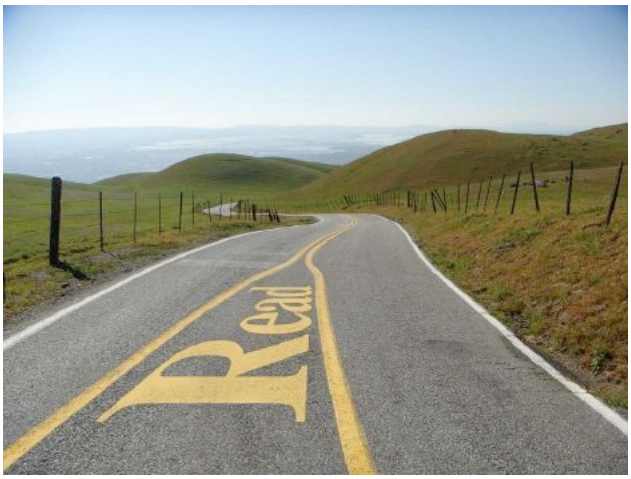
READ

Between the Lines

Activity 1 – Dingbats

Your teacher will show you a set of images one by one. In teams, try and find the word that is being depicted. To answer the question you must press the (imaginary) buzzer. The team that finds the most correct words wins!

Activity 2 – Class Survey



1. Do you read?
2. Are you a bookworm?
3. Do you prefer reading fact or fiction?
4. Do you have a favourite book?
5. What's you favourite genre?
6. Do you ever read books more than once?
7. Where is your favourite place to read?
8. Can you read with background noise?
9. Have you ever read a book in English?
10. What do you do if you can't *get into* a book?
11. How important is reading to you?

Activity 3 – Mystery books

In turn you will read out a review of a famous book and then guess the book in question.

Activity 4 – Phrasal Verb Explained (See end of lesson)

Activity 5 – Phrasal Verbs

Look at the phrasal verbs below. Your teacher will select a few at random which you and your partner will attempt to define. It doesn't matter if you are wrong, but you have to try and find a definition as quick as you can.

read as
read between the lines
read cover to cover
read from the same page
read into
read it and weep
read like a book
read mind
read my lips!
read one's rights
read the handwriting on the wall
read the riot act
read the small print
read through
read up on
read you loud and clear
take it as read *(red)*



Activity 6 – Match up

Now your teacher will give you the definitions and you will match them to the phrasal verbs. Were you right?

Activity 7 – Phrasal verbs in a sentence

Now in pairs, use the phrasal verbs to make a dialogue. Here are a couple of ideas:

Invent an embarrassing situation between two friends where there was a big misunderstanding.
OR
Create a dialogue between two friends talking about getting in trouble with their parents after having failed their school year due to skiving off school and lack of studying!

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Activity 8 – Text: How To Read Between The Lines – By Joe Carter

When asked to rate the qualities they admire most, women often claim to value honesty above all else. This is, of course, rather ironic since honesty is the trait they least tolerate in men. Admitting that, yeah, now that she's mentioned it, she does look kind of chubby in that dress, will not win a man praise for his integrity. Most likely it will simply lead to a trip to the ER to have a size 8 stiletto removed from the side of his neck. Men learn—often through painful experience—how to read between the lines.

Women, on the other hand, tend to have an intuitive understanding of the need to speak in code. They recognize that nothing is more detrimental to a relationship than being overly truthful. Many women cannot tolerate one another as it is; if they were to tell each other what they really thought ("Which dog groomer styled your hair?") it would be the end of civilization as we know it. With a little practice, though, anyone can learn to translate what is said into what is really meant. Here are twenty-two examples to get you started:

1. **"I don't care what anyone thinks."** – Translation: I'm deeply insecure and constantly worry about what everyone thinks of me.
2. **"It's not you, it's me."** – Translation: Let's not kid ourselves, you're definitely the reason we're breaking up.
3. **"I'm just crazy like that."** – Translation: I'm so clueless that I think other people are actually impressed by my goofy behaviour.
4. **"I have to learn for myself."** – Translation: I'm an idiot.
5. **"What do you do for a living?"** – Translation: What socio-economic category can I place you in so that I may judge your value as a human being.
6. **"Money isn't everything."** – Translation: I've come to the realization that I will be broke for the rest of my life.
7. **"We need to talk about our relationship."** (Spoken by a woman) – Translation: We need to talk about what you're doing wrong.
8. **"Fine, let's talk."** (Coming from a man) – Translation: Please, please, let's get this talking stuff over with before SportsCenter comes on.
9. **"I'm just not good at taking tests."** – Translation: I'm too lazy to actually study.
10. **"I prefer a guy with a sense of humour"** – Translation: I prefer a guy who can make me laugh as long as he is also rich and good-looking.
11. **"Do I look fat in these pants?"** – Translation: Your verbal reinforcement that I'm thin enough is the only thing keeping my self-esteem out of the toilet.
12. **"Do you think she's pretty?"** – Translation: Are you dumb enough to admit you find her more attractive than you do me?
13. **"It was really nice meeting you."** – Translation: Five minutes from now I won't even remember your name.
14. **"Sure, you can call me sometime."** – Translation: I will be changing my phone number tomorrow.

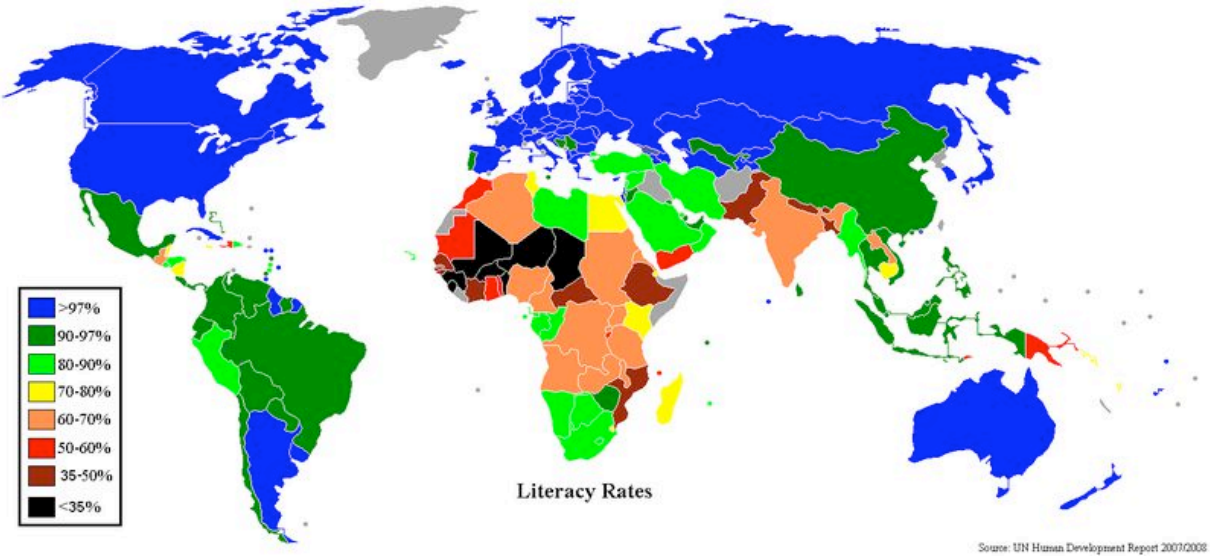
15. **"You look great! Have you been doing something different?"** – Translation: I forgot how terrible you looked the last time I saw you.
16. **"I'm know I'm high-maintenance"** – Translation: I'm not going to apologize for being obnoxiously impossible to please.
17. **"You're not spending enough time with me"** – Translation: You spend too much time at work.
18. **"You don't make enough money"** – Translation: You don't spend enough time at work.
19. **"What's wrong?"** (Coming from a man) – Translation: What did I do wrong this time?
20. **"Nothing."** (Coming from a woman) – Translation: I'm too angry to tell you.
21. **"What are you thinking"** (Coming from a woman) - Translation: What are you thinking?
22. **"Nothing."** (Coming from a man) – Translation: My mind is (as usual) a complete blank.

Activity 9 – Song: Pink Floyd – The wall

Listen to the song and put the lyrics in the correct order.

Activity 10 – Literacy Worldwide

Look at the image and discuss. Are you surprised by the literacy/illiteracy in any of the countries?



Activity 11 – Defend literacy

Choose one of the following role-plays to act out.

You are in front of a bigoted and badly educated parent who doesn't see the importance of sending his or her child to school to learn to read and write. The parent doesn't read or write either yet does have the money to pay for the child's education. Try to convince this very stubborn person of the right thing to do.

Your child constantly misses school and when he does he go, he is only interested in football (which needless to say he is very good at). He tries to convince you that he could make a career as a footballer and that he doesn't need to bother with the other subjects, you try to make him understand he needs normal education too as Plan B if his football career doesn't take off.

PHRASAL VERBS EXPLAINED

What is a Phrasal Verb?

A phrasal verb is a combination of a verb with a preposition and/or an adverb.

A phrasal verb has a meaning which differs from the original verb. That's what makes them fun, but confusing. You may need to try to guess the meaning from the context, or, failing that, look it up in a dictionary.

The adverb or preposition (sometimes called a particle) changes the meaning of the phrasal verb in idiomatic ways.

Phrasal verbs are usually used informally in everyday speech as opposed to the more formal Latinate verbs, such as “to get together” rather than “to congregate”, “to put off” rather than “to postpone”, or “to get out” rather than “to exit”.

Literal usage

Many verbs in English can be combined with a preposition or an adverb. A phrasal verb used in a literal sense with a preposition is easy to understand.

- We walked across the square.

Verb and adverb constructions are also easy to understand when used literally.

- She opened the shutter and looked outside.
- When he heard the crash, he looked up.

An adverb in a literal phrasal verb modifies the verb it is attached to, and a preposition links the subject to the verb.

Idiomatic usage

It is, however, the figurative or idiomatic application in everyday speech which makes phrasal verbs so important:

- I hope he gets over his operation quickly.

The literal meaning of “to get over” - “to climb over something to get to the other side” - is not relevant here. Here "get over" means "recover from" or "feel better".

Transitive and intransitive phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs also differ in their transitivity or intransitivity, as normal verbs do. A transitive verb always has an object.

For example:-
- Many people walked across the bridge.
"Across" in this sentence is the preposition to "the bridge".

An intransitive verb does not have an object.

For example:-
- When I entered the room he looked up.
"Up" here is an adverb, and does not have an object.

Separable or inseparable phrasal verbs

Another way of defining phrasal verbs is whether they are separable or inseparable. In inseparable verbs, the object comes after the particle.

For example:-
- She got on the bus.
- On Mondays, we look after our grandson.

Separable verbs have several ways of separating verb, particle and object. Usually, the object comes between verb and particle.

For example:-
- I looked up the word in my dictionary.
- I looked it up in my dictionary.

However, with some separable verbs, the object can come before or after the particle.

For example:-
- Switch the light off.
- Switch off the light.
- Switch it off.

Note

There is usually no way of telling whether they are separable, inseparable, transitive or intransitive. In most cases you have to get a feel for them.