### New language

**Grammar:** *to be* all forms **Vocabulary:** colours

Functions: greetings

**Pre-teach:** red, purple, black, yellow, skateboard, dog, thing

**Preparation: Exercise 6**. Choose questions from Exercises 4 and 5 to jumble. Write them on a sheet of A4 and copy enough for pairwork.

### **Culture notes**

Students are 10–11 years old in Year 6, which is the last year of primary school in England. Secondary school begins in Year 7 when they are 11–12. (See Unit 8e *Students' Book* page 80.)

# Unit and book introduction

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(*Books closed*) Introduce the theme of websites. Ask students for the names of some sites they know, using L1 if necessary. Explain that *Discover English 1* features a group of children involved in creating a web page. They explore a different theme in each unit.

(*Books open*) Ask the class to predict themes for a website and to look through their books to check their predictions. Use an idea suggested in the Introduction to focus on *In this unit*.

#### Exercise 1

(Books closed) Quickly review colours. Say a colour. Ask the class to repeat it after you in chorus and point at something that colour. Continue with different colours. Use a strong



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student to demonstrate: *What's* your name? How old are you? What's your favourite colour? What's your favourite thing?

(Books open) Play the recording while students follow the text, then get students to complete the chart individually or in pairs.

Answers -> student page

#### Grammar

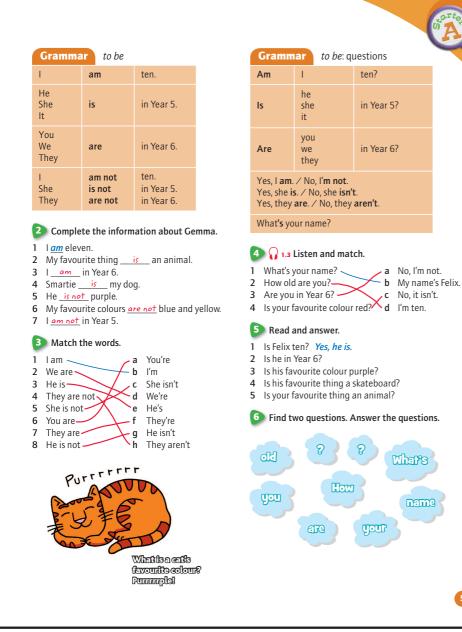
- Ask students to repeat the examples in the grammar box in chorus after you. Tell students *they* is used for people and plural nouns and give an example of each.
- You could get students to personalise this, e.g. *Ivan is 11. He is in Year 5.*

#### Exercise 2

Look at the example and use the grammar box to explain it. Get

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students to complete the sentences. Check answers. Refer back to the grammar box if necessary.

Answers -> student page

#### **Exercise 3**

Tell students it is usual to use contractions when you speak. Use your fingers to explain the example, e.g. *I am* (two fingers separately) and *I'm* (bring the two fingers together). After students have done the matching exercise, check answers with the whole class, getting students to repeat each contraction after you.

Answers → student page

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#### Grammar

Ask students to look at the grammar box. Draw students' attention to short answers. Ask them to repeat some of the questions and answers in chorus after you.

## Exercise 4

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Before you play the recording, ask students to try and match the questions with the answers. Play the recording while students check their matching. Check answers, then play the recording again, stopping after each question and answer for the class to repeat in chorus. Do not forget to pay attention to intonation. Remember the voice falls at the end of wh- questions.

Answers -> student page

#### Exercise 5

Give students time to do the exercise. Invite individuals to write their answers on the board to check.

#### Answers

- 2 No, be isn't.
- 3 No, it isn't.
- 4 Yes, it is.
- 5 Yes, it is./No, it isn't.

#### Exercise 6

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Ask students to find the two questions individually and to work in pairs and ask/answer the questions.

#### Answers

What's your name? How old are you?

*Suggestion:* Write more jumbled questions from Exercises 4 and 5 on the board and repeat the activity or use copies prepared.

Photocopiable resource for beginning of year 1, page 116.

#### New language

Grammar: possessive adjectives

Vocabulary: favourite things, countries, nationalities

Functions: talking about favourite things

Pre-teach: home, country

**Preparation: Exercise 5.** Bring a world map or globe if possible. Exercise 7. Bring a picture of a famous person students will recognise.

#### **Culture notes**

Baseball is a very popular game in America. In England children sometimes play a similar game called rounders.

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#### Exercise 1

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Ask students to look at the photograph. Say: This is Ben. Ask how they would greet him. Ask the class to think of questions to ask him, e.g. How old are you? Give a weaker group time to refer to Starter A for ideas. Ask students to name objects they know in the photograph. Play the recording while students follow the text. Students do the exercise individually, then compare answers with a partner. Check answers with the group.

Answers  $\rightarrow$  student page

### Discover Words

#### Exercise 2

Ask students to do the matching exercise. Check answers.

Answers  $\rightarrow$  student page



2 Match the words with the objects in the picture.

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watch **3** football shirts baseball cap4 CD player: mobile phone 2

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#### Watch Out!

Tell students that nouns ending -ch form plurals by adding -es and nouns ending consonant + -y form plurals with -ies.

#### Exercise 3

Ask students to do the exercise individually. Play the recording, then check spelling on the board. Play it again and ask students to repeat in chorus. Get students to repeat /s/ and /Iz/ sounds too.

#### Answers $\rightarrow$ student page

2 familv

5 camera

3 shirt

4 watch

#### Grammar

Give two or three examples of sentences containing possessive adjectives from the text, e.g. Their matches are great. Ask students to repeat them in chorus. Get students to study the grammar box and ask them to underline examples in the text.

1 mobile phone mobile phones

families

shirts

watches

cameras

Careful! Liverpool is my favourite team. Their matches are great.

		(J <sup>0.2</sup>
Grammar pos	sessive adjectives	Discover Words
subject pronouns	possessive adjectives	O countries
1	my	<b>5</b> $\bigcap_{1.6}$ Match the countries and nationalities.
you he	your his	Listen, check and repeat.
she	her	England Portugal Russia Spain Poland
it	its	Greece Italy Argentina USA Turkey Brazi
we they	our their	
l am Ben.	My name is Ben.	Italian American <del>English</del> Russian Portuguese Turkish Greek Brazilian
Tam Den.	My nume is ben.	Spanish Argentinian Polish
Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences.		25. England English
	2	🌀 🎧 1.7 Complete the sentences. Listen and
Fill		check.
E Fa	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	1 2 7
It's <u>his</u> baseball cap.	It's <u>her</u> mobile phone	
<sup>3</sup> 👝 🥥	(4)	I'm American. He's from Argentina. I'm from <i>the USA</i> . He's Argentinian.
	/////	
	II S STA	
We're Lucy and Liam a		
it's <u>our</u> CD player.		They're from <u>Brazil</u> . She's <u>Spanish</u> They're Brazilian. She's from Spain.
	Hello! I'm from	
	outer space!	
		They're English. They're from <u>England</u> .
	A Second	
		Speaking
1/		<ul><li>Speaking</li><li>7 Work with a friend. Talk about your favourite</li></ul>
	<pre></pre>	stars.
		My favourite star is
		He / She's from

Make sure students understand the difference between the possessive

#### **Exercise 5**

(Books closed) Brainstorm names of countries before doing the exercise or play Hangman with known countries to generate interest. Ask students to point out the countries on a world map. Demonstrate the difference between country and nationality using your country, e.g. I'm from England. I'm Englisb.

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(*Books open*) Give students time to do the matching exercise. Play the recording twice. The second time, check answers and ask students to repeat in chorus.

#### Answers

England – Englisb; Portugal – Portuguese; Russia – Russian; Spain – Spanisb; Poland – Polisb; Greece – Greek; Italy – Italian; Argentina – Argentinian; the USA – American; Turkey – Turkisb; Brazil – Brazilian

#### Exercise 6

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Give students time to complete the exercise, then play the recording to check answers.

Answers -> student page

#### **Exercise 7**

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Show students a picture of a famous person and introduce him/her. My favourite star is ... . He's/ She's from ... . Students continue in pairs.

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Check answers.

its and the contraction it's.

Ask students to look at the pictures

favourite things vocabulary. Give

students time to do the exercise.

and see if they can remember

Answers  $\rightarrow$  student page

**Exercise 4** 

## Earth Explorer 1.8 Fiz: Yes, it's my spaceship. I'm an Earth Explorer. Kit: Hey! Is that a spaceship? Fiz: Aaaaggh! Bandit: This isn't an Earth Explorer. It's a mouse. Kit: Bandit, no! 2 Complete. Use this, that, these, those. 🚺 🎧 1.8 Listen and read. Who is Fiz? this, that, these, those Grammar 2 <u>That</u> is my CD player. 1 This is my cat. that spaceship this spaceship 4 <u>These</u> are my friends. 3 Those are my these spaceships those spaceships football shirts

#### Exercise 2

Give students time to do the exercise individually or in pairs before checking answers with the whole class.

Answers → student page

*Suggestion:* To round off the lesson, choose two or three groups of students to perform the cartoon dialogue they have practised for the class.

Fast finishers: Get them to ask each other questions, e.g. What's this? It's your pencil case. What are those? They're books.

Photocopiable resource for beginning of year 2, page 117.

#### New language

**Grammar:** this, that, these, those

#### Pre-teach: Earth

#### Exercise 1

(Books closed) Introduce the cartoon by asking students if they like science fiction films. See if they can name any. Use L1

if necessary. Check Earth. (Books open) Ask the class to look at the pictures and to tell you the words they know. Play the recording while students follow, then ask: Who is Fiz? (An Earth Explorer.) Divide the class into three and allocate roles: Kit, Fiz and Bandit. Play the recording again. Give students time to repeat their lines in chorus, pausing if necessary. Ask students to continue in groups of three. Tell them to change roles and do it again.

#### Grammar

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Use the examples in the cartoon to show the difference between *this* and *that*. Use gesture to make the concept of distance clear. Ask students to give you examples using the classroom. Teach *these* and *those*, e.g. *This is a book*. *These are books*. After choral repetition ask students for more examples.

*Tip:* to get students to say /**i**/ and /**i**:/ sounds correctly, tell them to smile when they say /**i**:/!