# Preface

Everyone is talking about intercultural communication and globalization but how can we train our students to think globally? The key is in the 3 C's. Understanding what Culture is, realizing strategies to Communicate those ideas, and then making Connections on a personal level.

*Finding Connections* follows interesting characters on an interconnected journey through 15 scenes that will present situations and language strategies to help students to make connections with those from other cultures. It is a character-driven book that also has a built-in teaching video of me in each chapter.

Speaking a foreign language fluently is not enough. There has to be a connection to the people and culture if one truly wants to understand the target language. Every culture has customs, humor, ways of thinking and rules of engagement that are somewhat unique. The idea for *Finding Connections* began years ago, in my efforts to help my students to understand, not just the English language, but also to provide them some insights into American culture.

The characters in this book are completely different from other books I have done. The scenes were true collaborations between the actors, crew, and myself. The situation and motivations of each character were decided upon but I never held the actors too close to the script. I wanted the language to be as natural as possible. The result, I hope, is a collection of fun and interesting scenes where the characters have been allowed to create something—true to themselves and their unique experiences of America.

The idea for the strategy videos came about for a couple of reasons. First, the videos are multi-layered. There is subtext that is just as important as what the characters actually say. This should be examined if learners are to get the most out of each scene. Next, there is absolutely a need for students to practice note taking. It is an essential academic skill that needs to be taught and practiced. The difference between spoken and written discourse cannot be taught without students experiencing it firsthand.

Finally, I hope the pleasure we took in making this book comes through to those watching. I believe every learner will find something interesting and exciting to discuss. Our goal is that this book can play a small part in helping students on their own journey in finding their connections in the years to come.

# Acknowledgements

First and foremost, thank you to the Fluent Films actors because of your input, the videos are twice as good:

Jenny: Chrystal Chau Tim: Nick Kowalzyck Alex: Sarah Moliski Vinh: Nhan Du Lipica Shah Maya: Zac: Austin Mitchell Lily: Caitin Mehner Heather: Arami Malaise Kate: **Rachel Kaplove** Josh: Josh Bevers Max: Matt Dumont

I'd like to thank Ted Kerley, Jerry Caraccioli, and Simon in Morocco for all the logistical support. You made your homes our homes.

Next, to the Fluent Films crew: Eri Togami who also appears in 2 videos as "woman in the room." Arami Malaise, script supervisor extraordinaire, and Sarah Moliski who pulled double duty more than once, acting and as production assistant on the same day. Finally, to the indefatigable Jenny P.L. Tatsumi, who had more roles than I can mention. From makeup, lighting, catering, and shooting to name a few—you always gave it your all. Thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Thank you to the City of New York. There is usually no place else I'd rather be.

Last but not least, the team at Kinseido. I remember the first night I pitched *Finding Connections* to Nishida-san and Imakado-san. To my surprise, they liked the idea as much as I did. I am particulary indebted to Imakado-san though, without his guidance and patience, this project would never have been possible.

Todd Rucynski

# **Unit Overview**

# 🕟 Warm Up: Survey / Ranking

Ranking is a quick and easy way to activate learners and get them introduced to the theme. The hope is that conversation will follow. Examples are provided to help.

# Reading

A short reading of the same theme follows vocabulary and points of view will differ from the video segment. Questions follow to elicit opinions.

# 🔵 Let's Watch! 🚺

Only the first half of the video is shown so that students can learn to listen actively and predict what will come next.

### What did you hear?

After reading the 3 questions, students will find chosen lines of exactly what each character has said. This should lead to some grammar discussion as well as only one answer is possible in the given context.

# 🚫 Let's Watch! 😢

Learners will watch the second half of the video here.

### Before Watching: Predict!

Learners will read the possible answers and predict based on what they have learned about the characters and situation in the first half.

### Watch Again: Pop up questions

Here we watch the whole video. Four questions will pop up onto the screen. The questions are more in-depth and the challenge for the learners is to have remembered what they saw in the first viewing.

### What do you think?

This is an opportunity for students to voice their opinions on the theme and video.

# Strategies for Improving Communication

This is a note-taking exercise that also reviews the video situation and offers advice and strategies for improving communication.

### Strategies: Note Taking

The first thing you realize when trying to take notes is that spoken language is different from written. The tongue is much faster than the hand. You can, however, learn certain techniques to write more quickly. To do this, you will have to make a system of abbreviations or symbols that you understand. You do not have to learn a set system. You can make your own but here are some ideas:

Using symbols. These are common words and most you are familiar with the symbols because of your keyboard.

Standard abbreviations

ie = in other words eg = example

Using only the first syllable of the word or leaving out final letters.

con = conservativemax = maximumimp = importantintro = introductionind = individual

### Tips to remember:

Start with a fresh sheet of paper. You want to make sure you have enough space.

Do not try to write everything. Listen for discourse markers and words that are stressed. Todd will usually say, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, to help break down the information. Listen for facts, dates, and key ideas and underline the most important.

Check your notes soon after the lecture is finished so you can fill in parts you do not understand.





This is a time to practice the strategies with a partner or group. Students are given tips and, with all the other language learned in the unit, will be able to converse about the theme. This is the biggest step to finding connections!

# Finding Connections

**Communication and Culture in 15 Scenes** 

# Contents

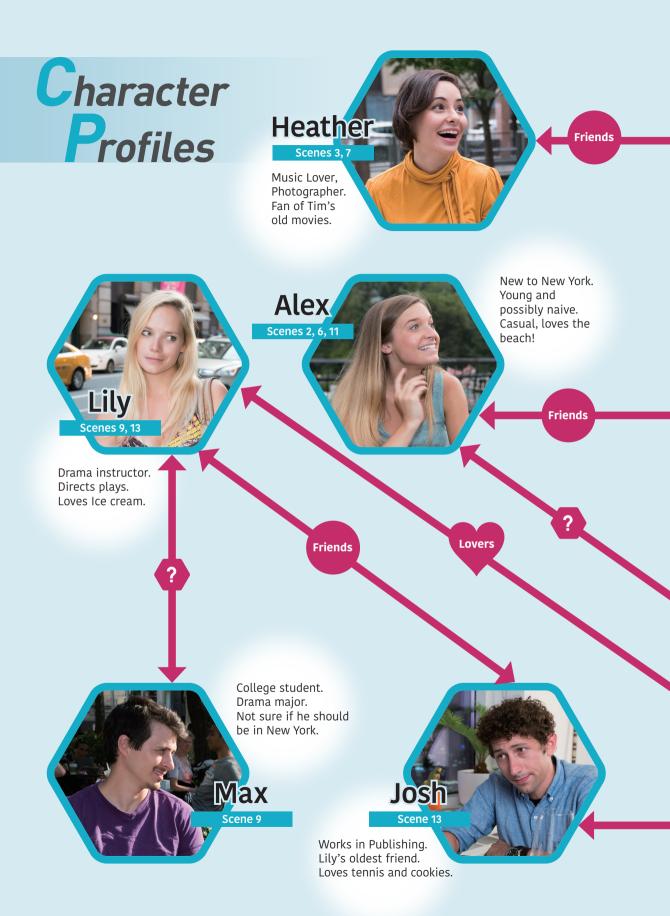
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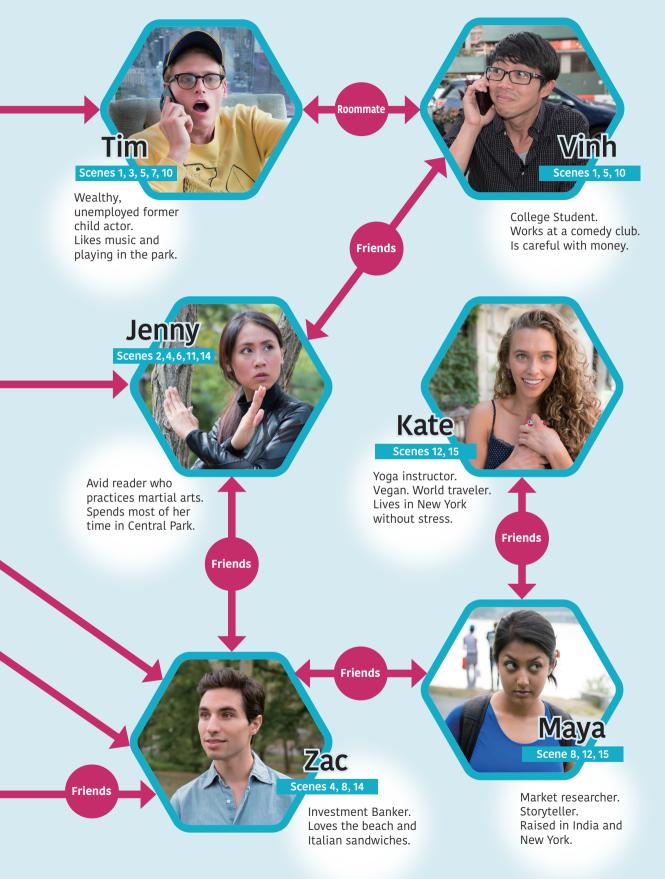




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What made you who you are?

# Warm Up: Survey / Ranking

Rank how knowledgeable you are about your country on a scale of 1 to 5.

	NO
I know the culture.	1 2 3 4 5
I know the food.	1 2 3 4 5
I know the history.	1 2 3 4 5
I am patriotic.	1 2 3 4 5
I know what makes it unique.	1 2 3 4 5

### Now share your ideas with a partner using the examples below.

- I think I am very patriotic because I love the \_\_\_\_\_ and I can tell you what makes my country \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. For example, \_\_\_\_\_ and

- I do not consider myself an expert on history. All I know is the

Tips history / food / people / culture / politics / manners / customs / unique

Scene



online audio

### Read the following text.



# What does it mean to be Japanese or American?

What does it mean to be Japanese or American? Does it mean knowing the culture and history? Or is it only being born in a country and learning the language? Of course, the United States has a different history than Japan. United States citizens have come from all over the world. Still, some people expect Americans to look a certain way. What

<sup>5</sup> do you imagine Americans look like? Many believe that Americans are Caucasian with blue eyes but this cannot be true for all if you know anything about the history of immigration in the United Sates.

The Gold Rush brought more than 25,000 Chinese to California in 1850s. By 1880, 25% of workers in the state were Chinese. More than 100,000 Japanese came to the

- <sup>10</sup> USA before 1900. Starting in 1975, 100,000 Southeast Asian immigrants per year, for 10 straight years, entered the country. These examples are just from Asia. Of course not all of the people who came to America became citizens but their children had something in common. If you are born in the USA then you are a citizen. Americans clearly cannot be identified by how they look.
- Japan does not have a past defined by immigration but did you know that 36,000 children every year in Japanese are born mixed-race? If they are born in Japan, speak Japanese and study history and culture in Japanese schools, are they Japanese? How might they feel if they are treated differently only because of their appearance?

### What do you think?

#### Share your ideas with a partner.

- 1. What are five questions you ask someone you first meet?
- 2. If someone is born in Japan and speaks Japanese, do you think he/she is Japanese?
- 3. What would you say if someone does not believe you are Japanese?

Now, let's check out the video!

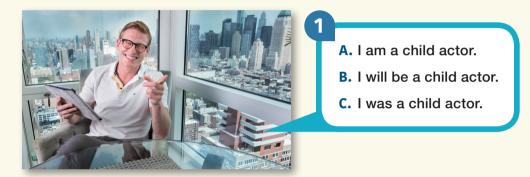


Tim and Vinh meet for the first time. Tim is interviewing possible roommates. They are trying to learn about each other to see if they can get along ...



# What did you hear?

Choose exactly what each character says.



- A. I'm sure it's how it sounds.
- **B.** I'm sure it's kind of how it sounds.
- **C.** I'm sure it's not how it sounds.



- A. My grandparents will come here from Vietnam.
- **B.** My grandparents came here from Vietnam.
- **C.** My grandparents come here from Vietnam.



2

3



# What do you think?

- Share your ideas with a partner.
- 1. How do you feel about the characters?
- 2. Why do you think Tim is confused?
- 3. Would you want to live there?



# Strategies for Improving Communication online video online audio DL 05 OCD1-05 **Strategies: Note Taking** Listen and try to get the 5 main strategies from the talk. Fill in as many details as you can. After, compare with your partner. 2 3 5

Now practice with a partner using the strategies above. You don't have to be yourself. Be a character. Have fun!

# Strategies in Action

- With a partner, do some quick research and find a country that you want to know more about. After choosing, let's look at the strategies and see how we can use them.
- 1 Make 5 questions for a person from the country you chose. For example, "I'm asking about the national sport because I love sports."

Tips Asking questions is a skill. Good questions have good reasons for asking.

I'm asking	I want to know
•	
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•

2 Understand your r\_\_\_\_\_ with the person. Are you meeting for the first time (job interview) or did you study abroad together?

Tips Your r\_\_\_\_\_ is important to consider for the type of questions you will ask.

Acting fun! Pretend you are answering questions and choose a different
f \_\_\_\_\_\_ e \_\_\_\_\_ for each one. See if your partner can guess how you are feeling.

Tips Use posture and gestures to communicate too.

4 Imagine you are surprised by an answer. Admit what you do not

TipsPractice using the correct intonation.Really? / I did not \_\_\_\_\_\_ that. / Is that right? / I had no idea! / That isfascinating. / I had never imagined that.

5 Try making 3 more questions that border on the personal. Sometimes you are not sure how private the person is or if a question might be annoying. Personal topics might include: age, religion, politics etc ...

Tips I'm sorry but could I ask ... / Do you mind if I ask about ...? / This may be too sensitive but do people in your country ...? / You don't have to answer if this is too personal but do you believe in ...?