

LIVE FROM LONDON

Christmas

True or false

Which sentences are true and which are false?

1. Lydia spends Christmas at home with her family
2. Natasha describes her Christmas as a 'small celebration'
3. Kayleigh describes her dinner as massive
4. Kamilla's family eat goose for dinner
5. Kamilla's family dance around the dinner table
6. This dance is a Dutch tradition
7. Patrick usually has his breakfast at 10ish
8. Lydia usually has turkey for Christmas
9. Kayleigh's least favourite thing about Christmas is shopping for presents Kamilla's least favourite thing about Christmas is getting all the presents organised

Find the difference

Find and underline the differences between the text below and the video.

Natasha: I come from a very small family and my parents are from Guyana and in Guyana Christmas is a big thing. Lights, presents, food, food and more food.

Kayleigh: Traditional Christmas for me is a huge dinner, lots of friends and family, a fair amount of alcohol, presents.

Kamilla: So, we do a duck for Christmas and we have friends round or we go and see friends and we also dance around the Christmas tree because that's a Danish tradition.

Patrick: OK, so usually it starts with breakfast about 11ish and smoked salmon, scrambled eggs and coffee. After that, a bit of a break, some present opening and then a long spread out Christmas lunch from 3 till 6 and then the drinking starts.

Lydia: We normally have a goose, a roast goose and chocolate pudding, and all the trimmings.



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Christmas

Natasha: I don't like the fact that Christmas is started so early. I mean October you go into the shops and Christmas is in-your-face.

Vocabulary lesson

Match the expression to its meaning.

-
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>It's a big thing</i> | a. <i>very big</i> |
| 2. <i>massive</i> | b. <i>the traditional accompaniments to a meal</i> |
| 3. <i>...ish</i> | c. <i>a big dislike</i> |
| 4. <i>trimmings</i> | d. <i>something that is impossible to ignore</i> |
| 5. <i>a major gripe</i> | e. <i>something which is important</i> |
| 6. <i>in your face</i> | f. <i>you use this to talk about an approximate age or time</i> |
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LIVE FROM LONDON

First impressions

Everyday expressions

Match the expression to its meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. to make one's mind up | a. to talk without pause or interruption |
| 2. a done deal | b. something that has already been decided and won't change |
| 3. to get it from someone | c. to make a decision |
| 4. to talk nonstop | d. the impression you get about someone when you meet them – i.e what you think of their behaviour or appearance |
| 5. to come across | e. when someone makes a big impact on you |
| 6. to be blown away | f. to have a particular character trait like someone, often a parent or family member |

True or false

Which sentences are true, and which are false?

1. Harry first notices people's hair.
2. Harry takes after his father.
3. Robbie first notices if people are friendly and smiley.
4. Robbie asks a lot of questions when he first meets someone.
5. Lorraine thinks people first notice that she's funny.
6. Harry thinks people first notice his voice.
7. Rwakn thinks people first notice his eyes.
8. Robbie says he often stops talking.
9. Lorraine hopes people feel she's a genuine person.
10. The first thing Robbie noticed about his best friend was her eyes.

First impressions: look, seem, look like

Fill in the table to describe the people in the video.



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First impressions

For example: *Harry looks nice. Rwakn seems like a confident person. Robbie looks like a barman.*

PERSON	Harry	Rwakn	Robbie	Lorraine
<i>looks</i>				
<i>seems</i>				
<i>looks like</i>				



LIVE FROM LONDON

Healthy food

Ellipsis

In the video, Luke asks ‘Do you eat healthy food?’, to which both Phillip and Amelia reply, ‘I try to.’ Their answers omit the words ‘... eat healthy food’ from the end of the sentence because it is understood from the information in the question. This type of omission is called ellipsis and is very common in conversational English.

In the table below, match the questions with the elided (shortened) answers, then practise asking more questions with a partner and make sure they give elided answers.

Questions	Answers
<i>Do you have a brother?</i>	<i>She is.</i>
<i>Can your sister drive?</i>	<i>I am.</i>
<i>Do the Thompsons live here?</i>	<i>I do.</i>
<i>Have you got a spare pen?</i>	<i>He does.</i>
<i>Are you going to the party?</i>	<i>She can.</i>
<i>Does your brother like pizza?</i>	<i>We are.</i>
<i>Is she your colleague?</i>	<i>I have.</i>
<i>Are you both cold?</i>	<i>They do.</i>

Vocabulary

Watch the video, and add as many words as you can to the relevant columns:

<i>Adjectives describing food</i>	<i>Food groups/classifications</i>	<i>Types of food</i>
<i>fresh</i>	<i>carbohydrates</i>	<i>crumpets</i>



LIVE FROM LONDON

Healthy food

Themed discussion

Read the questions from the video below and make notes of your answers, then discuss each question with your partner.

Do you eat healthy food?

What do you think is healthy food, and what isn't?

What do you typically have for breakfast?



Worksheet 1
Teaching Listening Skills

Activity 1

Read the statements. Tick (✓) your answers. Then listen and check.

	True	False	Don't know
1. Dennis can't play golf very well.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Kate has a boyfriend.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Kate is fifteen years old.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Becky is older than Kate.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Kevin often phones Anne.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Kevin is married.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Anne is married.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Anne is surprised at Kevin's news.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

.....

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Obama's victory speech

by Rosie McAndrew

Advanced

1 Pre-listening

Have you been following the American election campaign?
Have you heard any extracts from Barack Obama's speeches?
If you have, did you hear them in English, or in your own language?
Did you think he was an effective speaker?

You're going to hear the final section of the speech he made when he was elected President. Before you listen, you may like to check some of the key words.

2 Key words

Match the words and phrases on the left with the definitions on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. cast her ballot | a. try very hard to solve a problem or change a situation |
| 2. generation | b. continued to try |
| 3. slavery | c. cruel and unfair use of power over other people |
| 4. struggle | d. no trust in other people |
| 5. pressed on | e. voted |
| 6. despair | f. about 30 years; long enough for a family of children to grow up |
| 7. tyranny | g. long rubber pipes to direct water onto plants, fires (or people) |
| 8. hoses | h. a system where people are forced to work for their 'owners' without pay |
| 9. reclaim | i. great sadness, no hope |
| 10. cynicism | j. get back something you have lost or left behind |

Now listen to the extract, and confirm the meaning from the context.

3 Listening

1. As you listen, number these ideas in the order you hear them.

- a. the first moon landing
- b. a very old black woman's life experience
- c. surviving the war
- d. the birth of the Internet
- e. uniting the American people
- f. electronic voting
- g. creating employment

2. Listen again to check, and note down clues in the speech that helped you to decide.

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.....
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Advanced

4 Reading comprehension and vocabulary

Scan the text to find phrases that mean the following.

- voted (two phrases in para 1)
 - _____
 - _____
- only about 20 years after the slaves were freed (para 2)

- continued to try (para 3)

- statement of belief (para 3)

- go and vote (para 4)

- great sadness in the dry areas (of America in the 1930s) (para 5)

- everyone was in danger from enemy powers (para 6)

- long rubber pipes used to direct water onto plants (or people) (para 7)

- give our children a good education (para 10)

- make people wealthy again (para 10)

5 Literary style

1. Obama's speech uses a lot of literary devices to have an impact on the listener. Which of the following devices does he use? Which do you think he uses most often?

- alliteration (using several words together that begin with the same sound)
- repetition for effect
- rhythm
- rhyme
- parallel structures (e.g. *He went to work, she stayed at home.*)
- direct appeal to the listener: using *you* and imperatives
- including the listener, using *we* and *our*

2. What is the key phrase that Obama repeats at intervals through the speech?

Obama's victory speech

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Advanced

3. Parallel structures naturally create a sense of rhythm. Obama uses a lot of these in the extract. One from paragraph two has been given as an example. See how many more you can find. (If there is more than one space for one paragraph, there is more than one example.)

paragraph	Examples
2	<i>no cars on the road or planes in the sky</i>
3	
4	
5	
7	
8	
9	
10	

6 Internet research

Obama makes a lot of historical references. What do you know about the topics in the table below? Look them up on the Internet, and see what you can find out. Just make very short notes.

the dust bowl	
the New Deal	
the buses in Montgomery	
the hoses in Birmingham	
a bridge in Selma	
a preacher from Atlanta	

Why do you think Obama refers to all these events?

Obama's victory speech

by Rosie McAndrew

Advanced

7 Interpretation and discussion

1. What words would you use to describe this speech? *Depressing, hopeful, inspiring, exhausting, artful, convincing, energizing, ...?*
2. Do you think Obama will be less or more patriotic than Bush?
3. Do you think he will take American forces out of Iraq and Afghanistan? What makes you think this?
4. Do you think he will increase or decrease public spending on the poor? What makes you think this?
5. Do you think he will be a good president? Why / why not?

Teaching Listening Skills - Activities

Activity 7

Worksheet

Complete the chart

Name	Who they are	Personality, according to Rebecca
Rebecca	the speaker	d. _____ and e. _____
a. _____	Rebecca's brother	f. _____ and g. _____
Judy	Rebecca's b. _____	h. _____ and i. _____
c. _____	Rebecca's dad	j. _____ and k. _____

Answer these questions

1. Who does Rebecca go to when she has a problem? _____

2. Who has lots of friends? _____

3. Why does Rebecca get embarrassed at her father? _____

4. Why is Rebecca's father sometimes annoying? _____

5. Why does Rebecca say Brad is bossy? _____

6. Why do Rebecca's friends say she is generous? _____

7. Who does Rebecca wish she was like? Why? _____



TELEVISION

1 Using the letters in the box below, make as many other words as you can.

T E L E V I S I O N

2 Study the infographic about television for thirty seconds. Then cover it up and try to answer the following questions from memory.

1. How many lines does digital television broadcast with?

2. What was the first advertisement on television for?

3. The Super Bowl is a sporting event. True or false?

4. In 2012, what did 54% of American children have?

5. What televised event had 3.2 billion viewers in 2010?

6. How will people control televisions in the future?

7. What else do people do with televisions apart from watch programmes now?

8. What is one informal expression in English for television?

3 Now look at the infographic again and check your answers.

4 Put the words in the box into two groups:

1. parts of a television/objects connected to television: e.g. cable.

2. things you watch on television: e.g. channel.

ANTENNA	MINISERIES	reality show	SATELLITE DISH
flat	screen	cable	set
game show	programme	control	remote
talk show	soap opera	VARIETY SHOW	channel



TELEVISION

5 Complete the sentences below with words from exercise 4.

1. When we watch TV in my house, my older brother always has the _____ in his hand.
2. I always watch the news on TV3. It's my favourite _____.
3. If you want to see British television in my country, you need to install a _____.
4. We have two TV _____ in the house: a small one in the kitchen and a big one in the living room.
5. I know someone who was on a _____ once. He answered all the questions correctly and won a big prize.
6. I'm watching a _____ about the Russian Revolution right now. The actors are great, and there are only two episodes left.
7. Look at sentences 1–4 again. Change them so they are true for you. Then share your answers with a partner.



TELEVISION

GLOBAL TRENDS in...

TELEVISION

30
Number of lines broadcast in first television

The first televisions appeared in 1926 - and were very different to what we know now.

1080
Number of lines in images from current digital broadcast

20 seconds

\$9

The cost of a televised advertisement in 1941. The first TV ad was for Bulova watches.

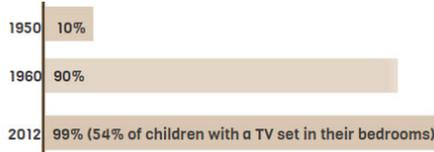
30 seconds

\$3,500,000

The cost of 30 seconds advertising during the 2012 Super Bowl (a football match in the USA).

Television in the home

Percentage of households with a TV set in the USA. The rising trend is similar in other countries.



Changing uses of the television



Video chatting



Gaming



Listening to music



Shopping



As more televisions can connect to the internet, the experience changes. People are not just watching the television. They are using it to communicate, to play, to listen to music, to shop and to share photos and videos.

In the cloud...

Our music, photos, favourite programmes, movies and home videos will be kept in the cloud, and viewed on our televisions.

70%

of tablet owners surf the net while watching TV

Controlling the television

The television remote may become a thing of the past. We will control our televisions through tablet computers, phones gestures or our voices.

600 million
people watched the Moon Landing in 1969.



3.2 billion
people watched the South Africa World Cup final in 2010.

World televised events

Words for television

In English, other words for television include TV, the box, the tube or the telly (UK), the idiot box and the small screen. Who knows what we will call it in the future?

Piktochart

