

4ms

Sequence: 1

ME. UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY LITERATURE AND ARTS

By Mr DjamelDjamel







Before starting this sequence the teacher should check with the PPs the following prerequisites and prepares some activities to review and consolidate:

Simple past (all forms).

Adjectives(long/short/syllables)

Comparative (more/Less)

PAST SIMPLE Auxiliary: DO D11>7 DONE Regular verbs (-ed) 1rregular verbs (differentways) BASE FORM PAST FORM BASE FORM PAST FORM PLAY **PLAYED** TO MAKE MADE **MADE** TO **PLAYED** WALK **WALKED** TO RUNG TO **WALKED** RING RANG TO **STUDY STUDIED** TO GO **WENT GONE STUDIED SUBJ ECT** 12nd FOR II **SUBJECT BASE FORMII-ed Affirmative: Affirmative:** EX. If you f he f she f t f we f they went to the cinema Ex. If you fhef shefitf we fthey football vesterday played **DIDN'T** 1SUBJECT **BASE FORMI Negative:** If you fhe f shef It/we fthey didn't play football yesterday **REGULAR VERBS:** If you f he f she f t! we f they didn't to the cinema last night **IRREGULAR VERBS:** Ex. go **SUBJECT BASE FORM** (Yes / No quest.) Interrogative: II you f he f she f itf we I they football yesterday ? **REGULAR VERBS:** FΧ Did play If you f he f she f itf we I they to the cinema last night ? **IRREGULAR VERBS:** ΕX Did go Interrogative: **BASE** FORM **suBJEcT** WH- woRol (Wh- qu est.) What II you / he/ she/ t/ we fthey play yesterday ? **REGULAR VERBS:** EX. Football did

موقع عيون البصائر التعليف

did

If you I he I she ft / we / they

go

last night? to the cinema

Where

EX.

IRREGULAR VERBS:

Past Simple (regular verbs)

▶ Write the Past Simple form of the verbs below in the correct column.

* repeat * worry * finish * start * phone * call * miss * enjoy * visit * marry * listen * cry *	*
play * hate * wash * climb * live * arrive * talk * look * stay * ask * clean *	
* travel * open * like * walk * carry * stop * mix * plan * decide * tidy *	

- d	- ed	cons + y - ied	double cons + - ed

№ Write sentences in <u>Past Simple</u>:

							40		
1	-	А	ıtt	ı	rn	na	tı	ı٧	/e

2- Negative

3- Interrogative (Yes / No)

	3- Interrogative (1637 No)	
A)	My sister / tidy / her room / yesterday morning.	E) John / stay / at Mary's house / last summer.
1-		1-
2-		2-
3-		3-
B)	We / <u>live</u> / in New York / in 1997.	F) You / start / school / ten years ago.
1-		1-
2-		2-
3-		3-
C)	Tom / travel / to Dublin / last night.	G) The film / end / very late / last weekend.
1-		1-
2-		2-
3-		3-
D)	I / clean / my teeth / twice / yesterday.	H) Sue and Pat / talk / on the phone / yesterday.
1-		1-
2-		2-
3-		3-
	صائر التعليمي	با موقع عيون الب

Write the verbs in brackets in Past S	imple.
- My sister (tidy) her bedroom yesterday morning.	- John(stay) at his granny's house last summer.
- We (phone) our cousins last week.	- The film (end) very late yesterday.
- The girls (play) on the computer last night.	- My family (live) in New York in 1995.
- I (travel) to Paris three months ago.	- You (clean) your teeth three times yesterday.
Complete the sentences with the verl	bs below in Past Simple .
walk enjoy like wash	travel finish listen study
1- Lucy her birthday pres	sents.
2- Last weekend I in the mo	ountains for 2 hours.
3- We the party very much	
4- Ken to his favourite CD	yesterday.
5- My sister Maths for a	n exam.
6- They to the USA in 20	003.
7- Dad his car last weeker	nd.
8- The film at 11:30.	
Muito the contoness in regretive	
Write the sentences in negative .	
1- Lucy her bii	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

➤ What did you do yesterday? Put a (✓) or a (🗴).

	· •
]
_	

➤ Write questions about the previous activities and answer them.

1- Did you	yesterday?	
2		
3-		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

➤ Ask your classmate the questions and compare the answers. Use <u>and</u> or <u>but</u> to join the actions.

1-	Yesterday I
2-	
4-	
5-	
7-	
8-	

Past Simple (irregular verbs)

➤ Complete the table.

Then complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

	Infinitive	Past simple	Translation
1	make	made.	
2		forgot	
3	hear		
4	drive		/
5		did	
6	find		
7		broke	
8	have		
9	eat		
10_		swam	
11_	drink		
12_		ran	
13	cut		
14		got	

- She (go) to school on foot yesterday.	- My dad (give) me a CD for my birthday.
- Paul (eat) 2 sandwiches and an apple.	- Ana (have) a bath last Sunday.
- I (get) up very early last night.	- We (swim) in the Mediterranean sea.
- They (find) 50 euros in the street.	- Joe (write) a letter to Mary 2 days ago.

➤ Complete the sentences. Use the *negative form* of the <u>underlined</u> verbs.

Yesterday ...

- I drank coffee but I tea.
- She <u>found</u> her purse but sheher keys.
- The children <u>broke</u> the window but they the door.
- He had a shower but he breakfast.
- My father made a cake but he any pastries.
- We spoke English and French but we German.

► Match the pictures with the actions and write the Past Simple of the verbs.

(have a shower) (do the home make a cake)	(eat a sandwich) read the newspaper
1 Alex wrote a letter	2 He
3 He	4 He
5 He	6 He
7 He	8 He
e questions about Alex	and answer them.

► Write

1 play computer games?	Díd Alex play computer games ? No, he dídn't	<u>-</u>
	He wrote a letter.	
3 watch TV?		
	m?	
5 drive a car?		
6 swim in the pool?		

➤ Complete the text about Mary's holiday. Use the Past Simple.

Last summer holiday Mary(go) to Miami
with her She (be) very excited
before the journey because it (be) the first
time she (travel) by
They(stay) at a properties and the sea. The weather(be) sunny and
very hot. In the morning they usually(go) to the
Mary likes and the children love .
So Mary and Mum(sunbathe) and the children(play) with
the ball and (make) sandcastles. Dad (swim) in the sea and
(read) the umbrella. We usually(have) lunch in
near the beach. In the afternoon they(visit) very interesting
places. One day They(go) out in a [t(be) amazing!
They (like) the best. They (see) different ,
some a and even a (jump) in front of the boat. They also
(watch) some people feed the fish. Mary(take) a lot of
The family (enjoy) a lot.
The last day it (rain). The whole family (go) to a shopping centre.
They (buy) some souvenirs. In the afternoon they (return)
home. Mary and her family (have) a great time there !!!!

WRITE sentences in **PAST SIMPLE**:

1- Affirmative 2- Negative 3- Interrogative (Yes / No)	
He / phone / <u>a friend</u> / an hour ago.	I) The children / play / tennis and basketball /
	at the sports centre.
	1-
	2-
My father / buy / a jeep / last week	3-
	J) You / do / your homework / <u>last weekend</u> .
	1-
	2-
	3-
	K) My friend / study / German / last year.
	1-
	2-
	3-
ash / my hair / <u>last night</u>	L) I / get up / at seven / last Sunday morning
	1-
	2-
	3-
Jane / send / four e-mails / to Lisa	
	M) We / visit / our friends / <u>yesterday evening</u>
	1-
	2-
The old lady / carry / heavy bags /	3-
yesterday morning	N) She / have lunch / in an Italian restaurant
	1-
	2-
	3-
The film / end / very late / last weekend	O) They / watch / TV / in the living room
	1-
	2-
	3-
They / go / to bed / at midnight	P) He / drink / orange juice / for breakfast
, , <u> </u>	1-
	2-
	3-
ىائر التعليمي	موقع عيون الُبح
	2- Negative 3- Interrogative (Yes / No) He / phone / a friend / an hour ago. My father / buy / a jeep / last week. The girls / wear / skirts / to the party ash / my hair / last night Jane / send / four e-mails / to Lisa The old lady / carry / heavy bags / yesterday morning The film / end / very late / last weekend They / go / to bed / at midnight

• Write <u>Wh- questions</u> for the <u>underlined words</u> in the previous sentences.

Use these wh- words:

					14/11
WHERE	WHAT TIME	WHEN	WHAT	HOW MANY	WHO

A)
B)
C)
D)
E)
F)
G)
H)
I)
J)
K)
L)
M) -
N) -
O)
P)

SEQUENCE : one

1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY, LITERATURE AND ARTS

by Mr djamel

Initial situation

In the international" travel forum" of tripadvisorLom websitellyou read a message of a tourist from England []] e needs some information about Algeria[] Think of some famous places you visited and write some information about them[] famous landmrks[] souks [bld medinas, famous figures....] [] Turn these information into a travel brochure to be posted inthe "travel forum

I learn to integrate

You have lust returned from a three-day tour around Algeria [

Your want to post on your facebook the report of this trip to make people around the world aware of the cultural and historical richness of your country Algeria to know about the interesting places you visited

Describe your itinerary and give information about the places you visited Duniversal landmarks Dold medinas Donouments souks fortresses Wand outstanding Gamous figures in history with a detailed map

Level : MS4	1	School : Borm	ool : Bormadia Relizane Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel						
AND OUTS	ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS TANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY E AND ARTS	· ·			Framework: PDP				
	bjective:By the end of the sess of the new sequence[]	ion, the learners	will be able to stimulat	e the l	earner interest a	ınd annoı	ınce		
– produce. lexis: So the sequen	ompetencies: interact – interpresonance lexis related to the topic of ace: tour, sightseeing, places, landmarks,	_	Oral/written/ <u>both</u>	Mater world	rials: / W. Board/ map	flash card	s/a		
	Cross Curricular Competenci	es		Cor	e values				
no Me Co Ce Pe Pe	eel: The learner can understar nverbal messages . eth: can work in groups: m: a can lead a discussion can communicate appropriately can generate solutions to a proble r and soc: He can socialize the	m	> aluing work > aluing work > penness to a > aluing trave	d herit other c	rage□				
Ti Fran		Procedure		Foc us	Aims	Mater ial	Va kt		
Warr up Pre T	T greets his PPs .The PPs m The teacher shows his P of some universal landr	Ps some picture narks and place	s of interests in the		Using prior knowledge	flash cards	V/ A/		

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a/v

W

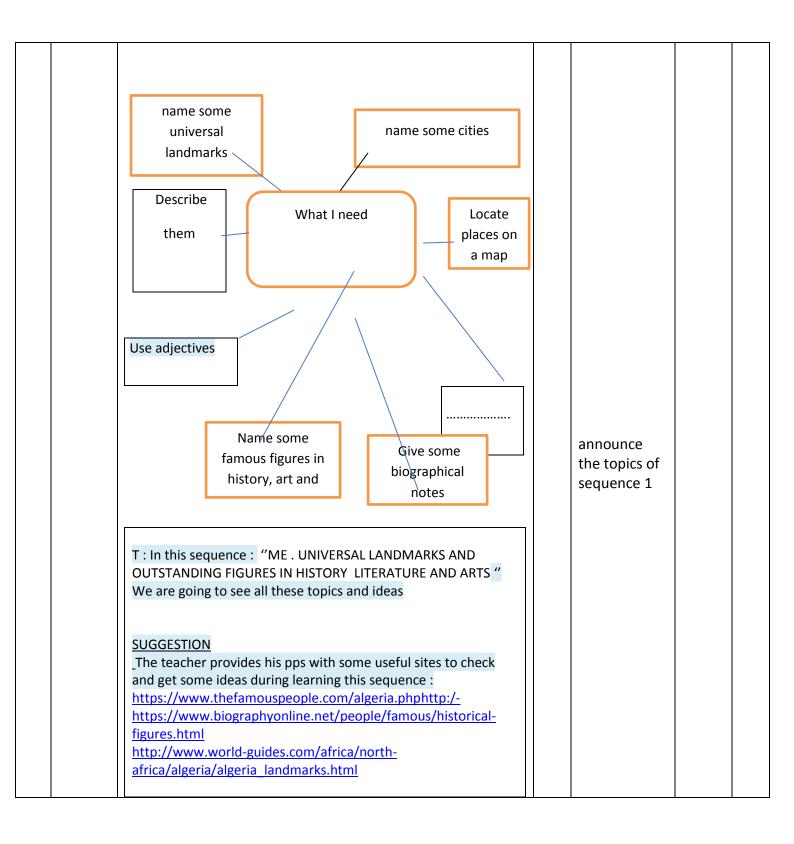
board

lead the PPs

understand the situation

to

Do you know these famous landmarks ? Where are they situated ?			a map	
Can you locate them on the map? Why do people visit them? Do you know other monuments? Do you like travelling? Have you ever visited an interesting place (a landmark)? Can you give me information about it.? What does a tourist prepare before start his tour? Can you name some famous places(old medinas, souks, landmarks) your city(or region)? Are there any outstanding figures in history, literature or art in our region? Teacher writes the "initial situation" on the board.He reads it.Then helps his PPs to interpret it Initial situation In the international" travel forum" of tripadvisorDom websiteDyou read a message of a burist from England III e needs some information about Algerial Think of some famous places you visited and write some information about them II famous landmarks II souks, old medinas, famous figures)) in	to encourage PPs to discuss and cooperate to generate	W	V/ A/ K/T
Tinvites his pps to work in groups to discuss the problem and suggest solutions in 10 minutes. The teacher invites his pps to read what they wrote. Using spider graphic organizer, the teacher starts a discussion introduce the topics of the new sequence.		brainstormin g ideas as much as possible		



Level : MS4	School : Born	nadia Relizane		er: Mr Bendoubal I djamel	oa djamel					
Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY LITERATURE AND ARTS	and do us : language use	Frame	work: PDP							
Learning Objective (s): by the end of this lesson my learners will be able to prepare a guided tour where they show some famous places in their cities, regions or country.										
Targeted competencies: <u>interact</u> – <u>interpresonant produce</u> . <u>Target structure</u> : - adjectives / sequencer.	` ` ` `	ral/written/ <u>both</u>		ials: flash cards/ \ ne student book	W. Board/	audio				
Cross Curricular Competenc	ies		Cor	e values						
 Intel: Learner can understand v verbal messages . He can use his critical thinking the can use his critical thinking the can work in pairs or verbass. Com: a can reinvest the learnt la real life. Per and soc: a socialises through written elchanges. 		lofthei	ful Algerian land national heritage rld□							
Ti Frame	;Procedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va				

	T			I .	ı	
Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
		The teacher greets his pps / the pps respond.				
	Warm					
	up	Teacher starts by writing the word <i>London</i> on the board		Brainstormin	Flash	
		Then Casks his students to say what they know about this		g/ using	cards	
		city[[famous football players] famous places []location[]		prior		V/
	Pre	country, language)		knowledge		A/
	listening					
		Teacher shows his students some flash cards about London's most				
		famous landmarks and monuments(Big Ben ,Westminiter palace,				
		Thames			W	
					board	
						a/v
				_		
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		the learner for the listening phase and explain the key words		
While listening	T: [] ow do tourists usually visit these famous places? [] o they go by train[] ta[] i[] or tourist bus? T shows his [] s the open-top bus in task [] page [] [] T asks who usually talks to the tourists about the famous places during a tour on a bus? [] A tour guide[]		Audio file	
	T [] A group of Algerian middle school are visiting [] ondon [] They are riding an open- top double decker—bus and their English tourist guide is showing them London's most famous monuments and landmarks during this sightseeing tour[]	To listen and choose the right answer	The board	
	The 1st listening: Teacher invites his pps to listen to the tourist guide talking to sightseers and choose the right answer: all The tourists are going on a sight seeing tour around:	TO encourage the L to work with his partner		
	☐ — ☐ eeds ☐- Westminister ☐- ☐ ristol☐ c☐ The Westminister palace was built in the century ☐- tenth — ☐ — eleventh ☐- twelveth	To listen and find the missing words		
	The 2 nd listening: the Ls listen again to the English tourist guide part 1 and work with partners. They compare their answers then correct each other. The 3rd listening: isten to the tourist guide talking to the pps and find the missing words [task [] page[[][[]]]		Sbook	
	Teacher asks the students which places tourists can visit in their city [] town or village [] [] They could choose an other city with world famous places or [] st their local area [] [] Teacher writes these places on the board []	The pps reinvest the listening phase to name the most famous		
	Teacher tells the class to imagine that they are on a	illost idillous		

Teacher tells the class to imagine that they are on a guided tour visiting the places listed on the board one

places and

	pupils are tour guides and others are tourists Instructions: You are a tour guide. Work in small groups and prepare your speech I e prepared to answer the tourists' questions! You can start like this:	landmarks in their cities , regions or		V/ A/
Post listenin g	Ood morning Inflemoon everyone Welcome to this tour of	To act out a role play	The board	K/T

Leve	sevel : MS4 School : Bori			nadia Relizane		er: Mr Bendoubal l djamel	oa djamel		
AND		E . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS DING FIGURES IN HISTORY ID ARTS		and do us : language use	Frame	work: PDP			
	ning Object uments.	ive (s): by the end of this lesso	n my learners v	will be able to write a sh	ort par	agraph about fam	ous		
– <u>pro</u>	eted compo oduce. get languag cribing mor	_	Domain (s): C	Oral/written/ <u>both</u>		ials: flash cards/ N ne student book	W. Board/	' audio	
Cross Curricular Competencies					Cor	e values			
 Intel: Learner can understand verbal and non verbal messages. Meth: [] e can work in pairs or within the who class[] [] e can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse. Com: [] e can select specific information through listening Per and soc: [] e socialises through oral or written e[] changes[] 			nin the whole ation onal or	> □ aluing the u	the wo	dd□			
Ti me	Frame work	i;	Procedure		Foc	Aims	Mater ial	Vakt	
ille	Warm	The teacher greets his pps		•	us				
	up	Tstarts by a quick revie	w 🛚 the most	famous landmarks	marks Brainstormin Flash				

Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Vakt
me	work		us		ial	
	Warm	The teacher greets his pps / the pps respond.				
	up	T starts by a quick review 1 the most famous landmarks		Brainstormin	Flash	
		in ondon and the the guided tour of the Algerian middle school		g/ using	cards	
	Pre	sightseers) [prior knowledge		V/A/
	listening	what they know about it.(Elicit the key words : chimmed,				
		designed,)		To prepare		
				the learner		
				for the		
				listening phase and		
		Final Control of the		explain the		
				key words		
				,		
		Fritz all that				a/v
				To listen and		
				choose the		
		The 1st listening .		right answer	Sbook	
		The 1st listening:		TO	SDOOK	
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While listening	T [] isten to The English tourist guide part [] talking to the Algerian tourists about London's most famous monuments and landmarks during this sightseeing tour and task 5 page 12	encourage the L to work with his partner		
Post listenin g	The 2 nd listening: T: listen again to the English tourist guide part 2and copy the correct answer into your copy book (task 6 page 12) The 3rd listening: isten to the tourist guide part and fill in the table(task 7 page 12) The teacher ellplains some words like: designer-chimed-diameter) The fourth listening: The	The Ls reinvest what they learnt to write a short paragraph about a famous land mark	The Sbook	

Level : MS4	School : Borm	nadia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel djamel
Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY ? LITERATURE AND ARTS	Language foc	us : language learning	Framework: PPU
Learning Objective (s): by the end of this lesso monument using passive voice.	n my learners v	will be able to write a sh	nort paragraph describing a famous
Targeted competencies: interact — interpret — produce. Target structure: - Passive form in the past .	Domain (s): O	ral/written/ <u>both</u>	Materials: flash cards/ W. Board/he student book
Cross Curricular Competencies			Core values
 Intel: Learner can understand verb verbal messages . 	al and non		wonderful Algerian landmarks[] of the national heritage[] the world[]
 He can use his critical thinking to d 	educe rules.		
- Meth: 🛮 e can work in pairs or with class 🗈	in the whole		
- Com: 🛘 e can reinvest the learnt langue real life	age into the		
- Per and soc: [] e socialises through written e[] changes[]	oral or		

Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work). roccaure	us	7	ial	kt
	Warm	The teacher greets his PPs / the PPs respond. The teacher pins on the board some flashcards of famous monuments and asks his pps to find their names. The teacher shows his pps a flash card of Eiffel tower and invites them to say what they know about it.	45	Brainstorm /using prior Knowledge	Flash cards	V/ A/
		Teacher writes on the board the following note about Eiffel tower then asks some guiding questions:	T/L		W board W board	

	The Eiffel Tower is the most famous monument of France. It is situated in Paris.it was designed by Gustave Eiffel .It was built by 250 workers. It was constructed between 1887 and 1889 for the expostion of Paris.	T/L	Introduce the target language in a context		
	Where is Eiffel tower situated ?				
	Who designed it ?			The board	
	Who built it ?			Doard	
present	When ? and why ?				
ation	T; Now read the following sentences and compare between them		Giving the		
	$A \square$ ustave Eiffel designed the Eiffel tower \square		opportunity to the learners to		
	B)Eiffel tower was designed by Gustave Eiffel.		guess and elicit the new structure		
	T draws the Ls attention and asks some guiding questions:		structure		
	Underline the verbs in sentences a and b? what do you remark? What is the difference difference?			The board	
	Underline the subjects?				
	What happened to the subject and the verb in sentence 2?				
	What about the object ?				
	$A \square$ ustave Eiffel designed the Eiffel tower				
	B)Eiffel tower was designed by Gustave Eiffel				
	So, sentence A is in active form (the subject is before the verb) .				
	Sentence b is in passive form (when the verb comes after the object we call it passive form)				
	Grammar tool :				
	T highlights rules of passive voice (pages 30/31)				
	<u>Task 1</u> Reorder the following words to get meaningful sentences.				
Practic e	were /by / Salim/The tickets/ booked. was/ built/ The statue/ by a famous artist. Task two Fill in the correct form of the verb(task 5 page): a) . Timgad (be found) by the Romans.		To check how well the learners have		

г		Land to the second seco			
		b)Ketchaoua and Sultan Ahmed mosques (be build)in the 17 th	meaning and		
		century .	the form of the		
		c)The Houses of Parliament. (be situate) along the river Thames in	new structure		
		London			
		d)Shakespeare's house – be locate in the small town in The			
		Strafford-upon-Avon			
		Task 3 write the following sentences into the passive form in the			
		example.(task 6page)			
					V/
		T : Your epal asks you questions about some Algerian landmarks			A/
		Complete the following email and post it where you give them		The	K/T
		information about Maguam Echahid		board	
		Where is it situated?	Thomp		
		- Who built it? and when?	The pp		
		- Why?	reinvests		
		Hello, my friend. In Algeria there are a lot of famous land marks,	what he		
		one of them is Maquam Echahid . It Algiers.It	learnt to talk		
		by the Canadians in1980s to celebrate the	/describe		
	Hee	sacrifice of the unknown martyr.	some		
	Use	Sacrifice of the unknown martyr.	monuments		
			in Algeria		
			0		
l					

Reinforce and consolidate

Activity one: Underline the correct variant:

- 1. I am helped/was helped yesterday.
- 2. Milk is bought/was bought every day.
- 3. Nick is sent/was sent to the library yesterday.
- 4. Liz was given/were given a new toy last night.
- 5. This story is published/was published 2 years ago.
- 6. Milk is delivered/was delivered every day.
- 7. The cars are bought/were bought last year.
- 8. My sisters was invited/were invited to the party last week

ACTIVITY TWO; . Rewrite the sentences in the Passive Voice:

- 1. We bought this car yesterday.
- 2. W. Shakespeare wrote "Romeo and Juliet".
- 3. I'made the report last week.
- 4. We designed a nice plan.

Activity three

The Statue of Liberty

Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). You must either use Simple Present or Simple Past.

1.	The Statue of Liberty (give) to the United States by France.
2.	It (be) a present on the 100th anniversary of the United States.
3.	The Statue of Liberty (design) by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.
4.	It (complete) in France in July 1884.
5.	In 350 pieces, the statue then (ship) to New York, where it(arrive) on 17 June 1885.
6.	The pieces (put) together and the opening ceremony (take) place on 28 October 1886
7.	The Statue of Liberty (be) 46 m high (93 m including the base).
8.	The statue (represent) the goddess of liberty.
9.	She (hold) a torch in her right hand and a tablet in her left hand.
10	. On the tablet you (see / can) the date of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776).
11	. Every year, the Statue of Liberty (visit) by many people from all all over the world

Level : MS4		School : Borm	nadia Relizane		er: Mr Bendouba el djamel	ba djamel	
•	E . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS DING FIGURES IN HISTORY ND ARTS	I listen and Language focu use/learning	· · · ·		ework: PDP		
information, a Targeted comp produce.	etive (s): by the end of this lesson bout outstanding figures. Detencies: <u>interact – interpret</u> Oure: - simple past (regular /)	·	will be able to write a sh ral/written/ <u>both</u>	Mater	agraph, using bio rials: flash cards/ ne student book		['] audio
	Cross Curricular Competencies			Cor	e values		
verba - Methiclass - lecar interpr Com: throug	Learner can understand verbous messages. Decan work in pairs or with use strategies for listening and eting oral discourse. Decan select specific informula histening and soc: Decan select specific informula soc: Decan select specific informula select spe	nin the whole	> aluing art a > aluing unde > penness to	erstand	ing figures		
Ti Frame me work	j;	Procedure		Foc	Aims	Mater ial	Vakt
Warm up Pre listening	The teacher greets his PPs T starts by a quick revier related to [] ig[] en[] [] tudents work in small group people they admire and discussifications may help them with	w [recall sor ps and make a l ss their choices	ne information ist of four famous with other students		Recall previous information to build a new context	Flash	V/A/
	Their	fields			To prepare		a/v

Famous people I admire
حموقع عيون البصائر التعليمي

Sbook

the learner for the listening

phase and

	The teacher can ask his PPS yo share what they already know	explain the		
	about the playwright William Shakespeare.	key words		
	The 1st listening		Audio	
While	Teacher invites his PPs to listen to the tourist guide part 4		file	
listening	and complete the ID card of the famous English writer (task			
	12 page 13)	To listen and		
	The 2 nd listening	complete an		
	The learners listen again to the tourist guide part 4 and work	ID card		
	with partners .They compare their ID cards them then correct	TO		
	each other.	encourage		
		the L to work		
	<u>Task 15 page 17:</u>	with his		
	T asks his PPs to write a caption for the portrait of the	partner		
	famous English writer that includes his full name / date and			
	place of birth and death between brackets as in the following			
	example :			
	Abdelhamid Ibn-Badis(Constantine 1889- Constantine 1940)			
	TD 1.16 18			
	Task 16 page17:			
	Teacher: Now, You work in pairs. Use the information in The ID card(task 12) and ask each other some questions			
	related to this famous writer. You can ask about :		Tla a	
	related to this famous writer. For ear ask about.		The Sbook	
	The name of this famous person / his date and place of birth/		SDOOK	
	his occupation/his writings /			
	6666 667 6			
	Task 18 page 18:			
	Use the information from the ID card (task 12) and write a			V/A/
	short paragragh about the famous writer.			K/T
	You can start like this :	The L		10, 1
Post	I (mention the full name of the famous writer) is an	reinvests		
listenin	outstanding figure in English literature. His writings known	what he		
g	worldwide. He was born onhe	learnt to		
O	wasHe wrote	write a note		
		about an		
		outstanding		
		figure		

Level : MS4				cher: Mr Bendoubaba dja mel djamel		
Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY ? LITERATURE AND ARTS	Language foci	us : language learning	Framev	work: PPU		
Learning Objective (s): by the end of this lesso using discourse markers of chronology: first,		will be able to organize	a series (of activities, actio	ons , even	ts
Targeted competencies: interact interpret - produce. Target language: - discourse markers (linking words) of chronology	Domain (s): O	ral/written/ <u>both</u>	Materia studen	als: flash cards/ \ t book	V. Board/	'he
Cross Curricular Competencies			Core	values		
 Intel: Learner can understand verbox verbal messages . He can use his critical thinking to do Meth: Decan work in pairs or with 	educe rules.		of the n	ul Algerian land ational heritage Id□		
class[] - Com: [] e can reinvest the learnt languate real life - Per and soc: [] e socialises through a written e[] changes[]						
-						

Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
work		us		ial	kt
Marea	The teacher greets his pps / the pps respond.		To payo tho		
up	Teacher asks his students to describe their morning routine before coming to school. Two or three students share their routines with the group.		way for the presentation	Flash cards	V/
Presenta tion	Now ,the teacher tells his routine. As he is telling his students his routine, he should write one the board the steps and writes the discourse markers in a different colour, "First, I wake up. Next, I go and brush my teeth. After that, I go to the kitchen and drink some orange juice. Finally, I put	T/L	To involve everyone in the process		A/
	on my coat and come to school. Teacher: Why did I use these discourse markers (linking words): First, then, after that and finally.		Introduce the target structure in a context	W board	
Practic	In which part of the sentence we can put them? Which punctuation sign we have after these discourse markers?		Giving the opportunity to	W	
е	The teacher highlights rules of the discourse markers (linking words) of chronology page 34).		guess and elicit the new structure	board	
	<u>Task one</u> : Reoder the following tourist guide speach Then, we'll go to the zoo.	T/L	Highlighting rules		
	work Warm up Presenta tion	Warm up The teacher greets his pps / the pps respond. Teacher asks his students to describe their morning routine before coming to school. Two or three students share their routines with the group. Now ,the teacher tells his routine. As he is telling his students his routine, he should write one the board the steps and writes the discourse markers in a different colour, "First, I wake up. Next, I go and brush my teeth. After that, I go to the kitchen and drink some orange juice. Finally, I put on my coat and come to school. Teacher: Why did I use these discourse markers (linking words): First, then, after that and finally. In which part of the sentence we can put them? Practic e The teacher highlights rules of the discourse markers (linking words) of chronology page 34).	Warm Warm Up The teacher greets his pps / the pps respond. Teacher asks his students to describe their morning routine before coming to school. Two or three students share their routines with the group. Now , the teacher tells his routine. As he is telling his students his routine, he should write one the board the steps and writes the discourse markers in a different colour, "First, I wake up. Next, I go and brush my teeth. After that, I go to the kitchen and drink some orange juice. Finally, I put on my coat and come to school. Teacher: Why did I use these discourse markers (linking words): First, then, after that and finally. In which part of the sentence we can put them? Practic e Which punctuation sign we have after these discourse markers? The teacher highlights rules of the discourse markers (linking words) of chronology page 34). Task one: Reoder the following tourist guide speach	Warm up Teacher asks his students to describe their morning routine before coming to school. Two or three students share their routines with the group. Now ,the teacher tells his routine. As he is telling his students his routine, he should write one the board the steps and writes the discourse markers in a different colour, "First, I wake up. Next, I go and brush my teeth. After that, I go to the kitchen and drink some orange juice. Finally, I put on my coat and come to school. Teacher: Why did I use these discourse markers (linking words): Teacher: Why did I use these discourse markers (linking words): Treacher: Why did I use these discourse markers (linking words): The teacher highlights rules of the discourse markers? The teacher highlights rules of the discourse markers (linking words) of chronology page 34). Task one: Reoder the following tourist guide speach Highlighting	Work The teacher greets his pps / the pps respond. Teacher asks his students to describe their morning routine before coming to school. Two or three students share their routines with the group. Now , the teacher tells his routine. As he is telling his students his routine, he should write one the board the steps and writes the discourse markers in a different colour, "First, I wake up. Next, I go and brush my teeth. After that, I go to the kitchen and drink some orange juice. Finally, I put on my coat and come to school. Teacher: Why did I use these discourse markers (linking words): First, then, after that and finally. In which part of the sentence we can put them? Which punctuation sign we have after these discourse markers? The teacher highlights rules of the discourse markers (linking words) of chronology page 34). Task one: Reoder the following tourist guide speach Highlighting

	Finally, we'll visit the caves .			
	First,we'll seeLalla Setti.	To check how well the learners have		
	After that , we'll see AlMansoura .	grasped the meaning and the form of the		
	<u>Task two</u> : fill in each blank with the appropriate chronological markers (task 15 page 38)	new structure		
	emonological markers (task 15 page 50)		The s	
Use	<u>Task three</u> : Work with your partners. Read my grammar tools 4.1 again and check your answers.		book	
	Task four:	The pp		
	Write four sentences describing in a chronological order your after school routine .	what he learnt to talk		
	Start like this :	about real life situation	The board	
	When I get home , first ,I			

Level : MS4	School : Borm	adia Relizane		er: Mr Bendoubal I djamel	oa djamel	
Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY ? LITERATURE AND ARTS	I prac Language foct learning/use		Frame	work: PPU		
Learning Objective (s): by the end of this lesso outstanding figures in his /her city or region u	•		t some t	famous landmark	s and	
Targeted competencies: interact – <u>interpret</u> – <u>produce</u> . <u>Target structure</u> : - base form and strong form adjectives .	Domain (s): O	ral/written/ <u>both</u>	Mater book	ials: / W. Board /	the stude	nt
Cross Curricular Competencies			Core	e values		
 Intel: Learner can understand verb verbal messages. The learner can use his critical thin when eliciting the new target struct Meth: a can work in pairs or with class. . 	king skills ure[]		of the r	ful Algerian land national heritage †d⊡		
 Com: [] e can re-invest the language life situation Per and soc: [] e socialises through written e[] changes[] 						
Ti Framo	Procedure		Foc	Aims	Mator	

Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
		The teacher greets his PPS / the PPS respond.				
	Warm	Teacher invites his PPS to work in pairs and list as many				
	up	adjectives as they can .		Brainstormin	board	
				g/ using		
		The teacher invites his PPS to consider the following		prior		V/
	The	sentences and elicits the new target structure by asking some		knowledge		A/
	presenta	guiding questions:				
	tion	Find the adjectives .				
		Some adjectives are preceded by very .what that means?			W	
		And some not .why?		To get all the	board	
		a)This stadium is <u>very old</u>		learners involved		
		b)This stadium is <u>ancient</u>		invoivea		
		a)This place is <u>very big</u> .				
		b)It's a <u>huge</u> place.				
		a)I'm <u>very good</u> at Maths.		To elicit the		
		b)I'm <u>excellent</u> at Maths		target structure		
		T : Old, big or good are base adjectives. Strong adjectives		To familiari□e		
		have the meaning of very.		the		
		Eg. Very old = ancient		learners to the new target		a/v
				structures		
		Very big = <u>huge</u>				

Practice	Very good = <u>excellent</u> Teacher highlights rules base adjectives and strong adjectives (my grammar tools page33) Task 1:((Task 9 page 37). All the following strong adjectives are used to say that someone or something is "very nice "or "very good "or "great" except three. I use my dictionary and find the three intruders.	To check and reinforce The PP reinvests what he learnt to describe		
use	Task 2 (Task 10page37 I use my dictionary and match each base adjective with its corresponding strong one Task 3 I choose three strong adjectives and write three adjectives describing a famous landmark in my town or region. Then,I choose three strong adjectives and write three adjectives describing an oustanding figure in my town or region	some famous landmarks and outstanding figures in his/her city	The sbook	

Level : MS4	School : Borm	adia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel djamel
Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY ? LITERATURE AND ARTS	Language foci	us : language learning	Framework: PPU
Learning Objective (s): by the end of this lesso figures 2)describe the world around them and make	•	, .	
Targeted competencies: interact — interpret — produce. Target structure: - comparisons of equality / inferiority asas/ not asas	Domain (s): O	ral/written/ <u>both</u>	Materials: W. Board/he student book
Cross Curricular Competencies			Core values
 Intel: Learner can understand verb verbal messages. He can use his critical thinking to d Meth: le can work in pairs or with classl Com: le can reinvest the learnt langureal life 	educe rules. nin the whole		vorldwide landmarks[] of the national heritage[] the world[]

Ti	Frame			;Procedure	e		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work						us		ial	kt
me	Warm	Teacher inverthe class. To see the first who is as the first who is as chosen to be the class. To comparison Example: Rachid is as Karim is as The teache underlines The teache	rites 2student as tall as tall as Kall		in height) to class a questing gestures) who has the solution. Example: e other stude st student to e sentence to the board. as'.	on: ame height nt who was the front of o show Then , pard and asks	T/L	Brainstormin g /using prior Knowledge Paving the way. Introduce the target language in a context	W board W board	V/ A/
	1	Al Hambra palace	spain	142,000 square metres	8th century					

Per and soc: [] e socialises through oral or written e[]changes[]

Present ation Practic e	Is Al Hambra p	api? ney situate alace as famo alace as big a	ous as Topkapi as Topkapi pala	ace ?		T/L	Giving the opportunity to the learners to guess and elicit the new structure		
	Highlighting Dee and dis	rules. Scuss My	grammar tool lity and inferi				Highlighting rules	The board	
	brackets and The teacher i answers and	fill in each invites his correct ea	blank with 'a PPs to work w ch other.		ation between		To check how well the learners have grasped the meaning and the form of the new structure		a/v
Use	as as ". <u>Task 3</u> (T : Now ,choo	d join each ose two la country or	pair ('a' and ' ndmarks and ' r the world an	b') using "asa two oustanding d compare bet	g figures from		The pp reinvests what he learnt to describe and compare the world around them	The board	V/ A/ K/T

Level : MS4	School : Borm	adia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		en and do us : language use	Framework: PDP
Learning Objective (s): by the end of this lesso	n my learners v	will be able to describe	an itinerary and identify its components
Targeted competencies: interact – interpret – produce. Target structure: - simple past / sequencers .	Domain (s): O	ral/written/ <u>both</u>	Materials: flash cards/ W. Board/ audio file/ the student book
Cross Curricular Competencies			Core values
 Intel: Learner can understand verbal verbal messages. Meth: [] e can work in pairs or with class[] [] e can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse. Com: [] e can use role play to communappropriately Per and soc: [] e socialises through a written e[] changes[] 	in the whole	□ aluing trav□ penness to	

Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
		The teacher greets his PPS / the PPS respond.				
	Warm					
	up	The teacher asks his PPS to work in small groups and list all		Brainstormin	Flash	
		means of transport they know .Then , say which one of them		g/ using	cards	
		they prefer and why?		prior		V/
	Pre	Teacher elicits some words related to travelling		knowledge		A/
	listening			To prepare		
		sail		the learner		
				for the		
		travel		listening	W	
		cruise departure		phase and	board	
				explain the		
		stop over destination		key words		
		Teacher: Nabila has just returned from a summer holiday		To listen and		
		cruise in the Mediterranean .She has visited Italy ,Turkey and		reorder		
		Spain. She is now chatting with her classmates about the		ТО	Audio	
		places of interest (landmarks) she has visited in each of the		encourage	file	
		three countries.		the L to work		а
		The 1 st listening		with his		
		Teacher invites his PPs to listen to the conversation part 1		partner		
	While	and reorder the names of the places according to the				
	listening	itinerary of Nabila's cruise.(task22page15)				
	natering		1			

Po liste	The 2 nd listening The teacher invites his learners to listen again ,check their answers. Then work in pairs To correct each other. The 3nd listening The students are invited to listen again the conversation part1 and fill in each blank with the corresponding word (task 25page15) Teacher: Now, work with your partner. Play the role of Nabila and choose other Mediterranean countries then tell your partner about your cruise itinerary using the words: first, then, afterthat, finally as in the example(task27page16)	To listen and find the right word The pps reinvest the listening phase describe an itinerary To act out a role play	The board	V/ A/ K/T
-------------	--	--	--------------	-----------------

Learning Objective (s): ① y the end of the lesson my pupils will be able to listen to different conversations and fill in an more card and a fact file using the simple past the comparative of equality and inferiority	Level : MS4	evel : MS4 School : Borma			er: Mr Bendouba I djamel	ba djamel	
card and a fact file using the simple past the comparative of equality and inferiority Targeted competencies: interact - interpret - produce. Target structure: - simple past / comparative Cross Curricular Competencies - Intel: Learner can understand verbal and non verbal messages Meth: e can work in pairs or within the whole class - e can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse Com: e can use role play to communicate appropriately - Per and soc: e socialises through oral or	AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY?		Frame	work: PDP			
File/ the student book Target structure: - simple past / comparative Cross Curricular Competencies Core values - Intel: Learner can understand verbal and non verbal messages . - Meth: _ e can work in pairs or within the whole class _ e can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse. - Com: _ e can use role play to communicate appropriately - Per and soc: _ e socialises through oral or				ferent c	onversations and	fill in an 🏻	
 Intel: Learner can understand verbal and non verbal messages. Meth: [] e can work in pairs or within the whole class[] [] e can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse. Com: [] e can use role play to communicate appropriately Per and soc: [] e socialises through oral or 	– produce. <u>Target structure</u> : - simple past /	Domain (s): O	ral/written/ <u>both</u>			W. Board/	audio
verbal messages . - Meth: e can work in pairs or within the whole class - e can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse Com: e can use role play to communicate appropriately - Per and soc: e socialises through oral or	Cross Curricular Competencies			Cor	e values		
- Per and soc: 🛘 e socialises through oral or	verbal messages . - Meth: a e can work in pairs or with class. - e can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse. - Com: e can use role play to communication.	nin the whole	 penness toOpenness to	the wo	cultures		
	- Per and soc: 🛮 e socialises through	oral or					

Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
	Warm up Pre listening	The teacher greets his PPS .The PPS respond. The teacher invites his PPS to list the famous painters they know and mention their origins. The teacher writes on the board the word "Andalousia" then		Brainstorming/ using prior knowledge To prepare the learner for the listening phase and explain the	W board	V/ A/
		asks his students what they know about it [Teacher elicits as much information as possible] T: There are a lot of hiritage sites in [pain listed by [[] [] C [] The teacher shows his pupils a flash card of a palace then asks them to describe it [Teacher elicits the important key words can we have in a historic palace		key words To listen and reorder	Flash cards	
		fountains A palace big		To listen and fill in an ID card The pps reinvest the <id a="" caption="" card="" famous="" figure<="" for="" information="" of="" portrait="" td="" to="" write=""><td></td><td>A/ V</td></id>		A/ V

				T
While listening	courtyards The 1 st listening The teacher invites his PPs to listen to part2 of the conversation and reorder the jumbled exchanges (task 22 page16)	To listen for specific information.	Audio fil	
Post listenin g	The 2 nd listening The pps are asked to listen to part2 and complete the ID card of the famous artist that Nabila mentioned (task31page17) Teacher: Now ,write a caption for the portrait of this famous artist that include his full name and date/ place of birth between brackets. The 3rd listening: T: Now, listen to the conversation part 3 and copy the true statements (facts) about Alhambra palace (task 34 page17) The 4th listening The PPS are asked to listen again to the conversation part 3 then check their answers. Afterthat, they work with their partners to correct the false statements (fact file 1) The 5th listening: Teacher invites his pps to listen again to the conversation and complete the missing information in fact file 2 (task 73 page 18)	To listen in order to fill in the missing information. To involve PPs in peer correction.	The Sbook	A/ V
	Task 39 page 18: Which landmarks do these photos represent? Use the information you learnt and write a caption for each of the two photos ,similar to the caption accompanying the photos in tasks (6, 20 and 31)	To produce a piece of writing.		

Level : MS4	School : Bormadia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel djamel						
Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY ? LITERATURE AND ARTS	I listen and do Language focus : language use	Framework: PDP						
Learning Objective (s): My learners will be able to ask and answer questions to give information about historic tourist attractions								
	e to ask and answer questions to give i	nformation about historic tourist						

Cross Curricular Competencies

- Intel: Learner can understand verbal and non verbal messages.
- Meth: 🛘 e can work in pairs or within the whole class
- $\ensuremath{\mathbb{D}}$ e can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse.
- Com: De can re-invest the language in a real life situation
- Per and soc: [] e socialises through oral or written e[]changes[]

- Core values
- aluing travelling D penness to the world D
- Openness to other cultures
- Valuing world heritage

Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
	Warm up Pre listening	The teacher greets his PPs. The PPs respond. A quick review: Teacher shows a photo of Al Hambra palace and asks some questions: Do you remember this Palace? Where is it situated? Who built it? How / when is it constructed? What can we find in it?(gates, towers, length ,) The teacher shows his PPS a flash card of the leaning tower of Pisa and invites his PPS to say what they now about it and what they want to know about it?		To refresh the pp's memory	W board Flash card	V/ A/
				introduce some key words		V/ A/

While			Audio file	
listening	T: Nabila is still chatting with her classmates about the places of interest (landmarks) she has visited in each of the three countries. The 1 st listening The teacher invites his PPs to listen to the conversation part 4 and identify the names of landmarks Nabila visited in her cruise and the names of the outstanding figures she talked about (Task 40 page 18). The 2 nd listening The teacher invites his PPS to listen again to the conversation part 4 and match each question to the corresponding answer. (task 42 page 18). The 3 rd listening. The PPs are asked to listen again and check their answers. The 4 th listening. The teacher asks his PPs to listen again and complete the	To listen and identify the correct answer To encourage peer correction To listen and match To listen and complete a fact file	the S book	V/ A
Post listenin g	The fact file of the leaning tower of Pisa (Task 44 page 19) T: Work in pairs and prepare three questions and their answers about the leaning tower of Pisa.	The PPs reinvest what they learnt to ask and answer questions about a famous land mark	The board	V/ A/ K/T

Level : MS4	School : Borm	adia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel			
Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY ? LITERATURE AND ARTS	I listen and do Language focus : language use			work: PDP		
Learning Objective (s): My learners will be able figure Transform information of an Transform card			ive infor	mation about an	outstandir	ng
Targeted competencies: <u>interact</u> – <u>interpret</u> – produce. <u>Target structure</u> : - wh questions / yes/ no questions	Domain (s): O	ral/written/ <u>both</u>		ials: flash cards/ ne student book	W. Board/	' audio
Cross Curricular Competencies			Core	e values		
 Intel: Learner can understand verboverbal messages. Meth: [] e can work in pairs or with class[] [] e can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse. 	 □ aluing trav □ aluing art □ penness to ➤ Openness to ➤ Valuing work 	the wo	cultures			
Ti Frame ;F	Procedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va

Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
	Warm up	The teacher greets his PPS. The PPS respond. <u>A quick review:</u> (Teacher helps his PPs to remember what they learnt in the previous lesson)		To refresh the pp's memory		V/
	Pre listening			introduce the key words	W board Flash card	A/
		T: Nabila is still chatting with her classmates about her cruise trip. The 1 st listening T: Now you listen again to the conversation part 4 and complete the ID card of the outstanding artist that Nabila				V/ A/

	mentioned (Task 47page 20).	To listen and	Audio	
While	The 2 nd listening	complete an	file	
listening	The teacher invites his PPs to listen again to the conversation	ID card		
	part 4 and check their answers (task 42 page 18).			
	The 3rd listening . (task 49 page 20) The teacher asks his PPs to use the information in the ID card 2 and ask each other questions about : - This artist name. - His date of birth. - His birth place and home country. - The date of his death. - His most famous paintings.	The PPs use information they have to ask and answer questions about outstanding people	the S book	V/ A
Post listenin g	T invites his learners to use information from the ID card 3 (task 47) to write a paragraph (3 to 5 sentences) about this famous artist .(task 51 page 20) you can start like this (I mention the artist name) is an outstanding figure in	The PPs reinvest what they learnt to write a paragraph about famous people		V/ A/ K/T

Review and consolidate:

as good as gold

Task one (oral) Match adjectives to the noun .And make a sentence

Good

green

red

the sky

snow

with the most points is the winner.

white light blue cold big	gold a bone grass ice elephant beetroot									
Task two:	Rewrite the sentences as in the example.									
Bill is twelv	Bill is twelve years old and Tom is twelve, too Tom is as old as Bill.									
1 Compute	er studies is difficult and Maths is difficult, too.									
Maths is	·									
2 Paris is be	eautiful and London is beautiful, too.									
London is	s									
3 Kim is vei	ry nice but Sally is nicer.									
Kim isn't_										
4 June is ho	ot but August is hotter.									
June isn't	t									
5 Tom is in	5 Tom is intelligent but Matt is more intelligent.									
Tom isn't	Tom isn't									
A game :										

The teacher invites his pps to remember as many as adjectives as they can .Then write them randomly on the board. Afterthat, he invites his students to work in groups of six and use these adjectives in examples expressing comparative of equality/ inferiority. The group who makes a correct example wins a point .At the end, the group



Comparative adjectives

2. Winter is than summer.

4. China is than Ital

3. The Eiffel Tower is than the Coliseum.

1. Complete with a comparative adjective and all the necessary words.
1. Snakes are (fast) snails.
2. London is (big) Madrid.
3. Snails are (slow) snakes.
4. My literature book is (difficult) my English book.
5. Lord of the Rings is (interesting) Mission Impossible.
2. Make sentences comparing these things, as in the example.
1. English / maths (important) English is more important than maths
2. A tortoise / a cat (slow)
3. My friend / I (handsome)
4. Chocolate milkshakes / lemonade (good)
5. A tiger / a rabbit (dangerous)
6. The North Pole / Africa (cold)
7. Swimming / skating (easy)
8. The Eiffel Tower / my house (big)
9. A stone / a feather (heavy)
10. Planes / cars (fast)
3. Write the comparative form.
1. big 6. good
2. happy 7. easy
3. expensive 8. great
4. intelligent 9. interesting
5. boring 10. bad
4. Complete with the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.
Far cold hot modern
1. Summer is than spring.

Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY? LITERATURE AND ARTS Learning Objective (s): My learners will be able to :1)compare between landmarks							
□□ listen and do tasks □□ listen and get information about □ thoman landmarks and outstanding figures Targeted competencies: interact – interpret — produce. Domain (s): Oral/written/both file/ the student book							
– produce. file/ the student book	□□listen and do tasks						
questions / yes/ no questions	V. Board/	oard/ aud					
Cross Curricular Competencies Core values							
- Intel: Learner can understand verbal and non verbal messages Meth: e can work in pairs or within the whole class - e can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse , - Com: e can ask and answer questions about famous people - se role plays to communicate in an appropriate way - Per and soc: e socialises through oral or written ellchanges							
Frame ;Procedure Foc Aims us	Mater ial						

	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
Ti	work		us		ial	kt
me						
	Warm up Pre listening	The teacher greets his pps. The pps respond. A quick review: (Teacher helps his pps to remember what they learnt in the previous lesson) To involve everyone ,the teacher invites his pps to find the missing letters to get an European country .(If the pps couldn't find the missing letters , the teacher may help with Ty T: - What do you know about Turkey ?(location; famous landmarks, capital , famous people). - If you visit Turkey someday, what places you like to visit first ? - Do you know some Turkish words? What are they? The 1st listening T: Now you listen to the conversation part 5 and find the missing words (Task 54page 21). The 2nd listening		To refresh the pp's memory To make a link between the previous tasks and the new ones introduce the key words To listen and find the	W board	V/ A/ V/ A/
		The teacher invites his pps to listen again to the conversation		missing information	file	

While listening Post listenin g	part 5 and check their answers (task 54page 21). The 3 rd listening. The teacher invites his pps to listen to the conversation and complete the ID card of the Ottoman outstanding figure. (Task 56 page 22) The 4 th listening. The pps are invited to listen again to the conversation part 6 and check their answers The 5 th listening T invites his learners to listen to the conversation part 6 and reorder the jumbled exchanges (task 58 page 22) Task 60 page 22 The learners are invited to complete the table using all the information they have learnt in the previous tasks.	To listen and complete an ID card To listen and reorder jumbled exchanges For further comprehensi on of the information given	the S book	V/ A

Leve	Level : MS4 School : Borma			adia Rel	izane		er: Mr Bendouba I djamel	ba djamel	
Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY? LITERATURE AND ARTS Language focus				<u>us</u> : langı	age use	Frame	work: PPU		
Learı	Learning Objective (s): My learners will be able to :1) describe an itinerary [] [] Summeri [] e the most important points[] [] locate places on a map								
Targeted competencies: interact — <u>interpret</u> — <u>produce.</u> <u>Target structure</u> : - simple past — sequencers			ral/writt	en/ <u>both</u>		ials: a map/ W. B nt book	oard/the		
	C	ross Curricular Competencies		Core values					
 Intel: Learner can understand verbal and non verbal messages. I e can use his previous knowledge Meth: I e can work in pairs or within the whole classI He can mobilise his resources Com: I e can summariI e an itineraryI Per and soc: I e socialises through oral or written eI changesI 				aluing trave penness to to Openness to Valuing world	other (cultures			
Ti	Frame	j;	Procedure			Foc	Aims	Mater	Va kt

Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
	Warm up	The teacher greets his pps. The pps respond. To involve every one ,the teacher pins on the board the world map then invites his pps to work in small groups find the names of the places that Nabila visited on her Mediterranean cruise The teacher discusses with his pps how does a travel itinerary outline all the elements of a good trip. means of transport final destination		The pp uses his prior knowledge To refresh the pp's memory and make a link between the previous tasks and the new ones	A map	V/ A/
		hotels A travel itinerary departure stopovers destinations		introduce the topical lexis		
	Presenta	make a list of what to do				
	tion					V/ A/
		T: Now use the information you learnt in task22 (cruise itinerary 2) and tasks 41,47 and 56 (ID cards 2, 3 and 4) tasks 34 and 44 (fact files 1 and 3),task 51 and reorder Nabila's cruise itinerary with the mention of the landmarks she visited		To recall prior information	the S book	

Practise	and the outstanding figures she talked about to her classmate as in the example. (task 62 page 25). T invites his pps to work in groups of 4 and compare their answers. T invites his pps to use the information in task 62 page 25 and write a summary (one paragraph) of Nabila's Mediterranean cruise mentioning all the places she has visited and the outstanding figures she talked about, the pps can start like the example given in (task 63page 25). The teacher invites his pps to work in small groups. Discussion As a class, discuss what types of locations, travel plans, etc. might be suitable for these different types of travelers:	To summarize the most important points of an itinerary To describe an itinerary	board	V/ A
Use	 Two sightseers Two friends who are attending college Business people. 			

Level : MS4	School : Borm	adia Relizane		er: Mr Bendoubal I djamel	oa djamel	
Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY ? LITERATURE AND ARTS	us : language learning	Frame	work: PPU			
Learning Objective (s): by the end of this lesson my students will be able to identify cause and effect using discourse markers.						
Targeted competencies: interact interpret - produce. Target structure: - Discourse markers of causes and effects Because, as, since, so, therefore, as a result.	Domain (s): O	ral/written/ <u>both</u>		ials: flash cards/ \ nt book	W. Board/	he
Cross Curricular Competencies			Cor	e values		
 Intel: Learner can understand verbout verbal messages. He can use his critical thinking to complete the control of the control of		lofthei	ful Algerian land national heritage rld[]			
 Per and soc: [] e socialises through written e[]changes[] 	ordi or					

Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
	Warm up	The teacher greets his PPs / the PPs respond. Teacher writes on the board the following question and invites all the PPS to answer frankly: Have you enjoyed your last weekend (or last summer holidays)? And explain why? The teacher writes on the some PPs' answers (the teacher helps his PPS to find the right words). Examples: Yes, I have enjoyed my weekend because I had a lot of fun. Yes, My weekend was wonderful because I bought a nice bicycle. No, I haven't enjoyed my weekend because I was ill.	T/L	Brainstorm /using prior Knowledge	The board	V/ A/
	The	The teacher using cause and effect graphic organizer elicits and introduces the new target language in a context. Effect 1 I didn't go out side Effect 2 Effect 5		Introduce the	W board W board	
	presentat ion	Lilect		target language in a context		

		Effect 3				
		As he was ill ,he didn't go outside	T/L	Giving the opportunity to		
			the learners to guess and			
		Connector cause effect		elicit the new target	The	
		of reason		language	board	
		Now find the cause the effect and the in the following sentence.				
		He was ill ,so he didn't use his bicycle .				
		Cause connector of effects effect		To check how		
		Teacher: We often use as and because,when we want to focus more on the causes and the reasons \square We often use so and therefore,when we want to focus more on the results \square consequences \square		well the learners have grasped the meaning and the form of the	The S	
		Highlighting rules (my grammar tools page 35) expressing cause and effect.	T/L	new language	book	
		Task one: (task 18 page39)				a/v
		Match each pair and write down the full sentences as in the example				
		<u>Task two</u> : task 19 page39 Complete the sentences in a meaningful way				
		The teacher invites his pps to read my grammar tools again .Check their answers then correct each other.				
		<u>Task three</u> : Write results to the following causes using the appropriate connector.	T/L			
Pra e	actic	EFFECT EFFECT				
Us	se	CAUSE				
		Your father came from piligimage.				
		You didn't revise well.		The pp	The	

You miss the bus.		reinvests what he	board	
You came late to school.		learnt to talk		
You feel sick .		about a real life situation		
I can't ride a bicycle.	T/L			V/ A/
I haven't enough money.				

Level : MS4	School : Borm	adia Balizana	Toach	or: Mr Dondoubal	na diamal	
Level : IVI54	SCHOOL: BOTTH	aula Relizarie		er: Mr Bendoubal I djamel	за ијатнег	
Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY ? LITERATURE AND ARTS	NOUNCE us : language learning	Frame	work: PPU			
Learning Objective (s): by the end of this lesson b)recognize consonant clusters.	n my learners v	vill be able to: a) give i	nforma	tion about famou	s landmar	·ks
Targeted competencies: interact – interpret – produce. Target sound: - consonant clusters (intial and final position)	<u>sound</u> : - consonant clusters (intial al position)			ials: flashcards / \ scissors	V. Board/	
Cross Curricular Competencies			Cor	e values		
Intel: The learner can interpret and identify a can understand and interpret very non-verbal messages Meth: e can work in pairs or within the w e can assess his work then his classmo Com: He can communicate using games a plays Per and soc: e socialises through oral or well.	- eing helpful while w - aluing group work - aluing and encourd - penness to other la - valuing Algerian land - valuing travelling	□ agegam anguage	es in learning a lo	inguage		
elchanges						

Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
me	work Warm up Presenta tion	The teacher greets his pps /the pps respond . The teacher invites his pps to sing the Alphabet song T asks some questions: How many letters do we have in English alphabet? How many vowels do we have? What are they? How many consonants do we have? Can you say them in an order way? The teacher shows his pps some flashcards about the blue mosque of Turkey and see if they know its location.	T/L	Recall and use prior knowledge Paving the way	Flash card	V/ A/
		T writes on the board a note about this mosque and invites			W board	



Practic e Task one: The pps are invited to listen identify consonants clusters in each word in the following words (Task 12 page 30) Task two The learners are invited to listen and identify the position (initial or final) of the clusters in Task 1. Three: Circle the consonant clusters in the following The Great Mosque (Jamaa el-Kebir) is the oldest of Algiers' mosques. An inscription inside shows that the building existed as far as back as the 11th century, although it has to be said that the mosque has been much altered since then. The minaret is said to be the work of the Sultan of Tlemcen in the 14th century. Task 4: Use Use In groups ,the pps prepare sheets (or cards) and write on each one a word that contain a cluster they know before. Afterthat ,the groups show their cards to their classmates. The group with the most points is the winner. The group with the most points is the winner.	
Guiding questions: Teacher asks students to consuder the underlined consonants. blue — splendid- landma — built- tourists- place- T : Is there any vowel between these consonants ? T; When we have two or more consonants without a vowel between them we call them a 'cluster' Highlighting rules about what is a cluster and when it can occur? My pronunciation tools page 27 Task one: The pps are invited to listen identify consonants clusters in each word in the following words e (Task 12 page 30) Task two The learners are invited to listen and identify the position (initial or final) of the clusters in Task 1. Three: Circle the consonant clusters in the following The Great Mosque (Jamaa el-Kebir) is the oldest of Algiers' mosques. An inscription inside shows that the building existed as far as back as the 11th century, although it has to be said that the mosque has been much altered since then. The minaret is said to be the work of the Sultan of Tlemcen in the 14th century. Task 4: Use In groups, the pps prepare sheets (or cards) and write on each one a word that contain a cluster they know before. Afterthat , the groups show their cards to their classmates. The group who makes a correct word wins a point. At the end the group with the most points is the winner.	bul is a <u>spl</u> endid landma. It is present the target sounds
### Between them we call them a 'cluster' #### Highlighting rules about what is a cluster and when it can occur? My pronunciation tools page 27 Task one : The pps are invited to listen identify consonants clusters in each word in the following words (Task 12 page 30) Task two	consuder the underlined built-tourists-place- T en these consonants? Giving the opportunity to the learners to analyse the target sounds
e (Task 12 page 30) Task two The learners are invited to listen and identify the position (initial or final) of the clusters in Task 1. Three: Circle the consonant clusters in the following The Great Mosque (Jamaa el-Kebir) is the oldest of Algiers' mosques. An inscription inside shows that the building existed as far as back as the 11th century, although it has to be said that the mosque has been much altered since then. The minaret is said to be the work of the Sultan of Tlemcen in the 14th century. Task 4: Use In groups ,the pps prepare sheets (or cards) and write on each one a word that contain a cluster they know before . Afterthat ,the groups show their cards to their classmates The group who makes a correct word wins a point .At the end the group with the most points is the winner.	The board highlighting rules about consonant clusters
Use In groups ,the pps prepare sheets (or cards) and write on each one a word that contain a cluster they know before . Afterthat ,the groups show their cards to their classmates The group who makes a correct word wins a point .At the end, the group with the most points is the winner.	listen and identify the position (rs in Task 1. Int clusters in the following el-Kebir) is the oldest of Algiers' side shows that the building e 11th century, although it has to as been much altered since then. The board to recognize the cons clusters(cc) The board
The correct cards can be displayed on the wall learnt sound and assess others work.	the L to work with his partners/ identify the learnt sound splayed on the wall the L to work with his partners/ identify the learnt sound and assess

Level	l : MS4		School : Borm	adia Relizane		er: Mr Bendoubal Il djamel	oa djamel	
AND	Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY? LITERATURE AND ARTS Lesson: I PRO Language for /use			NOUNCE us : language learning	Frame	ework: PPU		
Learr way.		ive (s): by the end of this lesso	n my learners v	will be able to recognize	and p	ronounce diphtho	ngs in a co	orrect
- pro	produce.Target sounds: - diphthongs.			ral/written/ <u>both</u>	Mater	ials: Student book	k/ W. Boa	rd/
	C	ross Curricular Competencies			Cor	e values		
Meti Com I Per	Intel: The learner can interpret and identify sounds e can understand and interpret verbal and non-verbal messages Meth: e can work in pairs or within the whole class e can assess his work then his classmates. Com: He can reinvest what he learnt to use English in a correct way in his daily life situations Per and soc: e socialises through oral or written elchanges			- [] eing helpful while w - [] aluing group workl - [] penness to other la]			
Ti	Frame	;	Procedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va

Ti	Frame		;	Procedure	<u> </u>		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work						us		ial	kt
	Warm	The teacher a	greets his pps	/the pps re	spond .					
	up	The teacher i	invites his pps	to sing the	Alphabet so	ong				
		T asks some	questions :					Recall and		
		How many le	tters do we h	ave in Engli	sh alphabet	?		use prior	The	V/
		How many vo	owels do we h	nave?				knowledge	board	A/
		What are the	:γ?							
			helps his pps				T/L	To Pave the		
		-	igs) they have					way		
		year / i:// i//a	a://ɔ ://uː/ / e	e// ɒ//ʊ// e,	//æ//					
	Presenta									
	tion		draws on the	baord a hea						
		name its different parts								
		The teacher invites his ps to listen and focus on the sounds								
		that contain	these parts.							
		eə	aı	au	ıә	əυ			147	
					10				W	
		b)	O	mouth	ear	nose			board	
		3	(ea)							
		(O)	d cole					present the		
		Comment of						target sounds		
		(0	U)					in a context		
		tanilla and a second						ווו מ נטוונפגנ		

	T helps his pps identify the sounds these words contain. The teacher invites his learners to repeat these sounds individually and chorally. T: These are diphthongsThe diphthong is a union of two vowel sounds. T: There are other diphthongs like: /// name // boy // pure Highlighting rules (My pronunciation tools page 26) Task 01 page29:	T/L	to shape the Ls' pronunciatio n Giving the opportunity to the learners to analyze the target sounds	The sbook	
Practic e	The pupils are invited to listen and find the intruder diphthong in each list . Task 02 page 29: The pupils are invited to listen again and check their answers. Task 03 page 29: The pps add a word in each list in task 1 . They can use their dictionaries.		highlighting rules about diphthongs		
	Task 4 page 29: The teacher invites his learners to listen carefully to the pronunciation of the letters in bold type in each sentence and identify the correct diphthong. Task 8 page 30: Teacher invites his pps to listen to the pronunciation of the letters in bold type and choose the corresponding diphthong between brackets. The teacher asks the pps to work in groups of 4 and to work together and correct each other.		to recognize the diphthongs check and reinforce		a/v
Use	The teacher asks some pupils to read the text (in task 8 page 30) loudly .His partners are asked to listen to him and help him to correct his mistakes later .		The learner reinvests what he learnt to talk English in a correct way	The board	V/ A/ K/T

Level : MS4	School : Bormadia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel djamel
Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY ? LITERATURE AND ARTS	I read and do1 Language focus : language use	Framework: PDP

Learning Objective (s): by the end of this lesson my learners will be able to read a text about an outstanding figure and gather information.

Targeted competencies: interact – <u>interpret</u> – produce.

Target structure: - simple past

Domain (s): Oral/written/both

Materials: PPs' books - PPs' copybooks - video segment Lithe Algerian series l'incendie)

Cross Curricular Competencies

Intel: [] e can understand and interpret non verbal messages[]

- De can show some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning
- Meth: He can work in pairs or within the whole class.
- He can mobilize his resources
- >□: He can develop effective reading strategies
- Com: I e can use drama communicate appropriately -
- Per and soc: He socialises through oral or written exchanges.

> [] eing proud of the national heritage[]

Core values

- > aluing great achievements
- aluing reading and thinking in particular
 aluing Algerian outstanding figures
 aluing art and artists

			Ι_			T
Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
ne	work		us		ial	kt
		The teacher greets his PPs / the PPs respond.				
	Warm					
	up	The teacher invites his PPs to watch a short segment (of 5		Thelps their	Α	
		minutes) of "L'incendie " the famous Algerian series then		pps bring	video	
		starts a discussion		their	segme	V/
		:https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ICpsTOa2D2g		prior	nt	A/
				knowledge		
		Have you seen this episode before?		to		
				the surface		
		Is it based on fiction /true story ?				
		When / and where did this story take place?				
		when / and where did this story take place:			W	
	Pre read	Which period? Before or after the independence?			board	
	Pre reau	Times period. Before of after the macpenaence.				
		Were Algerian people live in good conditions?				
		Were they repressed by French colonial?		То пиопоио		
				To prepare the learner		A/
		Who wrote this series?				V,
				for the next		*
				phase and		
				elicits the key		

Do you know some other famous Algerian writers? What is the difference between : a novelist, an author, a poet a playwright 'the PPs use their dictionaries)		
a playwright 'the PPs use their dictionaries)		
		i l
While read		
the teacher invites his PPs to read the text about the Algerian		
outstanding novelist Mohamed Dib (page 40) and complete checking		
The bibliographical note (task 1 page 40) comprehensi on in terms		
The teacher invites his PPs to read the text again and answer		
the questions (task 2 pages 40/41).		,
The PPs are invited to do tasks 4 and 5 pages 41		V/ A/
Post The teacher invites his pps to		K/T
Teau	The	
following points:	board	
Why 2		
thinking and shares his		
opinion		

Level : MS4	School : Bormadia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel djamel
Sequence: 1 ME . UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN HISTORY ? LITERATURE AND ARTS	I read and do2 Language focus : language use	Framework: PDP

Learning Objective (s): by the end of this lesson my learners will be able to read a text about a famous landmark and gather information.

Targeted competencies: interact – interpret – produce. Target structure: - passive voice / adjectives .	Domain (s): O	ral/written/ <u>both</u>	Materials: PPs' books - PPs' copybooks –
Cross Curricular Competencies			Core values

Intel: \square e can understand and interpret non verbal messages \square

- $\ \square$ e can show some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning
- Meth: He can work in pairs or within the whole class.
- He can mobilize his resources
- *>*□: He can develop effective reading strategies
- Com: I e can use drama communicate appropriately -
- Per and soc: He socialises through oral or written exchanges.

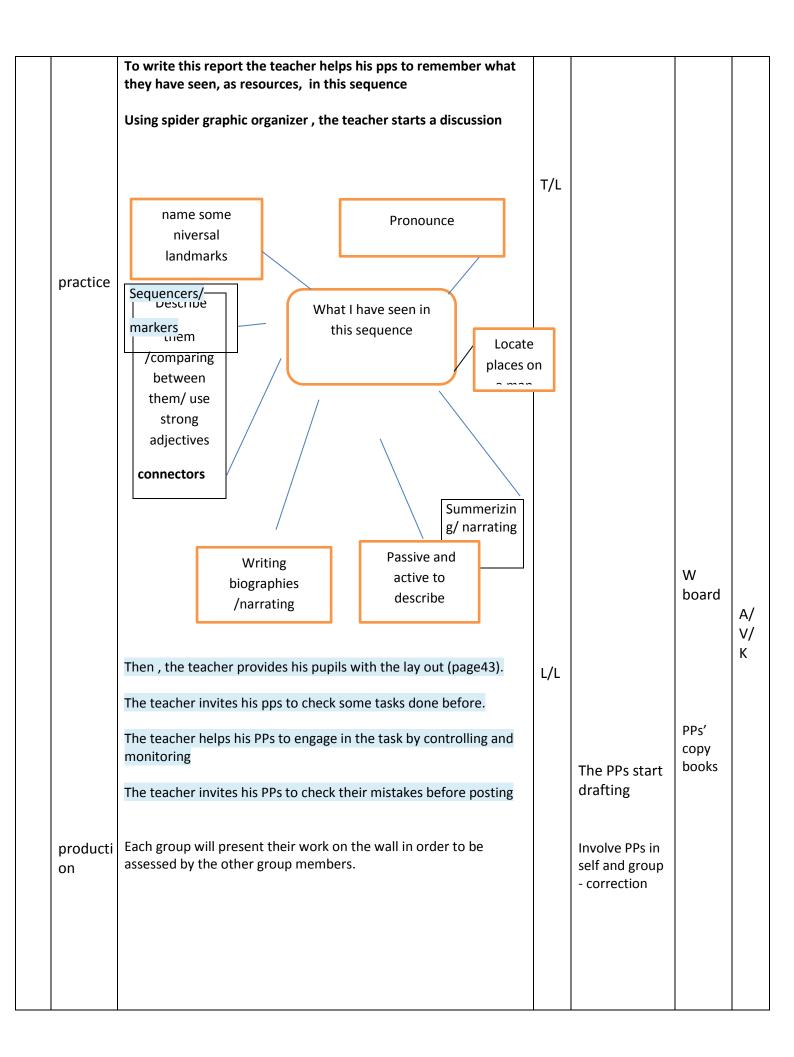
- > [] eing proud of the national heritage[]
- > aluing great achievements
- > aluing reading and thinking in particular [

Ti	Frame	;Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
		The teacher greets his PPs / the PPs respond.				
	Warm					
	up	The teacher shows his PPs a picture of the great mosque of		Thelps their pps bring their	Α	
		Tlemcen and starts a discussion :		prior	video	
				knowledge to the surface	segme	V/
				ine surface	nt	Α/
	Pre read				W board	
	rieleau			To prepare		
				the learner		
		What is it ?		for the next		
		1 •11 41 11 • •		phase and		

	Where is it situated ?	elicits the key words		A/
	What is its name?			V
	Have you seen it before?	checking		
	What do you know about Tlemcen in history?	comprehension in terms		
	The teacher elicits some key words.	ofideasand le[]is[]		
While	The teacher invites his PPs to read the text2(page 41) and complete the bibliographical notes 'as in task 1 page 40)	for further comprehension of the tellt		
read	The teacher invites his PPs to read the text again and complete the fact file (task4page 41)	of the left		
	The PPs are invited to read the text again and do answer the questions (task 5 age40)			
	The teacher invites his pps to			
Post read	Tinvites his 🛮 🖛 sto work in small groups and write 🗈 questions about the tell till then in a class discussion the 🗒 stind answers to these questions?		The board	V/ A/ K/T

Leve	el : MS4					er: Mr Bendoubal el djamel	ba djamel	
AND		UNIVERSAL LANDMARKS DING FIGURES IN HISTORY D ARTS	I learn to integrate F			ework: PPP		
<u>Lear</u>	ning Object	ive: [] y the end of the lesson[]	my learnerswil	l be able to work in sma	II grou	ps and write a rep	oortabout	a tour
- pro	oduce. s: Some sequence: resting plac	lexis related to the topic of tour, sightseeing, es, landmarks,	Domain (s): O	ral/written/ <u>both</u>	Mater	ials: / W. Board/ a	a map	
		ross Curricular Competencies			Cor	e values		
- <u>Co</u> - e con suc fon with	nonver Meth: le can om: can use info nmunication h as blogsly ums of discu h learners of	he learner can understand website messages. work in groups rmation and technology vebsite pages ssion to interact fother cultures sss digital data in English	erbal and	> aluing work > aluing work > penness to a > aluing trave	d herit other c	age□		
)	Per and exchan	<u>d soc:</u> He can socialize throu ges	gh oral					
Ti	Frame	F	rocedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va

Ti	Frame	Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
	Warm	T greets his PPs .The PPs respond.				
	ир	t the most famous landmarks in Algeria and where are they uated Then list some famous figures in history ,arts Present topic by		To collect information/ Presenting the topic by		V/ A/
	presenta tion		T/L	eliciting from the PPs and engaging them		
		You have [list returned from a three-day tour around Algeria] Your want to post on your facebook the report of this trip to make people around the world aware of the cultural and historical richness of your country Algeriato know about the interesting places you visited.]		in the process		
		□ escribe your itinerary and give information about the places you visited □universal landmarks □old medinas □monuments□ souks fortresses□and outstanding □famous figures in history with a detailed map□		present the situation	W board	a/v



4ms

Sequence: 2

Me, my Personality and Life Experiences

By Mr DjamelDjamel







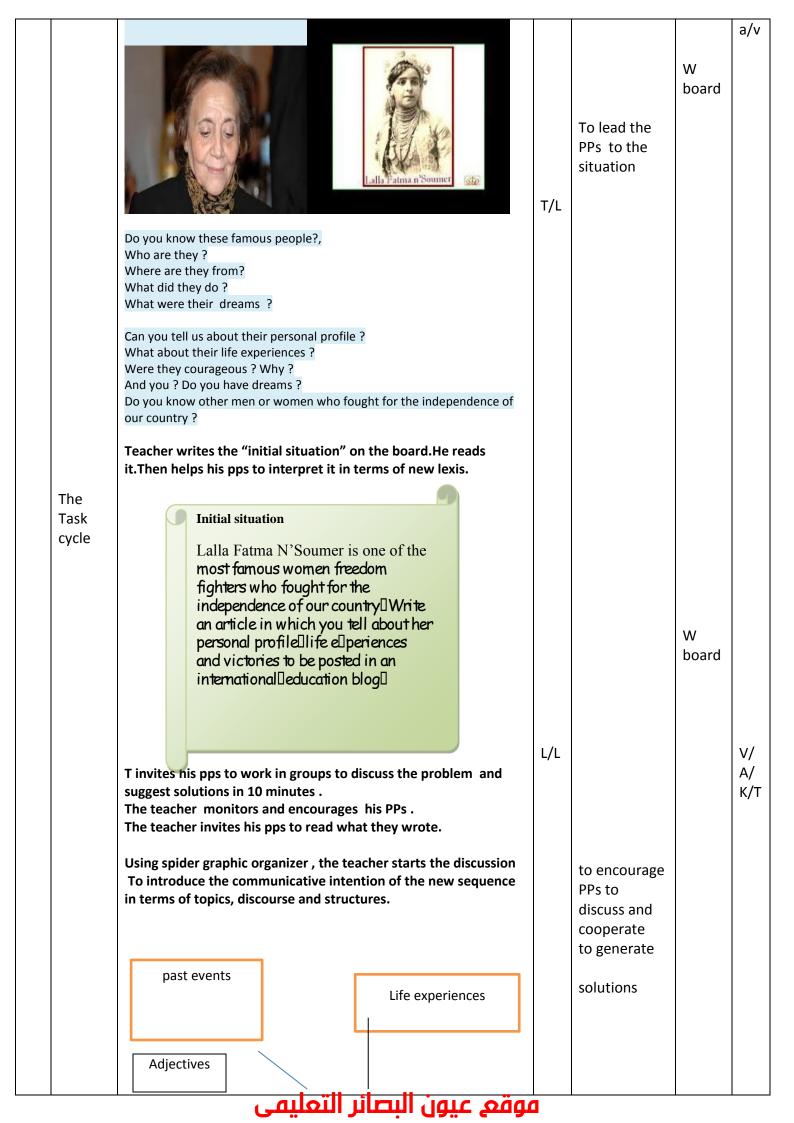
prerequisites!

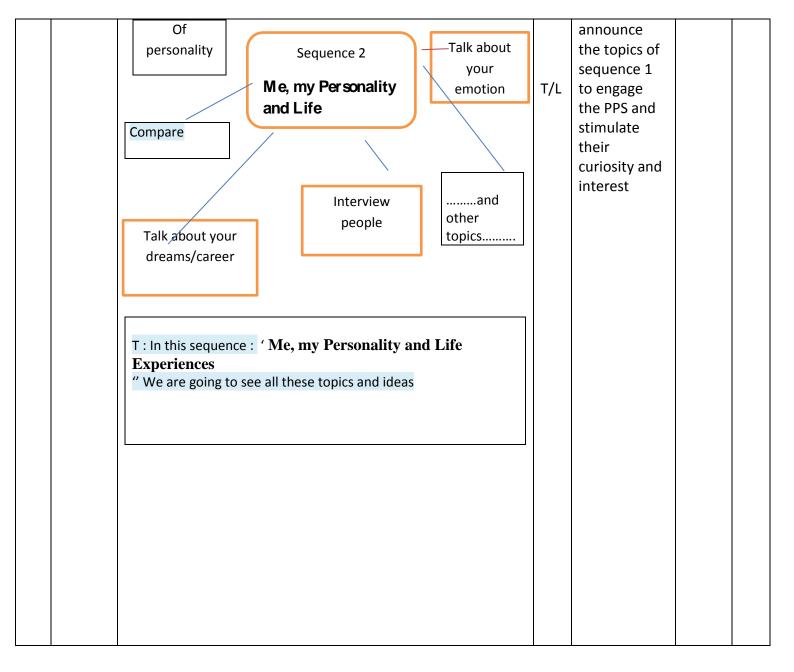
Final pronunciation of " ed " ϖ Present simple / future simple / past simple ϖ Present perfect (for / since)

Communicative tasks:

A profile/a journal/information transfer/ a role play/an interview/ a conversation/an oral presentation/a formal letter/ email

				-				
Leve	el : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane		cher: I nel dja	Mr Bendoubat amel	oa djamel	
	uence 2		Session; initial situation	Fra	newo	rk: PDP		
Me[]my []ersor	nality and 🛮 ife E🗈 periences		The	main	focus is on list	ening and	ł
				spe	aking			
		<u></u>	nnounce the communicative inten			-	terms of	:
			late the students curiosity to leari					
_	•	encies: <u>interact</u> – <u>interpret</u> –	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>	Ma	erials	: / W. Board/ f	lash cards	5/
prod		xis related to the topics of the						
		nality, personal profile,						
drea								
		Cross Cumiculan Consu	atamaia a			Carranalisas		
		Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
Inte	llectual com	netency. The learner can use his	critical thinking skills when gathering	Thalas	2011 5 =	o 1100 th a 22 - 21	vo of his id	ontitu
			understand and interpret verbal and	to value		n use the marke	rs of his id	entity
		ages □He can solve problem situa				a responsible ar	nd commit	ted
comi	municationm	eans He can show creativity wh	en producing oral and written	citizen.		•		
		nshow some degree of autonomy		He can s	hare hi	is knowledge		
		l competency : □He can work in p						
	_		rse □He can develop effective study anage his time rationally □He can					
			nenever he needs it for learning and					
		evaluate himself □He can evalua						
		e competency: □He can use dram	· · ·					
			unication technology such as blogs ,					
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	eract with learners of other cultures blogy such as blogs, websites page,					
			ther cultures He can process digital					
data		,						
<u>4.pe</u>	rsonal and so	ocial competencies : □He is aware	e of his role and others' role in the					
	•		the work of his peers -he respects					
		es and behaves consistently He is	s honest and accountable for his onal identity and behaves with self-					
	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	schanges -he develops attitudes of					
			,					
Ti	Frame	l:	Procedure	Fo	С	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work			u:	5		ial	kt
		T greets his PPs .The PPs re	espond.					
	Warm							
	up	The teacher shows his PPs	some pictures (or video segmer	nt)		sing prior		
		_	an figures and asks some questic	ons	kn	nowledge		
	Pre Task	To lead them to the situati	on				flash	V/
							cards	A/
				T/	L			
		160000000000000000000000000000000000000	13					





Leve	l : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			r: Mr Bendoubaba (djamel	djamel	
Sequ	ence 2		Lesson: I listen and do	Fra	new			
Me	my 🛚 ersor	nality and 🛮 ife E🗈 periences	Language focus : language use					
Targe produ	ories and e eted compet uce.	ive (s): [] y the end of the lesson [] periences after developing lis encies: interact — <u>interpret</u> — <u>re</u> : - simple past	namy pupils will be able to namate the tening strategies Domain (s): Oral/written/both	Ma	teria	ant childhood even ls: / W. Board/ flas ks/audio file		ool
		Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
information non-victor	mation for leaverbal messanunicationmages He canthodological egies for liste ods , mobilization a liste ods mobilization a liste operately He canthodological egies for liste ods muse information a liste operately He canthodological egipticately He canthodological eg	earning and project work -he can be ges He can solve problem situated as He can solve problem situated as He can show creativity who is now some degree of autonomy Competency He can work in pening and interpreting oral discoute his resources efficiently and mand communication technology who evaluate himself He can evaluate evaluate himself He can use dramate can use information and communication technology or to interact with learners of or to interact with learners or to interact with learners with l	en producing oral and written y in all areas of learning pairs or in groups He can use rse He can develop effective study panage his time rationally He can prenever he needs it for learning and te his peers a and role-play to communicate punication technology such as blogs, peract with learners of other cultures plogy such as blogs, websites page, ther cultures He can process digital He of his role and others' role in the the work of his peers -he respects	and it	s ro cter	uman e∏perien le in shaping ∏personality ar		
Ti	Frame		Procedure	Fo	С	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work			u	s		ial	kt

Ti	Frame	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
m	work		us		ial	kt
		T greets his PPs .The PPs respond.				
	Warm					
	up	Warmer :		Set a good		
		The teacher invites his PPs to remember an activity or a habit		atmosphere		
		they used to do or a dream they had when they were				VA
		younger .Then use only gestures and mimes to lead their				KT
		classmates to interpret it .				
		Example (the following example should be mimed by the	T/L			
		teacher): When I was younger, I loved drawing.				
	Pre					
	listening					
		The teacher writes on the board the topic of the listening and				
		elicits words from them.				
		«				
		Rosemary is a 50-year-old American women .She is talking		Prepare		
		about special memories at elementary school. »		students for the		
		,		vocabulary and		
		T : Which important things may she talk about ?		language	W	
		The teacher guides the PPs to introduce the key words		structures in	board	a/v
		(first day- dreams- teachers- things she loved doing-		the text.		
		What she learned from her teacher-favourite teachers)				
		in the second se				
		مراحات التعالية مقود				_

	The 1st listening T: Rosemary is a 50-year-old American women today. Listen to what she is talking about and choose the correct answer (task 1 page 55). The 2nd listening	T/L	To anticipate the topic	Audio file	
listening	The teacher invites his PPs to listen again to Rosemary and match the name of each teacher with the corresponding school subject they taught T: now work in pairs .Compare your answers in tasks 1 and 2 and correct each other. The 3rd listening Rosemary's teachers taught her English , Maths , etc and other important things ? listen and answer by true or false(task 4 page 55)		To listen for a gist To involve PPs in self and peer assessment	Text book	
After listening	The 4th listening The teacher invites his PPs to listen to this segment and complete the sentences below with missing words: I loved writing, and my dream was to become a famous writer someday. Before I left elementary school, Mrs Evans told me, "Keep writing, Rosemary. Never give up your dream." Mr Bradshaw taught me maths. I really liked doing maths projects I loved	T/L T/L	To listen and And find the false information To listen and find the missing word The PPs reinvest listening phase to interview each other about their memories	Text book	V/ A/ K/T

Leve	el : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane	1	Teach	er: Mr Bendoubaba	djamel	
				C	djamel djamel			
Sequ	uence 2		Lesson: I practice	F	Frame	work: PPU		
Me	Omy Oers	sonality and 🛮 ife	Language focus : language learnir					
	periences	•	/use					
			n[my pupil will be able to write abo t pronunciation of have and has	out his	s mem	nories and ellperience	es using	
Targe	eted compet	encies: interact – <u>interpret</u> –	Domain (s): Oral/written/both	ľ	Mater	ials: / W. Board/text	books	
prod	uce.		I pronounce; strong / weak forms	<u>s</u>				
<u>Tar</u> g	get structui	<u>re</u> : - present perfect	of have and has					
		Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
infor non-commess 2.me strat meth usein resea 3.com approved 4.ped deve ourn work	mation for leverbal messa municationmesages —He carethodological egies for lister and succession	earning and project work -he can ages He can solve problem situate ages He can solve problem situate ages He can solve problem situate ages He can show creativity who is not some degree of autonomy Competency He can work in pening and interpreting oral discourse his resources efficiently and mand communication technology who evaluate himself He can evaluate ecompetency: He can use dramme ecompetency: He can use dramme iscussion forums , platforms to interact with learners of or opening competencies He is award orojects He is keen in promoting es and behaves consistently He is so thers work -he asserts his personal competency He is so thers work -he asserts his personal competency He is so there work -he asserts his personal competency He is so there work -he asserts his personal competency He is so there work -he asserts his personal competency He is so there work -he asserts his personal competency He is so there work -he asserts his personal competency He is so the can be a served work -he asserts his personal competency He is so the can be a served work -he asserts his personal competency He is so the can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a served work -he asserts his personal can be a	en producing oral and written y in all areas of learning pairs or in groups He can use arse He can develop effective study anage his time rationally He can menever he needs it for learning and te his peers a and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs, teract with learners of other cultures blogy such as blogs, websites page, ther cultures He can process digital e of his role and others' role in the the work of his peers -he respects	Have valu and	its ro			
Ti	Frame	:	Procedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work				us		ial	kt
	Warm	T greets his PPs .The PPs re	·					
	up	The teacher asks some quest				Set a good		
		1. Has Rosemary forgotten he				atmosphere		
		2-Has she learnt important th	_					VA
		3- What has she learnt from I	_			Activating PPs		KT
		4 Have you ever written a pe				schemata about		
		5. Have you forgotten your el			T/L	life and school		
		6. Have you ever written you	r school experiences?		, -	experiences		
	Presenta tion	The teacher writes on the bo in bubbles.	ard some sentences said by Rosem	nary				
	l			1		l	1	1

	 Has Rosemary forgotten her teachers? Has she learnt important things from them? What has she learnt from her teacher of English.? Have you ever written a poem? Have you forgotten your elementary school teachers? Have you ever written your school experiences? 	T/L	Activating PPs schemata about life and school experiences		VA KT
Presenta	The teacher writes on the board some sentences said by Rosemary				
tion	in bubbles.				
	I have learnt from you how to turn all my dreams into reality				
	I have never forgotten you			W	
			To introduce the	board	a,
	Mrs Riley taught me		target structure		
	بوقع علمن البطائر التنهليمي · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		in a context		<u> </u>

practice	The teacher invites the PPs to consider the sentences above and answer the questions. 1- Which sentence shows that something hasn't happened till now? 2- Which sentence describes an action started in the past and finished? 3- Which sentence shows that an action started in the past and still happens? The teacher explains how to use the present perfect "My grammar windows page 74"	T/L	Guide the Ls to draw rules To listen and fill in an ID card	Text book	
	Note: Teacher devotes time on the pronunciation of have and has (weak form and strong form). My pronunciation tools page 68	1/2	Highlighting rules	DOOK	
	The PPs are invited to do task 10 page 71	T/L	Focus on the right		
	<u>Task 2</u> : I Put the words in the right order. a) I/work/yet/finished/haven't/my b) I/the exercise/my/done/haven't	L/L	pronunciation have/has		
	c) Karim/homework/my/done/has/just				
	d) you/a zoo/visited/Have/ever?				
	e) Mark/comeback/France/never/has/from		To check and reinforce the use Prsent perfect in		
	<u>Task 3</u> fill in the gaps with past participant forms (TASK 8 PAGE 77) <u>Task 4</u> choose the appropriate time marker between brackets and		terms of meaning / form /use		\
	rewrite each sentence task 9 page 77		PPs use what they learnt to	Text	1
use	Task 3 The teacher asks the learners to write 3 or 4 sentences where they talk about their life and school experiences using the present perfect and time markers 'ever, never, just, always'		write about their experiences using present perfect and time markers	book	

<u>Present perfect</u>: (has/have + past participle): For something which happened in the past, but we

don't knnow exactly when, and for something which happened in the past but which is connected to the present

Affirmative	Negative
I have/'ve bought a new book.	I have not/haven't bought a new book.
He/She/It has/'s finished.	He/She/It has not/hasn't finished.
You/We/They <u>have</u> /'ve made efforts.	You/We/They have not/haven't made efforts
Questions	Short answers
Have you bought a new book?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Has he/she/it helped you?	Yes, he/she/it has. / No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have you/we/they listened to you?	Yes, I/you/we/they have. / No, I/you/we/they haven't.

Wh- questions

what have you done? What has happened?

Where have they gone?

Present perfect and past simple

I've had a car for two years. (= You had it two years ago and still have it now.)

I had a car. (= You don't have it now.)

Task 1: make present perfect sentences

I / send/ him an invitation

Karim/reorder/the sentences

The pupils /buy/a gift

I/be/ a teacher for a long time

TA [] : [match

1 Why didn't you call me today?

a Me. I've been in the kitchen all day!

2 Where has Tom put the dictionary?

3 What have you done?

4 Who made all this food?

5 have you bought a school bag?

6 When did you get here, Sarah?

- **b** Well, I've corrected the mistakes
- c At eight o'clock this morning. I've been here all day
- d Not yet.
- e) Sorry, I've been very busy.
- F) He left it on the table

<u>Task 3: I</u> Complete the table with the past participle

1 do		
2 open	 6 eat	

3 give		7 ask	
4 dance		8 wear	
5- be	<u></u>	9 buy	

Time expressions for the present perfect

	Position	Example
ever	before the main verb	Have you ever met a famous person?
already	before the main verb	He has already been there
just	before the main verb	I have just got back from Oran.
yet	at the end of a sentence	They haven't been abroad yet .
never	before the main verb	She has never won a prize.
for	before a time period (a year, three days, two hours)	He hasn't been a teacher for years.
since	before a point in time (2010, 5 o'clock, this morning)	I have been abroad since 2003.
How long?	at the beginning of a question	How long have you known Paul?

Task 1: Put the words in the right order.

rask 1. I at the words in the right	order.			
a) I/work/yet/finished/ haven't/my				
b) I/the exercise/my/done/have/alr	 ready			
c) I/homework/my/finished/have/ju	ıst			
d) He/home/gone/has/already				
e) Mark/come back/France/just/has	s/from			
f) They/bought/new/a/just/have/ha	 Duse			
Task 2 : Complete what Hamid says	 . Use the PastParticipleT	and <i>for</i> or <i>since</i> .		
a) I'm from Algeria, but I live in Lon	don now. I	(live) here	1992.	
b) I'm a journalist. I work for a spor	ts magazine in London. I	[(wor	k) there	two years
c) I'm married. My wife's name is Ah	lem.We	(be) married	1993.	
d) She works in a bank. SHe	(work) there	three year	S.	
Task 3: I Complete. I use just, alrea	ady or yet			
Have you bought a new bike	?			
Great! Mostapha has		cord!		
Don't shout! He hasn't finished his h				
Can I go to Jane's party? I've		three times.		
Mark can't win the race now. He's	·			
Have you cleaned your room			2	

	School : Bormadia Relizane			djamel	
nality and 🛘 ife E 🖺 periences	Lesson: I listen and do Language focus : language use		•		
		nortoral p	resentation talking abo	outhi <i>s</i> [he	r
encies: interact – <u>interpret</u> – <u>re</u> : - simple present –	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>			sh cards/	
•	etencies		Core values		
earning and project work -he can ages He can solve problem situal ages He can solve problem situal ages He can solve problem situal ages He can show creativity who show some degree of autonomy Competency He can work in pening and interpreting oral discoute his resources efficiently and mind communication technology who evaluate himself He can evaluate evaluate himself He can use dramme can use information and commiscussion forums , platforms to interact with learners of optical competencies He is award projects He is keen in promoting as and behaves consistently He is others work -he asserts his personners.	understand and interpret verbal and tions using a variety of the producing oral and written and in all areas of learning to bairs or in groups . He can use the can develop effective study anage his time rationally . He can thenever he needs it for learning and the his peers a and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs, the teract with learners of other cultures ology such as blogs, websites page, ther cultures . He can process digital the of his role and others' role in the standard the work of his peers -he respects is honest and accountable for his onal identity and behaves with self-	Have a waluing and its i	dream numan experience ole in shaping		
:	Procedure		Aims	Mater	Va
As a warm-up activity, the conversation with students were little, what did you w now, what's your dream joinow?" Guessing from Words Before students listen, the the text on the board and topic. The PPs try to match	teacher has a 05-minute s.He asks questions like "When you grew up?" a b?"Where would you like to wo teacher writes 6 or 7words from asks the students to guess the h two/three words, and make a	/ou and rk T/L	Set a good atmosphere Prepare students for the vocabulary and	Idi	VA KT
	ive (s): y the end of the lesso ter developing listening strategencies: interact – interpret – e: - simple present – rsonality Cross Curricular Componency: The learner can use his terning and project work -he can use ges He can solve problem situal eans He can show creativity who in show some degree of autonomy learning and interpreting oral discoute his resources efficiently and mind communication technology who evaluate himself He can evaluate competency: He can use drame e can use information and communication and communication and communication technon, to interact with learners of or conjects He is keen in promoting and behaves consistently He is conversation with students or of the conversation with students were little, what did you we now, what's your dream journow?" Guessing from Words Before students listen, the the text on the board and topic. The PPs try to match good sentence using both.	Lesson: I listen and do Language focus: language use live (s): [] y the end of the lesson[]my pupil will be able to give a sher developing listening strategies [] encies: interact – interpret – Domain (s): Oral/written/both e: - simple present – rsonality Cross Curricular Competencies Petency: The learner can use his critical thinking skills when gathering larning and project work -he can understand and interpret verbal and ges he can show creativity when producing oral and written anshow some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning learning and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective study the his resources efficiently and manage his time rationally He can use deal communication technology whenever he needs it for learning and evaluate himself He can evaluate his peers Leongetency He can use drama and role-play to communicate Leongetency Leongetenc	Lesson: I listen and do Language use Fram	djamel djamel framework: PDP	dijamel djamel Framework: PDP

dream

career

teacher

To anticipate

chatty

			the topic		
While listening	The 1st listening The teacher invites his PPs listen to Dewis and choose the correct sentence a) Dewis is talking about her school. b) Dewis is talking about her school memories. c) Dewis is talking about her childhood memories d) Dewis is introducing herself and talking about her dream	T/L	To listen fora gist To involvePPs in selfand peer assessment	audio file	
	career. The 2 nd listening The teacher invites his PPs to listen to Dewis again , work with partners , compare their answers and correct each other. The 3rd listening The teacher invites his PPs to listen again and fill in gaps with the appropriate adjective (task 16 page57)	T/L	To listen and Fill in the gap To listen and fill in an ID card	Text book	
After listening	Then , PPs are invited his to do fill in the Dewis ID card task 22 page 57 Home work The learner is invited to give a short oral presentation before his classmates about his dream career following the steps in task 25	L/L	The PP reinvests listening phase to give a short Oral presentation Taking about his dream job	Text book	V A K

Level : MS4	School : Bormadia Relizane	Toochar: Mr Pandauhaha diamal
		Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel
Sequence 2 Melmy lersonality and life Elperiences	Lesson: Language focus : language learnin /use	Framework: PPU
Learning Objective (s): [] y the end of the lesson And [] ersonal life e[] periences using superlative		answer questions about people personalities
Targeted competencies: interact – <u>interpret</u> – <u>produce</u> . <u>Target structure</u> : - simple present – adjectives of personality/ <u>superlative of superiority</u>	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>	Materials: / W. Board/ / textbooks
Cross Curricular Comp	etencies	Core values
.Intellectual competency: The learner can when gatheringinformation for learning and understand and interpret verbal andnon-value can solve problem situations using a means. He can show creativity when producing He canshow some degree of autonomy in the can work in pairs or in groups. He can usestrategies for listening and intellectual He can usestrategies for listening and intellectual He can useinformation and communication and competencies in the can process digital data. 4. personal and social competencies: He is aware of his role and others' role in the is keen in promoting the work of his problem and behaves consistently. He is honest and accountable for his work he asserts his personal identity and behave hesocializes through oral or written exchalated the develops attitudes of	nd project work -he can verbal messages variety of communication oral and written messages in all areas of learning described in technology whenever he described in technology such as blogs arms to interact with learners and communication forums of discussion , to in the development of projects described in the development of the develop	Be positive Have a dream valuing human experience and its role in shaping character, personality and dream []

Ti me	Frame work		:P	rocedure		Foc us	Aims	Mater ial	Va kt
		T greets his PF	Ps .The PPs res	spond.					
	Warm								
	up				ctives and choose		Set a good		
		which ones de I think I'm			er starts like this :		atmosphere		VA
					disciplined-chatty-				KT
					- fat-strong-lazy-shy				
		Patient- tall- s	mall - impatien	nt		T/L			
		The teacher	makes a qu	ick revision o	of comparatives				
				arad ${\rm I\hspace{1em}I}$ and ${\rm ru}$			Prepare		
		comparaisor	n Oppssaw t	hislesson in [lm <i>s</i> 🛘		students for the		
				earners to foo	cus on the		vocabulary and		
		ollowing c			1 1		language structures in		
				comparaisor	n between : ∐they friends		the text.		
		111606 111610	Erol — Lar	<u>le ana i level</u> Dane	□ ney menas □ teve				
		helpful	++	+	+++			W	
		tall	+	+++	++			board	a/v
		disciplined	+++	++	++		Giving the		
		Good at	++	++	+++		opportunity to		
		chess	1.				the learners to		
		rich	+	++	+++		guess and		
		Who is more helpful ? Erol or Jane ?					elicit the new structure		
	The	And who is mo	ore helpful ?S	teve or Erol ?			Structure		
	presenta	So , steve is th	ie most helpfu	ıl.		T/L			
	tion	Who is taller ?	Frol or Steve	. ?					
		And Who is ta		· -					
		So , Jane is the	e tall <mark>est</mark> .					Text	
		T l	alataa dha a	laa afaa aa dag		T/L		book	
			xplains the ru Superlative A	les of superlativ	ve				
			•	tives, there are	e two ways to				
		forma superl	ative adjectiv	e:	,	T/L	Highlighting		
			<u>:tives</u> : add "-e				rules		
			<u>ives:</u> use "mo	st" it the beginning	*				
		Short adjecti	-	it the beginning	5 ·	L/L			
				all – high) o	ld, fast	-/ -			
		Two-syllable	adjectives en	ding in –y (hap	py- lazy) happy,				
		easy	1	- - - - - - - - -	the let est				
		KULE: add "-6	est old → the	e oldest .late ->	trie latest				
		Exeption: if tl	he adjective en	ıds in consonant,	. vowel, consonant,				
		· ·	-	in-big) big \rightarrow the					
		Evention: if t	ho adioc tiva a	ando in washers	go tho v to i				
	nrootice	happy → the	-	ends in -y, chan	ge trie y to i				
	practice	Long adjective	ves _						
<u>, </u>			<u></u>	بصائر التعا	وقع عيون ال	4	ı		

2-syllable adjectives not ending in -y modern, pleasant all adjectives of 3 or more syllables expensive, intellectual RULE: use "most" :modern → the most modern expensive → the most expensive With some 2-syllable adjectives, we can use "-est" OR "most": quiet → the quietest/most quiet clever → the cleverest/most clever narrow → the narrowest/most narrow simple → the simplest/most simple **Exception**: The following adjectives have irregular forms: V/ \square bad \rightarrow the worst Α/ Many/much → the most K/T Little → the least $Old \rightarrow older/eldest$ To check how <u>Task one</u> :: Reorder der the following words to get correct well the Sentences learners have 1- actress / Mary / the / was / popular / most. grasped the W meaning and 2- He / the / was / footballer / best. the form of the board Task 2: Give the superlative forms of these adjectives new structure Write the superlative of thse adjectives: a. old the oldest f. good b. strong g. large c. fabulous h. big d. modern i. pretty e. important j ancient W board The invites his PPs to with partners check the rules of superlative adjectives and check their answers to the tasks above. The pupil The teacher invites his PPs to do task 2 page 76 reinvests what he learnt The teacher asks his PPs to to work in pairs and ask each talk about his other about their childhood memories or life experiences childhood using superlativememories using example superlative What is the happiest day in your childhood? Use What is the most unforgettable event in your childhood memories? What is the most delicious food have you ever eaten? What is the most attractive place have you ever seen? Who was your closest friend when you were younger? The PPs exchange the roles.

Level : MS4			School : Bormadia Relizane			er: Mr Bendoubaba Il djamel	djamel	
	uence 2] my [] <i>ersor</i>	nality and 🛮 ife E🗈 periences	Lesson: I listen and do Language focus : language use/ learn		Frame	work: PDP		
		tive (s): [] y the end of the lesson ands after developing listening s	n[my pupils will be able to seek infi strategies	forma	ation o	n the web [describe t	theirideal	
prod	luce.	encies: <u>interact – interpret –</u> r <u>e</u> : - simple past	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>			ials: / W. Board/ flas ooks/audio file	h cards/	
101	<u>ger structur</u>	Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
infornon-commess: 2.me strat methusein resea 3.com appr webs-heck forundata 4.pe deve ourn work	mation for leverbal messamunicationmesages He carefied messages for listends, mobilization He carefied messages He carefied message	earning and project work -he can ages \(\text{He can solve problem situation and some degree of autonomy all competency : \(\text{He can work in premise and interpreting oral discount are his resources efficiently and mand communication technology when evaluate himself \(\text{He can work in prevaluate himself } \) He can use drample can use information and communication and communication technology, to interact with learners of opening and interpreting or learning and competency. \(\text{He is aware projects } \) He is aware the projects \(\text{He is keen in promoting tests and behaves consistently } \(\text{He is sources work -he asserts his personal contents and communication technology.} \)	en producing oral and written y in all areas of learning pairs or in groups He can use arse He can develop effective study anage his time rationally He can menever he needs it for learning and te his peers a and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs, teract with learners of other cultures blogy such as blogs, websites page, ther cultures He can process digital e of his role and others' role in the the work of his peers -he respects	and cho	d its r	human e∐perien ole in shaping er∏personality ar		
Ti	Frame	:1	Procedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	Brainsto rming Pre listening	Do you like watching harry powhat are they about? Who is this actor? What do you know about him Do you know, who is the auth T: it's the British writer J.	otter series? A ? nor of Harry potter novels ? K.Rowling. (born in 1965), author	or	T/L	Activate the PPs prior knowledge To anticipate the topic	Flash card	VA KT
		of the best-seller "Harry Po Do you want to know more	otter " e about this famous writer ?				board	

While	So, American school children are online (on the Internet) to		To listen and		
listening	ask her questions .Listen to the part 1 of this interview and		And find the		
	answer by true or false (task27 page59)		false	audio	
	The teacher invites his PPs to listen part2 of this interview		information	file	
	and choose the job she used to do before.(task29 page59)				
	T : now listen to Rowlings answers to question3 in part 3 and	_,,	To listen and		
	choose the three reasons why she chose professor Lupin as	T/L	find the correct		
	the ideal teacher for her own child (task 30 page 59)		word		
	The teacher invites his PPs to listen again to parts 1,2,3		To listen fill in		
	Of Rowlings interview and complete her ID card (task 33 page		an ID card		
	60).				
			The PPs	Text	
	Now, the PPS are invited to work in small groups(3or4		reinvest	book	
	members) to use all the information they learnt about this	L/L	listening phase		
A C:	writer to write a short paragraph of 4 or 6 sentences.		to a short		
After	Start like this :"years-old British writer J.K Rowling		paragraph		
listening	is".		about famous people		
			people		
				1	

I write it out

Frame work (ppp)

<u>Objective</u>: by the end of this lesson the PPS will be able to write a formal letter and identify its format where they ask people on their Personal life, life experiences and ideal teachers and firends

Ti	Frame	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
	Before writing	The teacher greets his PPs. The pps respond. The teacher makes a quick review of the main points in the three parts of the interview . The teacher invites his PPs to work with their partners and match each interviewer's questions with the corresponding beginning of Rowling answer . (task 32 page 60).		Activate the PPs prior knowledge	wBOA RD	VA KT
		T: Joanne Rowling considers Pofessor Lupin as her Ideal teacher. Work in pairs and ask each other 3 or 4questions to find out about his or her ideal teacher. (task 36 page60) Example: Who is your ideal teacher? why?	T/L			
	Practice	What is he/she like? What did you learn from him /her? Do you know any of your partners or teachers who represent this ideal teacher? The PPs are invited to exchange roles. T: your class is going to interview J.K Rowling.Each one of		Guide them to ask and answer questions about people personality/life experiences		
		you has the right to one question only. You can ask Rowling about her school memories /childhood memories/ past experiences/ her books /any other question		Encourage peer assessment	W board	a/v
		Then, The PPs are asked to listen to their classmates interview questions and decide which ones are the most interesting which will be sent in a letter to J.K. Rowling.	T/L	The PPs reinvest what		
	produce	Teacher invites his PPs to work in groups of 4 to write a formal letter to J.K. Rowling to explain why the class is writing to her following the lay out on page 61.		they learnt to write a letter to write a formal letter and	Text book	V/ A/ K/T
		The teacher checks all the letters and the whole class will discuss them then decide which letter should be sent to J.K .Rowling	T/L	identify its format		

Leve	l : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			er: Mr Bendoubaba djamel	djamel	
	ience 2	1 15.6	Lesson:	Fra	me	work: PPU		
Me	⊔my ⊔ers	sonality and □ife	Language focus : language					
E0r	periences		learn/use					
Learning Objective (s): [] y the end of the lesson[] my pupils will be able to compare similarities and differences using comparaison and contrast markers [] Targeted competencies: interact – interpret_— Domain (s): Oral/written/both					ġ	ersonalities by e∏p als:/W.Board/te		
	get structui	r <u>e</u> : - comparaison and s like [unlike] whereas						
COTTI	i wi mai ka	Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
		eross curricular comp	reterrores			Core values		
information inform	Intellectual competency: The learner can use his critical thinking skills when gathering information for learning and project work -he can understand and interpret verbal and non-verbal messages □He can solve problem situations using a variety of communicationmeans □He can show creativity when producing oral and written messages □He canshow some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning 2.methodological competency: □He can work in pairs or in groups □He can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse □He can develop effective study methods, mobilize his resources efficiently and manage his time rationally □He can useinformation and communication technology whenever he needs it for learning and research □He can evaluate himself □He can evaluate his peers 3.communicative competency: □He can use drama and role-play to communicate appropriately □He can use information and communication technology such as blogs, websites page, discussion forums, platforms tointeract with learners of other cultures -hecan use information and communication technology such as blogs, websites page, forumsof discussion, to interact with learners of other cultures □He can process digital			nalit	fferences in chara			
Ti	Frame	l:	Procedure	Fo	С	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work			u	IS		ial	kt
		The teacher greets his PPs. T	he PPS respond.					

Ti	Frame	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
	A warm up	The teacher greets his PPs. The PPS respond. A warmer: Using Venn Diagramm organizer. The teacher invites his PPs to Find differences and similarities between them and their partners (about likes ,dislikes, dreams, personality)		Prepare the learner for the next phase		VA KT
		Venn Diagram DIFFERENT DIFFERENT	T/L			
		SAME			W board	
	presenta tion					a/v
		1 -11 -4 -11			•	•

	T Nassim is talking about the differences and similarities between him and his brother.Listen to him and complete the sentences below. Hello. I'm Nassim, and I'm 14 years old. My brother Ali and I are very different. I'm outgoing, whereas he's quiet and. He's also really smart. But I want to be brilliant like my brother Ali	T/L	Introduce the target language in a context		
Practice	a-I'm outgoing, whereas ne s quiet				
	b-I want to be brilliant <u>like</u> my brother Ali.			w	
	T Which sentence expresses difference (contrast)? And which one expresses similarity?			board	
	T: whereas and like are discourse markers. We use the conjunctions whereas, but, unlike to indicate a contrast between two facts or ideas. And we use like When we want to highlight the similarities between two things, or talk about how they are the same. T highlights more rules (my grammar tools page75	T/L	Giving the opportunity to the learners toguess and elicit the new structure		
	Task 1 page 78 Choose the correct word between brackets		To check how well the learners have	Text book	
	Task 2 Read the following sentences and fill in the gap with:, whereas, like, unlike I want to be a dentistmy friend Hamid I e is quiet and shy IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII		grasped the meaning and the form of the new structure		
	her sister She's very friendly, You are dressed justme		The pp		
Use	The PPs are invited to work in pairs ,compare their answers , read grammar tool again and correct each other's answers Task 3: The PPs are invited to check the Venn Diagramm organizer Which they filled in the beginning of the lesson and check the the similarities and differences between them and their	T/L	reinvests what he learnt to express differences and similarities		
	friends make and make 4 sentences using: like, unlike, whereas			W board	

Level : MS4	School : Bormadia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel
Sequence 2 Mellmy lersonality and life Elperiences	Lesson: Language focus : language learn/use	Framework: PPU
Learning Objective (s): [] y the end of the lesson lives using past continuous and simple past wh		
Targeted competencies: <u>interact</u> – <u>interpret</u> – <u>produce</u> . <u>Target structure</u> : - past continuous [] simple past	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>	Materials: / W. Board/ textbooks
Cross Curricular Comp	etencies	Core values
.Intellectual competency: The learner can use his conformation for learning and project work -he can communication means □He can solve problem situated communicationmeans □He can show creativity who messages □He canshow some degree of autonomy 2.methodological competency: □He can work in pastrategies for listening and interpreting oral discoumethods, mobilize his resources efficiently and masuseinformation and communication technology who research □He can evaluate himself □He can evaluated 3.communicative competency: □He can use dramated appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be information and communication technology who research □He is a work in promoting output the information and communication technology who research □He is keen in promoting output the information and behaves consistently □He is work and respects others work -he asserts his personal development of projects □He is keen in promoting output the information and communication technology.	understand and interpret verbal and tions using a variety of en producing oral and written in all areas of learning pairs or in groups \(\text{He can use} \) the can develop effective study anage his time rationally \(\text{He can needs it for learning and the his peers and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs, there cultures \(\text{He can process digital} \) the cultures \(\text{He can process digital} \) the cof his role and others' role in the the work of his peers -he respects and identity and behaves with self-	valuing human experience and its role in shaping character, personality and dream .

Ti	Frame	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
	A warm up	The teacher greets his PPs and invites them to remember an event or an experience ,good or bad, happened with them When they were younger. Example :Falling down in public. Get lost. Invited by a friend. Travelling by boat. Attacked by an animal . Celebrating a birthday party	T/L	Prepare the learner for the next phase		VA KT
	The presenta tion	T:now, it 's my turn ,I remember: a lot of embarrassing experiences happened with me when I was younger; for example (teacher writes these examples on the board) A) While I was celebrating my birthday party, the light went off. and my friend were very angry. B) I was having a shower when I slipped and broke my leg T: Consider the complex sentence A and find which action happened first? underline its verb. T: Was this action interrupted? by which action? Underline its verb? Do the verbs in both actions look the		Introduce the target language in a context Giving the opportunity to the learners toguess and elicit the new	W board	a/v

presenta tion	which conjunction is used to join the 2 sentences? The teacher asks the sames questions about the complex sentence B. The teacher explains the rules of past continuous and simple past tenses in narrative (my grammar tools page73) Task 1: Work with your partner and choose the correctword. Yesterday I had the most embarrassing moment in my life. while I (got/was getting) on the school bus, I (missed / missing)the step and (fell /was falling down) My face (turned/was turning)red and all my friends (were breaking / broke)out in laughter	T/L	structure Highlighting rules about the use of past continuous		 V/ A/
	Task 2 Use the suggested verbs to complete the sentence with an appropriate phrase expressing an interrupted action: 1 you(listen) to music when you	T/L	To check how well the learners have grasped the meaning and the form of the new structure	W Board	
	What were you doing? What were people around you doing?	T/L T/L	PPS reinvests what they learnt to talk about past experiences	Text book	
Use				W board	

Level : MS4	School : Bormadia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel
Sequence 2 Melmy lersonality and life Elperiences	Lesson: I pronounce 1 Language focus : language learn/use	Framework: PPU
Learning Objective (s): 1 y the end of the lesson past focusing on the right pronunciation of end		nd talk about they or other people did in the
Targeted competencies: interact – <u>interpret</u> – <u>produce</u> . <u>Target structure</u> : - past participle [] simple past	Materials: / W. Board/ textbooks	
Cross Curricular Comp	etencies	Core values
.Intellectual competency: The learner can use his conformation for learning and project work -he can use non-verbal messages □He can solve problem situated communicationmeans □He can show creativity who messages □He canshow some degree of autonomy 2.methodological competency: □He can work in postrategies for listening and interpreting oral discound methods, mobilize his resources efficiently and made useinformation and communication technology who research □He can evaluate himself □He can evaluate 3.communicative competency: □He can use dramate appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communication technology who shall be appropriately □He can use information and communicatio	understand and interpret verbal and tions using a variety of en producing oral and written in all areas of learning pairs or in groups \(\text{He can use} \) the can develop effective study the age his time rationally \(\text{He can needs it for learning and the his peers and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs, the eract with learners of other cultures blogy such as blogs, websites page, there cultures \(\text{He can process digital} \) the cof his role and others' role in the the work of his peers -he respects a honest and accountable for his onal identity and behaves with self-	valuing human experience and its role in shaping character, personality and dream .

Ti	Frame	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us	7	ial	kt
	Warm up	The teacher greets his PPs and asks them some questions about what they did last week? Example: What did you do last weekend? Where did you go last week? . The teacher writes the answers on the board. Possibe answers: I helped my father. I went to the mosque.	T/L	Prepare the learner for the next phase		VA
	presenta tion	I visited my family. I played a football match The teacher asks some questions: a- What are the verbs used in the sentences? b- What are the actions? c- When did the actions happen? Teacher explains what a verb is and explains what makes a verb special. The teacher can say ,for example, Verbs are our action words and represent the things we do.		Giving the opportunity to the learners to guess and elicit the target sounds	W board	a/v
		وقع عيون البصائر التعليمي	<u>L</u>			

	The teacher reminds h	nis PPs of the difference b	etween				
		sent perfect by writing a			elicit the		
Practice	1	nish, I finished , I have fin	•		target		
		e 'ed ' and tells the class			sound		
		ecognize and pronounce	•		context		
		past tense /past participl			Context		
	have when they end in		e verbs carr				
	•	s PPS to listen to a list of v	erhs (a nage 60	T/L	Highlighting		
		ify the sounds /id/ /t/ /d/		1/2	rules		
	the teacher highlight						
	consonant (sound).	vords ending in ED depends	on the concluding				V/ A/
	There are three ways to		/d/				
	/id/ Ed is pronounced	/t/ Ed is pronounced	/d/ /I/ called				
	/id/after the	/t/after the following	/n/ cleaned				
	following sounds	sounds	/r/ offered				
	/t/ wanted/		/ dʒ/ damaged				
	/d/ needed/	/P/ hel <mark>p</mark> ed	/V / loved				
		/K/ loo <mark>k</mark> ed	/z/ u s ed				
		/ ʃ / wa <mark>sh</mark> ed	ama z ed				
		/t ∫ / wat <mark>ch</mark> ed	/W / followed				
		/f/	/Y / enjoyed				
		/S/ / θ/	/ ð/ /m/			W	
		/ 0/	/n/	T/L		Board	
			/r/	,			
			/3/				
			+				
			All vowels		To recognize		
					and shape the		
	The teacher invites his	s learners to do <u>task 14 p</u> a	<u>age72</u>		PPs'		
	The PPs listen to the p	pronunciation of the 'ed'	ending of each		pronunciation	Text	
	verb and identify the	intruder in each list			of the sounds	book	
	The PPs are invited to	listen again and check th	eir answers.		To reconize and		
	The teachers asks his	learners to work in pairs	check the rules		memorize		
	and correct each othe	er.			The sounds		
				T/L	THE Sounds		
	The teacher invites th	e PPs to do <u>task 18 page</u>	72. The PPs	1/L	The PPs make		
	listen to the pronuncio	ation of each words and c	lassify the		their own	w	
	verbs according to the	e pronunciation of its 'ed'				board	
Hen		,			examples	boara	
Use	Students retell / discuss	the rules for the three soun	ds of 'ed'.	1 /1	focusing on the		
		nces that contain action ver	-	L/L	right		
	the learners share their	examples in a front of their	classmates		pronunciation		
		pronunciation of the targ			of the sounds		

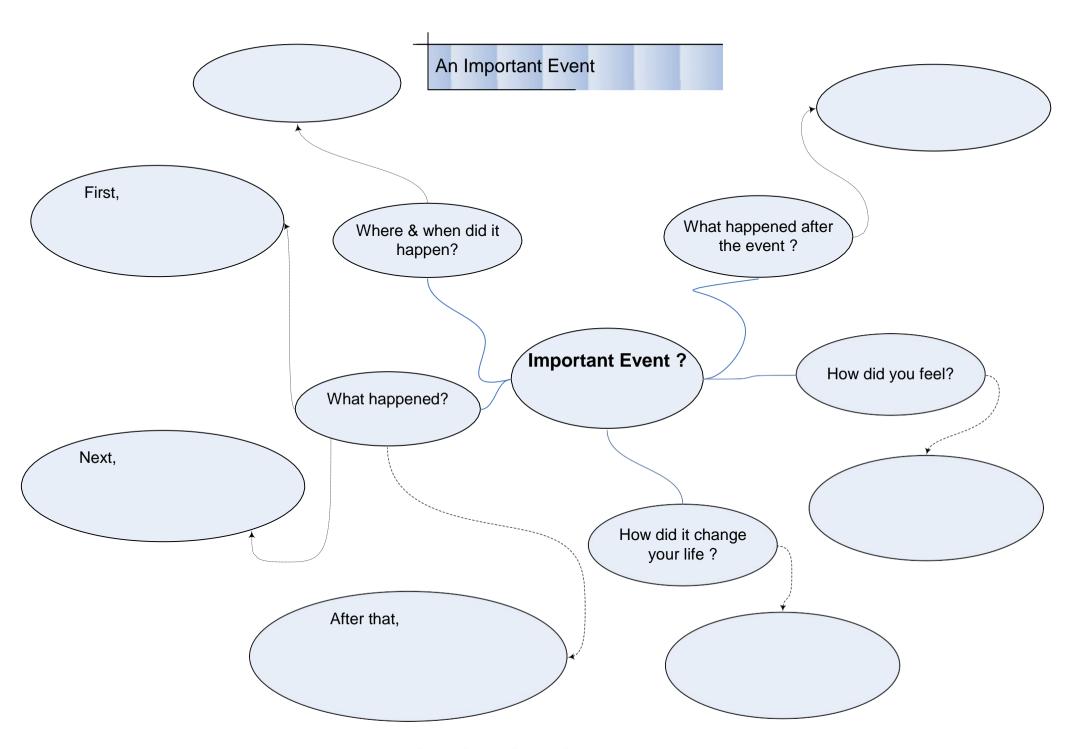
Leve	l : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			er: Mr Bendoubab I djamel	a djamel	
Me	lence 2 Omy Oers Deriences	sonality and □ife	Lesson: Language focus : language learn/use	F	rame	work: PPU		
		tive (s): [] y the end of the lesson	n[]my pupils will be able to describe	e their	ideal	friends or otherp	eople arour	ıd
prod Targ im D	uce.		Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>	N	/ lateri	ials: / W. Board/ te	extbooks	
	·	Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
informannon-verse strate weeks sheet data 4.pen development our new work	mation for leverbal messon munication mages —He can egies for lister of the can end end of the can end end end end end end end end end en	earning and project work -he can ages —He can solve problem situation and project work -he can ages —He can solve problem situation and property: —He can work in property and interpreting oral discounties his resources efficiently and mand communication technology who evaluate himself —He can evaluate e can use information and communication technology, to interact with learners of other communication and communication and competencies : —He is aware projects —He is keen in promoting and behaves consistently —He is and behaves consistently —He is	en producing oral and written in all areas of learning vairs or in groups —He can use rse —He can develop effective study rnage his time rationally —He can benever he needs it for learning and the his peers of and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs, eract with learners of other cultures blogy such as blogs, websites page, ther cultures —He can process digital the of his role and others' role in the the work of his peers -he respects to honest and accountable for his anal identity and behaves with self-	influone?	uenc 's ch drea	awareness of e of other peop aracter, person ams[] oositive	ole on	
Ti	Frame	:1	Procedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work	The teacher greets his PPs	and asks them to give him some		us		ial	kt

Ti	Frame	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
		The teacher greets his PPs and asks them to give him some personality adjectives .				
	Warm up	The teacher invites his PPS to work in small groups and classify the following adjectives into positive/ negative ones Helpful – polite- kind- impolite- cheerful- thankful- unkind-		Prepare the learner for the next phase		VA
		impatient - powerless - courageous - Negative adjectives	T/L 			
	presenta tion			Giving the opportunity to the learners to guess and elicit the		
		The teacher invites his PPs to focus on the adjectives below and elicits how to form opposite adjectives using prefixes and what is the difference between the suffuxes ful and less, and		meaning of the affixes	W board	a/v

	the root of these adjectives				
			Highlighting		
	Polite - impolite		rules		
Practice	Loyal - illoyal				
	Kind - unkind		To check how		
	Courageous - Discourageous		well the		
	Powerful - powerless		learners have		
			grasped the		
	The teacher highlightes rules of forming adjectives (my	T/L	meaning and	W	
	grammar tools 6 a and b page 75)		the form of the	Board	
	The students are invited to work in pairs to do <u>task 16</u> page 79:		target structure		
	They use the dictionary and match the adjectives that				
	describe personality with their corresponding		The PPs reinvest		
			what they		
	Then, the PPs do task task 18 page 79: the students use		learnt to write a		
	their dictionaries to form adjectives in the table		short parag	Text	
	- -		oner c p ar a g	book	
	Use: task 17 page 79	T/L			
	my ideal freind				
Use	I use my dictionary and add one of these prefixes :(dis- un-				
	in-im-il-ir) to each adjective in brackets to find out more				
	about the personality features of my "ideal friend"				
ı					

4ms tutorial sessions(2sessions)

<u>Objective</u> : My PPS will practice some lexis /	narrate some events related to their childhood and life experiences
using past simple.	
<u>Target structure</u> . Simple past/ negative/inte	errogative /wh questions.
<u>Task one</u> : remember and complete	
When I was young I loved	I liked football too. My favourite game was
and my favourite person was	
<u>Task Two :</u>	
3. Football / wasn't / favourite /	was / mymy / sport rounce was and were (weak form /strong form) 4.
4- I was $\frac{W\partial Z}{\text{sleeping when she}}$ 5. Were $\frac{W\partial}{W\partial Z}$	
	/ No, I wasn't/wvz nt/
<u>Task 3:</u> Remember 5things you did last week. L	ist them and share them with your classmates
Start like this: last week,I	
	o questions about each other's school past experiences.
<u>Task 5:</u> work in pairs, think of an important ever	nt and ask each some wh questions
The teacher can help his PPS by this spider mind	organizer



Leve	l : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			er: Mr Bendoubaba I djamel	djamel	
	ience 2		Lesson: I listen and do	F	rame	work: PDP		
Me	□my □ers	sonality and 🛮 ife	Language focus : language use/					
E0p	periences	·						
Lear Yaci usng Targe prod Targe infor non-commess 2.me strate webs heca forur data 4.per deve ourn work confi	ning Object ne's childh the simple eted compet uce. get structur llectual com mation for le verbal messa munication ages He ca thodologica egies for liste lods , mobili information a arch He car municative opriately H intes page , d an use inform msof discussi conal and se lopment of p ational value andrespects dence -heso	ive (s): By the end of the lesson nood memories and experience past tense encies: interact_— interpret— re: - simple past —past conticors Curricular Compose petency: The learner can use his dearing and project work -he can encies he can solve problem situated and some degree of autonomy. I competency: He can work in pening and interpreting oral discoute his resources efficiently and mand communication technology who evaluate himself He can evaluate e can use information and communication technology who have been incompetency: He can use dramate can use information and communication technology, to interact with learners of or corollar competencies: He is aware projects He is keen in promoting and behaves consistently He is softens work -he asserts his persocializes through oral or written excitation and or written excitations.	critical thinking skills when gathering understand and interpret verbal and tions using a variety of en producing oral and written in all areas of learning pairs or in groups He can use are He can develop effective study enage his time rationally He can be never he needs it for learning and the his peers and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs, reference with learners of other cultures blogy such as blogs, websites page, ther cultures He can process digital the of his role and others' role in the the work of his peers -he respects is honest and accountable for his conal identity and behaves with self-schanges -he develops attitudes of	valui and i chara dreal . valui herit colle suffe agair arais influe one's	Mater de Mat	common historical memory of and struggling lonialism he role played by istorical figures in gainst colonialism wareness of the of other people on racter, personality	rategies, sh cards/ dio file	
Ti me	Frame work	.1	Procedure		Foc us	Aims	Mater ial	Va kt
,	Brainsto rming	in literature . T the teacher shows his PF	to name some outstanding figures PS a photo of Kateb Yacine and a now about kateb Yacine.and wha	isks at	T/L	Activate the PPs prior knowledge	Flash	VA KT

a/v

Date		1			
Pre listening	The teacher selects four words from the listening script and writes them on the board and guessthe topic.of the listening file :: French school teacher /my mother/barefoot/20th century.		To anticipate the topic	Audio file	
While listening	T: Kateb Yacine, the famous writer, is interviewed by a French TV journalist. The 1st listening:	T/L	To listen to the answer and guess the question To listen and complete the sentence	Text book	V,
After listening	The PPS are requested to work in pairs, listen to Part1 and complete the table with the following words and phrases from the two 'worlds' which affected kateb Yacine's childhood (task 47 page63) The 4th listening: Listen again to the interview and choose the appropriate meaning of each underlined word in sentences below from the list (task 49 page63) The PPS are requested to work in pairs and match each	L/L	To listen and complete the table identifying vocabulary and then find synonyms and antonyms for some words in the transcript		

ï	Frame work	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater ial	Va kt
e	work		us		iai	K
		The teacher greets his PPs. The pps respond.				
				Activate the PPs		
	Brainsto	The teacher makes a quick review about the differences		prior		
	rming	between Kateb Yacine's mother and his french school		knowledge		
		teacher.				
		(Memory game)				
		T. writes a set of words in the circle and make the pupils	T/L			
		repeat them.				
		Conflict massacra shot doed drift		To anticipate		
		Conflict- massacre- shot dead- drift		thetopic[]		
		away- exploded- arrested- prison		e∏plain the key		
				words		
		Each time the pupils repeat a word, the teacher				а
		erases it till they can remember and repeat all the				
		erased words				
				To listen to the		
	Pre	The 1st listening:		answer and Answer by true		
	listening	T. No. 18 to the second of the Selection of the second of		or false	مان م	
		T: Now listen to part 2 of the interview and answer by true		or raise	Audio file	
		or false (task 52 page 64) The 2 nd listening:		To listen and	ille	
		The PPS are invited to listen again to part 2 and work with		answer a set of		
		partners, check their answers and correct each other.		questions		
		parameter, shows their animons and sorrest each other.	T/L			
	While	The 3rd listening				
	listening	The PPS are invited to listen to part 2 and do				
		tasks 57,59,60,61,62.				٧
		The 4th listening:		To listen and		P
		T: Listen again to the interview and choose the statements		choose the		
		that show how events of Setif'affected his life and were a		correct answer		
		painful experience to him.			Text	
	After	Teacher writes on the board the following sentence:	L/L	The PP uses his	book	
	listening	Kateb Yacine had a hard childhood and terrible experiences.	-, -	critical thinking	2001	
		T : do you agree with me ? say why ?				

Ti	Frame	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
		The teacher greets his PPs. The pps respond.		To bridge between the		
		The teacher invites his PPS to remember some information They got about Kateb Yacine's life experiences from Parts 1		listening files		
		and 2 of the TV interview between the famous writer and the French journalist.		Prepare students for the vocabulary and		
	Pre listening	Teacher gives his students the first lines of the part \square of this $\top \square$ interview they are going to listen to and guess the rest	T/L	language structures in the text	Audio file	
		I was fifteen. In prison, and in the concentration camp afterwards, I suddenly became aware of		To anticipate thetopic[] ellplain the key		
	While	The 1st listening:		words		
	listening	T: Now listen to part 3of the interview and answer by true or false (task 66 page 65) The 2 nd listening: The PPS are invited to listen again to part 3 and fill in the gaps with kateb Yacine's own words.(task 68page65)		To listen to the answer and Answer by true or false		a/v
		The 3rd listening The PPS are invited to listen to the last sentence in part 3 of the interview and do task 70 page66.		To listen and complete	Audio file	
	After listening	The PPS are requested to work in small groups, use the information they learnt about Kateb Yacine from all the listening tasks and complete the Bibliographical Notes about his childhood memories and experiences.	T/L L/L	To transform information into a short narative text	Text book	V/ A/
		Then, the PPS use the bubliographical notes in writing a short paragraph about Kateb Yacine's childhood memories and experiences during the French colonialism	L/L			

Leve	l : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			er: Mr Bendoubaba	djamel	
	ience 2		Lesson: I pronounce 2			l djamel work: PPU		
Me	lmy 🛮 ersor	nality and 🛮 ife E 🗈 periences	Language focus : language learnin	ng				
	ning Object thon <i>gs</i> []	tive (s): \square y the end of the lesson	n□my pupils will be able to discrimi	inate	and pr	ronounce correctly th	ne English	1
prod	uce.	encies: interact – <u>interpret</u> –	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>		Mater	ials: / W. Board/ tex	tbooks	
Targ	<u>get structur</u>	re: - simple past						
		Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
infor non-commess 2.me strat meth usein resea 3.com approved 5.heca forum data 4.pen deve ourn work	mation for leaverbal messa municationm ages He ca thodologica egies for liste action and some information a arch He can municative opriately H intes page, d an use information mosof discussions resonal and some ational value andrespects	earning and project work -he can ages He can solve problem situate ages He can show creativity who in the can show creativity who in the can work in premise and interpreting oral discount of the can work in premise and interpreting oral discount of the can work in the can interpreting oral discount of the can evaluate himself He can evaluate himself He can evaluate competency: He can use drample can use drample can use information and communication technology in the can use information and communication technology, to interact with learners of orange or interact with learners or interact with learners or interact with learners or orange or interact with learners or or or interact with learners or or or or interact with learners or	en producing oral and written y in all areas of learning pairs or in groups He can use rse He can develop effective study enage his time rationally He can nenever he needs it for learning and te his peers a and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs, ereact with learners of other cultures blogy such as blogs, websites page, ther cultures He can process digital e of his role and others' role in the the work of his peers -he respects	· . ·	enne	s to study other		
Ti me	Frame work	i:	Procedure		Foc us	Aims	Mater ial	Va kt
	Warm up	revision of diphthongs and	_		<u> </u>	To prepare the learners for the next phase	iui	VA KT
	Presenta tion	board and asks his [] [] s sounds of each word ar Player- diary-lawyer- sla T: [] ow[] listen again and c	ower-tower ounthow many vowels do we ho can use his figers to show the [1]	ned we	T/L	Present the triphthongs		

/อบอ/ sl<u>owe</u>r

To familiarize

/<code>Jiə/lawyer</code>

/aUə / tower The teacher invites his PPS to listen to a list of words which contain the target sounds (page 67).		the PPs with the pronunciation of the diphthongs	
Then , the PPs are asked to listen and repeat each line (b page 67)	T/L	To involve PPs in selfand peerassessment	
The PPS are asked to do the following tasks: <u>Task 1 page 70:</u>		identify the intruder sounds	
Listen and identify the correct pronunciation of the triphthor represented by the letters in bold type in each word. Task 3 page 70: Choose three words with three different triphthongs from an in task one. Task 4 page 70 Listen and choose the correct pronunciation of the triphthongeach underlined word	ny list	to choose the correct pronunciation of the target sounds	Text book

Leve	el : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane		ner: Mr Bendoubaba el djamel	djamel	
Sequ	ience 2		Lesson: I read and do 1	Fram	ework: PDP		
Me,	my Person	nality and Life Experiences	Language focus : language use				
Targe prod <u>Targ</u>	ms and gatheted competuce.	ner information. encies: interact – interpret – re: - simple past Cross Curricular Comp			comeone's feeling, e		
.Intellectual competency: The learner can use his critical thinking skills when gather information for learning and project work -he can understand and interpret verbal at non-verbal messages He can solve problem situations using a variety of communicationmeans He can show creativity when producing oral and written messages He canshow some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning 2.methodological competency: He can work in pairs or in groups He can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop such as blogs or websites page of discussion forums oral formation technology such as blogs or websites page of forums of discussion oral formation technology such as blogs or websites page of forums of discussion oral formation technology such as blogs or websites page of forums of discussion or interact with learners of other cultures He can process digital data 4.personal and social competencies He is aware of his role and others' role in the development of projects He is aware of his role and others' role in the development of projects He is aware of his role and others' role in the development of projects He is aware of his role and others' role in the development of projects He is aware of his role and others' role i		understand and interpret verbal and tions using a variety of en producing oral and written in all areas of learning pairs or in groups He can use use use He can develop effective study anage his time rationally He can denever he needs it for learning and the his peers and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs, teract with learners of other on technology such as blogs, ith learners of other cultures He e of his role and others' role in the the work of his peers -he respects is honest and accountable for his conal identity and behaves with self-	and its r	numan experience ole in shaping char lity and dream. ositive .	acter,		
Ti	Frame	J:	Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work			us		ial	kt
		T greets his PPs .The PPs re	espond.				
	Warm					1	

Ti	Frame	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
	Warm	T greets his PPs .The PPs respond.				
	ир	The teacher writes on the board the word Palestine in a scrambled way and invites the PPs to reorder its letters to get a country. stiPanel The PPs may ask some helping yes /no questions:	L/T			VA
	Pre read	Is it in Africa? is it Eurpean? is it an Arab country? The teacher writes the word Palestine on the board and asks the PPS what comes to their minds when they see this word	T/L	Bring prior knowledge to the surface		
		Palestine		To present the key words to facilitate the understand ing of the text	W board	a/v
		The teacher elicits the key words : refugee camp , occupied, dead, destroyed ; enemy, hope. situation				

While reading	T : Open your books on page 80 . Look at this girl and guess how old is she ?Does she look mature ? Read the title of the text and guess what is it about ?		To anticipate the topic		
After reading	T; Now, read the text and fill in the Bibliographical Notes (task 1 page 80). The PPS are requested to read the text again and answer the questions in (task 2 page 80). The teachers asks his PPs to do TASK 3 PAGE 81: You read the introductory paragraph only while your partner read the rest of the tex. Work separately and find information about Yara's age; nationality; political status; current residence; original hometown; occupation; hobbies; dream job; childhood dream. Finally, the PPS work in pairs, compare their answers, complete the missing information in each other's answers and write Yara's bio card in their copybooks.	T/L	To read and fill in bibliographical notes To read and find the false information Encourage co – learning. The PPs transfer information from a format to an other	Text book	V/ A

Leve	Level : MS4 School : Bormadia Relizane					er: Mr Bendoubaba ·l djamel	djamel	
Sequ	ience 2		Lesson: I read and do 2		Frame	work: PDP		
Me,	my Person	nality and Life Experiences	Language focus : language use					
ехре	riences, and	tive (s): By the end of the lesson d sort out information. encies: interact – interpret –	n, my pupils will be able to read a te	ext ai		Ars Zohra Driff's me		ıd
prod	-	<u></u>	Bornam (3). Graif Written justin		wiatei	idis. / W. Bodia / tex	to ons,	
		r <u>e</u> : - simple past						
		Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
information inform	Intellectual competency: The learner can use his critical thinking skills when gathering information for learning and project work -he can understand and interpret verbal and non-verbal messages He can solve problem situations using a variety of communicationmeans He can show creativity when producing oral and written messages He canshow some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning 2.methodological competency: He can work in pairs or in groups He can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective study methods , mobilize his resources efficiently and manage his time rationally He can useinformation and communication technology whenever he needs it for learning and research He can evaluate himself He can evaluate his peers 3.communicative competency: He can use drama and role-play to communicate appropriately He can use information and communication technology such as blogs , websites page , discussion forums , platforms to interact with learners of other cultures -hecan use information and communication technology such as blogs , websites page , forumsof discussion , to interact with learners of other cultures He can process digital data 4.personal and social competencies : He is aware of his role and others' role in the development of projects He is keen in promoting the work of his peers -he respects ournational values and behaves consistently He is honest and accountable for his work andrespects others work -he asserts his personal identity and behaves with self-confidence -hesocializes through oral or written exchanges -he develops attitudes of		her me stri •v nat	ritage mory ugglia aluin tional	a common histor and a nationalcor of suffering and a nationalcor of suffering and a gainst colon g the role played historical figure t against colonia	ollective l ialism l by es in lism		
Ti	Frame	1:	Procedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work				us		ial	kt

Ti	Frame	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
		T greets his PPs .The PPs respond.				
	Warm	T shows a segment video from the film 'The Battle of Algiers '				
	up	la bataille d'Alger and asks some questions :				
		T : Did you see this film before ?		Bring prior		
		Is it based on fiction /true story ?		knowledge to		VA
		When / and where did these events take place?	L/T	the surface		
	Pre read	Which period? Before or after the independence?				
		Were Algerian people live in good conditions?	T/L	To present		
		Were they repressed by French colonial?		the key words		
		How did the revolutionaries fight the colonialism?		to facilitate		
		Can you name some revolutionaries in the video?		the understand		
				ing of the text.		
		T : Open your books on page 82.Read the title and the first				
		two sentences of the suggested text and check the photos		Anticipate the		
	While	on page 48 and answer these question:		topic.		
	reading	What is the text about ?				
		The teacher invites his PPs to read the text and complete the			W	a/v
		bibliographical notes p.82.			board	
				To read and fill		
		The PPS are requested to read thed text again do task 6 page		in bibliographical		
		83: listen to the author reading the text .Then read the text		notes		
		رحملعتاا بالصيار معقمر				

	and answer the questions. T: Now read the introductory paragraph only; your partner		To read and find the false		
After	reads the rest of the text. Work separately and find	T/L	information		
reading	information about Zohra Drif.		Encourage co –		
			learning.		
	The PPS aare invited to work with partners. Compare their		The PPs		
	findings, complete the missing information in each other's answers and write Mrs Drif's bio card.	1 /1	transfer information		,,
	answers and write ivirs Drif 5 bio card.	L/L	from a format	Text	V/ A
			to an other	book	
			to an other	BOOK	

Level : MS4	School : Bormadia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel djamel
Sequence: Sequence 2 Melmy lersonality and life Elperiences	I learn to integrate	Framework: PPP

<u>Learning Objective</u>: If y the end of the lesson my learners will be able to work in small groups and write a web article in which they compare two outstanding figures' childhood school memories and experiences. And describe the impact of these memories and eliperiences on their personalities.

Targeted competencies: interact – **interpret** – **produce**.

Domain (s): Oral/written/both

Materials: / W. Board/ text bookphotos

<u>Target structure</u>: simple past, like unlike- whereas- Superlative of superiority

Cross Curricular Competencies

Core values

Intellectual competence:

- The learner can use his critical thinking skills when gathering information for learning and research.
- He can reinvest prior knowledge.

2. Methodological competence:

- He can work individually, in pairs or within small groups.
- He can mobilise his resources.
- He can assess himself and his peers.

3. Communicative competence:

- He can use ICT to make a quick research...

4. Personal and social competencies:

- He can show some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning.
- He is aware of his role and others' role in collaborative work.
- He develops attitudes of sharing data about Algerian outstanding figures.
- He is honest and accountable for his work and respects others' work.

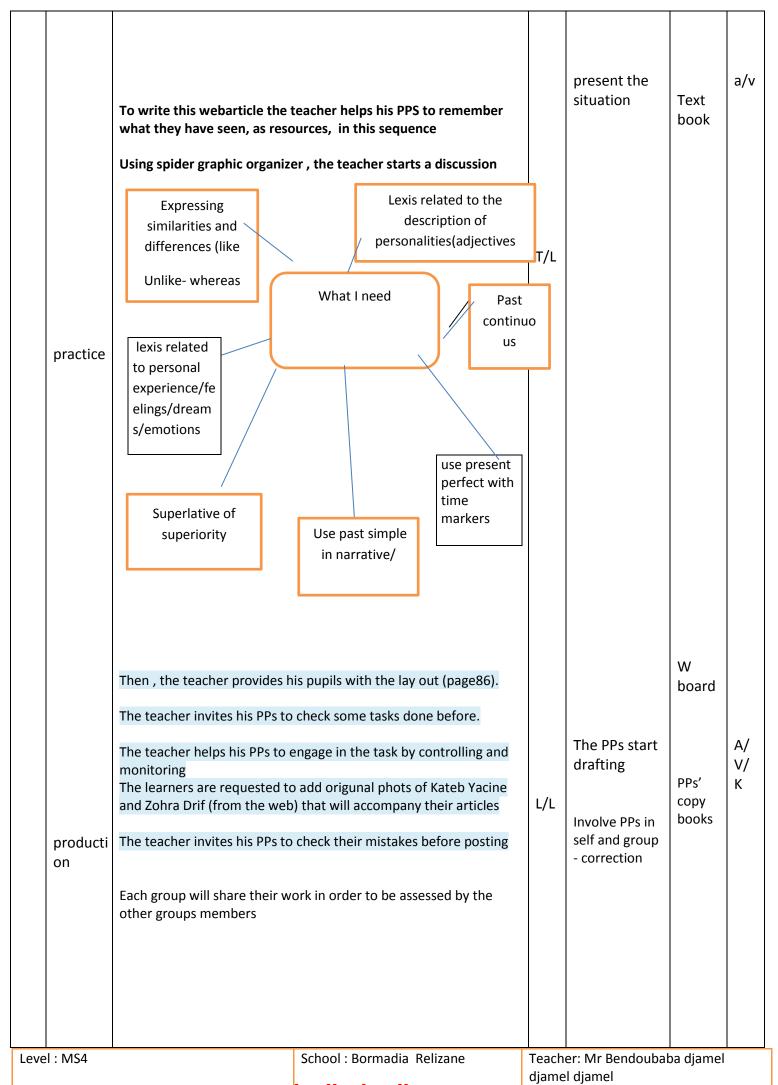
aluing work in groups [

raising awareness of the influence of other people onone's character, personality and dreams

■ raising awareness of the importance of memory in shaping the identity of a nation.

valuing a common historicalheritage and a national collective memory of suffering and struggling against colonialism□

Ti	Frame	Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
	Warm up presenta tion	T greets his PPs .The PPs respond. T shows his PPS some photos about the 1st November in Algeria and ask some quelled How do the Algerian authorities celebrated As as a citizen, how do you feel while celled To presents the situation (Page 85 Dar interpret it and define the task Initial situation: To common November 1954, your Englist teachers have asked you to and write a web article for you in which you will compare to a common the price of these memories and experiences, with special for these memories and experiences.	commemoration of the cuestions: ee this Day? ebrating this Day? and helps the PPS to emorate the **Dst of* the and history search the internet our school's website cateb Yacine's and of memories and cus on the impact of ences on their	To collect information/ Presenting the topic by eliciting from the PPs and engaging them in the process	photo	V/ A/



Sequence: Sequence: Sequence: MeImy I erso	uence 2 nality and 🛘 ife E🗈 periences	I think and w	rite	Framework: PDP				
questions abou	Learning Objective: By the end of the lesson, my pupils will be able to: a letter to an outstanding figure asking him/her questions about his/her childhood and adolescence memories ,dreams and experiences - write their profile where they describe their personality Interests Itheir childhood Ischool memories Itheir ideal teacher ad friend I							
Targeted comp – <u>produce</u> . <u>Target structu</u>	retencies: interact – interpret re: simple past, past cont, ect, adjectives of	Domain (s): O	ral/written/ <u>both</u>	Mater	ials: / W. Board/	text book-		
(Cross Curricular Competencies			Core	e values			٦
Intellectual competence: - The learner can use his critical thinking skills when gathering information for learning and research. - He can reinvest prior knowledge. 2. Methodological competence: - He can work individually, in pairs or within small groups. - He can mobilise his resources. - He can assess himself and his peers. 3. Communicative competence: - He can use ICT to make a quick research 4. Personal and social competencies: - He can show some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning. - He is aware of his role and others' role in collaborative work. - He develops attitudes of sharing data about Algerian outstanding figures. - He is honest and accountable for his work and respects others' work.			□ aluing work in group raising awareness of onone's character, per and dreams ■ raising awareness of shaping the identity of valuing a common his collective memory of colonialism □	theinf ersona of the i of a na storica	lity mportance of r tion. Ilheritage and a	memory in		
Ti Frame	P	rocedure		Foc	Aims	Material	٧	Ī
me work				us			a kt	
Warm up Before writing	differences between them. (a article) T. presents the situation 1(pupils: - What are you going to wr - For whom? - What do you need to revi - What do you need as gran	and asks the pupils to give the a letter – an email – SMS and an task 1page 87) and explains for tite?		T/L	To activate prior knowledge	Four printed documen ts	V / A /	-

White

Board

PPs'

a formal letter to Mrs Drif.

T. presents the situation 2(task 2page 89) and explains for the

While

writing

pupils:

T	What are you going to write?			books	
	What are you going to write?For whom?				
				and	
	- What do you need to review/reinvest to write these letter?		present the situation	Copyboo	
	- What do you need as grammar points		Situation	ks	٠,
	The teacher provides his PPS with the layout (page89)to write to write their profile		To enhance		a/
	to write their profile		the		V
	1-T. asks half of the class to choose task one and the second		pupils to		
Presenta	<u> </u>		write		
ion and	nail task twom		WIILE	Text	
ssessm	T. invites the pupils with the same topic to share their first		The PPs	book	
ent	draft, to checkmistakes, correct them and to ask for more	T/L	start	DOOK	
	pieces of advice and ideas.	'/-	drafting		Α
	precess of davice and facus.		ararting		/
	T. asks pupils to take their partners'advice into consideration				v
	and start writing the second dra		Involve PPs		/
	Pupils are invited to write the final draft, after correcting		in self and	W	K
	mistakes and comparing it with the provided layouts.		group -	board	
	7- T. invites pupils with the different	L/L	correction		
	topics, to work in pairs, read and assess				
	each one's work			PPs' copy	
				books	

Moufdi_Zakaria The poet of the Algerian revolution



Zakaria Chikh as was his actual name was born on April 12th, 1908 in Bni Yezguen (Ghardaia). He studied in Annaba then in Tunis where he learnt to use both Arabic and French. During his stay in Tunis, he met and became a friend of Abou el Kacem Chebbi and Ramdhane Hamoud. and there he was given the nickname of *Moufdi* by a school friend.

Once back in Algeria, he has been imprisoned many times for almost 4 years. When he was freed, he joined the Algerian revolution in 1955 .The French arrested him again in April 1956 and he spent 3 years in Serkadji.

Moufdi Zakaria was courageous ,sensitive eloquent, active, perseverant and intellectual . All these personality traits made of him one of the greatest Algerian poets Moufdi is most known for the Algerian national anthem which he wrote. He also has two famous groups of poetry named 'allahab al mouqaddass' and 'ilyadat aljazair'...He holds a certificate of recognition for all his literary work and his activism in the service of national culture issued by President Chadli Bendjedid on July 8th, 1987, as well as the medal "El-Athir" of the national order of merit, awarded by President Abdelaziz Bouteflika on July 4th, 1999 (given to his family).Moufdi Zakaria died in 1977 in Tunisia but his body was buried in Algeria.

Adapted from:

http://www.elmouradia.dz/francais/algerie/portrait/archives/moufdi.htm

Level: MS4	School: Bormadia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel
Sequence: 1 ME AND MY PERSONALITY AND EXPERIENCES	Lesson : I read and do 2 <u>Language focus</u> : language use	Framework: PDP

Learning Objective (s): by the end of this lesson my learner will be able to read a text and gather information about Moufdi Zakaria .

Targeted competencies: interact – Domain (s): Oral/written/both KWL Chart

Target structure: - simple past /

	Cross Curricular Competencies	Core values
	Intel: The learner can interpret verbal and non-verbal messages. Meth: He can develop effective study methods, mobilise his resources efficiently and manage his time rationally	 Valuing hard work and great achievements. Valuing reading and thinking in particular.
<i>></i>	He can work in pairs or in small groups. Com: He can use information and communication technology such as blogs, website pages Per and soc: He socializes through oral or written exchanges	

Focus

Aims

Material Vakt

Procedure

Time Framework

Tille	Framework		Procedure		rocus	AIIIIS	Material	vakt
	Warm up	T invites his learners to stand up and sing the national anthem . T: Who wrote it? T: what do you know about him? The teacher invites his learners to fill in the T			T/Ls	To arouse the student's interest	wboard	V A
	Pre read	what I know about Moufdi Zakaria	What I want to know about Moufdi zakaria	What I learned(to be filled at the end of the lesson)	T/L	To prepare the learner for the next phase	KWL Chart Wboard	
	While read	The teacher dist	ead the text abo	ut Moufdi			handout s	
			ent : erpt from a maga	azine web page		To read and fill the bibliographical note.		A/V
		The teacher invit		o read and fill in				
	I	1		عيون البصائ	Oğar	1	1	1

	Name :	T/L	To read and fill in a portrait		A/V
	Also known : Born in Personality features :				
	Career : Died :			W board	
	Notable work: T invites his learners to read the text and find words which are closest in meaning to:				
	Studied = Smart = Jailed = Well-known =		To discuss in groups the main ideas of the text and encourage the LS to help	White	
post read	The teacher invites his learners to work in groups to discuss the main ideas of the text and fill in the third column in the KWL chart.		each other	board	

Sequence: 3

Me, My Community And Citizenship

By Mr Djamel Djamel









Pre requisites:

- Imperative (advice and recommendations)
- Present simple / future simple /imperative
- Sequencers

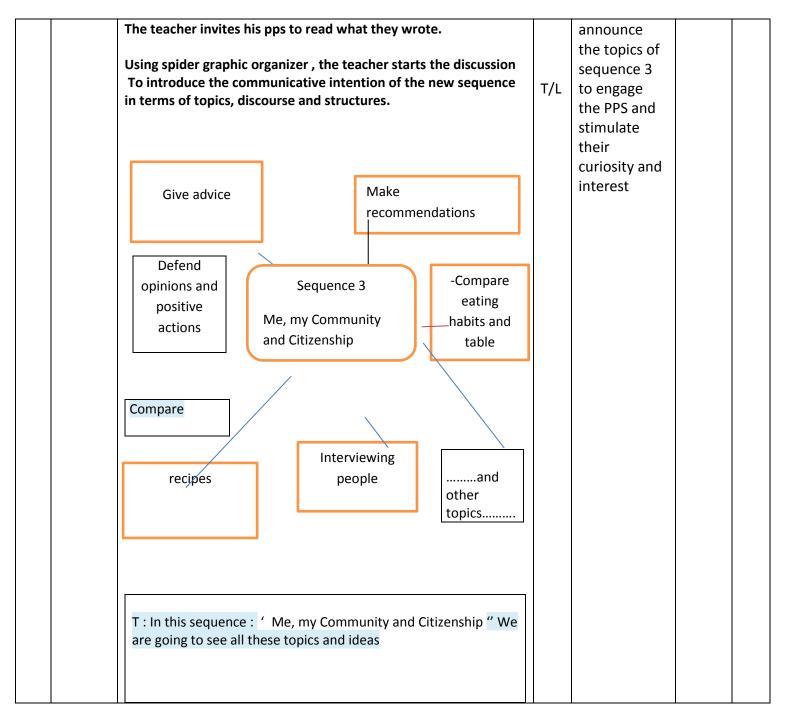
Communicative tasks:

- Open letter-
- Recipes
- Interview
- Debate/speech
- Problem solving
- Opinion gap
- -Investigating
- Oral presentation
- -Chaters

Level : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane	Teacl	ner: Mr Bendouba	ba djamel		
Coguera 2		Coccion , initial situation		el djamel ework: PDP			
Sequence 3 Me, my Comi	nunity and Citizenship	Session ; initial situation		main focus is on listening and			
		nnounce the communicative inten late the students curiosity to lear		_	n terms of	7	
Targeted composition produce. lexis: Some	extencies: <u>interact</u> – <u>interpret</u> – exis related to the topics of the sonality, personal profile,	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>		Materials: / W. Board/ flash cards/			
	Cross Curricular Comp	etencies		Core value:	S		
.Intellectual competency: The learner can use his critical thinking skills when gathering information for learning and project work -he can understand and interpret verbal and non-verbal messages				awareness of partion ting a world cultivespect between critical thinking freedom of spewise, helpfu lecommendation	ure based people a ech	on	
Ti Frame	:	Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater ial	Va kt	
T greets his PPs .The PPs respond. Warm up The teacher shows his PPs some pictures (or video segment about a volunteer campaign) which symbolize helping each other, charity, volunteer work ,environmental incidents then ,invites his PPs to discuss in groups what do these pics represent and share their thoughts.			h 	Using prior knowledge	flash	V/ A/	

موقع عيون البصائر التعليمى

		T/	To lead the PPs to the situation	W board	a/v
The Task cycle	VOLUNIEER Output Out				
	The teacher asks some questions to brainstorm as many ideas Can you live alone on this earth?, why? Why do people help others? What have you done recently that helped someone what about your friends, ?Do you have some friend help people or students in need here in school or ou Do you think that charity can change the society and better? How? Do you think that we are all concerned to help other Teacher writes the "initial situation" on the board.He re it.Then helps his pps to interpret it in terms of new is	ve alone on this earth?, why? eople help others? e you done recently that helped someone else? ut your friends, ?Do you have some friends who ele or students in need here in school or outside? ink that charity can change the society and make it ink that we are all concerned to help others rites the "initial situation" on the board. He reads		W board	V/
	Every day, You watch, you read or you hear about people asking for help. But, at the sametimes, you hear about friends who are engaged in humanitarian activities. You feel concerned, You want to make your schoolmates aware of that. Write an article for your school magazine to show your school mates the importance of being charitable and how cant they be good citizens.		to encourage PPs to discuss and cooperate to generate solutions		A/ K/T
	T invites his pps to work in groups to discuss the problem suggest solutions in 10 minutes. The teacher monitors and encourages his PPs.				



Lev	el : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			ier: Mr Bendoubaba	djamel	
						el djamel		
	uence 3	. 10 1	Lesson: I listen and do		Frame	ework: PDP		
Me,	, my Comn	nunity and Citizenship	Language focus : language use					
		tive (s): By the end of the les t hen analyse them and give	son, my pupils will be able to lis their opinion s about them	sten	to a	piece of advice and	d gather	
prod	duce.	tencies: <u>interac</u> t – <u>interpret</u> – I <u>re</u> : - sequencers	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>			rials: / W. Board/ ooks/audio file		
<u>rar</u>	get structu	Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
		2.000 000.00000.00000				Core values		
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	The 2nd listening		correct answer		
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Leve	l : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			er: Mr Bendoubaba	djamel				
	uence 3 my Comn	nunity and Citizenship	Listening and doing Language focus: language learning/use	djamel djamel Framework: PDP							
reinv	Learning Objective (s):By the end of this lesson the PPS will be able to listen to others' opinions and gather information and reinvest them to participate in a class debate then write an argumentative text where they give their arguments in order using sequencers.										
Targe prod Targ Seq seco	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>		Mate file	rials: / W. Board/tex	tbooks/au	oibu					
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Ti	Frame	:Р	rocedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va			
me	work Warm up	letter of advice part one Checking pre requisit Before students listen to pay with the use of imperative the mother on the board lik "go through the world with T: Where is the verb in this Underline it. Where is the subject? Go through is a verb in the Imperatives are verbs us	es ert 2, the teacher reminds them by writing some advice said by se: n open eyes " s sentence.	У	us	Recall and bring Prior knowledge into the surface Check pre requisites related to the use of imperatives	ial	VA KT			

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-We use the base form of the verb without to such as: walk, read,open,etc and the command is given to (you)The imperative has "positive and negative" commands Examples:			board	a/v
Advice and recommendations :				
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- Don't be frightened and sad				
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The 3rd listening		assessment		
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Home work - Took 24 nage 100				A
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I write

<u>Objective</u>: by the end of this session the PPs will be able to work with a group of partners to write an argumentative texts using sequencers

Target structure

Sequencers (firstly, secondly, thidly/first, second, third)

The 1st stage

The teacher helps his PPs to remember the most famous advice came in the mother's letter to her daughter.

Then, the teacher checks the home work given to the PPs during the last session (task 24 page 100) and invites some of the learners to share their answers.

The 2nd **stage**: A class debate (listening and speaking)

- Using think –aloud and share strategy, all the pupils should take part in this debate.
- The PPS should listen to their classmates and take notes.

T: The mother advises her daughter to "fight and die "for her opinion.

What does she mean by that?

Is she right?

Who are for ? who are against ?

Those who are for ,should give one or more arguments.

Those who are against should give one or more arguments.

And you, will you fight and die for your opinion?

The 3rd stage I write

When the class debate is over ,the PPs are invited to work with a group of partners and write a short report to summerize the classmates opinions and arguments .

The teacher explains and shows the PPs how order and their arguments

1 : To sequence (to put in order)	your arguments in an arg	gumentative text , you can	i use the following	sequencers :

First/ Firstly (for the 1st argument); Second/Secondly (for the 2nd argument); Third/ Thirdly (for the 3rd argument).

T: Firstl, Secondly, Thirdly are more formal than First, Second, Third

T: You can use: The first, second, third argument/point is.........

The PPs can use the following lay out to write their reports:

Those who disagree argue that

Those of our c	classmates who	agree with Jana's mo	other put forward t	ne following argum	ents , Firstly , they	think that
Secondly ,	Thirdly ;					



Lev	el : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			er: Mr Bendoubaba el djamel	djamel	
	uence 3 , my Comn	nunity and Citizenship	I PRACTISE Language focus : language learning/use	F	rame	ework: PPU		
		tive (s): by the end of this lesso als should and shouldn't	n my PPS will be able to give advic	ce and	reco	mmendation using i	mperative	es.
proc	duce.	tencies: interact – interpret_– ire: - simple past	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>	N	Mate	rials: / W. Board/ tex	tbooks.	
101	gerstracta	Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
info non- com mess 2.m strai met usei rese 3.co appi web -hec foru data 4.pe deve ourr wor	ntellectual competency: The learner can use his critical thinking skills when gathering information for learning and project work -he can understand and interpret verbal and on-verbal messages □He can solve problem situations using a variety of immunicationmeans □He can show creativity when producing oral and written nessages □He canshow some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning .methodological competency: □He can work in pairs or in groups □He can use trategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse □He can develop effective study nethods, mobilize his resources efficiently and manage his time rationally □He can seinformation and communication technology whenever he needs it for learning and esearch □He can evaluate himself □He can use drama and role-play to communicate propriately □He can use information and communication technology such as blogs, websites page, discussion forums, platforms tointeract with learners of other cultures necan use information and communication technology such as blogs, websites page, discussion, to interact with learners of other cultures □He can process digital ata .personal and social competencies: □He is aware of his role and others' role in the evelopment of projects □He is keen in promoting the work of his peers -he respects urnational values and behaves consistently □He is honest and accountable for his rork andrespects others work -he asserts his personal identity and behaves with self-onfidence -hesocializes through oral or written exchanges -he develops attitudes of							
Ti	Frame	:Р	rocedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work Warm up	points which came in the mean of the period	ng the PPs to remember the mai nother's letter and refreshing the f imperative to give advice and d negative. nd share: s her daughter to "go through t	in e	us T/L	To help the learners bring his/her prior knowledge into surface	ial	VA KT

Giving the

the new

structure

rules

opportunity to

the learners to

guess and elicit

highlighting

W

board

a/v

And that also means

differences you can notice .

The teacher highlights rules

the modal verb **SHOULD**.

Should I + verb...?

the people around you.

b) "You should pay attention and you shouldn't ignore

"The teacher elicits the differences between giving

موقع عيون البصائر التعليمى

T: Now consider the statements a and b and tell us the

advice using imperative / using the moda verb I should

In English, one way to ask for or give advice is using

We can make this type of question using

presenta

tion

Practice	For example: • Should I eat or Should I visit the doctor? One common way to respond to a question with SHOULD is to also use SHOULD in the answer. You can start by saying: • I think you should + verb* • I think you shouldn't+verb Remember we say: he should/ she should.	T/L		W board	
	Task 1: Reorder the words to get meaningful sentences. 1- involved- charity work- We - in -be-should. 2- shouldn't- ignore- Citizens- their - duties. 3- respect -of others-should-We -the opinion. 4-people to smoke in public places-be - free -shouldn't Task 2 Make sentences using should or shouldn't people / watch / less TV - the pupils / throw / litter/ - We / encourage / citizenship		Consolidate and reinforce the PPs understanding in terms of form/meaning	board	V
	Task 3 (Task 6 page115 oral) Task 4 I work with my partners, and give advice using should and shouldn't My classmate is often late for school.		/use		
Use	My friend is selfish My mother has got a terrible headache. My classmate throws rubbish everywhere.		The PPs reinvest what they learnt to give advice using should		
	My brother gets very bad marks at school.				

Lev	el : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			ier: Mr Bendoubaba	djamel	
						el djamel		
	uence 3	. 10 1	Lesson: I listen and do		Frame	ework: PDP		
Me,	, my Comn	nunity and Citizenship	Language focus : language use					
		tive (s): By the end of the les t hen analyse them and give	son, my pupils will be able to lis their opinion s about them	sten	to a	piece of advice and	d gather	
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me	work				us		ial	kt
	Warm up Pre	What things you always do Do they give you advice? Remember two pieces of a you and share them with us	nship with your parents? that make your parents happy? and bug your parents? dvice your parents always give		T/L	Set a good atmosphere to arouse the learners' interest		VA
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Before students listen, the teacher writes on the board the

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Level : MS4			School : Bormadia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel		djamel		
	uence 3 my Comn	nunity and Citizenship	Listening and doing Language focus: language learning/use		djamel djamel Framework: PDP			
reinv	•	to participate in a class debate	n the PPS will be able to listen to ot then write an argumentative text w		•	•		
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I write

<u>Objective</u>: by the end of this session the PPs will be able to work with a group of partners to write an argumentative texts using sequencers

Target structure

Sequencers (firstly, secondly, thidly/first, second, third)

The 1st stage

The teacher helps his PPs to remember the most famous advice came in the mother's letter to her daughter.

Then, the teacher checks the home work given to the PPs during the last session (task 24 page 100) and invites some of the learners to share their answers.

The 2nd **stage**: A class debate (listening and speaking)

- Using think –aloud and share strategy, all the pupils should take part in this debate.
- The PPS should listen to their classmates and take notes.

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What does she mean by that?

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The teacher explains and shows the PPs how order and their arguments

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The PPs can use the following lay out to write their reports:

Those who disagree argue that

Those of our c	classmates who	agree with Jana's mo	other put forward t	ne following argum	ents , Firstly , they	think that
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proc	duce.	tencies: interact – interpret_– ire: - simple past	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>	itten/ <u>both</u> Materials: / W. Board/ textbo			tbooks.	
101	gerstracta	Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
.Intellectual competency: The learner can use his critical thinking skills when gathering information for learning and project work -he can understand and interpret verbal and non-verbal messages □He can solve problem situations using a variety of communicationmeans □He can show creativity when producing oral and written messages □He canshow some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning 2.methodological competency: □He can work in pairs or in groups □He can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse □He can develop effective study methods, mobilize his resources efficiently and manage his time rationally □He can useinformation and communication technology whenever he needs it for learning and research □He can evaluate himself □He can evaluate his peers 3.communicative competency: □He can use drama and role-play to communicate appropriately □He can use information and communication technology such as blogs, websites page, discussion forums, platforms tointeract with learners of other cultures -hecan use information and communication technology such as blogs, websites page, forumsof discussion, to interact with learners of other cultures □He can process digital data 4.personal and social competencies: □He is aware of his role and others' role in the development of projects □He is keen in promoting the work of his peers -he respects ournational values and behaves consistently □He is honest and accountable for his work andrespects others work -he asserts his personal identity and behaves with self-confidence -hesocializes through oral or written exchanges -he develops attitudes of				■val	luing uing v	itical thinking freedom of speech wise, helpfu l commendations□		
Ti	Frame	:Р	rocedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work Warm up	T greets his PPs .The PPs respond. The teacher starts by helping the PPs to remember the mai points which came in the mother's letter and refreshing the PPs' minds about the use of imperative to give advice and how to form its positive and negative. Discuss with your partner and share: T: When the mother advises her daughter to "go through tworld with open eyes" she means:		in e	us T/L	To help the learners bring his/her prior knowledge into surface	ial	VA KT

Giving the

the new

structure

rules

opportunity to

the learners to

guess and elicit

highlighting

W

board

a/v

And that also means

differences you can notice .

The teacher highlights rules

the modal verb **SHOULD**.

Should I + verb...?

the people around you.

b) "You should pay attention and you shouldn't ignore

"The teacher elicits the differences between giving

موقع عيون البصائر التعليمى

T: Now consider the statements a and b and tell us the

advice using imperative / using the moda verb I should

In English, one way to ask for or give advice is using

We can make this type of question using

presenta

tion

Practice	For example: • Should I eat or Should I visit the doctor? One common way to respond to a question with SHOULD is to also use SHOULD in the answer. You can start by saying: • I think you should + verb* • I think you shouldn't+verb Remember we say: he should/ she should.	T/L		W board	
	Task 1: Reorder the words to get meaningful sentences. 1- involved- charity work- We - in -be-should. 2- shouldn't- ignore- Citizens- their - duties. 3- respect -of others-should-We -the opinion. 4-people to smoke in public places-be - free -shouldn't Task 2 Make sentences using should or shouldn't people / watch / less TV - the pupils / throw / litter/ - We / encourage / citizenship		Consolidate and reinforce the PPs understanding in terms of form/meaning	board	V
	Task 3 (Task 6 page115 oral) Task 4 I work with my partners, and give advice using should and shouldn't My classmate is often late for school.		/use		
Use	My friend is selfish My mother has got a terrible headache. My classmate throws rubbish everywhere.		The PPs reinvest what they learnt to give advice using should		
	My brother gets very bad marks at school.				

Leve	el : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			er: Mr Bendoubaba el djamel	djamel	
Sen	uence 3		Lesson: I practise	_		ework: PPU		
		nunity and Citizenship	Language focus : language		TTanne	ZWOIK. I I O		
wic,	my comm	iumity and citizensmp	learning/ use					
			The state of the s					
			son, my pupils will be able to lise their opinion s about them .	sten	to a	piece of advice and	d gather	
Targ	eted compe	tencies: interact – interpret_–	Domain (s): Oral/written/both		Mate	rials: / W. Board/ tex	tbooks/	
proc	duce.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				·	
Tar	get structu	<u>re</u> : - conditional type 1						
Sim	ple present	t/simple future						
		Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
			critical thinking skills when gathering	-val	uing c	ritical thinking		
			understand and interpret verbal and	■Vä	aluing	freedom of speech		
	non-verbal messages He can solve problem situations using a variety of				luing	wise, helpfu l		
		neans He can show creativity wh			_	commendations 🛚		
	messages He canshow some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning							
		nl competency: ☐He can work in p						
	strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective study methods, mobilize his resources efficiently and manage his time rationally He can							
			nenever he needs it for learning and					
		n evaluate himself □He can evalua						
		e competency: He can use dram	·					
			unication technology such as blogs,					
			eract with learners of other cultures					
-hec	an use inforr	mation and communication techno	ology such as blogs , websites page ,					
foru	msof discuss	ion , to interact with learners of o	ther cultures □He can process digital					
data								
			e of his role and others' role in the					
	•		the work of his peers -he respects					
		es and behaves consistently He is						
	-	•	onal identity and behaves with self- schanges -he develops attitudes of					
COIII	idence nesc	relatives through oral or written ex	terianges he develops attitudes of					
Ti	Frame	·p	rocedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		roccaare		us	741113	ial	kt
c	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	T greets his PPs .The PPs re	snond		33		101	1.0
	Warm	. 5. 5. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	opo.ia.					
		A game :Talk for one minu	ıto.					
	up							
		• •	ny questions and asks a pupil to					
		•	swer but the PP should talk for o	ne		Use prior		VA
		minute.				knowledge/set		
		What will you do if you loos	•			a good climate		
		What will you do if you loos	se the house keys ?		T/L	for work		
		What will you do if your mo	other enters now ?					
		What will you do if you see	some one you miss?					
		What will you do if you see	-			To introduce the		
		What will you do if I give yo				target structure		
		at tim you do in I give ye				in a context		
	presenta	The teacher draws the follow	ing table on the board , suggests					

to elicit the

conditional

W

board

Α/

rules of

type 1

Consequences

You'll

Tell him

some facts and invites the PPS to think about the consequences/

results and share them

If you eat too much

If she prepares well this year

If you meet him

Facts

tion

Practice	T: Now; Underline the verbs in the simple present and circle those in the simple future. What do you notice? in which parts the verbs are in present/future? Then, the teacher joins the parts of one of the complex sentences above inviting his learners to consider it and do the same with other sentences: Example: If you eat too much, You 'II be fat. Teacher elicits the structure of conditional type one from the students: IF + SIMPLE PRESENT + SIMPLE FUTURE The teacher weites the 2 nd example and elicits rules: If you meet him, tell him about my proble IF + SIMPLE PRESENT + Imperative For further explanation, the teacher highlights more rules about conditional type 1 (my grammar tools page 112) Practice: The PPS are requested to do the following tasks: Task 8 page 115 Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets: present or future. Task 9 page 115: Match each imagined future situation with its corresponding result.	T/L T/L	To check and reinforce the use Conditional type 1 in terms of meaning / form /use	Text book Text book	V/ A/ K/T
USE	Task 10 page 115: Combine each pair clauses (condition and result) IN TASK 9 starting with if clause. Task 11 page 115 Rewrite all the combined sentences in task 10, starting with result /main clause. Use: Task 12 page116: the PPs work in pairs and each one think about a solution and shares it with his partner. What will you advise your classmate to do in each of the situations (a,b,c,d,e)?		PPs use what they learnt to produce examples where they give their own opinions and advice		

Level	: MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			er: Mr Bendoubaba el djamel	djamel	
	ence 3 ny Comm	unity and Citizenship	Listening and speaking Language focus : language use		Frame	ework: PDP		
class The F	mates ab PPS docu	cive (s): by the end of this less out some thing he sees impent a topic on the web. encies: interact – interpret –		give		-	efore his	
<u>Targe</u>	ice.	re: - imperatives	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>			rials: / W. Board/ ooks/audio file		
Cross Curricular Competencies						Core values		
Cross Curricular Competencies . Ill Intellectual competency: - The learner can use his critical thinking skills when gathering information for learning and project work -he can understand and interpret verbal and non-verbal messages 2 Methodological competency: - He can work in pairs or within the whole class He can mobilize his resources Ill ommunicative competency: He can face an audience Ill ersonal and social competencies: - He socialises through oral or written exchanges.			e can understand and interpret	and cha dre	ditsina aracter am[]	numan ellperience ble in shaping Ilpersonality and the opinion of the	others	
Ti	Frame	:P	rocedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	V

Ti	Frame	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
	Warm up Pre listening	T greets his PPs .The PPs respond. The teacher writes the question below on the board then invites the PPS to think about the answer; Tell us about things you personally see extremely important to succeed in your life. The teacher helps his PPS to remember the most important	T/L	To anticipate the topic And Prepare students for the vocabulary and language structures in		VA
	While listening	points and advice which came in the mother's letter to her daughter Jana. The 1st listening T: Listen to Jana's mother reading part 3and choose the values of pieces of advice (a;b,c,etc) (task 31 page 101). The 2nd listening	.,_	the script. To listen and choose the correct answer		
		The teacher invites his PPs to listen again and copy down the sentence that expresses the argument used by the mother to convince her daughter of the importance of "learning, reading and studying languages".(task33 page 101) T: Now work in pairs .Compare your answers in tasks 31 and 33 and correct each other.		To involve PPs in self and peer assessment	Audio file	a/v
		The 3rd listening The teacher invites his PPs to listen again part3 and choose.	4	To listen and identify the correct answer		

	the correct statement (a,b c,d) Task 35 page 101.	T/L				
	The 4 th listening: The teacher invites his PPs to listen again write the missing verbs in the following sentences from the letter (Task 39 page 101). T: Now work in pairs .Compare your answers in tasks 35 and 39and correct each other.	T/L	To listen and find the missing word	WB		
Post listenin g	The teacher invites his PPs to prepare an oral presentation and give it before their classmates about the importance /benefits of studying foreign language using the following steps; (see task 41 page102) Note: The other learners take note while their classmates giving theur oral presentations about the mistakes they makes in terms the weakness or strenght of their arguments to be for or against.	T/L	The PPs face an audience /reinvest what they learnt to make an oral presentation .	Text book	V/ A/ K/T	

<u>Home work</u>: (task 54 page 103) For home work, I will go on the internet; google the name of the mother (see photo caption on the right) and find out about her life story (her biography) then, I will present the mother's Bio Card to my class

I speak

The 1st stage

- The teacher checks the home work.
- The PPS work in groups ,exchange ideas on the mother's Bio Card.
- Each group presents his work to the class.

The second stage

The teacher invites the PPS to review all the previous listening tasks and make a list of all the pieces of advice the mother gives to her daughter. Then answer the following questions:

Do you think that Jana's mother is a good parent?

Did she give her daughter the right kind of advice to be come a good person and a good member of "human society"

Defend your opinion before your classmates.

The learners express their opinions freely and can use the following vocabulary:

- I think/believe (or I don(t think/believe)
- In my opinion, it's right/wrong (or quite right/quite wrong)
- I approve of/ disapprove of (strongly approve of /strongly disapprove of)
- It(s a quite idea(thing).......

Level : MS4	School : Bormadia Relizane		cher: Mr Bendoubaba nel djamel	djamel	
Sequence 3 Me, my Community and Citizenship	Listening and speaking Language focus : language use	Frai	nework: PDP		
<u>Learning Objective</u> (s): -by the end of this lemanners.	ssion my PPs will be to talk abo	ut his fa	nmily's eating habits	and tab	le
Targeted competencies: interpret – <a href<="" td=""><td colspan="3">· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</td><td></td><td></td>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Cross Curricular Comp	etencies		Core values		
Intellectual competency: The learner can use his component information for learning and project work -he can enon-verbal messages He can solve problem situated communicationmeans He can show creativity who messages He canshow some degree of autonomy 2.methodological competency: He can work in pastrategies for listening and interpreting oral discount methods, mobilize his resources efficiently and masuseinformation and communication technology who research He can evaluate himself He can evaluate appropriately He can use information and communicative competency: He can use dramate appropriately He can use information and communication technology who in the can use information and communication technology He can use informa	understand and interpret verbal and tions using a variety of en producing oral and written in all areas of learning pairs or in groups \(\text{He can use} \) He can develop effective study anage his time rationally \(\text{He can nenever he needs it for learning and te his peers a and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs , theract with learners of other cultures blogy such as blogs , websites page , ther cultures \(\text{He can process digital} \) He can process digital e of his role and others' role in the the work of his peers -he respects is honest and accountable for his ponal identity and behaves with self-	the infi culture aising table m	g awareness of uence of other is on one's own g awarness of the imp anners t other cultures	oortance	of
Ti Franco ID	us as duna	Го	A inco	Matau	1/2

Ti	Frame	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
me	work Warm up	T greets his PPs .The PPs respond. A class discussion T: let's talk about the origin of some food , dishes and some table manners around the world What's the origin of: Rice , couscous, sushi ; pasta, paella T: Which food Chinese people prefer? How do chinese people eat?	us T/L	Brainstorm ideas about types of food /activate the learner's prior knowledge	ial	kt VA
	Before listening	What do they use to eat? How do European people eat? '(in a family or individually) What do they use? (knives, forks)? What about Algerian people? Do women eat with men? or separately? Do Algerian people prefer to sit around tables or maidas.		involving the learners /.paving the way ./ Introducing the key words needed to understand the conversation		
		The teacher elicits the keywords which are: One common plate, brass tray, maida, tables, silverware, brass trays brass trays, mattresses or carpets on the floor – tablecloth, plates, and silverware			W board	a/v
		وقع عيون البصائر التعليمي	Д			•

	T : Mrs Driff the famous Algerian figurehas kindly accepted to be interviewed and talk to you in your course book .				
While Listening	The 1st listening T: Listen to part 1 of Mrs Drif's interview and choose the correct answer (a;b,c,ord) (task 58 page 104). The 2nd listening	T/L	Gist listening to get general idea about the conversation	Audio file	
	The teacher invites his PPs to listen again to part1 and complete the table with the following words and phrases (task60 page 104)	T/L	listen and complete	WB	
	T: Now work in pairs .Compare your answers in tasks 58 and 60 and correct each other. The PPS are invited to work in pairs and do tasks 62 and 63 page 104.		encourage peer correction		
	The 3rd listening				
After listenin	The teacher invites his PPs to listen again part1and each pupil asks his/her partner 3or 4 questions to find out about his/her family's way of eating .The questions can be about the place where the family eats/ the furniture/ the utensils (see task 66 page105)	T/L	The PPs reinvest what they learnt to interview each other		V/ A/ K/T
g	T: Now change the role with your partner and answer the questions.			Text book	

Leve	el : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			er: Mr Bendoubaba el djamel	djamel	
	uence 3		Lesson: I practise	1	Frame	ework: PPU		
Me,	, my Comn	nunity and Citizenship	Language focus : language learning/ use					
<u>Learning Objective</u> (s): by the end of this lesson my learner will be able to give instructions						ıctions using impe	erative.	
_	•	tencies: interact – interpret_–	Domain (s): Oral/written/both		Mate	rials: / W. Board/ tex	tbooks	
	<u>duce</u> . get structu	ı <u>re</u> : - imperatives						
	quencers	iie. Imperatives						
		Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
- TI 2 M - H - H - H - H - H - H - H - H - H - H	he learner lethodolog He can wo He can mo ommunico can inter lersonal an	al competency: can use his critical thinking can use his critical thinking can use his critical thinking can use his critical competency: ative competency: and social competencies: as through oral or written expenses.	nole class.	pror	motin	ational identity and og g a world culture bas spect between natio	sed on	
Ti	Frame	:Р	rocedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work				us		ial	kt
	14/-	T greets his PPs .The PPs re	spond.					
	Warm up	Do you like cooking ?				Set a good		

1	Tranic				caare			100	7 (11113	Widter	• •	
me	work							us		ial	kt	
		T greets his PI	Ps .The P	Ps respo	nd.							
	Warm											
	up	Do you like coo	king?						Set a good			
		Do you help yo							atmosphere to			
		Does your mot		•					arouse the		VA	
		Can you name					our/		learners'			
		mothers do at		-	ell us abc	ut the			interest			
		ingredients to	таке тпе	m ?				T/L				
		The teacher a	aka bia D	Do to w	ork in n	aire and	do Task 1page					
	Presenta tion	114:	ISKS IIIS P	PS IO WO	ork ili p	airs anu	uo rask ipage					
	tion	They put verb	s in brac	kets in tl	he impe	rative			Giving the			
									opportunity to			
		Then, the P					ne jumbled		the learners to			
		instructions	-	1		1	T_		guess and elicit			
		Numbers	1	2	3	4	5		the new			
									structure			
		Letters								W	a/v	
										board		
			I									
		T : Check the i	ingredier	nts again	and an	swer the	2					
		questions :										
		2- list the ingr	edients	we need	to make	e mint te	ea ?					
		3- Do you nee										
		4- What abou										
		5- Find all the	kitchen	utensils	you nee	d.						
	<u> </u>		1	ملىم	ئر الت	البصا	اقعے عنون				<u> </u>	1
				••		•		_				

	6- Do you know other kitchen utensils ?	T/L			
	T : Spot the verbs in the first instruction instructions.				
	What do you notice ?				
	PPS :The verb is in the imperative.	T/L	☐ighlighting	WB	
	Teacher highlights rules		rules		
	Wash is a verb in the imperative .				
	-Imperatives are verbs used at the				
	beginning of sentences either in the				
	affirmative or negative to indicate				
	advice ;instructions, invitations, or telling someone what to				
	do.				
	-We use the base form of the verb				
	without to such as: walk, read,				
	open,etc and the command is given to				
	(you).				
	-The imperative has " positive and				
	negative" commands → ex: peel potatoes!	T/L			
	- Don't add water				
	T: Read the instructions and sort out the other verbs in the				
Practic	imperative.			Text	
!				book	
	After reordering the jumbled instructions ,the PPS are invited		Check and		
	to put them in a coherent paragraph using sequencers :		consolidate in		
	First, next; then, after that, finally.		term of form and		
	The learners start like this: First, wash the tea with hot water		meaning		V/
	Then; the PPS are invited to do task 4 page 114		The pps can use		V/ A/
	men, the rib are mines to do task i page 11		what they have		K/T
	T : Now , work with your partners ,You use a dictionary to		learnt		,
Use	make a list of all the ingredients and kitchen utensils we need				
	to make cheese omelette as in task 4 page 115				
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
		1			1

Consolidate

Task one:

Work with your partners and reorder the following istructions to get a recipe of pineapple juice:

- A) Add more water if the juice is too thick.
- b)Pour the juice in serving glasses.
- C)Peel ½ kilo of pineapple and chop it into small pieces.
- D)Add the pineapple pieces in a blender along with water and sugar.
- E) Blend to make a smooth juice.
- F) Strain the juice using a soup strainer.

Task 2:

I work with my partner to write each noun next to the verb it goes with. Some nouns can be used more than once.

3. Spread the 7. Melt..... the in a pan.

4. Bake the 8. Preheat the

9- roast 10 grill

Task 3 laugh and learn

T INVITES HIS PUPILS TO CHOOSE ONE INSTRUCTION AND ACT IT IN FRONT OF THEIR PARTNERS.

- 1 -Cut onions into small pieces.
- 2- break 3 eggs in the frying pan.
- 3 boil water.
- 4-Grill meat
- 5- fry potatoes

Lev	el : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane		her: Mr Bendoubaba	djamel	
-	-2		L DD 4 07:27		el djamel		
	uence 3	nunity and Citizenship	I PRACTISE	Fram	ework: PPU		
Me,	, illy Collill	iumty and Citizensmp	Language focus : language learning/use				
			icarring, usc				
Lea	rning Objec	tive (s): by the end of this les	son my learner will be able to t	alk abou	t his likes ,dislikes	and	
		g a correct pronunciation of	-		•		
Tar	geted con	ipetencies: <u>interact</u> –	Domain (s): Oral/written/both	Mate	erials: / W. Board/ te	xtbooks/fl	lash
	erpret – <u>pro</u>			cards	5.		
	_	ture: -like , love, hate, enjoy					
	_	nt adjectives Ask and					
ans	wer about	Cross Curricular Comp		Core values			
		Cross Curricular Comp		core values			
.Inte	ellectual con	npetency: The learner can use his	critical thinking skills when gathering	Valuina	critical thinking		
_			understand and interpret verbal and	_	critical thinking freedom of speech		
		ages □He can solve problem situa		_	wise, helpfu l		
	mmunicationmeans He can show creativity when producing oral and written				ecommendations		
		anshow some degree of autonomy					
		al competency: He can work in properting and discount	rse □He can develop effective study				
	_	ize his resources efficiently and ma					
			nenever he needs it for learning and				
		n evaluate himself □He can evalua	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
		<u>e competency:</u> □He can use dram					
			unication technology such as blogs,				
			eract with learners of other cultures plogy such as blogs, websites page,				
			ther cultures \(\text{He can process digital} \)				
data		ŕ	, g				
			e of his role and others' role in the				
	•		the work of his peers -he respects				
		es and behaves consistently He is	s honest and accountable for his onal identity and behaves with self-				
	•	•	schanges -he develops attitudes of				
Ti	Frame	:P	rocedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work			us		ial	kt
		T greets his PPs .The PPs re	spond.				
	Warm				To help the		
	up		me flash cards which represent		learners bring		
	interests /hobbies like :				his/her prior	Flash	
					knowledge into	cards	VA
					surface		KT
				T/L			
		MALINITEE					
	The	VOLUNIE	K A				

موقعے عيون البصائر التعليمي

a/v

W board

presenta tion

T/L T/L W board Volunteer work -collecting coins, collecting stamps, video games, acting ,skateboarding , playing chess T asks the learners: What do you do after school? T:Do you have a hobby /interests? V/ Α/ The teacher invites his learners to work in pairs and complete the following dialogue with: --playing, like, hate-helping **Teacher**: What do you do in your free time, Sarah? Sarah: I love chess Teacher: And you Christina? Giving the Christina: Yes, as you know. I working as a opportunity to volunteer in a charity. I enjoypeople. Iwasting the learners to time in playing and talking about people guess and elicit The teacher elicits the target structure the new T: Spot the verbs which mean like and don't like structure T: Look at the words which follow them. Are they verbs or nouns? How are these verbs formed? The teacher highlights rules highlighting rules To ask about someone interest or hobby I say: What are you good at ? Are interested in ? What do you like doing in your freetime? To talk about my interests/hobbies I say: I'm good at I enjoy (+v+ing) I love +v+ing I'm crazy about +v+ing I'm interested in (+ noun or a gerund) Check and I'm keen on (+ noun or a gerund) Consolidate To talk about something I'm not interested in I say the PPs I don't like + v+ing/ I don't enjoy /I 'm not keen on understanding I hate +v+ing The target structure in **Note**: The teacher devotes time to present the correct terms of pronunciation of the /ŋ/ form/meaning **Task one**: I look at the list of hobbies above and tell my /use friends about which I like and which I don't like doing. Example: I lovebut I don't like **Task two**: I move in the class and ask my classmates about

Practice

The PPS' answers can be : it keeps me fit. ...it gets me out of | موقعے عیوں البصائر التعلیمی

what they like/don't like doing in their free time?

at? Why do you like.....?

Example: What is your hobby /interest.....? Are you good

	the house,!it's sociable. I meet lots of new peopleit	
	gives me something interesting to do with my time	The PPs
	Then I report :	reinvest what
	Example: My classmate Mohamed lovesbecause	they learnt to produce written
Use	Task three: I tell my classmates about 3 thing I like doing and	examples
	three things I dont like doing .	G. G
	I use : like/ enjoy/hate/ prefer	

Lev	el : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			ner: Mr Bendoubaba el djamel	djamel	
	uence 3 . my Comm	nunity and Citizenship	I pronounce Language focus : language learning/use		_	ework: PPU		
		tive (s): By the end of the less n and identifying the silen	son, my pupils will be able to sh	are	their	opinions using a	correct	
Targ	eted compet duce.	tencies: <u>interact</u> – <u>interpret</u> – : - the silent letters: h-l-b-n-	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>		Mate	rials: / W. Board/ te	xtbook	
••		Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
.Intellectual competency: The learner can use his critical thinking skills when gathering information for learning and project work -he can understand and interpret verbal and non-verbal messages He can solve problem situations using a variety of communicationmeans He can show creativity when producing oral and written messages He canshow some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning 2.methodological competency : He can work in pairs or in groups He can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective study methods , mobilize his resources efficiently and manage his time rationally He can useinformation and communication technology whenever he needs it for learning and research He can evaluate himself He can evaluate his peers 3.communicative competency: He can use drama and role-play to communicate appropriately He can use information and communication technology such as blogs , websites page , discussion forums , platforms tointeract with learners of other cultures -hecan use information and communication technology such as blogs , websites page , forumsof discussion , to interact with learners of other cultures He can process digital data				and per	d its ro	numan experience ole in shaping char ity and dream. the opinion of oth		
		:P	rocedure		Foc	Aims	Mater ial	Va kt
	Warm up Presenta tion	Teacher tells the students is silent letters. T explains that silent letters are not pronounced. These middle, and end of words. Teacher may well reminds they have already seen before car /H in What - /k in well-lemustn't The presentation of the tary Teacher: Now ,listen to me the letters which are not put of the control of the letters which are not put of the letters which are not put of the control of the letters which are not put of the letters which are not put of the control of the letters which are not put of the letters which are not put of the control of the control of the letters which are not put of the le	song of the English alphabet. that today he will be talking about a letters that are spelled but letters can come at the beginning this pps of the silent letters which ore (2ms/3ms) like: the letter reknown/w in -who and t in seeted sounds are reading some words then circle pronounced: C - lamb - autumn	ng, h	T/L	Prepare the learner for the next phase Giving the opportunity to the learners to guess and elicit the target sounds	W	VA KT

Practice	Drilling (individual/chorus) The teacher invites his PPS to listen to him and repeat individual /chorus(I listen and repeat page 108) Guided practice Recogonizing and identifying the target sounds The PPS are invited to do task 1 page 110 ,the learners listen and identify the intruder in each list. The PPS are asked to add one word in each list. The students are invited to work in pairs compare each other answers, read My Pronunciation Tools again and correct each other	T/L	Highlighting rules	Text book	
Use	Autonomy (independent work) Some pupils are invited to read aloud the text in task 7 and identify the silent letters while their classmates help them to correct their pronunciation mistakes	L/L	To recognize and shape the PPs' pronunciation of the sounds To reconize and memorize The sounds	Text book	\ \

Lev	el : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			ner: Mr Bendoubaba el djamel	djamel	
	uence 3 . my Comm	nunity and Citizenship	I pronounce Language focus : language learning/use		_	ework: PPU		
		tive (s): By the end of the less n and identifying the silen	son, my pupils will be able to sh	are	their	opinions using a	correct	
Targ	eted compet duce.	tencies: <u>interact</u> – <u>interpret</u> – : - the silent letters: h-l-b-n-	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>		Mate	rials: / W. Board/ te	xtbook	
••		Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
.Intellectual competency: The learner can use his critical thinking skills when gathering information for learning and project work -he can understand and interpret verbal and non-verbal messages He can solve problem situations using a variety of communicationmeans He can show creativity when producing oral and written messages He canshow some degree of autonomy in all areas of learning 2.methodological competency : He can work in pairs or in groups He can use strategies for listening and interpreting oral discourse He can develop effective study methods , mobilize his resources efficiently and manage his time rationally He can useinformation and communication technology whenever he needs it for learning and research He can evaluate himself He can evaluate his peers 3.communicative competency: He can use drama and role-play to communicate appropriately He can use information and communication technology such as blogs , websites page , discussion forums , platforms tointeract with learners of other cultures -hecan use information and communication technology such as blogs , websites page , forumsof discussion , to interact with learners of other cultures He can process digital data				and per	d its ro	numan experience ole in shaping char ity and dream. the opinion of oth		
		:P	rocedure		Foc	Aims	Mater ial	Va kt
	Warm up Presenta tion	Teacher tells the students is silent letters. T explains that silent letters are not pronounced. These middle, and end of words. Teacher may well reminds they have already seen before car /H in What - /k in well-lemustn't The presentation of the tary Teacher: Now ,listen to me the letters which are not put of the control of the letters which are not put of the letters which are not put of the control of the letters which are not put of the letters which are not put of the control of the letters which are not put of the letters which are not put of the control of the control of the letters which are not put of the le	song of the English alphabet. that today he will be talking about a letters that are spelled but letters can come at the beginning this pps of the silent letters which ore (2ms/3ms) like: the letter reknown/w in -who and t in seeted sounds are reading some words then circle pronounced: C - lamb - autumn	ng, h	T/L	Prepare the learner for the next phase Giving the opportunity to the learners to guess and elicit the target sounds	W	VA KT

Practice	Drilling (individual/chorus) The teacher invites his PPS to listen to him and repeat individual /chorus(I listen and repeat page 108) Guided practice Recogonizing and identifying the target sounds The PPS are invited to do task 1 page 110 ,the learners listen and identify the intruder in each list. The PPS are asked to add one word in each list. The students are invited to work in pairs compare each other answers, read My Pronunciation Tools again and correct each other	T/L	Highlighting rules	Text book	
Use	Autonomy (independent work) Some pupils are invited to read aloud the text in task 7 and identify the silent letters while their classmates help them to correct their pronunciation mistakes	L/L	To recognize and shape the PPs' pronunciation of the sounds To reconize and memorize The sounds	Text book	\ \

Lev	el : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			er: Mr Bendoubaba el djamel	djamel	
	uence 3 , my Comn	nunity and Citizenship	I PRACTISE Language focus : language learning/use	Fi	rame	ework: PPU		
		tive (s): by the end of this les g a correct pronunciation of	son my learner will be able to t -/ŋ/ sound	talk ab	oout	his likes 'dislikes	and	
inte Ta + v	erpret – <u>pro</u> rget struc t	ture: -like , love, hate, enjoy nt adjectives Ask and	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>		late ards.	rials: / W. Board/ tex	rtbooks/fl	ash
		Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
info non com stra met usei rese 3.cc app web -hec foru data 4.pc devi	rmation for law and a search He can a search	learning and project work -he can sages He can solve problem situal means He can show creativity whanshow some degree of autonomy al competency: He can work in patening and interpreting oral discoulize his resources efficiently and mand communication technology when evaluate himself He can evaluate ecompetency: He can use dramate can use information and communication forums, platforms to interact with learners of or social competencies: He is award projects He is keen in promoting less and behaves consistently He is to others work -he asserts his personal competencies He is sothers work -he asserts his pe	en producing oral and written y in all areas of learning pairs or in groups He can use rse He can develop effective study anage his time rationally He can benever he needs it for learning and te his peers a and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs, teract with learners of other cultures blogy such as blogs, websites page, ther cultures He can process digital e of his role and others' role in the the work of his peers -he respects	and i	ts ro	uman experience ble in shapingchara ity and dream sitive	acter,	
Ti	Frame	:Р	rocedure		ОС	Aims	Mater	Va
me	Warm up	T greets his PPs .The PPs re The teacher shows the PPS so interests /hobbies like :	spond. me flash cards which represent		us	To help the learners bring his/her prior knowledge into surface	ial Flash cards	VA KT

The presenta tion

ر التعليم المراجعة ا

T/L T/L W board Volunteer work -collecting coins, collecting stamps, video games, acting ,skateboarding , playing chess T asks the learners: What do you do after school? T:Do you have a hobby /interests? V/ Α/ The teacher invites his learners to work in pairs and complete the following dialogue with: --playing, like, hate-helping **Teacher**: What do you do in your free time, Sarah? Sarah: I love chess Teacher: And you Christina? Giving the Christina: Yes, as you know. I working as a opportunity to volunteer in a charity. I enjoypeople. Iwasting the learners to time in playing and talking about people guess and elicit The teacher elicits the target structure the new T: Spot the verbs which mean like and don't like structure T: Look at the words which follow them. Are they verbs or nouns? How are these verbs formed? The teacher highlights rules highlighting rules To ask about someone interest or hobby I say: What are you good at ? Are interested in ? What do you like doing in your freetime? To talk about my interests/hobbies I say: I'm good at I enjoy (+v+ing) I love +v+ing I'm crazy about +v+ing I'm interested in (+ noun or a gerund) Check and I'm keen on (+ noun or a gerund) Consolidate To talk about something I'm not interested in I say the PPs I don't like + v+ing/ I don't enjoy /I 'm not keen on understanding I hate +v+ing The target structure in **Note**: The teacher devotes time to present the correct terms of pronunciation of the /ŋ/ form/meaning **Task one**: I look at the list of hobbies above and tell my /use friends about which I like and which I don't like doing. Example: I lovebut I don't like **Task two**: I move in the class and ask my classmates about

Practice

The PPS' answers can be : it keeps me fit. ...it gets me out of | موقعے عیوں البصائر التعلیمی

what they like/don't like doing in their free time?

at? Why do you like.....?

Example: What is your hobby /interest.....? Are you good

	the house,!it's sociable. I meet lots of new peopleit	
	gives me something interesting to do with my time	The PPs
	Then I report :	reinvest what
	Example: My classmate Mohamed lovesbecause	they learnt to produce written
Use	Task three: I tell my classmates about 3 thing I like doing and	examples
USC	three things I dont like doing .	examples
	I use : like/ enjoy/hate/ prefer	

Tutorial session

Objective: The learner will be able to share his opinion and give his point of view freely on different issues.

Material: Dictionaries, the student books.

Domain: oral

<u>Stage one</u>: The teacher helps his PPS to remember some useful vocabulary people use when they express their opinions like:

- I think/believe (or I don(t think/believe)
- In my opinion, it's right/wrong (or quite right/ quite wrong)
- I approve of/ disapprove of (strongly approve of /strongly disapprove of)
- It(s a quite idea(thing).......

Stage two:

Teacher: There are other vocabulary frequently used when we deal with arguments.

The teacher provides his PPS with dictioaries and invites them to do task 16 page 116 and tasks 18 and 19 page 117.

Stage two:

The teacher writes on the board part 4 from the mother's letter, then invites them to read it, list all the pieces of advice in this part

Discuss them with your partners and say your opinion about them using the vocabulary learnt before.

The listening script part 4:

Another value is work. Learn to love work! But even if you have to leave school one day and work, don't stop learning and studying. Read much, and study languages. You will broaden your mind and multiply its content. When I was in prison in Germany during WWII, I read the letters of Maria. There s a to her daughter Marie Antoinette, the last queen of France. If you see that book, 11 remember that I made up my mind at that time to write you this letter about my experiences and give you some helpful advice. Extracts adapted from: "Women of Prague" by W. A. Iggers, Berghahn Books, Oxford, UK, 1995

Level : MS4		School : Bormadia Relizane			er: Mr Bendoubaba el djamel	djamel	
Sequence 2		Lesson: I read and do 1		Frame	ework: PDP		
Me□My Com	munity And Citilenship	Language focus : language use					
		son, my pupils will be able to: r PPS can discuss ,share and de					ion
	tencies: interact – <u>interpret</u> –	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>		Mate	rials: / W. Board /te	ktbooks/	
produce. Target structu	ıre: - simple present-						
sequencers							
	Cross Curricular Comp	etencies			Core values		
information for non-verbal mess communication messages 2.methodologic strategies for list methods, mobil useinformation research 3.communicative appropriately websites page, cultures -hecan websites page, can process digited. 4.personal and stevelopment of ournational value work andrespect	learning and project work -he can sages He can solve problem situal means He can show creativity who anshow some degree of autonomy all competency: He can work in patening and interpreting oral discountize his resources efficiently and mand communication technology who evaluate himself He can evaluate himself He can use dramunication and communication and competencies: Begin He can solve problem situation and patential discussion in the can use draw	en producing oral and written in all areas of learning pairs or in groups He can use arse He can develop effective study anage his time rationally He can benever he needs it for learning and and te his peers and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs, teract with learners of other on technology such as blogs, ith learners of other cultures He e of his role and others' role in the the work of his peers -he respects	■va ■va Rais	nluing nluing sing th	ritical thinking freedom of speech national identity and le learners' awarene the globalisation		the
Ti Frame	:P	rocedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me work				us		ial	kt
Warm up Pre read	world becomes a small villa Is that true? How? Then invites the students t globalisation is, and wheth people and how that can have the teacher elicits the key wo same habits, weaken national	ng the following quotation: 'The age' on the board and asks: to write down what they think her or not it has had any effect on appen. ords: culture, threaten, share the licultures/ traditions; brand, impactess what is the topic of the text.		L/T T/L	Bring prior knowledge to the surface To present the key words to facilitate the understand ing of the text		VA
While reading	The bibliographical notes (Tas	118 . Read the text and complete k 1 page 118) nd answer the questions (Task 2 pa	age		To anticipate	W board	V/ A

	a- economic globalization		in bibliographical	Text	
	b- b- cultural globalisation		notes	book	
	c- c- technological globalisat	ion			
	4- Justify your answers to questio	n 3 with two sentences from the			
	text.				
	6 find i the text the words that are	e closest in meaning to the	-To read for		
	following words:		more details(to		
	7- Find in the text the words that	are opposite in meaning to the	scan) –		
	following words		To seek specific		
	8- in which paragraph does the au	thor express his opinion on thhe	informatio n).		
	cultural globalisation? Justify your	answers with one or two			
	sentences from the text?				
	11- does the author use sequence	rs when he presents his			
	arguments?				
	12 – In the last paragraph, the wri	ter summerises the pros and the			
	cons of cultural globalisation . cop	y them out and classify them in			
	the following table :				
	pros	cons	To enhance the	THE	
			LS CRITICAL	TEXT	
After			THINKING	BOOK	
	13- Do you agree with the writer v			BOOK	
reading	globalisation doesn't seriously thr	- I			
	T, Now , choose the most appropr	iate title to the text (Task 3 page			
	119)				

Home work: the teacher asks his PPS to document with a web search for more articles and essays regarding the negative and The positive effects of cultural globalizsation on national cultures.

Level : MS4	School : Bormadia Relizane	Teacher: Mr Bendoubaba djamel djamel
Sequence 2	Lesson: I read and do 1	Framework: PDP
Me□My Community And Citi□enship	Language focus : language use	
Learning Objective (s): By the end of the les information.	son, my pupils will be able to: re	ead a text about 'charities 'and sort out
Targeted competencies: interact – <u>interpret</u> –	Domain (s): Oral/written/both	Materials: / W. Board /textbooks/
produce.		
<u>Target structure</u> : - simple present-		
Cross Curricular Comp	etencies	Core values
Intellectual competency: The learner can use his information for learning and project work -he can non-verbal messages □He can solve problem situal communicationmeans □He can show creativity who messages □He canshow some degree of autonomy 2.methodological competency: □He can work in pastrategies for listening and interpreting oral discound methods, mobilize his resources efficiently and mouseinformation and communication technology who research □He can evaluate himself □He can evaluate 3.communicative competency: □He can use dramal appropriately □He can use information and communication websites page, discussion forums, platforms to incultures -hecan use information and communication websites page, forumsof discussion, to interact we can process digital data 4.personal and social competencies: □He is award development of projects □He is keen in promoting ournational values and behaves consistently □He is work andrespects others work -he asserts his personal and social competencies.	understand and interpret verbal and tions using a variety of the producing oral and written to in all areas of learning to oairs or in groups \to He can use the can develop effective study anage his time rationally \to He can the henever he needs it for learning and the his peers a and role-play to communicate unication technology such as blogs, the teract with learners of other to the technology such as blogs, with learners of other cultures \to He this role and others' role in the technology such as blogs, with learners of other cultures \to He the work of his peers -he respects is honest and accountable for his	valuing critical thinking ■valuing freedom of speech ■valuiing citizenship Encourage the PPS to be good citizens

Ti	Frame	:Procedure	Foc	Aims	Mater	Va
me	work		us		ial	kt
		T greets his PPs .The PPs respond.				
	Warm					
	up	alping Fa		Bring prior		
		Helping Hanz		knowledge to		
				the surface		VA
	Due seed		L/T			
	Pre read		T/L			
			1/L	To present		
				the key words		
				to facilitate		
		≥ Jan⊅		the understand		
		Relping Others		ing of the text		
						V/
		A class debate :				Α
		Discuss these questions: What do you do to help each other				
	\4/b:lo	in school? Your family? Your friends ? Your neighbours?			\ \A/	
	While	What do we mean by volunteer work 2			W	

confidence -hesocializes through oral or written exchanges -he develops attitudes of

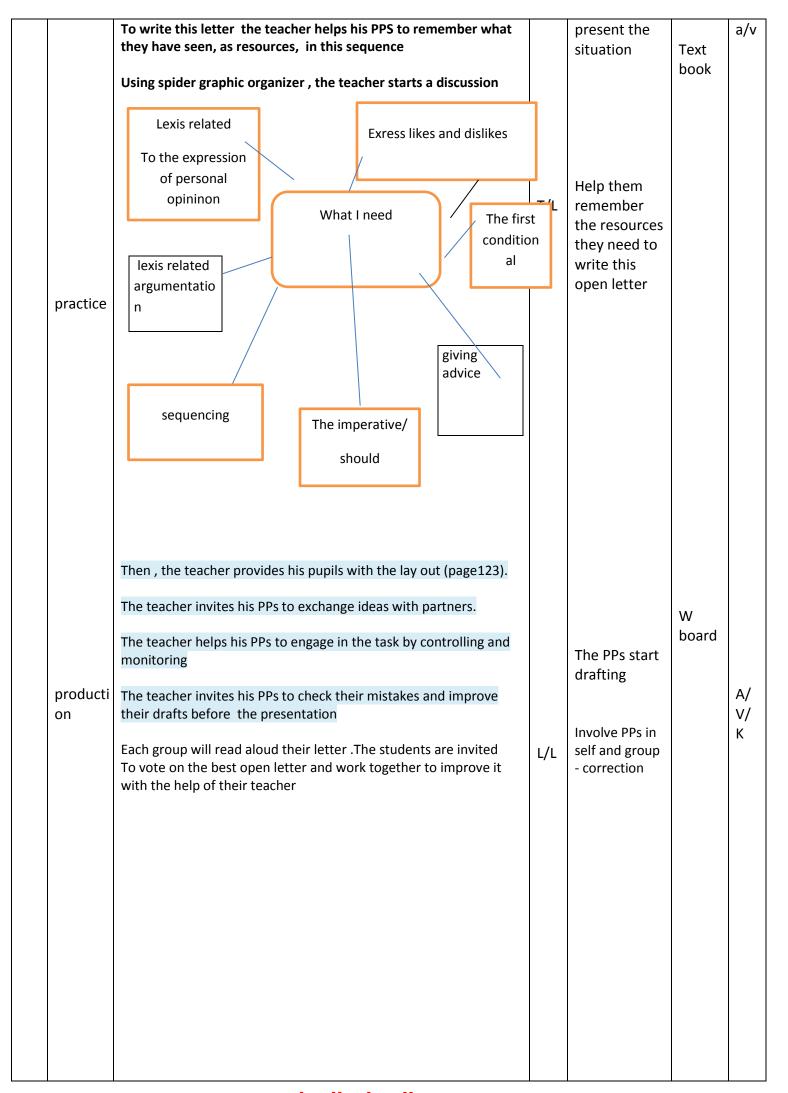
reading	T: How charities use Medias 'TV,Radio , Newspapers, Social		To anticipate the topic	board	
	ones' to encourage people to help each other?	T/L	To read and fill		
	What's your favourite TV show for charity?		in bibliographical	Text	
	T writes on the board the PPS' answers		notes	book	
	T: After this short debate, guess what is the topic of the text.				
	Now , read the first 2 sentences of the text and check.				
	T: Open your books on page 120. Read the text and complete		-To read for		
	The bibliographical notes (page 121)		more details(to scan) –		
	T; Now ,read the text again and answer the questions (Task 5page		To seek specific		
	121):		informatio n).		
	1-Read the lead in and complete the the ID card in your copy book:				
	Name of the charity, year of foundation ;				
	2- Match the words/phrases from the text with their definitions				
	3- Justify your answers to question 3 with two sentences from the				
	text. Which of the following charity activities are not carried by nass				
	el kheir 5 Complete the folowingtable by explaining each charity activity or				
	event				
	6- Which of the activities (in question 5) appeals to you				
After	most ?Why?		To enhance the		
reading	7-WOULD YOU VOLUNTEER TO DO CHARITY WORK FOR		LS CRITICAL	THE	
	COMMUNITY LIKE NESS ELKHEIR ? WHY ?		THINKING	TEXT	
	-Suggest an other title to the text			ВООК	
		1	1	1	l

Homework: the teacher asks his PPS to document and check more articles on the

internet regarding the youthcharities in Algeria and around the world.

Leve	el : MS4		School : Borm	adia Relizane		ner: Mr Bendouba el djamel	ba djamel	l	
	uence: 3 [My Com i	munity and Citi∏enship	I learn to integrate		Fram	mework: PPP			
		tive: Dy the end of the lesson gh up the pros and cons of cult					open lette	rin	
– <u>pr</u> <u>Tar</u>	oduce.	etencies: interact – interpret re : imperative/ should/ ditional	Domain (s): Oral/written/ <u>both</u>		Mate photo	rials: / W. Board/ os	text book	-	
	(Cross Curricular Competencies			Coi	e values			
- The gath - He grown	he learner of hering information of the can reinvolve can work ups. The can assest ommunical can use le can show earning. The can aware of aborative endevelops erian outst	attitudes of sharing data ab anding figures. and accountable for his wor	earch. in small in all areas	aluing work in group valuing national identification valuiing citizenship		culture			
Ti	Frame	Р	rocedure		Foc	Aims	Mater	Va	
me	work				us		ial	kt	-
	Warm up	T greets his PPs .The PPs re T helps his PPS to remembe the globalisation during "I read and T presents the situation (Page 1997).	ne class debate nd do 1" session	n		To collect			

me	work			us		ial	kt
	Warm up presenta tion	T helps globalis T. pres and def	is his PPs to remembe the class debate about the lation during "I read and do 1" session ents the situation (Page 22) and helps the PPS to interpretion the task. : Unlike Dominic Cole, many people think that cultural globalization is a new kind of colonialism or imperialism, which represents a real threat to national identities and cultures across the world. The first victims are young people. You will write an open letter to the Algerian in which you will weigh up the pros and cons of cultural globalization and express your point of view. Whatever your opinion, you will give advice and make recommendations to your young fellow citizens on how/why to protect your national identity and culture.	T/L	To collect information/Presenting the topic by eliciting from the PPs and engaging them in the process	photo s	V/ A/



موقع عيون البصائر التعليمى

Level : MS4	School : Bormadia Relizane Teacher: Mr Bendouba djamel djamel						
Sequence: 3 Me My Co	mmunity and Citi∏enship	I think and write(situation for Framework: PDP					
up the cons	ective: By the end of the lesson, and the pros of the globalisation a say a post on their facebok to con	and express the	ir point of view.			n which the v	weig
Targeted cor – <u>produce</u> .	npetencies: interact – interpret ture: sequencers, imperative;		ral/ <u>written</u> /both		rials: / W. Board	l/ text book-	
	Cross Curricular Competencies			Cor	e values		
gathering ir - He can rei 2. Method - He can wo groups He can ass 3.Commu - He can use 4. Persona - He can she of learning He is awar collaborativ - He develo Algerian ou	ps attitudes of sharing data ab tstanding figures. st and accountable for his wor	search. in small s: in all areas n out	valuing citizenship	ity and	culture		
Ti Frame me work	Р	rocedure		Foc us	Aims	Material	V a kt
Warm	T greets his PPs .The PPs re T starts off by discussing ttl	•	s between the				

11	Frame	Procedure	FUC	AIIIIS	iviateriai	V
me	work		us			а
						kt
		T greets his PPs .The PPs respond.				
	Warm	T starts off by discussing tthe differences between the				
	up	different formats of these documents :a short essay, a letter				
		– an email – SMS and an article, a composition)				
	Before	Teacher presents the situation 1(page 124) and explains for				V
	writing	the pupils:			White	/
		- What are you going to write?		To activate	Board	Α
		- For whom?	T/L	the PPS'		/
		- What do you need to review/reinvest to write these letter?		prior	DD-/	
				knowledge	PPs' books	
		The pps may check again the listening tasks 9.10.11.70.71			DOOKS	
		and the text 1 (I read and do)				
		- What do you need as grammar points ?			and	
	While	The teacher provides his PPS with the layout (page124)to			Сору	
	writing	write this article for the school magazine.			books	

موقع عيون البصائر التعليمي

	Т	T		Т —
Teacher presents the situation 2(task 2page 125) and explains for the pupils: - What are you going to write? - For whom? - What do you need to review/reinvest to write these letter? (the PPs may refer to the listening tasks;14,20,24,25,29,31,44) my grammar tools1 to 3 and read the text 2 again) - What do you need as grammar points? The teacher provides his PPS with the layout (page125)to write this short essay Presenta tion -T. asks half of the class to choose task one and the second half task two. And start drafting. T. invites the pupils with the same topic to share their first draft, to check mistakes, correct them and to ask for more pieces of advice and ideas. The pupils are invited to write the final draft, after correcting mistakes and comparing it with the provided layouts. - T. collects the PPS work to be assessed.	T/L	present the situation To enhance the pupils to write The PPs start drafting	W board PPs' books Copy books	a/ v A / V / K