

Podnety zo školenia učiteľov anglického jazyka

v IPC Exeter v Spojenom kráľovstve (29.7. – 9. 8. 2019)

More English for Teachers

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Úvod

Kurz s názvom *More English for Teachers* bol zameraný na zlepšenie jazykovej úrovne, hlavne rozprávania. Kurz nemal presne stanovené osnovy, riadil sa požiadavkami účastníkov. Viedla ho Katie James. V tomto krátkom sumári som zhrnula aktivity na hodine, ktoré sme si sami vyskúšali a slovnú zásobu, ktorú sme počas kurzu prebrali. Aktivity som zoradila od najľahšej po najťažšiu úroveň. Na konci sú taktiež zhrnuté zdroje, ktoré sa dajú využiť na ďalšie zaujímavé aktivity pre žiakov s úrovňou B2-C1.

1) Aktivity na hodine

a) Precvičovanie abecedy/slov

Aktivita je vhodná aj pre začiatočníkov. Precvičovať sa môže napríklad anglická abeceda. Žiaci sa rozdelia do dvoch radov pred tabuľu, kde učiteľ napíše rôzne písmená (viď príklad). Učiteľ následne povie písmeno po anglicky a prvý dvaja z radov musia čím skôr písmeno označiť. Kto písmeno označí ako prvý, získava bod. Potom sa títo žiaci zaradia dozadu a pokračujú ďalší dvaja. Obmena tejto hry je, že učiteľ napíše na tabuľu rôzne slová a hovorí ich významy. Kto prvý vie, o aké slovo ide, vyhráva.

Príklad:

	b		c		f
a		g		y	m
d				h	

b) Pronunciation Journey

Táto aktivita slúži na precvičenie si výslovnosti slov, ktoré sa žiakom často mýlia, pretože buď znejú alebo sa píšú podobne. Učiteľ ich napíše na tabuľu, a to do ľavého a pravého stĺpca (viď príklad), potom žiakom rozdá pracovný list ([Príloha 1](#)). Učiteľ následne hovorí slová buď z ľavého alebo pravého stĺpca a žiaci si ceruzkou značia cestu. Na konci povedia, v akom meste skončili.

Príklad:

LEFT	RIGHT
bird	beard
sheep	ship
dessert	desert
salary	celery
Torquay	Turkey
eyes	ice

c) Učenie sa nových frazeologizmov (idiómov) alebo slov

Žiaci pracujú v malých skupinkách. Na papierikoch dostanú zopár rozstrihaných frazeologizmov a ich významy, ktoré k nim majú priradiť. Každá skupinka dostane iné frazeologizmy. Učiteľ im potom skontroluje, či priradili významy správne. Následne majú žiaci v skupinkách napísať ku každému frazeologizmu tri významy, jedno správne a dva vymyslené (viď príklad). Druhé skupiny

potom hádajú, čo frazeologizmus znamená. Učiteľ môže zapisovať počet bodov na tabuľu. Táto aktivita sa taktiež dá využiť na učenie sa nových slov.

Príklad:

- *to get cold feet*
- a) *to be cold*
- b) *to be barefoot*
- c) **to lose courage**

d) Preposition checkers

Táto hra slúži na precvičenie si slovík a predložiek, ktoré sa s nimi spájajú. Hrá sa v skupinkách po troch. Na stole majú kôpku slovík (Príloha 2) a hracie pole (Príloha 3). Úlohou je dostať sa z jednej strany na druhú (napr. od 1 po 1), a to tak, že si žiak potiahne z kôpky a následne povie vetu s predložkou. Ak sa taká predložka v hracom poli nenachádza, pokračuje ďalší hráč.

e) Precvičovanie 1. a 3. podmienkovej vety

Žiaci sa rozdelia do malých skupín. Ich úlohou je vytvoriť plagát a zároveň program svojej politickej strany. Žiaci musia vytvárať dva druhy viet a používať prvú a tretiu podmienku. Prvú podmienku, teda čo urobia, ak ich ľudia zvolia, budú stále začínať slovami: „if you vote for us, ...“. Tretiu podmienku, čiže čo by sa stalo, keby sme ich boli zvolili, budú začínať slovami: „If you had voted for us...“. Učiteľ môže zadať minimálny a maximálny počet viet. Žiaci potom musia svoje plagáty prezentovať pred ostatnými.

Príklady:

If you vote for us , we will save planet.	If you had voted for us , you would have been happier.
.	.
.	.
.	.

f) What's your verdict? - Speaking and reading activity

Žiaci pracujú v malých skupinách. Postupne si čítajú text o rôznych súdnych prípadoch a rozprávajú sa o tom, či by odsúdili alebo neodsúdili danú osobu (Príloha 4). Taktiež majú odhadnúť, ako rozhodol súd. Učiteľ žiakom na konci povie rozhodnutie súdu (Príloha 5).

g) Heroic failures - speaking and reading activity

Učiteľ žiakom rozdá rôzne príbehy nevydarených zločinov. Každý žiak dostane iný príbeh a snaží sa ho zapamätať (Príloha 6-7). Učiteľ im potom rozdá otázky o týchto zločinoch (Príloha 8). Žiaci musia navzájom komunikovať a zistiť odpovede od svojich spolužiakov. Žiaci by svoje príbehy mali parafrázovať a nie čítať.

2) Slovná zásoba

a) Classroom English

Frázy, ktoré hovoria žiaci:

May I go to the toilet, please?

I'm sorry I forgot/'ve forgotten my homework.

Can I open the window, please?

Can you repeat the question, please?

I'm sorry I don't understand.

Could you give me an example?

Can I have a drink?/some water?

*Sorry, I'm late./I missed the bus.
What page are we on?
Can I use a calculator/a mobile phone?
Sir/Miss, can you come here?
Can I go 10 minutes early?
Can I sit with her/him today?
Can we have a break?
Is it lunchtime yet?
Can we go outside?*

Frázy, ktoré hovorí učiteľ:

*Let's begin today's lesson.
Is everybody ready to start?
Now we can get down to work.
It's time to begin, please stop talking.
I'm waiting for you to be quiet./Stop talking and be quiet, please.
Put your things away.
Who isn't here today?/Who is absent today?
Open your books at page...
Turn to page ...
You have five minutes to do this.
Look at activity five.
Do you follow me?
Do you understand?
One more time, please./Say it again, please.
Stand up.
Sit down.
Come to the front of the class.
Come out and write it on the board.
Get into groups of four.
I would like you to write this down.
Would you mind switching the lights on?
Any questions?/Do you have any questions?
Who knows the answer?
Raise your hand.
A full sentence, please./Use a full sentence please.
Have a go! Have another try!
Practise makes perfect.
Good! Excellent! Well done! That's great!
I'll be back in a moment.
Carry on with the exercise while I'm away.
Let's stop now./It's time to finish now./I'm afraid it's time to finish now.
There's the bell. It's time to stop.
That's all for today. You can go now.
Have you finished?
Pack up your books.
One minute to finish that activity. It's nearly time to go.
The bell hasn't gone yet.
Hang on a moment.
One more thing before you go.
We still have a couple of minutes left.*

Sit quietly until the bell goes.

Remember your homework.

Do exercise 5 on page 36 for your homework. There is no homework today.

Be quiet as you leave. Other classes are still working.

Try not to make any noise as you leave.

b) Phoning

- *Hello, (Katie James speaking).*

- *It's Katie here.*

- *Please, can/could I speak to _____?*

- *Hang on/hold on...*

- *Just a moment/second/minute I'll get him/her.*

I'll check if he's in/available.

- *I'm afraid/sorry he/she isn't here.*

- *Can he/she call you back?*

- *Can I take a message?*

- *Would you like to leave a message?*

- *Can/Could I leave a message, please?*

- *Could you please repeat that?*

- *Could you speak more slowly/louder, please?*

- *Can you spell that please?*

- *Thank you for calling. Goodbye.*

- *It was good speaking to you. Bye.*

c) Eavesdropping

Na začiatku každej hodiny sme mali povedať slovíčka, ktoré sme niekde videli alebo počuli. Potom nám ich lektorka vysvetlila. Tu sú niektoré z nich:

- **to pop to the loo** - to go to the toilet

- **to tittle-tattle** - to chat, to gossip

- **What's your poison?** - What do you want to drink?

- **me time** - time that you spend relaxing and doing things that you enjoy

- **helicopter parents** - overcontrolling, very protective parents

- **to cover a lesson** - when a teacher is absent, and another teacher must teach instead of him/her

- **hubby** - husband

- **barracks** - a group of buildings where members of the armed forces live and work (kasárne)

- **afters** - dessert

- **to have a sweet tooth** - when you like eating sweet things

- **leftovers** - something, especially food, remaining after the rest has been used

- **Golden Hello** - an extra payment that is given to someone for accepting a new job

- **Ye [ji:]** - old-fashioned writing of "the"

Prílohy:

Príloha 1: Pronunciation Journey

Príloha 2: Slovesá

Príloha 3: Hracie pole

Príloha 4: What's your verdict?

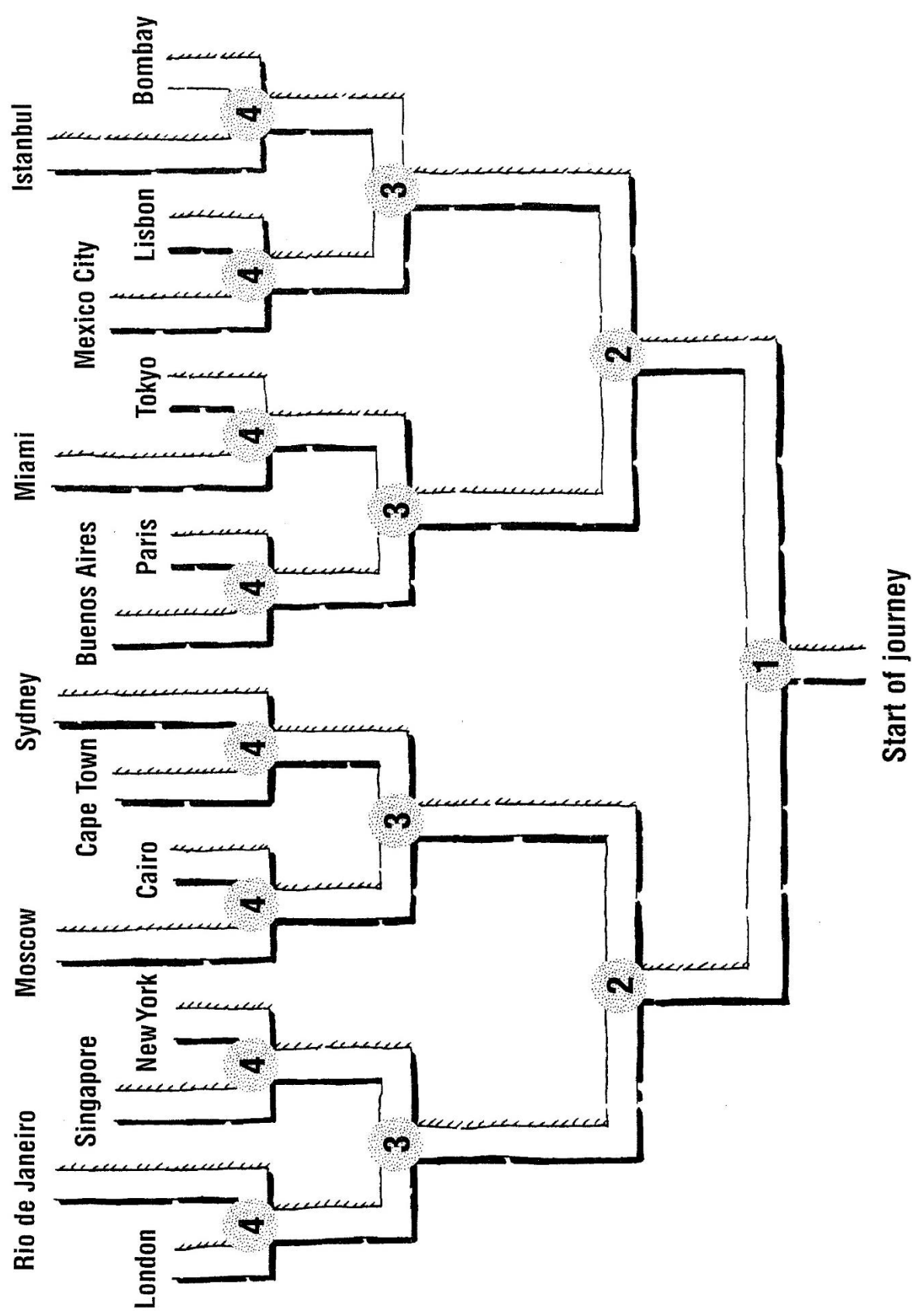
Príloha 5: Rozhodnutie súdu

Príloha 6: Heroic failures A

Príloha 7: Heroic failures B

Príloha 8: Heroic failures - Questionnaire

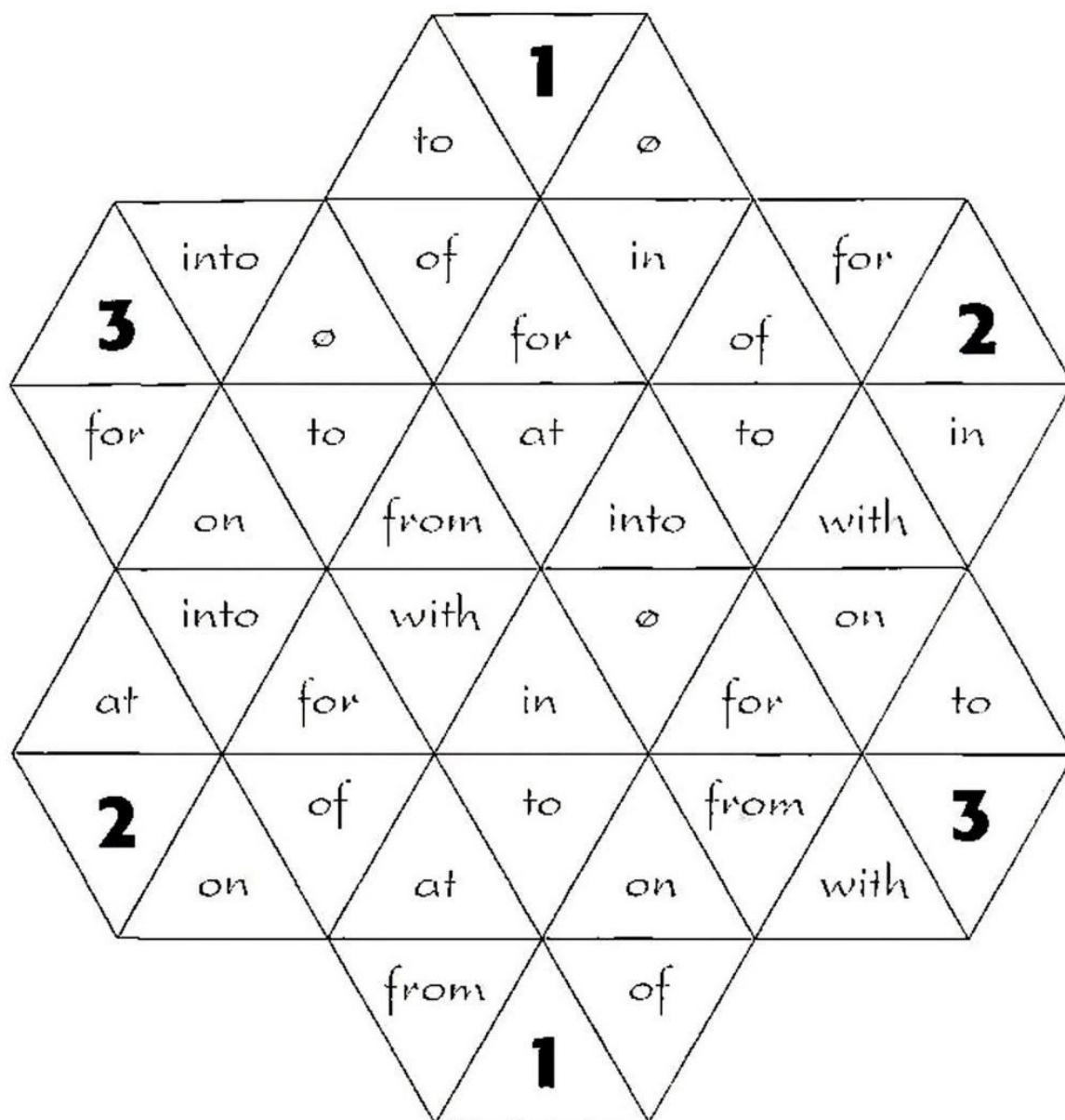
Príloha 1 - Pronunciation Journey



14.3 Preposition checkers

CARDS

shout	stare	smile	aim	throw
break	crash	drive	bump	turn
discuss	enter	like	match	dare
believe	specialize	succeed	trust	interfere
collide	cope	provide	supply	disagree
insist	count	depend	bet	spend
complain	explain	describe	apologize	give



Priloha 4 - What's your verdict?

10c | What's your verdict?

Reward Upper Intermediate
Resource Pack

	Your verdict	Guess the court's verdict
<p>1 Joe, a 15-year-old, broke into his neighbour's house, burgled the house, locked the eighty-year-old woman in her bathroom and escaped in her car. At the trial, the defence pleaded not guilty to the charges with the reason of temporary insanity caused by Joe watching too much television. He watched more than six hours a day, loved crime programmes and had just watched a film which contained scenes similar to the crime he had committed.</p> <p>Was Joe GUILTY or NOT GUILTY of burglary and false imprisonment?</p>		
<p>2 Max went to a second-hand car dealer named Harry and told him that he only wanted a car that had air conditioning. Harry said OK and pointed out a car. Max took the car for a test drive and then bought it without checking to see if it had air conditioning. When he got the car home, he discovered that the knob marked 'air' was for ventilation only. Max sued Harry for fraud and demanded compensation.</p> <p>Was Harry GUILTY or NOT GUILTY of fraud?</p>		
<p>3 James had been unemployed for over two years and needed a new suit to wear at job interviews. However, he did not have enough money. He happened to have the same name as the richest man in town, so he went to a tailor's and put a new suit on the other man's account, simply by signing his own name. He was charged with forgery, but he argued that he had not forged anyone's signature by signing his own name.</p> <p>Was James GUILTY or NOT GUILTY of forgery?</p>		
<p>4 Police began searching a suspected thief's home but couldn't find any of the stolen goods they were looking for. During the search, a police officer secretly took aside the thief's five-year-old son and said he would pay him five dollars if he showed him where the stolen goods were hidden. The boy accepted the money and took the police to the hiding place. When the police charged the boy's mother with burglary, she stated that the stolen goods should not be used as evidence and accused the policeman of bribing her child.</p> <p>Were the police GUILTY or NOT GUILTY of bribery?</p>		
<p>5 The manager of a shop was informed by a customer that a woman had taken something off a shelf and put it in her bag without paying for it. When he investigated, the manager saw articles similar to those on sale in the shop in the woman's clear plastic bag. At the cash-desk, the manager accused her of shoplifting. However, when the woman emptied her bag and the manager saw that she possessed no stolen items, he apologised. She pressed charges against him for slander.</p> <p>Was the shop manager GUILTY or NOT GUILTY of slander?</p>		
<p>6 Sally reversed her car out of her drive and accidentally ran over her flat-mate's dog which was sleeping in the car's path. The dog was badly injured and had to be treated by a vet. Sally's flat-mate Jane sued her for \$1000 in damages to compensate for the vet's fee. Jane argued that Sally had driven without due care and attention because she knew that the dog would often sleep on the drive and could not hear the car because he was deaf.</p> <p>Should Sally be ordered to pay compensation?</p>		
<p>7 In New York in the 1970s, a young woman whose surname was Cooperman went to court to have her name changed to Cooperperson. She was an active member of the Women's Rights Movement and because of this, she wanted to have a name which reflected human equality.</p> <p>Should Ms Cooperman be allowed to change her name?</p>		
<p>8 Diana consulted a plastic surgeon who told her that he could make her nose smaller and 'more harmonious with her other features'. After three operations, it looked much worse than before. Diana sued the surgeon.</p> <p>Should the surgeon be ordered to pay compensation?</p>		
<p>9 A male teacher who wore a small earring to work was sacked from his job. He claimed that he had been sacked because the school administration thought it was inappropriate for a male teacher to wear an earring and he accused the school of sexual discrimination.</p> <p>Was the school GUILTY or NOT GUILTY of sexual discrimination?</p>		
<p>10 During local government elections, a newspaper printed profiles of all the party candidates, but the profile of the Green Party candidate was completely unintelligible. Margaret, a member the Green Party, thought that the newspaper had done it on purpose and so she wrote an angry letter to the editor. In order to make sure it was printed, she paid for it to be published as an advertisement. The newspaper printed it and then sued Margaret for libel.</p> <p>Was Margaret GUILTY or NOT GUILTY of libel?</p>		

Príloha 5 - Rozhodnutie súdu

ANSWERS

- 1 The court found Joe guilty, stating that there was no evidence that television was responsible for his inability to distinguish between right and wrong.
- 2 The court found Harry not guilty because Max should have checked the air conditioning for himself.
- 3 The court found James guilty of committing forgery.
- 4 The court found the police not guilty and stated that they pay for information all the time.
- 5 The court found the shop manager guilty and ordered him to pay the woman damages.
- 6 Yes, the court found Sally guilty of negligence.
- 7 No, the court ruled against a change of name, saying that they would have to accept all requests of this nature. For example, Jackson would become Jackchild and Manning would become Peopling.
- 8 Yes, the court ruled that the surgeon had broken his contract to improve Diana's appearance.
- 9 The court found the school not guilty of sexual discrimination. Although the law prohibits dismissal based on gender, it does not protect against discrimination against an effeminate appearance.
- 10 The court ruled against the newspaper because it needn't have agreed to print Margaret's advertisement.

3

HEROIC FAILURES

Texts A – E

A THE CRIMES THAT WERE EASIEST TO DETECT

Any act of genius is marked by a dazzling simplicity. There is about it a logic and inevitability that is deeply satisfying. The following crimes were detected almost immediately after they had been committed.

In 1972 Mr J Egan from London stole a barge on the River Thames and was very soon caught. There was a dock strike on and his was the only craft moving that day.

Mr J Ealey committed a burglary in Detroit in 1968 and left his dog at the scene of the crime. The police soon arrived and shouted 'Home boy'. They then followed the dog back to the burglar's house. And arrived only seconds after he did.

In May 1976 Vernon Drinkwater and Raymond Heap of Blackburn were accused of stealing a car while trying to sell it to its original owner.

B THE LEAST WELL-PLANNED ROBBERY

Three thieves at Billericay in Essex gave hours of thought in 1971 to raiding the Post Office in Mountnessing Road.

Among the details which they discovered were the times at which there was most cash and least security guard on the premises. They also invested in masks, guns and a getaway car.

At a pre-arranged time, the Mountnessing gang sped through Billericay and screeched to a halt outside the post office.

It was only when they jumped out of the car and ran towards the building that they discovered the one detail which they had omitted to check.

The Post Office had been closed for twelve years.

C THE LEAST PROFITABLE ROBBERY

Intending to steal cash from a supermarket in 1977, a Southampton thief employed a unique tactic to divert the till girl's attention. His method was to collect a trolley full of goods, arrive at her till and put down £10 by way of payment. She would then take the money and open the till, upon which he would snatch the contents.

He arrived at the cash desk and put down the £10. She took it and opened the till; but there was only £4.37 in it.

Undeterred, the Southampton thief snatched that and made his getaway, having lost £5.63 on the raid.

The till girl was considerably uncertain what to do for the best. She screamed briefly until calmed by her friend Betty.

D THE MOST UNSUCCESSFUL PRISON ESCAPE

After weeks of extremely careful planning, seventy-five convicts completely failed to escape from Saltillo Prison in Northern Mexico. In November 1975 they had started digging a secret tunnel designed to bring them up at the other side of the prison wall.

On 18 April 1976, guided by pure genius, their tunnel came up in the nearby courtroom in which many of them had been sentenced. The surprised judges returned all 75 to jail.

E THE WORST BANK ROBBERS

In August 1975 three men were on their way in to rob the Royal Bank of Scotland at Rothesay, when they got stuck in the revolving doors. They had to be helped free by the staff and, after thanking everyone, sheepishly left the building.

A few minutes later they returned and announced their intention of robbing the bank, but none of the staff believed them. When, at first, they demanded £5,000, the head cashier laughed at them, convinced that it was a practical joke.

Considerably disheartened by this, the gang leader reduced his demand first to £500, then to £50 and ultimately to 50 pence. By this stage the cashier could barely control herself for laughter.

Then one of the men jumped over the counter and fell awkwardly on the floor, clutching at his ankle. The other two made their getaway, but got trapped in the revolving doors for a second time, desperately pushing the wrong way.

F THE MOST UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO WORK THROUGH A LUNCH HOUR

Mr Stanley Hird surely set a record in June 1978 when trying to catch up on some paperwork. At one o'clock his carpet factory outside Bradford was deserted and he settled down for an uninterrupted hour. At ten past one a cow fell through the roof. The cow had clambered on to the roof from the adjoining field. For thirty seconds they stared at each other and then the cow, who had also been planning a quiet lunch hour, lowered her head and charged. This continued for some minutes, during which time Mr Hird retreated steadily towards the door as the cow scattered stacks of wool. Eventually the heifer, whose name was Rosie, stopped to chew a green carpet and Mr Hird escaped into the corridor. Here he met a farmer who inquired if he had seen a heifer. Police, firemen and an elaborate set of pulleys were needed to extract the animal.

G THE LEAST SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO MEET A RELATIVE AT AN AIRPORT

In 1975 Mrs Josephine Williams and her family went to meet a long-lost brother at Heathrow Airport. They took home a complete stranger.

Greatly relaxed by in-flight drinking facilities, the traveller wandered into the airport lounge to be smothered by the kisses of Mrs Williams and her sisters. 'Gee, this is great,' he kept saying, all the while cuddling Mrs Williams in a manner which she later described as 'not like a brother'.

His enthusiasm for British hospitality was modified, however, when Mr Williams shook his hand firmly and ushered him to a parked car.

They first suspected that something was amiss when their relative tried to jump out of the car while travelling at speed up the motorway.

When told that he was being taken to a family reunion in Coventry, he replied, 'Take my money. Here's my wallet. Take it and let me go.'

Slumped miserably in the front seat, he added, 'This is the first time I have been to England and I am being kidnapped.'

I thought from the beginning he wasn't my brother,' Mrs Williams said later, 'but my sisters wouldn't listen. They said I was only twelve when he left for America and wouldn't remember.'

H THE LEAST SUCCESSFUL ANIMAL RESCUE

The firemen's strike of 1978 made possible one of the great animal rescue attempts of all time. Valiantly, the British Army had taken over emergency firefighting and on 14 January they were called out by an elderly lady in South London to retrieve her cat which had become trapped up a tree. They arrived with impressive haste and soon discharged their duty. So grateful was the lady that she invited them all in for tea. Driving off later, with fond farewells completed, they ran over the cat and killed it.

I THE LEAST SUCCESSFUL BANK ROBBER

Not wishing to attract attention to himself, a bank robber in 1969 at Portland, Oregon, wrote all his instructions on a piece of paper rather than shout.

'This is a hold-up and I've got a gun,' he wrote and then held the paper up for the cashier to read.

The bemused bank official waited while he wrote out, 'Put all the money in a paper bag.'

This message was pushed through the grille. The cashier read it and then wrote on the bottom, 'I don't have a paper bag,' and passed it back.

The robber fled.

J THE WORST TOURIST

The least successful tourist on record is Mr Nicholas Scotti of San Francisco. In 1977 he flew from America to his native Italy to visit relatives.

En route the plane made a one-hour fuel stop at Kennedy Airport. Thinking that he had arrived, Mr Scotti got out and spent two days in New York believing he was in Rome.

When his nephews were not there to meet him, Mr Scotti assumed they had been delayed in the heavy Roman traffic mentioned in their letters. While tracking down their address, the great traveller could not help noticing that modernisation had brushed aside most, if not all, of the ancient city's landmarks.

He also noticed that many people spoke English with a distinct American accent. However, he just assumed that Americans got everywhere. Furthermore, he assumed it was

for their benefit that so many street signs were written in English.

Mr Scotti spoke very little English himself and next asked a policeman (in Italian) the way to the bus depot. As chance would have it, the policeman came from Naples and replied fluently in the same tongue.

After twelve hours travelling round on a bus, the driver handed him over to a second policeman. There followed a brief argument in which Mr Scotti expressed amazement at the Rome police force employing someone who did not speak his own language.

Scotti's brilliance is seen in the fact that even when told he was in New York, he refused to believe it.

To get him on a plane back to San Francisco, he was raced to the airport in a police car with sirens screaming. 'See,' said Scotti to his interpreter, 'I know I'm in Italy. That's how they drive.'

3

HEROIC FAILURES

Questionnaire

How many of the following questions can you answer? Answer as many as possible and then share information to complete the questionnaire.

- 1 Why was the prison escape unsuccessful?
- 2 Why was Mr Egan caught when he stole a barge?
- 3 Why was the Post Office robbery unsuccessful?
- 4 Why did the supermarket thief lose money?
- 5 What happened to the robbers at the Bank of Scotland?
- 6 What interrupted Mr Hird's lunch hour?
- 7 What mistake did Mrs Williams make at the airport?
- 8 What happened to the cat?
- 9 What did the cashier write on the piece of paper?
- 10 Why did Mr Scotti think he was in Rome? Where was he?

How many of the following questions can you answer? Answer as many as possible and then share information to complete the questionnaire.

- 1 Why was the prison escape unsuccessful?
- 2 Why was Mr Egan caught when he stole a barge?
- 3 Why was the Post Office robbery unsuccessful?
- 4 Why did the supermarket thief lose money?
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- 6 What interrupted Mr Hird's lunch hour?
- 7 What mistake did Mrs Williams make at the airport?
- 8 What happened to the cat?
- 9 What did the cashier write on the piece of paper?
- 10 Why did Mr Scotti think he was in Rome? Where was he?

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