

House and Home – Teachers' Notes

- 1) **Buildings.** Look in your dictionary for the meaning of these words. Draw pictures to illustrate each word or phrase.

apartment block	bungalow	castle	kennel	church	cinema
condominium	cottage	department store	garage	greenhouse	hospital
house	igloo	kiosk	mosque	office block	palace
police station	railway station	semi-detached house	shed	shop	skyscraper
factory	tent	terraced house	barn	tower	warehouse

This exercise promotes the use of dictionaries. The students' drawings do not need to be great, but the act of drawing encourages them to think about the meaning of the definition and consequently what the building looks like.

- 2) **Find and underline thirteen places from the table where people live.**

ANSWERS:

apartment block, bungalow, castle, condominium, cottage, house, igloo, palace, semi-detached house, skyscraper, tent, terraced house, tower.

This exercise asks students to think more carefully about the definitions they read in their dictionary.

- 3) **Where do you do these things? Match the rooms and the activities. Complete the sentences.**

1) F 2) E 3) G 4) B 5) H 6) C 7) D 8) A 9) J 10) I

This exercise reviews vocabulary of rooms and spaces in and around the house.

4) Where are these things? Are they inside the house? Are they outside the house? Are they on the house?

inside the house	outside the house	on the house
the attic	a garden gate	a drainpipe
a corridor	a path	a satellite dish
	a lamp post	the chimney
		the roof
		a television aerial

This exercise draws attention to vocabulary in and around the places where we live.

5) Can you help Tina to tidy her bedroom? Where should she put these things?

Look at the list of things on the bed or on the floor. Put each thing in the correct place. Copy the words or phrases under the piece of furniture or accessory.

Wardrobe	Chest of drawers	Dressing table	School bag
a red party dress	two pairs of tights	a silver bracelet	two blue pens
a pair of black boots	two green T-shirts	a pair of ear-rings	a pocket calculator
a tennis racket		a red lipstick	a geography exercise book
a pair of blue jeans		a hairbrush	Tina's bus pass
a pink raincoat			

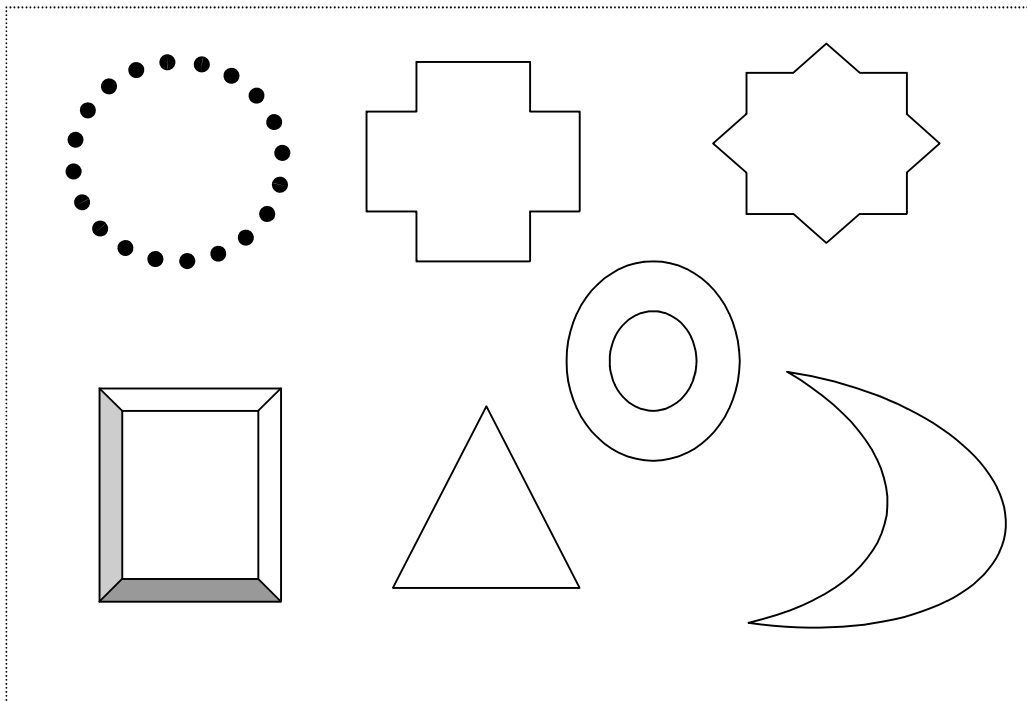
Students don't often think how we use different items of furniture. Tidying Tina's room helps students to think about clothes which need to be hung up, clothes which are folded, make-up and items in a school bag.

6) Home quiz. Write your answers in the boxes below. Choose a different box for each answer.

- How many people live in your house?
- How many chairs are there in your house?
- How many radios are in your house?
- How many animals (not people) are in your house?
- How many rooms are there in your house?
- How many windows are there in your house?
- How many doors are there in your house?

Open answers to this exercise. The learning value comes from the discussion which follows in Exercise 7.

7) Show your answers to your partner. Ask and answer questions about the numbers.



8) Where are these things in your house?

Open answers to this exercise. The learning value comes from trying to describe the places where these objects can be found.

9) Draw a plan of your apartment or house. If your house has more than one floor, draw a plan of each floor.

Write the letters a-t on your plan or plans to show your answers to exercise 8.

10) Show your plan/plans to your partner. Ask and answer questions with your partner.

The learning value comes from the discussion in Exercise 10.

11) Which floor do you live on? Read the notes below and give two different answers.

Tell a someone from the U.S.A.

Tell a someone from Britain.

*In American English, the floor at street level is called the **first floor**. The floor above that is called the **second floor**. The floor above the second floor is called the **third floor** and so on.*

*In British English, the floor at street level is called the **ground floor**. The floor above that is called the **first floor**. The floor above the first floor is called the **second floor** and so on.*

This difference between American and British English often leads to temporary misunderstandings. This final exercise draws attention to this potential problem.