> sound that comes from headphones can be <u>a little bit annoying</u> to people of all <u>cultures</u>; but there are <b>specific</b> Japanese forms of rudeness. Respect for personal body space is <b>ignored</b> when getting on and off trains, and many Japanese men have no problem with reading pornography in crowded <u>carriages</u> (train cars).</p>	

**figure. 3. Instructions on how to assess vocabulary**

What to do! Academic Words and difficult Common Words

- Each homework article has both bold and underlined words.
- Part of your homework is to check all these words using the strategy below.
- If you answer 1 or 2 to any of the words, then it is important for you to make a vocabulary note card.
- There will be 4 vocabulary quizzes during the semester assessing your ability to use these bold and underlined words

Test your Knowledge!

Below are 10 words from Week 1 homework. Look at each word and think about your knowledge of that word. Circle the number that shows your word knowledge of it:

		Unknown	Only understand it (reading / listening)	Understand and can use it (writing / speaking)
1.	argues	1	2	3
2.	cruel	1	2	3
3.	defend	1	2	3
4.	challenge	1	2	3
5.	debated	1	2	3
6.	majority	1	2	3
7.	probably	1	2	3
8.	restricted	1	2	3
9.	slavery	1	2	3
10.	stable	1	2	3

**figure. 5. Vocabulary practice**

Vocabulary Practice

Here are some of the different ways you will be able to challenge yourself or partners:

What does the word \_\_\_\_\_ mean?

How many syllables does the word \_\_\_\_\_ have?

Can you give me an example sentence using the word \_\_\_\_\_?

What is the opposite of the word \_\_\_\_\_?

What is a synonym of the word \_\_\_\_\_?

How do you pronounce the word? / Which part is stressed \_\_\_\_\_?

Can you give me a suitable gesture for the word \_\_\_\_\_?

What kind of word comes before or after \_\_\_\_\_?

**figure. 6. Example vocabulary quiz paper**

Vocabulary Quiz 1

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Number \_\_\_\_\_

Student Instructions: Below is a selection of academic and important words that were highlighted in your homework reading texts from weeks 1&2. You should have studied these words and so should know how to use them. Your teacher will select 10 words from this list. You must use 2 different vocabulary recording styles to show your understanding of the word. One suggested method is to offer a definition and a model sentence or illustration. But you can use any method you feel is useful.

Ex: Separately

- Separately means to be apart, or be independent. (definition)
- 1 line \_\_\_\_\_ // 2 separate lines \_\_\_\_\_ (illustration)
- They arrived at the conference separately. (Example sentence)

1. rude

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2. decline

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