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DIDACTIC TOOLS

K.C.2_Multilingual competence

CPIA Palermo 2



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LEARNING UNIT 1

Words and Worlds

Speaking Activity

Where do you come from, Citizen of the World?
Is your country of origin distant from the place you live in?



Interactivity time!

Visit this website:

- <https://satellites.pro/>

Look at the **online world map** and try to identify both your native land and the host country you are in.



Let's learn something about continents: **Africa, The Americas, Antarctica, Asia, Australia together with Oceania and Europe are considered to be continents.**

Look at these youtube videos:



- www.youtube.com/embed/oPGIKYTQYHs?feature=oembed
- www.youtube.com/embed/urr53arh--E?feature=oembed

With the help of your teacher, identify the main **information** about the 7 **continents**.

Exercise 1

Are these statements true or false?

1. North America consists of 24 countries and Canada is the largest one by land mass T F
2. Europe is the third populous continent T F
3. Asia is the largest continent on earth T F
4. China is not the largest country in East Asia T F
5. Africa is the second largest continent in the world T F
6. Australia's population is mainly concentrated on the northern and western coasts T F
7. Antarctica is the coldest continent in the world T F

Group activity

Using your smartphone, **search the Internet for info to be shared with your classmates** e.g. national flag and significant images related to your homeland and culture.

All the images downloaded may be used, at a later time, to create slide show presentations of different cultural realities.

Exercise 2

Write the name of the capital city of each of the countries displayed below:



1



2



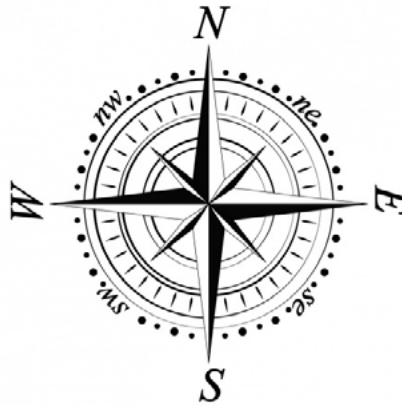
3



4



5



Exercise 3

Your teacher has already shown you pictures of urban areas and buildings (parks, hospitals, chemists', cinemas, restaurants, town halls, schools, employment offices, health offices, police stations, places of worship, underground stations, etc.).

Have you memorized the names of the **different places and buildings**?

In the following page you will find numbered images portraying some of them. Write down the proper terms in the blanks.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14

Exercise 4

Have you ever seen similar signs/symbols? What do they refer to? Match them to the names in the boxes on the right.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L

- J Post office
- Hospital
- Supermarket
- Subway Station
- Town hall
- Chemist's
- Bus Station
- Park
- Cinema
- Church
- Police station
- Railway station

Let's learn about asking for and giving directions.

Useful expressions | asking for directions:

- Can you tell me the way to...?
- Can you tell me how to get to... ?
- How can I get to...?
- Excuse me, is there a Chemist's / a Post Office / a Bank... near here?

Giving directions:



1. Turn left

3. Go straight ahead

5. Cross the street

2. Turn right

4. Take the first turning on the left

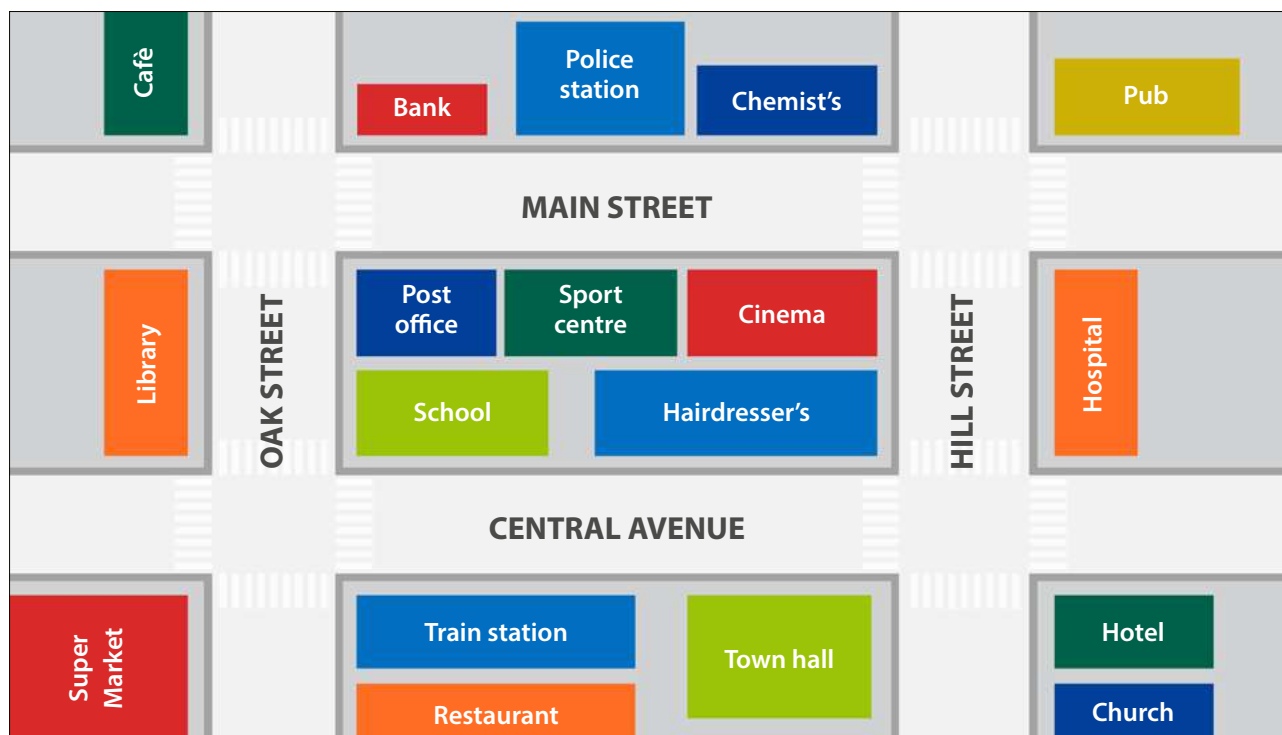
6. Go past the building

Watch this video about *prepositions of place*:

- <https://youtu.be/Hk0A-L9aB94>

Exercise 5

Look at the map and decide if the statements below are TRUE or FALSE.
Correct the false ones.



1. The hairdresser's is opposite the cinema. T F
2. The police station is between the bank and the chemist's. T F
3. The hairdresser's is behind the cinema. T F
4. The supermarket is near the train station. T F
5. The school is next to the town hall. T F
6. The sport centre is opposite the post office and the cinema. T F
7. The post office is in front of the school. T F
8. The bank is near the post office. T F

Watch these short videos, in which tourists ask passers-by how to reach specific places in town, following then the given instructions.

When necessary, your teacher stops the videos from playing, to make it clearer the meaning of certain words/expressions.

- <https://youtu.be/qW08e54zgPA>
- <https://youtu.be/kLX6fXqu0-8>

Exercise 6

After listening to the dialogues, complete the sentences below.

- The newsagent is past the on the opposite the
- The Post Office is to the Cafè.
- The market is over the It is about five
- The lady asks the way to the nearest metro She needs to go down the and then take the second on the
- In the last video, the man has to take a trolleybus No. to get to the

Exercise 7

Match the traffic signs with the relative meanings



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L

Go straight on only

Turn right only

Don't turn left

Pedestrian crossing

Crossroads

Go straight on or turn left

Don't turn right

Go straight on or turn right

Dangerous bend

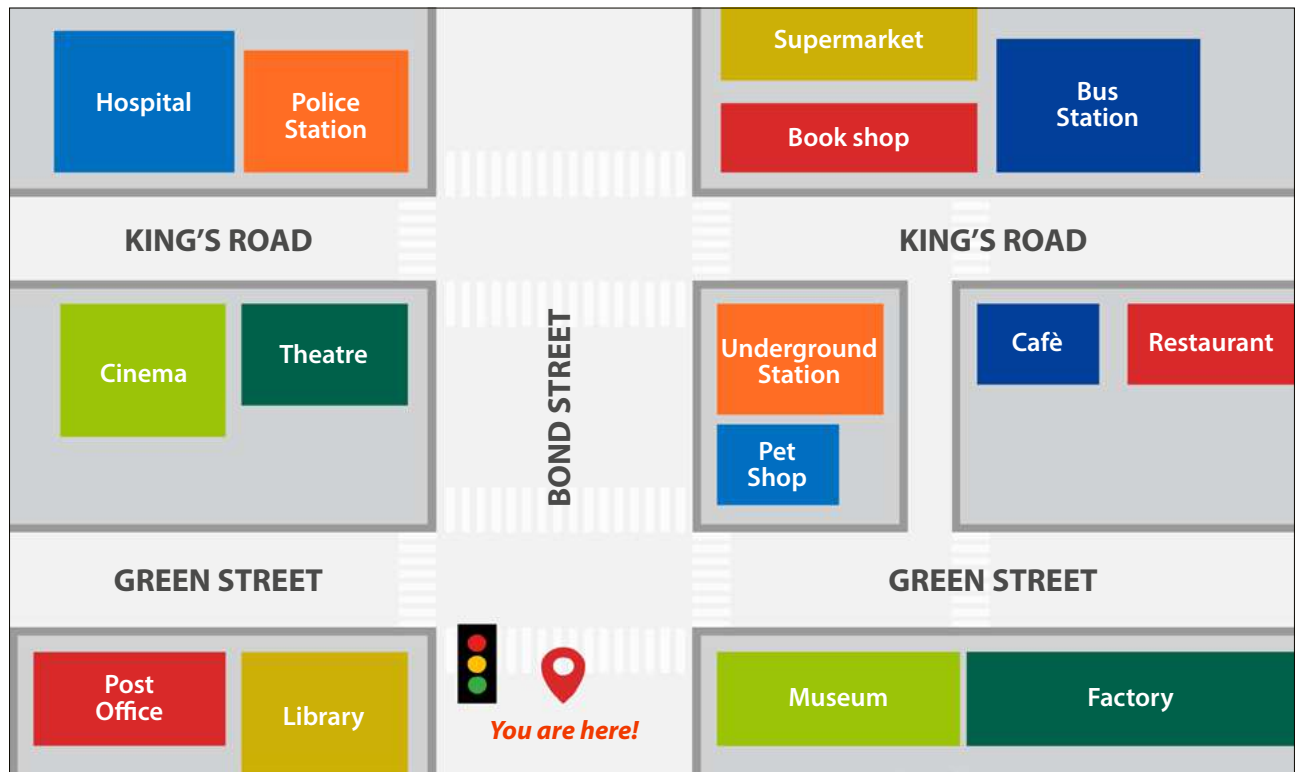
Turn left

Traffic lights

Roundabout

Exercise 8

Look at the map and insert the missing words in the mini dialogues below:



Set 1.

A: How can I get to the

B: **Walk along** Bond Street.

Go past the pet shop and the underground station.

Turn left and go along King's Road.

The is **next to** the, **opposite** the

Set 2.

A: Can you tell me the way to the

B: **Go along** Bond Street **as far as** the

Then **take the first turning** on the right.

The..... is on Green Street **next to** the museum.

Exercise 9

Complete the dialogue, using the words in the boxes:

Tourist: Officer, I think I am lost. Can you help me find my hotel, please?

Officer: Certainly, What's the name of your hotel?

Tourist: It's the Grammar Bank Hotel.

Officer: Hmm, I think I know where it is.

Tourist: Is it

Officer: No, not really. Do you have a car?

Tourist: No, I don't.

Officer: Okay, actually it's only about 10 minutes' walk. But if you want, I can call you a

Tourist: No, I don't mind walking.

Officer: Okay then, let me give you the

Tourist: Thank you. I that.

Officer: Now, go along until you get to the Bank. Do you see the tall building?

Tourist: Yeah.

Officer: So, at the traffic lights there, to Great Sheva Avenue.

Tourist: Okay, I will turn left.

Officer: Correct. Then, take the second right and that should take you to the Grammar Bank Hotel.

Tourist: Okay, I will take the second left.

Officer: No, it's the second right.

Tourist: Ah, right. The second right.

Officer: Yes, Sir, left at the traffic lights near the bank and then the second right.

Tourist: Got it, thank you very much for your help.

Officer: No problem, !

TAXI

TURN LEFT

GO STRAIGHT ON

EXCUSE ME

DIRECTIONS

HAVE A NICE DAY

THANK YOU

APPRECIATE

FAR

THIS STREET

Exercise 10

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The tourist knows the city very well. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2. The officer doesn't know where the hotel is. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3. The hotel is not far. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4. The tourist has got a car. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5. The tourist has to turn left to Green Sheva Avenue. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 6. The bank is a low building. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 7. The hotel is about twenty minutes' walk. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 8. The tourist thanks the officer for his help. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

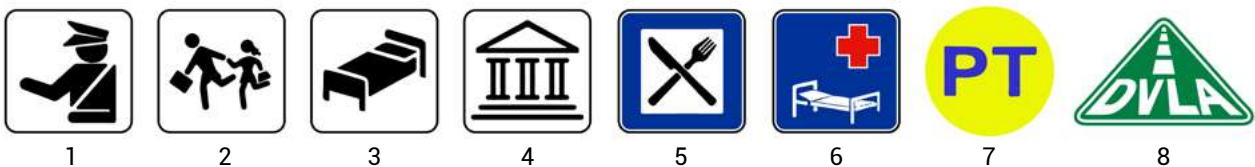
Exercise 11

Answer these questions:

- Why is the tourist asking the officer for directions?
- Does he have to turn right to Great Sheva Avenue?
- Is the *Grammar Bank Hotel* on the third left?
- Where's the traffic light?.....

Brainstorming activity

Can you recognize these signs? What do they symbolize?



Listen to these dialogues and choose the proper reference symbol corresponding to the place where the interlocutors meet:

1. <https://youtu.be/PWQ-fd1JEVY>

2. <https://youtu.be/XqTVGuD1ekY>

3. <https://youtu.be/fMcYzr3yD7M>

Exercise 12

Multiple choice exercises**Set 1: *Where should I go if...***

1. ***...I break my leg?***
 - a) Church
 - b) Hospital
 - c) Post office
2. ***...I want to send a letter/telegram?***
 - a) Police station
 - b) Bank
 - c) Post office
3. ***...I need a passport?***
 - a) Police headquarters
 - b) Petrol station
 - c) Supermarket
4. ***...I have to apply for an identity card?***
 - a) Registry office
 - b) Post office
 - c) Restaurant
5. ***...I have to renew my residence permit?***
 - a) School
 - b) Café
 - c) Police headquarters

Set 2:

1. ***At the DVLA/DMV I can...***
 - a) borrow money
 - b) have my driving licence
 - c) buy clothes
2. ***At school I can...***
 - a) get a degree
 - b) send a postcard
 - c) sell newspapers

3. At the immigration office I can...

- a) pass my exams
- b) learn English
- c) renew a residence permit

4. At the bank I can...

- a) lend money
- b) buy money
- c) borrow money

5. At the hospital I can...

- a) pray
- b) be cured
- c) play

Set 3: Who...**1. ...can release a diploma?**

- a) The school
- b) The bank
- c) The church

2. ...can release a driving licence?

- a) The post office
- b) The police station
- c) The DVLA/DMV

3. ...can lend money?

- a) The bank
- b) The hospital
- c) The immigration office

4. ...can renew a residence permit?

- a) The hospital
- b) The post office
- c) The immigration office

5. ...can release a passport?

- a) The DVLA/DMV
- b) The police headquarters
- c) The registry office

Questionnaire

Where can you...

1. ...get a loan?
2. ...cure an illness?
3. ...obtain a residence permit?
4. ...learn different subjects?
5. ...renew your driving licence?

Let's learn about the roles/functions of public offices

- **BANKS** borrow from individuals, businesses, financial institutions, and governments with surplus funds (savings). They then use those deposits and borrowed funds (liabilities of the bank) to make loans or to purchase securities (assets of the bank)
- The main function of a **HOSPITAL** is to provide the population with complete health care; it also functions as the centre for the training of health workers. A hospital is generally a vital part of a social and medical organization. The broad categories of Hospital functions include:
 1. **Medical care** - which involves the treatment and management of patients through physicians.
 2. **Patient Support** - which relates directly to patient care and includes nursing, dietary diagnostic, therapy, pharmacy and laboratory services.
- **HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENTS** are responsible for the overall health and well-being of the communities they serve. While their main focus is general health and wellness, health services departments also provide treatment and care to members of the community who otherwise have no healthcare.
- A **POST OFFICE** is a public facility that provides mail services, including accepting of letters and parcels, providing post office boxes, and selling postage stamps, packaging, and stationery. Post offices may also offer additional services, which vary by country.
- In a narrow sense, the main function of **SCHOOL** is to provide formal education to learners for the development of their intellectual powers. But broadly conceived, the main function of school is social conservation.
- The **REGISTRY OFFICE** is responsible for controlling all channels of communication which also enable an organization to perform its functions properly. The Registry office keeps all the records developed and/or received by the Municipality e.g. births, marriages, deaths, civil partnership and adoptions.

Group activity

Oral production and interaction

With the help of the teacher try to find out similarities/differences between symbols, public offices and their roles in the host country and your country of origin.

Exercise 13

Complete the dialogue, using the words in the boxes:

“Mr. Brown is looking for the local Police Department”

Mr Brown: Excuse Can you tell me where the nearest police department is?

Passer-by: It's in Olm Street.

Mr Brown: How do I there?

Passer-by: Go along this street as far the traffic lights and then the second turning The police department is..... the post office and the

Mr Brown: Thank you.

Passer-by: You're

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|----|------|-----|---------|---------|--------------|
| AS | TAKE | ME | BANK | GET | WELCOME | BETWEEN | ON THE RIGHT |
|----|------|----|------|-----|---------|---------|--------------|

Exercise 14

Answer these questions:

1. What is Mr. Brown looking for?
2. Who helps him?
3. Which street is the police department on?
4. Where exactly is it located?.....
5. Does Mr Brown have to take the first turning on the right?

Exercise 15

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Brown isn't at the police department. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2. The passer-by cannot help Mr. Brown. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3. The police department is in Olm Street. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4. Mr. Brown has to walk along the street and go past the traffic lights. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5. The police department is opposite the bank. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

Exercise 16

Complete the dialogue "At the bank", using the words in the boxes:

Bank clerk: Good morning! to the Grammar Bank !

Customer: Good morning! I'd like to a bank account.

Bank clerk: What kind of account would you like to open? A saving or a checking account?

Customer: I want to..... a credit

Bank clerk: Okay then, you probably want a checking account.

Customer: Well, thank you. I'd that.

Bank clerk: You have to..... an application, please.

Customer: No problem.

Bank clerk: it is.

Customer: Thank you very much.

HERE FILL IN FORM CARD ACCOUNT OPEN APPLY FOR WELCOME LIKE

Exercise 17

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- 1. The dialogue takes place in a police department. T F
- 2. The customer wants to open a bank account. T F
- 3. The customer has to choose between a saving account and a checking account. T F
- 4. The customer wants to open a saving account. T F
- 5. The customer has to fill in a form. T F

Exercise 18

Complete the dialogue "At the police station", using lines in the boxes:

Mary:

Clerk: Good morning, Madam! Can I help you?

Mary:

Clerk: Let's see. Why do you need a new identity card?

Mary:

Clerk: *I see... Firstly, you have to go to counter number 4 of the police station, fill in a request to issue a complaint for loss or robbery and pay a 10 euro tax. You need three photos and another identification document.*

Mary:

Clerk: *10 years.*

Mary:

Clerk: *Glad to be of help. Have a nice day*

Thank you very much, Sir. You have been very kind!	I understand. How long is the identity card valid for?
Good morning, Sir!	Yes please, I need a new identity card
	Because I have lost the one I had

Exercise 19

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mary has lost her driving licence. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2. Mary has to pay a 10 dollar tax. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3. The document is valid for 10 years. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4. She has to fill in a specific request. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5. Two photos are required for the release of the document. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |

Exercise 20

Put the dialogue in the correct order

At the registry office

- *You have to fill in this form and pay a tax of 15,00 euros. Four recent photos are requested.*
- *How can I help you?*
- *You're welcome!*
- *I would like to have some information regarding the renewal of my residence permit.*
- *Thank you.*

Exercise 21

Put the dialogue in the correct order

At the DVLA/DMV

- Clerk: Last question, do you have your application fee of \$75?
- Clerk: Good morning. How may I help you?
- Clerk: Ok. Can you fill in this form, please?
- Clerk: Sure. You have to write your personal information.
- Clerk: Yes, a check is fine.
- Clerk: Take your check to the cashier and they will help you.
- Customer: Certainly. Excuse me, I need some help. Can you help me?
- Customer: Ok, thank you.
- Customer: What do I have to do next?
- Customer: Thanks a lot for your help.
- Customer: I'd like to apply for a driving licence.
- Customer: Yes, is a check okay?

Exercise 22

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

1. The customer needs to renew his driving licence.
2. He doesn't need any help.
3. He has to pay \$75.
4. He pays in cash.
5. He thanks the clerk for his help.

T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F

Exercise 23

Put the sentences in the correct order (Dialogue 1)

- Thank you
- Go along this street. At the traffic lights, take the first left and go straight on for about 500 metres. The Courthouse is on the left, next to the Museum
- Excuse me. Is the Courthouse far from here?
- No, it isn't. It's about 5 minutes' walk from here
- Don't mention it
- How do I get there?

Exercise 24

Put the sentences in the correct order (Dialogue 2)

- Yes, of course! I really want to thank you for your help.
- Yes, I do.
- Can you give me directions to the Town Hall, please?
- Drive slow, there are many schools on the way.
- When you get to the shopping centre, take the second left. You'll pass a cinema. The Town Hall is near the cinema.
- Thank you very much.
- You are welcome!
- Yes sure. Do you know where the shopping centre is?

Exercise 25

Look at these documents. What are they? What are they used for? Are there the same documents in your country of origin? Write the proper document name under each image.



Driving License

Health Card

Residence Permit

Electronic Identity Card

Paper Identity Card

Passport

Group Activity - Exercise 26

An official document, containing personal information and usually a photograph of the holder, allowing him/her to be easily identified, when he/she is travelling to foreign countries.

IDENTITY CARD

An official document or a card with your name, date of birth, photograph and other personal information on it, proving who you are.

HEALTH INSURANCE CARD

An identity card required to obtain public health insurance services.

PASSPORT

A document or a card, allowing a foreigner to reside in a country for a fixed or indefinite length of time. it can be temporary or permanent.

DRIVING LICENSE

A document proving that the holder, after passing a driving test, has got official permission to drive a vehicle.

RESIDENCE PERMIT

Enrich your vocabulary!

Here you will find the definitions of some words that are used when speaking of official documents.

- **RELEASE, EMISSION:**

The act of letting something be shown in public or be made available for use.

- **RENEWAL, UPDATING:**

The act of making an official document, agreement, or rule continue for more time.

- **EXPIRATION**

The end of a period of time during which an official document can be used.

Exercise 27

The words listed in the boxes on the right are hidden in the grid. Find and highlight them. The words may be forward →, down ↓ or diagonal ↘ ↙ ↖.

I D E N T I T Y C A R D S M J O R
 E N S F N H O O V X Z R T E R F A
 C R F D G K P I L M A E E S T I P
 Q W R O T I O L U N B S D R E R H
 T Y U D R I V I N G L I C E N C E
 R A D G T M Y P M K O D I N O E A
 S D R T E Y A U Y B X E Z E G K L
 W E R F E S D T I O P N T W X E T
 V B T Y S A A B I J L C G A O R H
 F G F P H J E E N O G E B L S Y C
 E E O I M R D G L M N P V O P X A
 F R R H Y U A F M E N E E F R H R
 T H M G D E S R T Y R R L O P E D
 Y A G U I P O S Y T I M R I N Z C
 G E Z I H K U D U R L I U H K X J
 H T U P W L O G I W P T T E N N E

- HEALTH CARD
- DRIVING LICENCE
- RELEASE
- INFORMATION
- FORM
- RESIDENCE PERMIT
- PASSPORT
- IDENTITY CARD

Exercise 28

PERSONAL DATA. Fill in the form with the following words:



Elizabeth Dole

_____ MRS. _____ ELIZABETH _____ DOLE
 _____ AMERICAN _____ MARRIED
 _____ 29 _____ TV RESEARCH ASSISTANT
 _____ 133 WASHINGTON AVENUE, HOBOKEN,
 _____ NY 07040 _____ 201-657-2554
 _____ beth@htv_company.infoNJ

- TITLE
- AGE
- JOB
- ZIP CODE
- TELEPHONE N°
- NATIONALITY
- NAME
- ADDRESS
- E-MAIL ADDRESS
- MARITAL STATUS
- SURNAME

Exercise 29

Answer these questions about yourself and then insert the required personal data in the proper sections of the identity card sample below:

1. What's your name?
2. What's your surname?
3. How old are you?
4. How tall are you?
5. What's your nationality?
6. Where were you born?
7. When were you born?
8. Where do you live?
9. What's your address?
10. What's your e-mail address?
11. What do you do?



Exercise 30

Complete the following chart with the words in the boxes:

	SYNONIM	ANTONYM
RELEASE		
RENEWAL		

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|-------------|
| EMISSION | EXPIRATION | UPDATING | REVOICATION |
|----------|------------|----------|-------------|

Exercise 31

Complete the following texts, by using the words proposed for each one.

TEST 1: How to get a driving licence? The fundamental steps are summarized below:

1. a theory (multiple choice);
2. obtain a permit;
3. practise driving;
4. pass a practical test (road test with and EXAMINER).

DRIVING

TEST

PASS

INSTRUCTOR

LEARNER'S

TEST 2: How to get a health insurance card?

1. It is to visit the local service;
2. those who are or self-employed can enroll as soon as contributions are into the national insurance

PAID

EMPLOYED

HEALTH

SYSTEM

NECESSARY

TEST 3: How to get a residence permit? What do you need?

1. Four passport-size ;
2. a valid passport;
3. documents related to the you are in that country, such as a work permit or enrollment in ;
4. all the that you submitted when you applied for your long-term visa in your home country;
5. proof of health

SCHOOL

INSURANCE

DOCUMENTS

REASON

PICTURES

OUTDOOR ACTIVITY

Now you are ready for your field experience, out of the classroom.

Follow your teacher's and your tutor's instructions and get to the office assigned. Once there, complete the form they will give you.



LEARNING UNIT 2

**Smells, flavours, colours &...
just a hint of “tasty” social commitment**

Speaking Activity

1. Look at these impressive images of *open markets* all over the world:



Meat, fish, fruit and vegetables are displayed on the stalls.

Is there anything similar to the visualized products in your country of origin?
Try to name everything you recognize in your mother tongue.

2. Have you ever eaten these fruits/vegetables?



How do you call them in your own language?

Online Activity

Follow the teacher's instructions and visit the websites:

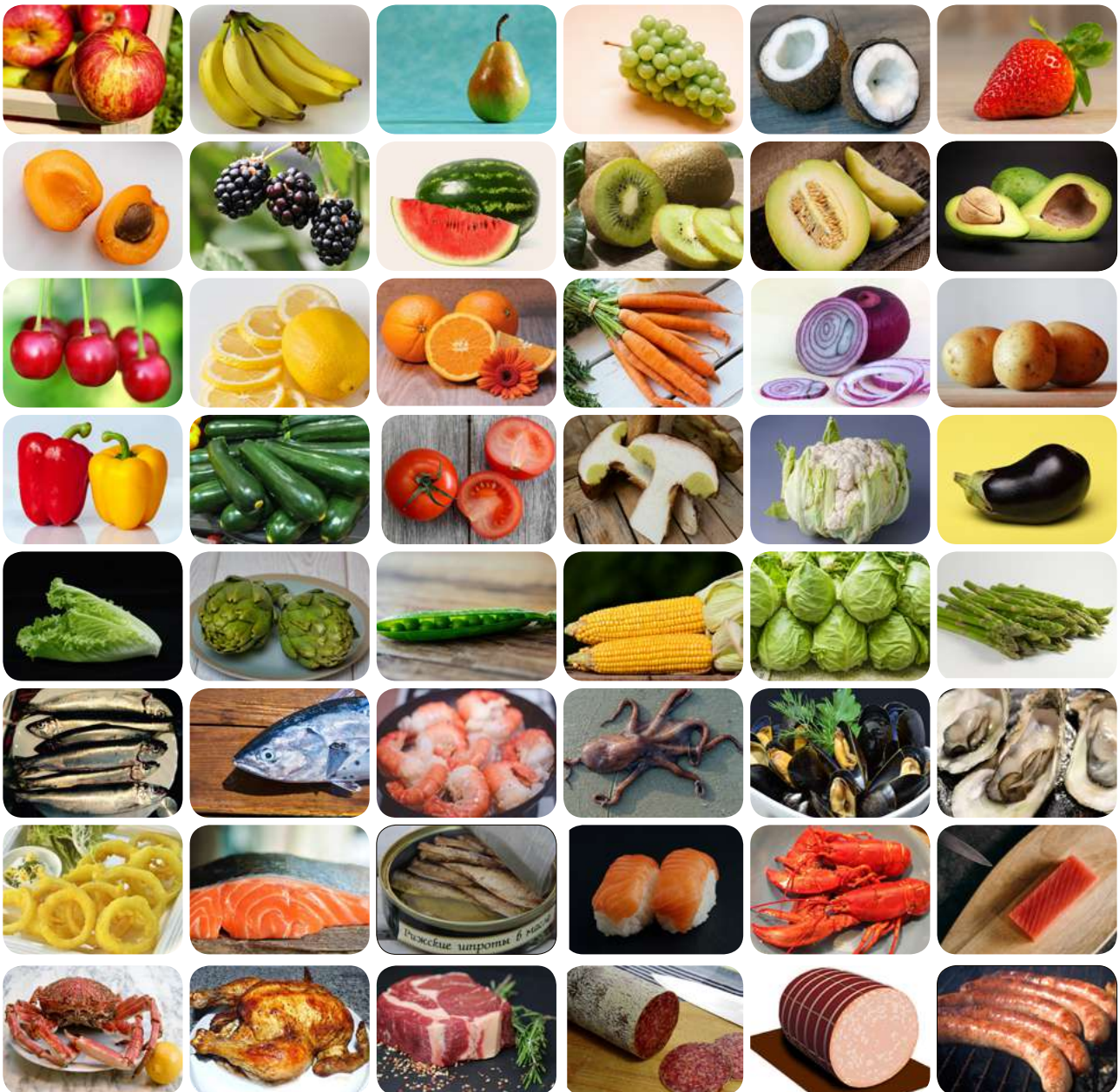
- <https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/word-games/vegetables-1>
- <https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/word-games/vegetables-2>

Group Activity

By using your smartphone or tablet, **search the Internet for images of foodstuff typical of your home country.** Then, scroll through the screenshots and **share your pics** with those of your classmates, **making a comparison** between the products characteristic of different countries around the world.

Playful Activity

Look at these colourful flashcards and **listen to the teacher's pronunciation** of the portrayed items' names. **Repeat aloud the new words** listed on the board and try to copy them on your exercise book. Fruits and vegetables, meat and fish, crustaceans and shellfish, salamis.



Exercise 1

Write down the right name under each image using the words listed in the boxes below.



BANANAS

TOMATOES

MUSHROOM

CHERRIES

CARROTS

GRAPES

CABBAGE

PEAS

POTATOES

APPLES

LETTUCE

STRAWBERRIES

ORANGES

APRICOT

PEAR

Exercise 2

Write down all the words used in the previous exercise, organizing a two category list:

FRUIT	VEGETABLES
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	

Exercise 3

Clear the three odd words in each circle.

A. FRUITS

Peppers	Pineapples
Pear	Cabbage
Tangerines	Peaches
Aubergines	Strawberries
Plums	Bananas
Watermelon	Kiwifruit

B. VEGETABLES

Lettuce	Pumpkin
Artichokes	Lemons
Beans	Mushrooms
Courgettes	Figs
Garlic	Persimmons
Celery	Fennel

ODD WORDS IN A	.....	.....	.....
ODD WORDS IN B	.....	.....	.....

Reading Activity

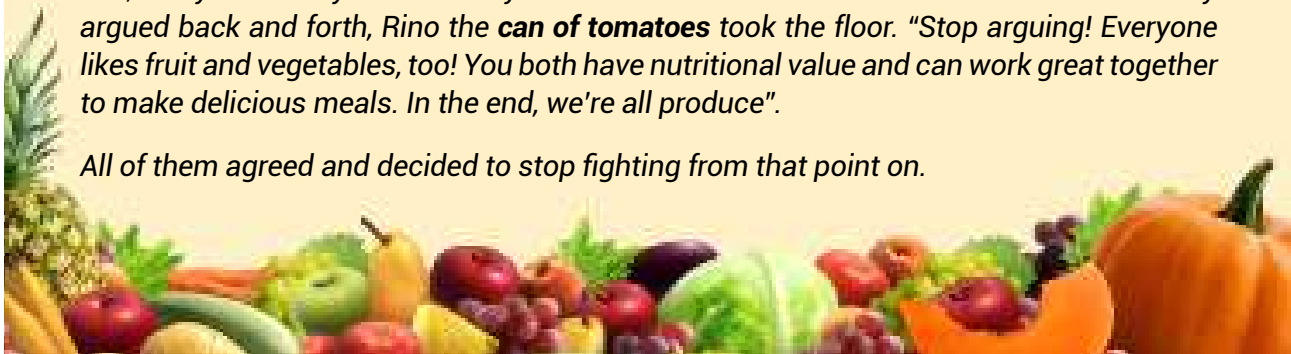
"Fruits and vegetables have a meeting"

One fine day, all the vegetables in the kitchen decided to meet in a conference. Klaus the **pumpkin**, Eva the **aubergine**, Dylan the **turnip**, and Julius the **olive** all appeared at daybreak. They needed to discuss about the fruits' supremacy, and their power to take all the attention in the kitchen. "No one likes us vegetables", complained Dylan. Deeply concerned, he added, "IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE!".

Meanwhile, the fruits decided to have a meeting of their own. Ahmed the **watermelon**, Pauline the **peach**, Margarete the **strawberry** and Karim the **banana** all showed up. In their opinion, the vegetables were getting all the attention because of their high nutritional value. They all decided to confront the vegetables.

So the two crews met up on the kitchen counter to express their concerns. Klaus and Ahmed were chosen to be the leaders because they're both the biggest. Klaus argued, "You fruits are colourful and sweet, and everyone likes you better!" Ahmed argued back, "No, everyone likes you because you're full of vitamins and nutritional value!". After they argued back and forth, Rino the **can of tomatoes** took the floor. "Stop arguing! Everyone likes fruit and vegetables, too! You both have nutritional value and can work great together to make delicious meals. In the end, we're all produce".

All of them agreed and decided to stop fighting from that point on.



Speaking Activity

Look at the pictures and try to answer the following questions.



- What difference(s) can you find between these places?

- Are markets important? Why?

- Do you prefer to buy at the market or the supermarket?

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of supermarkets?

If you want to know the price of a product you can ask:

"How much is it?" or "How much does it cost?".

The answers may be:

"It's" or "it costs"...

€ 10 (ten EUROS), £ 5 (five POUNDS), \$ 20 (twenty DOLLARS)... etc,

depending on the currency in use in the country you are in.

Speaking Activity

Look at the pictures. Do you know both the Euro coins and notes displayed below?



What kind of currency does your country use? Which of these coins/banknotes are you used to pay with?

Listening Activity

1. Listen to the dialogue proposed by the teacher and then answer the following questions:

- Where are the protagonists of the dialogue?

- How many people are involved in it?

- Who are they, in your opinion?

2. Listen to the dialogue again. Then speak with a classmate and tell him/her what you have understood. He/she will do the same with you.

3. Listen to the dialogue for the last time. Then, complete the following written copy of it. Insert the missing words/expressions given in the boxes.

Rita:, Pino.

Pino: Good morning, Rita. What would you like to buy

Rita: Let's see... I'd like a of potatoes!

Pino: Here you are. anything else?

Rita: Yes, please!some of these nice bananas, too

Pino: Ok! How many

Rita: a kilo

Pino:

Rita: Do you have any fresh

Pino: Yes, Rita, they very fresh

Rita: Well,six eggs

Pino:

Rita: Yes, that's all for today.is it?

Pino: Six euros and 50.....

Rita: Here are seven.....

Pino: Here's your

Rita: Thank you, Pino,

Pino: Bye, have!

SEE YOU SOON	CENTS	KILO	A NICE DAY	GOOD MORNING	EUROS
IS THAT ALL	DO YOU NEED	TODAY	WOULD YOU LIKE	ANYTHING ELSE	I'LL TAKE
CHANGE	I'D LIKE	HOW MUCH	HALF	ARE	EGGS

4. Correct the exercise together with the teacher and the other classmates.

Exercise 4

Answer the questions, by choosing the correct option.

1) What does Rita buy?

- a) Eggs, bananas and potatoes
- b) Bananas, carrots and potatoes
- c) Eggs and potatoes

2) How many potatoes does she buy?

- a) One kilo
- b) Half a kilo
- c) Six

3) How many eggs does she buy?

- a) Six
- b) Seven
- c) Sixteen

4) How much does she pay?

- a) Seven euros
- b) Six euros and fifty cents
- c) Six euros

5) How much is the change?

- a) One euro
- b) Fifteen cents
- c) Fifty cents

Exercise 5

Put the sentences of the dialogue in the right order, by numbering them.

- *OK, how many would you like?*
- *Thank you and goodbye!*
- *Well then, I'll take a litre of milk.*
- *How much is that?*
- *Good morning, Camilla. What would you like, today?*
- *Yes, some fresh milk arrived early this morning.*
- *Here is your milk, please.*
- *Here are five euros.*
- *One and a half kilos, thank you.*
- *Bye! See you soon!*
- *You're welcome. Anything else?*
- *I'd like some yellow apples, please.*
- *It's 5 euros altogether.*
- *Good morning, Mr Rossi*
- *Yes, please! Do you have any fresh milk?*

Exercise 6

Write down the reordered version of the dialogue.

Customer: *Good morning, Sig. Rossi!*

Greengrocer:

Customer:

Greengrocer:

Customer:

Greengrocer:

Customer:

Greengrocer:

Customer:

Greengrocer:

Customer:

Greengrocer:

Customer:

Greengrocer:

Customer:

In the dialogue you have just reordered there are some expressions also present in the previously listened dialogue. Some of these are summarized below. **Match them with the person supposed to pronounce them: the customer or the seller.** Then, with the teacher's help try to translate them into your language.



I'd like

How much is that?

Is that enough?

Here's your change

What would you like, today?

Anything else?

I'll take also...



In this lesson you have encountered some expressions indicating quantities.

In the box below you can find further useful ones:



- 1,000 ml (a liter)
- 500 ml (half a liter)
- 250 ml (half a pint/a quarter of a liter)
- 125 milliliters (0,125 liters)

- 2,000 grams (2 Kilograms)
- 1,000 grams (a Kilogram)
- 500 grams (half a Kilo)
- 200 grams

Exercise 7

Make requests, by using different expressions, as shown:

e.g.) A kilo / potatoes / I'd like

e.g.) *I'd like a kilo of potatoes*

1) A liter / milk / I'll take

.....

2) Half a kilo / tomatoes/ I need

.....

3) 300 grams / cheese / I'd like

.....

4) Half a liter / sparkling water/ I'll take

.....

5) Two liters / red wine / give me

.....

Exercise 8

Complete the following texts, by using the words in the boxes:

1. Here's of bread;

TEN

2. I'd like of fresh milk;

THREE KILOS

3. I'll take..... of onions;

HALF A KILO

4. Here are of ham;

200 GRAMS

5. Give me also eggs, please!

A LITRE

Exercise 9

Match the questions in the left column with the answers in the right column.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) <i>What would you like?</i> | A) <i>That's 5 euros and 50 cents</i> |
| 2) <i>How much is it?</i> | B) <i>No, thanks! That's enough.</i> |
| 3) <i>Anything else?</i> | C) <i>Half a kilo, please!</i> |
| 4) <i>How much do you want?</i> | D) <i>Six or seven.</i> |
| 5) <i>How many do you want?</i> | E) <i>I'd like a kilo of apples</i> |

Role Play Activity

Following the examples proposed in the listening phase, **work in pair with one of your classmates and simulate an oral interaction at a market**, interpreting the role of a **seller** and a **buyer**. Then exchange roles and perform it again.



Speaking Activity

Useful informations for buyers: shopping flyers



Have you ever flipped through **shopping flyers**? What can you find in them? What are they used for? How many items can you recognize in the ones handed out by the teacher?

Point at them and name them in your mother tongue. After the teacher, **pronounce the same terms in the new language** you are learning.

Under the teacher's guidance, try to **write the names of the recognized articles** in the proper column of the chart below.

Diary products	Fruits and vegetables	Soft drinks	Bakery products	Meat and fish

With the help of your smartphone/tablet, **search on the web for different images of foodstuffs** and drinks typical of your country of origin. The teacher will print all the downloaded pictures and **you will share them with your classmates**.

Working in group, **paste the selected pics on a poster**, adding captions such as...

TYPICAL BREAKFAST/LUNCH/DINNER IN...(name of the country)



You can **highlight similarities and differences** between your country's eating habits and those of your classmates and teacher, by answering and asking questions like:

- **What does a typical breakfast in your country consist of?**
- **What do you usually eat and drink for lunch/dinner?**

Exercise 10

Match the words to the correct images:



CHEESE

MEAT

ROLL

FISH

CHICKEN

Exercise 11

Choose the right names for the food items displayed below:



MILK

BREAD

PEACH

TEA

PUMPKIN

RICE

FISH

PEAR

MARMELADE

PEPPER

BUTTER

SALT

PASTA

FLOUR

CAKE

Exercise 12

Write the names of the following drinks/beverages:



Exercise 13

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

1. Italians usually drink milk at lunch.
2. You can buy fish and vegetables at the butcher's.
3. You can make bread and pasta with flour.
4. If you are thirsty, you can drink a biscuit.
5. Italians eat a lot of pasta.

T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F

Exercise 14

Complete the sentences with the words in the boxes:

1. We'll have a slice of for lunch tomorrow
2. I drank a cup of hot this morning
3. I'm thirsty, can I have a glass of, please?
4. We'll make a fruit for your birthday
5. Take these, they're delicious!

BISCUITS

BREAD

CAKE

WATER

MILK

Exercise 15

Match the words to the correct images:



JAR

CAN

TIN

BOTTLE

PACK

Exercise 16

Match the food containers in the left column to the products in the right column:

- 1) A packet of
- 2) A bottle of
- 3) A carton of
- 4) A can of
- 5) A jar of

- A) coke
- B) oil
- C) marmelade
- D) milk
- E) pasta

Speaking Activity

Make sentences using the matched words of the previous exercise. Start like this:

"I go to the market / supermarket and buy a packet of pasta, a can of...", etc.

Group Activity

Recreational activity of reinforcement: *"Food, drinks and containers: BINGO!"*



The above cards are similar to those the teacher will give your classmates and you, so that you can play *"Food, drinks and containers, BINGO!"*. You will be able to keep on learning, while enjoying this recreational activity of reinforcement.

Exercise 17

Choose the right option:

1) A bottle of

- a) bread
- b) milk
- c) pasta

2) A tin of

- a) tuna
- b) water
- c) oil

3) A jar of

- a) bread
- b) yoghurt
- c) chicken

4) A stick of

- a) rice
- b) wine
- c) butter

5) A packet of

- a) water
- b) biscuits
- c) fish

Exercise 18

Match each **product** with the relative **container** and then link the containers to the **materials** they are made of:

MILK	BOTTLE	TETRAPAK
COKE	TIN	GLASS
CEREALS	BOTTLE	PLASTIC
OIL	CAN	PAPER
TUNA	CARTON	ALUMINIUM
WATER	PACKET	STEEL

Exercise 19

Decide if the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A can of tea is made of plastic. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2. Bottles are made of plastic or glass. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3. Metal cans are not recyclable. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4. You can throw cans into the aluminium bins. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5. You can buy olive oil in glass bottles. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

Exercise 20

Complete the sentences with the words in the boxes:

In order to respect environment it is important to follow some

- 1: Avoid
- 2: waste collection;
- 3: Recycle and old objects;
- 4: Use the compost bin to dispose of the

ORGANIC	DIFFERENTIATE	RULES	RE-USE	WASTING
---------	---------------	-------	--------	---------

Exercise 21

The recycling bins have different colours. As for the country you live in, what colour are usually the bins used to hold...

paper

glass








plastic

organic waste

non-recyclable waste

Exercise 22

Take a look at the collection schedule below and choose the right options.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Organic	Plastic and metal	Mixed waste	Glass	Organic	Paper and cardboard	Organic
						

1) Organic is collected...

- a) three days a week
- b) on Monday and Friday
- c) only on Thursday

2) Plastic is collected...

- a) on Tuesday and Friday
- b) together with metal
- c) on Sunday

3) On Thursday they collect...

- a) only glass
- b) glass and mixed waste
- c) glass and organic

4) Mixed waste is collected...

- a) once a week
- b) on Sunday
- c) on Saturday and Wednesday

5) On Friday they collect...

- a) plastic and paper
- b) paper and cardboard
- c) organic waste

Exercise 23

Look at the schedule of the previous exercise and write down the collection day(s) for each of the following items:

Newspapers	Cans	Glass bottles	Food waste	Plastic bottles
------------	------	---------------	------------	-----------------

Exercise 24

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Tetrapak is a hardly recyclable material. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2. Buying single-use packs is a good habit. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3. Paper and cardboard are recyclable materials. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4. I can re-use glass bottles and jars. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5. Plastic is not recyclable. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

Listening Activity

Do you know the exact meaning of the terms **REDUCE**, **REUSE**, **RECYCLE**? Click on the links below to get information about proper waste disposal.



• <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6uErAKCys2I>;



• <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8cRxw0IKYMc>;

Cardboard is a recyclable material made of paper.

Working in group under the teacher's guidance, search the Internet for info about cardboard disposal and recycling centers.

Exercise 25

Complete the dialogue, using the words in the boxes:

History tells us that was born in China. In this country, in 105, they start papermaking, using pieces of worn, tree bark and fishing nets. The keep the secret for making paper for many but in the sixth century A.C. a Buddhist monk teaches also the the paper production techniques. The Japanese learn very soon and begin paper, using a paste, which derives from mulberry

PRODUCING	CLOTH	CHINESE	PAPER
BARK	A.C.	JAPANESE	CENTURIES

Exercise 26

Answer the questions, by choosing the correct option.

1) In which country was paper born?

- a) China
- b) Turkey
- c) Greece

2) What materials are the first sheets of paper made of?

- a) Cloth, plants, flour
- b) Used cloth, tree bark, fishing nets
- c) Animal skins, leaves, wool

3) In what century does paper arrive in Japan?

- a) In the sixth century A.C.
- b) In the fifth century B.C.
- c) In the second century A.C.

4) Who teaches the Japanese the paper working techniques?

- a) A doctor
- b) A monk
- c) A merchant

5) What material do the Japanese use to make paper?

- a) Rice
- b) Mulberry bark
- c) Leaves

Exercise 27

Complete the dialogue, using the words in the boxes:

Many natural, are used to produce paper. You at least 2,000 kilos of wood and 35,000 of water to make 1,000 Kilos of paper. Industrial producing paper also use a lot of electrical and methane gas. Polluting, substances are also often used to produce paper. For this, it is important to use ecologic or paper.

RECYCLED	RESOURCES	MACHINES	CHEMICAL
REASON	ENERGY	LITERS	NEED

Exercise 28

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Many natural resources are used to produce paper. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2. Wood and water are used to produce paper. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3. A lot of cloth is used to produce paper. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4. In paper factories, electricity and gas are used. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5. Paper is always made of only natural resources. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

Exercise 29

Complete the text with one of the words in brackets

In Europe, the country using the largest amount of recycled paper is (**Germany/China**). In Germany, more than 35% of recycled paper is used, while in Italy only 10%. Fortunately, the habit of (**recycling/polluting**) is also spreading in Italy, and for many families it has become a daily habit. Many people throw sheets, (**newspapers/toys**) and cardboard boxes in the paper collection bins. From (**paper/plastic**) you can get new paper. When the paper to be recycled is of low quality, it becomes wrapping paper or (**cloth/cardboard**).

Exercise 30

Answer the questions, by choosing the correct option.

1) Which country in Europe uses more recycled paper than others?

- a) Italy
- b) France
- c) Germany

2) What percentage of recycled paper is used in Germany?

- a) More than 50%
- b) More than 35%
- c) More than 33%

3) What percentage of recycled paper is used in Italy?

- a) 35%
- b) 10%
- c) 50%

4) What can you put in the paper collection bin?

- a) Bottles, clothes and newspapers
- b) Sheets, newspapers and drugs
- c) Sheets, newspapers and cartons

5) What can *low quality paper* become?

- a) Wrapping paper
- b) Drawing paper
- c) Textile

Exercise 31

Complete the text with one of the words in brackets

After the (**differentiated/ecological**) waste collection that we all do in our (**houses/factories**), paper is collected and brought to companies, dealing with the recycling process. In the process of (**recycling/wasting**)..... there are many stages. Some of them may change in the different (**shops/ companies**) that recycle paper. However, there are usually some common (**stages/problems**): sorting, pressing and shredding, bleaching, reduction into mush, quality control and production.

Exercise 32

Here are the 6 different stages of paper recycling. Link the words to the correct definitions:

The paper suitable for recycling is pressed and collected, then it is chopped into tiny pieces.

QUALITY CONTROL

The remaining residues that are not suitable for producing new paper are eliminated.

SORTING

Hot water is added to the bleached paper. So you get a very soft mixture of cellulose.

PRODUCTION

With chemicals, all traces of ink are removed from the paper, so the paper turns white.

PRESSING AND SHREDDING

Collected waste is checked and selected to eliminate non-recyclable parts of materials other than paper.

REDUCING INTO MUSH

From the pulp of cellulose obtained in the process of reduction into mush, you get new paper.

BLEACHING

Exercise 33

Write down the paper recycling stages in order

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

Exercise 34

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

1. The first **recycling phase** is the sorting one.

T F

2. During the **pressing phase** the paper is pressed and collected.

T F

3. In the **bleaching phase** only natural products are used.

T F

4. The ink remains on the paper.

T F

5. In the **pulp reduction phase** hot water is added.

T F

Exercise 35

Complete the text, using the words in the boxes:

Recycling paper is convenient for the economy and the

*About 35% of the cut trees are destined for the production of paper; if we
1,000 Kilos of we'll save about a thousand Kilos of wood; if we recycle
1,000 Kilos of printer paper we'll save more than 2,000 kilos of*

Moreover, recycling decreases the use of electricity and

WATER

RECYCLE

ENVIRONMENT

WOOD

NEWSPAPER

Exercise 36

Choose one of the options to answer the following questions

1) Why is paper recycling important?

- a) To save money
- b) Because the recycled paper is better
- c) Because it is convenient for the economy and the environment

2) How many Kilos of wood can we save, if we recycle 1,000 Kilos of newspapers?

- a) About 1,000 Kilos
- b) About 2,000 Kilos
- c) About 100 tons

3) How many Kilos of wood can we save, if we recycle 1,000 Kilos of printer paper?

- a) 100 tons
- b) More than 2,000 Kilos
- c) 1,000 Kilos

4) Are these the only advantages of recycling paper?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) it is no mentioned

5) What decreases with paper recycling?

- a) The use of electricity and plastic
- b) The use of water and electricity
- c) The use of water and metals

Exercise 37

Complete the text, using the words in the boxes:

Not all types of paper are suitable for In fact, it is not possible to recycle thermal paper treated with paints or oily substances. Each has different recycling procedures, but fortunately it is always easy to understand which type of can be recycled.

Usually, newspapers, notebooks, diaries, magazines, boxes for packing are recyclable. On the other hand,paper (..... for pizza, paper for meat and salami) can not be recycled. It is not possible to recycle the paper used for receipts.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|------|
| CARDBOARD | RECYCLING | PAPER | COUNTRY | FOOD |
|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|------|

Exercise 38

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. All types of paper can be recycled. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Painted paper cannot be recycled. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Wax paper can be recycled. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. All countries have the same rules for differentiated collection. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. We cannot recycle the receipt paper. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Exercise 39

Do you collect paper, before throwing it away? What do you usually put in the **paper bin**?

Underline and then rewrite the names of **waste products** you daily **differentiate**, providing images for each of them to be pasted on your exercise book .

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| SHEETS | FOOD PAPER | NEWSPAPERS | PAPER CUPS |
| PAPER TISSUES | NOTEBOOKS | TOILET PAPER | PAPER NAPKINS |
| COOKIE BOXES | PAPER CUTLERY | PAPER PLATES | DRUG PACKAGES |
| MILK CARTONS | MAGAZINES | MILKEGG PACKS | LABELS |
| | RECEIPTS | PIZZA CARBOARDS | |

And to conclude...

Try to write a short summary of what you have learned in this unit.



LEARNING UNIT 3

Leisure activities

Speaking Activity

The teacher will show you flashcards hung on the classroom walls, related to **sports, leisure activities and amusement places**. You will have to **name, in your own mother tongue**, what you see and recognize.



- By using different colours (as many as the languages spoken in the classroom are), the teacher writes the pronounced words (divided by category) in the adequate sections of a multilingual poster, previously prepared.
- Note down the words, which express the same concept in different languages.
- The teacher stresses the right pronunciation of all the words, comprising the ones in L2, inviting you to repeat them aloud and memorize them, together with the reference images.

Group Activity

Complete the chart below with the missing elements. Use your smartphone and **search the Internet for the correct pronunciation** of the new words which identify, in the different languages, the sport displayed. **Provide the proper pronunciation link** in the central column.

Create similar grids on your exercise book, choosing at least two images of leisure activities and writing the words in at least three of the different languages spoken in your classroom.

Sport	Pronunciation	National flag
football	https://youtu.be/VgTdfAKol30	
fußball	https://youtu.be/1WKc5sl-IFo	
fútbol	https://youtu.be/6w9f3XqwDE4	
Ποδόσφαιρο	?	
Calcio	?	
?	?	
?	?	
?	?	

Here is a grid with short lists of **verbs in three different languages**, useful for talking about sports and free time activities

ENGLISH	FRENCH	ARABIC
Run	Courir	يركض
Swim	Nager	للسباحة
Fish	Pecher	لصيد السمك
Cycle	Faire du vélo	ركوب الدراجة
Ski	Faire du ski	تزلج
Play football	Jouer au foot	لعب كرة القدم
Do gardening	Faire du jardinage	القيام بالبستنة
Watch TV	Regarder la télé	مشاهدة التلفزيون
Listen to music	Écouter de la musique	الإستماع إلى الموسيقى

Group Activity

CHARADES WORD GAME - Guess the word or phrase!

You and your classmates **mime**, in turns, indoor/outdoor activities of your choice. The one who first guesses the answer has to **pronounce the reference verb aloud, selecting it from the above list**. S/he can ask other classmates for help in pronouncing all of the three language versions.

N.B. As the languages in the grid may vary depending on the provenance of the learners, before playing the game, you and your classmates can decide to personalize the list, under your teacher's guide.

Expressing Likes and Dislikes



I like listening to music

I enjoy dancing

I prefer travelling by airplane

I don't like watching TV

I hate cooking

I can't stand living in busy cities



Speaking Activity

What's your favourite Sport/Leisure activity?

Following the given examples, express your personal preferences.

Exercise 1

Match the words in the boxes with the reference images.

Make a sentence for each image, using a subject and one of the already analysed verbs (to like, to enjoy, to dislike, to hate, etc.) of your choice

e.g.: "Karim and Sara enjoy playing tennis at the weekend".



1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____



5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------|----------|---------|--------|------------|----------|
| Basketball | Gymnastics | Tennis | Football | Cycling | Hockey | Volleyball | Swimming |
|------------|------------|--------|----------|---------|--------|------------|----------|

Your sentences:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

Group Activity

Different groups are formed and each learner is given a worksheet like this, containing the following instructions:

- Write your name in the first column and then express 3 personal likes and 2 dislikes, by thickening the two final boxes, properly. Then, summarize your own preferences, writing down sentences on your exercise book

e.g.: "I like running, swimming and football playing".
 "I don't like watching TV. I hate/cannot stand fishing".

NAME	ENGLISH	FRENCH	ARABIC	👍	👎
.....	Run	Courir	يركض		
	Swim	Nager	للسباحة		
	Fish	Pecher	لصيد السمك		
	Cycle	Faire du vélo	ركوب الدراجة		
	Ski	Faire du ski	تزلج		
	Play football	Jouer au foot	لعب كرة القدم		
	Do gardening	Faire du jardinage	القيام بالبستنة		
	Watch TV	Regarder la télé	مشاهدة التلفزيون		
	Listen to music	Écouter de la musique	الإستماع إلى الموسيقى		

- Under the teacher's guide, interact orally with the students of your group. You will have to ask each other: **"What do you do in your free time?"**

The given answers, summarized in a grid, will be shared with the other groups in the classroom.

Detailed explanation time!

You will be given detailed explanations about the structure and use of the **present simple in different languages**. The teacher will stop these videos, now and then, to provide you with all the necessary examples (supported by images) aimed at making everything clearer.

Don't hesitate to ask questions, if you need further clarification!



- <https://youtu.be/L9AWrJnhsRI>
- <https://youtu.be/3Xfyur6CB7M>
- https://youtu.be/o_MiPlolIWxA

Group Activity

Below, there are exercises centred around action verbs, sports and leisure activities. They consist of a simple reading comprehension text, true/false exercises, matching activities, multiple choice and speaking cards.

Working in group with your classmates, keep on helping and supporting each other.

Exercise 2

Complete the dialogue, using the words in the boxes:

The term "football" refers to different, depending on which country you are in.

American football (also known as gridiron) is a sport, played with an oval-shaped ball. It is a game with intense physical and the players always wear and padding to avoid getting hurt.

Australian Rules football (also known as Aussie Rules) is a very fast paced game, played two eighteen-player teams on an field. It is a contact sport, in which physical contact between players is an accepted part of play. The players can use both their and their feet. They don't wear protective The players can go anywhere on the field and propel the ball in any direction.

In New Zealand, football may refer to the game of rugby, which involves an oval-shaped ball and fifteen..... per team.

In the rest of the world, football usually to what they call soccer in Australia, New Zealand and the USA.

SPORTS	HELMETS	HANDS	REFERS	BETWEEN
AGGRESSION	OVAL SHAPED	PLAYERS	TEAM	PADDING



Exercise 3

The following statements refer to the previous text. Choose the correct options.

1) Gridiron is another name for...

- a) Rugby
- b) American football
- c) Australian football

2) American football players...

- a) use protective pads and helmets
- b) do not use helmets
- c) use helmets but no pads

3) Aussie Rules is another name for...

- a) Australian hockey
- b) Australian basketball
- c) Australian football

4) Australian football players play...

- a) on rectangular fields
- b) on square fields
- c) on oval-shaped fields

5) A typical Australian football team consists of....

- a) fifteen players
- b) eighteen players
- c) eighty players

6) On the playing field, Australian football players can move...

- a) in any direction
- b) forwards only
- c) backwards only

7) A rugby team consists of...

- a) 50 players
- b) 25 players
- c) 15 players

8) American football...

- a) involves physical aggression
- b) is not a contact sport
- c) is not a team sport

Exercise 4

A. Look at the things the "superactive" Michael does in his free time:

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
MORNING	Jogging	Jogging	Swimming	Jogging	Jogging	Swimming	Cycling
AFTERNOON	Tennis	Basketball	Jogging	Tennis	Tennis	Jogging	Jogging
EVENING	plays computer games	plays computer games	plays computer games	plays computer games	plays computer games	Disco	Goes out with friends

B. Match sentences 1-8 with A-H to make true sentences about Michael

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Michael goes out with friends | A) five times a week, in the evening |
| 2) He plays basketball | B) every day |
| 3) He goes jogging | C) on Sunday evening |
| 4) He plays tennis | D) once a week |
| 5) He goes to the swimming pool | E) twice a week |
| 6) He goes to the disco | F) on Saturday night |
| 7) He plays computer games | G) three times a week |
| 8) He goes cycling | H) on Sunday morning |

Exercise 5

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Michael is a lazy person | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2. He doesn't like jogging | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3. He goes out with friends on Thursdays | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4. He likes dancing | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5. He plays Basketball on Tuesdays | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 6. He plays tennis three times a week | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 7. He hates computer games | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 8. He plays Volleyball on Tuesday afternoon | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 9. He goes jogging only at the weekend | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 10. He enjoys watching TV in his free time | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

Exercise 6

Complete the following text, using the words in the boxes:

Hello, my name is Peter. I'm fourteen years old and I..... in England.

My best friends are Bill and Paul. We share the same and do a lot of things together. We are never..... . If the weather is nice, my friends and I go for a walk and our bikes. We love rollerblading, too. We often play football or in the park and when it is rainy, we go to the sports..... . Here, we play table..... or go swimming.

I often invite my friends over for dinner or a cup of tea and we play cards or computer At the weekend we go or fishing. We love being in with nature!

RIDE	CENTRE	BASKETBALL	BORED	CONTACT
TENNIS	LIVE	HIKING	INTERESTS	GAMES

Exercise 7

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- 1. Peter and his friends like doing sports T F
- 2. They like riding a bike in good weather T F
- 3. They dislike rollerblading T F
- 4. Peter and his friends often play volleyball in the park T F
- 5. If the weather isn't fine they stay at home T F
- 6. At the sports centre they play tennis T F
- 7. They go hiking at the weekend T F
- 8. They like sport activity in natural spaces T F

Exercise 8

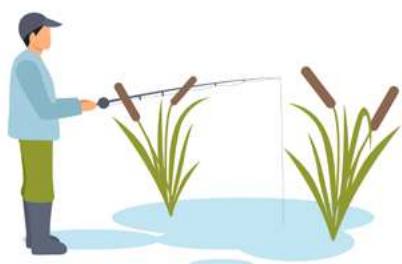
The following statements refer to the text of exercise n.2. Choose the correct options

- a) Peter and his friends share the same interests
 - b) Peter and his friends have no interests in common
 - c) Peter has no friends
-
- a) Peter doesn't like cycling
 - b) Peter and his friends hate riding a bike
 - c) Peter and his friends like riding a bike
-
- a) Peter likes inline skating
 - b) Peter does not like inline skating
 - c) Peter hates inline skating
-
- a) Peter likes playing football with his friends
 - b) Peter and his friends dislike playing football
 - c) Peter and his friends cannot stand playing football
-
- a) In bad weather Peter prefers going to the cinema
 - b) In bad weather Peter and his friends go to the sports centre
 - c) If it's rainy, Peter prefers staying at home and watching TV
-
- a) Peter and his friends often play cards
 - b) Peter and his friends often play chess
 - c) Peter and his friends often play Monopoly
-
- a) Peter and his friends play tennis at the sport centre
 - b) Peter and his friends play table tennis at the sport centre
 - c) Peter and his friends play chess at the sports centre
-
- a) Hiking and camping are indoor activities
 - b) Hiking is not a recreational activity
 - c) Hiking is an outdoor activity

Exercise 9

“WORLD SCRAMBLE GAME - What do they like doing in their spare time?”

The terms related to the leisure activities shown on the left have scrambled letters. Reorder them to find the right words, and then write descriptive sentences, by using them together with the verbs *“like”/ “enjoy”/ “love”*.



Example

GFIHNS



FISHING



He **likes** fishing



PIGTNANI



CCILNYG



HINIGK



PGAYNLI BDAOR GSMA



WAGNCHTI TV



GNEARID A KOBO



GPAYLIN SDACR



DGION CRSTAF



GPAYLIN SSED R PU

Exercise 10

Look at the chart below and do the proposed "A" and "B" exercises

GERARD	SARA	CONSUELO	PAUL	DIMITRI	IRENE	AHMED	AMINA
Job: student	Job: secretary	Job: pupil	Job: retired	Job: student	Job: housewife	Job: student	Job: teacher
Amount of free time: about 2 hours a week	Amount of free time: not too much	Amount of free time: enough	Amount of free time: a lot	Amount of free time: not enough	Amount of free time: very little	Amount of free time: too much	Amount of free time: not enough
Usually: play basketball	Usually: play table tennis	Every day: go to dance lessons	In the morning: cook	Four times a week: go to volleyball training	Every day: do housework and cook	Always: play computer games and listen to music	Often: go to cultural events
Sometimes: go to the cinema with friends	Sometimes: watch rom coms	Usually: play with friends	Every afternoon: work on crossword puzzles	At the weekends: watch cartoons on TV	Once a week: go to the shopping centre	Sometimes: read computer magazines	Sometimes: go shopping with friends
Twice a week: go swimming	In the morning: run five miles	Once a week: have a piano lesson	Three times a week: meet friends in a café	Sometimes: play computer games	Sometimes: drinks a coffee with friends	In the evenings: watch films on TV	Once a week: go to the cinema
In winter: go skiing	In winter: go hiking	In the evenings: read comics	In the evenings: walk the dog	In winter: go on holiday abroad	At the weekends: do the gardening	-	-

A. Multiple choice exercises

Set 1:

1. In his free time, Gerard usually...

- plays basketball
- goes to the cinema with friends
- goes swimming

2. In the mornings, Sara...

- watches rom coms
- plays table tennis
- runs 5 miles

3. Consuelo...

- has a piano lesson once a week
- has drums lessons every week
- has a guitar lesson once a week

4. Paul...

- has very little free time
- works in a factory and has little free time
- is retired and has a lot of free time

5. Dimitri...

- a) *watches cartoons on TV every day*
- b) *watches cartoons on TV at the weekends*
- c) *does not like watching TV*

Set 2:**1. Irene...**

- a) *does housework once a week*
- b) *does not cook every day*
- c) *does housework and cooks every day*

2. Irene goes to the shopping centre...

- a) *on Monday and on Saturday*
- b) *three times a week*
- c) *once a week*

3. Consuelo...

- a) *does not like reading comics*
- b) *enjoys reading comics*
- c) *reads comics in the evenings*

4. Dimitri goes on holiday abroad...

- a) *in spring*
- b) *in winter*
- c) *in summer*

5. Amina...

- a) *enjoys going to cultural events*
- b) *goes shopping with friends every week*
- c) *does not go to cultural events*

Set 3:**1. In the evenings, Ahmed watches...**

- a) *documentaries on TV*
- b) *films on TV*
- c) *entertainment shows on TV*

2. Ahmed...

- a) *often listens to music*
- b) *always listens to music*
- c) *does not like listening to music*

3. **Ahmed...**

- a) loves playing computer games
- b) often plays computer games
- c) hates playing computer games

4. **Paul works on crossword puzzles...**

- a) in the morning
- b) in the afternoon
- c) in the evening

5. **Amina goes...**

- a) to the theatre once a week
- b) to the restaurant once a week
- c) to the cinema once a week

B. TRUE/FALSE exercises**Set 1:**

1. Sara and Consuelo do not share the same interests
2. Dimitri and Amina do not have enough free time
3. Sometimes, Paul and Irene meet friends in a Café
4. Irene goes to the shopping centre once a week
5. Amina und Ahmed enjoy taking part in cultural events

T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F

Set 2:

1. Paul walks the dog in the evenings
2. Dimitri does not like playing volleyball
3. Amina is a teacher and does not have enough free time
4. Irene does the gardening on Mondays
5. Ahmed reads cooking magazines

T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F

Set 3:

1. Ahmed teaches computer science
2. Sara goes hiking in Spring
3. Sara does not like outdoor activities
4. Paul goes to work on foot
5. Every afternoon, Amina has a coffee with her friends

T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F
T	F

Exercise 11

Complete the dialogue, using the words in the boxes:

Peter: What do you usually do in your..... time?

Pedro: I usually many sports: I play tennis and I also like cycling and swimming. I'm fond of music and I..... going to rock Besides, I'm interested inWhat about you?

Peter: I like to music and reading novels. I play two..... : the guitar and the piano. I enjoy going to the and to the theatre.

GOING	SPARE	CINEMA	PRACTISE	INSTRUMENTS
VOLLEYBALL	PHOTOGRAPHY	CONCERTS	ENJOY	LISTENING

Exercise 12

Use the vocabulary you know to give schematic information about yourself. The following questions may help you to fill in the blank.

- What's your name?
- What do you do/What's your job?
- What's the amount of free time at your disposal? (a lot / enough / not enough / very little...)
- What do you usually do in your spare time?
- What do you do at the weekends?

Name:

Job:

Amount of free time:

Every day:

Usually:

Once/twice/three times... a week:

At the weekends:

Group activity

"THE GAME OF THE GOOSE"



That's how the game is played

Different groups of students are formed. The teacher gives each group two dice and a game board (like the one displayed above), on which sports/leisure activities and verbs expressing likes/dislikes are highlighted in different colours, depending on the language to be used.

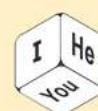
The first die is traditionally numbered and allows players to move on the game board. In the second one, each face is marked with a different personal pronoun. The player rolls the "personal pronoun" die and then makes a sentence, using the language, verbs and sports/leisure activities shown in the box of the game board, where the numbered die landed. All the built up sentences, gradually written on the IWB, will be corrected in plenum.

Here is an example sentence to be built, combining the personal pronoun "HE" (plus not like and prefer) with one of the couples of infinitive verbs displayed on the game board:



"NOT LIKE/PREFER" | "WATCH TV/ SURF THE INTERNET":

"He doesn't like watching TV, he prefers surfing the Internet"



Speaking activity

The teacher gives you positive examples of adult migrant learners with problematic social economical backgrounds who, overcoming any initial difficulties encountered in a host country, have succeeded in their life, improving it definitely.

Some of them may have succeeded in the field of social or political activism; others in the world of art as well as in the world of sport or in the fashion world, etc. Here are just two of the innumerable examples of **resilient** and **successful** people, a famous sportsman and a model.

Luol Deng



Ismail Drammeh



Luol Deng comes from Sudan, a country devastated by civil war. His family moved to Alexandria in Egypt and Deng did not see his father for four years, before they were granted **Political Asylum** in south London, leaving for America when he was 14. Barack Obama invited him to the White House, saying Deng was one of his favourite **basketball players**.

Ismail Drammeh arrived on an inflatable boat after a 5-day-travel. He's a young refugee from Gambia who's become a successful **model** for Giorgio Armani.

Talking about **fashion**, are you aware of dedicated websites for **online shopping**? By using your smartphone, surf the Internet and visit one of the most popular ones, available in different languages:

- <https://www.zalando.co.uk/mens-sports-clothing/>
- <https://www.zalando.co.uk/women-home/>

But before scrolling the online images, focus on the following widely used terms. The teacher will explain you their meanings:

Clothes

Sports clothing/shoes

Accessories

Casual

Traditional

Trendy

Fashionable

Unfashionable

After accessing the website and looking at the different collections, you have the opportunity to **talk about your own preferences** and exchange opinions with the other classmates, asking and answering questions like these:

- **What is the traditional clothing in your country?**
- **Do you prefer wearing casual or formal clothes?**

After the teacher, **repeat all the new words** encountered in the website sections and try to memorize their meaning and correct pronunciation. Since "Zalando" can be consulted in different languages, **your classmates and you have the possibility of practicing online shopping**, extensively.

Let's learn how to ask for and give prices



<https://youtu.be/REgr4P3aaSU>

As you can see, it's easy to talk about prices! Examples:

- **How much is** the patterned shirt displayed in the shop window? **It's...**
- **How much are** the blue linen trousers? **They are...**
- **How much does** the patterned shirt displayed in the shop window **cost? It costs...**
- **How much do** the blue linen trousers **cost? They cost...**

Here are some videos and exercises which focus on **relevant vocabulary** and **communicative functions** used when shopping for clothes. The **key sentences** will be written on the IWB and their meaning will be duly clarified with the support of further adequate images and examples.



- <https://youtu.be/YjXiCZpelf0>
- <https://youtu.be/sHQ384U4-00>
- <https://youtu.be/2FuuW8UxJPs>

Exercise 13

“What are they wearing?” Write the names of the clothes under the images they refer to






SET 1:

Susan is wearing an **orange coat**, a **yellow cap**, a **yellow scarf**, **black trousers** and **black shoes**.

SET 2:

Peter is wearing a **grey anorak**, a **geometric pattern sweater**, a **flat cap**, **jeans** and **grey sneakers**.

SET 3:

Michael is wearing a and **brown**; Sheila is wearing a **black**

		
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Exercise 14

Complete the dialogue using the words in the boxes.

Shop Assistant: Good morning! Can I you?

Customer: I'm for a pair of low-rise jeans.

Shop Assistant: What are you?

Customer: 29

Shop Assistant: We have some very nice blue jeans here. They're on this week.

Customer: Well, I actually black jeans.

Shop Assistant: Ok, we also have them in black.

Customer: Where can I them on?

Shop Assistant: The changing are over there.

Customer: They are big!

Shop Assistant: Would you like a size?

Customer: Yes, [the customer tries the jeans on]...These fit rather well. much do they cost?

Shop Assistant: € 32,00.

Customer: I'll them.

take help looking how please size offer too prefer try smaller rooms

Exercise 15

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The customer is looking for high-waisted trousers | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2. The customer prefers black jeans | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3. There are no black jeans available at the shop | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4. The first pair of jeans the customer tries on are too small | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5. The jeans the customer chooses cost thirty-two Euros | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

Exercise 16

Put the mixed dialogue in the right order

Good morning! Can I help you?	.....	Yes, here you are	.....
It's too small. Do you have it in a bigger size?	.....	Yes, of course. What size are you?	.....
Can I try it on?	.....	Yes, please. How much is the pink blouse in the shop window?	.....
It's € 36,00	.....	I don't know	.....
It fits. I'll take it	.....	Thank you	.....
OK. Try a size 10. The changing room is over there.	.....	How was it?	.....

Exercise 17

Choose one of the three options, referring to the reordered dialogue.

1) The customer asks for the price of...

- a) a pink skirt
- b) a pink dress
- c) a pink blouse

2) The customer tries...

- a) a 10 size on
- b) a 12 size on
- c) a 14 size on

3) The blouse...

- a) is too big
- b) is too long
- c) is too small

4) The blouse is...

- a) not available in a bigger size
- b) available in a bigger size
- c) only available in a smaller size

5) The blouse costs...

- a) thirty-six Euros
- b) thirteen Euros
- c) twenty-six Euros

Exercise 18

Word Search Puzzle - Identify the hidden words given in the boxes

(you can find and mark them, by swiping up down, right, left or diagonally)

B	S	H	O	E	U	Y	S	T	Q	W	S
E	R	B	M	A	C	L	H	I	K	H	O
L	P	D	O	L	O	D	I	E	S	A	C
T	T	Y	X	O	A	U	R	S	C	T	K
S	C	A	R	F	T	B	T	E	M	E	S
H	D	P	A	N	T	S	U	J	S	Y	M
Q	S	E	V	O	L	G	R	X	E	S	N
T	S	W	E	A	T	E	R	G	H	B	Z

SOCKS

BELT

HAT

BOOTS

TIE

SHOE

COAT

PANTS

DRESS

SWEATER

SHIRT

SCARF

GLOVES

Exercise 19

Match the words with the right definitions

Set 1:

GLOVE

A strip of leather or material worn around the waist to support clothes or for decoration.

SOCK

A piece of clothing made from soft material that covers your foot and the lower part of your leg.

BELT

A piece of clothing that is worn on the hand and wrist for warmth or protection, with separate parts for each finger.

Set 2:

SCARF

A short coat that protects you against wind, rain and cold weather, usually with a part for covering the head.

BOOT

A strip of cloth worn around the neck, head, or shoulders to keep you warm or to make you look attractive.

ANORAK

A type of shoe that covers the whole foot and the lower part of the leg.

Set3:

TROUSERS

A shirt for a woman or a girl.

T-SHIRT

A piece of clothing that covers the lower part of the body from the waist to the feet, consisting of two cylinder-shaped parts, one for each leg, that are joined at the top.

BLOUSE

A simple piece of clothing, usually with short sleeves and no collar, that covers the top part of the body.

Exercise 20

Complete the dialogue using the words/expressions in the boxes.

Shop Assistant: Hello, ?
Customer: Hello, yes please. a T-shirt.
Shop Assistant: What colour do you prefer?
Customer: I like green or black.
Shop Assistant: And are you?
Customer: I usually use a
Shop Assistant: OK. In your size we have these five models.
Customer: They are very nice! them on?
Shop Assistant: Yes, of course. Here you are.
Customer: Where are the?
Shop Assistant: Just of the corridor, on the right.
Customer: Ok, thanks.
 [A few minutes later...]
Shop Assistant: Do they suit you?
Customer: Yes, I choose this model. ?
Shop Assistant: It is 22 Euros.
Customer: Ok, I'll take two of them in black and one in green.
Shop Assistant: Would you like to buy ?
Customer: No, thank you.
Shop Assistant: Ok, come with me, please. Will you pay ?
Customer: No, Here it is.
Shop Assistant: Thank you.
Customer: Thank you. Goodbye.
Shop Assistant: Goodbye!

Here's your change	Can I help you	I'll pay in cash	I'm looking for
anything else	medium size	how much is it	Can I try
by credit card	what size	at the end	changing rooms

Exercise 21

And now answer these questions, by choosing one of the given options

1. **What is the customer looking for?**
 - a) A T-shirt
 - b) A coat
 - c) An anorak
2. **What are the customer's favourite colours?**
 - a) Black and white
 - b) Blue and green
 - c) Black and green
3. **What size is the customer?**
 - a) Small
 - b) Medium
 - c) Large
4. **Where are the changing rooms?**
 - a) They are next to the front door
 - b) They are at the end of the corridor, on the right
 - c) They are at the end of the corridor, on the left
5. **How much is the T-shirt chosen by the customer?**
 - a) Twelve Euros
 - b) Twenty-two Euros
 - c) Thirty-two Euros
6. **How many T-shirts of the same model does the customer buy?**
 - a) One T-shirt
 - b) Two T-shirts
 - c) Three T-shirts
7. **How much do the T-shirts cost altogether?**
 - a) They cost 66,00 euros altogether
 - b) They cost 44,00 euros altogether
 - c) They cost more than 100,00 euros altogether
8. **Which method of payment does the customer choose?**
 - a) The customer pays by credit card
 - b) The customer pays by cheque
 - c) The customer pays in cash

Exercise 22

Match the words and phrases in the 1st column with the right definitions in the 2nd column

DRESS SHIRT	<i>With sleeves from the shoulder to the wrist</i>
LONG-SLEEVED	<i>A shirt to wear for business or formal occasions</i>
MACHINE WASHABLE	<i>A frame to disclose clothes in a shop</i>
LABEL	<i>Something that can be washed in a washing machine</i>
RACK	<i>Only one colour</i>
TO GO WITH	<i>To be the right shape or size</i>
TO FIT	<i>A small piece of cloth on clothing, with information about it</i>
SOLID	<i>To look attractive in combination</i>

Exercise 23 - Role play activity

Working in pair, prepare a dialogue at a shop between a customer looking for a dress shirt and a shop assistant. The interaction will be orally performed twice, exchanging roles.

Shop Assistant:

Customer:

Shop Assistant:

Customer:

Shop Assistant:

Customer:

Shop Assistant:

Customer:

Shop Assistant:

Customer:

Exercise 24

"Traditional clothing of different countries around the world". Which countries are these outfits typical of?



Group activity

Clothes shops can be found in shop centres.

Do you know what a Shopping Centre is?

It's a purpose-built complex of shops, restaurants, etc, for the use of pedestrians.



Search on the web for shopping centres in the city you are in or nearby. Which one would you like to visit for an interesting shopping experience? Share your opinion with your classmates and your teacher.

And now... Go and visit the chosen mall to experience a sort of "Treasure Hunting"!

Once arrived at the shopping centre, three groups of students will be formed and each of them will get a Shopping List with specific clothes and shoes to be bought. All the necessary explanations will be provided by the teacher.

SHOPPING LIST 1 Kidswear:	SHOPPING LIST 2 Men's clothing and shoes:	SHOPPING LIST 3 Women's clothing and shoes:
<i>a grey hoodie, size XS;</i>	<i>a red T - shirt, size M;</i>	<i>a pink blouse, size S;</i>
<i>a pair of blue trainers, size 6;</i>	<i>a pair of blue shorts, size L;</i>	<i>green low rise pants, size M;</i>
<i>a pink romper, size 10-12</i>	<i>a pair of black Skechers, size 8</i>	<i>a pair of white wedge sandals, size 6</i>

You and your group dispose of a limited virtual budget and have to **simulate the purchase of the items described in the list**, following the given instructions.

While undertaking the assigned tasks, students have to **compare the discounts / offers publicized** by different shops and **try to save money**, buying the requested items virtually, at the cheapest price possible. To prove how convenient your virtual purchases may be, you have to **take photos**, showing the different items and relative price labels.

Circle time in a recreation area of the shopping centre

Show your photos to the teacher and, while talking about your purchasing experience, report any difficulties faced. Reflect on shopping centres, focusing on advantages (e.g.: they have their own parking facility; you can find everything you are looking for in the same, huge shopping area, etc.) and disadvantages (e.g.: they are overcrowded; customers are tempted to buy superfluous items, wasting too much money, etc.).

Activities to be continued back to school...

Exercise 25

Provide very simple information about your shopping habits (the matching exercise in the following page may help you understand the meaning of the underlined words).

a) *What types of shops can you find in your neighbourhood? Do you like doing shopping there?*

b) *How often do you go to shops just to browse?*

c) *Do you always prepare a shopping list before going shopping?*

d) *Do you like trying on clothes?*

e) *Have you ever bought trendy clothes?*

f) *More and more families spend time in shopping malls, instead of going for a walk. Do you like visiting shopping malls?*

Exercise 26

Match the words to the right definitions

BROWSE

NEIGHBOURHOOD

SHOPPING LIST

TRY ON

TRENDY

SHOPPING MALL

HABIT

One of the parts of a town, where people live

Very fashionable and modern

If you browse in a shop, you look at things in a fairly casual way, in the hope that you may find something you like

Putting a piece of clothing on, to see if it fits you or if it looks nice

A large enclosed shopping centre

A list of the things that you want to buy when you go shopping, which you write on a piece of paper.

Something that you do often or regularly

Focus on the meaning of the term **Discount** and then imagine to buy the items in the shopping list below.

What is a discount?

A discount is when an item is purchased at a price **less than the regular price**. This is also known as **on sale**. Before buying the discounted articles you are interested in, you should always check their good quality and perfect condition.



Remember to **compare the prices of similar items**, choosing the most convenient ones to save money.

Take a look at your **shopping list** (you can add items of your choice).

SHOPPING LIST 1 Kidswear:	SHOPPING LIST 2 Men's clothing and shoes:	SHOPPING LIST 3 Women's clothing and shoes:
a grey hoodie, size XS;	a red T - shirt, size M;	a pink blouse, size S;
a pair of blue trainers, size 6;	a pair of blue shorts, size L;	green low rise pants, size M;
a pink romper, size 10-12	a pair of black Skechers, size 8	a pair of white wedge sandals, size 6
.....
.....

Exercise 27

Which one is more convenient?

	USUAL PRICE: € 45,00		USUAL PRICE: € 48,00
	20% OFF		25% OFF
	SALE PRICE: € 36,00		SALE PRICE: € 36,00

- a) Following the above examples, choose one item from each shopping list and create two price tags for items similar but differently priced. Show both the regular price and the reduced one.
- b) Decide the discount percentage to be specified in the price tags.

?	USUAL PRICE: €	?	USUAL PRICE: €
	..... % OFF		..... % OFF
	SALE PRICE: €		SALE PRICE: €

<https://percentagecalculator.net/>

Exercise 28

Complete the followin texts, using the words in the boxes

Advantages and disadvantages of buying in a mall

Text A

Shopping in a Mall is because different kinds of stores are housed in a Groceries, clothes, shoes, computer stores, courts, cinemas, and entertainment are in one place. You can a whole day at the Mall, shopping, dining, a movie or playing games. Malls are enormous meeting for friends to catch up over coffee or a in the food court. Families arrive for their weekly and keep the..... entertained there, with no problems.

kids	advantageous	shopping	complex	meal
food	places	available	watching	spend

Text B

Shopping in a Mall may be because of overcrowding, at the weekends and on Sometimes, it seems that has the same idea and visit the Mall. The corridors and stores make shopping very difficult, and people often end up what they need to buy. Older people with mobility may have difficulty in passing through the shopping centre, due to the of the place. is also a problem, when the Mall is very

busy	disadvantageous	parking	especially	problems
holidays	forgetting	everyone	crowded	breadth

Text C

In a you can find a large number of products and It is not always easy to to a Mall and it only with the items specified in your shopping list. The to explore any areas in the Mall is present and often you to buy things that are not With all the attractive and specials designed to tempt buyers, it really difficult to resist and say "no".

sales	always	becomes	mall	temptation
necessary	services	go	leads	leave

Exercise 29

Answer these questions, by choosing one of the given options

1. **A Mall is...**
 - a) a street market
 - b) a farmer's market
 - c) a wide covered area, containing shops and restaurants which people can walk between

2. **Shopping in a Mall...**
 - a) is always advantageous
 - b) may be disadvantageous
 - c) is never a good choice

3. **Cinemas and entertainment...**
 - a) are available in a Mall
 - b) are not available in a Mall
 - c) are available only at the weekends

4. **We can say that...**

- a) *Parking may represent a problem, when the Mall is busy*
- b) *Parking is never a problem in a shopping Mall*
- c) *A Mall is never overcrowded*

5. **In a Mall, you...**

- a) *can shop, dine, watch a movie or play games*
- b) *can only make purchases*
- c) *cannot spend the whole day*

Exercise 30

Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The term 'specials' (used in TEXT C, line 5) refers to products sold at a reduced price, for a short period | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2. Sales and specials are used to discourage people from making purchases | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3. A price tag is a piece of paper with a price, attached to a product | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4. In a Mall you can find both products and services | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5. Parking is not allowed outside the Mall | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 6. Older people with mobility problems never have difficulty in passing through the shopping Mall | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 7. In a Mall, you constantly run the risk of buying unnecessary things | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |



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