EASY ACCESS ENGLISH

Today – Is the First Day of the rest of your life.

Introduction: So what do you want to achieve today? With your partner, choose the descriptions that correspond to the things you want to get out of The Day Camp.
(You can use a dictionary).

- Make new friends
- Practice your English
- Learn new words
- Eat English Food
- Do a lot of work
- Play new games
- Sing new songs
- Have fun
- Eat roast beef



Activity One: New Friends.
Go and ask these questions to the other people in the group. Find people who have things in common with you and find out more about everyone.

1. Do you live in Montpellier?
2. What school do you go to?
3. What year are you in at school?
4. What sports or activities do you like?
5. Do you have brothers or sisters?
6. What is your favourite food?
7. What music do you like?
8. What TV shows do you like?

Now tell the class who you think has things in common with you and why and what you found that was interesting.



Activity Two: SWOT

In big companies employees are often asked to do a SWOT analysis. This means that they have to consider the STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES and THREATS of a situation.

With a new partner talk about your own strengths and weaknesses in English and the opportunities and threats in this situation (The Day Camp) to you improving your English. Again you can use a dictionary to make this list of words.

➔ **S**
➔ **W**
➔ **O**
➔ **T**

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Activity Three: Hopes and Fears in a hat.

Without writing your name on it (anonymously) write down on a piece of paper anything you are worried about to do with the Day Camp and also what you really hope to do. Put the piece of paper in a hat and we will talk about it together. We will try to find solutions to the worries by talking together. (You can always use a dictionary).



Activity Four: Team Talents.
This week we will be showing off your talents with:

- ✓ A blog
- ✓ A show
- ✓ An art show
- ✓ A newsletter

Let's brainstorm some ideas for what each of you can contribute.
We need people who like to write stories, they can be journalists. We need photographers, we need singers, dancers, musicians (if possible). We also need a make up artist, a stage technician and some artists. What are your skills and talents or what do you want to try?

Activity Five: Group Portraits.

To start to get to know each other better, and to create the first piece in our art show, each of you will sketch their partner. Then we will cut out all the sketches and stick them together in a group portrait. Let's learn more about how to sketch. Watch the presentations about portraits and self-portraits for some ideas.

Activity Six – Describing People.

Today you have already learned a little about the other people in the group. So now you can write a description of a new partner.

You can observe them and also ask them some of the questions from the start of the lesson. You need to describe:

- ✓ What they look like
- ✓ What they are like as a person
- ✓ What they like

First let's talk about this word **LIKE** because we can use it in different ways.

1/ When you talk about what a person looks like you describe them physically with adjectives like – colour, for the colour of their eyes and hair, size, for their height, (tall, small) and other adjectives to describe the style of their clothes, (sporty, fashionable, relaxed, colourful).

2/ When you talk about what they are like, you describe their personality. (shy, extrovert, funny, kind, gentle, serious, fun etc..)

3/ When you talk about the verb 'to like' you are talking about preferences.
He likes music, she likes art etc…
Now let's learn more about adjectives in English and then you can do your written piece about your new friend which we will use in our Newsletter.

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ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH

Adjectives describe or give information about nouns. For example:- The grey dog barked. (The adjective grey describes the noun "dog".) The good news is that the form of an adjective does not change. It does not matter if the noun being modified is male or female, singular or plural, subject or object. Some adjectives give us factual information about the noun - age, size colour etc (fact adjectives - can't be argued with). Some adjectives show what somebody thinks about something or somebody - nice, horrid, beautiful etc (opinion adjectives - not everyone may agree).

If you are asked questions with which, whose, what kind, or how many, you need an adjective to be able to answer.

There are different types of adjectives in the English language:

- Numeric: six, one hundred and one
- Quantitative: more, all, some, half, more than enough
- Qualitative: colour, size, smell etc.
- Possessive: my, his, their, your
- Interrogative: which, whose, what
- Demonstrative: this, that, those, these

Adjectives can be used to give your opinion about something. good, pretty, right, wrong, funny, light, happy, sad, full, soft, hard etc. *For example:* He was a *silly* boy.

Adjectives can be used to describe size - big, small, little, long, tall, short, same as, etc.

For example: "The big man." or "The big woman".

Adjectives can be used to describe **age**

For example: "He was an *old* man." or "She was an *old* woman."

Adjectives can be used to describe ***shape*** - round, circular, triangular, rectangular, square, oval, etc.

For example: "It was a *square* box." or "They were *square* boxes."

Adjectives can be used to describe colour.