Unit 1 High five!

Synopsis

The video looks at different forms of greeting, both physical and verbal. We see examples of more and less formal situations. For example, hugging or kissing friends on the cheek and formal handshakes in business situations. We also see some less common forms of greeting from around the world: bowing in Japan, the 'namaste' from India and Nepal and the 'hongi' from New Zealand.

Target Language

Grammar: verb *be*, present simple
Vocabulary: physical greetings (*hug, handshake, bow, kiss on cheek, wave)*
Language points: greetings and other polite words (*hi, hello, good morning, thank you, please*, etc)

Procedural Notes

Before you watch

Individuals. Check that the students understand the key vocabulary. Then ask them to complete the sentences with the words that make most sense to them. For items 1 and 2, the answers will depend on students' own cultures. For item 3, only *bow* and *wave* are possible answers, since they do not require physical proximity.
In pairs. The students talk together and compare their answers.
As a class. Play the video all the way through. Ask the students to call out when they see the people in the video doing the different greetings. This is just to gain a general understanding, so don't worry if they miss some of the greetings.

While you watch

1 **Individuals.** Play the first part of the video (up to 1.03) and ask individuals to put the greetings in the order that they *first* see them (many are repeated). This task doesn't require much listening, but should help to build confidence as well as reinforcing the vocabulary.
As a class. Check answers to ordering task.

Answer key:
[2] hug
[3] handshake
[5] bow
[1] kiss on the cheek
[4] wave

As a class. Elicit which greetings are formal.

Suggested answers:
Handshakes and bows are generally more formal and the others less formal. However, in some cultures, handshaking can also be quite informal, while a kiss of the cheek can be quite formal in some circumstances.

2 **Individuals.** Play the first part of the video again (up to 1.03) and ask the students to count how many times they hear each of the greetings.
In pairs/As a class. Check answers.

Answer key:
Hi x1
Hello x3

As a class. Check that the students understand that *Hi* is less formal than *Hello*.

3 **As a class.** Ask if any students already know what greetings might be used traditionally in these countries and elicit any ideas from the first watching of the video or guesses.
Individuals. Watch the last part of the video (from 1.03).
In pairs. Ask the students to check their ideas together. Monitor and see what vocabulary they might need to explain the different greetings.
As a class. Elicit descriptions of the different greetings, giving vocabulary as needed (*respect* and *forehead* are likely items).

Answer key:
1 B 2 A 3 C

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After you watch

1 **Individuals.** Ask the students to try to complete the extract using the correct form of the verb *be*.
In pairs. Check answers.
As a class: Go through the answers as a class (note that this isn't a direct quote from the video).

Answer key:
1 are
2 are
3 is
4 are
5 is

2 **Individuals.** Ask the students to read the two conversations and say which is more formal.
As a class. Check answers and establish that formality is not just about the words you use, but also the gestures such as kissing, shaking hands and so on. Discuss with the students some examples of situations where you might greet somebody formally (e.g. if you don't know the person very well, with older people, in a business context, etc) or informally (e.g. with friends and family, with people you know well, with younger people, etc).

Answer key:
1 b
2 a

3 **In pairs.** Put the students into pairs and ask them to write or simply practise two short roleplays. The first should be two friends greeting each other, the second should be two people who don't know each other very well greeting each other. Establish that the first situation is less formal, the second more formal.
Then ask a stronger pair to perform one of their dialogues for the class. Ask the class if they are friends or if they are people who don't know each other well. Put pairs into groups of four and ask them to perform their roleplays and guess if they are friends or if they are people who don't know each other well.

Over to you

In pairs. Ask the students to discuss the questions.
As a class. Listen to some of the students' ideas. The answers will depend on the cultural background(s) of the students, but there are often differences between older and younger people. For example, in Poland, older men will still sometimes kiss a lady's hand.

Video script

There are many different ways of greeting people. The way you say 'hello' depends on where you are from and who you are greeting. Is the person a friend or a stranger? Are you at work or at home? Is it the morning or the evening?

Your greeting could be a wave as you say 'hi' or a big hug as you say 'hello'. Maybe you say 'hello' with a handshake or a kiss on the cheek. Do you kiss once, twice, three or four times? In most countries, people greet each other with a handshake for business and other formal situations.

There are also lots of other ways to greet people. In Japan, people greet each other with a bow. This shows respect and can also mean 'goodbye' and 'thank you'.

In India and Nepal, the traditional way of saying 'hello' and 'goodbye' is the 'namaste'. People bow with their hands pressed together and their fingers pointing upwards, in front of their chest. They often say 'namaste' when they do this. The word 'namaste' means 'I bow to you'.

In New Zealand people have a greeting called the 'hongi'. One person presses their forehead and nose against the forehead and nose of another person.

Next time you greet someone, what greeting will you use?

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