

# APPENDICES

## I. Rubin's List of Strategies

- (1) The good language learner is a willing and accurate guesser.
- (2) The good language learner has a strong drive to communicate, or to learn from communication. He is willing to do many things to get his message across.
- (3) The good language learner is often not inhibited. He is willing to appear foolish if reasonable communication results. He is willing to make mistakes in order to learn and to communicate. He is willing to live with a certain amount of vagueness.
- (4) In addition to focussing on communication, the good language learner is prepared to attend to form. The good language learner is constantly looking for patterns in the language.
- (5) The good language learner practises.
- (6) The good language learner monitors his own and the speech of others. That is, he is constantly attending to how well his speech is being received and whether his performance meets the standards he has learned.
- (7) The good language learner attends to meaning. He knows that in order to understand the message, it is not sufficient to pay attention to the grammar of the language or to the surface form of speech.

### Note

1. This list was adapted from 'What the "Good Language Learner" Can Teach Us', *TESOL Quarterly*, 1975, 9, 41-50.