

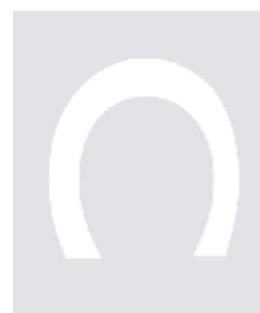
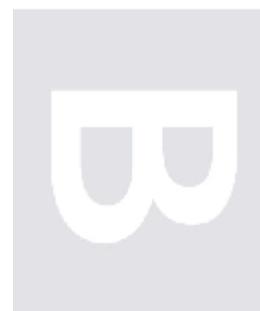
Keep your English
up to date

Teacher's pack

Lesson plan and student worksheets
with answers

Lesson 26

Hole-in-the-wall



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Lesson Plan: Teacher's notes

Lesson 26: Hole-in-the-wall

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

Topic: Banking

Aims: Listening skills – A short talk

Language: Hyphenated words / Colloquial use of hyphenation

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

This plan was downloaded from:

bbclearningenglish.com/radio/specials/1728_uptodate/page27.shtml

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LESSON STAGES

A

Explain to the students that they are going to listen to a talk by Professor David Crystal and that the talk is about a word which has come from modern banking technology.

B

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

C

Students do the **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 Exercise 3** and then listen to Section 1 of the talk. They answer the questions.

Students listen again and answer **Listening Exercise 4**

E

Hand out **Student Worksheet 2**

Students answer **Listening Exercise 5**

Students listen to section 2 of the talk and check their answer for **Listening exercise 5**

F

Students try to answer **Listening Exercise 6**. They listen again to **Listening 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 tapescript and play the complete talk as they read.

The language work looks at making colloquial hyphenated adjectives.

In exercise 3, if students can think of their own ideas, other students should try to write definitions for the hyphenated adjectives

Lesson 26: Hole-in-the-wall

TAPESCRIPTS

Listening Section 1

Hole-in-the-wall is one of those phrases where you get a lot of words hyphenated, if you write it down: hole-in-the-wall, being used as a single word, as a noun. “I’m going to the hole-in-the-wall” you might say or “I’m getting some money out of the hole-in-the-wall”. Well you can see what it means, it means an automatic cash dispenser – one of those installed in the outside wall of a bank or some other money-giving organisation. It’s British colloquial; it’s not used as far as I know in the States, or in Australia, or anywhere, although I wouldn’t be surprised if it spread a little bit – always written with hyphens. Very unusual to see phrases of this kind and sentences being used in this way, as single words.

Listening Section 2

But if you listen out for them, you’ll find them – especially being used as adjectives. Have you heard people for instance say “he’s a very get-up-and-go-person”? Now there’s the sentence ‘get up and go’. To say a “get-up-and-go-person” means somebody who’s got lots of oomph inside them, lots of enthusiasm. Or if I give you a “come-hither-look” – a “come-hither-look”: come here – come hither. Another phrase being used as an adjective. You can try them out as a sort of game. “Who do you think you are?” is a common enough expression – so you can make it an adjective and say “he gave me a 'who-do-you-think-you-are' sort of look”. Make it even longer if you want: “he gave me 'a who-do-you-think-you-are-and-why-are-you-looking-at-me' sort of look” – but there is a limit to the length you can make an adjective. Don’t go on for too long, you’ll run out of breath!

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ANSWER KEY

VOCABULARY

2.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|--|
| a. | hyphenated | this means that words are separated by dashes |
| b. | cash dispenser | a machine which gives out money |
| c. | to install something | to put something in position, to put something in its correct place, usually permanently |
| d. | colloquial | slang or informal |
| e. | to listen out for something | to try to hear something |
| f. | oomph | energy or enthusiasm |

LISTENING SECTION 1

3.

- a. hole-in-the-wall
- b. an automatic cash dispenser

4.

- a. True – it is colloquial
- b. False – “it’s not used as far as I know in the States, or in Australia, or anywhere”
- c. False – “Very unusual to see phrases of this kind and sentences being used in this way, as single words.”

LISTENING SECTION 2

5.

- a. ii. – to be someone with a lot of energy
- b. ii. – the look you give when you want someone to move towards you

6.

- a. True – “you’ll find them – especially being used as adjectives”
- b. True – “You can try them out as a sort of game”
- c. False – “Don’t go on for too long, you’ll run out of breath!”

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EXTRA WORK

1.

- a. to get some money out of the bank (“I’m getting some money out of the hole-in-the-wall”)
- b. for instance
- c. to run out of something

LANGUAGE

2.

- a. iii.
- b. i.
- c. ii.
- d. vi.
- e. iv.
- f. v.

3.

Some suggestions...

A person who never socialises and rejects invitations – I’m a 'washing-my-hair kind of person'.

A day when it is warm, but sometimes there is a cold wind – a 'take-a-jacket-just-in-case' kind of day

A bar that is always busy – a 'never-find-a-seat' kind of bar

A person who is vain – a 'can’t-walk-past-a-mirror-without-looking' sort of person.

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WORKSHEET 1

You are going to listen to a short talk given by Professor David Crystal about language change and new developments in English.

SPEAKING

1. Discuss these questions with other students

- a. Do you have a bank account? How long have you had it for?
- b. How often do you withdraw money from the bank?
- c. How often do you pay money into your account?
- d. Do you usually go into the bank branch or do you use banking technology e.g. ATMs, internet banking, telephone banking?
- e. Do you think you are good at managing your money?

VOCABULARY

2. Match these words and phrases to their definitions

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a. hyphenated | slang or informal |
| b. cash dispenser | to put something in position, to put something in its correct place, usually permanently |
| c. to install something | to try to hear something |
| d. colloquial | energy or enthusiasm |
| e. to listen out for something | this means that words are separated by dashes |
| f. oomph | a machine which gives out money |

LISTENING SECTION 1

- 3. Now, listen to Professor Crystal talking about a word that has come from the world of banking.**
- a. What is the word?
 - b. What does it mean?
- 4. Listen again and decide if the following statements are true or false, according to Professor Crystal.**
- a. The word is an informal word
 - b. The word is common in the USA and Australia
 - c. It is common to see words like this, made of many hyphenated words

WORKSHEET 2

LISTENING SECTION 2

5. Professor Crystal goes on to give some more examples of hyphenated words. What do you think the meanings of the following words are?

a. to be a get-up-and-go-person

- i. to be someone who gets bored easily
- ii. to be someone with a lot of energy

b. a come-hither look

- i. the look you give someone when you want them to move away from you
- ii. the look you give someone when you want them to move towards you

Listen to Section 2 of the talk and check your ideas. Were you correct?

6. Are the following sentences true or false? Listen and check.

- a. Hyphenated words are often adjectives
- b. It is easy and possible to create your own hyphenated adjectives
- c. You shouldn't make these adjectives too long for grammatical reasons

WORKSHEET 3 - EXTRA WORK

VOCABULARY

1. Look at the tape script and find words or phrases that mean the following.

- a. to withdraw money from a bank
- b. for example
- c. to have no more of something left because you have used it all

LANGUAGE

2. You can make your own hyphenated adjectives. They are common before phrases like kind of / sort of / type of thing. Match the examples to the definitions.

- a. He's a never-arrive-on-time kind of person
 - b. She's an I-haven't-got-anything-to-wear sort of person
 - c. He's an oh-I've-forgotten-my-wallet type of person
 - d. He gave me a don't-you-dare-do-that kind of look
 - e. She gave me a how-childish-are-you type of look
 - f. She gave me an I'll-get-you-later sort of look
-
- i. A person who is fussy about their clothes
 - ii. A person who never buys people drinks in a café or bar
 - iii. A person who is always late
 - iv. A look which means the person thinks you are immature
 - v. A look which means the person will take their revenge on you
 - vi. A look which means the person doesn't want you to do something

3. Try to think of some hyphenated adjectives. You can describe people, looks, places, the weather...anything. Use these definitions to help you have some ideas, but try to have your own ideas.

A person who never socialises and rejects invitations

A day when it is warm, but sometimes there is a cold wind

A bar that is always really busy

A person who is vain