

Find the pairs Teacher's notes

Level: Beginner

Aim: Students find matching pairs of words to review vocabulary.

Vocabulary: Vocabulary from units 1 to 6 in the Student's Book.

Preparation: Option 1: Photocopy the worksheet onto a transparency for an overhead projector. Option 2: Make copies of the worksheet, one copy for every pair of students in the class. You could either cut up the worksheet into its 24 words or leave as is.

Procedure: There are two ways of using this worksheet.

Option 1 as an overhead transparency

- 1 Put the students into pairs and tell them to take out a piece of paper and a pen. Explain that you are going to display 24 words from the first six units of the book. The students must find matching pairs of words, but they have a time limit!
- 2 Show the words and tell the students they have three minutes to write down as many pairs of words as they can with their partner. Do one pair as an example.
- 3 After three minutes, turn the projection off. How many pairs were they able to get? If people haven't got many, turn it on again for another minute.
- 4 When students have finished, ask different pairs to take turns coming to the board and circling the pairs of words. They must explain (either by translation or definition) what the connection between each pair of words is.

Option 2 as a handout

- 1 Put the students into pairs and give each pair a copy of the handout. Tell them they must find as many matching pairs of words as they can in three minutes. Do one pair as an example.
- 2 After three minutes ask students how many pairs were they able to get? If people haven't got many, give them another minute.
- 3 When students have finished, ask different pairs to take turns coming to the board and writing up the pairs of words. They must explain (either by translation or definition) what the connection between each pair of words is.

Follow up to option 1 or 2

As a follow up, you could ask students to make new pairs of words. Any pair is valid if they can give a satisfactory explanation of the connection. For example
desk and brown – because the desks in the classroom are brown (if they are indeed brown!)
old and printer – if there is an old printer at the student's home, or work
son and doctor – if a student in the class always wanted his/her son to become a doctor!

Answers

cheese and ham (food)

juice and water (drink)

chair and desk (furniture, things in the classroom)

eight and eleven (numbers)

yellow and brown (colours)

actor and doctor (jobs)

daughter and son (family)

German and Italian (nationalities or languages)

new and old (adjectives)

day and night (time of day)

bus and car (transport)

computer and printer (technology)