In the past decade, the communicative approach to second language teaching has been the subject of unprecedented attention and research and already many claims have been made for its success. Several books by applied linguists have attempted to trace its development and explain its theoretical basis. Although a few language textbooks based on the communicative approach have also been published, some language teachers still have doubts about its practical implementation in the classroom, while many more confess to be at a loss as to how to meet the demands of a so-called “communicative syllabus”. This is particularly true of teachers of English second language in South Africa, where a new communication-based syllabus is to be introduced for English L2 at secondary school level in 1986. Without doubt most teachers would welcome a book which not only lists several communicative activities, but also discusses, in practical terms, various ways of presenting these in the language classroom.

To a large extent, Carol Livingstone’s book will meet these needs. As the title indicates, it concerns role play, but it would be wrong to assume that this is too limited a scope. Most teachers agree that, in order to achieve the student interaction essential to real communicative activities, some or other form of role play is usually required.

This book is a comprehensive guide to the use of role play in the classroom. Chapter 1 sets out to answer the question: What is role play? In doing so, it distinguishes between role play and other associated activities such as simulation, group work and dialogue work, thus providing the teacher with a workable frame of reference. Teachers more interested in practical examples will welcome Chapter 2, for it describes and analyses two role plays, touching on such aspects as teacher preparation, class preparation and follow-up work at both beginners’ and advanced levels.

While Chapter 3, like the first chapter, is mainly theoretical (discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using role play in the classroom), the next three chapters return to practical considerations. Chapter 4 provides a role play checklist which includes student needs, organisation and follow-up. Chapter 5 deals with long-term preparation under the following headings: formal oral practice; dialogue work; miming, games and drama; listening comprehension. Each activity is clearly illustrated with the use of specific examples.

This leads up to probably the most useful section, from the point of view of the teacher. Chapter 6 is devoted to developing role plays. It deals, among other things, with interviews and role play using a particular theme. The examples supplied are on three levels: beginners’, intermediate and advanced, and should prove useful to the novice as well as the experienced teacher. The chapter ends with detailed explanations of how to exploit existing role play material and how to create one’s own. Finally, an appendix provides role play ideas at all three levels mentioned above.

Carol Livingstone points out that there are still a number of problems to be solved, notably “the teaching and learning of para- and extra-linguistic features, and the question of the acceptability and appropriateness of utterances in any given context and situation.” Nevertheless, her book provides much needed practical information on the use of role play in the classroom and its integration into the total language learning programme. Teachers should welcome its direct approach to the subject, its clear organization, its conciseness and its many examples. It should prove an invaluable aid to the second language teacher in search of ideas and ways of implementing a communicative syllabus.

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This book forms part of the series, Teaching Techniques in English as a Second Language. Like