

Pronunciation notes

- *th* can only be pronounced in two ways, /ð/ or /θ/, and there are no easy rules to give SS. Many nationalities tend to pronounce *th* like *thumb* in all words. In fact the difference between these two sounds is a small one and doesn't usually cause communication problems.
- If your SS have difficulty distinguishing and making the two sounds, and you want to focus on the difference, try to show that the /θ/ is made in the mouth without using the voice (an unvoiced sound) and the /ð/ sound is made lower down in the throat using the voice (a voiced sound).

c 3.14

- Focus on the other ways of writing the dates in the left column, and point out that what is written on the right is the way that you say the date.
- Highlight that:
 - Years up to 2000 are said like this: 1950 = *nineteen fifty*
 - 2000 is said like this: *two thousand*.
 - From 2000 the most common way of saying the years is like this: 2008 = *two thousand and eight*.
 - Dates can also be said like this: *the 15th of April, nineteen ninety-nine*.
- Play the recording and SS listen and repeat, trying to copy the rhythm.

3.14

CD1 Track 72

Thursday the thirteenth
May twelfth
September twenty-third
April fifteenth, nineteen ninety-nine
January thirtieth, two thousand and eight

Extra support

Write other dates on the board for SS to practice saying, e.g., 11/6/53 March 22nd, 1854 3/3 July 12th 12/31/2010

- d • Model and drill the question *When's your birthday?* Have SS stand up and move around the class. If this is not practical, have them ask all the students around them. Ask SS to put their hands up if they have a birthday in January. Write the number on the board and repeat for other months to find out which month has the most birthdays.

4 GRAMMAR prepositions of time

- a • Put SS in pairs. Tell them not to look back at the reading text on page 34 but to try to complete the sentences from memory. After a minute or so have SS check their answers by looking at the text again. Check answers.

1 at, in 2 In 3 on 4 at

- b • Tell SS to go to **Grammar Bank 3D** on page 126. Go through the rules with the class. Model and drill the example sentences.
- Go through the rules and the chart.

Grammar notes

- There are three main prepositions of time: *in*, *on*, *at*.
- There are simple rules for *in* and *on*. The rules for *at* require a little bit more effort to remember because these include the exception *at night*.

- Now focus on the exercises for **3D** on page 127. SS do them individually or in pairs. Check answers.

a 1 at 2 in 3 on 4 on 5 in 6 in 7 at
8 in 9 at 10 on 11 at 12 on
b 1 at midnight 5 on Sundays
2 on July 4th 6 in the afternoon
3 at noon 7 at five o'clock
4 in the summer

Study Link SS can find an end-of-File grammar quiz on the MultiROM and more grammar activities on the *American English File 1* Website.

- c • Now put SS in pairs, A and B. Tell SS to go to **Communication When...?** (A to page 108 and B to page 111).
- SS take turns asking questions with *When...?* and answering with a preposition of time – *in*, *on*, or *at* – and a time word. Monitor and help, correcting any mistakes with prepositions.
 - Elicit responses from different SS asking a few of them *when* questions.
 - Tell SS to go back to the main lesson on page 35.

5 READING & LISTENING

- a • Focus on the photo of Carla, a novelist from Chile, and on the interview "Times you love." Make sure SS understand the word *favorite*. Model and drill the pronunciation /'feɪvərət/.
- Give SS a time limit, e.g., two minutes to read the text.
 - Now focus on sentences A–E. Tell SS that these five sentences have been cut from Carla's answers. They have to try to match the sentences to her answers. Again, set a time limit.
 - Check answers and elicit/teach any new words/phrases.

C E A D B

b 3.15

- Explain the task. Before SS hear the two interviews, they hear four extracts from them (two from each). This will later help them understand the interviews.
- Play the recording once or twice. Check that SS understand the highlighted words by translating into SS' L1, using the glossary below, or getting SS to check their dictionaries. Model and drill pronunciation.

enjoy = like a lot

far away = another way of saying *far*, the opposite of *very near*

energy = the ability to be active – when you have a lot of energy you don't feel tired

temperature = how hot or cold it is, e.g., 40 degrees C

comfortable /'kʌmfətl̩/ = in this context physically well, e.g., not too hot, but also a comfortable bed, sofa, etc.