

Keep your English
up to date 2

Teacher's pack

Lesson plan and student worksheets
with answers

Hoodie



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Lesson Plan: Teacher's notes

Hoodie

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1. Level, topic, language, aims, materials
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Level: Intermediate and above

Topic: Clothes, fashion and appearance

Aims: Listening skills – A short talk

Language – ‘Hoodie’ and other words ending in ‘ie’ or ‘y’

Materials: Worksheet 1 – Introductory speaking and vocabulary exercises,
Listening section 1
Worksheet 2 – Listening section 2
Worksheet 3 – Extra work: Vocabulary, language and discussion
Audio script – Available in teacher’s notes
Recording of the talk – Available online at bbclearningenglish.com

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LESSON STAGES

A

Explain to the students that they are going to listen to a talk by Professor David Crystal, an expert on the English language, and that the talk is about the way English is changing. This particular talk is about the phrase 'hoodie'.

B

Hand out **Student Worksheet 1**. Students do **Speaking, Exercise 1** in small groups or pairs.

C

Students do **Vocabulary, Exercise 2** - without dictionaries at first.
Practise the pronunciation of the vocabulary, as they will hear it in the talk.

D

Students read **Listening: Section 1, Exercise 3** and then listen to Section 1 of the talk.
They answer the questions 'a' and 'b'.

Students listen again and do **Listening: Section 1, Exercise 4**.

E

Hand out **Student Worksheet 2**
Students read **Listening: Section 2, Exercise 5** and then listen to Section 2 of the talk.
They answer questions 'a' and 'b'.

F

Students try to answer **Listening: Section 2, Exercise 6**. They listen again to Section 2 to check/complete their answers.

G

If you wish to do some extra work with the class, hand out **Student Worksheet 3**

For the vocabulary exercise, give the students copies of the audio script and play the complete talk as they read.

The language work focuses on other words with the same familiarity marker – 'ie' or 'y'

The final discussion activity is connected to the general topic of the lesson – 'appearance'

AUDIO SCRIPTS

Listening Section 1

There was a newspaper headline in the middle of last year, 'Hoodie Hoodlums' it said. It referred to people who were going around looking like gangs wearing hooded tops, baseball caps, clothing which deliberately obscured the face, suggesting that the wearer might be a danger to the public, so much so that baseball caps and hooded tops were actually banned in 2005 at one shopping mall in Britain. Well, as you might expect, it caused a huge reaction. I mean, youngsters complaining of being stereotyped just because of a few nasty people.

Listening Section 2

The linguistics isn't so controversial. The spelling first of all: 'hoody', or 'hoodie', and more often with the 'ie' than not. And that's because it's the usual familiarity marker that you get on lots of words in English, words like, sweetie, auntie, goalie (goal keeper), daddy and mummy, and of course in names too, Susie (Susan).

Well, will it catch on? I think so, judging by the huge sales of hoodies now. And also, it's achieved a kind of presence in popular music. There was a single released towards the end of 2005 by Lady Sovereign, it was actually called 'Hoodie'. And then on the web the other day, I was looking at ipods, and the latest accessory to keep your ipod clothed – what do you think it's called? An ipod hoodie!

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ANSWER KEY

VOCABULARY

Exercise 2

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| a. hoodlum | a violent or destructive person; a hooligan |
| b. gang | a group of people who work as a team; often a group of criminals |
| c. shopping mall | a pedestrianised, indoor purpose-built centre for shops |
| d. to be stereotyped | people say you have certain characteristics because you are a member of a certain group |
| e. a single | a song released for sale, usually of pop music |
| f. iPod | a brand of MP3 digital music player |

LISTENING: SECTION 1

Exercise 3

- a. iii. make something easier in order to attract people
- b. ii. the verb with an object

Exercise 4

- a. False – ‘Way back in the 1930s’
- b. True – ‘It was an American usage.’
- c. False – ‘It has the same meaning’

LISTENING: SECTION 2

Exercise 5

- a. ii. The information and ideas in the programmes are unimportant or silly

Exercise 6

- a. False – ‘It now refers to any of the media where the content is being trivialised’
- b. False – ‘I’ve even heard the word as a noun’
- c. True – ‘there’s no dumbing down on this website!’.

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EXTRA WORK

VOCABULARY

Exercise 7

- a. obscured
- b. catch on
- c. accessory

LANGUAGE

Exercise 8a

- a. veggie/y
- b. cossie/cozzie
- c. wellies
- d. postie/y
- e. undies
- f. nighty
- g. oldie/y
- h. sickie/y
- i. weepie/y
- j. footie/y

Exercise 8b

- a. vegetarian - veggie/y
- b. swimming costume - cossie/cozzie
- c. Wellington boots - wellies
- d. postman/postwoman - postie/y
- e. underwear - undies
- f. night dress - nighty
- g. old person - oldie/y
- h. a sick day / a day off sick - sickie/y
- i. a film that makes you weep - weepie/y
- j. football - footie/y

WORKSHEET 1

SPEAKING

1. Discuss these questions with a partner

- a. How often do you go clothes shopping?
- b. Do you have favourite clothes shops?
- c. Do you think you follow particular clothes fashions?
- d. What influences you when you choose new clothes e.g. price, quality, brand, current fashion, classic fashions, friends, family?
- e. What kind of clothes do you like wearing?

VOCABULARY

2. Match these words and phrases to their definitions

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| a. hoodlum | a song released for sale, usually of pop music |
| b. gang | a pedestrianised, indoor purpose-built centre for shops |
| c. shopping mall | a violent or destructive person; a hooligan |
| d. to be stereotyped | a brand of MP3 digital music player |
| e. a single | people say you have certain characteristics because you are a member of a certain group |
| f. iPod | a group of people who work as a team; often a group of criminals |

LISTENING SECTION 1

3. Now, listen to Professor Crystal talking about the use of the word 'hoodie' in English and answer these questions.

a. Which piece of clothing does 'hoodie' refer to?

- i. a type of hat which you wear to keep the sun out of your eyes
- ii. a T-shirt with no sleeves that you wear in the summer
- iii. a heavy shirt with an extra piece of material that you put over your head
- iv. a pair of trousers that you usually wear when playing sports

b. Who usually wears a 'hoodie'?

- i. babies and small children
- ii. teenagers and young people
- iii. adults and the elderly

4. Listen to Section 1 again and decide if the following statements are true or false, according to Professor Crystal.

- a.** Generally, a 'hoodie hoodlum' is not a popular person.
- b.** A shopping centre does not allow people to wear hoodies.
- c.** Nobody disagreed with the action of the shopping centre.

WORKSHEET 2

LISTENING SECTION 2

- 5. Listen to Section 2 of the talk and answer these questions.**
- a.** Which of these words does Professor Crystal give as other examples of similar spelling?
- i. sweaty
 - ii. auntie
 - iii. goalie
 - iv. daddie
 - v. choosy
- b.** Does he think the word ‘hoodie’ will stay in the English language?
- 6. Listen again to Section 2. Are the following sentences true or false?**
- a.** We use the ‘y’ spelling more than the ‘ie’ spelling of hoody/ie.
 - b.** Many songs now use the word ‘hoodie’.
 - c.** The iPod hoodie is something that you can keep your iPod in.

WORKSHEET 3 - EXTRA WORK

VOCABULARY

7. Find the phrases in the text that have the following meanings.

- a. concealed; hard to see
- b. to become popular and common
- c. an extra item which supplements the main item

LANGUAGE

8a. The use of ‘ie or ‘y’ at the end of a word is common in colloquial spoken English. Match the nouns in the box with the definitions below.

oldie/y	nightie/y	footie/y	weepie/y	sickie/y
undies	wellies	postie/y	veggie/y	cossie/cozzie

- a. Someone who does not eat meat
- b. What you wear when you go swimming
- c. Plastic boots that you wear in the rain
- d. The person who delivers and collects the mail
- e. Clothes you wear beneath your trousers or skirt
- f. Clothes a woman wears when she goes to bed
- g. An elderly person
- h. A day when you don't go to work because you are unwell
- i. A cinema film that makes you cry
- j. A very popular sport played with a ball

8b. What do you think are the formal versions of these words? For example, an oldie is an old or elderly person.

DISCUSSION

9. Discuss these questions with your partner.

- a. What clothes would you wear in the following situations?
 - i. a job interview
 - ii. dinner in an expensive restaurant
 - iii. a night out at a nightclub or disco
 - iv. a lazy Sunday morning at home
 - v. a normal day at work or college
 - vi. a walk in the mountains or countryside
 - vii. a trip to the cinema
 - viii. a trip to the theatre or opera
- b. Why do you wear different clothes in different situations?
- c. Is it possible to guess someone's character, social background and lifestyle from the clothes that they wear? Can you give any examples?
- d. What do you think the expression 'never judge a book by its cover' means? How does it relate to people's appearance?
- e. Do you think you sometimes judge people by their appearance? Can you give examples? e.g. *If I am on the street late at night and I see someone wearing a hoodie, I watch them carefully. But if I see someone wearing a suit, I don't worry.*