

### TKT Module: 1 Describing language: Lexis – Teacher’s Notes

#### Description

This activity covers the TKT Module 1 Part 1 syllabus area of concepts and terminology for describing language relating to lexis. Teachers consider the various aspects of lexis that learners may need to know and do a practice activity.

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**Time required:** 60 minutes

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**Materials required:**

- Participant’s Worksheet 1 (one per pair)
- Participant’s Worksheet 2 (one for each participant)
- Participant’s Worksheet 3 (cut into strips, 1 set per pair)
- Participant’s Worksheet 4 (cut into strips, 1 set per pair)
- Sample Task (one for each participant)

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**Aims:**

- To provide an opportunity for participants to discuss lexis: types of meaning, word formation, word groupings and register.
- To provide practice in completing tasks in which lexis is the testing focus.

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#### Procedure

1. Before the session, copy **Participant’s worksheets 3 and 4** so there is one copy of each for every pair of participants. Cut each worksheet into strips and keep the sets of strips together.
2. (10 minutes) On the board write the following letters arranged in a circle on the board. **A C R V B A U Y O L**. Ask participants to arrange the letters so make a word which has something to do with language learning (*vocabulary*). Write this on the board. Elicit another word which means the same as vocabulary (*lexis*) and write this on the board.
3. Give each pair a copy of **Participant’s worksheet 1**. First, ask them to fold over the box at the very bottom of the worksheet (they don’t need to look at this until Step 7). Participants unjumble each set of letters to make eight different lexical terms. Check answers together (see key below).
4. Tell participants that:
  - lexis including types of meaning, word formation, words grouping and register are all part of the syllabus area ‘concepts and terminology for describing language’, which is a tested in TKT Module 1 Part 1
  - the words in Step 1 were taken from the grammar section of the TKT Glossary.
5. (15 minutes) Hand out **Participant’s worksheet 2** to each participant, and **Participant’s worksheet 3** (cut up) to each pair. In pairs, participants match the words with the definitions on **Participant’s worksheet 2**. Check answers together (see key below). Make sure participants keep worksheet 2 and the terms from worksheet 3 in front of them.

### Teaching Knowledge Test

6. (15 minutes) Hand out **Participant's worksheet 4** (cut up). Participants match an example from the worksheet with the words and definitions from Step 5.
7. Refer participants back to **Participant's worksheet 1** so participants can check their answers with the box at the bottom of the page.
8. (10 minutes) Give out **Sample Task**. Participants complete the sample task on their own then compare their answers with a partner. Check answers together (see key below).
9. (5 minutes) Round up to summarise points covered. Ask participants:
  - **What is the TKT Module 1 syllabus area for this lesson?** (*concepts and terminology for describing language - lexis*)
  - **What issues do you find difficult about this syllabus area?** (*allow participants to share ideas*)
  - **How can candidates prepare for this section of the test?** (*look at the lexis section in the TKT Glossary and make sure that they are familiar with the terms and the uses of the terms listed*).

## TKT Module 1: Describing language: Lexis – Answer Keys

### Key to Participant's Worksheet 1

1. antonym
2. affix
3. collocation
4. homophone
5. prefix
6. compound
7. synonym
8. suffix

### Key to Participant's Worksheet 2

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. synonym                | 9. antonym               |
| 2. prefix                 | 10. lexical set          |
| 3. false friend/(cognate) | 11. compound             |
| 4. affix                  | 12. root word, base word |
| 5. phrasal verb           | 13. collocation          |
| 6. homonym                | 14. idiom                |
| 7. word family            | 15. homophone            |
| 8. suffix                 | 16. register             |

### Key to Sample Task

1 H      2 F      3 D      4 G      5 C      6 A      7 B

## TKT Module 1: Describing language: Lexis – Participant's Worksheet 1

Complete the puzzle with parts of speech.

1.

T M  
A Y  
N N  
O

2.

F A  
I X  
F

3.

O L  
L O  
C C  
O T  
A I N

4.

M O  
H P  
O O  
H N  
E

5.

R P  
E I  
F X

6.

C U  
D P  
O N  
M O

7.

M Y  
N N  
O S  
Y

8.

X F  
F S  
U I

- A. Affix
- B. Antonym
- C. Collocation
- D. Compound
- E. False friend
- F. Homonym
- G. Homophone
- H. Idiom
- I. Lexical set
- J. Phrasal verb
- K. Prefix
- L. Register
- M. Root word, base word
- N. Suffix
- O. Synonym
- P. Word family

### TKT Module 1: Describing language: Lexis – Participant’s Worksheet 2

Match the definitions below with the terms for the lexical items.

1.	a word which has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word
2.	a meaningful group of letters added to the beginning of a root or base word to make a new word, which can be a different part of speech from the original word
3.	a word in the target language which looks or sounds as if it has the same meaning as a similar word in the learners’ first language but does not
4.	a meaningful group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word to make a new word, which can be a different part of speech from the original word
5.	a verb which is made up of more than one word (e.g. a verb + adverb particle or preposition) which has a different meaning from each individual word
6.	a word with the same spelling as another word, but which has a different meaning
7.	a group of words that are related to each other by their root or base word
8.	a meaningful group of letters added to the end of a root or base word to make a new word, which can be a different part of speech from the original word
9.	the opposite of another word
10.	a group of words or phrases that are about the same content topic or subject
11.	nouns, verbs, adjectives or prepositions that are made up of two or more words with one unit of meaning
12.	a basic word or part of a word from which other words can be made by adding a prefix or suffix or in some other way
13.	words which are regularly used together. The relation between the words may be grammatical or lexical.
14.	a group of words that are used together, in which the meaning of the whole word group is different from the meaning of each individual word
15.	a word which sounds the same as another word, but has a different meaning or spelling
16.	the formality or informality of the language used in a particular situation

Affix
Antonym
Collocation
Compound
False friend
Homonym
Homophone
Idiom
Lexical set
Phrasal verb
Prefix
Register
Root word, base word
Suffix
Synonym
Word family

## TKT Module 1: Describing language: Lexis – Participant’s Worksheet 4

A.	<i>interview, interviewer, tidy untidy</i>
B.	<i>hot</i> is the opposite of <i>cold</i>
C.	when certain verbs go with particular prepositions, e.g. <i>depend on, good at</i> or when a verb like <i>make</i> or <i>do</i> goes with a noun, e.g. <b><i>do the shopping, make a plan</i></b>
D.	<i>assistant office manager, long-legged</i>
E.	In French ‘ <i>librairie</i> ’ is a place where people can buy books. In a <i>library</i> in English, you do not buy books but borrow them instead.
F.	<i>bit</i> (past tense of ‘bite’) and <i>a bit</i> (a little)
G.	<i>I <u>knew</u> he had won; I bought a <u>new</u> book</i>
H.	<i>She felt <u>under the weather</u> means that she felt <u>ill</u></i>
I.	<i>weather – storm, to rain, wind, cloudy</i>
J.	<i><u>look after</u> – A mother <u>looks after</u> her children</i>
K.	<i>appear – <u>disappear</u></i>
L.	Formal language used in a job applications, informal language used with friends.
M.	<i>photograph</i> is the root or base of <i>photographer</i> and <i>photographic</i>
N.	<i>care – <u>careful</u></i>
O.	<i>nice</i> is similar in meaning to <i>pleasant</i>
P.	<i>economy, economist, economic</i>

### TKT Module 1: Describing language: Lexis –Sample Task

For questions 1–7 match the examples of vocabulary with the categories listed A–H.

Mark the correct letter (A–H) on your answer sheet.

There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

#### Examples of vocabulary

1 colour, color; realise, realize; theatre, theater

2 traffic lights; alarm clock; seat belt

3 childish; successfully; dependable

4 turn up; turn off; turn into

5 catch a cold; catch a bus; catch a thief

6 sad; miserable; unhappy

7 ankle; stomach; knee; heart

#### Categories

A synonyms

B lexical set

C collocations

D word + suffix

E prefix + word

F compounds

G phrasal verbs

H American and British English