

## LESSON PLAN

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**Grade:** 9<sup>th</sup>

**No. of students:** 28

**Level:** pre-intermediate

**Textbook:** Going for gold

**Unit:** – Fit For Life

**Time:** 50 min.

### COMPETENCES

1. Receptarea mesajelor transmise oral sau în scris în diferite situații de comunicare
  - 1.3 Corelarea mai multor informații pentru a rezolva o sarcină de lucru
2. Producerea de mesaje orale sau scrise adecvate unor contexte variate de comunicare
  - 2.1 Oferirea și solicitarea, oral/in scris, de informații și instrucțiuni clare și precise pentru îndeplinirea unei sarcini de lucru
4. Transferul și mediarea mesajelor orale sau scrise în situații variate de comunicare
  - 4.2 Redarea (oral și/sau în scris) cu cuvinte proprii a spuselor altor persoane.

### Lesson Aims:

- to provide controlled practice of countable/uncountable nouns, singular/plural nouns and partitives
- to practise speaking about healthy/ unhealthy food
- to practise reading comprehension skills

**Strategies:** individual work, pair- work, group-work

**Skills:** speaking, reading, writing.

**Assumptions:** The students may have some difficulties in understanding the texts

**Anticipated problems:** the students may have some difficulties in solving grammar exercises.

**Aids:** pictures, worksheets, projector

### Activity 1: (15 min.)

Aim: to provide controlled practice of countable/uncountable nouns, singular/plural nouns and partitives

Skills: grammar

Procedure:

1. Warmer: The teacher shows students two pictures.



T-SS SS-T

Students express their opinion.

2. The teacher gives students handouts with exercises revising: countable/uncountable nouns , singular/plural nouns, partitives (handout 1) Individual-work
3. The teacher checks their answers.

### Activity 2: (10 min.)

Aim: to practise speaking about healthy/ unhealthy food

Skill: speaking

Procedure:

1. The teacher asks the students to write as many as food words as possible in 2 min. in their notebooks.  
Pair-Work
2. The teacher asks the pair with the most items to write their items on the board.
3. The teacher asks the students which food is healthy and which is unhealthy.  
e.g Can you explain why?  
Whole –class

### Activity 3: (25 min.)

Aim: To practise reading comprehension skills

Skills: reading

Procedure:

1. Pre-reading: the teacher asks students some questions

e.g what are your favourite snacks? Are they healthy? When do you buy food or drinks from vending machines? What is the most important meal of the day? Why? T-SS, SS-T

2. The teacher explains the possible unknown words (handout 2)

3. While- reading. The students work in pairs. They read the texts and solve the tasks given.  
Pair-work

4. Post-reading. The teacher checks for the students' comprehension. T- Whole class

5. The teacher assigns homework:

You have seen this announcement in an international magazine:

### **The perfect Meal**

*Write us an article describing your perfect meal.*

*Where would you have it?*

*Who would you be with?*

*What would you eat?*

*Don't forget to give reasons for your choices.*

*The best articles will be published in next month's magazine.*

*Write your article in 140*

*-190 words.*

## HANDOUT 1

I. Change the following Singular nouns to Plural nouns:

a) car-\_\_\_\_\_

b) child-\_\_\_\_\_

c) candy-\_\_\_\_\_

d) box-\_\_\_\_\_

e) woman\_\_\_\_\_

f) leaf-\_\_\_\_\_

g) potato-\_\_\_\_\_

h) wife-\_\_\_\_\_

i) foot-\_\_\_\_\_

j) fish\_\_\_\_\_

k) deer-\_\_\_\_\_

l) man-\_\_\_\_\_

m) party-\_\_\_\_\_

n) boy-\_\_\_\_\_

II. Use a / an or some and write C for countable or U for uncountable.

water – bread – lemons – chocolate – sugar – tea – milk – oranges- cheese – coffee – eggs

Countable

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Uncountable

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III. Choose the correct word / expression and complete the sentences.

some – how much – how many – any

- \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches have you got?
- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge?
- \_\_\_\_\_ sugar do you need?
- can you see \_\_\_\_\_ fruit on the table?
- \_\_\_\_\_ friends have you got?
- My mother has \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate for us.
- Mary makes \_\_\_\_\_ tasty pancakes for tea.



V.Fill in the gaps using any, some , a lot of, much, many, or no.

- There is \_\_\_\_\_ high school in Florence.
- He hasn't got \_ money.
- Would you like some tea?
- Mark likes to read. He has got \_\_\_\_\_ of books.
- It cost ▯\_\_\_\_\_ money to travel round the world.
- I haven't got V time to spend with you. I'm sorry.
- Mrs. Milles went to the supermarket to buy some butter but they didn't have \_\_\_\_\_
- I'd like some cake too. Please, give me \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Smith wants to buy a new car, but he can't because he doesn't earn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- Their party cost \_ more than they expected.
- Don't buy \_\_\_\_\_ carrots!
- Get \_\_\_\_\_ bread from the bakery, please.
- There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables in the fridge. I'm going to buy \_\_\_\_\_.
- The shop has got \_\_\_\_\_ clothes on the shelves.

## HANDOUT 2

Read the following texts carefully.



### **Eating out**

The British have “imported” food from very different cultures, e.g. the Indian, the Chinese and the Italian.

One reason for the popularity of these types of restaurant is that they are often much cheaper than the more traditional British ones which serve a mixture of British and French cooking.

In the larger cities there is a great choice of restaurants. A good example of this are the vegetarian restaurants which offer a different type of food.

### **Take-away food**

Restaurants often have a take-away service in which you buy the food cooked and take it to eat elsewhere. The most common are Indian, Chinese and Italian pizza take-away and there are also the American fast-food restaurants. The original British take-away food is fried fish and chips (fried potatoes) and there are still hundreds of fish and chip shops.

### **Self-service**

Another cheap way to eat out is to go to a self-service cafe where you serve yourself from a counter and pay for your food before eating it.

Many self-service restaurants now offer a good range of salads and hot meals.

### **Restaurants**

Restaurants are usually more expensive than fast-food restaurants or self-service cafes.

Most restaurants show a menu outside the building so you can see the type of food served and the prices.

Drinks such as wine and beer usually cost more in a restaurant than in a shop or pub

A. Are these statements true or false?

1. Traditional restaurants are more popular than Indian, Chinese or Italian restaurants.

2. People save money if they go often to these types of restaurant.
3. When you go to a take-away restaurant you buy the food you want to eat and then you sit at the counter and enjoy your meal.
4. In a self-service cafe things are more expensive because there is a waiter.
5. You don't have to go inside a restaurant to see what they are serving.

**B. Answer the following questions.**

1. Why are fast-food restaurants so popular in Great Britain?
2. What sort of food can you buy in a take-away restaurant? Give examples.
3. What are the main differences between a self-service restaurant and a traditional restaurant?
4. What type of food do you like most? What about drinks?