

## School life

### Lesson Outcome:

Ps will know the names of the days of the week, will be able to read them and to use in their speech, will know prepositions of time and will be able to use them correctly.

### Aims:

1. To revise previously taught vocabulary (calendar);
2. To introduce and practice new vocabulary (days of the week);
3. To introduce a new grammatical point (prepositions of time);
4. To give controlled practice of prepositions of time;
5. To stimulate the students' logical thinking;
6. To develop peer-evaluation skills;
7. To help students to develop an understanding of the fact that English and Russian weeks start with different days of the week;
8. To develop Ss' natural curiosity;
9. To encourage students to work effectively and willingly in collaboration with others.

### Problems:

Ps can forget how to use Past Simple and Future Simple.

### Solution:

To make a special table to revise tenses.

### Materials:



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What time do you get up on Monday?</li> <li>- What day is it today?</li> </ul> <p>Then the teacher asks the pupils to say what day was yesterday, what day is today and what day will be tomorrow.</p> <p>Next, the teacher asks to agree or disagree with the statements. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most children like Mondays.</li> <li>- Children study on Sundays.</li> <li>- Friday is the 5<sup>th</sup> day of the week.</li> </ul>	<p>Saturday.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I get up at seven o'clock on Monday.</li> </ul> <p>Ps do the task.</p> <p>Ps agree or disagree with the statements and correct them. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No, children don't like Mondays.</li> <li>- No, children don't study on Sundays.</li> <li>- Yes, it is.</li> </ul>	<p>T – P1, P2</p> <p>T – P1, P2</p>
5 min	Introducing new grammar	To introduce new grammatical point (prepositions of time)	The teacher explains that to speak about time, days of the week, months, hours they should know special prepositions. The teacher asks the pupils to read the rule. Then the teacher and the pupils analyze it.	Ps read the rule, understand it and analyze it.	<p>P1, P2</p> <p>T – P1, P2</p>
10 min	Training new grammar	To practice using prepositions of time	The teacher asks the pupils to translate from Russian into English. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- В три часа</li> </ul>	Ps translate from Russian into English. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At three o'clock</li> </ul>	T – P1, P2

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Вечером</li> <li>- Во вторник</li> </ul> <p>Next, the teacher gives cards to fill in the missing prepositions. Then asks Ps to read one by one, others should check if it is right or not.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the evening</li> <li>- On Tuesday</li> </ul> <p>Ps fill in the missing prepositions and read the sentences aloud.</p>	P1, P2 - C1
2 min	Set home task				T – C1
2 min	Reflection		What new things do you know after this lesson?		T – C1