

Notes for the teacher

Aim

The aim of these vocabulary activities is to introduce between ten and twenty useful vocabulary items for the level, with an emphasis on checking the meaning and using the words and phrases. The students should be able to use the language actively once they have completed the tasks.

Each vocabulary worksheet can be used as a lesson in itself. It provides practice in speaking, reading and writing as well as introducing vocabulary. However, the worksheets are designed to be flexible. The first two exercises can be used as a lead-in to a lesson on the topic area, introducing vocabulary before going on to a listening or reading from the class coursebook. The final speaking activity can be used as a follow up to a lesson on the topic area. The writing task makes a natural homework activity.

The tasks are designed to help students match words to meaning, and to use and personalise vocabulary. However, it is always a good idea to think about which words your students will find difficult. If you have a monolingual class it is easy to predict this, and think of check questions to make sure they understand the words.

Teacher's notes – Schools

1

Ask the students to work in pairs to put the places in order. Drill the words for pronunciation.

Answers

nursery school primary school secondary school college
university

2

Ask the students to work in pairs to divide the jobs into two groups: *jobs in a school*, and *jobs in a university*.

Answers

jobs in a school: teacher, caretaker, headmaster/headmistress

jobs in a university: lecturer, professor, tutor

3

Ask the students to work in pairs to look at the school books and stationery, and divide them into two groups. The answers below are suggested. Your students may argue that they keep their calculator in their pencil case, etc.

Answers

things you find in a desk: calculator, exercise book, diary, stapler, dictionary, timetable, hole punch, glue, note pad

things you find in a pencil case: pens, pencils, ruler, rubber/eraser, paper clips, pencil sharpener, tippex, scissors, rubber bands, drawing pins

Ask the students to match the words to the definitions.

Answers

- a. Rubber
- b. Tippex
- c. Exercise book
- d. Drawing pins
- a. Paper clips, stapler, glue

4

Ask the students to read the two descriptions of schools, and answer the questions.

Answers

A is describing a traditional primary school

B is describing a modern sixth-form college

- a. desks are for one person, and open so you can put things inside
- b. the blackboard is black and you use chalk on it, the whiteboard is white and you use marker pens
- c. pupils are children in school, students are teenagers or adults in college or university
- d. in rows – in lines across the room, in groups – sitting together round a table
- e. fold our arms = arms across front, put our hands up = lift arm to demand attention
- f. strict means demanding total obedience to rules

5

Ask the students to write a description of a school they went to.

6

Ask the students to prepare to talk about a school they went to, using the questions. Then put them in pairs or threes to tell their partner about their school.



These exercises were prepared using the CD ROM from the new **Macmillan English Dictionary**, which was designed to make making vocabulary lessons easy for teachers. You can find out more about the dictionary and the CD in www.onestopenglish.com. You can also buy the dictionary from the site.