

**STUDENT'S WORKSHEET (Easier)**

**1. Lead in – Listening and speaking**

You are going to hear a news report. Listen to **part 1** (<https://youtu.be/x22JJRfnOkA>) and discuss these questions:

1. What is the journalist talking about?
2. What is causing the problem?

**2. Key Vocabulary**

Match the words to their definitions (*Remember! These words can have many different meanings. The definitions here apply to the text below*):

Words from the text	Definition
1. Frustrating	1. Recommended to do something. Strong advice
2. Stranded	2. Working, not closed
3. Rearrange	3. Certain or likely to happen (95% sure)
4. Expected	4. Annoying because you cannot do something
5. Operating	5. To change the time and day of something
6. Advised	6. Left somewhere with no way of going anywhere else. Stuck unable to move/get out

**3. Listening**

Now listen to **part 1** again and fill in the gaps:

It's a ..... and **frustrating** night for ..... sleeping on the floor of ..... 5 at Heathrow ..... Hundreds were left **stranded** after more than 400 ..... were cancelled. British ..... apologised for its delays offering ..... the option to ..... and **rearrange** their ..... free of charge at a later date. But though ..... this morning are returning to ....., still long ..... are **expected**.

Elsewhere, better ..... at Gatwick and Stansted ....., both reportedly **operating** as normal though ..... are still **advised** to check before they .....

*Do you have all the answers? Find someone with the **more difficult** text. DO NOT SHOW YOUR ANSWERS. Help each other to complete the gaps by asking questions e.g. 'What do you have after 'for' on the 1<sup>st</sup> line?'*

**4. Listening**

Now listen to **part 2** (<https://youtu.be/yFY39k6c0nQ>) and answer these questions:

1. Generally, what type of weather is the journalist talking about?
2. Which area was one of the worst hit by extreme weather? .....
3. How many centimetres (cm) of snow had fallen? .....
4. Thousands of homes lost their ..... supply.
5. The snow has moved n.....
6. What are 'heavy showers'?
7. What does the journalist say to describe temperatures in eastern Scotland? Temperatures staying bitterly .....
8. The risk of ice on untreated roads brings a warning for ..... to take care.

*Do you have all the answers? Find someone with the **more difficult** text. DO NOT SHOW YOUR ANSWERS ask questions instead. Their questions are different but they may be able to help you.*

**5. Revision**

Now re-read the key vocabulary and text in **part 1** and then fold your paper on the dotted line.

-----Fold here-----

**6. Speaking**

Without looking, how much can you remember? Here are a few words and phrases to help you reformulate the text. Try and use these words:

**Elsewhere**  
**Sleeping** LongDelaysAreExpected  
OperatingAsNormal **CancelAndRearrange**  
**LongAndFrustrating**  
**Stranded** AdvisedToCheck **Delays**

Now speak to someone with a **more difficult** worksheet. Re-tell **part 1** of the story.

**7. Speaking**

Look at the pictures below. With your partner, tell the story using the words above.



Have you ever been stranded because of the weather? Tell your partner....

**STUDENT'S WORKSHEET (More difficult)**

**1. Lead in – Listening & Speaking**

You are going to hear a news report. Listen to **part 1** and discuss these questions:

1. What is the journalist talking about?
2. What is causing the problem?

**2. Key Vocabulary**

Match the words to their definitions (*Remember! These words can have many different meanings. The definitions here apply to the text below*):

Words from the text	Definition
1. Frustrating	1. Recommended to do something. Strong advice
2. Stranded	2. Working, not closed
3. Rearrange	3. Certain or likely to happen (95% sure)
4. Expected	4. Annoying because you cannot do so something
5. Operating	5. To change the time and day of something
6. Advised	6. Left somewhere with no way of going anywhere else. Stuck unable to move/get out

**3. Listening**

Now listen to **part 1** again and fill in the gaps:

It's a ..... and **frustrating** night for ..... on the ..... of ..... 5 at Heathrow ..... were left **stranded** after more than 400 ..... were ..... British ..... apologised for its ..... offering ..... the option to ..... and **rearrange** their ..... of charge at a later ..... But though ..... this ..... are returning to ....., still long ..... are **expected**. Elsewhere, better ..... at Gatwick and Stansted ....., both reportedly **operating** as ..... though ..... are still **advised** to ..... before they .....

Do you have all the answers? Find someone with the **easier** text. **DO NOT SHOW YOUR ANSWERS**. Help each other to complete the gaps by asking questions e.g. 'What do you have after 'for' on the 1<sup>st</sup> line?'

**4. Listening**

Now listen to **part 2** and answer these questions:

1. Generally, what type of weather is the journalist talking about?
2. What does the journalist say about Wales? .....
3. 25 centimetres (cm) of what had fallen in Wales? .....
4. Thousands of homes are now living without electricity. True/False
5. The snow will move northwards. True/false
6. What are heavy showers? .....
7. What adverb modifier is used to describe the temperatures in eastern Scotland? Temperatures staying ..... low
8. When driving, what should motorists take care about the most? .....

Do you have all the answers? Find someone with the **easier** text. **DO NOT SHOW YOUR ANSWERS** ask questions instead. Their questions are different but they may be able to help you.

**5. Revision**

Now re-read your questions and answers for **part 2** and then fold your paper on the dotted line.

-----Fold here-----

**6. Speaking**

Without looking, how much can you remember? Here are a few words and phrases to help you reformulate the text. Try and use these words:

**Bitterly Low**  
**Electricity Supply**  
**Thousands Of Homes**  
**Motorists Reconnected**  
**Ice**  
**Heavy Showers**  
**Untreated Roads**  
**Worst Hit Areas**

Now speak to someone with an **easier** worksheet. Re-tell **part 2** of the story.

**7. Speaking**

Look at the pictures below. With your partner, tell the story using the words above.



Have you ever been stranded because of the weather? Tell your partner....

**TEACHER'S NOTES**

The listening for this lesson has been edited from this source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4SeyLecoLf8>

**1. Lead in – Listening & Speaking**

1. What is the journalist talking about? **Chaos at airports, cancelled flights, stranded passengers and long delays**
2. What is causing the problem? **The cause is not mentioned directly. If the teacher mentioned that the lesson relates to extreme weather, guesses may point towards snow.**

**2. Key Vocabulary**

- Do encourage students to look at the **key language** in context and not just at the definitions. Even if you are sure that a word is mostly singular in meaning, it's always a good idea to look at it in context as this is how language is generally presented and how meaning is derived.
- The **key language** here serves to assist the gist listening.

Words from the text	Definition ( <b>Answers</b> )
1. <b>Frustrating</b>	1. Annoying because you cannot do so something
2. <b>Stranded</b>	2. Left somewhere with no way of going anywhere else. Stuck unable to move/get out
3. <b>Rearrange</b>	3. To change the time and day of something
4. <b>Expected</b>	4. Certain or likely to happen (95% sure)
5. <b>Operating</b>	5. Working, not closed
6. <b>Advised</b>	6. Recommended to do something. Strong advice

**3. Listening**

- Pair students with the **easier** worksheet with students with the **more difficult** worksheet. Students compare and contrast their answers. Encourage them to ask questions rather than simply looking at each other's answers.
- This is a graded exercise. This encourages those with the **easier** worksheet to speak more as they have been supplied with more of the answers.

*Transcript:*

It's a **long** and **frustrating** night for **passengers sleeping** on the **floor** of **Terminal 5** at Heathrow **Airport**. **Hundreds** were left **stranded** after more than 400 **flights** were **cancelled**. British **Airways** apologised for its **delays** offering **customers** the option to **cancel** and **rearrange** their **trip free** of charge at a later **date**. But though **flights** this **morning** are returning to **normal**, still long **delays** are **expected**. Elsewhere, better **news** at Gatwick and Stansted **Airports**, both reportedly **operating** as **normal** though **passengers** are still **advised** to **check** before they **travel**.

**4. Listening**

- Pair students with the **easier** worksheet with students with the **more difficult** worksheet. Students compare and contrast their answers. Encourage them to ask questions rather than simply looking at each other's answers.
- Notice that students with the **easier** worksheet and students with the **more difficult** worksheet have different questions. Like the graded exercise above, if students did not pick up the necessary information from the listening, they should be able to derive the answers they need by questioning someone with a different worksheet.

*Transcript:*

One of the worst hit areas yesterday was Wales where up to 25cm fell in places and thousands of homes lost their electricity supply though all now have been reconnected.

The snow has moved northwards with heavy showers expected across parts of northern England and eastern Scotland and with temperatures staying bitterly low, despite gritters out in force, the risk of ice on untreated roads brings a warning for motorists to take care.

**(Answers: Easier)**

1. Generally, what type of weather is the journalist talking about? **Ice and snow.**
2. Which area was one of the worst hit by extreme weather? **Wales.**
3. How many centimetres (cm) of snow had fallen? **25cm (the word 'snow' is not mentioned directly).**
4. Thousands of homes lost their **electricity** supply.
5. The snow has moved **northwards**.
6. What are 'heavy showers'? **Snow.**
7. What does the journalist say to describe temperatures in eastern Scotland? They will be bitterly **low**.
8. The risk of ice on untreated roads brings a warning for **motorists** to take care.

**(Answers: More difficult)**

1. Generally, what type of weather is the journalist talking about? **Ice and snow.**
2. What does the journalist say about Wales? **It was one of the worst hit areas.**
3. 25 centimetres (cm) of what had fallen in Wales? **Snow (the word 'snow' is not mentioned directly).**
4. Thousands of homes are now living without electricity. **False.**
5. The snow will move northwards. **False (the rain has moved northwards already (present perfect)).**
6. What are heavy showers? **Snow.**
7. What adverb modifier is used to describe the temperatures in eastern Scotland? They will be **bitterly** low.
8. When driving, what should motorists take care about the most? **The risk if ice on untreated roads.**

**Lesson: Listening (extreme winter weather)**  
[eflsummerschool.wordpress.com](http://eflsummerschool.wordpress.com)

**5. Revision**

- Allow students to look over what they have done so far. Remind them they will be working from memory after this point.
- Ask your students to fold and cover the top section of the worksheet.

**6. Speaking**

- Give students time to read the vocabulary and think about what they would like to say.
- This activity will probably work best if students are stood up and engaged in some kind of mingling activity. Aim to repeat the exercise, a minimum of 3 times to allow students to repeat and recycle the language.
- This is an opportunity for some note taking for delayed correction.

**7. Speaking**

- Now students have been given some practice, now is the opportunity for them to produce some discourse of their own making.
- This is an opportunity for some note taking for delayed correction.