The video to accompany this lesson plan can be found here: http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/course/shakespeare/unit-1/session-5

Aims: Students will...
- listen for gist and detail in the context of a video on Shakespeare’s life, language and plays.
- understand the meaning, use and modern form of the phrase All that glitters is not gold.
- be able to understand and use idioms and phrases relating to appearance.

Task A: Lead in and gist
- Start video at 01.24 and pause it. In pairs students describe the three boxes on the screen and discuss which one they would choose to open and why.
- Elicit answers from the class and check the adjectives 'gold', 'silver' and 'lead'.
- Hand out worksheet (pages three and four of this document) and give students some time to read Task A. Check students understand the meaning of 'bargain' and 'deceiving'.
- Play the video from beginning to end and students choose the best summary and why.
- Students check answers in pairs before comparing as a class.

Answer:
B) Appearances can be deceiving. Shakespeare’s daughter and the Prince of Morocco both learn that just because something looks valuable, it doesn’t mean that it really is.

Task B: Detail
- Give students a few minutes to read the questions and then play the video again for students to mark true or false. Encourage them to also note down why.
- Students discuss answers in pairs and then check answers as a class.

Answers
1) Shakespeare’s daughter bought an expensive gold ring. False (She bought the ring from the market, because it was cheaper than the gold merchant.)
2) Shakespeare thinks his daughter is a little naive. True (Will says 'My dear daughter, you have a lot to learn. ')
3) Shakespeare’s daughter is attracted to things which look beautiful. True (Daughter chooses the gold box because it's the most beautiful.)
4) In Shakespeare’s play, *The Merchant of Venice*, Portia hides inside one of three boxes. **False** *(There’s a picture of Portia in the box - not the lady herself!)*

5) In Shakespeare’s play, the Prince of Morocco chooses the right box, so he can marry Portia. **False** *(The prince chooses the wrong box – so he cannot marry Portia.)*

**Task C: Language: All that glitters is not gold**

- Students read the sentences and discuss answers in pairs from memory.
- Play the narrator section from 02.25 to 03.04 for students to check answers.

**Answers**

1) 'All that glitters is not gold' means that **not everything** that glitters is gold.
2) 'All that glitters is not gold' warns us that: Things that look good on the surface are **not always** good on the inside.
3) ‘All that glitters is not gold’ can be used to talk about **people and things**.
4) **Glisters** is NOT normally used by modern English speakers.

**Task D: Discussion**

- Give students time to prepare and then put them into new groups to share stories.
- Feedback answers and focus on any good examples of language and any errors to correct.

**Task E: Vocabulary Extension**

- Tell students that you are going to explore some more English sayings. Students work in groups to decide which phrases have a similar meaning to **all that glitters is not gold**.
- Check answers as a class and then students discuss in groups the other sayings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Similar meaning</th>
<th>Different meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>don’t judge a book by its cover</em> &lt;br&gt;you shouldn’t judge the value of something or someone based on their appearance</td>
<td><em>every cloud has a silver lining</em> &lt;br&gt;there’s a positive side to every sad or difficult situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>looks can be deceiving</em> &lt;br&gt;people and things are often different from how they appear</td>
<td><em>as good as gold</em> &lt;br&gt;very, very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>beauty is only skin deep</em> &lt;br&gt;a person’s character is more important than their appearance</td>
<td><em>worth its weight in gold</em> &lt;br&gt;very useful or valuable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Play one of the vocab revision games from the worksheet **Eight Vocabulary Activities**
- In new groups students discuss the **extra discussion questions**. (You could also use one of the topics to set up a class debate.) Carry out error correction and praise good language.
All that glisters is not gold: Worksheet one

Task A: Gist

Choose the best summary of the story

A) Shakespeare’s daughter gets a bargain.
B) Appearances can be deceiving.
C) Shakespeare buys his daughter a present.

Task B: Detail

True or false?

1) Shakespeare’s daughter bought an expensive gold ring.
2) Shakespeare thinks his daughter is a little naive.
3) Shakespeare’s daughter is attracted to things which look beautiful.
4) In Shakespeare’s play, The Merchant of Venice, Portia hides inside one of three boxes.
5) In Shakespeare’s play, the Prince of Morocco chooses the right box, so he can marry Portia.

Task C: Language – All that glisters is not gold

Circle the correct word

1) ‘All that glitters is not gold’ means that everything / not everything / nothing that glitters is gold.

2) ‘All that glitters is not gold’ warns us that:
Things that look good on the surface are always / never / not always good on the inside.

3) ‘All that glitters is not gold’ can be used to talk about people / things / people and things.

4) Glisters / glitters / glistens is NOT normally used by modern English speakers.
All that glisters is not gold: Worksheet two

Task D: Discussion

Talk about a time when you realised that all that glitters is not gold. For example:

- You bought something and then found out that it is not as valuable as it looks!
- You met someone who looked great on the surface, but their looks were deceiving!
- You admired the glamorous life of a famous person, but then found out that their reality is very different!

Task E – Sayings and expressions

Here are some other phrases: Do they have a similar meaning or different meaning to all that glitters is not gold?

a) Appearances can be deceiving.

b) Every cloud has a silver lining.

c) Don’t judge a book by its cover.

d) She’s as good as gold.

e) Beauty is only skin deep.

f) She’s worth her weight in gold.

Extra discussion questions

- Do you agree that beauty is only skin deep? Why?
- Have you ever judged a book by its cover?
- In which situations are appearances important and when are they not?
- What can you tell about a person from their appearance?