

7 The story teller

Worksheet 1: In the theatre

Using the worksheet

- This worksheet practises vocabulary related to the theatre: *audience, candles, mask, lute, actor, wig, costume, tights*.
- Students work individually or in pairs. They read the sentences, then find the people in the picture and write the letters in the boxes next to the sentences.
- Students then read the clues and write the words in the boxes. The highlighted boxes spell out the name of a famous play by William Shakespeare (vertically).

KEY: Activity 1: **2b, 3d, 4g, 5e, 6f, 7c**; Activity 2: **2 tights, 3 candle, 4 wig, 5 lute, 6 costume, 7 audience, 8 actor**; Name of the play: King Lear

Optional follow-up activity: Shakespeare wrote three different types of play: comedies, tragedies and histories. Briefly explain the differences between them (comedies are funny and end happily, tragedies are sad and end badly, histories are based on the life of a historical figure like a king or queen). Students work in pairs to write a brief plot for a comedy, tragedy or a history play. Students present their plot to the class.

Worksheet 2: I'll do it.

Using the worksheet

- This worksheet practises *will* in offers and promises.
- Students work individually and read the sentences to decide whether they are offers or promises.
- Students then read the sentences, choose which options are the offers and write them into the speech bubbles.

KEY: Activity 1: **2 offer, 3 offer, 4 offer, 5 promise, 6 promise**; Activity 2: **2b, 3a, 4b**

Optional follow-up activity: Students work in pairs and write six promises about school, e.g. *We'll read more books in English*.

Worksheet 3: Just a moment ago

Using the worksheet

- This worksheet practises *has/have just* + past participle.
- Students work individually or in pairs. They look at the picture and decide who has just done what. They complete the questions and write the answers.
- Students then work alone to write sentences about what they imagine members of their family have just done before dinner at six o'clock, then draw a picture to illustrate their sentences.

KEY: Activity 1: **2 painted**, Al and Andy have just painted their room. **3 drunk**, Holly's / Holly has just drunk a bottle of juice. **4 dropped**, Tanya's / Tanya has just dropped her bag on her foot. **5 got**, Anna's / Anna has just got a text message.; Activity 2: Students' own answers.

Optional follow-up activity: Demonstrate how to play Pictionary (see Introduction). Ask a volunteer to imagine something they have just done and to draw it on the board. The first student to guess the action that is being drawn by asking the question *Have you just ... ?* takes the next turn. Students can also play the game in groups.

Worksheet 4: Memory quiz: Shakespeare's theatre

Using the worksheet

- This worksheet extends students' knowledge of Shakespeare's plays and the theatre in his time through playing a memory game, using key *Think and learn* vocabulary.
- Tell students to read the information in the fact file and to try to remember as many facts as they can. You can give them a time limit to increase the challenge, e.g. about two minutes. Put students into groups of three. They cut out the question cards and place them to one side.
- One student is the question master and shuffles the question cards, then places them face down in the middle of the table. They then turn over a card and ask one of the other two students the question. For the next card they ask the other student.
- The other two students have to try to remember the answers from the information they memorised earlier. The student with the most correct answers wins.

KEY:

How many plays did Shakespeare write? 37 plays

How many words in the English language come from Shakespeare's works? 3,000

Which ancient building was the Globe similar to? the Colosseum

Which famous person in England at that time loved Shakespeare's plays? Queen Elizabeth 1st

What were some of the special effects used in Shakespeare's theatre? acrobatics, fireworks, a cannon

What colours were the flags for comedies and tragedies? white for comedies, black for tragedies

Why would the audience throw food at the actors? They would throw food if they didn't like the play.

Did the people with cheap tickets stand or sit? They had to stand.

How many people could the Globe Theatre hold? 3,000

Why did young men play the parts of women? Women weren't allowed to act in the theatre.

Why did the actors sometimes get wet? There was no roof over the theatre stage, so they got wet when it rained.

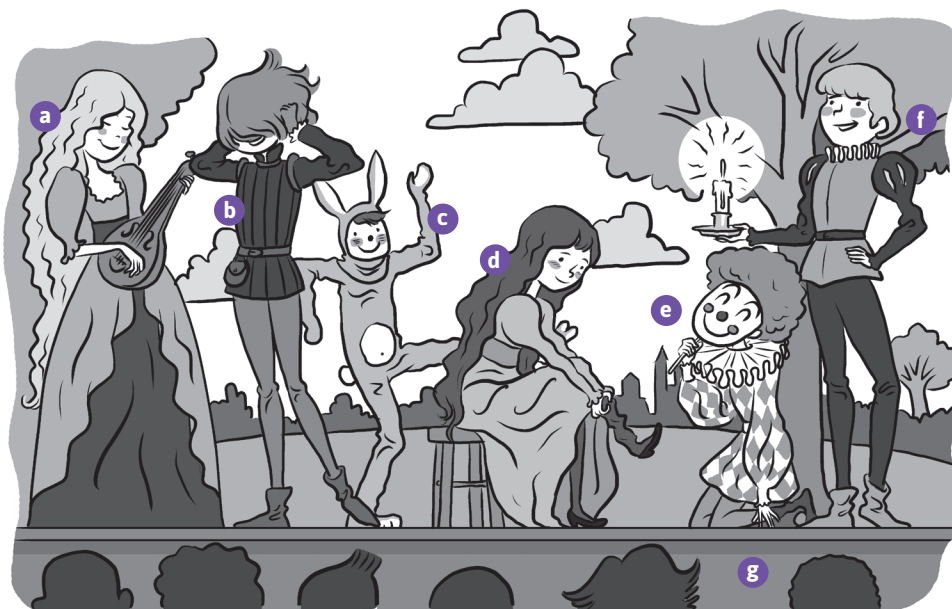
What was the 'box office' in Shakespeare's time? It was the room where money from the tickets was kept in special boxes.

Optional follow-up activity: Students play a True/False game. In pairs one student says a fact about the theatre in Shakespeare's time, either from the worksheet or from the Student's Book, and the other has to say whether it's true or false. For example, A: *Only women acted in Shakespeare's theatre*. B: *False! Only men acted in Shakespeare's theatre*.

Name:

Class:

1 Look and match the sentences with the people in the picture.



1 This girl is playing the lute.

a

2 This boy's wig is falling off his head.

☐

3 This girl is pulling up her tights.

☐

4 These people are watching the play.

☐

5 This girl is wearing a mask.

☐

6 This boy is holding a candle.

☐

7 This boy is wearing an animal costume.

☐

2 Do the puzzle and find the name of one of Shakespeare's plays.

1 ~~An actor wears this on his or her face.~~

2 An actor wears these on his or her legs.

3 This is used to give light.

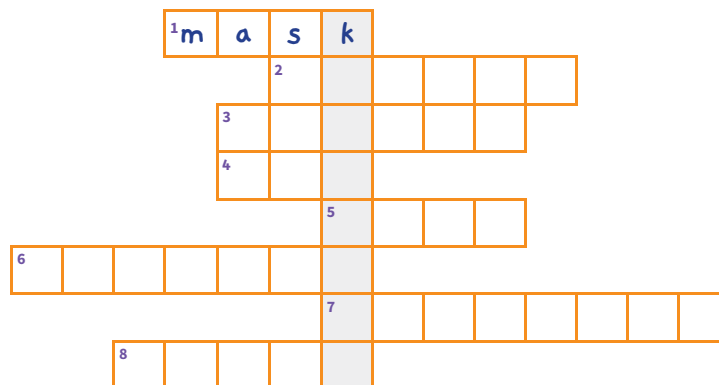
4 An actor wears this on his or her head.
It is not real hair.

5 This is a musical instrument.

6 An actor wears this on his
or her body.

7 These people watch the plays.

8 This person performs in a play.



Vocabulary: Shakespeare's Globe

Name:

Class:

1 Read the sentences and write *offer* or *promise*.

- 1 I'll do my homework before I watch TV.
- 2 I'll help you carry those bags. They look heavy.
- 3 I'll make breakfast. You're tired and need to sleep.
- 4 I'll close the door for you.
- 5 I'll keep your secret – don't worry.
- 6 I'll stop eating chocolate every day. I'll eat fruit instead.

promise

2 Look and read. Which replies are offers? Complete the dialogues.

1

I'm hungry.

I'll make you
a sandwich.



- a I'll make you a sandwich.
- b I'll eat a banana.

2

I'm hot.



- a I'll take my sweater off.
- b I'll open the window.

3

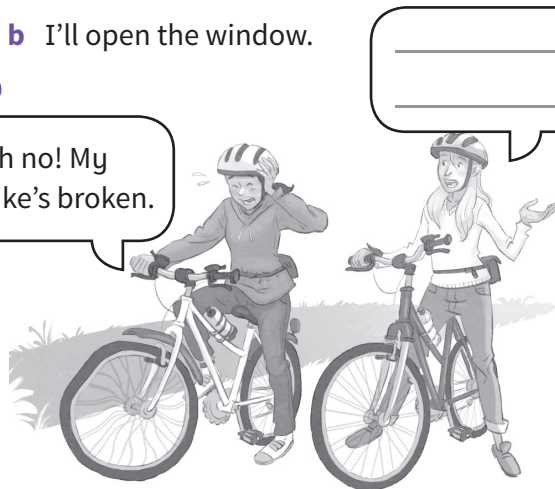
I love that book.



- a I'll buy it for you.
- b I'll read it.

4

Oh no! My bike's broken.

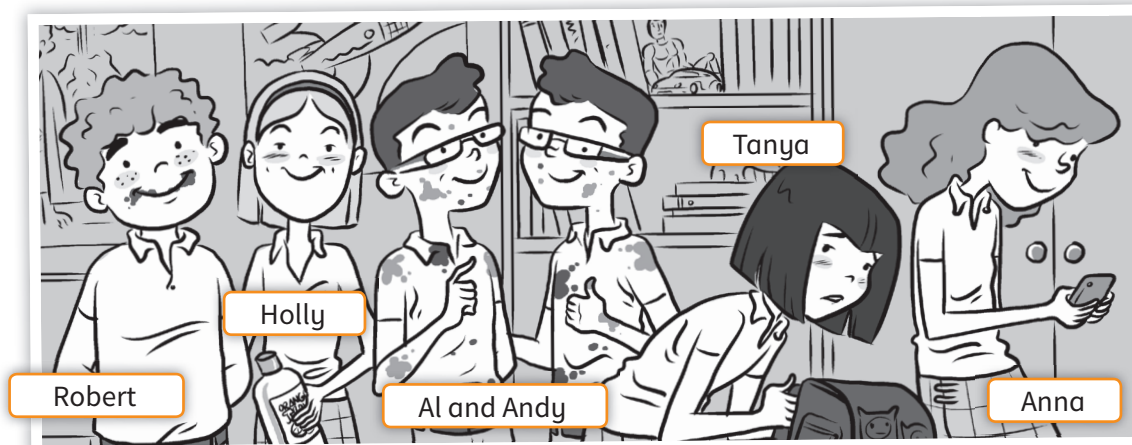


- a I'll cycle home.
- b I'll take you on my bike.

Language focus 1: Will for offers and promises

Name:

Class:



1 Complete the questions. Then look and write the answers.

1 Who's just eaten (eat) some chocolate?

Robert has just eaten some chocolate.

2 Who's just _____ (paint) their room?

3 Who's just _____ (drink) a bottle of juice?

4 Who's just _____ (drop) her bag on her foot?

5 Who's just _____ (get) a text message?

2 It's six o'clock in your house. It's time for dinner. Write about what the people in your family have just done. Draw a picture.



It's dinner time and we are all coming
to the table. I've just finished my
homework. My

Language focus 2: Present perfect with *just*

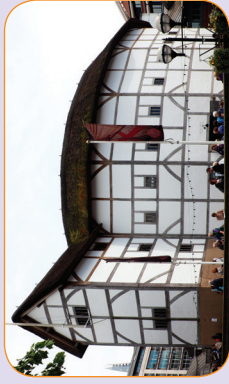
Worksheet 4

Memory quiz: Shakespeare's theatre

Name:
Class:

1 Read and learn. Then cut out and play.

Fact File – Shakespeare's Theatre



- Shakespeare wrote 37 plays, and more than 150 sonnets.
- Shakespeare introduced 3,000 new words to the English language from his writing.
- Queen Elizabeth 1st loved watching Shakespeare's plays. She invited his actors to her palace to perform them.
- Women weren't allowed to act in the theatre in Shakespeare's time. Young men played the parts of women.
- If the audience didn't like the play, they would throw food at the actors.
- The Globe Theatre showed up to ten different plays every two weeks. The plays often had special effects, like acrobatics, fireworks and even a real cannon.
- The cheap tickets were for the space in front of the stage. There were no chairs; the audience there had to stand.
- There was no roof over the theatre stage – when it rained the actors got wet.
- The Globe Theatre was a similar shape to the Colosseum in Rome, but smaller.
- Different coloured flags were used to show the themes of the plays – a black flag for a tragedy, a white flag for a comedy, and a red flag for a history play.
- The Globe had three floors and could hold an audience of 3,000 people.
- They kept the money from the tickets in special boxes. The boxes were put in a room at the back of the stage. This room was called the 'box office'.

How many plays did Shakespeare write?	How many words in the English language come from Shakespeare's works?	Which ancient building was the Globe similar to?
Which famous person in England at that time loved Shakespeare's plays?	What were some of the special effects used in Shakespeare's theatre?	What colours were the flags for comedies and tragedies?
Why would the audience throw food at the actors?	Did the people with cheap tickets stand or sit?	How many people could the Globe Theatre hold?
Why did young men play the parts of women?	Why did the actors sometimes get wet?	What was the 'box office' in Shakespeare's time?

History: Shakespeare's theatre