## Kickoff: Read and answer the questions.

1. How do you say “hello” in your language?
2. Does it sound similar to “hello”?

These questions aim to engage students by asking them to share their own language and compare it with English. It also helps to create a connection between their native language and the target language.

## Vocabulary I: Say the words with your teacher.

Then, decide if each one means “hello” or “goodbye”.

Practise pronunciation with students and make sure they understand the meaning of each word. If you speak the students’ language, you can also tell them about the difference in the level of formality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>hello</th>
<th>goodbye</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ES</strong> hola, <strong>PT</strong> olá, <strong>FR</strong> bonjour, <strong>CN</strong> 你好, <strong>DE</strong> Guten Tag</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Goodbye" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodbye</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="" /></td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Goodbye" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hey</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bye</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take care</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See you</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good morning</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good afternoon</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Good evening</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good night</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What’s up?</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Speak soon</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciao</td>
<td><img src="%E2%9C%93" alt="Hello" /></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Hello & Goodbye
English Essentials

True or False:  Reply “true” or “false” to the following questions.
This activity helps students review their understanding of the new vocabulary and expressions. Correct any misconceptions and clarify any doubts they might have.

1. “Hey” is more formal than “hello”.  true  false
2. “Take care” is a polite way of saying “goodbye”.  true  false
3. You can also say “see you around” or “see you soon”.  true  false
4. “Good night” can mean “hello” and “goodbye”.  true  false
5. “Ciao” comes from Italian.  true  false
6. In English, “ciao” only means “goodbye”.  true  false

Vocabulary II:  Look at the pictures. Select the correct word for each one.
Use the pictures to help students associate the vocabulary with the corresponding action. If you speak the students’ language, you can discuss the cultural differences and appropriateness of each type of greeting or farewell.

1. a. a wave  
   b. a kiss on the cheek
2. a. a handshake  
   b. a kiss on the cheek
3. a. a hug  
   b. a handshake
4. a. a hug  
   b. a fist bump
5. a. a wave  
   b. a high five
6. a. a high five  
   b. a fist bump
Hello & Goodbye
English Essentials

Speaking I: Read and answer the questions.

Encourage students to share their own experiences and cultural differences in greetings and farewells. This activity promotes understanding and respect for different customs and traditions. If you go slowly, help them understand the questions, and teach the word “people”, students should be able to complete this activity in English with the help of gestures.

1. Do people hug when they say “hello” in your country?
2. What is more formal: a fist bump or a handshake?
3. What other things do people do when they say hello?
4. Do people do the same thing when they say “goodbye”?  

Vocabulary Extension: “It’s nice to meet you.”

Practise the expressions “It’s nice to meet you” and “I’m pleased to meet you” with your students. Explain that these phrases are commonly used when meeting someone for the first time.

When you meet someone for the first time, it’s polite to say one of the following sentences after saying “hello”. Practise them with your teacher:

1. “It’s nice to meet you.”
2. “I’m pleased to meet you.”

Speaking II: Walk around the classroom. Say “hello” to other students, hold a short conversation if you can, and then say “goodbye”.

This activity allows students to practise their new vocabulary and expressions in a more natural, interactive setting. Encourage them to use different greetings and farewells and to engage in short conversations.