Continue

When you begin teaching absolute beginners it is important to use gestures, pointing and what is often called "modeling". You can begin teacher: Hi, I am Ken. (Point at yourself) Teacher: Hi, I am Ken. (Repeat stressing each word) Teacher: (Point at yourself) Teacher: Hi, I am Ken. (Repeat stressing each word) Teacher: (Point at yourself) Teacher: Hi, I am Ken. (Repeat stressing each word) Teacher: (Point at yourself) Teacher: Hi, I am Ken. (Repeat stressing each word) Teacher: (Point at yourself) Teacher: Hi, I am Ken. (Repeat stressing each word) Teacher: (Point at yourself) Teacher: Hi, I am Ken. (Repeat stressing each word) Teacher: (Point at yourself) Teacher: Hi, I am Ken. (Repeat stressing each word) Teacher: (Point at yourself) Teacher: Hi, I am Ken. (Repeat stressing each word) Teacher: (Point at yourself) Teacher: Hi, I am Ken. (Repeat stressing each word) Teacher: (Point at yourself) Teacher: Hi, I am Ken. (Repeat stressing each word) Teacher: Hi, I am Ken. 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(Repeat stressing each word) Teacher: Hi, I am Ken. (Repeat stressing each to each student and have them repeat 'I am...') Teacher: I am Ken. He (stress 'he') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. He (stress 'she') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. She (stress 'she') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. She (stress 'she') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. She (stress 'she') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. She (stress 'she') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. She (stress 'she') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. She (stress 'she') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. She (stress 'she') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. She (stress 'she') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. She (stress 'she') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. She (stress 'she') is ... 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She (stress 'she') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. She (stress 'she') is ... (Point at a student's name) Teacher: I am Ken. She (stress student) Student(s): She is Illana. (If students make a mistake and say 'he' instead of 'she', point to your ear and repeat the sentence stressing 'she') Teacher: I am Ken. Is He Ken? No, He is Paolo. (Use modeling here - ask yourself the questions) Teacher: Is he Paolo? Yes, He is Paolo. Teacher: Is He Greg? (Point to various students eliciting a ves or no response) Student(s): Yes, He is Paolo, No, She is Jennifer, etc. Teacher: (Point from one student 1: Is he Greg? Student 2: No, He is Peter. OR Yes, He is Greg. Teacher: (Continue around the room) 50% OFF MarketBeat All Access Get 30 days free. Save 50% your first year. days Hours Minutes Seconds Phrasal verbs formed with 'up' and 'down' are used to indicate increases and decreases in a number of qualities. Each use is indicated by a specific general quality followed by a synonymous verb or short definition. There are two example sentences for each phrasal verb with up or down. Here's an example: Up = Increase in ValueDown = Decrease in ValueDown = Decrease in ValueDown (S) = to reduceThe recession brought profits down sharply. Remember that phrasal verb's can be either separable or inseparable (review separable) inseparable phrasal verbs). Each phrasal verbs is also marked as separable (S) or inseparable form of the phrasal verbs are separable form of the phrasal verbs are separable form of the phrasal verbs are separable (S) or inseparable form of the phrasal verbs are separable form of the phrasal verbs. compete. Have they put the price of corn up recently? to go up (I) = to increase The price of gas went up in March. Our rent went up in January. Up = Increase in Size to bring up (S) = to raise (usually children) They brought their children up to be responsible adults. We're bringing up two children. to grow up (I) = to become older You've grown up since I last saw you. The children grew up so fast. Up = Increase in Speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles an hour. 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His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles and hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles and hour. His motorcycle can speed up to sixty miles and hour. His motorcycle ca heat up (S) = to make hotter I'll heat the soup up for lunch. Would you like me to warm up (S) = to make hotter I'll warm this soup up for lunch. Would you cheer Tim up? I think we need to cheer them up with a song or two. to liven up (S) = to make something more fun Let's liven this party up with a game. We need to liven this meeting up. Up = Increase Sound to turn up (S) = to raise the volume Please turn the radio up. I like to turn the stereo up when nobody is home. to speak up (I) = to speak with a stronger voice You need to speak up for people to understand you. Please speak up in this room. Up = Increase in Strength to build up (S) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve over time It's important to build up (V) = to improve o Decrease in Value to bring down (S) = to reduce They bring down (I) = to decrease The value of the house went down during the recession. Gas prices have gone down to go down (I) = to decrease The value of the house went down to go down (I) = to reduce the value of the house went down to go down the past few months. and development budget down significantly. They've cut their investments down to half. Down = Decrease in Speed to slow down (I) = to reduce your speed Slow down when you drive into town. My car slowed down and stopped at the intersection. Down = Decrease in Temperature to cool down (S) = to a lower temperature You'll cool down after you stop exercising. This cool towel will cool you down. Down = Decrease in Excitement to cool down (S) = to make less excited I calmed the children down with a movie. It took him a while to calm down after the meeting. Down = Decrease in Volume to turn down (S) = to reduce the volume Could you please turn that music down? I think you should turn the volume down on the radio. to keep down in the library. I'd like you to keep it down in this room. to quieten down (S) = to encourage someone to become quieter Could you please quieten your children down? I'd like you to quieten the class down. Down = Reduce Strength to water down (S) = to reduce the strength of something (often alcohol) Could you water this martini down? You need to water down your argument. Caiaimage/Andy Roberts / Getty Images There are a number of phrasal verbs and phrasal resources on the site to help you learn new phrasal verbs. Read this story about a man who looked up his friend Peter. You will notice that the story a few times to understand how the various phrasal verbs with 'look' are used. Following the story, you will also find all the phrasal verbs with 'look' put into categories with definitions and example sentences taken from the story. Looking Up Peter in Seattle Last week I was in Seattle and I remembered that my friend Peter had recently moved there. I looked up his name in the telephone book, called, but got the answering machine. Luckily, I finally found him at work. He was looking at a picture on his desk, and I swear he looked like the famous actor Harrison Ford! I know Peter looked up to Harrison Ford! I know Peter looked up to Harrison Ford, but I was a little surprised to see that he had become a look-alike! I said 'Look lively!' and he raised his eyes and looked me up and down. 'Hello! if it isn't my old friend Ken!', Peter said. With that, he got up, looked me up and down and shook my hand. I must admit, Peter didn't look his age in the slightest. In fact, he looked as if he was ten years older! I looked him straight in the eye and said, "Well, I was in town and thought I'd look in on you to see how you're doing in Seattle. How have you been?" Peter responded that he was fine, but that he was also on the look out for a new cat. Looking over at the picture, I noticed that it was of a cat. "Yes, he sighed, I didn't really look after my first cat very well. It ran away." "I'm sorry to hear that", I said. We talked for a while and decided to go out for a coffee. We were at a Starbucks when a beautiful woman walked into the Cafe. Peter guickly looked the other way. "Who's she?", I asked. "Nobody, just someone who looks down their nose at me." Just then somebody shouted "Look out!" Peter jumped up and pushed the woman hard. At first, she looked daggers at him. Then, realizing what had happened, she noticed that because Peter had been looking lively, she hadn't slipped on a ice coffee drink that was all over the floor. I'm glad I looked Peter up, it certainly was an interesting day... Look up: look for information in a reference book! looked up his name in the telephone book, called, but got the answering machine to find someone! was an interesting day... Look in on someone: visit someone at their home or place of work, check up on someone was in town and thought I'd look in on you to see how you're doing in Seattle. Be on the look out for: Trying to find someone, interested in purchasing someone up and down: Examine someone carefully, look at someone very carefully, often with disdainWith that, he got up, looked me up and down and shook my hand. Look over at: To look in the eye... Look over at: To look in the eye Look at someone with seriousness looked him straight in the eye... Look over at: To look in the eye... Look over at: To look in the eye Look at someone with seriousness looked him straight in the eye... Look over at: To look over at: To look in the eye... Look over at: To look over at: To look over at: To look over away from something that you see, not notice something on purposePeter quickly looked the other way. Look down your nose on/at someone: Feel superior to someone who looks down their nose at me. Look daggers at someone: Feel superior to someone who looks down their nose at me. Look daggers at someone who looks down their nose at me. something or someone I didn't really look after my first cat very well. It ran away. Look like: Be similar in physical appearance... he looked like the famous actor Harrison Ford! Look your age: Appear to be your actual age (someone can look older, or younger than their age) must admit, Peter didn't look his age in the slightest. Look out!: Look lively!: Pay attention...she noticed that because Peter had been looking lively, she hadn't slipped on a ice coffee drink...



