

sastavljenog dijaloga pojedinih grupa sa živim interesom, ponovljen je velik broj riječi i struktura a da se pritom nije osjećao zamor ni dosada.

Ista je priča na isti način upotrijebljena i u VII razredu, no tu je priča bila bogatija vokabularom i strukturama; interes učenika bio je isti, ali su reakcije bile hladnije — nedostajala im je spontanost koja se posebno osjetila u intonaciji, a dijalog je bio sličniji onome iz teksta. To me navelo na zaključak da izbor teme nije jednako motivirao sedmoškolce i šestoškolce i da godina dana razlike u dobi postaje važan činilac pri odabiranju materijala. Promašaj rezultira korektnim jezikom, ali ne i govorom.

LITERATURA

P. Early — Motivacija, Strani jezici 2/1973.

I. Škarić — Motivacija u učenju stranih jezika, Strani jezici 1—2/1975.

Anna Hargreaves

KAKO ISKORISTITI ČASOPISE I NOVINE U NASTAVI JEZIKA NA FAKULTETIMA

Sigurna sam da smo svi upotrebljavali novine i časopise u nastavi i da ne predlažem ništa novo. Želim samo da upozorim na određene dijelove nedjeljnih novina i njihovih dodataka u boji te da pokažem na koji se način oni mogu iskoristiti u naše svrhe. Tekstovi o kojima ću govoriti mogu se obraditi na razne načine, i to na svim stupnjevima fakultetske nastave.

Odabirući ih, imala sam na umu ove opće ciljeve:

1. upoznati studente s engleskom štampom (koju, čini se, nemaju vremena čitati), u nadi da će ih to navesti da ponekad pogledaju bar neke od nedjeljnih novina;

2. razviti njihov pasivni vokabular i osjećaj za različite jezične registre;

3. aktivirati i povećati njihov postojeći vokabular;

4. indirektno razviti vještinu komuniciranja, dajući modele mogućih tehnika imitiranja.

Na stranicama koje sljede iza ovog uvoda nalaze se primjeri pet različitih tekstova:

— Dva prva teksta su iz rubrike »Opinion« (»Mišljenje«) u *Sunday Timesu*. Tekstovi iz te rubrike obično su zabavni, a govore o poznatim problemima, i to na razne načine. Teme variraju od »The National Theatre« (»Nacionalno kazalište«) do »Tyranny of the Telephone« (»Tiranija telefona«).

— Treći tekst je iz dodatka u boji *Sunday Timesa*, i to iz serije zvane »Lifespan« (»Trajanje života«), koja obrađuje suvremene događaje iz svakodnevnog života.

— Četvrti tekst — reklame — dobro je poznat, a izvaden je iz raznih časopisa.

— Konačno, prikazat ću slike iz *Observerova* dodatka u boji. One se pojavljuju svakog tjedna pod naslovom »The Unexpected« (»Neočekivano«). Obično su to snimke objavljene zbog svoje dvosmislenosti ili zbog pukog apsurda.

No vratimo se primjerima i dopustite mi da objasnim kako sam ih upotrijebila.

1. *Queues Blues — A Saga of Frustration*

Pročitali smo tekst u kojem autor negoduje zbog svojeg lošeg iskustva s čekanjem u repu.

Zatim smo diskutirali o prednostima i nedostacima čekanja u repu te usporili naviku čekanja u Velikoj Britaniji i u Jugoslaviji. Tu smo otkrili neke zanimljive nacionalne karakteristike, kojih, kao stranac, nisam uopće bila svjesna.

Konačno, zadala sam studentima da sastave odgovore na taj članak, iznoseći suprotan stav, tj. opisujući užitke što ih pruža čekanje u repu. To su učinili pošto su poslušali štampani odgovor koji im je poslužio kao vodič. Pokušala sam ih navesti na to da reproduciraju veseo, kolokvijalni ton modela.

2. *Awkward Showers*

Ta je vježba bila slična prethodnoj, ali ovaj put je analiza bila više usmjerena na stil, a manje na sadržaj jer je odlomak neobična mješavina literarnih i kolokvijalnih izraza nanizanih jedan za drugim.

Ispitali smo tehnike koje je autor upotrijebio da bi proizveo humor i ironiju.

Zatim sam zamolila studente da napišu sličan članak o svome iskustvu s tuševima ili o svojoj sklonosti prema kupanju u kadi.

3. *The Case against School Exams*

Taj je odlomak ozbiljnije prirode od prijašnjih. Pošto smo pročitali tekst, ispitali smo stil i sadržaj. Kad je odlomak bio usvojen i kad smo istakli glavne točke, studenti su morali sve to pismeno rezimirati. To je zapravo bio glavni cilj te vježbe. Smatram da je pisanje kratkih sadržaja vrlo vrijedna, ali i prilično zapostavljena vježba. Ona učvršćuje ne samo razumijevanje nego i vještinu pisanja sastava.

Završili smo kratkom diskusijom o razlozima za fakultetske ispite i protiv njih, što je provokativna tema za studente širom svijeta.

4. *Reklame*

Počela sam općim uvodom o reklamiranju: svrha reklama, njihovo odstupanje od normalnog jezika i njihov vizualni aspekt.

Zatim sam studentima dala reklame da ih analiziraju u grupama. Nisu uvijek uspijevali prepoznati finese kao, na primjer, dvostruka značenja. No bila je to korisna vježba da nađu iskrivljenosti u jeziku te da riječima izraze svoje utiske. Pored toga reklame su bile dobar kontekst za obogaćivanje njihova repertoara pridjeva (attractive, effective, persuasive itd.).

Na kraju sam zadala studentima da sastave reklamu za neki domaći proizvod, koristeći se tehnikama koje su otkrili u modelima.

5. *The Unexpected*

To sam radila sa studentima četvrte godine, ali kao i svi ostali primjeri, i taj se može prilagoditi svim nivoima. Specifičan cilj te vježbe bio je da se uvježba jezik uvjeravanja.

Uvod se sastojao od dijaloga (vidi primjer), u kojem A nastoji uvjeriti B, koji ostaje skeptičan. Koristeći se tim okvirom, studenti su proanalizirali slike u parovima i zatim sastavili zaključke o sadržaju slika pred njima.

Pošto sam saslušala i prokomentirala svaku verziju te ispravila intonaciju tamo gdje je to bilo potrebno, dala sam originalne tekstove pod slikama kako bi ih studenti mogli usporediti sa svojim interpretacijama.

Ta zadnja vježba pobudila je vrlo živu diskusiju, možda zbog toga što je bila nešto novo, ali bez sumnje i zbog vizualnog elementa, koji, čini se, bolje zadržava pažnju studenata nego štampani tekst.

Saopćila sam studentima — a možda ste i vi zainteresirani za tu korisnu informaciju: ako imate kakvu neobičnu sliku, a želite da ta serija (ako ništa drugo) i dalje živi u nastavne svrhe, pošaljite tu sliku na adresu: *The Unexpected*, *Observer Magazine*, 160 Victoria Street, London EC4V 4DA. Za objavljene slike dobiva se i honorar!

Prevela:

Vesna Muhvić-Dimanovski

EXAMPLES

"OPINION"

QUEUES BLUES — A Saga of frustration

Has this ever happened to you? I go into a post office where there are several counter positions open, each with a queue. I join the shortest queue. The person at the front of my queue has a lot of business to transact and so we wait. Meanwhile, the queue to one side of me is rapidly shortening. A point is reached where that queue is shorter than my own.

I want to get in and out of the post office as quickly as I can. So I leave my queue and join the other. All seems to be well. The queue is moving and I am approaching the counter. Meanwhile the old queue is lifeless. I am next to be served. But wait ... now the person in front of me in my *new* queue is taking his time. And the *old* queue has started again. I am frustrated. I wait.

It happens not only in the post office: it happens also in the supermarkets, the bank, the railway station — anywhere where several queues are formed.

It is a very long-standing institution ... But somewhere in its evolution, the queue seems to have gone wrong. The object of the exercise is for everyone to be served with the least possible delay. The object is secured by having a queue: the rule is "first come, first served". It is just.

But where there are several counters, it becomes unjust. The "first come, first served" rule is jettisoned and queuing becomes a matter of pure chance. If you are lucky, you hit on the queue which will carry you fastest to the front. But if you are unlucky, you will find yourself still waiting in a queue while others have been served and have already gone. It is no more just than a lottery.

The solution is to have only one queue, even though several counters are open. As soon as a counter becomes free, the person at the head of this single queue moves

to that counter. The next person in the queue waits for the next counter to clear. And so on. First come, first served: Fairness.

Can it be done? Yes it can. A few bank branches already apply such a scheme and there is, in particular an office of the Inland Revenue in London which has a sign saying "Please form one queue only". If the Inland Revenue can do it, why can't everyone?

(Jeremy Banks)

AWKWARD SHOWERS

"OPINION"

The hazards of trying to come clean without a bath.

Not enough thought has been applied to the shower as a washing machine. Perhaps this is because we still tend to think of it as a cold douche. Too often when travelling in Europe, and being handsomely overcharged for what is considered to be a luxury, you may come across the fixed, overhead sprinkler type of shower. This provides a deluge of water on top of the head, where it is usually not wanted, but not a drop for armpit or crotch.

Failure to tackle the problem logically can be seen in hotels which provide plastic bags to keep your hair dry, and with the bag comes a warning that it is dangerous to allow children to play with it. A better solution would surely be to fit a "telephone" shower with a flexible pipe.

The first difficulty, which arises even before you get into the thing, is how to make water come out at the right temperature. If you do not want a wet sleeve, you should take off your pyjama jacket and shiver as you fiddle with the taps. There is little problem if there are two taps clearly marked with red and blue spots.

Some countries, much favoured for holidays, seem to delight in getting the spots wrong and this can cause confusion if you are only half awake or have dined unwisely. So also can the uni-tap contraptions with dials and arrows which seem not to distinguish between volume and temperature. More than once I have given these up in despair, not knowing whether to crass stupidity or to the simple fact that there is no hot water anyway.

Assuming that all goes well and you are enjoying a pleasant gush of water at just the right temperature, your next problem is how to cope with the soap. The best showers, but by no means all, have a place to put it. However, when you have a cake of soap in one hand and a nozzle in the other, the familiar hamster technique for face washing is impossible. You then fix the nozzle on its bracket, where it continues to squirt, but mostly where you do not want it to.

I should like to have a lever on the side of the hand grip which would control the flow in the same way as a petrol pump. It could be locked open or used intermittently like a garden spray. Once the temperature had been balanced the flow could be stopped without altering it. A nozzle like this would cost more to manufacture but it could easily save a great deal of hot water, and that is an expensive form of energy.

The worst thing about showers is that you have either to stand up or grovel about on the floor. Standing on one leg while trying to wash a foot is not for the elderly, and accidents do happen. Some hotels provide a rubber mat to prevent slipping, but I don't like them and start worrying about athlete's foot. How can you wash beach tar off the soles of your feet in a shower?

A possible solution would be to provide a stool to sit on. It would have to be rustless, and if it had three legs it wouldn't wobble about. A convenient seat would be in the shape of a horseshoe, like a lavatory seat with the front cut away. Sitting on such a stool and wielding a telephone shower you could safely and comfortably wash not only the soles of your feet but also the more intimate parts of your body.

There are occasions when only a partial shower is needed, and this would be a much more hygienic arrangement than the bidet, which might then become obsolete.

My final grumble is the lack of a hook within arm's reach of the shower for hanging up a dressing gown, or anything to hold a towel. If these items are to stay within reach they have to go on the floor. Some hotels fold the towels over the rail of the shower curtain and of course they get splashed if you leave them there.

One other thing defeats me. How do you avoid being scalded when the person in the next room turns on the cold tap?

"LIFESPAN"

THE CASE AGAINST SCHOOL EXAMS

... I am not suggesting that children leave school without any check on their standards.

I do suggest that we would be better off without the all-encompassing elaboration of the present system, its attempt to simplify all human merit into a five-point grading scale, its implication that there is nothing of value in education unless it is examined, its erection of a barrier that prevents thousands of young people from entering universities, professions and, in effect, the whole middle-class salariat. The irony is that the examination, introduced to ensure fairness and a degree of social mobility, is the greatest obstacle to further equality of opportunity.

Say you want to become an accountant. Are you allowed to prove an aptitude for accountancy, to take articles, to study for accountancy exams, to pass them and to become a professional accountant? No: before you do any of these things, you must possess two A-levels, as you must for most other professions. Numerous other employers will not look at you unless you have five O-levels.

Yet precisely what does the possession of O-levels in history and biology, for example, tell an employer? Unless the youngster is applying for work in a museum or a market garden, they say nothing about his skills for the particular job in question. The only certain thing those certificates denote (if the grade is high) is that he was in good health on the day of the examination, that he is proficient at memorising, for short periods, large quantities of factual information and that he can reproduce them in acceptable English. No doubt something can be deduced about the applicant's general ability, level application and persistence. But do employers really need an expensive, time-consuming examination system, dominating the secondary school syllabus, to acquire this information?

... The examination system is just another, particularly insidious aspect of modern bureaucracy, of the official itch to apply rubberstamps and to ignore individuals. The system allows employers, professions and universities to recruit instant people, like instant coffee. Yet how many of them realise that the grades awarded in 16-plus exams are accurate only to one grade either side of that actually awarded?

On the five-point grading scale used in O-level and CSE, a candidate awarded grade three might equally well have received grade two or four. And these blanket grades are awarded on papers that are not even designed to be internally consistent. Papers are frequently set to cover a variety of different ways. Candidates are expected to perform inconsistently, to show they are better at some thing than at others. Yet neither the candidates nor their teachers nor their prospective employers will ever receive any indication of where they succeeded and where they failed.

Helpful exams would provide employers with specific, reliable information on a limited range of skills. All school-leavers should be examined — rigorously — on maths and English. Schools, after all exist primarily to inculcate these skills, not to produce innumerate and semi-literate with a smattering of history and biology. Perhaps they should also be examined in a modern foreign language and a modern science. But no more than that. And examinologists could turn their attention to ways of presenting employers, not with grades, still less with passes and fails, but with a 'profile' of a candidate's particular strengths and weaknesses, suitably qualified with warnings about the unreliability of their judgements.

The exam profiles should be supplemented by school profiles of the pupils' non-examination work, which should account for at least half the curriculum, and which should be frequently checked by a strengthened school inspectorate. That, at 16-plus, would be a good start. Then we could go on to re-think A-levels.

ADVERTISEMENTS

1. MANIKIN CIGARS — Sheer enjoyment
2. GUINNES — Why can't a man be more like a woman?
3. HOOVER — There are better things to do after dinner than wash dishes.
4. A little goes a long way.
5. WEEK-END CHOCOLATES — You've got all week-end to make up your mind.
6. DORMY BLANKETS — They make the world go away for a little while.
7. SCHOLLS — You know you need a pair.
8. BACARDI RUM — Get into Bacardi shorts.
9. ELECTROLUX — It'll spoil you for another cleaner.
10. FALSTAFF SILVERWARE — How to drink tea.
11. ESTÉE LAUDER — You've just moved into Estée Lauder new Apple Country Colours
12. FISH & CHIPS — Tre great British takeaway
13. MATEUS ROSÉ — Remember with Mateus Rosé.
14. HARVEY'S SHERY — Toast yourself this summer.
15. CHIVER'S MARMALADE — There's nothing quite like an Olde English Breakfast
16. K SHOES — We hope to see even more of you this summer
17. WEDGEWOOD — A revelation for good cooks.
18. LUCOZADE — Lucozade got him back on his feet.

THE UNEXPECTED

Preliminary dialogue (From *English Topics*, V. J. Cook)

- A This book I'm reading says we're all descended from spacemen.
B What?
A Well it claims that thousands of years ago spacemen came to earth.
B That sounds a bit unlikely. What's the evidence?
A Mostly the enormous ancient monuments like the Pyramids. They simply couldn't have been made by primitive methods.
B I thought it was a question of using thousands of slaves.
A Even then, it wouldn't work. Think of the stones at Stonehenge which were transported hundreds of miles.
B I still think sheer numbers would manage it.
A But the most interesting thing is a place in South America where there are huge patterns on the ground that look exactly like animals if you fly over them.
B What's special about that?
A Well, it shows they can fly.
B Does it! I suppose the author is one of those spacemen himself?
A Don't be silly. It's a serious book.

Outline of dialogue to be completed with aid of pictures.

- A This is a picture of ...
Well, you can see ...
It simply must be ...
Even then, think of ...
But the most interesting ...
Well, it proves that ...
Don't be silly!
- B What?
It looks unlikely ...
I thought it was ...
I still think ...
What's special about that?
Does it! I suppose ...
(sarcastic)

Description of pictures.

1. A young university student in academic dress doing acrobatics in a gymnasium.
2. A middle-aged husband demonstrating for men's lib with banners that read "International Association of Dissatisfied Husbands", "We want out of the kitchen".
3. A fungus-type mushroom with smoke emerging from above.
4. A woman bending over a park bench with her head in a bucket of water.
5. An Eskimo lying face-down on a bed of ice drinking from a pool of clear water.
6. A sun-dial.

An example of one of the student dialogues from Picture 4.

- A Look! This woman's trying to commit suicide!
- B What? In a pail of water?
- A Yes, it's simply a matter of time, not quantity. You just put your head into the water and wait a couple of minutes and — there it is! You've finished!
- B Don't be ridiculous. She's just washing her hair. Can't you see the shampoo on the bench?
- A No, that's not shampoo, those are pills. First time she tried to kill herself by taking an overdose of pills, but unsuccessfully. And now she's trying again.
- B Be sensible. Pull yourself together. Be realistic. Why would a woman stick her head in a pail of water in a public place in broad daylight? She's washing her hair and wants to dry it in the sun.
- A Well yes, probably. But I still think it's something more obscure.
- B She's not normal anyway.

Original captions.

1. Higher Education. John Russell, seen here on the high wire, is studying for a circus degree as part of a specialist course in American Studies he's doing at Florida State University.
2. This citizen of New York got out of the kitchen to drum up support for the 'Husband's' Lib' Association.
3. This ripe earthstar, a fungus that grows in Britain's woods and even gardens wherever there are piles of decaying leaves, has been photographed at the moment it releases its spores into the air. These are puffed out from its sac at the slightest touch by a passing animal, even a raindrop, to be dispersed in order to propagate itself, and resemble as they are blown away, a tiny cloud of smoke.
4. This South American woman, photographed on a roadside in Buenos Aires is adopting an ostrich-like posture not out of fear, but out of cleanliness. Homeless, she is washing her hair on a park bench with the aid of two buckets which are among the precious possessions she carts about with her everywhere she goes.
5. This polar Eskimo is not up in the clouds, despite appearances. He is simply lying down on an iceberg in order to drink from a pool of water. Reflections from the ice together with the cloudlike mounds of snow give the impression that he is suspended in mid-air.
6. This nineteenth century alarm-clock is bang on time. A sundial tells the hour, an adjustable magnifying glass focusses the sun into the powder in the cannon — and 'Bang'!