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Level 3 – 21st November, 2020

Researchers want to 'correct' Japanese English

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<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

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Please try Levels 0, 1 and 2 (they are easier).

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THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

There are many types of English around the world. Some well-known varieties in Asia include Chinglish in China, Singlish in Singapore and Japanese English. A group of language experts in Japan is troubled by how the government uses English. In particular, it says the government uses computer or online translation too much. Researchers say many translations create strange and confusing words and expressions. Many of these are confusing to English speakers. The researchers worry this could have a negative impact on Japan's tourist industry. They even say the increasing amount of unsuitable words is becoming a "national embarrassment" in Japan.

The research team says computer software gives odd or incorrect translations for individual *kanji* - the Chinese characters used in Japanese writing. There are many examples of this, including "Hello Work" - the name for job centres, and "Go To Travel" a plan to help tourism in Japan during the COVID-19 pandemic. The team says software creates, "unintentionally funny translations that could easily be corrected if they were just checked by an English speaker". Businesses also create this English. The Christmas message being used by the Seibu Sogo department store has raised eyebrows. It says "Stay Positive." Many people believe this is the wrong thing to say during coronavirus and "Stay Happy" would be better.

Sources: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/nov/18/hello-work-or-job-centre-language-experts-japan-english>
<https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20201116/p2a/00m/0dm/006000c>
<https://japantoday.com/category/features/lifestyle/english-ad-in-japan-has-some-seeing-a-command-to-stay-infected-with-coronavirus-this-christmas>

WARM-UPS

1. JAPANESE ENGLISH: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about Japanese English. Change partners often and share your findings.

2. CHAT: In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

types / varieties / English / government / translation / words / expressions / tourist / software / translations / characters / job centres / pandemic / businesses / eyebrows

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. GLOBAL LANGUAGE: Students A **strongly** believe English should be the global language; Students B **strongly** believe it shouldn't. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. ENGLISH: What tips do you have to study these aspects of English? Why do you think they work? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

Tips to study...	What Are The Tips?	Why Do They Work?
Grammar		
Pronunciation		
Speaking		
Spelling		
Writing		
Vocabulary		

5. TRANSLATION: Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "translation". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

6. LANGUAGE: Rank these with your partner. Put the most interesting things about language at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Idioms
- Grammar
- Punctuation
- Pronunciation
- Alphabets
- Conversation
- Reading
- Poetry

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. variety | a. A word or phrase, especially an idiomatic one, used to give an idea. |
| 2. experts | b. People who know a lot about a topic, or are very, very skilled at something. |
| 3. in particular | c. Changing words or text from one language into another. |
| 4. translation | d. Different things of the same type or kind that are different in character or quality. |
| 5. confusing | e. A feeling of shame and of feeling bad about yourself or your actions in front of others. |
| 6. expression | f. Especially. |
| 7. embarrassment | g. Very difficult to understand. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 8. odd | h. Of a disease that is all over a whole country or the world. |
| 9. individual | i. Printed or written letters or symbols. |
| 10. characters | j. Not on purpose. |
| 11. pandemic | k. Different from what is usual or expected; strange. |
| 12. tourism | l. Single; separate. |
| 13. unintentionally | m. Caused surprise or disbelief. |
| 14. raised eyebrows | n. The business of vacations and visits to places of interest. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

- a. The article says there are 27 types of English around the world. **T / F**
- b. A group of language experts in England is troubled by Japanese English. **T / F**
- c. Researchers say translation software creates strange words. **T / F**
- d. Japanese English could have a bad effect on Japan's tourism industry. **T / F**
- e. There is a job centre in Japan called 'Hello Work'. **T / F**
- f. There is a plan called 'Go To Travel' to help Japan's tourism industry. **T / F**
- g. A department store wants people to raise their eyebrows. **T / F**
- h. A Christmas message might not be so good during the COVID-19 crisis. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH: (The words in **bold** are from the news article.)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. types | a. make |
| 2. experts | b. effect |
| 3. in particular | c. letters |
| 4. impact | d. specialists |
| 5. industry | e. strange |
| 6. odd | f. especially |
| 7. characters | g. strategy |
| 8. plan | h. kinds |
| 9. create | i. think |
| 10. believe | j. business |

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. There are many types of English | a. words and expressions |
| 2. A group of language experts in | b. say |
| 3. translations create strange and confusing | c. in Japan |
| 4. have a negative impact on Japan's | d. in Japanese writing |
| 5. a national embarrassment | e. incorrect translations |
| 6. computer software gives odd or | f. be corrected |
| 7. the Chinese characters used | g. around the world |
| 8. translations that could easily | h. eyebrows |
| 9. raised | i. Japan is troubled |
| 10. people believe this is the wrong thing to | j. tourist industry |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

There are many types of English around the world. Some well-known (1) _____ in Asia include Chinglish in China, Singlish in Singapore and Japanese English. A group of language (2) _____ in Japan is troubled by how the government uses English. In (3) _____, it says the government uses computer or online translation too much. Researchers say many (4) _____ create strange and confusing words and expressions. Many of these are (5) _____ to English speakers. The researchers worry this could have a negative impact on Japan's (6) _____ industry. They even say the increasing (7) _____ of unsuitable words is becoming a "national (8) _____" in Japan.

The research team says computer software gives (9) _____ or incorrect translations for individual *kanji* - the Chinese characters used in Japanese writing. There are many (10) _____ of this, including "Hello Work" - the name for job centres, and "Go To Travel" a plan to help (11) _____ in Japan during the COVID-19 pandemic. The team says software creates, "unintentionally (12) _____ translations that could easily be corrected if they were just (13) _____ by an English speaker". Businesses also create this English. The Christmas (14) _____ being used by the Seibu Sogo department store has raised (15) _____. It says "Stay Positive." Many people believe this is the (16) _____ thing to say during coronavirus and "Stay Happy" would be better.

experts
confusing
varieties
amount
translations
embarrassment
particular
tourist

message
odd
wrong
tourism
eyebrows
checked
examples
funny

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

- 1) A group of language experts in _____
 - a. Japan is trouble
 - b. Japan's troubled
 - c. Japan's trouble
 - d. Japan is troubled
- 2) In particular, it says the government uses computer or online _____
 - a. translated too much
 - b. translate it too much
 - c. translation too much
 - d. translating too much
- 3) Researchers say many translations create strange and confusing words _____
 - a. end expression
 - b. end expressions
 - c. and expressions
 - d. sand expressions
- 4) this could have a negative impact on Japan's _____
 - a. tourist industry
 - b. tourist industrial
 - c. tourist industries
 - d. tourist industrious
- 5) the increasing amount of unsuitable words is becoming a _____
 - a. nation all embarrassment
 - b. national embarrassment
 - c. nationality embarrassment
 - d. nationals embarrassment
- 6) The research team says computer software gives odd _____
 - a. or in correct translations
 - b. or incorrectly translations
 - c. or incorrect translations
 - d. or in correction translations
- 7) There are many examples of this, including "Hello Work" - the name _____
 - a. four job centres
 - b. far job centres
 - c. fair job centres
 - d. for job centres
- 8) software creates, "unintentionally funny translations that could _____"
 - a. easily be corrects
 - b. easily be correcting
 - c. easily be correction
 - d. easily be corrected
- 9) The Christmas message being used by the Seibu Sogo department store _____
 - a. has roast eyebrows
 - b. has braised eyebrows
 - c. has raised eyebrows
 - d. has race eyebrows
- 10) It says "Stay Positive." Many people believe this is the wrong _____
 - a. things to say
 - b. thing too say
 - c. thing to say
 - d. things too say

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

There are (1) _____ English around the world. Some well-
(2) _____ Asia include Chinglish in China, Singlish in
Singapore and Japanese English. A group of (3) _____
Japan is troubled by how the government uses English. In particular, it says
the government uses computer (4) _____ too much.
Researchers say many translations create strange and confusing words and
expressions. Many of these are confusing to English speakers. The
researchers worry this could have (5) _____ on Japan's
tourist industry. They even say the increasing amount
(6) _____ is becoming a "national embarrassment" in
Japan.

The research team says computer software gives
(7) _____ translations for individual *kanji* - the Chinese
characters used in Japanese writing. There are (8) _____
this, including "Hello Work" - the name for job centres, and "Go To Travel" a
plan (9) _____ in Japan during the COVID-19 pandemic.
The team says software creates, "unintentionally funny translations that
could easily (10) _____ they were just checked by an
English speaker". Businesses also create this English. The Christmas
(11) _____ by the Seibu Sogo department store has raised
eyebrows. It says "Stay Positive." Many people believe this is the wrong
thing to (12) _____ and "Stay Happy" would be better.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

1. What is the name of the variety of English spoken in China?
2. What group in Japan is troubled by the government's use of English?
3. Who does the article say can be confused by translations?
4. What impact might poor translations have on Japan's tourism industry?
5. What did the group say the unsuitable words were becoming in Japan?
6. What is the name of the Chinese characters used in Japanese writing?
7. What is the name of the national job centre in Japan?
8. Who did a professor say could easily correct "funny translations"?
9. What did a Christmas message from a department store raise?
10. What did the article say was a better slogan than "Stay Positive"?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

- 1) What is the name of the variety of English spoken in China?
 - a) Chiglish
 - b) Chinglish
 - c) Chinaglish
 - d) Chenglish
- 2) What group in Japan is troubled by the government's use of English?
 - a) a teachers' group
 - b) a vocabulary group
 - c) a group of students
 - d) a group of language experts
- 3) Who does the article say can be confused by translations?
 - a) Japan's government
 - b) students
 - c) English speakers
 - d) professors
- 4) What impact might poor translations have on Japan's tourism industry?
 - a) a negative impact
 - b) a positive impact
 - c) a nice impact
 - d) no impact at all
- 5) What did the group say the unsuitable words were becoming in Japan?
 - a) more and more unsuitable
 - b) a national embarrassment
 - c) crazy
 - d) very hard to understand
- 6) What is the name of the Chinese characters used in Japanese writing?
 - a) kanji
 - b) Kenji
 - c) Koji
 - d) cagey
- 7) What is the name of the national job centre in Japan?
 - a) Goodbye Home
 - b) Hi Work
 - c) Hello Work
 - d) Job Centre
- 8) Who did a professor say could easily correct "funny translations"?
 - a) an English speaker
 - b) Japan's government
 - c) students
 - d) teachers
- 9) What did a Christmas message from a department store raise?
 - a) the temperature
 - b) laughs
 - c) money
 - d) eyebrows
- 10) What did the article say was a better slogan than "Stay Positive"?
 - a) Don't Worry
 - b) Be Happy
 - c) Stay Happy
 - d) Be Good

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

Role A – Grammar

You think grammar is the most interesting thing about language. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as interesting. Also, tell the others which is the least interesting of these (and why): pronunciation, writing or vocabulary.

Role B – Pronunciation

You think pronunciation is the most interesting thing about language. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as interesting. Also, tell the others which is the least interesting of these (and why): grammar, writing or vocabulary.

Role C – Writing

You think writing is the most interesting thing about language. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as interesting. Also, tell the others which is the least interesting of these (and why): pronunciation, grammar or vocabulary.

Role D – Vocabulary

You think vocabulary is the most interesting thing about language. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't as interesting. Also, tell the others which is the least interesting of these (and why): pronunciation, writing or grammar.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

1. WORD SEARCH: Look in your dictionary / computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms ... for the words 'Japanese' and 'English'.

Japanese	English

- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS: Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

3. GAP FILL: In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning...?

4. VOCABULARY: Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

5. TEST EACH OTHER: Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• types• experts• troubled• confusing• negative• national	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• odd• examples• plan• funny• create• raised
--	---

JAPANESE ENGLISH SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

Write five GOOD questions about Japanese English in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper. When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

JAPANESE ENGLISH DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What did you think when you read the headline?
2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'Japanese'?
3. What do you think of English?
4. What variety of English do people speak in your country?
5. What are your favourite English words?
6. What do you think of translation software?
7. Are there any funny translations from your language into English?
8. What English words do you think are strange?
9. Are many English words used in your language?
10. Should English become the world language?

Researchers want to 'correct' Japanese English – 21st November, 2020
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JAPANESE ENGLISH DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
12. What do you think of when you hear the word 'English'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. Have you ever made a big or funny mistake translating English?
15. What do you think of the name 'Hello Work' for a job centre?
16. What do you think of the tourism slogan 'Go To Travel'?
17. What was the last thing to happen that raised your eyebrows?
18. What do you think of the 'Stay Positive' Christmas message?
19. What advice do you have for Japan's translators?
20. What questions would you like to ask the researchers?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

There are many (1) _____ of English around the world. Some well-known varieties in Asia include Chinglish in China, Singlish in Singapore and Japanese English. A group of language (2) _____ in Japan is troubled by how the government uses English. In (3) _____, it says the government uses computer or online translation too much. Researchers say many translations create strange and confusing words and expressions. Many of these are confusing (4) _____ English speakers. The researchers worry this could have a negative impact (5) _____ Japan's tourist industry. They even say the increasing amount of unsuitable words is becoming a "national (6) _____" in Japan.

The research team says computer software gives (7) _____ or incorrect translations for individual *kanji* - the Chinese characters used in Japanese writing. There are many examples of this, (8) _____ "Hello Work" - the name for job centres, and "Go To Travel" a plan to help tourism in Japan (9) _____ the COVID-19 pandemic. The team says software creates, "unintentionally funny translations that could easily be corrected if they were just checked (10) _____ an English speaker". Businesses also create this English. The Christmas message being used by the Seibu Sogo department store has (11) _____ eyebrows. It says "Stay Positive." Many people believe this is the wrong thing to say during coronavirus and "Stay Happy" would (12) _____ better.

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. | (a) taps | (b) tropes | (c) tapes | (d) types |
| 2. | (a) excerpts | (b) expects | (c) expats | (d) experts |
| 3. | (a) peculiar | (b) particular | (c) practical | (d) production |
| 4. | (a) of | (b) at | (c) to | (d) on |
| 5. | (a) to | (b) at | (c) on | (d) as |
| 6. | (a) embarrassment | (b) embarrassing | (c) embarrass | (d) embarrasses |
| 7. | (a) even | (b) odd | (c) evenly | (d) oddly |
| 8. | (a) including | (b) include | (c) inclusive | (d) included |
| 9. | (a) while | (b) during | (c) among | (d) between |
| 10. | (a) of | (b) to | (c) by | (d) on |
| 11. | (a) arisen | (b) rising | (c) raised | (d) rises |
| 12. | (a) been | (b) being | (c) is | (d) be |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

Paragraph 1

1. Some well-known vriitaees
2. A group of language xperets
3. strange and nufoscnig words
4. this could have a gntaeive impact
5. the increasing amount of nsiatuble words
6. becoming a national baresarmemnt in Japan

Paragraph 2

7. odd or incorrect antnsiaslro
8. Chinese crtcshraae
9. a plan to help itruosm
10. during the COVID-19 ecampndi
11. easily be ecorrtedc
12. raised eworbsey

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () troubled by how the government uses English. In particular, it says the government uses computer or online
- () worry this could have a negative impact on Japan's tourist industry. They even say the increasing amount
- () of unsuitable words is becoming a "national embarrassment" in Japan.
- () translation too much. Researchers say many translations create strange and confusing words
- () store has raised eyebrows. It says "Stay Positive." Many people believe this is the wrong
- () centres, and "Go To Travel" a plan to help tourism in Japan during the COVID-19 pandemic. The team says software creates, "unintentionally funny transla
- () English. The Christmas message being used by the Seibu Sogo department
- () characters used in Japanese writing. There are many examples of this, including "Hello Work" - the name for job
- (**1**) There are many types of English around the world. Some well-known varieties in Asia include Chinglish
- () The research team says computer software gives odd or incorrect translations for individual *kanji* - the Chinese
- () in China, Singlish in Singapore and Japanese English. A group of language experts in Japan is
- () thing to say during coronavirus and "Stay Happy" would be better.
- () and expressions. Many of these are confusing to English speakers. The researchers
- () tions that could easily be corrected if they were just checked by an English speaker". Businesses also create this

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

1. English types Many world . different of around the
2. A experts of Japan . group in language
3. It uses the translation . online government says
4. confusing to Many are of speakers . English these
5. negative Have on Japan's a impact tourist industry .
6. characters in used writing . the Chinese Japanese - Kanji
7. plan to in tourism A help Japan .
8. checked were English speaker . by an If they
9. a by message The department Christmas used store .
10. to thing People the it's wrong believe say .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

There are many *type / types* of English around the world. Some well-known varieties in Asia *include / including* Chinglish in China, Singlish in Singapore and Japanese English. A group of language *expats / experts* in Japan is troubled *on / by* how the government *uses / useful* English. In particular, it says the government uses computer or online *translated / translation* too much. Researchers say many translations create strange and confusing words and *expressive / expressions*. Many of these are confusing to English speakers. The researchers worry this could have a negative impact *on / in* Japan's tourist industry. They even say the increasing amount of *unsuitable / suited* words is *becoming / become* a "national embarrassment" in Japan.

The *research / researchers* team says computer software gives odd or incorrect translations for *individual / lonely kanji* - the Chinese characters used in Japanese writing. There are *many / much* examples of this, including "Hello Work" - the name for job centres, and "Go To Travel" a *plant / plan* to help tourism in Japan *while / during* the COVID-19 pandemic. The team says software creates, "unintentionally *funny / funnily* translations that could easily be *corrected / wronged* if they were just checked by an English speaker". Businesses also create this English. The Christmas message *been / being* used by the Seibu Sogo department store has *raised / shaved* eyebrows. It says "Stay Positive." Many people believe this is the wrong thing to say during coronavirus and "Stay Happy" would *be / say* better.

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

Th_r_ _r_ m_ny typ_s _f _ngl_sh _r__nd th_ w_rld.
S_m_ w_ll-kn_wn v_r__t__s _n _s__ _ncl_d_ Ch_ngl_sh
_n Ch_n_, S_ngl_sh _n S_ng_p_r_ _nd J_p_n_s_
_ngl_sh. _ gr__p _f l_ng__g_ _xp_rts _n J_p_n _s
tr__bl_d by h_w th_ g_v_rnm_nt _s_s _ngl_sh. _n
p_rt_c_l_r, _t s_ys th_ g_v_rnm_nt _s_s c_mp_t_r _r
_nl_n_ tr_nsl_t__n t__ m_ch. R_s__rch_rs s_y m_ny
tr_nsl_t__ns cr__t_ strng_ _nd c_nf_s_ng w_rds _nd
_xpr_ss__ns. M_ny _f th_s_ _r_ c_nf_s_ng t_ _ngl_sh
sp__k_rs. Th_ r_s__rch_rs w_rry th_s c__ld h_v_ _
n_g_t_v_ _mp_ct _n J_p_n's t__r_st _ndstry. Th_y
_v_n s_y th_ _ncr__s_ng _m__nt _f _ns__t_bl_ w_rds
_s b_c_m_ng _ "n_t__n_l _mb_rr_ssm_nt" _n J_p_n.

Th_ r_s__rch t__m s_ys c_mp_t_r s_ftw_r_ g_v_s _dd
_r _nc_rr_ct tr_nsl_t__ns f_r _nd_v_d__l k_nj_ - th_
Ch_n_s_ ch_r_ct_rs _s_d _n J_p_n_s_ wr_t_ng. Th_r_
r m_ny _x_mpl_s _f th_s, _ncl_d_ng "H_ll_ W_rk" -
th_ n_m_ f_r j_b c_ntr_s, _nd "G_ T_ Tr_v_l" _ pl_n
t_ h_l_p t__rsm _n J_p_n d_r_ng th_ C_V_D-19
p_nd_m_c. Th_ t__m s_ys s_ftw_r_ cr__t_s,
"_n_nt_nt__n_lly f_nny tr_nsl_t__ns th_t c__ld __s_ly
b_ c_rr_ct_d _f th_y w_r_ j_st ch_ck_d by _n _ngl_sh
sp__k_r". B_s_n_ss_s _ls_ cr__t_ th_s _ngl_sh. Th_
Chr_stm_s m_ss_g_ b__ng _s_d by th_ S__b_ S_g_
d_p_rtm_nt st_r_ h_s r__s_d _y_br_ws. _t s_ys "St_y
P_s_t_v_." M_ny p__pl_ b_l_ _v_ th_s _s th_ wr_ng
th_ng t_ s_y d_r_ng c_r_n_v_r_s _nd "St_y H_ppy"
w__ld b_ b_tt_r.

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

there are many types of english around the world some wellknown varieties in asia include chinglish in china singlish in singapore and japanese english a group of language experts in japan is troubled by how the government uses english in particular it says the government uses computer or online translation too much researchers say many translations create strange and confusing words and expressions many of these are confusing to english speakers the researchers worry this could have a negative impact on japans tourist industry they even say the increasing amount of unsuitable words is becoming a national embarrassment in japan

the research team says computer software gives odd or incorrect translations for individual *kanji* the chinese characters used in japanese writing there are many examples of this including hello work the name for job centres and go to travel a plan to help tourism in japan during the covid19 pandemic the team says software creates unintentionally funny translations that could easily be corrected if they were just checked by an english speaker businesses also create this english the christmas message being used by the seibu sogo department store has raised eyebrows it says stay positive Many people believe this is the wrong thing to say during coronavirus and stay happy would be better

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2011/201121-japanese-english.html>

There are many types of English around the world. Some well-known varieties in Asia include Chinglish in China, Singlish in Singapore and Japanese English. A group of language experts in Japan is troubled by how the government uses English. In particular, it says the government uses computer or online translation too much. Researchers say many translations create strange and confusing words and expressions. Many of these are confusing to English speakers. The researchers worry this could have a negative impact on Japan's tourist industry. They even say the increasing amount of unsuitable words is becoming a "national embarrassment" in Japan. The research team says computer software gives odd or incorrect translations for individual kanji - the Chinese characters used in Japanese writing. There are many examples of this, including "Hello Work" - the name for job centres, and "Go To Travel" a plan to help tourism in Japan during the COVID-19 pandemic. The team says software creates, "unintentionally funny translations that could easily be corrected if they were just checked by an English speaker". Businesses also create this English. The Christmas message being used by the Seibu Sogo department store has raised eyebrows. It says "Stay Positive." Many people believe this is the wrong thing to say during coronavirus and "Stay Happy" would be better.

HOMework

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about this news story. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. JAPANESE ENGLISH: Make a poster about Japanese English. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. WORLD ENGLISH: Write a magazine article about making a world English with globally accepted spelling, grammar, pronunciation, etc. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. LETTER: Write a letter to an expert on Japanese English. Ask him/her three questions about it. Give him/her three of your ideas on a world English. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

1. d 2. b 3. f 4. c 5. g 6. a 7. e
8. k 9. l 10. i 11. h 12. n 13. j 14. m

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

- a F b F c T d T e T f T g F h T

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

1. h	2. d	3. f	4. b	5. j
6. e	7. c	8. g	9. a	10. i

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Chinglish
2. A group of language experts
3. English speakers
4. A negative impact
5. A "national embarrassment"
6. Kanji
7. Hello Work
8. An English speaker
9. Eyebrows
10. Stay Happy

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.20)

1. Many different types of English around the world.
2. A group of language experts in Japan.
3. It says the government uses online translation.
4. Many of these are confusing to English speakers.
5. Have a negative impact on Japan's tourist industry.
6. Kanji - the Chinese characters used in Japanese writing.
7. A plan to help tourism in Japan.
8. If they were checked by an English speaker.
9. The Christmas message used by a department store.
10. People believe it's the wrong thing to say.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. c

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.
(It's good for your English ;-)