

### Doors

Today's English lesson, about doors, is inspired by one of my students, who happened to be looking at a door, when asked for a topic of conversation.

You'd be surprised what you can say about doors. For starters, there are several different shapes of door. Most doors are rectangular. Some are double-opening doors. They can be made of glass, wood, wood panelling, plastic, or uPVC. A good joiner can make a handmade door, though, many doors today are manufactured in a factory. There are also aluminium and steel doors. Wooden doors can be painted, stained or polished.

Doors are useful. They let you in and out when you open and close them. Doors also keep out the cold. They allow you to get into a building, when open, and keep you secure, when they are closed and locked. In the house, there are front doors (some of which have letterboxes), back doors, patio doors, not to mention bathroom doors, shower doors, and wardrobe doors. A door between the kitchen and living room/dining room can help separate noise, as well as smells and fat in the air, coming from the kitchen. An open plan living room cannot do this, so oil paintings and curtains can be damaged.

You could open the office door, then walk to your car door and open it. You might have a two door, four door, or five door car. Your washing machine door might have glass in it. Wait, someone is at the door! Oh, I left my garage door and shed door open.

You can open a metaphorical door to a new job. As one door closes another will open. You can also go door-to-door delivering letters. There are software games and books about going through doors to go into different dimensions, times, etc. Moving on, there can be open door days in schools and universities.

Lastly, The Doors were an American 60s rock band. Their lead vocalist was the legendary late Jim Morrison. One of their hits was the classic 'Light my fire'.

### SPEAKING – WARM UP

What is a door? Think of three things you can use a door for. Go round the room swapping details with others.

### LISTENING – WRITING - DICTATION

The teacher will read some lines of the article slowly to the class.

### READING

Students should now read the article aloud, swapping readers every paragraph.

### SPEAKING - UNDERSTANDING

**1) The article** – Students check any unknown vocabulary or phrases with the teacher.

**2) The article** - Students should look through the article with the teacher.

- 1) What is the article about?
- 2) What do you think about the article?
- 3) Was this an easy or difficult article to understand?
- 4) Was this a boring or interesting article?
- 5) Discuss the article.

**3) Article quiz** - Students quiz each other in pairs. Score a point for each correct answer. Score half a point each time you have to look at the article for help. See who can get the highest score!

#### Student A questions

- 1) Name the rock band.
- 2) Who was the lead singer of this rock band?
- 3) Who inspired whom?
- 4) What is a letterbox?
- 5) Explain the phrase – 'as one door closes another will open'.

#### Student B questions

- 1) What does 'not to mention' mean?
- 2) Name three types of door.
- 3) Name three doors found in a house.
- 4) What could be damaged?
- 5) What is an open door day?

**Note:** uPVC=unplasticized polyvinyl chloride!

**WRITING / SPEAKING**

*In pairs.* On the board write as many words about 'doors'. *One-two minutes.* Compare with other teams. Using your words compile a short dialogue together.

**WRITING / SPEAKING**

*In pairs* – think of three reasons to use a door. Write them below. Discuss!

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

Add three memorable doors and the situations around them. Talk about them!

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

**SPEAKING - ROLEPLAY 4**

*In pairs* - Student A is a door. Student B is a window. The topic is doors. 3 mins.

**SPEAKING – 5 - GAME**

*In pairs/groups* – Play the game - **What's behind the door?** Students have 26 doors marked A-Z. Choose a letter – mark it off – then get your fellow student to describe the door or what's behind it, etc... using the given letter. Maximum 12 doors. (Imagine!) 5 mins.

**DISCUSSION**

**Student A questions**

- 1) What are the benefits of uPVC doors?
- 2) What type of doorknob do you have on your front door?
- 3) Do you put any Christmas decorations on your front door?
- 4) Do you ever go door-to-door door knocking? Why?
- 5) What type of door do you prefer?
- 6) Are the doors in your property cheap or expensive? Why?
- 7) What type of doors do you have where you work/go to school?
- 8) What was the last door you saw? Describe it!
- 9) Do you have a letterbox or bell on your front door?
- 10) Do you ever pop next door for a bowl of sugar?

**SPEAKING – ROLEPLAY 1**

*In groups.* One of you is the interviewer. The others are one of the following people. You are in the *Discussion FM* radio studio in London. Today's interview is about: *Doors*.

- 1) A door designer.
- 2) A door manufacturer.
- 3) Someone who needs a new door.
- 4) A carpenter/joiner.

**The teacher** will choose some groups to roleplay their interview in front of the class.

**SPEAKING - ROLEPLAY 2**

*In pairs* – Think of five advantages and five disadvantages of doors. Talk about them. 3 mins.

**SPEAKING - ROLEPLAY 3**

*In pairs* - Student A needs a new door. Student B is a door seller. You are somewhere where you buy doors. 3 mins.

**SPEAKING - DISCUSSION**

Allow 5-10 minutes – As a class.

**Doors**

**The teacher** can moderate the session.

**DISCUSSION**

**Student B questions**

- 1) Do you know of any secret doors? Explain.
- 2) How many doors do you have in the garden? Explain.
- 3) Does anyone ever leave anything by your front door? Explain.
- 4) Have you ever walked into a glass door? Explain, if yes.
- 5) As one door closes another opens – is it true? Explain.
- 6) What do you think of the music by The Doors?
- 7) What movies or books do you know of using doors?
- 8) What software games do you know of using doors?
- 9) Think of five doors that are useful to you. Explain.
- 10) Did you like this discussion?

## GAP FILL: READING

### Doors

Today's English lesson, about doors, is inspired by one of my students, who happened to be looking at a door, when asked for a (1)\_\_\_ of conversation.

You'd be surprised what you can say about doors. For starters, there are (2)\_\_\_ different shapes of door. Most doors are rectangular. Some are double-opening doors. They can be made of glass, wood, wood panelling, plastic, or uPVC. A good joiner can make a handmade door, though, many doors today are manufactured in a factory. There are also (3)\_\_\_ and steel doors. Wooden doors can be painted, stained or polished.

(4)\_\_\_ are useful. They let you in and out when you open and close them. Doors also keep out the cold. They allow you to get into a building, when open, and keep you (5)\_\_\_, when they are closed and locked. In the house, there are front doors (some of which have (6)\_\_\_), back doors, patio doors, not to (7)\_\_\_ bathroom doors, shower doors, and (8)\_\_\_ doors.

**aluminium / wardrobe / mention / several / secure / letterboxes / doors / topic**

A door between the kitchen and living room/dining room can help (1)\_\_\_ noise, as well as (2)\_\_\_ and (3)\_\_\_ in the air, coming from the kitchen. An open plan living room cannot do this, so oil paintings and (4)\_\_\_ can be damaged.

You could open the office door, then walk to your car door and open it. You might have a two door, four door, or five door car. Your washing machine door might have (5)\_\_\_ in it. Wait, someone is at the door! Oh, I left my garage door and shed door open.

You can open a metaphorical door to a new job. As one door closes another will open. You can also go door-to-door delivering letters. There are (6)\_\_\_ games and books about going (7)\_\_\_ doors to go into different (8)\_\_\_, times, etc. Moving on, there can be open door days in schools and universities.

**through / dimensions / curtains / separate / glass / smells / software / fat**

## GAP FILL: GRAMMAR

### Doors

Today's English lesson, about doors, is inspired by one of my students, who happened to be looking at a door, when asked for a topic of conversation.

You'd be surprised (1)\_\_\_ you can say about doors. For starters, there are several different shapes of door. (2)\_\_\_ doors are rectangular. (3)\_\_\_ are double-opening doors. They can be made of glass, wood, wood panelling, plastic, or uPVC. A good joiner can make a handmade door, (4)\_\_\_, (5)\_\_\_ doors today are manufactured in a factory. There are (6)\_\_\_ aluminium and steel doors. Wooden doors can be painted, stained or polished.

Doors are useful. They let you in and out (7)\_\_\_ you open and close them. Doors also keep out the cold. They allow you to get into a building, when open, and keep you secure, when they are closed and locked. In the house, there are front doors (some of (8)\_\_\_ have letterboxes), back doors, patio doors, not to mention bathroom doors, shower doors, and wardrobe doors.

**which / also / when / though / some / what / most / many**

A door between the kitchen and living room/dining room can help separate noise, (1)\_\_\_ smells and fat in the air, coming from the kitchen. An open plan living room cannot do this, (2)\_\_\_ oil paintings and curtains can be damaged.

You could open the office door, then walk to (3)\_\_\_ car door and open it. You might have a two door, four door, (4)\_\_\_ five door car. Your washing machine door might have glass in it. Wait, someone is at the door! Oh, I left my garage door and shed door open.

(5)\_\_\_ can open a metaphorical door to (6)\_\_\_ new job. (7)\_\_\_ one door closes another will open. You can also go door-to-door delivering letters. There are software games and books about going through doors to go into different dimensions, times, etc. Moving on, there can be open door days (8)\_\_\_ schools and universities.

**In / or / so / as well as / you / your / as / a**



## GAP FILL: LISTENING

### Doors

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Doors are useful. They let you in and out when you open and close them. Doors also keep out the cold. They allow you to get into a building, when open, and keep you secure, when they are closed and locked. In the house, there are front doors (some of which \_\_\_\_\_), back doors, patio doors, not to mention bathroom doors, shower doors, and wardrobe doors.

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coming from the kitchen. An open plan living room cannot do this, so \_\_\_\_\_ curtains can be damaged. You could open the office door, then walk to your car door and open it. You might have a two door, four door, or five door car. Your \_\_\_\_\_ might have glass in it. Wait, someone is at the door! Oh, I left my garage door and shed door open.

You can open a metaphorical door to a new job. As one door closes another will open. You can also go door-to-door delivering letters. There are \_\_\_\_\_ books about going through doors to go into \_\_\_\_\_, times, etc. Moving on, there can be open door days in schools and universities.

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## WRITING/SPELLING

### WRITING / SPEAKING

**1) On the board** - In pairs/As a class, list **20 different doors**. Explain what they all do, etc. *Five minutes. Talk about each of them.*

**2) Sentence starters** - Finish these sentence starters. Correct your mistakes. Compare what other people have written.

- 1) Doors \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) A door \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The door \_\_\_\_\_

**3) Write down 50 words about: *Doors*.** Your words can be read out in class.

**4) Homework** - Write and send a 200 word email to your teacher about: ***Doors***.

### SPELLING

The teacher will ask the class individually to spell the following words that are in the article. Afterwards check your answers.

- 1) conversation
- 2) letterboxes
- 3) joiner
- 4) useful
- 5) aluminium
- 6) steel
- 7) wooden
- 8) topic
- 9) panelling
- 10) though

### SPELLING

Use the following ratings:

**Pass = 12**

**Good = 15**

**Very good = 18**

**Excellent = 20**

- 11) curtains
- 12) dimensions
- 13) legendary
- 14) classic
- 15) might
- 16) separate
- 17) smells
- 18) wardrobe
- 19) manufactured
- 20) rectangular

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