no, codo i cim c		
Teacher:	,	Grade: Group:
Unit 8 Page 47.	Lesson 43. Date:	
 Students will be able to happening at the moment 	_	bout common activities bout grammar/structure elements
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Prepare in advance T writes the words in the boon page 47 on small pieces of paper and puts them in a bag.	describe the pictures in detail and use the words to name the actions and label the pictures. For describing place, people, time,	 11.T reflects on how the examples are different – T explains that by combining all these ideas we can get long stretches of language. 12.T walks ss through creating three to four sentences about picture 2
 Get ss to share the notes the added – HW. T writes the words in the box o page 47 on the board randomly. 	7. T writes on the board the heading n Activity happening right this	 and then gets them to read out all four sentences - get them to notice how long and complex the speaking has become - it becomes complex as it gets more and more elements - not because it is difficult to get it
3. T invites two ss to the front and hands out swatters – T stands of the back of the room and ss of the front have to be looking of him (in front of the board) – T get	or elements – it all depends on what we want to talk about or communicate, in this case, one of the forms needed is a continuous one.	done. 13. Do the same with pictures 3 and 4 – and get ss to do the noticing themselves.
a paper and says the word – s have to turn around and hit the word with the swatter – 5 points to get to be the round winner.	8. T gets ss to help to complete the table on the board – T guides ss	14.Get some ss to record their speaking about one single picture – explain that it is a good idea to get it on record and then listen to it carefully so things to
 4. Have some brain gym – T rewrite the words on the board, but th time in order – T goes as follows T: have Ss: coffee T: Right, have coffee 	Second: the to be forms Third: a verb with the –ing ending Finally: the information needed to complete the idea	work on and improve can get spotted – if possible, play their speaking for the class – if ss don't feel like trying, it's OK – try again in future lessons – just make sure you comment and point out the
 5. T extends all the options of follows T: have coffee in Ss: the morning T: Alright, have coffee in the morning 	elements needed. 10. T walks ss through deciding what	fact that, at some point, their speaking will be heard by anybody around. Feedback from T on language used on need.
Etc.	Example 1. The couple – They are at the coffee shop – place. wearing casual clothes – dressing	

HW: Book/Notebook

• Interview some people at different times during the afternoon and evening – what are you doing?

drinking coffee - activity

2. The girl – She is...

Etc.

• Prepare some notes – get ready to share.

Teacher:			. Grade: Group:
Unit 8	Page 48.	Lesson 44. Date:	
	s will be able to to ning at the moment o		about common activities about grammar/structure elements
Stage 1		Stage 2	Stage 3
Prepare in adva Ask son you recomposed about some part of the property of the	ne teachers to let cord them speaking ets of four sentences some new pictures ect. are what they got viewing – HW. The pyou draw two board – the tables spaces for the ded for continuous let ss look at their	 8. Draw ss' attention to the writing box on page 48 – tell ss to look at the pictures and write about them. 9. Whole-class sharing and checking on the board for ss to have a writing and checking reference – try to get ss' speaking recorded again – remember, if they don't feel like it – get them to reflect on it and continue with the lesson. 10. T presents negative elements and forms for ss to complete the following table. Example T:are not it becomesaren'tis not it becomesisn't etc. 11. Walk ss through completing the table by columns – just to make emphasis on the order elements must have in sentences. 	 14. Draw ss' attention to the Good to know note – tell ss that it is a good idea to have some names or notes as studying help or just as a reference. 15. T reflects on the importance of identifying and understanding some other elements that work with the different forms language can take. 16. Get ss to look at the information in the colour boxes – get ss to explain what kind of information there is in each. 17. Refer ss back to the prompts above – tell ss to read them and find the matching information for each. 18. Pair work – ss do the matching and then T gets some ss to share
information in accordingly. 5. T gets the classification checking and picture – get ideas in the sepicture. 6. Do the same	ss to help to do the d then shows the ss to check all the entences match the e with other two lets some other pairs	 12. Tell ss to go and see what some other teachers are/are not doing and take notes – remind ss that they must not interrupt the other teachers' activity. 13. Whole-class sharing and checking on the board – once T confirms the examples are complete and correct, ss will be allowed to write in their books. 	used on need.

HW: Book/Notebook

7. T erases all the writing on the board – just keeps the pictures on

- Interview some people at different times during the afternoon and evening: Are you eating? When the answer is YES just write that down, but when the answer is NO, try a second question: So, what are you doing?
- Prepare some notes get ready to share.

Te	eache	er:		Grade: Group:
U	nit 8	Page 49.	Lesson 45. Date:	
	•	Students will be able to to happening at the mome confirm and report information	ent of speaking, • Talking ab	pout common activities pout grammar/structure elements g and reporting information
Si	age	1	Stage 2	Stage 3
	T ge write write (affir ques	ts ss into small groups – T s some prompts for ss to three sentences with each mative, negative and tion) – at this point, ss have	with the previous ones – by	 8. Draw ss' attention to the first prompt – walk ss through completing it all and then show them how to complete the reporting section. 9. T does the checking on the board and then records himself
	have	nuous form – it means they not studied the form yet, they have seen it a few	column. 6. Tell ss to look at the examples in the box below – get ss to circle core language – that is •is your mum =she is •is your dad =he is •is your pet= it is	or some ss for noticing how the stretching of the language has gotten longer and more complex, which is great because they have been adding elements little by little, and once this is understood, ss will be able to do it themselves.
3.	three on t	group that finishes writing the sentences first, writes them the board for whole-class sking – if they are all correct, group gets a point.	7. T reflects on the different ways in which answers or information can be shared – in this case, they will be sharing or reporting on a friend's answers – that friend is a boy, so the "his" must be used.	10. Get ss to help to complete the second prompt – the reporting section as well – try to get some speaking recorded – and play it to the class for analyzing and feedback.
			I interviewed Mark about his mum, dad and pet. So • His mum • His dad • His pet T walks ss through studying the information below, which is about using "her" if the friend were a girl and the "now" element, which can	<u>Feedback from T on language</u> <u>used on need.</u>

HW: Book/Notebook

• Ss complete prompt three – the reporting section as well – they record themselves, study their speaking and write about it: What is good? What needs a bit of improvement? What needs more serious work?

be used for emphasis.

• Prepare some notes – get ready to share.

Teach	r:			Grade:	Group:
Unit 8	Page 50.	Lesson 46.	Date:		
•	Students will be able to do description	ons.	•	Describing pictures	

Stage 1

Prepare in advance

- Get a memory set with adjectives (words and images) – look at page 50.
- 1. Get ss to share their promptwriting – HW.
- 2. T divides the group into 4 teams then spreads the cards on the floor and gets the teams to take 7. T reflects on the core language – turns selecting a pair.
- **3.** Every time ss get a pair, ask them to say who has got the extend their talking adding to the description - if ss can't do it naturally, T uses some back-up questions to help them do the |9. T walks ss through selecting adding.
- 4. Remind ss about being respectful - it's differences not flaws, 10.T gets ss to decide on personal defects. shortcominas, imperfections or lacking.

Stage 2

- **5.** Draw ss' attention to the pictures on page 50 - try some echo drilling and then get ss to point and mark where that specific characteristic is - in the picture.
- 6. T walks ss through studying how the information in colour was used and the functions of the core language.
- all three examples can be used for doing descriptions, but they don't take the same meanings.
- characteristics in the pairing and **8.** T gets ss to put all three corelanguage prompts into their L1 and then get them back to L2.
 - information for the boxes colour reference.
 - pronouns and then T models how saying all ideas in a raw makes speaking flow.

Stage 3

Talking about clothes

11. Draw ss' attention to the speaking section - explain that they will use the core language and the colour prompts reference to talk about the pictures, but first they will have to collect or find words they don't have for talking about those pictures:

Example

- colours
- parts of the body (face)
- clothes
- etc.
- **12.** Whole-class sharing T writes these new words on the board for ss to use them in the following speakina task.
- 13. Pair work ss talk about the pictures.
- **14.** T selects some pairs of ss to do the talking to the class – praise on trying and good language use - when some need-toimprove detail on language use is spotted, let ss know about it iust as a kind reminder.

Feedback from T on language used on need.

HW: Book/Notebook

- Get a picture of your family you must be in it write about it.
- Prepare some describing notes get ready to share.

use to get information about what is were doing. Example - ach team has to discuss and decide who in the team is the most popular friend – then the teams have to write a describing of the popular friend – as detailed as possible. 3. Whole-class sharing – then T explains that all the information about the popular friend in the team has to be used to create a song – the description will be the lyrics – the teams will have 3-5 minutes to get their songs created. 4. One team at the time passes to the front to try their song – the song that has brought about more laughing gets to be the winner song. 5. Whole-class sharing – the teams will have 3-5 minutes to get their song the song that has brought about more laughing gets to be the winner song. 5. Whole-class sharing – the song that has brought about more laughing gets to be the winner song. 5. Whole-class sharing – book closed, ss listen and pay special attention to the information for the gaps. 6. Whole-class sharing – book closed, ss listen and pay special attention to the information for the gaps. 7. Whole-class sharing and checking guesses.	U	nit 8 Page 51	Lesson 47. Date:	
1. Get ss to share their family picture notes – HW. 2. I divides the class into five teams – each team has to discuss and decide who in the team is the most popular friend – then the teams have to write a description of the popular friend – as detailed as possible. 3. Whole-class sharing – then T explains that all the information about the popular friend in the team has to be used to create a song – the description will be the lyrics – the teams will have 3-5 minutes to get their songs created. 4. One team at the time passes to the front to try their song – the song that has brought about more laughing gets to be the winner song. 5. T reflects on questions he could use to get information about what so were doing. 6. Whota are you doing? 6. What are you doing? 6. What are you doing? 6. What are you doing? 7. We are singing a song 8. Whota are you doing? 9. We are singing a song 9. What are you doing? 13. Get ss to look at the words parenthesis – explain that the verbs must be combined with appropriate to be form in or to complete the ideas. 14. Pair work – ss compl messages 1 and 2 – whole-cs sharing and checking. 15. T reflects on questions be out of get information about what so were doing. 16. Whote-class sharing a song 17. Example 18. One team at the time passes to the front to try their song - the song that has brought about more laughing gets to be the winner song. 19. Whote-class sharing – book closed, ss listen and pay special attention to the information for the gaps. 19. Whole-class sharing – book closed, ss listen and pay special attention to the information for the gaps. 19. Whole-class sharing and checking guesses.		send text messages c	and talk about Sending text mess	ages
use to get information about what is were doing. Example - ach team has to discuss and decide who in the team is the most popular friend – then the teams have to write a describing of the popular friend – as detailed as possible. 3. Whole-class sharing – then T explains that all the information about the popular friend in the team has to be used to create a song – the description will be the lyrics – the teams will have 3-5 minutes to get their songs created. 4. One team at the time passes to the front to try their song – the song that has brought about more laughing gets to be the winner song. 5. Whole-class sharing – the teams will have 3-5 minutes to get their song the song that has brought about more laughing gets to be the winner song. 5. Whole-class sharing – the song that has brought about more laughing gets to be the winner song. 5. Whole-class sharing – book closed, ss listen and pay special attention to the information for the gaps. 6. Whole-class sharing – book closed, ss listen and pay special attention to the information for the gaps. 7. Whole-class sharing and checking guesses.	Sŧ	tage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
 each team has to discuss and decide who in the feam is the most popular friend – then the teams have to write a description of the popular friend – as detailed as possible. Whole-class sharing – then T explains that all the information about the popular friend in the team has to be used to create a song – the description will be the lyrics – the teams will have 3-55 minutes to get their songs created. One team at the time passes to the front to try their song – the song that has brought about more laughing gets to be the winner song. Cet ss to look at the words for the song and then to read the whole script for them to guess on the words for the gaps. Whole-class sharing – book closed, ss listen and pay special attention to the information for the gaps. Whole-class sharing and checking guesses. 		picture notes – HW.	use to get information about	
 write a song What are you doing? We are writing a song. sing a song what are you doing? we are writing a song. sing a song what are you doing? we are writing a song. sing a song what are you doing? we are singing a song. What is happening? What is happening? What is happening? How are the time passes to the first conversation on page 51 – T tries some questions. What is happening? How are the time passes to the first conversation on page 51 – T tries some questions. To wilks ss through cember here sharing and the the whole script for them to guess on the words for the gaps. Whole-class sharing and checking. We are singing a song. Whole-class sharing and checking. We are singing a song. Whole-class sha	2.	 each team has to discuss and decide who in the team is the most popular friend – then the 	describe a popular friendWhat are you doing?	phone – and the way used in the following activity is "text
 explains that all the information about the popular friend in the team has to be used to create a song - the description will be the lyrics - the teams will have 3-5 minutes to get their songs created. 6. Draw ss' attention to the first conversation on page 51 - T tries some questions. Example Who is talking? What is happening? What is happening? How are they communicating? To Get ss to look at the information before and after the gaps - and then to read the whole script for them to guess on the words for the gaps. Whole-class sharing - book closed, ss listen and pay special attention to the information for the gaps. Whole-class sharing and checking guesses. 		description of the popular friend	 What are you doing? 	13. Get ss to look at the words in parenthesis – explain that those verbs must be combined with an
 * EIC. * Draw ss' attention to the first conversation on page 51 – T tries some questions. * Example * Who is talking? * Who is talking? * How are they communicating? * Charlie, Martin and I holding posters of band. * The reporters are getting live. * Whole-class sharing and checking to come out. * Whole-class sharing and checking. 	3.	explains that all the information about the popular friend in the	What are you doing?	·
 Example Who is talking? What is happening? How are they communicating? 7. Get ss to look at the information before and after the gaps – and then to read the whole script for them to guess on the words for the gaps. 8. Whole-class sharing – book closed, ss listen and pay special attention to the information for the gaps. 9. Whole-class sharing and checking guesses. Example Meassage 3, but this time make emphasis and marking clanguage and links. Example Charlie, Martin and I holding posters of band. The reporters are getting live. We are calling for the boto come out. 		song – the description will be the lyrics – the teams will have 3-5 minutes to get their songs	6. Draw ss' attention to the first conversation on page 51 – T tries	messages 1 and 2 – whole-class sharing and checking.
 7. Get ss to look at the information before and after the gaps – and then to read the whole script for them to guess on the words for the gaps. 8. Whole-class sharing – book closed, ss listen and pay special attention to the information for the gaps. 9. Whole-class sharing and checking guesses. 	1.	One team at the time passes to the front to try their song – the song that has brought about	ExampleWho is talking?What is happening?How are they	message 3, but this time making emphasis and marking core language and links. Example
8. Whole-class sharing – book closed, ss listen and pay special attention to the information for the gaps. 9. Whole-class sharing and checking guesses. 1. Whole-class sharing and checking guesses. 1. Whole-class sharing and checking guesses.			before and after the gaps – and then to read the whole script for them to guess on the words for	 holding posters of the band. The reporters are getting us live. We are calling for the band
9. Whole-class sharing and checking guesses.			8. Whole-class sharing – book closed, ss listen and pay special attention to the information for	Feedback from T on language
book for checking answers.			10. Listen again and follow in the book for checking answers.	
11. Walk ss through working out conversation 2. HW: Book/Notebook				

Teacher: ______ . Grade: _____ Group: _____

- Practice reading the three messages on page 51 and, when you feel you are ready to try some recording, record yourself reading the messages and send them to someone in your family. Then ask that person to give you feedback on your pronunciation.
- Prepare some notes on the feedback and on whether you agree or disagree with it get ready to share.

Teacher:		Grade: Group:
Unit 8 Page 52	Lesson 48. Date:	
 Students will be able to network activity. 	talk about social • Asking fo	r and giving information
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
 Get ss to share their feedback notes and explain whether they agree or disagree – HW. T writes the words for hobbies on page 52 on the board – T runs some voting to find the most popular hobby. Once the hobby has been found, T reflects on why the other didn't get to be the most popular ones – and then invites ss to agree or disagree with what he's said. Get ss to use the words to label the pictures – get ss to brainstorm words related to each hobby: places, gear or items, time, specific actions (verbs), etc. 	 5. Draw ss' attention to the first box – explain that it is a post and that the information from the brainstorming can be used to complete it. 6. T walks ss through working out the information for the post. Example What do lines 1 and 2 mean? What words tell you that? What does the first sentence in line 3 mean? What words tell you that? What words tell you that? What words tell you that? 7. Tell ss to use the answers from the questions above to collect the missing information. 8. Whole-class sharing and checking. 9. T reflects on hints or clues for understanding what information was needed: Example 1. What is the boy learning? to write music 2. What is the boy using? a notebook 3. What does the boy use to play? some picks 4. What band is the boy in? the school band 10. Pair work - let ss complete posts 2 and 3 - while ss work on it, T writes the posts on the board for whole-class checking. 11. T invites some ss to complete the posts and then do the marking and explain it. 12. Once T confirms the posts are complete and correct, ss will be allowed to complete them in their books. 	13. Mini Project Safe use, Like!!! • Get some pictures from your Facebook profile. • Use them to make a collage. • Present it to the class and explain what you are using the site for. 14. Whole-class checking: ss listen to their classmates presenting their project – all ss take notes during the presenting so everybody can participate in the feedback. Feedback from T on language used on need.
HW: Book/Notebook		

- Check the notes you made during this unit and add any points or information missed.
- It would be great you could add some more notes, examples, or a list of words you found useful or words you'd like to learn.