Lesson 12 - Global Cities and Workplaces

Duration: 30 mins

Learning Outcomes:

- The student is able to compare places and conditions using adjectives of comparison.
- The student is able to speak about cities and workplaces using new vocabulary and grammar concept.

Flipped Learning:

Read	Think
<table><tr><th>Positive</th><th>Comparative</th><th>Superlative</th></tr><tr><td>good/well</td><td>better</td><td>best</td></tr><tr><td>little</td><td>less</td><td>least</td></tr><tr><td>much</td><td>more</td><td>most</td></tr><tr><td>old</td><td>older</td><td>oldest</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>elder</td><td>eldest</td></tr><tr><td>bad</td><td>worse</td><td>worst</td></tr><tr><td>evil/ill</td><td>worse</td><td>worst</td></tr><tr><td>ill</td><td>worse</td><td>worst</td></tr><tr><td>far</td><td>farther</td><td>farthest</td></tr><tr><td>well</td><td>better</td><td>best</td></tr><tr><td>late</td><td>later</td><td>latest</td></tr><tr><td>many</td><td>more</td><td>most</td></tr><tr><td>near</td><td>nearer</td><td>nearest</td></tr><tr><td>in</td><td>inner</td><td>inmost/inner most</td></tr><tr><td>out</td><td>outer/utter</td><td>utmost/utter most</td></tr></table> Read the words multiple times. Try and go through examples for each word. For example: Radha has good network. Ramya has better network. Rahul has the best network. Adjectives for different cities and workplaces (At the end of this lesson)	 Think and note down the points of difference between both the cities.
Watch/Listen: 1) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwLaiF_bVpI Watch the video below and makes notes of the rules mentioned for comparatives and superlatives.	

Lesson Plan

Activity	Instructions for Facilitator	Time
Preparation	• Send the flipped classroom materials to the students a day prior to the sessions. • Go through the passages, videos and list of words given in the video. • Note down all the key phrases from the videos.	
Introduction	• Greet the students. Ask them about their day. Tell them to list some famous cities around the world that they know of. Ask them to state some special features about the cities that they know. • Tell the students to state some difference between old cities and modern cities, along with older and newer of workplaces. • Elicit responses like older cities have short buildings and modern cities have tall towers. Older work places have narrow cubicles and modern offices have wide cubicles.	5 mins

Activity 1	• Tell the student that they are going to compare places.
	• Tell the student that when we compare two nouns we use comparative adjectives like smarter than, taller than, bigger than, smaller than etc.
	• When we compare more that 2 things and say that the noun is the best, the hottest, the biggest, the smallest etc.
	• We add '_____er than' for comparative degree.
	• We add 'the _____est' for superlative degree.
	• Ask the students to list some adjectives related to places from the flipped learning activity.
	• Tell them that they can compare cities around the world using the points below
	• Now tell the students that they are going to apply what they have learned in the previous activities.
	• Ask the students to list some adjectives related to places and conditions of places or objects or food etc.
	• Tell them that they can compare cities around the world using the points below.
	• Ask students to compare city and village life based on:
	   ○ Quality of Life
	   ○ Friendliness of people
	   ○ Entertainment
	   ○ Crime
	   ○ Open space
	   ○ Population
	   ○ Traffic
	   ○ People
	   ○ Technology
	   ○ Education
		15 mins

	● Now ask the student to think of one more city that they know about. If they are not sure, suggest that they speak about New Delhi or Pune. Ask students to now share 5 sentences comparing Mumbai to the city they chose.	
Activity 4	● Now ask the student whether they think offices in these two cities might be different. ● Ask the student to think of how an office in the US might be different from an office in India. ● Tell students that cities with a high population is called a Tier 1 city, like Mumbai. Similarly, a city with a smaller population is called Tier 3, like madurai or udaipur. ● Ask students to image and describe the differences between an office in a Tier 1 and Tier 3 city. ● Next, tell students that India is considered a developing nation while the UK or US is considered a developed nation. Ask the student to compare an office in a developing nation and a developed nation. In both comparisons, the can talk about: technology, flexibility, infrastructure, gender, type of work, and any other topics they choose.	10 mins

Advanced Learner Activity (Optional)	*(If your student is advanced and you complete the above activities quickly with little feedback, do this activity.)*
	● Tell the student that you will give them two things and they have to immediately compare them and make a sentence.
	  ○ McDonalds and a Vada Pav stall
	  ○ Mumbai and New York
	  ○ Government Office and a Private Bank
	  ○ School and an e-learning company
	  ○ Work from Office and Work from Home
		5 mins

5. Homework	Ask the student to think of their dream city, it can be an imaginary place. Ask them to compare it to Mumbai.	2 mins

Extended Learning:
1) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pm9fq1MbR_I
Ask the students to solve the practice set questions and check if they get the correct answers.

Adjectives Helping Words

ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE PLACES

- ALIVE
- AMAZING
- BEAUTIFUL
- BRIGHT
- CALM
- COLOURFUL
- CREEPY
- CROWDED
- DESERTED

- DIFFERENT
- DRY
- ENCHANTED
- FRESH
- HOT
- INCREDIBLE
- INTERESTING
- MAGNIFICENT
- MODERN

- FAIRYTALE-LIKE
- MYSTICAL
- ANCIENT
- MAJESTIC
- IMPRESSIVE
- SPACIOUS
- DAZZLING
- EVOCATIVE

Describing areas of towns and cities

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#VocabularyMonday

Residential
adjective - an area or building which is mainly a location for people to live

Industrial
adjective - an area or building which is related to industry and manufacturing
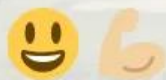
Commercial
adjective - an area or building which is related to businesses and buying and selling products or services

Green belt (area/zone)
Noun (contable & uncountable) - an area of land that is a protected green space and building new buildings is not allowed

Brownfield (site)
adjective (always followed by a noun) - a location or area of land that was used for industry and is now not used and waiting to be be developed for housing or new businesses

Affluent
adjective - Rich and with money

up-and-coming
adjective - Becoming popular, with lots of business and/or people planning to move their and lots of development

Trendy
adjective - popular and fashionable at the moment

Lively / bustling
adjective - with lots of movement and activity

Vibrant
adjective - with lots of energy, movement and excitement

Cosmopolitan
adjective - modern, with people from different countries and having a range of cultures

Neglected / run-down
adjective - in bad condition due to no money being spent there or a lack of maintenance

Rough (community/suburb/neighbourh-ood/area)
adjective - feels dangerous and unsafe because of a reputation for there being lots of crime there.

Deprived (community/suburb/neighbourh-ood/area/school)
adjective - not having a good living environment because of a lack of money and or facilities.

A ghost town
Noun - Empty, where most people have left and nothing is happening

Let's recap:

1. Fun
2. Challenging
3. Friendly
4. Engaging
5. Rewarding
6. Collaborative
7. Flexible
8. Supportive
9. Exciting
10. Caring
11. Family
12. Professional
13. Busy
14. Fast-paced
15. Innovative
16. Teamwork
17. Motivating
18. Positive
19. Comfortable
20. Integrity