

EVERYDAY LIFE

THE BEDROOM

Age: Teenager/Adult

Level: Intermediate (B1)

Time: 30 minutes

Activity: In this lesson, students will:

1. talk about their bedroom
2. discuss hypothetical situations
3. learn vocabulary for things found in the bedroom
4. practice collocations with *make*

Language focus: furniture and objects in a bedroom; collocations using *make*

Materials: one copy of the worksheet per student

PROCEDURE

Ask students to work in pairs and describe their bedroom to their partner. If possible, ask students to work in male/female pairs for this activity and tell them to decide who is the tidiest. When they have finished, ask them to tell the class about their partner's bedroom and which gender they thought was tidiest.

Next, tell the students to look at the pictures of the six bedrooms in exercise 1 and decide which one they like best. In pairs, ask them to tell their partner which one they like and why they like it. While they are discussing their answers, monitor what the students are saying and make a note of any emergent language.



TEACHING TIP: During class discussions, if any mistakes emerge in students' language, write up the mistakes on the board but don't offer to correct them immediately. Allow the students time to look at the errors and think of what the mistake may be.

Students then work in pairs and discuss the questions in exercise 2. Make sure to highlight the grammatical construct in the third question and elicit its form from the students:

Sub + past simple + sub + would + infinitive

This grammatical construction is called the 2nd conditional and is used to talk about unreal or hypothetical situation in the present. If you have time, ask the students to create questions of their own using the 2nd conditional.

Allow students time to practice asking and answering this question with a few different partners, and when they have finished allow them to feedback to the class.

Next, ask students to work individually and complete the gaps in the three paragraphs in exercise 3. When they have finished, give them time to check their answers with a partner; then go through the answers as a class, making sure to check the pronunciation of each new word where necessary.



TEACHING TIP: If you have time, highlight that two of the new words in the text originated in different languages (*duvet* is French, *futon* is Japanese). Ask students if they know any words in English that originated either in their language or in another language.

Finally, ask students to look at the photo in exercise 4, and explain that this action is called *making the bed*. Ask students to work in small groups and brainstorm as many collocations as they can think of using *make*.

Key:

Exercise 1

Students' own answers.

Exercise 2

Students' own answers.

Exercise 3

Paragraph 1: single bed; double bed; twin beds; futon; four-poster bed; bunk bed

Paragraph 2: bedframe; mattress; sheet; blankets; duvet; pillow; pillow case; duvet cover; electric blanket; hot-water bottle

Paragraph 3: chest of drawers; wardrobe; clothes hangers; bedside table; lamp; alarm clock; dressing table; mirror; hair brush; clothes brush

Exercise 4

Suggested answers:

make a/an/the	make
make the bed	make money
make an effort	make progress
make a mess	make trouble
make a mistake	make room
make a noise	make peace

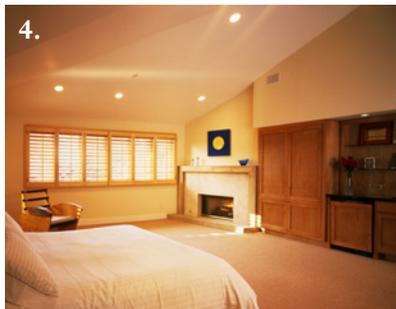
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WORKSHEET

EXERCISE 1: MY FAVOURITE ROOM

Look at pictures 1–6 below. Which bedroom is your favourite? Why?



EXERCISE 2: DISCUSSION

Ask and answer the questions below:

- What type of person would live in each room?
- What objects can you see in each room?
- If you lived in one of the rooms, what changes would you make and why?

EXERCISE 3: READING AND VOCABULARY

Read the three paragraphs below and insert the words in the correct place to complete the sentences.

twin beds

bunk bed

single bed

double bed

futon

four-poster bed

Everyone has a bedroom but not all bedrooms are the same. Some bedrooms only have a _____ (a bed which is only big enough for 1 person), others have a _____ (a bed which is big enough for two people), and other bedrooms have _____ (two single beds side by side). In some countries, people like sleeping on a _____ (a Japanese bed which is low on the ground), and in more luxurious households, people might sleep in a _____ (a bed which has four posts – one in each corner – and from which you can hang curtains or mosquito nets). Young children often share a bedroom, and to save space, their parents buy them a _____ (where one bed is on top of the other).

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WORKSHEET

pillow	bedframe	duvet cover	duvet	blankets	sheet
	hot water bottle	pillow case	electric blanket	mattress	

The bed is made up of a _____ (usually made from wood) and a _____ (the soft part people sleep on). On the mattress, people usually put a _____ (normally in cotton, but in a variety of colours or patterns), and lie on top of it. Some people sleep with _____ (made from wool) to keep them warm. Alternatively, they might use a _____ (a warm, but lightweight quilt). Most people put their head on a _____ (a small cushion, often filled with feathers). These are usually put inside a cotton _____, and the duvet is also put inside a cotton _____. In winter, some people heat their bed by using either an _____ or, in England, many people use a _____ (a flat rubber bag filled with hot water then sealed).

alarm clock	clothes brush	lamp	bedside table	mirror
clothes hangers	chest of drawers	wardrobe	hair brush	dressing table

Along with a bed, bedrooms normally have a variety of furniture, such as a _____ (a piece of furniture with several drawers to put clothes in), a _____ (a piece of furniture with doors where you can store shirts, trousers, or skirts and dresses using _____ made of metal, wood or plastic), and a _____ (a small table next to the bed). On this, there may also be a _____ (used for reading at night) and an _____ (to help people wake up on time). Some women also have a _____ (a small table that you sit in front of) with a _____ (to see your reflection in when you do your hair or make-up) and a couple of drawers. Other people might have their mirror on their chest of drawers, as well a _____ (for brushing your hair) and a _____ (a special brush that you use to clean jackets and shirts).

EXERCISE 4: MAKE THE BED

In the picture below, the man is *making the bed* (folding the sheets, plumping the pillows and generally tidying it). In your group, how many other expressions can you add to the table below?



make a/an/the	make
make the bed	make money
make an effort	make progress