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Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code: 15RE-P7JB-A61I



#### 1

#### Warm up

Listen to your teacher and circle the letter that you hear.

- E/I
- G / J
- V / W
- C / K
- K/Q
- B / P
- M / N
- A / E

Which letter names from this exercise have the same vowel sounds as these words?

- 1. tree /tri:/
- 2. train /trein/
- 3. rice /rais/

Work in pairs to spell your name for your partner and listen and write what you hear.



## Listening



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#### Listen to a teacher and a student in a lesson. Which picture matches their conversation?



#### Listen again and write the missing words for each question.

- 1. ... how do you \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> the next word? Receive.
- 2. What does *kettle* \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> ? It's something that you use to heat water...
- 3.  $\_\_^3$  we say this? I kettle water for tea. No, it's not a verb.
- 4. What \_\_\_\_\_4 of word is *kettle*? I think it's a noun.
- 5. How do you \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> receive? r-e-c-e-i-v-e.
- 6. What do you \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> this? It's a teapot.

## 3 Language point

The teacher asked, "What kind of word is kettle?"

All languages have many different kinds of words. These are called <u>parts of speech</u>. We often talk about these in English lessons.

Complete the table with these parts of speech.

part of speech	meaning	examples	
1	action or state	mean, read, receive, remember, say	
2	person or thing	answer, birthday, kettle, man, water	
3	describes a noun	electric, good	
4	describes a verb or adjective	correctly, sometimes	
5	replaces a noun	he, I, we, you	
6	connects a word to a noun	for, next to, on	

adjective / adverb / noun / preposition / pronoun / verb



# Quick check: in each line, cross out one wwhich does not belong to the rest of the list. Say what's the same about the other words.

*Example*: boring, funny, laugh, crazy *Laugh* is a verb and the other words are adjectives.

- 1. at, go, in, on
- 2. badly, cleanly, rarely, nice
- 3. sit, eat, food, sleep
- 4. arrive, boat, bus, car
- 5. he, him, she, boy
- 6. love, drink, eat, fight

# You need to learn different things about each part of speech. Draw a line to match each part of speech with the items that go with it.

1.	verb	countable	uncountable
2.	pronoun	how	how often
3.	preposition	regular	irregular
4.	adverb	subject	object
5.	noun	time	place

## 4 Practice

#### Complete the missing words for each sentence.

- 1. Sorry, I forgot. How do you \_\_\_\_\_ your name?
- 2. What does *electric* \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3. *Electric* is an \_\_\_\_\_ that describes the kind of energy that a machine uses.
- 4. Can we \_\_\_\_\_, this kettle uses electric?
- 5. No, you need to use the \_\_\_\_\_\_ *electricity* in this sentence, not the adjective.
- 6. How do you \_\_\_\_\_\_ electricity? Does it have two letter Es and two letter Is?
- 7. What do you \_\_\_\_\_ this thing next to the kettle in the picture?
- 8. Is the \_\_\_\_\_ understand irregular?
- 9. *Person* is a \_\_\_\_\_ noun, and the plural form is *people*.
- 10. Lots of \_\_\_\_\_ have an -ly ending.

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## Speaking

This lesson has covered this information:

- 14 different letter names
- 6 useful questions for the classroom
- 6 parts of speech

You are going to play a game to help you remember this information. You should use a pencil with an eraser for this activity.

On a piece of paper, quickly draw a  $5 \times 5$  grid. In each box of the grid, write one item of information that the lesson has covered. Look at the example, which shows an unfinished grid.

				Can we say this?
	E		adverb	
How do you spell it?				
		J		
	preposition			

Do not copy this grid. Make your own.

Now watch the video your teacher shows you. You will hear the name of a letter, see an answer to a question, or see a sentence with a word underlined. Use your pencil to make a small tick in the box on your card that matches what you see. When you have ticked five things in a line, say "Bingo!"

Play another bingo game in groups of three or four. Erase the ticks on your bingo card. One person should use their grid to give clues to the other people in the group, as in the video. When someone says bingo, change roles and start again.



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LANGUAGE FOR LEARNING

### Extra practice/homework

Put the sentences in order to make a dialogue between a teacher and a student.

Student: i-s-l-a-n-d.

Student: I think it's a person who lives somewhere. So, can we say my country has many inhabitants? What kind of word is it?

Student: It's in the South Atlantic.

Student: Where is the ... how do you say the next word? \_\_\_\_

Student: Where is the island located?

Student: Yes, I have one more question. In the picture at the top, what do you call this animal?

Teacher: Correct, it's near the South Pole. Do you have any questions about vocabulary? What about this word. What does *inhabitant* mean?

Teacher: Great. And what's the answer, where's the island?

Teacher: Island. The letter S is silent. Read the whole question again.

Teacher: It's a countable noun, so that's correct. Now, cover your paper. Can you remember, how do you spell *island*?

Teacher: It's a penguin.

Teacher: Okay, let's do the next question about the article. Please read the question.

Teacher: Well done. It's difficult to remember the letter S in that word. Do you have any more questions?

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## **Optional extension**

Many people need to say letters as part of their jobs. For example, pilots, doctors and even shop workers need to share important information like flight identification, people's names or product codes. It is very important to avoid mistakes with this information.

The NATO alphabet uses words which start with the letters of the English alphabet to help people communicate important information. Read the NATO alphabet words from the circle out loud.



- You can use these words in the classroom when you're spelling a word, especially for letter names which are very similar or confusing.
- Which pairs of letters do you think you should you use the NATO alphabet for in the classroom?
- Work in pairs to spell a word for your partner using the NATO alphabet and listen and write what you hear.