Week 19 Date of planning :16/01/2022

Date of teaching : 17/01/2022

**Unit 7: TRAFFI**

**Period: 55 Lesson 1: Getting started**

**Monday in the playground**

**I. OBJECTIVES:** By the end of the lesson, Ss will be able to know some words, phrases related to traffic topic. The usage of “How” to ask about means of transport.

**1. Knowledge:**

**a. Vocabulary:** The lexical items related to the topic “ traffic”

**b. Grammar: It** indicating distance, used to.

**2. Skills:** Practicing skills: Listening, speaking, reading, writing

**3. Attitude:** -Positive about traffic.

- Ss are interested in doing exercises.

**4. Competences**: - Co-operation - Self- study - Using language to talk about traffic.

**II. PREPARATION:**

**1. Teacher:** book, planning, picture, laptop, tape, projector

**2. Students:** books, notebooks

**III. TEACHING METHODS:** Communicative approach, group Ss and T’s activities, play as a character, teaching methods by visual, teaching methods by practising….

**IV. PROCEDURE:**

**1. Class organization:** - Greetings. - Who’s absent today?

**2.** **Check up:** Talk knowledge about the traffic

**3. New lesson:**

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| **Ss’ and T’s activities** | **Contents** |
| **1. Warmer.**  - T introduces the topic “Traffic” Ask: How/ By what means do you go to school every day? On foot? By bicycle? By bus? On your parents’ motorbike…  - What means of transport is faster? What mean is safer? What means do you like most? Why?  - What can you see on the way to school every day?  **2. Presentation:**  **New words:**  **Set the scene**  - Who are Mai and Oanh?  - What may they talk about?  + Play the recording. Ss listen and read.  **3. Practice:**  **Activities.**  **Activity 1** - a: Ss work independently or in pairs to choose the correct answer to the questions. T then checks their answers, and gives explanation if necessary.  b - Ss work in pairs. T lets them check the answers in pairs or groups, then gives the keys. If there’s time, call some pairs to read the questions and give answers.  C- Colloquial expressions.  Tell Ss to refer back to the conversation to find the phrases. Ss practise saying them together (T plays the recording again if necessary). Explain the meaning to the Ss, then give some examples.  d. Ask Ss to role-player the short conversations in pairs before creating their short role-plays. More able Ss can try to extend the conversation.  **Activity 2**. Ss work in pairs and write the means of transport under the right pictures. Then T lets Ss read each word correctly. Check and correct their pronunciation.  **Activity** 3. Ss work individually to do the task, and write their answers in their notebooks. T checks their answers.  **4. Further practice:**  **Activity** 4. Let Ss stand up and go round the class to ask everyone the question:  Ss have to take notes, and then some of them report their result to the class. | **1. New words:**  traffic jam: tắc nghẽn giao thông  except ngoại trừ  get on lên xe, tàu  get off xuống tàu , xe  **2. Language note:**  **How do you go to the…?**  Ask about means of transport  **3. Controlled-practice:**  **Task 1**  **a. *Choose the correct answer.***  1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C  **b. *Answer the following questions.***  1. She played with her brother/ stayed at home.  2. It’s about 2 kilometers.  3. She usually goes to school with her dad.  4. Because sometimes there are traffic jams  5. She goes to school by bike.  **c. *Can you find the following in the conversation? Do you know what they mean?***  1. to have someone’s attention.  2. when you strongly support or agree with something.  3. very excited and keen to do something.  **d. *Work in pairs. Make short role-plays with the expressions above. Then practice them.***  Example: - How about cycling to school with me tomorrow? - Great idea!  **Task 2. Means of transport.**  ***Write the words using the first letter given.***  1. bike/ bicycle: xe đạp 2. bus: xe buýt  3. plane: máy bay 4. boat: con thuyền  5. ship: con tàu 6. train: tàu hỏa  7. motorbike: xe máy 8. car: xe hơi  **Task 3. Match a verb on the left with a means of transport on the right. There may be more than one correct answer.**  1. ride a bike 2. drive a car  3. fly by plane 4. sail on/ in a boat  5. get on/ get off a bus/ a train/ a bike/ a motorbike.  **Task 4. Find someone in your class who never.**  - How often do you walk to school/ go to school by bus…?  - Do you (often walk to school/ go to school by bus? |

**V. CONSOLIDATION:**  Lets sts talk about the means of transport

**VI. HOMEWORK:** - Learn new words and phrases

- Prepare for: A closer look 1.

\* Experiences after teaching:…………………………………………………………...

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Week 19 Date of planning :16/01/2022

Date of teaching :……………  **Unit 7: TRAFFIC**

**Period: 56 Lesson 2: A closer look 1**

**I. OBJECTIVES:** By the end of the lesson, Ss will be able to use the lexical items related to the topic “Traffic”. Pronounce sounds /e/, /ei/ correctly in isolation and in context.

**1. Knowledge:**

**Vocabulary:** The lexical items related to the topic “traffic”

**2. Skills:** Practicing skills: Do exercises about voc & how to pronounce sounds /e/, /ei/

**3. Attitude:** -Positive about traffic.

- Students know how to learn English in right way. - Ss are interested in doing exercises.

**4. Competences**: - Co-operation - Self- study - Using language to talk about traffic.

**II. PREPARATION:**

**1. Teacher:** book, planning, picture, laptop, projector

**2. Students:** books, notebooks

**III. TEACHING METHODS:** Communicative approach, play as a character, teaching methods by visual, teaching methods by practising,

**IV. PROCEDURE:**

**1. Class organization.** - Greetings. - Who’s absent today?

**2.** **Check up:** means of transport. How do you go to school?

**3. New lesson:**

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| --- | --- |
| **Ss’ and T’s activities** | **Contents** |
| **1. Warmer.**  - Brainstorm the Ss: let them give all road signs they see every day on the way to school, or elsewhere, and all the words they know related to the topic of traffic and transport. Encourage them to say out as many words as possible.  **2. Presentation:**  **Activities.**  VOCABULARY  **Activity** 1. Ss work in pairs to talk about the meaning of the road signs, then write out their answers.  **3. Practice:**  **Activity** 2. Ss work individually to label the road signs in 1 with the words/ phrases.  Look out: There are usually three kinds of signs: informative, prohibitive, and warning.  **Activity** 3. Let Ss work in pairs and talk about the traffic signs they see on the way to school (or else). T goes around and gives assistance if necessary, and check their answers.  **4. Pronunciation**  **Activity** 4. First, T give examples of the sounds /e/, /ei/. Let Ss practise the sounds together. Ask Ss to observe the T’s mouth and listen to the teacher for these two sounds carefully. Play the recording and let Ss listen and repeat as many times as required. Correct their pronunciation.  **Activity** 5. Play the recording 2 or 3 times. Help Ss distinguish the sounds /e/ , /ei/ and recognize all the words with the two sounds, then underlined them as assigned  6. Refer back to the page 8. Ask Ss to find all the words having sounds /e/, /ei/ | **I - Vocabulary**  **ROAD SIGNS**  **Task 1*. Have you seen these road signs? Talk about the meaning of the signs below with a partner.***  traffic lights: đèn giao thông  no parking: cấm đậu xe  no right turn: cấm rẽ phải  hospital ahead: bệnh viện phía trước  parking: chỗ đậu xe  cycle lane: làn đường xe đạp  school ahead: trường học phía trước no cycling:   không/ cấm đạp xe  **Task *2. Label the signs in 1 with the words/ phrases below*.**  1. traffic lights 2. no parking  3. no right turn 4. hospital ahead  5. parking 6. cycle lane  7. school ahead 8. no cycling  **Look out!**  **-** *A sign within a red triangle will warn you of something.*  *- Signs with red circle are mostly prohibitive- that means you can’t do something.*  *- Signs in blue are usually to give information.*  **Task 3. Work in pairs.** Discuss which of the signs you see on the way to school.  Example:  A: On the way to school, I can see a “no left turn” sign.  B: On my way to school there is a hospital, so I can see a “hospital ahead” sign.  **II- PRONUNCIATION /e/ /ei/**  **Task *4. Listen and repeat. Pay attention to sounds /e/, /ei/***  /e/: left, ahead, present, helicopter, centre, never, seatbelt  /ei/: plane, way, station, train, indicate, mistake, pavement, break.  **Task *5. Listen to these sentences carefully. Single-underline the words with sound /e/, and double-underline the words with sound*** /ei/  /e/: 1. ever /ei/: break, way  2. very railway, station  3. 0 always, obey, safety  4. left, when UK  5. next They, waiting, train |

**V. CONSOLIDATION:** - Helps sts to summarize the content of the lesson

**VI. HOMEWORK :** - Learn new words and phrases

- Prepare for: A closer look 2.

\* Experiences after teaching:……………………………………………………

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Week 19 Date of planning :17/01/2022

Date of teaching : ……………

**Unit 7: TRAFFIC**

**Period: 57 Lesson 3: A closer look 2**

**I. OBJECTIVES:** By the end of the lesson, Ss will be able to use “it” for distances, use

“used to” to talk about past habit or state.

**1. Knowledge:**

**a. Vocabulary:** The lexical items related to the topic “traffic”

**b. Grammar: It** indicating distance, used to.

**2. Skills:** Practicing skills: Do exercises

**3. Attitude:** -Positive about traffic.

- Ss are interested in doing exercises.

**4. Competences**: - Co-operation - Self- study - Using language to talk about traffic.

**II. PREPARATION:**

**1. Teacher:** book, planning

**2. Students:** books, notebooks, small boards

**III.** **TEACHING METHODS:** Communicative approach, teaching methods by practising, work individually, pair work and group work.

**IV.PROCEDURE:**

**1. Class organization.** - Greetings. - Who’s absent today?

**2.** **Check up:** write road signs. What do you do when you see red light?

**3. New lesson:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ss’ and T’s activities** | **Contents** |
| **1. Warmer:** Chatting:  Is your house far school?  How do you go to school?  **2. Presentation**  GRAMMAR  ***It indicating distance***  - T explains, then give example  **3. Practice:**  **Activity 1**  1. Let Ss work by themselves and write down the sentences. T observes and help when and where necessary. After that ask some Ss to read their sentences. T corrects Ss’ mistakes.  **Activity 2**  Ss work in pairs. They ask and answer questions about distances in their neighbourhood, following the example. Encourage them to talk as much as possible. T corrects their answers, and their pronunciation and intonation.  ***Used to***  Explain to the Ss that used to is the same form for all persons. It is used to describe an action, a habit or a state that happened regularly in the past, but does not happen now.  **Activity** 3. Ss work independently, writing down the answers. Then let them work in groups to check and say out the sentences. T goes round giving help when and where necessary. Some Ss may write their answers on the boards. Other Ss give comments and T give corrections.  **Activity** 4. Let Ss work individually to rewrite the sentences in their notebooks.  While Ss do their task, T goes round to monitor the whole class. When Ss finish their task, call some to read out their sentences. Let others give comments, T corrects mistakes if necessary.  **4. Production**  **Activity** 5. Ss work in groups. They take turns to ask and answer questions. Then T may ask some Ss to report their result to the class. One S may report to the class. | **I. It indicating distance**  **-** *We can use it in the position of the subject to indicate distance*  **Ex:** It’s about 1km from my house to school.  **Task 1. Write sentences with it. Use these cues.**  1. It is about 700 metres from my house to Youth Club  2. It is about 5 km from my home village to the nearest town.  3. It is about 120 km from Ho Chi Minh to Vung Tau.  4. It is about 384,400 km from the Earth to the Moon.  5. It is not very far from Ha Noi to Noi Bai Airport.  **Task 2. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about distances in your neighbourhood.**  Example:  A: How far is it from your house to school?  B: It’s about a kilometre.  **II- Used to**  - We use used to to describe an action or a state that happened regularly in the past but does not happen at present.  Example: There used to be many trees on the street, but now there are only shops.  Form:  **(+) S + used to + V**  **(-) S + didn’t use to + V**  **(?) Did + S + use to**  Watch out: In questions and negative sentences, the final “d” in used is dropped.  **Task 3. Complete the sentences with used to or use to and the verbs in the box below.**  1. used to ride 2. used to be  3. used to go 4. Did…use to play  5. did…..not use to feel  **Task 4. Rewrite the sentences using used to.**  1. My mum used to live in a small village when she was a girl.  2. There did not use to be (as) many vehicles on the road.  3. We used to cycle to school two years ago.  4. Now there are more traffic accidents that there used to be.  5. My uncle used to be a bus driver some year ago, but now he has a desk job.  **Task 5. Work in groups. Did you use to do those things? Ask and answer.**  Example: Did you use to play marbles?  Yes, I did  ………… |

**V. CONSOLIDATION:** It to indicate distance and used to

**VI. HOMEWORK:** - Do exercise part A, B workbook

- Prepare: Communication

\* Experiences after teaching:…………………………………………………….

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