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Do you want to learn English? Or are you helping someone else who is a beginner English learning for beginners. We'll show you simple ways to speak and understand English learning for beginners. We'll show you simple ways to speak and understand English learning for beginners. We'll show you simple ways to speak and understand English learning for beginners. We'll show you simple ways to speak and understand English learning for beginners. We'll show you simple ways to speak and understand English learning for beginners. We'll show you simple ways to speak and understand English learning for beginners. We'll show you simple ways to speak and understand English learning for beginners. We'll show you simple ways to speak and understand English learning for beginners. We'll show you simple ways to speak and understand English learning for beginners. We'll show you simple ways to speak and understand English learning for beginners. 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We'll show you simple ways to speak and understand english learning for begin ways to speak and understand e start learning English, it might feel difficult. Here are some simple things you can do to get started learning English as a beginner: Watch English language.Listen to English podcasts. Improve your English listening skills wherever you are.Meet other English learners. Join a local community of English learners to get support on your journey. Write a diary in English. Start with one sentence each day. Write about how you feel or what happened today. Learn new words in a notebook or on your phone. Leave sticky notes around your house to help you remember. Read the news in English. Use websites to explore English news stories at your level. Make a plan. Decide how often you will practice English and which tools to use. Keep reading this article for more ideas! There are so many great resources for learning resources for learning english and which tools to use. Keep reading this article for more ideas! There are so many great resources for learning english and which tools to use. Keep reading this article for more ideas! There are so many great resources for learning english and which tools to use. Keep reading this article for more ideas! There are so many great resources for learning english and which tools to use. Keep reading this article for more ideas! There are so many great resources for learning english and which tools to use. Keep reading this article for more ideas! There are so many great resources for learning english and which tools to use. Keep reading this article for more ideas! There are so many great resources for learning english and which tools to use. Keep reading this article for more ideas! There are so many great resources for learning english and which tools to use. Keep reading this article for more ideas! There are so many great resources for learning english and which tools to use. Keep reading this article for more ideas! There are so many great resources for learning english and which tools to use. Keep reading the so more ideas are so many great resources for learning english and which tools to use. Keep reading the so more ideas are so more ideas beginners: This free resource from the BBC has lessons and activities in three levels: Easy, Medium, and Hard. Visit the website to learn about pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. You can take free English lessons for beginners here, too. can do on your phone or computer. The lessons are very fun and use AI technology to help you learn English faster. There is a monthly subscription fee for 1 month. Choose the beginner course when you join. Mondly is another good English learning app for beginners. It has short daily lessons and a special vocabulary builder for important words. The English lessons on Mondly feel like playing a game! You can study new words, intermediate, and advanced level students. You can study new words, practice pronunciation, and learn about American culture too. Rocket Languages is a good app to help you improve from beginner to intermediate level English. It has a voice recognition tool so you can practice speaking and improve your pronunciation. There are 132 hours of lessons and you can get lifetime access for just \$99. This website shares daily news stories in English. Choose Level 1 for simple stories that use easy English words for beginners. There is an audio recording for each news story, so you can improve your listening skills too. News in Levels is free to access. Books are an important part of learning English. As you read books, you learn new words and sentence structures. You can use books to study English too. Here are some English learning books that we recommend for beginners: This English book for beginners has simple self-study lessons with pictures. Lessons cover vocabulary, grammar, and sentence-building. The box set includes two study books and two practice books. Audio lessons are available on the DK website. This book of short stories is written for beginner English learners. Each story has a word list and a comprehension test. The stories are based on real-life scenarios from American life. Learn English from real-life scenarios for beginners. The book includes access to audio recordings of the dialogues. Video lessons are an engaging way of learning English for beginners. You can practice your listening and speaking skills too. If you don't understand, you can slow down the video. Pause and rewind if you need to watch it again. Here are some video lessons to help you learn English: This beginner English course has more than 9 hours of video lectures on 44 topics. Each lesson has a test for you to complete. The lessons are taught by a native English speaker teacher with a Whiteboard, like in a classroom. Here is one of her videos about auxiliary verbs: This YouTube channel features conversations between the hosts, Camille and Calvin. They use basic English and speak slowly. The videos have subtitles to help you understand them. Here is a lesson where you learn how to talk about the weather in simple English: Lingopie is an English app that provides interactive subtitles (and a heap of other features) as you watch TV shows and movies. You can even use it with your favorite shows on Netflix. You can try it free for 7 days, and it costs from \$5.99/month after that. Podcasts are a fun and convenient way to improve your English listening skills. podcasts have short episodes and the hosts speak slowly so you can understand more easily. You can slow down the podcasts for beginners: On the Podcasts in English website you can listen to special beginner-level podcasts. They are free to listen to. If you want access to the transcript, worksheet, and vocabulary tasks for each episodes on Spotify and Apple Podcasts. There are videos on their website too, with notes for each lesson. The episodes cover topics like pronunciation and easily confused words. This is a new weekly podcast from the BBC just for beginner learners. Each episode features a real conversation. The website has a vocabulary list and transcript to help you learn as you listen. If you want to start learning American English, listen to some VOA podcasts. VOA has a lot of different podcasts, but Everyday Grammar and Ask a Teacher are good English lessons for beginners. You can download them to listen to whenever you like.Learning English is like pieces to see the full picture.Vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation are these pieces that help you form sentences and build fluency.Words are the building blocks of any language. You need these to communicate basic ideas.When you start to learn English, you will cover topics like: NumbersDays and monthsColors and shapesIntroducing yourselfDescribing peopleFood and diningAnimalsLikes and dislikesDaily routinesShoppingYou will learn phrases as well as words. Phrases are groups of words like: Brush your teethWash the dishesMy name isHow are you?I don't likeI am fromI would likePlaying word games like crosswords is also a fun way to remember words better. Find some fun games for learning English here.English grammar can look scary, but it's easier when you learn it little by little.Many common sentences in English use auxiliary (helping) verbs like 'do,' 'be,' 'have,' 'can,' and 'will'. Learning about these will help you build sentences. English has many tenses to talk about the park every day. (simple present)I will go to the park tomorrow. (simple future)It's easier to learn English grammar if you take lessons, use an app, or have a study book. Although English pronunciation can be irregular, it's important to get it right to avoid miscommunication. Here are some tips to help you improve your English pronunciation can be irregular, it's important to get it right to avoid miscommunication. some tongue twisters to improve articulation. Pay attention to mouth movements and try to mimic them. Listen and repeat after native speakers to fine-tune your pronunciation. Record yourself and
compare it to a native speakers to fine-tune your pronunciation. Learning English means practicing reading, writing listening, and talking.Let's look at these things one-by-one and see how to improve them.Reading English is a vital skill whether you want to do business in English, travel, or just keep in touch with friends.Reading should be fun. Start with easy books so you can understand the words and enjoy reading. As you improve, you can try harder books.Watching English movies and TV shows with subtitles will help improve your reading skills, too.Writing skills are important for communication. You can practice writing by: Keeping a diary and writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing by: Keeping a diary and writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing by: Keeping a diary and writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing by: Keeping a diary and writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJoining a language exchange or an online community for people learning EnglishUsing a writing about your dayJo you learn from your mistakes and improve your spellingUsing Write & Improve, a free tool from Cambridge English to practice writing and receive feedbackUnderstanding spoken English can be difficult because people have so many different accents. Podcasts, movies, TV shows, and YouTube videos are all helpful ways to learn how English words sound. Listen to different accents and notice how words flow together. Find more tips to improve your listening skills here. Speaking English is when you really get to use what you've learned. Talking with people who have always spoken English is when you really get to use what you've learned. you talk to othersJoin groups where people talk about your interests or hobbiesTake some private lessons with a tutor using Preply or British CouncilRecord yourself talking and listen backIf you keep practicing and trying new things, your speaking will improve. Beginner English speakers are classed as CEFR level A1 or A2. You can check your level with free tests on these platforms: You can take these tests as often as you like to track your progress. As you improve, make sure you challenge yourself with harder lessons and learning materials. If you are reading this article because you want to help someone else learn English, this part is for you. Hopefully, you already have some inspiration from the tips and resources listed above. Other ways you can support beginner English learning style (visual, auditory, reading/writing, or kinesthetic) and find lesson materials to suit themWork on creating some meaningful goals for learning EnglishHelp create a study schedule that they can commit toKeep them accountable to their study plan and celebrate short-term milestones together Help them find community groups with other English learnersWatch short video clips together and discuss the contentBe realistic about how long it takes to learn EnglishLearning English is a big step, but it opens up many opportunities. You can use websites, podcasts, books, videos, and online lessons to build your vocabulary and learn English basics like how to form sentences. Practice reading, writing, listening, and speaking a little every day. And connect with other English learners so you can support one another as you improve. EXERCISES: QUICK NAVIGATION YOU ARE HERE > A1 - A2 exercises B1 - B2 BUSINESS exercises GENERAL KNOWLEDGE quizzes Exercises for elementary and beginner students of English (A1 - A2 level). Practise tenses, vocabulary and grammar in these interactive tests. Go back and try an exercise whenever you want - they're free! Page 1 | Page 2 Exercises for elementary and beginner students of English (A1 - A2 level). Practise tenses, vocabulary and prammar in these interactive tests. fill I do, I am, I have, he has ... A1 GRAMMARgap-fill Do I, does he? + PDF A1 GRAMMAR worksheets to use for your online teaching or as handouts in your classroom. Download all exercises as a bundle of PDFs in seconds. Get the download pack of 101 PDFs More tenses Exercise name Level/Type are you doing?, is he doing? ... A1 GRAMMARgap-fill I do, I am doing A1 GRAMARg doing A1 GRAMMARmultiple-choice I was, I had, I saw ... 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A2 GRAMMARmultiple-choice A1 VOCABgap-fill A1 VOCABgap gap-fill A1 VOCABmultiple-choice A1 VOCABmultiple-choi Questions: Who, which, why, what, where? (ex. 1) PDF only: Get
it in our download pack PDF downloadonly Questions: Who, which, why, what, where? (ex. 2) PDF only: Get it in our download pack PDF downloadonly some, any coffee / some, any books A1 GRAMMARgap-fill quick vs. quickly, slow vs. slowly ... A2 GRAMMARgap-fill I am, you are, he is, was, were ... A1 GRAMMARmultiple-choice 'a, an' A1 GRAMMARmultiple-choice a, an A1 GRAMMARmultiple-choice Who with? Who to? Who about? What with? ... A2 GRAMMARgap-fill Speakspeak.com is a free site. We reach thousands of teachers, learners and other users every day and rely on the support of visitors to keep the site running. You can support us by purchasing worksheets or one of our e-books. You'll learn something and keep us going at the same time! Thanks. I want to support Speakspeak Page 1 | Page 2 When it comes to speaking English, beginner ESL students often struggle due to limited vocabulary and a fear of making mistakes. To address these challenges and make learning more engaging, we've put together 20 interactive speaking activities designed specifically for beginners. These activities focus on building essential speaking skills through fun and simple exercises. Whether it's naming classroom objects or talking about daily routines, each activity is crafted to boost confidence and fluency in English. Incorporate these activities into your lessons to enhance vocabulary, improve pronunciation and fluency, and encourage effective communication. They're easy to adapt to different classroom settings, making your teaching dynamic and engaging. With these activities, you'll create a supportive environment where beginners can practice speaking English in an enjoyable and meaningful way. Your students will develop valuable skills and gain confidence, making their learning journey both rewarding and fun. Students will practice naming objects in the classroom that start with each letter of the alphabet. This activity helps build vocabulary and reinforces the connection between letters and sounds. How to Implement: Preparation: Write the letters of the alphabet on the board or on individual cards, and display them in the classroom. Introduction: Explain the game to the students, letting them know that they will name objects in the classroom. Introduction: Explain the game to the students, letting them in the classroom. name an object in the classroom that begins with that letter (e.g., "Apple" if there's an apple on the desk). Students can use their imagination or suggest a common object they know. Review: After completing the alphabet, review the objects named for each letter and discuss any new vocabulary. Follow-Up: Reinforcement: Repeat the game periodically to reinforce vocabulary and encourage students to be creative and think of objects they may not see in the classroom but are familiar with. Support: Offer help if students struggle with finding objects for certain letters. Keep It Fun: Make the game lively and engaging by using different voices or making it into a competition. Variation: Alphabet Hunt: Create a scavenger hunt where students search for objects that start with each letter of the alphabet around the classroom. Students will describe their daily routines using simple sentences about familiar topics. How to Implement: Preparation: Prepare a list of example sentences about daily routines to model for the students (e.g., "I wake up at 7 a.m.," "I eat breakfast at 8 a.m."). Introduction: Explain the activity, highlighting that students will describe their own daily routines using simple sentences. Student Participation: Have students take turns describing their daily routines to the class. Encourage them to use complete sentences and to include details such as times and activities. Pair Work: For added practice, students can pair up and share their routines with each other, then introduce their partner's routine to the class. Follow-Up: Practice: Incorporate this activity regularly to help students become more comfortable speaking about their routines. Variation: Have students create a daily routine chart and present it to the class using sentences. Tips for Success: Provide Sentence starters: Give students sentence starters to help them structure their descriptions (e.g., "I usually...," "After that, I..."). Encourage Details: Prompt students to include specific details to make their descriptions more interesting. Offer Support: Assist students who need help with vocabulary. Variation: Routine Collage: Students can create a visual collage or timeline of their daily routine, which they then use to guide their oral presentation. Students will guess the identity of a famous person or character based on simple clues. This activity helps improve listening skills and encourages students to use descriptive language. How to Implement: Preparation: Prepare a list of famous person or characters and write simple clues. clues are easy to understand and related to the person's or character's notable traits or achievements. Introduction: Explain the activity and let students know they will listen to clues and guess who the person or character is. Demonstration: Model the activity by giving a few clues about a well-known figure (e.g., "This person is known for writing books about magic. They have a lightning-shaped scar.") and revealing the answer. Students to raise their hands or shout out their guesses. Group Discussion: After revealing the answer, briefly discuss the person or character and their significance to ensure students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. Variation: Let students' descriptive language skills and knowledge of famous figures. 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Students will name and describe objects found in the classroom. This activity helps students practice vocabulary and sentences related to their immediate environment. How to Implement: Preparation: Make a list of common classroom objects (e.g. desk, chair, whiteboard) and their descriptions. Introduction: Explain that students will be naming and describing objects in the classroom using simple sentences. Demonstration: Model the activity by picking an object (e.g., "This is a desk. It is brown and used for writing.") and describing it. Student Participation: Have students take turns choosing objects around the classroom and describing them. Encourage them to use complete sentences and include details about size, color, and function. Class Discussion: After each description, discuss the object briefly to reinforce vocabulary and understanding. Follow-Up: Vocabulary Review: Regularly review the names and descriptions of classroom objects to reinforce learning. Variation: Create a matching activity where students match pictures of classroom objects with their descriptions. Tips for Success: Encourage Detail: Prompt students understand and remember vocabulary. Provide Feedback: Offer constructive feedback on students' descriptions to help them improve their language skills. Variation: Object Descriptions wins a small prize. Students will ask classmates simple yes/no questions, and report the results. This activity helps students practice forming questions, speaking in a survey format, and summarizing responses. How to Implement: Prepare a list of simple yes/no questions, speaking in a survey format, and summarizing responses. beach?"). Write these questions on the board or provide them as a handout. Introduction: Explain the activity and how students will conduct a survey by asking their classmates these questions and then reporting the results to the class. Demonstration: Model the activity by asking a question to a student and showing how to record the answer. Then summarize the results (e.g., "Most students like pizza."). Student Participation: Have students pair up or form small groups. Each student or group reports their findings to the class. Encourage them to use phrases like "Most students said..." or "Some students answered..." Follow-Up: Review: Discuss the results as a class to reinforce vocabulary and practice
summarizing information. Variation: Create a new set of questions based on recent lessons or themes to keep the activity relevant and engaging. Tips for Success: Encourage Variety: Encourage students to ask a variety of questions to get diverse responses. Provide Support: Help students create variety of questions to help students ask them correctly. Variation: Survey Charts: Have students create simple charts or graphs to visually represent the survey results and present these to the class. Students will give a basic weather report using simple vocabulary. This activity helps students practice describing the weather terms (e.g., sunny, rainy, cloudy, windy) and prepare simple weather report, using the vocabulary to describe the current or forecasted weather. Demonstration: Model the activity by giving a sample weather report, using the vocabulary to describe the current or forecasted weather. It is a good day to go outside.") using the weather terms. Student stake turns giving their own weather reports. They can describe the weather reports. They can describe the weather reports. They can describe the weather reports. them to use descriptive language. Follow-Up: Regular Practice: Incorporate weather reports into daily or weekly routines to reinforce vocabulary and practice speaking. Variation: Use weather reports into daily or weekly routines to reinforce vocabulary and practice speaking. videos of different weather conditions to help students connect words with visuals. Encourage Detail: Prompt students to add more detail to their reports, such as temperature or how the weather affects their activities. Support Vocabulary: Provide a list of weather-related words and phrases for students to use during their reports. Variation: Weather Report Role-Play: Have students role-play as weather reporters, using props like microphones or weather maps to make the activity helps students use everyday vocabulary and practice speaking in transactional situations. How to Implement: Preparation: Set up a mock store in the classroom with items labeled with prices. Prepare simple dialogue examples for buying and selling (e.g., "I'd like to buy it, please."). Introduction: Explain the activity and how students will role-play as customers and shopkeepers using the provided dialogues. a shopping interaction with a student, showing how to ask about prices, make purchases, and respond as a shopkeeper. Student Participation: Divide students into pairs or small groups. Each group takes turns role-playing different shopping scenarios, with one student acting as the shopkeeper and the other as the customer. Class Discussion: After the role-plays, discuss what worked well and any challenges students faced. Provide feedback and suggestions for improvement. Follow-Up: Reinforce vocabulary and practice various dialogues. Variation: Rotate roles so that each student has the opportunity to be both a customer and a shopkeeper. Tips for Success: Provide Prompts: Offer dialogue prompts or cue cards to help students get started and stay on track. Encourage Realism: Encourage Realism: Encourage students to use real-life language and expressions to make the role-play more authentic. practice speaking during the role-plays. Variation: Shopping Scenario Extensions: Create more complex scenarios, such as sales or returns, to add variety and challenge to the role-plays. Students will talk about their favorite food and explain why they like it. How to Implement: Preparation: Prepare a list of food-related vocabulary and sample sentences about food preferences (e.g., "I like pizza because it is cheesy and delicious."). Introduction: Explain the activity by sharing your favorite food, using simple sentences to describe why you like it (e.g., "My favorite food is ice cream because it is sweet and cold."). Student Participation: Have students take turns talking about their favorite food, describing it, and explaining why they like it. Encourage them to use descriptive words and sentences. Class Sharing: After each student shares, allow for a brief discussion or Q&A where other students can ask questions about the food or offer their opinions. Follow-Up: Practice describing preferences. Variation: Create a "Favorite Food" chart where students list their favorite foods and reasons, then discuss the results as a class. Tips for Success: Encourage Details: Prompt students visualize and discuss their choices. Support Vocabulary lists and sentence starters to help students express their thoughts clearly. Variation: Food Survey: Conduct a class survey on favorite foods, then discuss the most popular choices and reasons behind them. Students will give and follow simple commands such as "stand up" or "sit down." This activity helps students practice listening and speaking skills through direct instructions. How to Implement: Prepare a list of simple commands (e.g., "stand up," "turn around," "touch your toes") and demonstrate the actions associated with them. Introduction: Explain that students will practice giving and following commands. Emphasize the importance of clear instructions and listening carefully. Demonstration Model the activity by giving commands to the class and performing the actions yourself. For example, say "stand up" and then stand up. Students take turns giving commands to the class or to a partner, who will then perform the actions. Switch roles so everyone has a chance to both give and follow commands. Class Discussion: Discuss how the activity went and any difficulties students faced. Provide feedback on pronunciation and clarity of commands. Follow-Up: Commands or actions. Variation: Incorporate commands into different contexts, such as a "Simon Says" game or a scavenger hunt where students follow commands to find objects. Tips for Success: Use Clear Instructions: Ensure that commands are clear and simple to avoid confusion. Encourage Participation: Make the activity fun and engaging to motivate all students to participate. Provide Feedback: Offer feedback on students' pronunciation and clarity when giving commands. Variation: Command Relay: Organize a relay race where students must perform a series of commands in sequence, adding an element of physical activity to the practice. Students will describe their family members using basic vocabulary. This activity helps students must perform a series of commands in sequence, adding an element of physical activity helps students must perform a series of commands in sequence. and using simple descriptive language. How to Implement: Prepare a list of family-related vocabulary (e.g., "My father is a teacher."). Introduction: Explain that students will practice introducing their family members using the vocabulary and sentences provided. Demonstration: Model the activity by introducing your own family members. Use simple sentences to describe each member (e.g., "This is my mother. She is very kind and likes to cook."). Student Participation: Have students take turns introducing their family members to the class or in pairs. Encourage them to use the vocabulary and sentence structures demonstrated. Class Sharing: After each introduced. Follow-Up: Vocabulary Review: Regularly review family-related vocabulary to reinforce learning and encourage students to use it in different contexts Variation: Create a family tree project where students draw their family trees and present them to the class, using sentences to describe each family member. Tips for Success: Encourage Detail: Prompt students to use pictures or drawings of their family members to aid in their descriptions. Provide Support: Offer sentence starters and vocabulary lists to help students will practice saying numbers by describing age, price, or quantity. This activity helps students use numerical vocabulary in practical contexts. How to Implement: Preparation: Prepare a list of numbers and corresponding vocabulary for age, price, and quantity (e.g., "15 years old," "\$10," "3 apples"). Introduction: Explain that students will practice describing numbers in various contexts (e.g., "I am 25 years old," "This book costs \$12," "There are 5 pencils on the desk."). Student Participation: Have students take turns describing numbers related to age, price, or quantity. They can use prompts or cues provided to guide their describing numbers related to age, price, or quantity. They can use prompts or cues provided to guide their describing numbers related to age, price, or quantity. number usage. Provide feedback on pronunciation and usage. Follow-Up: Practice in Context: Use the activity regularly to reinforce numbers based games where students have to guess numbers. Tips for Success: Clarify Contexts: Ensure that students understand how to use numbers in different contexts and provide examples for each. Encourage Accuracy and clarity. Provide Support: Offer vocabulary lists and sentence structures to help students with their number descriptions. Variation: Number Bingo: Create a bingo game where students descriptions given. Students will talk about what they like and dislike in simple sentences. This activity helps students practice expressing preferences and using descriptive language. to Implement: Preparation: Prepare a list of common likes and dislikes (e.g., "I like chocolate," "I don't like spiders") and relevant vocabulary (e.g., "enjoy," "prefer," "dislike"). Introduction: Explain that students will practice expressing their likes and dislikes using simple sentences. Demonstration: Model the activity by sharing your own likes and dislikes. For example, "I like reading books because it's relaxing," and "I don't like loud noises because they disturb me." Student stake turns talking about their likes and dislikes. Encourage them to use complete sentences and to provide reasons if they can. For example, "I like pizza because they disturb me." Student stake turns talking about their likes and dislikes. Encourage them to use complete sentences
and to provide reasons if they can. For example, "I like pizza because they disturb me." Student stake turns talking about their likes and dislikes. swimming because I don't like getting wet." Class Sharing: After each student shares, facilitate a brief discussion where others can comment or ask questions about the likes and dislikes into different themes (e.g., food, activities, hobbies). Variation: Have students create a "Likes and Dislikes" chart or poster, illustrating their preferences with pictures or drawings. Tips for Success: Encourage Variety: Provide a list of useful phrases and vocabulary to help students express their preferences clearly. Foster Engagement: Make the activity interactive and engaging by encouraging students to explain their preference Poll: Conduct a class poll on various topics (e.g., favorite sports, least favorite foods) and discuss the results, allowing students to explain their preferences. preferences. Students will describe the items they have in their school bags. This activity helps students practice vocabulary related to everyday objects and use describing them (e.g., "This is a red notebook," "I have a blue pen"). Introduction: Explain that students will talk about the items they have in their school bags and describing the items in your own bag. For example, "I have a green pencil case. Inside, I have a red pen and a yellow highlighter." Student Participation: Have students take turns describing the items in their bags to the class or in pairs. Encourage them to use description, allow time for questions or comments from classmates. Provide feedback on vocabular, "This is my math book. It's large and blue." usage and clarity. Follow-Up: Item Vocabulary Review: Use the activity to review and reinforce vocabulary related to school supplies and personal items. Variation: Have students to provide specific details about the items, such as color, size, or function. Support Vocabulary: Offer a list of useful adjectives and phrases to help students guess what items are based on descriptions or ask questions about the items. Variation: Bag Swap: Have students swap bags with a partner (without looking inside) and describing colors using objects around them. This activity helps students use color vocabulary and practice descriptive language. How to Implement: Preparation: Prepare a list of colors and corresponding vocabulary for describing them (e.g., "red," "blue," "bright," "dark"). Collect objects or pictures in various colors for demonstration: Introduction: Explain that students will practice naming and describing the colors of objects in the classroom or images you provide. For example, "The apple is red and shiny," or "The sky is blue and clear." Student Participation: Have students take turns describing the colors of objects in the classroom or images you provide. For example, "The book cover is green and has a pattern." Class Sharing: After each description, facilitate a discussion where students can ask questions about the colors or objects describing clothing or artwork. Variation: Create a "Color Hunt" where students find objects of specific colors around the classroom and describe them. Tips for Success: Encourage Details: Provide a variety of colorful objects or images to stimulate vocabulary use and descriptions. Support Vocabulary: Offer a list of color-related adjectives and phrases to help students with their descriptions. Variation: Color Matching: Provide colored cards or objects and have students use time-related vocabulary and express their routines. How to Implement: Preparation: Prepare clocks or clock images showing different times and vocabulary related to telling time (e.g., "o'clock," "half past," "quarter to"). Introduction: Explain that students will practice telling time and talking about their daily schedules using the vocabulary provided. Demonstration: Model the activity by telling the time on a clock and describing your daily schedule. For example, "It is 3 o'clock. I usually have a snack at this time." Students take turns telling the time on a clock or describing their daily schedules. Encourage them to use complete sentences and include details about their activities. For example, "At 8:30, I go to school. At 12:00, I have lunch." Class Sharing: After each student shares, facilitate a discussion about the times and schedules. Provide feedback on accuracy. Variation: Create a discussion about the times and schedules. "Daily Schedule" activity where students write and present their typical daily routines, including times for various activities. Tips for Success: Use Visual Aids: Utilize clocks and visual aids to help students understand and practice telling time. Encourage Details: Prompt students to provide specific details about their daily schedules to practice more descriptive language. Provide Support: Offer a list of useful phrases and time-related vocabulary to help students with their sentences. Variation: Time Bingo: Create a bingo game with different times listed. Students will retell a short, simple story in their own words. This activity helps students practice summarizing and using their own language to convey meaning. How to Implement: Prepare a brief summary or outline of the story to guide the activity. Introduction: Explain that students will practice retelling a story in their own words, focusing on the main events and details. Demonstration: Model the activity by retelling a short story to the class. Use simple sentences and emphasize the key events. For example, "Once upon a time, there was a little girl named Red Riding Hood. She went to visit her grandmother and met a wolf along the way." Student Participation: Have students take turns retelling the story to the class or in pairs. Encourage them to use their own words and focus on the main points of the story. Class Sharing: After each retelling, discuss the story with the class. Provide feedback on clarity and completeness, and ask questions to ensure understanding. Follow-Up: Story Creation: Have students create their own simple stories and retell them to the class, practicing their narrative skills. Variation: Use story prompts or picture sequences to help students to use simplecity: Remind students retell stories, providing visual support for their narrative skills. language and focus on the main events of the story. Support with Structure: Provide a basic story structure or outline to help students by asking them to share their favorite parts of the story or discuss different ways the story could end. Variation: Story Relay: Divide the class into groups and have each group retell a part of the story, adding their own details and creativity to complete the narrative. Students use questions related to common topics (e.g., "Do you like ice cream?" "Is today Monday?") and responses for practice. Introduction: Explain that students will practice forming and answering yes/no questions. For example, "Do you have a pet?" "Yes, I do. I have a cat." Student Participation: Have students take turns asking and answering yes/no questions in pairs or small groups. Encourage them to use complete sentences when responding. For example, "No, I don't like broccoli," or "Yes, I have two brothers." Class Sharing: After the activity, discuss the questions and answers with the class. Provide feedback on accuracy and sentence structure. Follow-Up: Question Creation: Have students create their own yes/no questions to ask classmates, allowing them to practice forming questions independently. Variation: Introduce a "Yes/No Question Game" where students answer details or reasons. Tips for Success: Encourage Full Responses: Provide examples and practice questions to help students understand how to form and respond to yes/no questions. Foster Interaction: Make the activity interactive by having students ask questions about topics of interest to them or their classmates. Variation: Question Chart: Create a chart with different yes/no questions and reasons behind their responses as a class. Students will practice asking for directions and talking about transportation through roleplaying scenarios. This activity helps students use practical vocabulary related to transportation and directions. How to Implement: Preparation: Prepare role-play scenarios involving transportation and directions (e.g., asking for directions to a bus stop, discussing modes of transportation). Provide maps or transportation schedules if possible Introduction: Explain that students will practice asking for and giving directions, as well as discussing different types of transportation, through role-playing. Demonstration: Model the activity by role-playing a scenario with a student or by using a scenari and then turn left. The station will be on your right." Student Participation: Divide students into pairs or small groups and assign each group a transportation options. Class Sharing: After each role-play, discuss the scenarios with the class. Provide feedback on vocabulary use and accuracy in giving directions. Follow-Up: Scenario Practice: Have students create their own transportation set up booths representing different modes of transportation and practice: Have students create their own transportation set up booths representing different modes of transportation and practice: Have students at their own transportation set up booths representing different modes of transportation and practice: Have students at their own transportation set up booths representing different modes of transportation and practice: Have students at their own transportation set up booths representing different modes of transportation and practice: Have students at their own transportation at the students at t discussing them with their classmates. Tips for Success: Use Real-Life Materials: Incorporate real maps, timetables, or transportation schedules to ask follow-up questions and engage in conversation beyond the initial role-play. Provide
Vocabulary: Offer a list of useful phrases and vocabulary related to transportation and directions from one location to another while others follow along on the map. Students will focus on the pronunciation of common, simple words to improve their clarity and fluency in speaking. This activity helps students practice enunciating words correctly and developing better pronunciation habits. How to Implement: Prepare any needed audio resources for correct pronunciation models. Introduction Explain that the activity will focus on practicing the pronunciation of specific words to improve clarity and accuracy. Demonstration; Model the correct pronunciation of the selected words. Emphasize key aspects such as stress, intonation, and individual sounds. For example, "Let's practice the word 'banana.' Listen to how I pronounce it: /bə'næna/.' Student Participation: Have students repeat the words after you, either individually or in groups. Use drills, such as choral repetition or echo practice, ask students to use the words in sentences or short dialogues to demonstrate their improved pronunciation. Provide feedback on their pronunciation and offer additional practice if needed. Follow-Up: Pronunciation Drills: Incorporate pronunciation drills into regular lessons to continue practicing challenging sounds and improve their accuracy. Tips for Success: Focus on Clarity: Emphasize clear pronunciation over speed to help students develop good habits. Provide Models: Offer audio recordings or examples of native speakers to model accurate pronunciation. Encourage Practice: Encourage Practice in the speakers to model accurate pronunciation over speed to help students develop good habits. Provide Models: Offer audio recordings or examples of native speakers to model accurate pronunciation. games like "Pronunciation Bingo" where students listen for and identify words pronounced correctly. Students will match pictures with the correct vocabulary and practice descriptive language. How to Implement: Prepare a set of vocabulary words and corresponding pictures (e.g., pictures of animals, objects, or places). Ensure that each picture has a matching word. Introduction: Explain that students will match pictures to vocabulary words and then describe it. For example, "Here is a picture of a cat. The word is cat.' I will describe the cat: It is a small, furry animal with whiskers." Students or pairs of students. Have them match the pictures to the correct words and then take turns describing the vocabulary. Class Sharing After matching and describing, have students share their descriptions with the class. Provide feedback on accuracy and the use of descriptive activities, such as creating short stories or dialogues about the pictures. Variation: Create a "Picture Dictionary" where students draw or find images for vocabulary words and write descriptions to accompany them. Tips for Success: Use Clear Images: Ensure that the pictures are clear and easily identifiable to help students make accurate matches. the pictures. Provide Support: Offer a list of descriptive words and phrases to help students with their descriptions. Variation: Matching Game: Turn the activity into a game by mixing up the pictures and words and having students race to make the correct matches. Using engaging speaking activities can greatly help beginner ESL students. These 20 activities are designed to tackle common challenges like limited vocabulary and fear of making mistakes, making English practice more enjoyable and effective. By including these activities in your lessons, you'll create a supportive classroom where students feel confident speaking and improving their skills. They will build vocabulary, enhance pronunciation, and gain confidence in their ability to communicate. Making learning fun and interactive is key to success. With these activities, you can provide a positive experience that helps students practice speaking English in a meaningful way. Keep trying different activities to see what works best for your students. Your efforts will make their learning journey more enjoyable and successful. Question 1: What are speaking activities for beginner ESL students? Answer 1: Speaking activities for beginner ESL students are interactive exercises designed to help learners practice speaking activities for beginner ESL students? supportive environment. Question 2: How can speaking activities help beginner ESL students? Answer 2: Speaking activities help beginner ESL students to communicate for students to communicate for students to communicate for students by providing opportunities help beginner ESL students? effectively. Question 3: What are some examples of speaking activities for beginners? Answer 3: Examples include naming classroom objects, sharing daily routines, playing simple role-plays, and describing pictures. These activities for beginners? right speaking activity for my class? Answer 4: Choose activities based on your students' interests and language level. Consider their proficiency to keep them engaged and motivated. Question 5: How can I make speaking activities that match their proficiency to keep them engaged and motivated. Answer 5: Make activities engaging by incorporating games, visual aids, and real-life scenarios. Keep the activities interactive and fun to maintain students' interest and encourage activities? Answer 6: Assess effectiveness by observing students' participation, fluency, and confidence during activities. Provide feedback and monitor progress to see if students are improving in their speaking activities can be adapted for different proficiency levels? Answer 7: Yes, speaking activities can be adapted by adjusting the complexity of vocabulary, sentence structures, and the context of the

activities. Tailor them to suit different proficiency levels to ensure they are appropriate and effective. Question 8: How often should I include speaking activities in my lessons? Answer 8: Incorporate speaking activities in my lessons? Answer 9: Create a support interactions and build confidence gradually, and offer positive reinforcement to motivate participation. Question 10: Are there any resources to help me plan speaking activities? Answer 10: Yes, many resources are available, including ESL teaching websites, language learning apps, and educational books. Look for materials that offer activity ideas, lesson plans, and tips for effective speaking protice. Subscribe to get the latest posts sent to your email. English grammar exercise, elementary level In this exercise you will practice using different tense (present continuous, past simple, present continuous, past simp