

Chapter 1 : Understanding Idioms Is a Piece of Cake | Education World

Idioms will be a piece of cake when students finish this fun lesson! Students practice illustrating and explaining common idioms.

September 10, Lesson Question: In this lesson, small groups of ESL students will use the Visual Thesaurus to assist them in figuring out the meanings of some common English language idioms. Students will then create visual images to present their assigned idioms to the class-demonstrating how idioms can be interpreted both figuratively and literally. One hour to one hour and a half Instructional Objectives: Before class, display or write the following VT definition of "idiom" on the board: If students have difficulty understanding the displayed definition of "idiom," further explain that it is a group of words that has a meaning that is different than the meanings of the individual words themselves. For example, if an English speaker says that someone has "kicked the bucket," he or she means that someone has died. You could also pair ESL students who speak the same home language together to come up with a sample idiom in their language. Analyzing some English language idioms by using the Visual Thesaurus: Organize the class into five small groups and give each group a slip of paper or index card with a list of three idioms written on it see the idiom page for a suggested list of idioms that can all be deciphered by using the VT. If you are using this lesson with younger ESL students or with struggling ESL students, you could allow each group to choose just one of the idioms on its assigned list of three. Explain to the class that it is sometimes easier to remember words, phrases or expressions if they are grouped together in categories; therefore, each group is going to be responsible for teaching the rest of the class a category of idioms i. Direct groups to use the Visual Thesaurus to assist them in figuring out the intended meaning of their idioms. However, finding the meanings of other idioms may be a bit more complex. For example, if a group is trying to figure out the idiom "in the red," they would need to first display the word web for the key word "red" and then scroll over the red "meaning" bubble linked to the related words "red ink" to see the example sentence "The company operated in the red last year. Distribute three sheets of large drawing paper or poster board to each small group of students. Direct groups to write each idiom across the top of a sheet of drawing paper in large letters with a marker. Then, have groups fold these sheets in half so that they can draw the literal interpretation of the idiom on the left half of the paper and the figurative or intended interpretation or meaning of the expression on the right half. Have each group present its idiom posters by displaying them in front of the class. Which idioms strike them as the most absurd or funny? How could the images they saw today help them remember these idioms in the future? Another fun way to have students explore idioms and their double meanings would be to have small groups create short skits that demonstrate how a misinterpreted idiom could cause some pretty funny or disastrous results. For example, a doctor in an operating room asking for "a hand"? Students can visit www.uses.org. Uses the general skills and strategies of the reading process Level II Grades 6. Uses word reference materials e. Understands level-appropriate reading vocabulary e. Uses a variety of strategies to extend reading vocabulary e. Uses context to understand figurative, idiomatic, and technical meanings of terms 2. Extends general and specialized reading vocabulary e. Uses listening and speaking strategies for different purposes Level II Grades 7. Makes basic oral presentations to class e. Understands that language reflects different regions and cultures e. Plays a variety of roles in group discussions e. Makes oral presentations to the class e. Makes formal presentations to the class e.

Chapter 2 : Flocabulary - Educational Hip-Hop

Use this www.nxgvision.com lesson plan to teach your students about the figurative language technique of using idioms. Then play a game with students to reinforce the concept.

Students will be able to explain literal and figurative meaning of idioms. Introduction 5 minutes Gather your students together and explain that today they will be working with figurative language. Explain that figurative language is a word or phrase that does not have its normal everyday, literal meaning. Tell students that writers use figurative language to make comparisons, and to help the reader create a more vivid picture of the text. Ask students what "a piece of cake" means. Display a picture of a piece of cake on the whiteboard. Ask students to describe the experience of eating a piece of cake. Guide your students toward answers such as enjoyable, easy, fun, delicious, etc. Record answers on the board. Explain that when someone describes something as being "a piece of cake," they mean that it is easy. Tell your students that "a piece of cake" is an example of an idiom. Give your class several other examples of idioms and their meanings. Pass out a copy of the Idioms set to each student. Review the literal and figurative pictures for the "under the weather" idiom. Discuss the meaning of "under the weather" with your students. Great discussion questions include: What does under the weather mean? Why do you think someone would say that about feeling sick? Write a sentence using "under the weather" correctly on the board. Instruct each pair of students to choose two idioms from the lists at the bottom of the Common Idioms worksheet. Tell your students to illustrate the literal meaning and figurative meaning of each of their chosen idioms. They must also write a sentence at the bottom of each picture to explain the idiom. If time permits, gather students together so they can share their pictures and idioms. Independent working time Instruct your students to complete the Idioms: A Figure of Speech worksheet. Students in need of a greater challenge should find and illustrate idioms from their independent reading books. This will help students begin to grasp the concept of figurative language. Discuss how using metaphors can make writing and reading more interesting, and that context clues can be used to figure out what unknown idioms can mean. Supply pictures showing literal interpretations of idioms and figurative meanings side-by-side. Concentrate on having the student describe the relationship between the two meanings. Assessment 10 minutes Collect the Idioms: A Figure of Speech worksheet to check to see if your class understands the concept of idioms. Circulate as students work and question their conclusions about various idioms. Review and closing 10 minutes Have students gather together. Review the definition of idioms. Have students share a favorite idiom they would like to use in a future piece of writing. Ask how idioms help writers improve their writing. Word Meaning 2 Guided Lessons are a sequence of interactive digital games, worksheets, and other activities that guide learners through different concepts and skills. They keep track of your progress and help you study smarter, step by step. Guided Lessons are digital games and exercises that keep track of your progress and help you study smarter, step by step. Words are the wondrous building blocks in language. Learners will also discover some of the ways words are constructed using derivational root words, prefixes, suffixes, and compound words. Students will get to explore and create fun literary devices such as similes, idioms and metaphors. This lesson includes printable activities: Download all 5 Exercise: Reference Materials for Word Meaning 2 Exercise: Compound and Hyphenated Compound Words 1 Exercise: Synonyms and Antonyms 2 Exercise: Homophones and Homographs 2 Game:

Chapter 3 : Idioms Lesson Plans | www.nxgvision.com

Semi-Detailed Lesson Plan on Idiomatic Expressions 1. A Semi-Detailed Lesson Plan in English III Remedial Instruction: Reading I. Objectives At the end of the lesson the student is expected to: define what is idiomatic expression; give the correct meaning of the idiomatic expressions used in the selection; accomplish a theme diagram of the story; and; read closely to get specific and.

In English, students will demonstrate understanding of idiomatic expressions by defining the term idiomatic expression and giving two examples from the lesson. In English, write a definition or explanation of idiomatic expression. Give two examples of idiomatic expressions in Spanish. User Rating: Have students use their conversation cards for additional support with idiomatic expressions. As a class, discuss the literal translations of the idiomatic expressions pertinent to this lesson. Ask students, "Is this what understanding the individual words of the expression. These are idiomatic expressions. Emphasize that students will use these expressions in their Post-Assessments. Compare vocabulary usage, grammatical structures, and idiomatic expressions of a target language with English. LOE Modern idiomatic expressions of a target language with English. Compare vocabulary usage, grammatical structures, and idiomatic expressions of User Rating: Creatures of the Dark - read this selection. These informal expressions may not appear in dictionaries. An put together to form an expression. For this reason, using context clues to determine the meanings of idiomatic expressions is an important vocabulary to think of an equivalent idiomatic expression in English. Understanding Idioms Is a Piece of Cake - appropriate idiomatic expressions. A list of 50 idioms appears at the bottom of this lesson section. All ears Ants in your pants Arm User Rating: A Lesson On Idioms - Merriam Webster student dictionary provides this definition for idioms: An expression that cannot be understood from the meanings of its separate phrase "she hammered in my head. After students have worked, come back to whole class and complete an Idiom Art Project. Each student will select an idiomatic expression such as "You let the cat out of the bag complete an Idiom Art Project. Each student will select an idiomatic expression such as "You let the cat out of the bag User Rating: Recognize and use learned verbal greetings and idiomatic expressions of the target cultures. Teacher planning Time required This lesson requires our language? What are some pros and cons of using idiomatic expressions in our writing or in our speaking? Assessment Use the User Rating:

Chapter 4 : It's Raining Idioms! | Lesson plan | www.nxgvision.com

Lesson Plan: Idioms 2. TESOL Connections: February Have each student pick a number card from your hat. Independent work: (~10 minutes) First, students study the statement that coincides with the number they picked from the hat.

Chapter 5 : Learning Idioms in ESL : Lesson Plans : www.nxgvision.com

In this lesson plan, adaptable for grades , students identify, illustrate, and explain the literal and figurative meaning of common idioms in listening, speaking, and writing activities.

Chapter 6 : Idiomatic Expressions Lessons - LessonCorner

With this lesson plan on explaining idioms, students will be able to: Recognize and understand the meaning of idioms. Create their own idioms and illustrate the meaning.

Chapter 7 : Figurative Language: Teaching Idioms - ReadWriteThink

A great source for additional expressions is Dictionary of English Idioms & Idiomatic Expressions. The Lesson Arrange

DOWNLOAD PDF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS LESSON PLAN

students into pairs or The Lesson Arrange students into pairs or include a few more difficult or uncommon idiomatic expressions from the Dictionary of English Idioms & Idiomatic Expressions.