

Gateway



Gateway to vocabulary: some thoughts about vocabulary teaching

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macmillan
education

Why is vocabulary so important?

Why is vocabulary important?

David Wilkins:

‘We can communicate little without grammar.

We can communicate nothing without vocabulary.’

from ‘Linguistics in Language Teaching’

Edward Arnold (1972)

Vocabulary teaching and learning

Some thoughts...



1) We should differentiate between teaching vocabulary for **active** or **passive** use



- 1 Work with a partner. Look at these book covers? Could you read these books? Why/Why not?



Translating the world's best seller

1 There are more than 400 million Harry Potter books in the world. But approximately 100 million copies do not contain any lines from the author's original text. That's because they are translations. At the moment, there are versions in over sixty languages, including Welsh, Latin and Ancient Greek.

2 Jean-François Menard, the French translator of the Harry Potter books, translated the 700-page fourth book in just 63 days. The translators didn't have much time because they could only begin when the English version appeared in the shops. This was because the author wanted the story to be a total secret. In a few countries where the general public's level of English is very high (for example in Scandinavia), it was very important to translate the book quickly. If not, people in those countries could just buy the original English version, not the translation.

- 2 You are going to read a text about translating the Harry Potter books. Read the first sentence of each paragraph and match them with these topics.

- a Paragraph why the translators needed to work fast
- b Paragraph the number of translated Harry Potter books
- c Paragraph some problematic translations
- d Paragraph why translating Harry Potter wasn't easy

3 In other countries such as China, there were unofficial, pirate translations. People sold them on the streets illegally. The author didn't receive any money from these books and often the translations were not very good. A pirate version in Venezuela in 2003 contained many mistakes. The translator occasionally put a few of his own informal messages into the text, for example 'Here comes something I can't translate, sorry', or 'I didn't understand what that meant'.

4 It's true that the translation of J. K. Rowling's books had some special difficulties. One big problem was with invented words and names. There are a lot of these words in the series - approximately 400! Spanish readers find most of these words exactly the same as in English. So, *quidditch** and *muggles*** are unchanged in the Spanish versions. But in Brazil the translator invented her own Portuguese words to express the ideas and sounds of the original words. So we have *quadribol* to translate *quidditch*, and *trouxas* instead of *muggles*.

* *Quidditch* is the invented sport that Harry Potter plays.

** *Muggles* are humans who haven't got magical powers.

- 3 Read the text again. Are these statements true (T), false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM)?

- 1 More than half of all Harry Potter books are translations. T/F/NM
- 2 There is a Japanese version of the Harry Potter books. T/F/NM
- 3 The Harry Potter translators didn't have the books before the general public. T/F/NM
- 4 Scandinavian translators need to work fast because not many people can read the English version. T/F/NM
- 5 Some people translated the books without official permission. T/F/NM
- 6 The official translation in Venezuela contained some stupid comments. T/F/NM
- 7 People had to do a test to become official translators of the Harry Potter books. T/F/NM
- 8 All the translators used the same technique to translate Rowling's invented words. T/F/NM

- 4 Correct the false sentences in 3.

- 5 Match the underlined words in the text with their definitions.

- 1 forms of something that are different from the original versions
- 2 from time to time
- 3 have
- 4 in the place of
- 5 more than
- 6 not different, the same as before
- 7 person who translates
- 8 problems

- 6 SPEAKING What about you?

- 1 Do you have any Harry Potter books or DVDs? What do you think of them?
- 2 Do you prefer reading books or watching films in the original version or in your own language? Why?

I've got the first three Harry Potter books and the first DVD. I love Harry Potter!

Baby, you're a firework
Come on, let your colours burst
Make 'em go, "Aah, aah, aah"
You're gonna leave 'em all in awe, awe, awe

You don't have to feel like a wasted space
You're original, cannot be replaced
If you only knew what the future holds
After a hurricane comes a rainbow

Maybe a reason why all the doors are closed
So you could open one that leads you to the perfect road
Like a lightning bolt, your heart will glow
And when it's time you'll know

You just gotta ignite the light and let it shine
Just own the night like the 4th of July

'Cause, baby, you're a firework
Come on, show 'em what you're worth
Make 'em go, "Aah, aah, aah"
As you shoot across the sky-y-y

3 Lost in translation

Grammar ▶ Countable and uncountable nouns ▶ Relative pronouns
 ▶ Some, any, much, many, a lot of, a few, a little
Vocabulary ▶ Countries, nationalities and languages
 ▶ Learning a language ▶ Negative prefixes un-, in-, im-, il-, il-
Speaking ▶ Asking for information
Writing ▶ A language biography

▶ Vocabulary

Countries, nationalities and languages

1 Work with a partner and complete the table.

Country	Nationality	Language(s)
1 Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
2 Austria	<i>Austrian</i>	
3	Welsh	
4 Japan		
5		Dutch
6	Egyptian	
7	Argentinian	
8		Polish
9	Swiss	Romansh, ...
10 Russia		

2 1.17 Listen and check your answers.

3a **PRONUNCIATION** Mark the main stress in each word in 1.

Bra^zil Bra^zilian Por^{tu}guese

3b 1.18 Listen again, check and repeat with the correct stress.

4a **SPEAKING** Which of the countries in 1 would you like to visit? Why? Make notes.

*Wales — like rugby, go camping ...
 Japan — love the fashion and shopping*

4b Work in small groups. Use your notes to talk about the countries you would like to visit and explain why.

I'd like to visit Wales because I enjoy watching rugby. I want to visit Cardiff and go camping.

Learning a language

5 Look at these words. They are all verbs. What nouns can you make from them?

memorise practise revise study translate

study — student

6 Look at these words. Decide if we use *do* or *make* with each word. Can you think of other verbs we can use with the words?

English an exercise an essay homework an exam a mistake

do English, study English, learn English

7 **SPEAKING** Interview your partner with these questions about learning English. Are your answers similar?

- How do you study English outside school?
- How do you revise vocabulary before an exam?
- How often do you translate from and into English?
- How do you feel about writing in English?
- How often do you do English homework?
- When do you take English exams?
- How do you feel when you make mistakes in English?
- Do you prefer practising speaking, writing, reading, and listening or doing grammar and vocabulary exercises?

How do you study English outside school?

I do my homework and I sometimes read books in English. I watch DVDs in the original version too.

STUDY SKILLS

Why is it useful to reflect on how you learn English?

STUDY SKILLS ▶ page 146



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Spelling forwards, backwards and in the air!

Gateway B1+ Unit 2

arrivals cancel delay departures luggage platform return single

1) Oo	2) oO	3) oOo

1) Oo	2) oO	3) oOo
cancel luggage platform single	delay return	arrivals departures

2) If you want students to remember vocabulary, you have to recycle again and again (and again, if possible)



Grammar revision

Must, mustn't, have to, don't have to

1 Choose the correct alternative. If two alternatives are correct, choose both.

- 1 You must/mustn't/don't have to smoke at school.
- 2 You must/mustn't/have to study a lot to be an architect.
- 3 People who work in a bank don't have to/don't have to/mustn't wear a uniform.
- 4 You has to/refuse to/ought know how to use a computer to work in a bank.
- 5 Visitors to the museum must/mustn't/don't have to take photos. It's prohibited.
- 6 A professional football player mustn't/mustn't have to/don't have to work in an office.
- 7 You mustn't/don't have to/mustn't drink and drive.

WORKBOOK ▶ page 58

/ 7 points

Should, shouldn't, if I were you

2 Choose the correct alternative.

- Sue: I want to work in the States. Can you give me some advice?
 Jane: You should feel like/look for/look for job adverts on the internet.
 Sue: Oh/I should/should send my CV?
 Jane: Yes, if I were you I don't/should/would send a letter and a CV by email. But you do/should/shouldn't worry if it takes a long time for them to answer. They probably have hundreds of people writing in and sending CVs. If I were you, I do/would/should be patient.

WORKBOOK ▶ page 58

/ 5 points

Second conditional

3 Write complete sentences in the second conditional.

- 1 I see a ghost → take a photo of it.
If I saw a ghost, I'd take a photo of it.
- 2 the headmaster be angry → shout
If the headmaster was angry, I'd shout.
- 3 my parents/win the lottery → give me a present
If my parents won the lottery, they'd give me a present.
- 4 I don't have a pen → ask my friend for one
If I didn't have a pen, I'd ask my friend for one.
- 5 we don't have a TV → talk more
If we didn't have a TV, we'd talk more.
- 6 he isn't be very good at football → not play in the first division
If he wasn't very good at football, he wouldn't play in the first division.
- 7 I live in Italy → speak Italian
If I lived in Italy, I'd speak Italian.
- 8 we have wings → be able to fly
If we had wings, we'd be able to fly.

WORKBOOK ▶ page 61

/ 8 points

Vocabulary revision

Jobs

1 Write definitions of these jobs. Use these words to help you.

manual work
 office
 outdoors
 paperwork
 team
 travel
 work with the public

- 1 a builder
- 2 a journalist
- 3 a mechanic
- 4 a receptionist
- 5 a fashion designer
- 6 a nurse
- 7 a shop assistant
- 8 a computer programmer

WORKBOOK ▶ page 56

/ 8 points



Personal qualities

2 Complete the sentences in a logical way.

- 1 Alex is very ambitious because _____.
- 2 He's very reliable. He _____.
- 3 She's very caring. Do you remember when she _____?
- 4 Irene is very fit because _____.
- 5 I think he's clever because _____.
- 6 When you're creative you _____.

WORKBOOK ▶ page 56

/ 6 points

Compound adjectives

3 Complete the compound adjectives with the appropriate word.

- 1 a job which gives you a lot of money: well-_____
- 2 relaxed and calm: easy-_____
- 3 with brown eyes: brown-_____
- 4 when you write with your right hand: right-_____
- 5 attractive: good-_____
- 6 when you work all day in your job: full-_____

WORKBOOK ▶ page 59

/ 6 points

Total

/ 40 points

Progress Test: Units 1–8

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

- My father to wear a uniform – he's a police officer.
- You're always tired in the morning. You go to bed earlier.
- If I you, I'd go to bed earlier.
- You smoke here. It's illegal.
- My mum go to the gym every day if she had time.
- You don't to do the essay this week. You can do it next week if you like.
- You eat chocolate just before you go to bed. It's bad for your teeth.

/ 7 points

2 Correct the sentences if necessary.

- Are you interested in go to Cambridge next week?
- Dancing is my favourite hobby.
- I don't enjoy to play basketball.
- My friends and I go swimming every day in the summer.
- I went to Liz's house yesterday for seeing if she was OK.
- He found the answer by using a calculator.

/ 6 points

3 Match the sentences with their explanations.

- When I'd eaten my lunch, I watched a film on TV.
 - When I ate my lunch, I watched a film on TV.
 - When I had watched a film on TV, I ate my lunch.
 - While I was having my lunch, my phone rang.
 - When I eat my lunch, I watch a film on TV.
 - I've just had my lunch.
 - Tomorrow I'm going to have lunch and then I'm going to watch a film on TV.
- a a plan for two actions in the future
b an action that finished very recently
c an action that came in the middle of another action in the past
d two actions in the past that happened at the same time
e two actions that happened in the past, one after the other – first eating lunch, then watching a film
f two actions that happened in the past, one after the other – first watching a film, then eating lunch
g two actions that are part of a routine

/ 7 points

Total

/ 20 points

Vocabulary

1 Join the words to find two jobs, three personal qualities and two adjectives to describe jobs. Then complete the table by writing them in the correct column.

- well
- hard
- fashion
- full
- shop
- open
- badly

- time
- assistant
- paid
- minded
- organised
- working
- designer

Jobs	Personal qualities	Describing jobs

/ 7 points

2 Answer the questions.

- What is the noun which we make from *excited*?
- How do we complete this phrase which means *end a relationship with somebody*? *split*
- What is the noun which we make from *bored*?
- How do we complete this phrase which means *have a good relationship with somebody*? *well with somebody*
- How can you explain *get back together again* in other words?
- What is the adjective for the noun *fear*?
- What noun can we make from *friend*?

/ 7 points

3 Complete the words.

- *father* = your mother's new husband
- *throat* = when your throat hurts and you can't speak, for example
- shop* = stealing from a shop
- *show* = a TV programme with a competition, often to win money
- mountain* = a line of mountains like the Andes
- global* = the change in the temperature around the world

/ 6 points

Total

/ 20 points

Progress Test: Units 1–10

Grammar

1 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

- I bought a computer in this shop,' said Lily.
Lily said
- 'We've got an exam today,' Jessica said to her mum.
Jessica told
- 'Where is your jacket?' Sam's mum asked him.
Sam's mum asked
- 'Has Thomas seen this film?' they asked Jim.
They asked
- 'I'm going to London tomorrow,' said Helen.
Helen said
- 'My sister is doing her homework,' Jack said to Chloe.
Jack told
- 'Why are you here today?' the teacher asked the students.
The teacher asked

/ 7 points

2 Rewrite the active sentences in the passive form and the passive sentences in the active form.

- Grandparents play computer games too.
Computer games
- Arthur Wynne invented crosswords in 1913.
Crosswords
- A museum is being opened by the queen tomorrow.
The queen
- The concert was seen by 40,000 people.
40,000 people
- Alex Smith has won the competition.
The competition
- They design Honda motorbikes in Japan.
Honda motorbikes

/ 6 points

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given, or find the correct word.

- If I (be) the Prime Minister, I (build) more hospitals.
- This is the city I was born.
- Yesterday I (have) an accident when I (play) tennis.
- Emma come to the party tonight but she hasn't decided yet.
- (surf) the Net is my favourite hobby.

/ 7 points

Total

/ 20 points

Vocabulary

1 Complete the words with the missing letters and then complete the table by writing them in the correct column.

- re_d _n = *read on*
- m _ n _ u _ l
 - thr _ l _ _ r
 - f _ _ nt _ _ _ y
 - r _ _ ad _ _ t

Fiction	Non-fiction	Phrasal verbs connected with reading
		<i>read on</i>

/ 7 points

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- Google is a popular search
- The hard is the part of the computer which has the information that the computer needs to work.
- The USB is where you can connect a keyboard or a camera, for example.
- Emails back if the email address isn't correct.
- Yesterday I received an email for my cousin so I decided to to it quickly.
- You move the mouse on the mouse
- A broad Internet connection is faster than a normal connection.

/ 7 points

3 Match the words or parts of words and then write a simple definition or explanation for each.

		Definition/explanation
1 have	into something	1
2 ice	hood	2
3 look	an argument	3
4 first	somebody out	4
5 child	aid	5
6 ask	cap	6

/ 6 points

Total

/ 20 points

Gateway

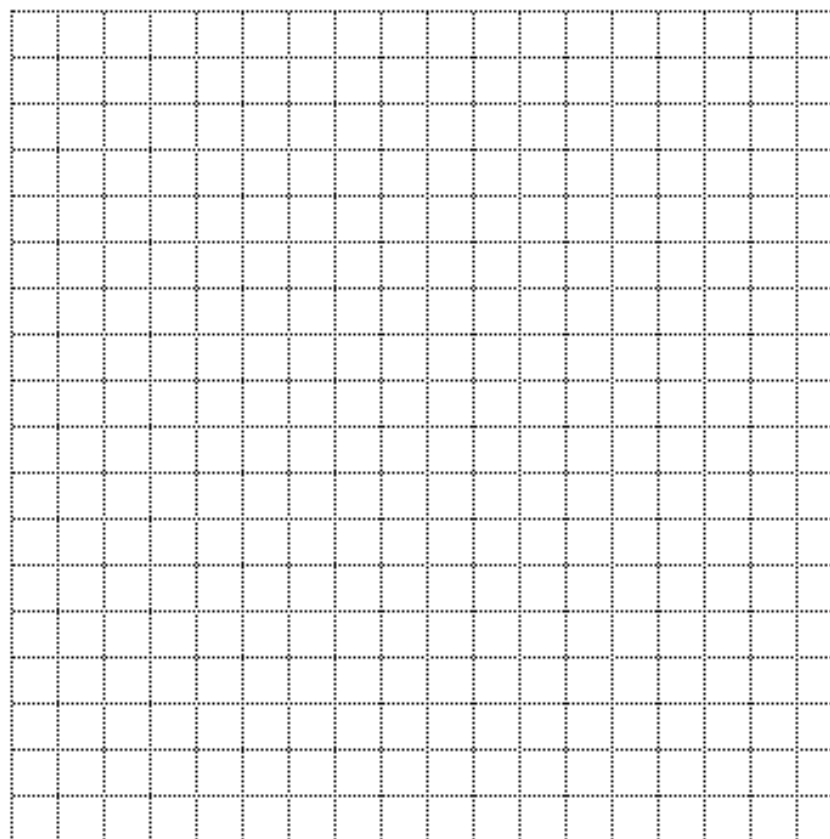


D-I-Y Word searches and Crosswords

Name: _____

My Word Search

Find the words below in the puzzle and circle them.

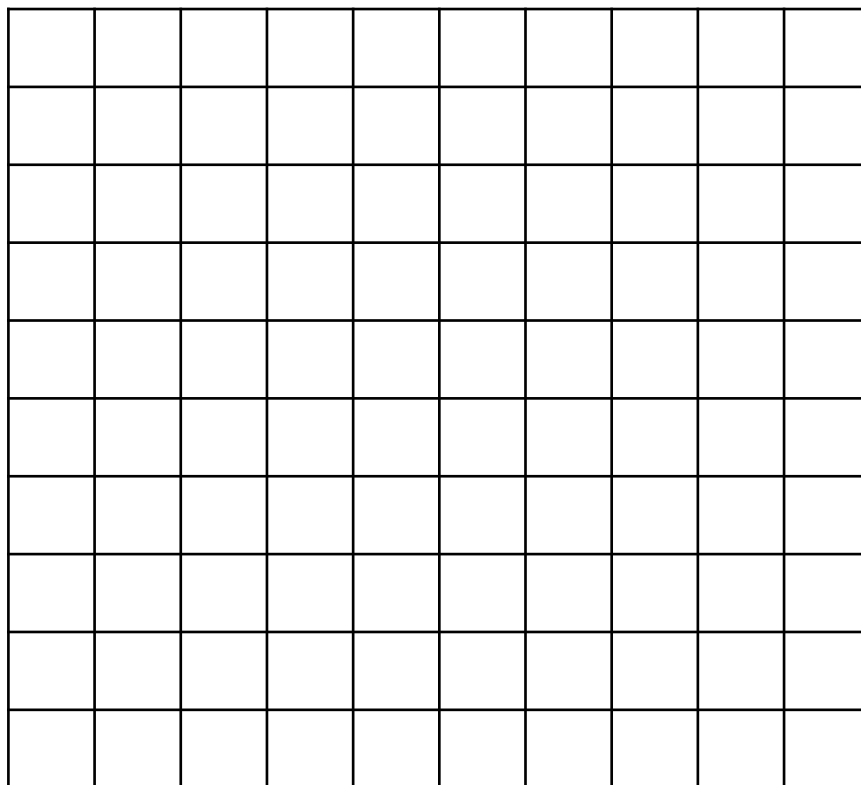


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_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

ACROSS

DOWN



3) Word formation and 'systems' of vocabulary are incredibly useful



Why is word formation useful for students?

Why is word formation useful for students?

1) It aids comprehension.

Why is word formation useful for students?

- 1) It aids comprehension.
- 2) It expands a student's active vocabulary very quickly.

Why is word formation useful for students?

- 1) It aids comprehension.
- 2) It expands a student's active vocabulary very quickly.
- 3) It helps students to do certain exam tasks.

Prefixes

1a Match these words with the explanations.

overcooked precooked recooked undercooked

- 1 not cooked enough
- 2 cooked again
- 3 cooked before
- 4 cooked too much

1b The parts of the word in **bold** are prefixes.
What do prefixes do? Do they change the meaning of the word or do they change the type of word (noun, verb, adjective, verb, etc)?

► STUDY SKILLS

How can prefixes and suffixes help us when we are reading? **STUDY SKILLS ► page 147**

2 Match these prefixes and their meaning.

- | | |
|---------|--------------------|
| 1 pre | a again |
| 2 over | b not enough |
| 3 mis | c the opposite |
| 4 inter | d wrong, incorrect |
| 5 dis | e before |
| 6 co | f too much |
| 7 re | g with, together |
| 8 under | h between |

3 Complete the sentences by adding the correct prefix to the word in **bold**.

- 1 You have to**do** the exercise because the first time you did it you made a lot of mistakes.
- 2 Sorry, I**understood** what you said. I thought you said 30, not 13.
- 3 There are lots of advantages and**advantages** with nanotechnology in food.
- 4 They've**booked** the flight – there aren't enough seats for everyone.
- 5 Food is still a terrible problem in many countries. Some people**estimate** the problem and don't think it's so important.
- 6 The governments of the world need to**operate** and work together.

4a Complete these questions with words from 1 and 3.

- 1 Have you ever something that somebody said to you in English? When?
- 2 Forget the good things. What do you think are the of new technology?
- 3 Do you ever eat meals or do you

Vocabulary Tennis

Teacher: Words with the prefix mis-

Team A: misunderstand

Team B: mishear

Team A: misconception

Team B: mispronounce

Team A: ??? Miss America???

*Teacher: Team B winning 0-15. The suffix -
ship*

mis-

re-

ir-

un-

over-

under-

il-

inter-

dis-

Phrasal verbs connected with sport

1 Look at the sentences and match the phrasal verbs in bold with their definitions a–g.

- 1 He **took up** diving when he was eight because he saw a competition and wanted to try it.
- 2 He was **warming up** before the race so that his legs were ready.
- 3 Italy have **knocked out** England in the World Cup so England will be on the plane home tomorrow.
- 4 Hey, you! Don't just sit there watching. Come and **join in**.
- 5 It's impossible to beat you. I **give in**!
- 6 She's really fit because she **works out** at the gym five times a week.
- 7 It's a difficult match but they're going to **go for** it.

Phrasal verbs	Definitions
1 take up	a prepare for a sport or another activity by doing gentle exercises
2 warm up	b stop competing and accept that you cannot win
3 knock out	c try very hard to win or get something
4 join in	d start doing an activity with other people who are already doing it
5 give in	e start a sport or hobby
6 go for	f do physical exercise
7 work out	g eliminate somebody from a competition by beating them/make somebody unconscious

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from 1.

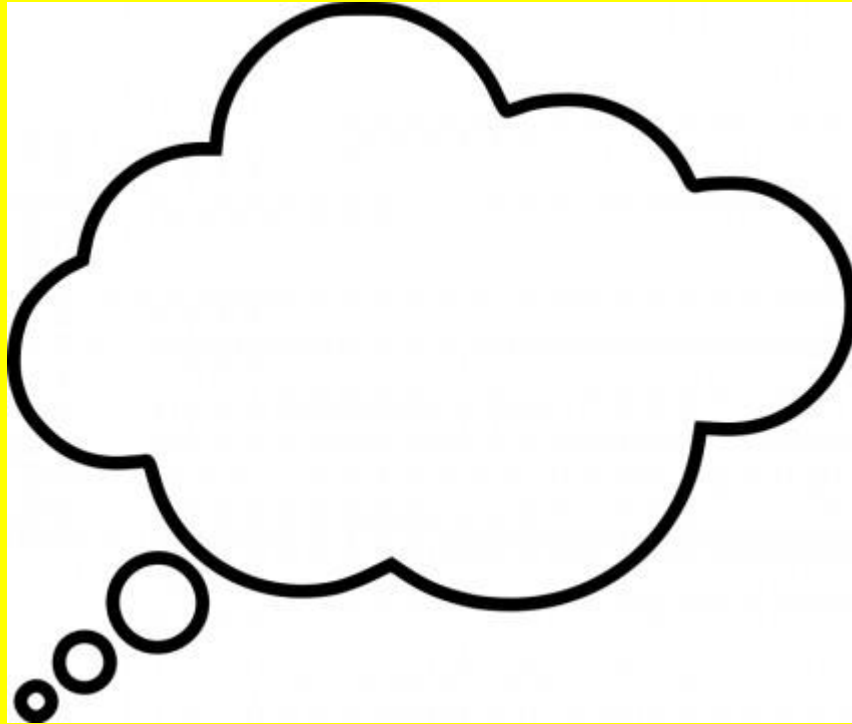
- 1 I'm going to tennis. Tomorrow I'm going to buy a racket.
- 2 Yesterday we played in the semifinal. We aren't in the final because the other team us
- 3 A: Why don't you ? B: Because I don't like team sports, I prefer individual ones.
- 4 She's got the right attitude to be a champion. When she's losing she never
- 5 It'll be a hard race but she's going to the gold medal.
- 6 He's hurt his leg because he didn't before running.
- 7 They're really strong. They in the gym, doing weightlifting.

3 **SPEAKING** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from 1. Then ask your partner the questions.

- 1 Do you ever out to keep fit? How often?
- 2 If there is a match or competition at school, do you in or do you just watch?
- 3 If something is difficult, do you usually for it and try hard to win, or do you in easily?
- 4 Have you ever been out of a competition?
- 5 When you do sport, do you usually up first or do you begin straight away?
- 6 What new sport or hobby would you like to up?

Gateway

4) Giving a list of vocabulary is not the same as teaching vocabulary



Phrasal verbs

come about
come across
come along
come apart
come around
come at
come away
come by
come down
come forward
come from
come in
come in for
come into
come off
come on
come out
come round
come to
come under
come up

► Wordlists

(adj) = adjective
(adv) = adverb
(conj) = conjunction
(n) = noun
(pron) = pronoun
(v) = verb

The most common and useful words in English are marked according to the Macmillan Dictionary 'star rating'. This is so that you can easily recognize the vocabulary you need to know especially well.

*** = very common words ** = common words * = fairly common words

If there is no star next to the word, this means that it is not very common.

Unit 1

Ages and stages of life

adolescence (n)	/ədəˈles(ə)ns/
adult (n) ***	/ˈædʌlt/
baby (n) ***	/ˈbeɪbi/
birth (n) ***	/bɜː(r)θ/
child (n) ***	/tʃaɪld/
childhood (n) **	/ˈtʃaɪldˌhʊd/
death (n) ***	/deθ/
middle-aged (adj)	/ˈmɪd(ə)l ˌeɪdʒd/
old age (n) *	/əʊld ˈeɪdʒ/
senior citizen (n)	/ˌsiːniə(r) ˈsɪtɪz(ə)n/
teenager (n) **	/ˈtiːn,eɪdʒə(r)/
young adult (n)	/ˌjʌŋ ˈædʌlt/

The family

adult (n) ***	/ˈædʌlt/
born (adj) ***	/bɔː(r)n/
brother (n) ***	/ˈbrʌðə(r)/
brother-in-law (n)	/ˈbrʌðə(r) ɪn ˌlɔː/
cousin (n) **	/ˈkʌz(ə)n/
daughter (n) ***	/ˈdɔːtə(r)/
divorced (adj)	/dɪˈvɔː(r)st/
father-in-law (n)	/ˈfɑːðə(r) ɪn ˌlɔː/
grandfather/mother (n) **	/ˈɡrænd(fɑːðə(r)/, /ˌmʌðə(r)/
grandson/daughter (n) *	/ˈɡrænd(d)ˌsʌn/, /ˌdɔːtə(r)/
husband (n) ***	/ˈhʌzbənd/
mother-in-law (n)	/ˈmʌðə(r) ɪn ˌlɔː/
nephew (n) *	/ˈneɪfjuː/
niece (n) *	/ˈniːs/
one-parent family	/wʌn peərənt ˈfæm(ə)li/
only child (n)	/əʊnli ˈtʃaɪld/
partner (n) ***	/ˈpɑː(r)tənə(r)/
single (adj) ***	/ˈsɪŋɡl/
sister (n) ***	/ˈsɪstə(r)/
sister-in-law (n)	/ˈsɪstə(r) ɪn ˌlɔː/
son (n) ***	/sʌn/
stepfather/mother (n)	/ˈstep,fɑːðə(r)/, /ˌmʌðə(r)/
uncle (n) **	/ˈʌŋkəl/
wife (n) ***	/waɪf/

Noun suffixes -ment, -ion, -ence

adolescence (n)	/ədəˈles(ə)ns/
difference (n) ***	/ˈdɪfrəns/
equipment (n) ***	/ˈɪkwɪpmənt/
improvement (n) ***	/ɪmˈpruːvmənt/
independence (n) ***	/ˌɪndɪˈpendəns/
information (n) ***	/ˌɪnfə(r)ˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/

invention (n) **	/ɪnˈvenʃ(ə)n/
movement (n) ***	/ˈmuːvmənt/
protection (n) ***	/prəˈtekʃ(ə)n/

Other words and phrases

alone (adj) ***	/əˈləʊn/
approximately (adv) **	/əˈprɒksɪmətli/
behaviour (n) ***	/brɪˈheɪvjə(r)/
boil (v) *	/bɔɪl/
care (n) ***	/keə(r)/
celebrity (n) *	/səˈlebrəti/
chance (n) ***	/tʃɑːns/
company (n) ***	/ˈkʌmpəni/
computer technician (n)	/kəmˈpjʊtə(r) tekˈnɪʃ(ə)n/
connected (adj) *	/kəˈnektɪd/
constant (n) ***	/ˈkɒnstənt/
cost (v) ***	/kɒst/
cultural values (n)	/ˈkʌltʃ(ə)rəl ˌvæljuːz/
dangerous (adj) ***	/ˈdemdʒərəs/
decision (n) ***	/dɪˈsɪʒ(ə)n/
difficult (adj) ***	/dɪˈfɪk(ə)l/
discipline (n) ***	/ˈdɪsəplɪn/
discuss (v) ***	/dɪˈskʌs/
enter (v)	/ˈentə(r)/
e-pal (n)	/ˈɪpæl/
experiment (n) ***	/ɪkˈspɛrɪmənt/
(v) *	/ɪkˈspɛrɪmənt/
explore (v) ***	/ɪkˈsplɔː(r)/
extra-curricular (adj)	/ˌekstrə kəˈrɪkjələ(r)/
fair (= just) (n) ***	/feə(r)/
fashion (n) ***	/ˈfæʃ(ə)n/
fast (adv) ***	/fɑːst/
female (n) ***	/ˈfiːmeɪl/
fortunate (adj) **	/ˈfɔː(r)tʃənət/
free (adj) ***	/friː/
fridge (n) *	/frɪdʒ/
government (n) ***	/ˈɡʌvə(r)nment/
GPS system (n)	/ˌdʒɪː piː ˈes sɪstəm/
grow up (v)	/ˌɡrəʊ ˈʌp/
health (n) ***	/helθ/
helmet (n) *	/ˈhelmt/
hide (v) ***	/haɪd/
inform (v) ***	/ɪnˈfɔː(r)m/
jacket (n) ***	/ˈdʒækɪt/
late (adj & adv) ***	/leɪt/
later (adj)	/ˈleɪtə(r)/
(adv) ***	/ˈleɪtə(r)/
leave (v) ***	/liːv/
lie (= not tell the truth) (v) ***	/laɪ/
limit (n) ***	/lɪmɪt/

5) You don't learn vocabulary by magic!



Class vocabulary cards

What are they?

- Sheets of A4 paper cut into eight
- The teacher writes all new words/phrases/expressions/collocations taught in class that he/she wants the students to remember actively

- The words are kept together by the teacher and are taken to each class
- The stack of words is 'non-transferable', i.e. it is to be used by just one group of students one particular year

Class vocabulary cards

Why?

1 They help you, the teacher, know what words exactly you have taught to a particular class.

Class vocabulary cards

Why?

- 1 They help you, the teacher, know what words exactly you have taught to a particular class.
- 2 They 'encourage' students to keep their own record of new vocabulary.

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Class vocabulary cards

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- 1 They help you, the teacher, know what words exactly you have taught to a particular class.
- 2 They 'encourage' students to keep their own record of new vocabulary.
- 3 They are visible and tangible signs of learning and progress.
- 4 They are an immediate source of relevant words for vocabulary recycling activities.

6) Vocabulary teaching and learning can be fun!



Swat the word!

[Thanks to Alina Popov!]



The A to Z of...

The A to Z of...

SPORT

The A to Z of...

SPORT

A → athletics

B → basketball

C → cricket

D → ...

Warmer: Alphabet Cards

1) Class spelling







Warmer: Alphabet Cards

- 1) Class spelling
- 2) Category scramble

Recycling the six main points

- The first point is that the world is not flat, but round. This is a basic fact of geography that has been known for centuries.
- The second point is that the world is not a simple, uniform place, but a complex one with many different cultures, languages, and customs.
- The third point is that the world is not a static place, but a dynamic one that is constantly changing and evolving.
- The fourth point is that the world is not a place of perfect harmony, but a place of conflict and struggle.
- The fifth point is that the world is not a place of hope and optimism, but a place of despair and pessimism.
- The sixth point is that the world is not a place of meaning and purpose, but a place of chaos and confusion.

Recycling the six main points

1) Differentiate between active and passive vocabulary

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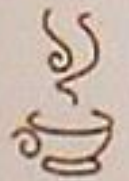
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- 5) You don't learn vocabulary by magic
- 6) Vocabulary teaching can be fun

Lost in translation!

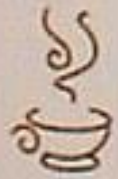
GOURMET COFFEE

喜来特咖啡



밀크커피

Milk Coffee



연한커피

Tasteless Coffee



진한커피

Strong Coffee

302 云南茈爆松茸

Sauteed trichodoma matsutake with coriander and
蘑菇之王，素有“海有鲑鱼子，陆地上的松茸”，含人
细嫩，香味浓溢

303 白油爆鸡枞

Stir-fried wikipedia

肉质细嫩，洁白如玉，或炒或蒸、串汤作菜，清香四

云南皱椒鸡枞

Stir-fried wikipedia with pimientos

304 香油鸡枞蒸水蛋

Steam eggs with wikipedia

305 寸金蒜片油鸡枞



¥ 26

车打芝士腌肉蘑菇面

The car hit cheese bacon mushroom face



淡咖喱双鱼蘑菇

Light curry Pisces m

Gateway



www.facebook.com/macmillangateway



macmillan
education

The image features a spiral-bound notepad with handwritten text in black ink. To the left of the notepad is a yellow highlighter with the 'Gateway' logo. The background shows a screenshot of a 'Gateway Community' Facebook page. On the right side, the word 'Gateway' is written vertically in large white letters. At the bottom of the notepad, the 'macmillan education' logo is visible, and the words 'Teacher Tips' are written in yellow.

1) Draw a cloud on the board & write 6 or 7 answers in it

2) In pairs, students guess & write down the possible questions that might match your answers

3) Monitor students writing their questions to prepare topics for feedback sessions

4) After feedback, ask students to write their own clouds & work in groups to find the questions that match the answers!

Teacher Tips

macmillan education

Competition!
Share your favourite
classroom activity.
Send it to us via the
Gateway Facebook page
Deadline: 12th March
You could win a
selection of 12 Readers
for your class!

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education

Gateway

Gateway
Community

Timeline About Photos Likes YouTube

1,639 likes

when you friends like this Page

about

in this well known designation is
students to success in school life
and social events and prepare the
work.

Gateway









До скорої зустрічі!

