## **Teaching plan**

**Topic:** Grammar noticing/awareness and intonation.

Grade: 7<sup>th</sup>

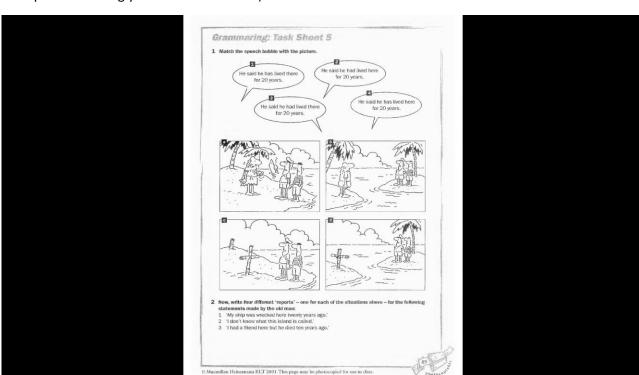
Learning prerequisites	Goals	Framework	Content	Learning proces	Evaluation
Learners must have a basic grasp of the target language.  Learners can produce small amounts of text in the target language.	Learners have knowledge about intonation  Learners have knowledge about grammatical functionality.  Learners have grammatical knowledge about how to express distance in time and space. (here + now vs Then + there)	Learners will have to subject their answers in plenum to teacher and peer review. Therefore, the lessons demand that the classroom culture is positive, doesn't discourage students from speaking up, and welcomes mistakes as points of learning.	Grammar work sheets. (see bottom, or construct your own)  A selection of Recordings of intonation- based utterances.	Students Will be offered different choices and options to choose from and must choose the correct sentence to a given situation. Thus, making them aware of the many possibilities of meaning offered by grammatical items.	Learners' ability to distinguish in meaning based on grammatical form can be evaluated formatively. Alternate Form of learner progress can be gauged by refereeing to goals.

## Lessons plan

	Introduktion	Main content	Evaluation	Home Work
Lesson 1	Learners are introduced to importance of grammar to convey meaningful messages when distance in time and space are factors.	Learners try to match the correct sentences to the illustrations taking context into	-Feedback based on learner ability to detect nuances in meaning based on the grammar.	Learners produce 2-3 examples where a single grammatical item alter the meaning
		account. Afterwards the learners check their answers I plenum.	-How was the activity? -Spend some time discussing why not only an incorrect answer	of the message. (can be done in class)

			was incorrect, but also what made a correct answer correct.	
Lesson 2	Introduction to the importance of intonation as an additional form of communication and are given examples on how intonation work in both danish and English.	Learners listen to recorded utterances and try to determine whether or not they are to be seen as questions or statements.	The teacher conducts a discussion in plenum where leaners discus the subtle nuances of intonation and their answers.	Learners must produce 2-3 sentences in both English and danish that have different meaning based on intonation. (can be done in class)

Worksheet. (This is taken from the Thornsbury book *uncovering grammar* but could also serve as an example for creating your own work sheet.)



## Answers to worksheet

## Answers

- 1 1b) 2c) 3d) 4a)
- 2 1 'My ship was wrecked here twenty years ago.'
  - a) He said his ship was wrecked here 20 years ago.
  - b) He said his ship was wrecked there 20 years ago.
  - c) He said his ship had been wrecked here 20 years previously/before.
  - d) He said his ship had been wrecked there 20 years previously/before.
  - 2 'I don't know what this island is called.'
    - a) He said he doesn't know what this island is called.
    - b) He said he doesn't know what that island is called.
    - c) He said he didn't know what this island was called.
    - d) He said he didn't know what that island was called.
  - 3 'I had a friend here but he died ten years ago.'
    - a) He said he had a friend here but he died ten years ago.
    - b) He said he had a friend there but he died ten years ago.
    - c) He said he had had a friend here but he had died ten years previously/before.
    - d) He said he had had a friend there but he had died ten years previously/before.