

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

**TEACHERS' TRAINING
SCHOOL OF ORAN**

Department of foreign languages

English Section



Level : 1st year PES English

**Pedagogical Stand for Oral Expression
Syllabus**

A Work Presented by

Dr. Soumia Makouf

Academic Year : 2021 - 2022

Table of Contents

General Introduction

1. Introduce yourself

1.1 Definition of Self Introduction

1.2 Basics of Self Introduction

1.3 Activity

2. Expressing Opinion

2.1 General point of view

2.2 Personal Point of View

2.3 Agreeing with an Opinion

2.4 Disagreeing with an Opinion

2.5 Partial Agreement

2.6 Idiomatic Expressions

2.7 Different Names of Money

3. Fast food

3.1 Introduction to the topic

3.2 Discussion Questions

3.3 Listening Comprehension

3.4 Idioms about Food

4. Friendship

4.1 Describing Pictures

4.2 Group Discussion

4.3 Activity

4.4 Idioms about Friendship

5. Clothing and *fashion

5.1 Introduction to the topic

5.2 Group Discussion

5.3 Difference between Formal and Casual Clothing

5.4 Idiomatic Expressions about Clothes

5.5 Activity : Word Scramble

5.6 Shopping Expressions

5.7 English Shopping Language

6. Appearance

6.1 Introduction to the Topic

6.2 Group Discussion

6.3 Useful Adjectives

6.4 Describing People Appearance

7. Personality and Character

7.1 Discussion Questions

7.2 Quotes (discussion)

8. Tongue Twisters

8.1 Definition

8.2 Popular English Tongue Twisters

8.3 Truths or Lie Activity

8.4 Vocabulary Flip Chart

9. Happiness

9.1 Pictures' Description

9.2 Group Discussion

9.3 Quotes about Happiness

9.4 Grandmother's Recipe

Conclusion

Bibliography

General Introduction

language has a profound effect on every aspect of our life . People connect with each others , establish rapport , share emotions , communicate ideas , propose solutions , inspire , instruct , request , offer , thank , warn , all in and through language . To a certain extent , language facilitates the most fundamental of human activities which is communication .

The term ‘communication’ has been derived from the Latin word “communis” which means common and which strictly stands for sharing ideas in common . The word “communication”, however, has many and varied meanings . Depending upon their interests in psychology, sociology, philosophy or education different individuals define communication in different ways.

Teachers inevitably spend a fair amount of time in class presenting information and giving instruction to facilitate learning. Yet good speaking does not come easily. Standing up to speak in front of a group, even when we are the “authority”, generates fear and anxiety. How effective we are as teachers has a great deal to do with how we communicate. We communicate ideas, information and expectations in a variety of ways, through spoken and written media and through gestures and other body language. We need to be aware of how we communicate because we may send unintended messages. Our body language and other nonverbal cues are important modes through which we can generate a positive classroom environment.

Thus, this humble work is about the teaching of the speaking skill , which has a prominent place in the area of teaching and learning foreign languages .

No matter how an idea is , if it is not communicated properly , it cannot be effective . Therefore, oral language is an essential tool for communication as it shapes , modifies , extends and organizes thoughts .Speaking is one of the four language skills besides listening , reading and writing . It is the means through which learners can communicate with others to achieve certain goals or to express their opinions , intentions and viewpoints . In fact , Speaking is considered as the most used language skill . As Rivers (1981) argues , speaking is used twice as much as reading and writing in our communication .

The techniques and the objectives used in the oral teaching skills :

1. **Group work** : students are working within smaller units or groups , through which they can have an oral exchange with each other , the aim is to get the students involved in oral interaction : asking and answering questions , agreeing and disagreeing with viewpoints .

2. **Role play** : promotes spontaneous oral exchanges between the students instead of reciting already memorized paragraphs , it helps the students to say what they want to say and not what someone has told them to say , in addition to the use of imagination .

3. **Discussion** : which is any exchange of ideas and opinions with the teacher's role as a mediator and to some extent as participator , with the students talking about themselves or for example, all students can be asked to read a single book or story which can be discussed in one session .

The objective of the lectures :

- To empower students to communicate effectively .
- To get rid of anxiety and shyness
- To encourage students to face the audience and being creative .

Introduce yourself

- Learning to introduce yourself properly is incredibly important.
- It is the answer to the question “ tell me about yourself”
- You may need to introduce yourself without any forewarning.
- You may need to introduce yourself in English class, or job interview in front of people.
- Introducing yourself is incredibly intimidating.

1. What is self-introduction:

It is simply the act of introducing yourself to someone else. You might just be introducing yourself to a new person you have met before or to an audience. Introducing yourself is much more than saying your name, you need to tell some more information about yourself in English .

2. The Basics of a self introduction :

A) Greeting

Hello, hi , good morning , good afternoon , good evening

B) Your name

I am.../ My name is/ you can call me

C) Location

I am from/ I was born and raised in/ I grew up in ...but raised in ...

I come from .../ I am originally from ...

D) Family

We are a family of .../ I am one of ...siblings two brothers and two sisters / I am the only child / I do not have any siblings.

E) Hobbies

I like / love / enjoy / ...sports / movies ...

I am interested in

I am good at ...

My hobby is .../ My hobbies are ...

My favourite sport is ...

I have a passion for ...

I do not like / dislike / hate ...

My favourite food / drink is ...

My favourite singer / band is ...

F) Age

I am ...years old / I am .../ I am over / almost / nearly

Activity One :

- Introduce yourself using the expressions above .

- Why you have chosen to study English ?

You can choose the following expressions : -I study English because ...

-I can speak English very well

-I have been learning English for / since ...

-I can express myself and communicate in English

Expressing Opinion

Preparing for Speaking :

Giving the students some expressions that they can use to express their opinion about something , whether they agree or disagree with someone .

General point of view :

- It is taught that ...
- Some people say that ...
- It is considered ...
- It is generally accepted that ...

Personal point of view :

- In my opinion ...
 - To my mind ...
 - From my point of view ...
 - My view / opinion / belief / impression / conviction is that ...
 - I would say that ...
 - My impression is that ...
- I have the feeling that ...
- I have no doubt that ...
 - I think / consider / find / feel / believe / suppose / presume / assume that ...
 - I guess that ...

- In my eyes ...
- As far as I am concerned ...
- It seems to me that ...
- I am sure / I am certain that ...

Agreeing with an opinion:

- I agree with this opinion
- I completely agree with this view
- Exactly
- I could not agree more
- That is just what I was thinking
- You are absolutely right
- I hold the same opinion
- We are of one mind / of the same mind on that question
- That is right

Disagreeing with an opinion :

- I do not agree with you
- You are / He is wrong
- I do not agree with you / him / with what you say
- I am afraid , I can not agree with you
- I disagree with you
- I do not think so

- I think you are wrong

- I am afraid I have to disagree

Partial agreement:

- I agree with this point of view , but ...

- This idea is right , but ...

- I agree with you , but ...

Activity one : Express your opinion

Do you think that money is power ?

“ Money is the root of all evil” Discuss

Idiomatic expressions about money :

1- definition of idiomatic expressions :

Idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious in the individual words .

Example :

Drive somebody round the bend. **Meaning**

Make somebody angry or frustrated.

The best way to understand an idiom is to see it in context.

Idioms about Money:

1- Cost an arm and a leg

If something costs an arm and a leg it means it costs a lot of money.

Example : It costs us an arm and a leg to get here . But it has been worth every penny and more .

2- Feel the pinch

If a person or organization feels the pinch they do not have as much money as they used to have , and so they cannot buy the things they would like to buy .

Example: Poor households were still feeling the pinch and new taxes on fuel made matters even worse.

3- Have deep pockets

If a person or organization has deep pockets they have a lot of money.

Example: The company will do anything to avoid scandal and everyone knows it has deep pockets .

4- A small fortune

A small fortune is a very large amount of money .

Example : For almost two years , John made a small fortune running a corner shop .

5- Tighten your belt

If you tighten your belt you make an effort to spend less money .

Example : If you are spending more than your income , you need to tighten your belt .

6- Money talks

With money people can get whatever they want .

Example: She has got what she wanted. Well you know money talks !

7- Have money to burn

To be very rich and spend a lot of money on unnecessary things.

Example : He seems to have money to burn . He always buys his girlfriend extravagant things.

8- Be rolling in it or be rolling in money

If someone is rolling in it or is rolling in money , they are very rich .

Example : Jessica's parents are obviously rolling in money .

Activity 1: Match idioms A-F with situations 1-3

1-having a lot of money

2-having no money

3- Very expensive

A-With the rising prices of food and petrol, we all have to tighten our belts those days .

B- He has got a good job and has inherited money from his family , so he is rolling in it .

C- It will cost an arm and a leg to travel there by train .

D- I have just been paid , and already I am in the red .

E- I am sure Mathew will lend you the money , he seems to have very deep pockets .

F- That trip must have cost them a small fortune .

Money can have different names :

1- Donation : is that money that is given to some charity organizations or also mosques in order to help poor people .

2- Fee : is that money that we pay a school , college and also university level for admission .

3- Bribe: is money that we receive illegally for a service (for the work to be done) .

4- Tax : money that we pay to the government .

5- Ransom : money that we are going to pay to a kidnapper in order to let you free.

6- Pension : amount of money received after getting retired .

7- Alimony : when a husband and wife get separated and the court orders to pay a certain amount of money every month .

8- Fine: money paid when we disobey a law example : jumping the red light .

Question : if you have a fortune what are you going to do ?

Text : listen to the following text

All you need is love

Most of us think that rich people are happy people , but research shows that money does not buy you happiness . Most lottery winners do not enjoy their win after the first moment of excitement .In fact , they often say they were happier before they won . When you see a photograph of a millionaire , how often are they smiling? Billionaires with ten houses and three yachts have more worries than ordinary people , and bigger bills .

A report by James Montier , who works for an investment bank , says that all you need is a salary of \$ 45,000 a year .This is enough money to buy food , a home , clothes , and healthcare. People who earn more than this are not necessarily any happier .

The report also says:

♥ Give time and energy to close relationships . this , more than anything else , is the secret to personal happiness .

♥ look at the world around you and see what is good about it . smell the roses . Listen to the birds .

♥ Exercise regularly . A healthy body means a healthy mind .

♥ Try to do a job you enjoy . We spend a third of our lives working .

♥ Live in the moment . Enjoy what you are doing . Do not live in the past or future .

The best thing to do with money

If you are lucky enough to have money , says the report , the best thing to do with it is to go on holiday with people you love or have life-changing experiences, such as walking the Himalayas or diving in the Red Sea .The memory of these experiences stays with you forever.

If you buy a new car or a designer handbag , you are excited for a very short time , and then it is no longer exciting .Think of the millionaire wife who buys her husband a new car or a designer handbag , you are excited for a very short of time , and then it is no longer exciting . Think of the millionaire wife who buys her husband a new £250,000 Rolls Royce Phantom for his birthday . He already has 15 cars .What is he going to do with the sixteenth? How many cars can he drive at the same time ? The problem is that we think that money brings happiness . But we need to remember that what makes us really happy is friends and family . As John Lennon said , “All you need is Love” .

Activity One : Complete the sentences with a word from the text

1-Money does not buy

2-Lottery winners were often happierthey won .

3-Ordinary people do not have as manyas rich people .

4-£45,000 a year isto buy the important things in life .

5-People who earn more than £45,000a year isalways happier than people who earn less.

Activity Two : Answer the following questions :

- 1- According to James Montier, what is the secret to personal happiness ?
- 2- Why is exercise important ?
- 3- What sort of job is best ?
- 4- What are the best things to do if you can afford it ?
- 5- Why are experiences better than buying something ?
- 6- Why is it silly for the wife of a millionaire to buy her husband another car ?
- 7- What are the two things that really make us happy ?

Fast food

Introduction to the Topic:

Food is an important part of any culture and society around the globe until the last century most people used to eat fresh home cooked food . Eating was a process that required certain preparations. But now, we see that they prefer to eat fast food such as: pizza or fried chicken.

Activity 1: answer the following questions

- 1- According to you what is meant by fast food?
- 2- What are the benefits and the drawbacks of fast food?
- 3- Why is fast food so popular?
- 4- How often do you eat fast food? What do you usually eat? Where?

Activity 2: Listen to the following texts about “**Unusual Places to eat**”

Text 01 : Dinner in the sky

Dinner in the sky is for people who want more than a little excitement when they go out to eat . They sit at a huge table which hangs from a crane fifty metres in the air . It is not a good idea for people who are afraid of heights or for those who do not have much money . It costs £10,000. The twenty two diners wear seat belts and relax and enjoy the views while the chefs prepare the finest food in front of them . The restaurant opened in Belgium in 2006 , but now has branches in Paris , Dubai , Florida, and Las Vegas .

David Ghysels , the Belgian organizer says , “We realized that people were bored with going to the same old restaurants . They wanted to try something different . The sky’s the limit with us !.

The crane is checked carefully before every sitting .The table is 9m*5m and weighs six tonnes. In the centre there is a sunken platform for the chef and two waiters . The food is delicious , but most guests do not feel like eating until after a few drinks ! Then they also get the courage to look down at the ground where tiny people are looking up in amazement and waving .

Dinner in the sky is very exciting and the food is good, but there are problems. For example, even in quiet weather conversation is difficult because of the wind. Guests shout to each other across the table .Also , the loo you cannot go to the loo until the table descends again .Difficult for some !But later , back on earth , after a visit to the loo , the guests have a great experience to talk about .

Text 02 : Ithaa Undersea Restaurant

Welcome to the Maldives and the first underwater restaurant in the world . The Ithaa Undersea Restaurant on Rangali Island sits five metres below the Indian Ocean. Ithaa means pearl in the Maldivian language and the guests are like pearls in a glass oyster. it is not cheap about £ 160 for dinner and there are not many seats , only a dozen ,so it is not easy to get a reservation even if you have got enough money .However , it is easy to get to. You do not need to be a swimmer or a scuba diver , but you do have to wear formal clothes . You simply descend to the restaurant down some spiral stairs .

The manager , Carlton Shieck says' We have used aquarium technology to put diners face to face with the fish. Our guests are speechless at the colour and beauty of the underwater world. They can enjoy the views and the fine food and not get their feet wet".

The views are spectacular . In the crystal blue sea , a few metres from your head, there are sharks, sting rays , turtles and thousands of tropical fish looking at you as you eat .There is also a fabulous coral garden to add to the colour. The experience is both romantic and magical and you can guess what is on the menu !

The restaurant opened in 2004 and cost over £3 million to build .In April 2010 it also became a hotel .If you want more excitement and would like to sleep underwater with the fish , you can do this for just £7,500 a night !

However , an underwater building can't last forever ,it is taugth that it will have a life of about twenty years .

Text 03 : 'S Baggers Restaurant

Germany likes to call itself the land of ideas and 'S Baggers Restaurant in Nuremberg is certainly an amazing idea. It is a restaurant with no waiters to serve you. You do everything for yourself with touch screen TVs and computers. It opened in 2007 and is the first automated restaurant in the world .

When you arrive you pick up an 'S Baggers credit card and go to sit at a big, round table with three or four computer screens . You put your card into the computer and order your meal by touching the pictures on the screen .

You do not see the chefs. They are in the kitchen high above you. They are real machines (at least not yet).The food is all freshly cooked and when it is ready it is put in a pot and sent down a spiral tube where it lands on the table in front of you .This gives a new meaning to fast food! The TVs are connected to the internet, so if you get bored while waiting , you can send and receive emails and text messages.

A businessman called Michael Mack had the idea for the 'S Baggers .He decided that waiters were unnecessary and too expensive . “ You don't need waiters to run to and from customers taking orders to the kitchen and back”. Mack is planning to open more restaurants and now has the patent for the idea . The meals are not too expensive about €8(£6) a portion and if you want you can pay by direct debit at the end of the month .And something else that saves money there is of course no need to leave a tip!

Group A : listening to Dinner in the Sky

Group B: Listening to Ithaa Undersea Restaurant

Group C: Listening to 'S Baggars Restaurant

Answer the following questions about your restaurant.

- 1- Where is the restaurant?
- 2- In what ways is it unusual?
- 3- When did it open?
- 4- What is on the menu? Is it good?
- 5- How expensive is it?
- 6- Are there any problems?

Activity 3: group work activity , each group has to create his own and original restaurant

Activity 4: put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below

Bill / fast food / cookery books / eat out / recipe / dish / menu / take-away / ingredients / waiter / snack / tip

I am a terrible cook. I have tried hard but it is no use , I have got lots of , I choose aI want to cook , I read the , I prepare all the necessaryand follow the instructions . But the result is terrible , and I just have a sandwich or some other quickSo I oftenI do not like grand restaurants , it is not the expense , it is just that I do not feel at ease in them . First thegives me awhich I cannot understand because it is complicated and has lots of foreign words .At the end of the meal when I pay thei never know how much to leave as aI preferplaces ; like hamburger shops where you pay at once and sit down and eat straightaway . And I likeplaces , where you buy a meal in a special container and take it home .

Answers :

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) cookery book | g) menu |
| b) dish | h) bill |
| c) recipe | i) tip |
| d) snack | j) fast food |
| e) eat out | k) take away |
| f) waiter | |

Idioms about food:

1- cool as cucumber : a way to say that someone is calm.

Example : it is amazing that he never shows his emotions even when he has a lot problems , he is cool as cucumber .

2- Butter up : To praise or flatter excessively .

Example: why are you buttering up the boss?

3- into a jam (also in a jam) : in a difficult situation .

Example : He found himself in a jam when he was caught cheating .

4- Bad egg: someone who is dishonest or simply a bad person .

Example: just ignore him , he is a bad egg.

5- Walk on eggs : (also walk on thin ice) to be very carefully .

Example : I was walking on eggs when I told her about the truth .

6- Big cheese : an influential person .

Example : Tony is the boss of the whole sales and marketing department . He is a big cheese.

7- Bigger fish to fry :it means that you have more important things to do .

Example : I am not worried about that , I have got bigger fish to fry .

8- Hot potato : a delicate problem with which nobody wants to be associated .

Example : Gun control in the USA has always been a hot potato for politicians .

9- Bring home the bacon : is someone who is earning the most money .

Example : Simon took another job so he could bring home the bacon .

10- Eye candy : a very attractive person or persons or any object with considerable visual appeal .

Example : I am going to the beach to check out some eye candy .

11- Full of beans : this is another way of saying that a person has a lot of energy and enthusiasm .

Example : the kids at childcare were full of beans today .

12- Apple of somebody's eye: said about someone whom you love the most and you are very proud of .

Example : His son is the apple of his eye .

13- Bigger fish to fry : it means that you have more important things to do .

Example : I am not worried about that , I have got bigger fish to fry .

14- Cream of the crop : it means the best of all

Example : do not worry about your studies , you are the cream of the crop .

15- Spill the beans : to reveal a secret

Example: why did you spill the beans about our new project ? It was supposed to be top secret

16- Full of beans : when a person has a lot of energy and enthusiasm

Example : The children were full of beans today .

Friendship

1) Describe the following picture



2) Discuss the following questions :

- What do friends mean to you?
- Who is your best friend? Why is he or she your best friend?
- What is your favourite activity with your best friend?
- Why do people need friends? What can happen if a person has no friends?
- What are the qualities do you look for in a friend?
- Is it easy for you to make friends?
- What is the best way to make new friends?
- Do you think sites like Facebook are good to make friends?
- Are friends sometimes more important than family? if yes when ?
- What is the nicest thing you have ever done for your friends?

Activity One : A good friend versus a bad friend

What does a good friend and a bad friend do ? Read the sentences below and write them in the correct chart

- ...talks behind your back
- ...helps you when you are in need
- ...takes your possessions without permission
- ...makes fun of you
- ...only cares about himself /herself
- ...tries to understand your problems
- ...tells your secrets to other people
- ...is always with you in bad times
- ...shares everything with you
- ...doesn't listen to your problems

Answers:

| A good friend | A bad friend |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ...helps you when you are in need• ...tries to understand your problems• ...is always with you in bad times• ...shares everything with you | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ...talks behind your back• ...takes your possessions without permission• ...makes fun of you• ...only cares about himself /herself• ...tells your secrets to other people• ...doesn't listen to your problems |

Idioms about friendship:

1- A shoulder to cry on : someone who listens to your problems .

Example : It is always good to talk to Sarah , she is so sympathetic she is a real shoulder to cry on .

2- Like two peas in a pod : very similar

Example:

3- Birds of a feather : people with same ideas or interests

Example : sarah and Sanna never fought , because they are birds of a feather .

4- See eye to eye : to agree with someone

Example : despite being great friends , they do not see eye to eye on a lot of things .

5- Cross someone's path : to meet people unexpectedly

Example : Alan and Peter crossed paths at Green World park .

6- Know someone inside out: to know your very well

Example: Jo and Kim have been friends since childhood. They know each other inside out.

7- Carry a secret to the grave: to hide the secrets

Example: Tina is a very good friend of John. She always carries his secret to the grave.

8- A fair weather friend : A person who is a friend only when you are successful

Example : you should not trust him, he is just a fair weather friend of yours .

Activity two : You have to find the missing 1st letter of each line . These spell a name. The name is the last line of the poem.

..all and handsome

..appy smile

..ptimistic

..akes me laugh

..lways helpful

..peaks good English

Answers :

Tall and handsome

Happy smile

Optimistic

Makes me laugh

Always helpful

Speaks good English

Clothing and fashion

Introduction to the topic:

Modern people spend a lot of time on clothing and fashion, in this lecture we will talk about fashion and answer some questions about your fashion choices and your personal thoughts about fashion , we will also practice some vocabulary and common English phrases we use when we talk about fashion .

Activity One : Answer the following questions

- 1) Do you enjoy shopping for new clothes?
- 2) How much money do you spend on clothes a year?
- 3) Would you like to be a fashion model? What are their lives like ?
- 5) In today's modern world , how important is it to wear fashionable clothes ?
- 6) What do you think about the fashion industry?
- 7) Could you date someone if he/ she had a terrible sense of fashion ?
- 8) What does a person's choice of accessories, including watches say about that person ?
- 9) Do you think that the colour of the clothes we wear affect our mood ?

The difference between formal or casual :

A dress code is a set of rules or guidelines for what you can wear in a certain situation .

1) **Formal wear** is a type of clothes worn to special events like weddings , dinners and work events . Examples of formal wear include : suits , tuxedos , evening dresses , heels and dress shoes .

- We had to dress in **formal wear** when we went to dinner with the president .

Formal wear can sometimes be known as **black tie** .

2) Casual wear : is what you wear outside of work or on the weekend, when you are relaxing. Some examples include jeans , shorts , with sandals , sneakers or thongs (flip-flops).

- My friend's birthday party was at the beach so we turned up in **casual wear** .

Idiomatic expressions about clothes :

1) Lose your shirt : to lose all your money as a result of gambling or bad investment .

Example :

He lost his shirt yesterday in the casino .

2) Pass the hat around also pass the hat round : to collect money by asking people or organizations .

Example :

They passed the hat round as they needed money to rebuild the poor neighbour's house .

3) Lick someone's boots : to gain favour from a person .

Example :

She seizes every opportunity to lick the boo's boots .

4) Handle someone with kid gloves : to be very careful and polite to a person because you do not want to hurt him or her .

Example :

He has become so sensitive after his divorce you need to handle him with kid gloves.

5) In someone's pocket : to be dependent on someone financially and consequently under his/ her influence .

6)Under one's belt also under your belt : refers to something that you have learned , mastered or achieved and that might be an advantage for you in the future .

Example :

I see that you already have the techniques of drawing **under your belt** .

7) Wear the pants : to exercise authority or to be the person in charge in a relationship .

Example:

He may seem authoritative , but the truth is that it is his wife who really wears the pants in that relationship .

8) Tighten your belt : to try to spend less money or use less resources.

Example :

Going on holiday abroad cost us a lot of money so we are all going to have to tighten our belts .

9) Throw your hat into the ring : to show your intention to enter a competition .

Example :

Nearly a year before the elections , he threw his hat into the ring .

10) The men in grey suits : it refers to the powerful and influential men in business or politics (or the men in suits) .

Example :

The men in grey suits will decide the future of this nation .

11) Step into somebody's shoes : to take over someone's place or job .

Example :

Who do you think will step into Leila's shoes when she leaves?

Activity : Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below .

Tag / label / cash desk / off-the-peg / refund / sales / try on / fit till / assistant / mail order / bargain / receipt / cashier / exchange .

If you want to buy a ready-made (or we sometimes sayjacket , first find the jackets in the shop and look at theinside to see the size ; material and make . For the price , look at the priceto see if it will you , you canthe jacket in front of a mirror , if necessary anwill help you . You pay thewho you will find at theHe or she will take your money , put it in theand give you your change .

Make sure you also get a, Which you should keep and bring back to the shop with the jacket if something is wrong with it and you want toit or ask for aof your money .In clothes shops you pay the fixed price , of course .You do notOr you can wait until the; when many goods are reduced in price. If you do not like shops , you can stay at home , look at catalogues and newspaper advertisements and do your shopping by

Clothes Vocabulary WORD SCRAMBLE

Activity : Unscramble the letters below and connect the word to the correct picture.

ssohe



tjkace



thirs



tha



ohrtss



pac



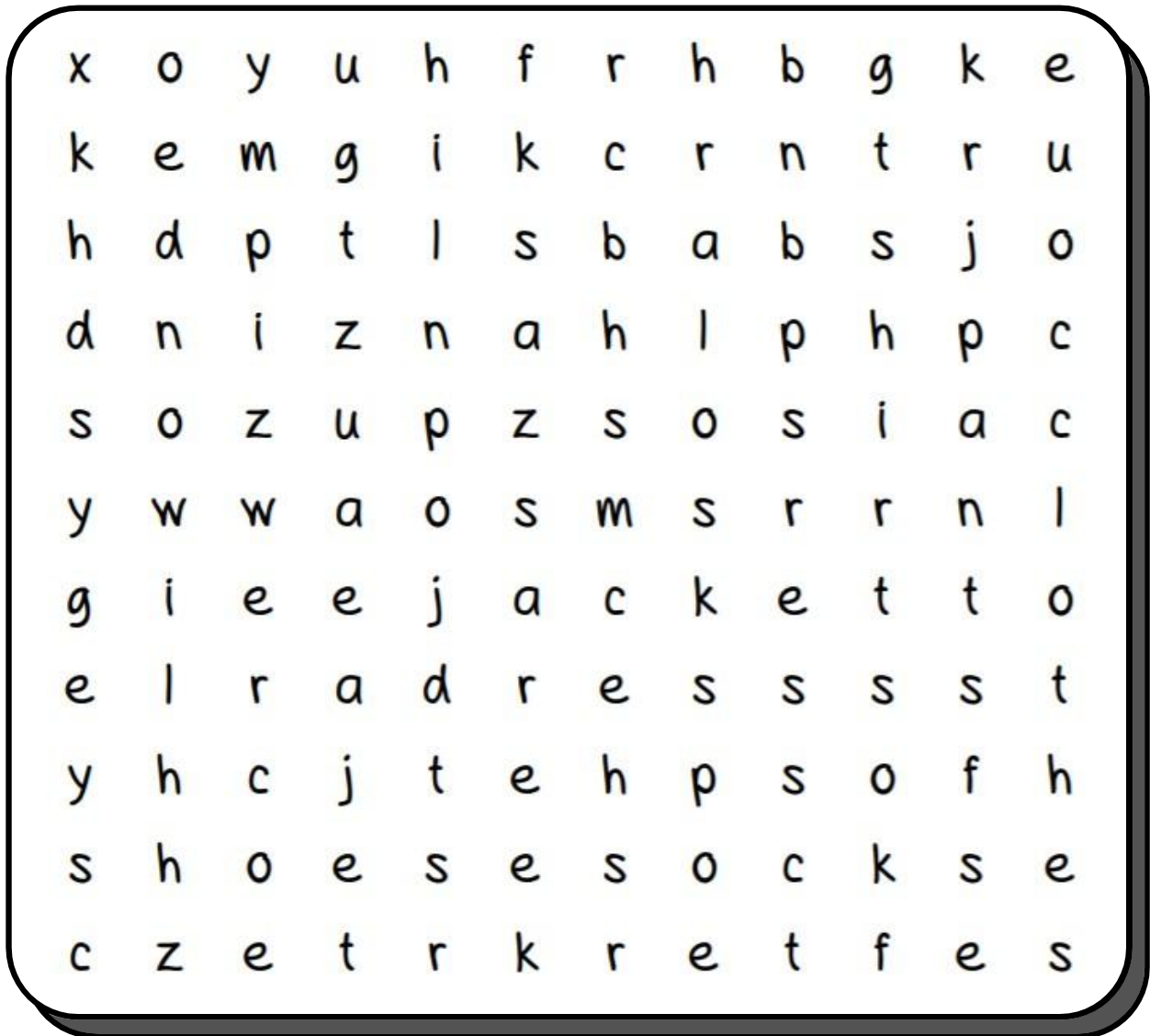
Ttihsr



irkst



Activity : Students should find the words in the grid and then check off the items of clothing as they find them.



Clothes

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| T shirt | shoes | sweater |
| Shorts | socks | glasses |
| Pants | cap | clothes |
| Dress | jacket | |

Shopping expressions: expressions used when you go shopping

- Can I try it / them on ?
- What size do you wear ?
- What colour would you like ?
- Extra small / small / medium / large / extra large
- How does it fit ?
- Where is the fitting room or changing room ?
- How would you like to pay ?
- Can I pay by credit card / cash ?

English shopping language :

- 1) **Bargain hunting** : searching for bargains
- 2) **Window shopping** : just looking , not buying
- 3) **Shop around** : compare prices before buying
- 4) **Shop online** : shop in the internet
- 5) **On sale** : at a reduced price (30 % off)
- 6) **A receipt** : paper proof of a purchase
- 7) **A price tag** : thing that shows the price

Appearance

Activity One : let's discuss the following questions

- 1) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'appearance'?
- 2) What things do you first notice about someone's appearance ?
- 3) How do you think you look today ?
- 4) Do you think the expression “ appearances are deceptive” is true ? why ?
- 5) Has your mother ever complained about your appearance ?
- 6) What part of the way you look are you happiest with (and why) ?
- 7) How important is a person's appearance ?
- 8) What could you do to improve your appearance ?
- 9) Is it rude to tell someone that they need to improve their appearance ?
- 10) Are people obsessed with appearance today ?
- 11) Is what is on the the inside more important than what is on the outside ?
- 12) Is appearance more important in politics or show business ?

Some adjectives that are used for describing people's looks and appearance:

- **Attractive** : a person who is good looking (male or female)
- **Youthful** : a person who looks young , or much younger than their actual age.
- **Bald** : a person who has no hair . Some bald people shave their heads .
- **Beautiful** : a person who is extremely good looking (mainly used to describe women)
- **Blonde** : a person who has yellow hair
- **Chubby** : a polite way of describing someone who is a bit overweight .
- **Fat** : a very negative way to describe someone who is overweight
- **Fit** : 1- someone who gets a lot of exercise and is very healthy
2- a very attractive person

- **Flabby** : used to describe someone who does not get much exercise , with poor muscle tone .
- **Gorgeous** : very attractive (used to describe men and women)
- **Handsome** : a man who is extremely good looking .
- **Large** : someone who is overweight
- **Muscular** : someone who is toned and has well defined muscles
- **Obese** : used to describe someone who is very fat (impolite way)
- **Plump**: a tactful way of describing someone who is overweight (mainly british English) .
- **Ordinary** : somebody who is very ordinary looking , a person with average looks .
- **Presentable** : smart , clean and well dressed .
- **Skinny** : used to describe someone who is very thin (impolite way)
- **Slender** : used to describe a thin person who looks healthy .
- **Tall** : used to describe someone who is above average height .
- **Tattooed** : used to describe people who have tattoos .
- **Well-built**: someone whose body shape or size is bigger than the average person .

Activity Two : Describing people: appearance

A) Hair, face, skin and complexion /kəm'plekʃən/



she had got **straight hair** and she is **thin-faced** (or she has got a **thin face**)



she has got **long, wavy hair** and she has **round-faced** (or she's got a round

round face).



She has got **curly hair** and is **dark-skinned** (or she has got dark skin)



he has got a **crew-cut**



he is **bald** /bɔld/ and has freckles



he has got a **beard** and **moustache** /mə'stæʃ/ and has a **chubby** face .



he has got **receding** hair and a few **wrinkles** /'rɪŋkəlz/.



He used to have **black** hair but now it's gone **grey**, almost **white**.

Question : what sort of person would you find attractive ? **blonde , fair , dark** or **ginger – haired / red-haired** .

Fair and **dark** can be used for hair , complexion or skin .

B) Height and build



a rather **plump** or **stout** man



A **slim** woman (positive) / a **skinny** person (rather negative)



An **obese** couple /əʊ'bi:s/ (negative , very fat)

Fat may sound impolite . Instead we often say **a bit overweight** .

If someone is broad and solid , we can say they are **stocky** .

A person with good muscles can be **well-built** or **muscular** .

If someone is terribly thin and refuses to eat , they may be **anorexic** /æno'reksɪk/.

C) General appearance

She is very **smart** and **elegant** woman , always **well-dressed** , her husband is quite the opposite , very **scruffy** and **untidy-looking / messy-looking** .

He is very **good-looking** but his friend's rather **unattractive** .

Do you think **beautiful** women are always attracted to **handsome** men ? I do not . I think **personality** matters most .

First impressions are always important . (your first reaction to someone)

Activity Three : describe each of these people , giving information about their hair and face , their height and build and general appearance .

1- Your best friend

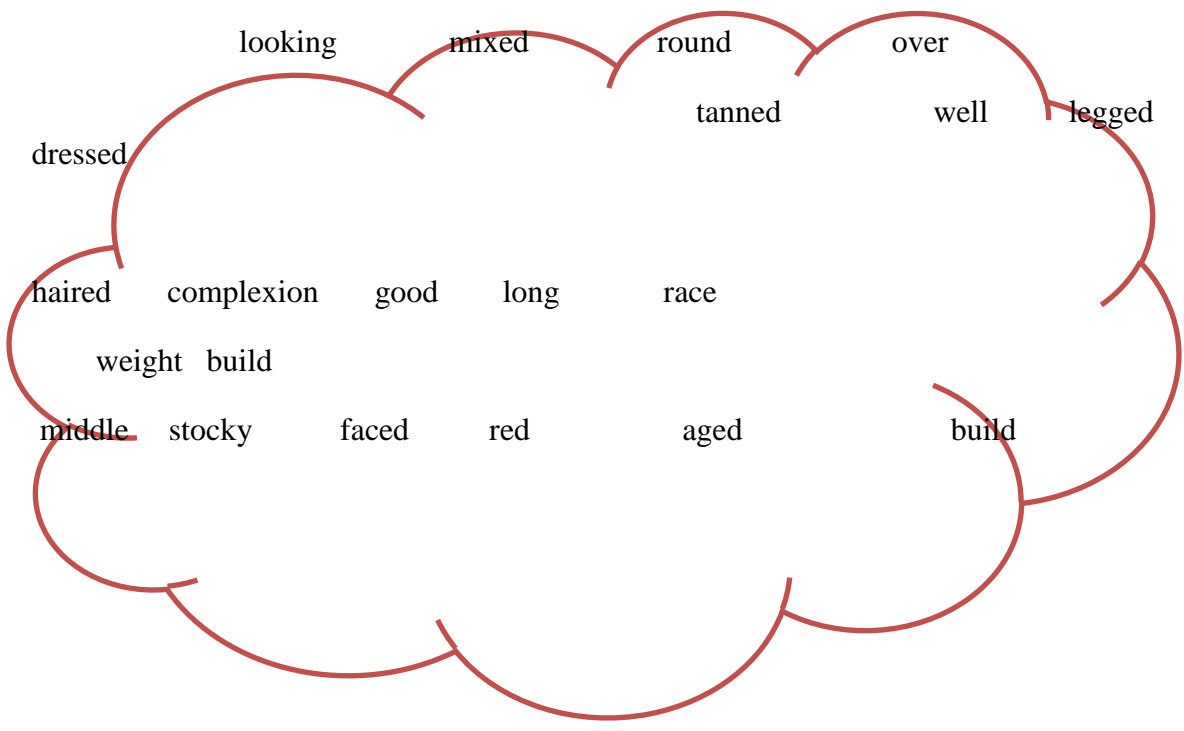
2- One of your classmates

Now , in the same way , describe somebody very famous , give some extra clues about them , e.g. he is / she is a pop star / Politician . And we have to guess who is this person .

Activity Four : from these jumbled words , find combinations for describing people .

You can use the words more than once .

Example : good –looking



Personality and character

Discussion questions :

- 1) What are some characteristics of your personality ?
- 2) What makes you happy ?
- 3) What are some things that make you angry ?
- 4) Are you happy with your personality ?
- 5) Are you shy ? In which occasions are you shy ?
- 6) Do you consider yourself selfish ? Why ?
- 7) Are you more introverted (focussed on your inner world) or more extraverted (focussed on other people and the outer world) ?
- 8) if you could change any aspect of your personality , what would it be ?
- 9) What expressions include colours and feelings ? (ex. I feel blue , green with envy , red with rage , turning red , black circles under the eyes , you are turning blue) .

Quotes:

On the walls of the class stick the following quotes. Students in threes stand up and discuss what the quote means and whether they agree or disagree with them.

- Always be yourself, express yourself, have faith in yourself, do not go out and look for a successful personality and duplicate it. *Bruce Lee*.
- It is better to be hated for who you are, than to be loved for someone you are not. *André Gide*.
- If somebody likes me, I want them to like the real me, not what they think I am
- Beauty attracts the eye but personality captures the heart.

- Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power.
- It'd never too late for what you might have been. *George Elliot*.

Tongue twisters

Definition:

Is a word , phrase or expression that is difficult to articulate or pronounce quickly because of similar consonantal sounds, it can be a great way to practice and improve pronunciation and fluency . It can be used by actors , politicians and public speakers who want to sound clear when speaking .

Popular English tongue twisters :

- I have got a date at a quarter to eight, I will see you at the gate so do not be late .
- Betty bought some butter , but the butter Betty bought was bitter so Betty bought some better butter and the better butter Betty bought was better than the bitter butter Betty bought before .
- Chicken in the car and the car can go that is the way to spell Chicago .
- If two witches would watch two watches , which witch would watch , which watch ?
- One –one was a race horse . Two-two was one too . One –one won one race .Two-two won too .
- I thought , I thought of thinking of thanking you .
- Four fine fresh fish for you .
- I scream you scream , we all scream for ice cream .
- I saw a kitten eating chicken in the kitchen .

Truths or Lie activity :

This game is played in groups of 4-6 students, or in one group if it is a small group . Students have to write 3 sentences , one of which is false . They read their sentences and the other students guess the false one . They can ask 3 questions or have a set amount of time to ask questions (2 – 4 minutes) to determine the false one . A correct guess or answer gets 1 point . Each student gets a turn to play .

Vocabulary Flip Chart :

the “captain” sits in a chair at the of the class facing her team . The teacher stands behind the captain with vocab words make sure that words are big enough for everyone to be able to see them, even at the back of the class . The team has to give hints in English to the captain until she can guess the word . At that point , the team moves on the next word , Each round is three minutes and you can play 3-4 rounds with different captains . We can give each group one “ pass” per round in case there is a word that the captain really does not know .

Teaching tips :

- This game requires the use english only .
- If the teacher hears a word in the mother tongue , that round will immediately finish .
- No use of actions , students can only give hints by speaking

| | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| Exam | Downstairs | Fight |
| Gang | Hobby | Headache |
| Jewellery | jealous | Loser |
| Moon | Murder | Thief |
| Tidy | Scream | Vet |

Happiness



Look at the pictures, describe them and guess the topic

Group Discussion :

- 1) How can you define happiness ?
- 2) Which things and events make the happiest ?
- 3) What is the strange thing that you always do because it makes you happy ?
- 4) Who is the happiest person you know ? Why do you think he/ she is ?
- 5) Can you put the happiness of someone always first ? Who and Why? (a part fro your parents) .
- 6) Are happy now? Why or why not?

Activity: Complete the worksheet

JOY OF LIFE/ HAPPINESS is constituted by these elements:

Positive attitude, Close relationships, Freedom, Hope, Security, Leisure time, Health, Well-being, Satisfaction, Integrity, Good character, Greatness, Generosity, Luck, Self-esteem, Wisdom, Longevity, Real Friends, Loving Family, Reputation, Sense of humour, Empathy, Warmth, Charm, True love, Achievement, Respect for others, Peace of mind, Ability to enjoy leisure, Emotional stability, Spiritual fulfillment, Courage, Self-confidence, Optimism, Life satisfaction, Wealth, Social life,

Write down which of these elements appreciate in the following images



.....

.....





.....
.....

Quotes about happiness

“Happiness is like a kiss you must share it to enjoy it .”

“ Remember that the happiest people are not those getting more , but those giving more .”

“ Happiness is not something ready-made .It comes from your own actions .” Dalai Lama

Grandmother’s recipe of happiness :

- Take care of your body .
- Positive relationships with others .
- Be thankful .
- Be optimistic .
- Help others .
- Do what you are good at .
- Find meaning and purpose in your life .

What is your own recipe ?

Happiest people are

Conclusion

This pedagogical stand was basically initiated to allow the students of English to express themselves freely without any judgement, through group discussions where each student can share his / her point of view using the expressions and vocabulary specific for each topic.

This course tried to enhance their vocabulary and language correctness (correct pronunciation), it can help them to boost their self-confidence and face their fear of public speaking by doing many activities such as presenting topics in front of the audience (classmates), playing the role of the teacher all this in an environment full of creativity.

Bibliography

Books :

- Felicity, O . & Katie, H, (1992) . *Games for Vocabulary Practice* . Cambridge University Press .
- Sandra, A.,& Cheryl P, (1990) . *Work on your Idioms* . Published by Collins.

Cyber Sites :

- [https:// www.myenglishpages.com](https://www.myenglishpages.com)
- <https://www.eslgames.com>
- <https://www.iteslj.org>
- <https://www.ieltspeaking.co.uk>
- <https://www.basicenglishspeaking.com>