

**T.C.  
MİLLÎ EĞİTİM BAKANLIĞI**

## **EĞLENCE HİZMETLERİ**

**MESLEKİ YABANCI DİL -3  
(ÇOCUK ANİMATÖRLÜĞÜ)**

**Ankara, 2013**

- Bu modül, mesleki ve teknik eğitim okul/kurumlarında uygulanan Çerçeve Öğretim Programlarında yer alan yeterlikleri kazandırmaya yönelik olarak öğrencilere rehberlik etmek amacıyla hazırlanmış bireysel öğrenme materyalidir.
- Millî Eğitim Bakanlığınca ücretsiz olarak verilmiştir.
- **PARA İLE SATILMAZ.**

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# EXPLANATION

<b>ALAN</b>	<b>Eğlence Hizmetleri</b>
<b>DAL/MESLEK</b>	<b>Animatörlük – Çocuk Animatörlüğü</b>
<b>MODÜLÜN ADI</b>	<b>Meslek İngilizcesi-3 (Çocuk Animatörlüğü)</b>
<b>MODÜLÜN TANIMI</b>	Sektörde faaliyet gösteren kuruluşların çocuk ve gençlere yönelik aktivite programlarında, yabancı konuklarla iletişim kurabilme becerisi kazandıran öğrenme materyalidir.
<b>SÜRE</b>	40/32
<b>ÖNKOŞUL</b>	Yabancı Dilde Kurallar ve Yabancı Dilde İletişim modüllerini başarmış olmak.
<b>YETERLİK</b>	Yabancı Dil kullanarak konukları anlamak ve konuşmak.
<b>MODÜLÜN AMACI</b>	<b>Genel amaç</b> Bu modülle gerekli ortam sağlandığında, Eğlence Hizmetleri departmanında çocuk ve gençlerle yabancı dilde olumlu iletişim kurabilecek ve sorunlarını çözebileceksiniz. <b>Amaçlar</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. . Çocuk ve gençlerle yabancı dilde hatasız iletişim kurabileceksiniz</li><li>2. Eğlence hizmetleri departmanında çocuk ve gençlerle karışılacak sorunları yabancı dilde hatasız olarak anlayabilecek ve çözebileceksiniz.</li></ol>
<b>EĞİTİM ÖĞRETİM ORTAMLARI VE DONANIMLARI</b>	<b>Ortam:</b> Sınıf, işletme. <b>Donanım:</b> TV, video, video kasetler, CD oynatıcı ve CD'ler, interaktif CD'ler, bilgisayar, tepegöz, kulaklık.
<b>ÖLÇME DEĞERLENDİRME</b>	Modülün içinde her öğrenme faaliyetinden sonra yer alan ölçme soruları ve yaptığınız uygulamalarla kazandığınız bilgi ve becerileri ölçerek kendi kendinizi değerlendirebileceksiniz. Modül sonunda yer alan projenin öğretmen tarafından değerlendirilmesi ve/veya öğretmen tarafından hazırlanacak ölçme araçları ile teorik ve pratik performansınız değerlendirilecektir.

# PREFACE

**Dear Student,**

Animation department is as much important as food & beverage departments for guests satisfaction and competition. Animation activities have to be useful, attractive and easily reachable. The guests need active, sportive, energetic animation activities in order to use their extra energy. An active and successful animation team rises the number of continual guests, the duration of accommodation, makes product variation and creates a good image for the facility and the country. That's why animation does not only mean enjoyment, it also means mission.

Guest contact is maintained by the animation team in every square meter of a facility. Cheerful, polite and patient animators are the golden keys of the future. Animation concept is very new for our country, because its history begins in 1980's. But the necessity of it is accepted by every facility. Miniclub and Teenclub animation activities are for the children and teenagers. The variation of this activities depends on the facility conditions.

If you want to have a career in tourism sector Animation Department will be the best step for you.



# LEARNING ACTIVITY - 1

## AIM

In this part you will be able to learn the activities in clubs and how to communicate with kids and teenagers in Miniclub and Teenclub.

## SEARCH

- Find out the activities in Miniclubs and Teenclubs. Prepare two reports separately and compare them with the others that are made by your classmates. Find the differences and think about and discuss the reasons of these differences.

## 1. COMMUNICATION WITH CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS

### 1.1. Communication with children

#### 1.1.1. Greeting

An animator is the one who meets and communicates with tourists much more than the other staff. The first contact is very important between the animator and the tourists, especially in the Miniclub. This contact must be positive in order to maintain safe, friendly, and enjoyable relations.

If the arrival time is known, children animator has to meet the kids at the first time that they come to the facility. He/she can introduce his/herself like this:

“Welcome, I’m the children animator in this facility. And my name is Kerem. We will all be together during the day.”

And he/she can give some short information about the activities.

Children animator organizes a program for children in Miniclub, on the beach, by the pool etc. He/she is responsible for evening animation for children (minidisco, carnival, children shows ) in cooperation with other animators and under the supervision of chief animator. And also he/she takes part on evening shows for adults.



**Picture 1.1: Kidssurrey**

The golden rule for the animator is smiling cheerfully at everybody. Let's have a look an example of a greeting dialogue below:

**Animator:** Hello, everyone! I'm Kerem the children animator. Let's begin with the names. What is your name?

**Stella:** My name is Stella.

**Animator:** Where are you from Stella?

**Stella:** I'm from UK.

**Animator:** Good. And you, what is your name?

**David (another kid):** My name is David. ( Just David is also OK )

**Animator:** Okay David. Where are you from?

**David:** I'm from Spain.

**Animator:** Good.

Each child has to be valued equally and affirming the positive value of different skin colours, culturel and family backgrounds or disabilities. Children will be invited to join in activities of their choice regardless of age; gender or ability and activities will encourage children to understand different cultures.

### **1.1.2. Presentation of Miniclub Activities**

Presentation is very important for an activity. A good presentation rises the number of the participants. As a result one of the targets of the facility has been achieved.



Picture1.2: A notice board that shows the activity programme

Presentation of the activities can be done inside or outside the facility according to their speciality and the policy of the facility. Generally animators are used for the inside presentation. They announce the activities at every point of the facility, especially at crowded area. Leaflets, notice boards and banners are used as well.

At the outside presentation, generally local gazettes and magazines of the facility are used.

### 1.1.3. Kinds of Miniclub Activities

Children thrive in a positive environment, where teamwork, encouragement and fun are every day occurrence and confidence is developed through learning new skills and enjoying favourite activities.



**Picture 1.3: Playground**

Miniclubs are available for 3-5 years or 4-10 years old children depending on the facility conditions. For children, playing is their number one job. Children can learn about relationships, how to built friendships, the importance of negotiation as well as figuring out how things work in the world around them while playing different games.



**Picture 1.4: Playground**

Safety and welfare of children and confidence of parents have to be the main priorities of the facilities. Miniclub activities help children develop hand-eye coordination, teamwork, self-confidence, building friendships and creativity. And they are not only freetime activities, but they must also be organized for having fun.



**Picture 1.5: Inside of an activity area**

They can be divided into two groups. These are indoor and outdoor activities. Generally artistic activities such as painting, drawing are done inside. But sport games or other kinds of games such as kite flying, camping are done outside of the facility.



**Picture 1.6: Face painting**



**Picture 1.7: Face painting**

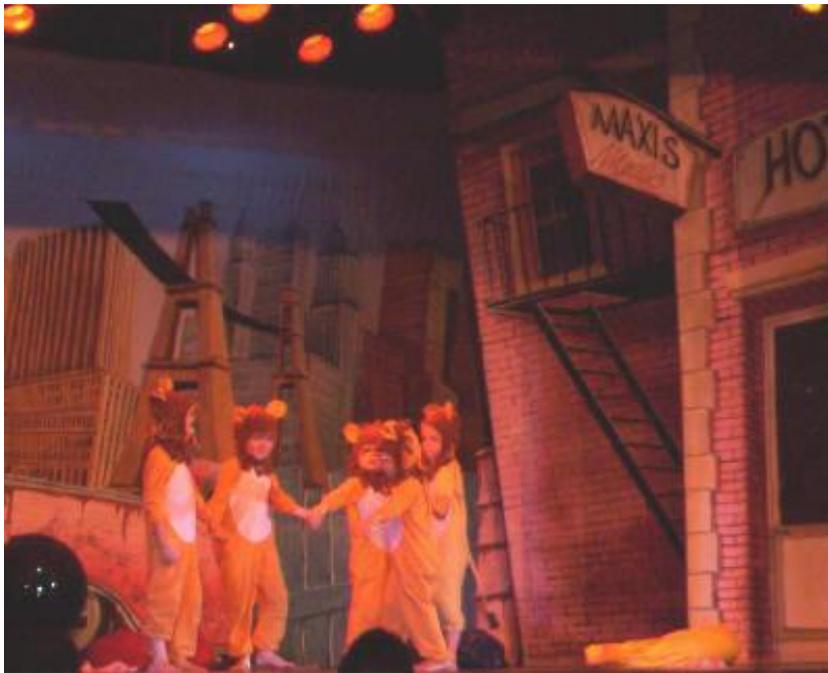
Boys and girls enjoy different activities. Boys generally prefer physically active outdoor games (such as football ), whilst girls enjoy a much wider range of indoor activities ( such as arts & crafts, singing and dancing with music and chatting with friends ).

Below is a list of activities which may take place in a facility according to its' conditions.

Indoor Activities are ;

- Arts & Crafts
- Circus skills
- Clay shaping

- Computer games
- Dancing
- Disco at night
- Drama
- Drawing
- Face painting
- Fun of science
- Magic
- Painting
- Puppet show
- Singing songs
- Telling stories
- Watching cartoon



**Picture 1.8: Drama**

Outdoor Activities are;

- Ball games
- Camping
- Fish hunting
- Jumping and bouncing on a trampoline
- Kite flying
- Map reading
- Mini Olympic games
- Nature walk

- Obstacle races
- Orienteering
- Picnic
- Pool games
- Riding
- Sand castles
- Taking trips
- Treasure hunting
- Water games



**Picture 1.9: Water sliding**



**Picture 1.10: Water sliding**

### 1.1.4. Miniclub Activity Programme

Every facility has their activity schedule. This schedule (time table ) must be hung on notice boards in order to inform the families about the activities. Let's have a look an example of a Miniclub activity program below.

<b>Day</b>	<b>Activity&amp;Time</b>					
<b>Monday</b>	Meeting & Greeting Story time 9.00-10.00 16.00-17.00	Orienteering 10.15-11.45	Computer games 13.00-14.00	Kite flying 14.30-16.00		
<b>Tuesday</b>	Drawing Watching cartoon 9.00-10.00 16.00-17.00	Obstacle races 10.15-11.45	Face painting 13.00-14.00	Drama 14.30-16.00		
<b>Wednesday</b>	Painting Puppet show 9.00-10.00 16.00-17.00	Picnic 10.15-13.15	Magic 13.30-15.00	Dancing 15.15-15.45		
<b>Thursday</b>	DAY OFF					
<b>Friday</b>	Clay shaping &Crafts 9.00-10.00 16.00-17.00	Nature walk 10.15-11.45	Singing songs 13.00-14.00	Map reading 14.30-16.00	Arts	
<b>Saturday</b>	Minisports Day Telling stories 9.00-14.00 16.00-17.00			Drama 14.30-16.00		
<b>Sunday</b>	Departure of the visitors					



**Picture 1.11: Pool activities, water sliding and rope climbing**

### **1.1.5. Communication with Families**

A facility must be a perfect destination for families due to the warm ambience, safe environment and friendly welcoming staff. The happiness of the parents depends on the happiness of their children. So Miniclub has two important roles, the first one is having fun for the children and the second one is giving free time for the parents.



**Picture 1.12: Pool activity area**

The parents have some expectations from the Miniclub. Such as;

- Animators should be patient, kind, attentive, vigilant, cheerful and careful
- Animators should manage children's behaviour without raising voices
- Animators should be energetic, enthusiastic
- The facility should obey hygiene rules
- Safety precaution should be provided
- The area of the Miniclub should be designed suitably for children
- Llightening should be designed correctly and efficiently
- Attractive colouring & attractive setting should be provided
- Air-conditioning system for inside area should work properly
- Suitable materials for safety and hygiene should be used

If these expectations are satisfied, generally the facility is going to have a good relationship with the parents and their children.

### **1.1.6. Kinds of Clubs**

In some big facilities there are six different kinds of clubs for children according to their ages. These are:

- Baby Club            6 months to 11 months
- Toddler Club        1 year to 2 years
- Mini Club            3 years to 5 years
- Junior Club          6 years to 9 years
- Kids Club            10 years to 13 years
- Younger Adults      14 years to 17 years

And some big facilities can divide these clubs as follows:

- Baby Club            4 months to 23 months
- Petit Club            2 years to 3 years
- Mini Club            4 years to 10 years
- Junior Club          11 years to 17 years

Or these clubs can be divided in different age ranges and different names that depends on the policy of the facility.

Baby club animators have to act like nannies. Because having fun is not enough itself in Baby clubs. Babies need more care, interest and attention. That's why activities in Baby clubs are a little bit different from Miniclubs. For example they have wake up games, gentle walks and educational activities that are suitable for babies.

## 1.2. Communication With Teenagers

### 1.2.1. Greeting

As it is mentioned before, animators are the ones who meet and communicate with visitors much more than the other staff. The first contact between the animators and the visitors is very important and it must be positive in order to maintain safe, friendly, and enjoyable relations.



**Picture 1.13: Sailing**

The animators have to meet the kids or teenagers at the first time that they come to the facility if the arrival time is known. They can introduce themselves like this:

“Welcome, we’re the animators in this facility.”

And they can introduce themselves by giving their names like as ; “ My name is Selçuk. We will all be together during the day.”

Teenage club animators can give some short information about the teenage club activities. They organize a program for teenagers, on the beach, by the pool, at the disco... etc.

They have to be friendly, naturel, sincere and moderate while communicating with the teenagers. And they have to use body language as well.

### 1.2.2. Inviting for the activity

The activities are announced by the animators during the day. The visitors have to be invited for the activities friendly and sincerely. The animators must learn the names of the visitors in order to give a message like that “You are important for us !”.

	THURSDAY	Jeuudi
9:00 am	Power Walk	Marche Rapide
10:30 am	Beach Volleyball	Volley a la Plage
11:45 am	Water Aerobic	Aqua GYM
12:15 am	Iron Man	Iron Man
3:00 pm	Ping Pong	Ping Pong
3:30 pm	Water Aerobic	Aqua GYM
4:00 pm	Beach Volleyball	Volley a la plage
5:00 pm	Soccer Cup	Match de Foot
6:00 pm	Basketball	Basketball

Picture 1.14: Notice board about the activities

They mustn't bully the visitors; on the contrary, they encourage them for participating the activities. They have to obey the moral principles, too.

### 1.2.3. Teenage Club Activities

Teenage Clubs are available for 11-17 years old or 14-17 years old younger adults. The activities differ from Miniclub activities. Because they are more energetic, more independent and sometimes teamwork is needed more.



**Picture 1.15: Wall climbing**

Below is a list of activities which take place according to the facility conditions.

- Archery
- Boat trips
- Canoeing
- Climbing
- Cycling
- Dancing
- Excursion
- Fishing trips
- Gym
- Horse riding
- Kite surfing
- Motorsports
- Photography club
- Quizzes
- Sailing
- Scuba diving
- Snorkelling
- Table tennis

- Team games
- Tennis
- Trekking
- Wall climbing
- Water polo
- Watersports
- Wave skiing
- Windsurfing



**Picture 1.16: Water polo**

## APPLICATION ACTIVITY

<b>Steps of Process</b>	<b>Suggestions</b>
➤ Communicate with the children	➤ Search the interesting words children use
➤ Using English while greeting the kids	➤ You can review the related dialogues
➤ Communicate with parents	➤ Brainstorm the words that you may need while talking about their kids
➤ Communicate with teens	➤ You can follow the monthly or weekly magazines
➤ Inviting teens to the activities using English	➤ You can write and role play dialogues

## MEASURING AND EVALUATION

<b>A- Decide if following sentences are true ( T ) or false ( F ) . Make only one thick ( √ ) for each.</b>			<b>True</b>	<b>False</b>
1.	Animators communicate with guests much more than the other staff.			
2.	It is not important to meet the kids at the first time that they come to the facility.			
3.	Children animators organize programs for children in Miniclub.			
4.	Children animator works dependent on the chief animator.			
5.	The golden rule for the animator is to be friendly and smiling cheerfully.			
6.	A good presentation doesn't rise the number of the participants			
7.	Presentation activities are done only inside the facility.			
8.	Animators are used for the inside presentation of the activities.			
9.	Playing is very important activity for the children.			
10.	While playing, children learn about figuring out how things work in the world around them.			
11.	Miniclub activities are only free time activities.			
12.	The activities that are done inside are called indoor activities.			
13.	The activities that are done outside are called outdoor activities.			
14.	Boys don't prefer physically active outdoor games.			
15.	Girls enjoy indoor activities.			
16.	The conditions of the facility determine the range of the activities.			
17.	Computer games are outdoor activities.			
18.	Kite flying is an indoor activity.			
19.	Every facility must have the same activity schedule.			
20.	The happiness of the parents depends on the happiness of their children.			
21.	Suitable materials for safety and hygiene are not important for a Miniclub animator.			
22.	Baby club animators have to act like nannies.			
23.	Learning the names of the visitors is not important for an animator.			
24.	The animators have to encourage the visitors for participating the activities.			
25.	The activities of the Teenage club are the same as the ones in the Miniclub.			

## **B. Choose The Correct Answer.**

1. Which activity is an indoor activity ?
  - A) Camping
  - B) Fish hunting
  - C) Face painting
  - D) Riding
  
2. What is the first thing that an animator do when a group of tourists come to the facility?
  - A) Meeting & greeting
  - B) Talking about his/her own life story
  - C) Talking about the activities
  - D) Singing songs
  
3. Which criteria can be used to separate the kids clubs by a facility ?
  - A) Visitors
  - B) Policy of the facility
  - C) Demand
  - D) All of them
  
4. Which is the most important thing for the parents in the facility ?
  - A) Salaries of the animators
  - B) Behaviours of the animators
  - C) Diplomas of the animators
  - D) Names of the animators
  
5. Which is the most important thing for the teenagers in the facility?
  - A) Kinds of the activities
  - B) Names of the animators
  - C) Salaries of the animators
  - D) Cultural differences between the visitors

Please check your answers with the answer key which is at the end of this module. If you have more than 2 mistakes you need to review the Learning Activity – 1.

## LEARNING ACTIVITY-2

### AIM

In this part you will be able to learn how to approach different kinds of children, problems with the parents and safety precautions.

### SEARCH

- Find out the safety precautions in Miniclubs and Teenclubs. Prepare two reports separately and compare them with the others that are made by your classmates. Find the differences and think about the reasons of these differences.

## 2. PROBLEMS WITH CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS IN MINICLUBS AND TEENAGE CLUBS

### 2.1. Approaching To Different Kinds of Children

Greeting is the first step of the child animation. The animator has to identify the character of every child in the club while greeting. Some of them will be happy or shy or likable or impatient or energetic ...etc. The activities must be chosen according to character types of the children. Group work, pair work or individual work can be chosen according to the characteristics of the whole group.

More physical activities like as water sports or trampoline are available for impatient and energetic children. Group work activities like as drama or theme play are available for likable children. The first step for individual work like as painting or musical toys are suitable for shy children. In the second step the shy ones will be joined other groups that have three or four children. In these groups at least one likable or energetic child is needed in order to divert and accelerate them.



**Picture 2.1: Skating**

Disagreeable children need extra care, that's why responsible roles in the group such as helping the animator for preparing the playground are suitable for them.

The important fact is recognizing the characters of the children and planning the activities according to it. Question and Answer or Role Play can help the animator while analysing their character.

## **2.2. Approaching To Nonparticipant Children In Miniclub**

If a child is anxious, shy or ill, he/ she won't be able to join the activities. The animator has to determine this kind of children in order to maintain the harmony of the group and also the parents' satisfaction.



**Picture 2.2: Inside of an activity area**

One by one specific relation is needed for anxious or shy children. During this period if the anxiety is broken then the children will join the activities with the other children. If not individual activities like as painting, computer games, musical toys are suitable for them.

If the child is ill, the parents must be informed immediately. In case of emergency, the medical units of the facility must be warned.

### **2.3. Problems with the parents**

Generally problems can be rised because of five reasons. These are:

- Behaviour of the animators
- The animation activity that is chosen
- The conditions of the playground
- The character of the children
- The character of the parents

If the animator is not suitable for the job or hassle the children to participate the activities, the

facility will have some problems with the parents. These animators don't know how to approach the kids. They need more education and experience. As a solution experienced animators have to guide the unexperienced ones.

If the animation is not chosen carefully ( especially if it is difficult for the group ) , problems will be rised. As a solution the group must analyse according to characters and their limits. The duration of the animation is also important. The animator must avoid from unnecessary repetitions in order not to be boring.

As it is mentioned before hygiene rules, safety precaution, suitable area, correct and efficient lightening, attractive colouring & attractive setting, air-conditioning system for inside area, suitable materials for safety and hygiene are the important conditions of the playground. These conditions must be at high level in order to increase the quality of the activities.



**Picture 2.3: Kids pool**

Disagreeable, impatient or energetic children can cause problems, too. These children can break harmony of the group. As it is mentioned before disagreeable children need extra care, that's why responsible roles in the group such as helping the animator for preparing the playground are available for them. More physical activities like as water sports or trampoline are available for impatient and energetic children. As a result problems can be prevented.

The parents that have disagreeable, impatient or energetic children can cause some problems, too. Because these parents generally don't accept the character types of their children. And also they can be subjective. As a solution the parents can observe their children behaviour from a distance or they can participate the activities in order to help the animator for keeping harmony of the group.

## 2.4. Dialogue For Approaching To Teenagers

Animators have to keep a close check on teasing, bullying or any other anti-social behaviour that may spoil an individual's enjoyment. Because this kind of behaviour causes problems. If problem behaviour is persistent or serious, the parents have to be contacted to discuss and decide on further action. If persistent negative behaviour continues or any instances of bullying, that can not be resolved, then the child will be excluded from the club.



**Picture 2.4: Trapeze**

Sometimes problems can be risen because of queue (waiting time ) or argument about time schedule. And also the results of races.

Look at some examples of dialogue below:

### **Dialogue 1**

**Teenager:** Hi! We want to play table tennis. What should we do ?

**Animator:** You can play it every day between 10.00 a.m. to 14.00 p.m. But you have to write your names on the reservation board.

**Teenager:** Thanks! We will do it right away.

### **Dialogue 2**

**Animator:** Hello Patric! How are you?

**Patric:** Fine. And you?

**Animator:** Fine thanks. What can I do for you?

**Patric:** I want to do windsurf now. Can I use one?

**Animator:** I'm sorry; you can not because at this time there is no lifeguard on the beach. You can do windsurf between 14.00 p.m. to 17.00 p.m.

**Patric:** What a pity! Anyway, thanks.

### **Dialogue 3**

**Animator:** Hello Sally! How is it going on ?

(At the first time Sally couldn't hear because the volume of music was so high)

**Animator:** Hello Sally!

**Sally:** Excuse me I haven't heard you. Could you please repeat yourself ?

**Animator:** I said, "How is it going on ?"

**Sally:** I am listening to some music right now.

**Animator:** What kind of music do you like?

**Sally:** I like pop music, but now I am listening to hard rock.

**Animator:** I have a request for you.

**Sally:** Please go on.

**Animator:** Could you please turn down the volume of music. Because it is too high for the other guests.

**Sally:** Oh really ? I'm so sorry. I will turn it down immediately.

## **2.5. Safety Precautions**

Safety is an important subject for life. Every year lots of people lose their lives because of lack of safety. Safety does not mean security. It means to prevent any accidents that may occur in the facility.



**Picture 2.5: Catamaran**

The subject of safety and caring of the children when they are in the club is all the animation staff's responsibility. Activity areas should be checked for safety before children are allowed to come near the activity area. At the beginning and end of each activity all equipment is checked for safety and is cleaned as well. Plastic materials, rounded edge materials, anti-toxic painting materials, life jackets, helmets, non-flammable materials have to be used in activities.



**Picture 2.6: A sick child**

The facility must provide a healthy environment for every child in the club, too. A sick child often needs special, one-to-one attention and it is difficult for an animator to spend time away from the healthy children to devote a long period of time with a sick child. That's why it is better to stay with their parents for sick children in order to prevent the contamination of a disease from one child to another.

At least one animator at every club has to hold a current First Aid certificate. First Aid boxes must be kept inside and outside of the facility. And they must be reachable easily.

There must be caution boards that show the rules especially near the swimming pool.



**Picture 2.7: Board of water slide rules**

Sun block/ protection cream and hats are essential for outdoor activities in the summer months.

To provide safety the children should wear any kind of jewellery while participating the activities.

One child's behaviour must not be allowed to endanger the other children in the group. Below is a list of behaviour examples and suggested sanction:

<b>Behaviour Examples</b>	<b>Sanction</b>
Breaking a rule Disturbing other children	Speak to child individually about inappropriate actions
Inappropriate behaviour continues ( after 3 warnings for same behaviour )	Remove from activity for up to 10 minutes and discuss actions and inappropriate behaviour
Rudeness to adults Defiance	Remove from activity for up to 20 minutes and discuss actions and inappropriate behaviour
Deliberately hurting others Excessive swearing Any racist remark	Child removed from the activities for rest of day and discuss actions and inappropriate behaviour

There is one more thing for not safety but security. That is the animator has to be sure giving a child to his/ her real parents. In order to provide it, every facility develop its own security system.

For example in one facility, at registration, parents must sign in their children including the time of the drop off. Parents are given a security slip for each child, one half of which is given to the animators and the number recorded on the register and the other is kept by the parents. While adults are collecting, they must show their security cards to the authorized animator. There will be a different security number for each child each day.

In another facility when parents sign in, their children they get two bracelets. One of them is for the child and the other is for the parents. These bracelets have the same code numbers. These numbers are recorded on the register with some key answers of the questions. The parents have to show their bracelet and answer the key questions when handing over their children.

## APPLICATION ACTIVITY-2

Steps of Process	Suggestions
➤ Creating a dialogue with kids of all kinds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Review your kids' English words</li> <li>➤ You can learn some tongue twisters</li> </ul>
➤ Communicating with kids who do not want to join the activities	➤ You can create the dialogues and role play
➤ Communicating with families	➤ You can write imaginary dialogues and make a list of needed words.
➤ Solving the problems about security	➤ You can search the booklets of the hotels ,check the hotel routines and rules

## MEASURING AND EVALUATION

<b>A- Decide if below mentioned sentences are true ( T ) or false ( F ) . Make only one thick ( √ ) for each.</b>			
		True	False
1	The activities must be chosen according to the character types of the children.		
2	More physical activities like as water sports or trampoline are available for shy children.		
3	In each group at least one likable or energetic child can help shy ones to participate the activities.		
4	Disagreeable children need extra care.		
5	Illness of a child is one of the reasons not to participate the activities.		
6	Experienced animators don't need to guide the unexperienced ones.		
7	The duration of the animation is important in order not to be boring.		
8	Animators have to keep a close check for every kinds of anti-social behaviour.		
9	Safety means security in Miniclub and teenageclub.		
10	The safety and care of the child when attending the club is all the parents' responsibility.		
11	First Aid boxes must be kept both inside and outside of the facility.		
12	Children can wear all kinds of jewellery while participating the activities.		
13	After the activities, giving the child to his/her real parents is very important for security.		
14	Every facility develops its own security system.		
15	Current First Aid certificate isn't needed for every club in the facility.		
16	Removing from an activity for up to 20 minutes is the suggested sanction for defiance.		
17	If the animation is difficult for the children then some problems will be raised.		
18	Although the child is ill, he/she can join the Miniclub activities.		
19	The results of races can cause some problems in the Teenage club.veya can be causing		
20	Drama or theme play are available for likable children		

Please check your answers with the answer key which is at the end of this module. If you have more than 6 mistakes you need to review the Learning Activity – 2.

**B. Fill in the blanks. You need to write only one word for each blanks.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first step of the child animation.
2. The activities must be chosen according to \_\_\_\_\_ of the children.
3. More physical activities like as water sports or trampoline are available for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ children.
4. For the first step individual work like as \_\_\_\_\_ or musical toys are available for shy children.
5. Disagreeable children need \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. If the child is ill, the \_\_\_\_\_ must be informed immediately.
7. In case of \_\_\_\_\_ , the medical units of the facility must be warned.
8. If the animator is not suitable for the job or \_\_\_\_\_ the children to participate the activities, the facility will have some problems with the \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. As a solution \_\_\_\_\_ animators have to guide the \_\_\_\_\_ ones.
10. The animator must escape from \_\_\_\_\_ in order not to be boring.
11. Disagreeable, impatient or energetic children can cause \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. Animators have to keep a close check on teasing, bullying or any other \_\_\_\_\_ that may spoil an individual's enjoyment.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ does not mean security.
14. The safety and care of the child when attending the club is all the staff's \_\_\_\_\_ .
15. At the beginning and end of each activity all \_\_\_\_\_ is checked for safety and is cleaned as well.

- 
16. At least one animator at every club has to hold a current \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ certificate.
17. Sun block/ protection cream and hats are essential for \_\_\_\_\_  
activities in the summer months.

Please check your answers with the answer key which is at the end of this module. If you have more than 7 words mistakes you need to review the Learning Activity – 2.

# EVALUATION OF THE MODULE

## **Project**

Imagine that you are a children animator in a facility and you have three different groups of guests there. They have come from Turkey, Spain and England. Prepare a whole day programme for them that is suitable for all. While doing it please do not forget to take account their cultural backgrounds.

Your teacher will give you the evaluation criteria of this Project.

# ANSWER KEYS

## Learning Activity – 1. A

1.	TRUE
2.	FALSE
3.	TRUE
4.	TRUE
5.	TRUE
6.	FALSE
7.	FALSE
8.	TRUE
9.	TRUE
10.	TRUE
11.	FALSE
12.	TRUE
13.	TRUE
14.	FALSE
15.	TRUE
16.	TRUE
17.	FALSE
18.	FALSE
19.	FALSE
20.	TRUE
21.	FALSE
22.	TRUE
23.	FALSE
24.	TRUE
25.	FALSE

## B-

1.	C
2.	A
3.	D
4.	B
5.	A

### Learning Activity – 2. A-

1.	TRUE
2.	FALSE
3.	TRUE
4.	TRUE
5.	TRUE
6.	FALSE
7.	TRUE
8.	TRUE
9.	FALSE
10.	FALSE
11.	TRUE
12.	FALSE
13.	TRUE
14.	TRUE
15.	FALSE
16.	TRUE
17.	TRUE
18.	FALSE
19.	TRUE
20.	TRUE

### B-

1.	Greeting
2.	character / types
3.	impatient / energetic
4.	Painting
5.	extra / care
6.	Parents
7.	Emergency
8.	hassle / parents
9.	experienced / unexperienced
10.	unnecessary / repetitions
11.	Problems
12.	anti-social / behaviour
13.	Safety
14.	responsibility
15.	Equipment
16.	First / Aid
17.	Outdoor

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