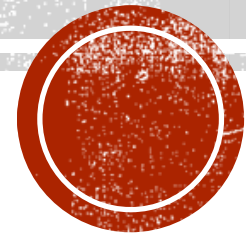


WELCOME TO ACADEMIC
ENGLISH ADVANCED (AEA)
LESSON 11

Welcome Back 😊



Day

Period

Room

- What's up? → Not much, how are you doing?
- What's going on? → Oh, super busy these days, but good. How about you?
- How are you? → Not bad, how about yourself?
- How have you been? → I've been good, and you?
- How's the day treating you? → It is treating me well. The weather is great
- How have things been going lately? → Lately, they have been going well. How about you?



JOKE OF THE DAY

- What happens to a Frog's car when it breaks down?

- It gets toad away

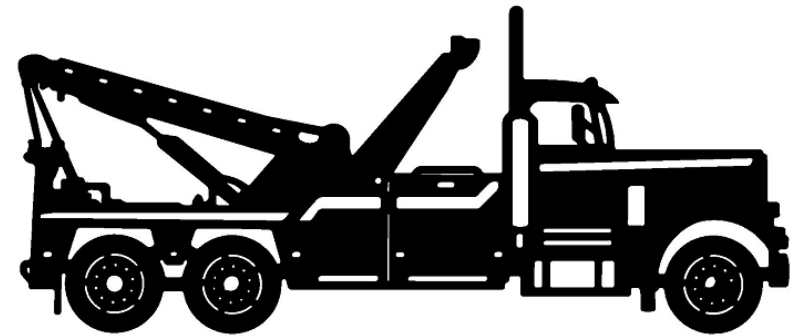


Image Source: <http://clipart-library.com/tow-truck.html>



DAILY AGENDA

- 1. Finish Presentations (if necessary)
- 2. Finish Idiom Game
- 3. Quiz 4
- 4. Final Presentation Directions
- 5. Discussion Problem



IDIOM/EXPRESSION GAME (PART 1)

1. You start with 2 cards
2. Understand the use and or meaning of the phrase on the card (write it down)



IDIOM GAME

1. Ask someone to tell you an idiom from one of their cards.
2. If you know the meaning or use, you can take their card.
3. If you don't know, learn the meaning and move to another person.
4. The person with the most cards wins the game.



FOLLOW-UP

- Running Story
- You will begin a story (it can be about anything)
- After a certain amount of time you will pass your paper.
- Use idioms and expression from the list.

1. All kidding aside
2. All thumbs up
3. Along for the ride
4. At the end of my rope
5. Back to the drawing board
6. Backhanded compliment
7. Beat me to the punch
8. Change of heart
9. Chip on one's shoulder
10. Come full circle
11. To get cold feet
12. Cream of the crop
13. To cut corners
14. To cry wolf



DRINKING WATER

1. This is a big problem of the 21st century.
 2. Define the problem / is it real or hype?
 3. If it is real, propose a plan to solve it or deal with it
 4. If it is hype, explain why others are incorrect.
 5. Quickly present your position as a group using *did you know, should have, etc...*
1. Distinguish facts, from opinions and inferences
 2. Recognize your assumptions/ author bias. Think about your emotions.
 3. Question the validity of the evidence.
 4. Don't make hasty conclusions (without consideration)
 5. Understand multiple perspectives

