HOANG LE KHA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL INTENSIVE ENGLISH 9

Week 2- P: 3,4 **THEME 2: UNIT 1 A: WORLD GESTURES**

Date: 13/9-18/9

I. READING & LISTENING

1. Listen- Do gestures suggest the same feelings throughtout the world? Listen and read to find out. Label the pictues wi th the phrases from the text.

Are you going on vacation abroad this year? Are you thinking about learning a few phrases to get by? Well, you should learn a little about gestures too because what you say with your body at home can mean something completely different in another country. Imagine this:

- You're hugging your friend in the street in Tokyo when you see a Japanese person smiling and you smile back. Did you know that the Japanese may smile when they are angry or confused and that kissing or hugging in public is unacceptable in Japan?
- You are in China and your friend is introducing you to her father. He stands opposite you, holding his right hand in a fist against his left palm and nodding slightly. You feel nervous. Have you done something wrong? A clenched fist almost always suggests anger. Well, in China this gesture is a polite way to greet someone.
- You are in Thailand. You're sitting on a bus with the soles of your shoes showing. Whoops! Be careful. This is insulting.
- You're invited to a family meal in Greece. You're deep in conversation with your friend and you nod your head up and down to show you agree, as all English people do. However, he looks confused and a little surprised. That's because in Greece people nod their head upward to express disagreement while the English shake their head.

The world of gestures can be very confusing. A harmless gesture in one country can be a terrible insult in another. So, when you are abroad, be very aware of what you are saying with your body!

2. a) Read again and complete the sentences:

1

2 a) Read again and complete the sentences.

1 A Japanese person can be insulted if ..... .
2 To greet someone in China,..... .
3 If a Thai sees the soles of your shoes showing, he'll be ..... .
4 If a Greek nods his head, he ..... .
5 While traveling abroad we should be careful how ..... .

b) Explain the underlined words/phrases. Then make sentences using them.

c) Demonstrate gestures from your country. Then explain what they mean.

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1…… 2……., 3……., 4……

GRAMMAR: Simple Present or Present Progressive

3 **Study the table. Find examples in the text on p. 10.**

We use the **simple present**

- for habits/routines. *He walks to work.*
- for schedules. *The train arrives at 7:00 pm.*

We use the **present progressive**

- for actions happening now or around the time of speaking. *They are watching TV now.*
- for fixed future arrangements. *We're having a party this Sunday.*
- for annoying actions. *He's always biting his nails.*

Some verbs do not have progressive tenses because they describe a state not an action (*like, hate, believe,* etc.). *He likes tennis.* Some verbs can have progressive tenses but with a difference in meaning. *I think he's lying.* (= believe) *I'm thinking of going out.*(= considering)

4 **Put the verbs in parentheses in the *simple present* or the *present progressive*.**

BODY language

The mailman **1)** ..... **(come)** every day at 8 am and **2)** ..... **(deliver)** the mail. Normally, you **3)** ..... **(not/pay)** much attention. Today, though, your palms **4)** ..... **(sweat)**, your heart **5)** ..... **(race)** and you have butterflies in your stomach. Today you **6)** ..... **(wait)** for your exam results. When we **7)** ..... **(be)** in a stressful situation our bodies react. Even if we **8)** ..... **(try)** to hide our feelings on the inside, our bodies show them on the outside. The same is true for happy, sad, or frustrating situations. Let's say you open your results and they are fantastic. Now, you **9)** ..... **(smile)**, your eyes are wide open and your cheeks are red. You are happy because you know you **10)** ..... **(go)** to college in September and your body can't hide it.

5 **Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense.**

1.	**2. .....**	**3. .....**	**4. .....**	**5. .....**
6.	**7. .....**	**8. .....**	**9. .....**	**10. .....**

5 **Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense. Compare with a partner.**

1 A: When ..... **(Tim and Lyn/come)** back from their vacation?
B: School ..... **(start)** on the 15th, so a week before that.

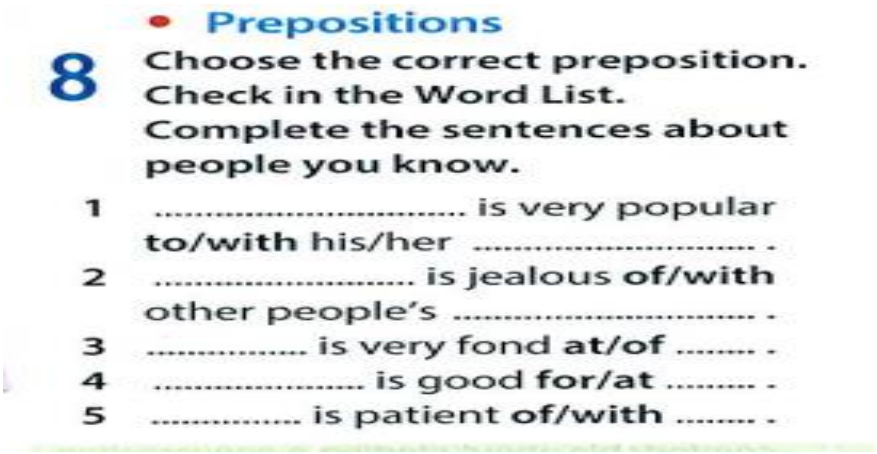
2 A: What time ..... **(he/finish)** work?
B: He ..... **(leave)** at 7:00 but today he ..... **(work)** overtime.

3 A: ..... **(you/drive)**?
B: I ..... **(learn)**. I ..... **(take)** lessons at the moment.

4 A: Oh no! I ..... **(not/know)** where my keys are.
B: Not again. You ..... **(always/lose)** them.

5 A: Sue ..... **(look)** for a new apartment at the moment.
B: Yes, she ..... **(see)** one this afternoon.

1. ……
2. ……
3. ……
4. ……..
5. ……..



• Prepositions

8 Choose the correct preposition. Check in the Word List. Complete the sentences about people you know.

1 ..... is very popular to/with his/her ..... .
2 ..... is jealous of/with other people's ..... .
3 ..... is very fond at/of ..... .
4 ..... is good for/at ..... .
5 ..... is patient of/with ..... .

1……. 2. ……3. ……..4. ……. 5……..

PHẦN GHI BÀI

A. VOCABULARY

1. Get by (phr v): to manage, survive: xoay sở, tồn tại
2. Gesture (n) /ˈdʒestʃə(r)/: cử chỉ
3. Mean (v) /miːn/: có nghĩa là
4. Hug (v): /hʌg/: ôm
5. Anger /ˈæŋgə(r)/ rage, frustration:sự tức giận → angry (adj)
6. Unacceptable (adj) /ˌʌnəkˈseptəbl/:có thể chấp nhận được
7. Fist (n) /fɪst/: nắm tay, quả đấm → a clenched fist
8. Palm (n) /pɑːm/: lòng bàn tay
9. Nod (v): gật đầu
10. Slightly (adv) /ˈslaɪtli/: một cách nhẹ nhàng
11. Polite (adj) /pəˈlaɪt/: lịch sự
12. Sole (n) /səʊl/: lòng bàn chân, đế giày
13. Insult (v)/ɪnˈsʌlt/: xúc phạm, sỉ nhục → Insult (n)
14. Deep in conversation (phr v): absorbed in a talk with somebody.
15. Confused (adj) /kənˈfjuːzd/:bối rối
16. Shake – shook- shaken (v) /ʃeɪk/: lắc
17. Harmless (adj) /ˈhɑːmləs/