Level: Year Two, All Streams.	Teacher: Lacheheb yasmine
Unit: Waste not, Want not.	Theme: Poverty and World Resources.
Rubric: Getting Started.	Time Allowance: 01 hour.
Competency: Interacting and interpreting.	Materials: Whiteboard, Worksheets and Pictures.

**Objectives:** by the end of this lesson, my learners will be able to: have a general idea about the whole unit, and learn some new lexis related to the theme.

Interaction steps	Procedures/Correction	Aims	Time
Warm up	* The teacher greets his/ her Ls and welcomes them.  * The teacher interacts with them to set a suitable and positive atmosphere for learning.	To make Ls speal English	Mn
Pre-Task	✓ The teacher distributes worksheets for pupils and encourage them to do the following.  A/ Match each of the following pictures with its correct name or description.  Wind Energy - Coal - Hydro Electric Energy- Natural Gas- Garbage/Waste.  A B C D E  ✓ The teacher encourages pupils to classify the previous items in the following.  B/ Classify the pictures above in the following chart.  Renewable Energies (Products that can be used again) (Products that can be used only one continuous).  Key Answers:  A/ Matching pictures.  A B C D E Hydro-Electric Oil Wind Energy Garbage/Wastes Coal Natura Energy.  B/ Classifying energies.  Renewable Energies Non-Renewable Energies.  Renewable Energies Non-Renewable Energies.  Non-Renewable Energies Non-Renewable Energies.  Renewable Energies Non-Renewable Energies.  Renewable Energies Non-Renewable Energies.  Non-Renewable Energies Non-Renewable Energies Non-Renewable Energies.  Non-Renewable Energies Non-Renewable Energies Non-Renewable Energies Non-Renewable Energies Non-Renewable Energies Non-Renewable Energies Non-Renewable E	F table.  To arous learners interess to what they are going to learn about	se 20 Mn
	(Products that can be used again) (Products that can be used only one time)  Wind Energy- Hydro-Electric Energy - Coal - Natural Gas- Oil		
During Task	<ul> <li>Garbage/Wastes</li> <li>✓ The teacher directs them to check the definitions given and choose the most cone.</li> <li>Activity 01: Choose the correct answer.</li> <li>"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT" is an English quote by Maria Edge worth which is sa</li> <li>1. Tell people that they can waste all the useful things, because they will not nethem in the future.</li> <li>2. Advise people not to waste useful things, because they might need them in fu</li> </ul>	id to: To mee ed and define th	05 e Mn

**2.** Advise people not to waste useful things, because they might need them in future.

The teacher encourages them to fill in the chart. Activity 02: Complete the following table using the given suffixes as shown in the example. **Key answers:** Verb **Adjective** Noun To form Wasteful **Example:** To waste Wastage/Wasting nouns **15** To sustain Sustainability Sustainable and adjective Mn To reuse Reuse / Reusing Reusable using their To reduce Reduction Reduced / Reducible suffixes To recycle Recycling / Recyclability Recyclable / Recycled Protection Protected/ Protective To protect To develop **Development** Developed/ Developing \* Choosing the correct answer. "WASTE NOT, WANT NOT" is an English quote by Maria Edge worth which is said to: 2. Advise people not to waste useful things, because they might need them in future **Unit Project** On April 22nd, people around the world celebrate Earth Day to raise awareness of conservation and support for environmental protection. In honor of this international day, design earth-friendly crafts. Practical Part: Making a recycled product. Check YOUTUBE for more ideas by writing key words like: MAKING RECYCLED CRAFTS. **Suggested Recycled Crafts:** To launch **15** the project of Mn unit two **Post Task** a. Household Craft. b. Vase and Flowers. c. Vase Written Part: Writing a Presentation of your Product. Write a short paragraph in which you represent your recycled craft/product using the presentation style of a product in Sequence 02 and passive, active voice where necessary. Ladies and gentlemen, this is my new recycled product. It is a ...... ..... 

Finally.....

.....

......

Level: Year Two, All Streams.	Teacher:
Unit: Waste not, Want not.	Rubric: Reading.
Sequence One: Discovering Language.	Time Allowance: 1 hour.
<b>Competency:</b> Interacting, Interpreting and Producing.	Materials: Worksheets, Whiteboard and Pictures.

**Objectives:** by the end of this lesson, my learners will be able to: identify, explore ways natural resources are shared in **Algeria**, in the **world**, to form **nouns**, to use the **four types** of sentences, and learn some new lexis related to the theme.

Interaction steps		Pro	cedures/Corr	ection		Aims	Time
Warm up	* The teacher greets his/ her Ls and welcomes them.  * The teacher interacts with them to set a suitable and positive atmosphere for learning.				To make Ls speak English	03 Mn	
Pre- Reading	A/ Check the countri resource (A-D):  Countries Natural Resources  A. Uranium  Key answers:	Control of the Contro	2. Canada	3. Iran 4. U	United States  D. Natural Gas	To set LS in context/build the necessary knowledge to understand the text.	10 Mn
	Country	Australia	Canada	Iran	United States		
	Natural Resource	Timber	Uranium	Natural Gas	Gold		
During Reading	incy answers.					To skim for checking answers  To check whether the statements are true or false  To look for specific information	15 Mn

	Activity 03: What o	r who do the unde	rlined words refe	r to in the toyt			
	Its =						
	Key answers:						
	Its = Possessive	adjective (Algeria)	it = The country	of Algeria			
	Activity 01: Complete	e the following table	as shown in the giv	ven example.			
	Key answers:						
	Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun			
	Ex: Poor	Poverty	Homeless	Home	TI. C		
	Experimental	Experiment	Environmental	Environment	To form nouns out		
	Social	Society	Renewable	Renew	of their adjectives		
	Dangerous	Danger	Hungry	Hunger			
	Operational	Operation	Sustainable	Sustainability			
Post Reading	Polluted	Pollution	Recycled	Recycling			
Reading						25	
	Activity 02: Fill in the					25 Mn	
		Environmental – Sol	ar – Production – P	ollution			
	Key answers:	ering from several tw	nes of <b>pollution</b> A la	ot of <b>environmental</b>			
	problems would disag		_		To fill in a		
	raw-materials for pov	· •	-	<u> </u>	passage using a list		
	sources of energy. The	e use of alternative so	ources of energy (sol	ar energy) would help	of words		
	saving the environme	nt from global warmi	ng.				

Level: Year Two, All Streams.	Teacher:	
Unit: Waste not, Want not.	Rubric: Grammar Desk	
Sequence One: Discovering Language.	Time Allowance: 1 hour.	'-
Competency: Interacting, Interpreting and Producing.	Materials: Worksheets and Whiteboard.	

Objectives: by the end of this lesson, my learners will be able to: identify, practice, and correctly use the passive voice in (present, past, future, and present perfect tenses), and passive voice with modals (could, must, should, ought to...) and learn some new lexis related to the theme.

Interaction		Proce	edures,	/Correction		Aims	Time
steps	* The teache	er greets his/ her Ls and	d rusolan	mag tham		To make Ls	03
Warm							
ир		er interacts with them to	o set a :	suitable and posi	uve atmosphere for	speak En aliah	Mn
	learning.					English	
	meaning to	Match each sentence ( (1-3) from list 'B'.	(a-c) fr	om list 'A' with i	ts equivalent in		
	Key answers	S:					
			List	'A'			
	a. Different	countries are using ren	ewable	energies.			
	<b>b.</b> A lot of ch	nemical industries pollu	ite the i	rivers.			
Presenta	<b>c.</b> The gover	nment has protected th	ne Ama:	zon basic ecosyst	em.	To set LS in	
tion			List	: 'B'		context/	
oron	1. The Amaz	zon basic ecosystem has	s been p	protected by the g	government.	build the	
	2. Renewab	le energies are being us	sed by d	lifferent countrie	S.	necessary	
	3. The river	s are polluted by a lot o	f chemi	cals		knowledge to	15
	List 'A'	a		b	С	understand	Mn
	List 'B'	2		3	1	the text.	17111
	Activity 02: ( Key answers	Classify each of the ab  Rective Voice	ove se		ght columns. ssive Voice		
		-a -b -c		-1		1	
	Activity 03: Check the sentences and say whether they are active or passive.  Key answers:  1. Some farmers mustn't overuse chemicals in their crops. → Active voice  2. The world economy will be improved by the invention of a cheap and non-polluting car. → Passive voice  3. The students cleaned the beach after their picnic. → Active voice  4. The government has protected the environment from pollution. → Active voice  5. A lockdown was imposed by many countries because of Corona virus. → Passive voice						

	Activity 03: Let's draw the rule.					
		Active voice; Subject + Verb + Object.				
Passive Voice: Object + to l		Passive Voice: Object + to be + verb (p.p) + by+ subject.	To draw			
	Present	Active voice; Subject + Verb (in present) + Object.	the rule of passive &			
Practice	Simple	Passive Voice: Object + to be (in present) + verb (p.p) + by+ subject.	active			
	Past	Active voice; Subject + Verb (in past) + Object.	voice			
	Simple	Passive Voice: Object + to be (in past) + verb (p.p) + by+ subject.				
	Future Simple	Active voice; Subject + Verb + Object.  Passive Voice: Object + to be (in future) + verb (p.p) + by+ subject.		15 Mn		
	Modal & Active voice; Subject + Verb + (Modal & Semi-modal) + Object.  Semi- modal modal verbs  Active voice; Subject + (Wodal & Semi-modal) + Object.  Passive Voice: Object + (Modal & Semi-modal) + be + verb (p.p) + by+ subject.					
Use	1. Too mu 2. Chemic voice. 3. Some in Present 4. Some in Some in Present 5. Many voice. Activity 02 Key answer a. Environt * Some an	ach plastic is thrown by people. → Present passive voice.  The rainforest ecosystems have been destroyed by deforestation. → the perfect passive voice.  The regions will be affected by global warming. → Future passive voice.  The value of the regions will be depleted. → Future passive voice.  The regions will be depleted. → Present continuous passive voice.  The regions will be depleted. → Present continuous passive voice.	To identify the tense of passive voice verbs	25 Mn		
	* The rise of c. Air pollude * The environment of the distribution of the control	of temperature has been caused by global warming.  Ition destroys the environment.  Conment is destroyed by air pollution  Enhouse effect causes climate changes around the globe.  Changes are caused by the greenhouse effect around the globe.  The wasting water.  being wasted by people	To use the form of the grammar target			

Level: Year Two, All Streams.	Teacher:
Unit: Waste not, Want not.	Rubric: Write it Right
Sequence One: Discovering Language.	Time Allowance: 1 hour.
<b>Competency:</b> Interacting, Interpreting and Producing.	Materials: Worksheets, Whiteboard and Pictures.

**Objectives:** by the end of this lesson, my learners will be able to: consolidate the use of the past, and future passive voice within a context, to develop their writing skill to produce a press release, and learn some new lexis related to the theme.

related to the theme.							
Interaction steps		Proc	cedures/Correc	tion		Aims	Time
Warm up	,	* The teacher greets his/ her Ls and welcomes them.  * The teacher interacts with them to set a suitable and positive atmosphere for learning.					
Pre- Writing	A/ Check the pictures then label each of them with the appropriate idea.  1 2 3 4  a. Death of millions of marine animals. →						10 Mn
During Writing	past passive. The catas named 'Deepwa the Gulf of Me Mississippi, and addition, the warm (ruin)	press release (mage) apologise for the vas exploded. The vas exploded are damaged. The valued are damaged. The valued are damaged. The valued are valued.	ed in April 20 plode) ines of four G age) ver, the fis	Oth ,2010 when causifulf States: Louin by by hing and tou	an oil platforming an oil spill in isiana, Alabama, the oil spill. In animals (kill) arism industry		10 Mn

	C/ Imagine you were the owner of 'Deepwater Horizon'. Write a press release using the notes below and the future passive. You can add senetences of your own  - 2000 workers /recruit/ soon  - Oil/ recuperate with special machines  - Beaches /clean  - Birds / wash out  - Marine life / restore  - Tourist industry / compensate / for its losses.  * the teacher should explain to his/her students wha a press release is.  * Pupils are going to interpret the picture then use the notes above. However, pupils should understand that they have to use the future simple passive.  Press Release: is an official written document that gives specific	To implement the use of future passive voice	20 Mn
	Press Release  We make our sincere apologies for the damage caused by the wreck of the Deepwater Horizon. We promise that the spilled oil will be recovered recuperated with special and very advanced machines and equipments. We also disinfect and that the spoilt beaches will be cleaned. Marine life will also be restored and revived. We will carry out the process of purifying, and that birds and marine animals affected by the emitted oil will be washed out. Also, we did not forget that 2000 workers will be compensated and re-hired very soon. All hotel workers will be re-employed by the company, and the tourist industry will be compensated for its loss.	To develop pupils' writing skills	
Post Writing	D/ Now, take turns to address your classmates to perform your press release on stage.  * Make the best use of gestures to express your deepest regret and sorrow.  * Ask forgiveness and promise to make the needed reforms soon.	To act out the press release	10 Mn

Level: Year Two, All Streams.	Teacher:
Unit: Waste not, Want not.	Rubric: Say it Loud and clear.
Sequence One: Discovering Language.	Time Allowance: 1 hour.
<b>Competency:</b> Interacting, Interpreting and Producing.	Materials: Worksheets, Whiteboard and Pictures.

**Objectives:** by the end of this lesson, my learners will be able to: correctly pronounce and mark the intonation (↗or↘) in a list of multiple items, to identify the three ways of pronouncing the final "ed" of the simple past and the past participle of regular verbs.

Interaction steps	Procedures/Correction		Time
Warm up	* The teacher greets his/ her Ls and welcomes them.	To make	03
	* The teacher interacts with them to set a suitable and positive atmosphere for	Ls speak	Mn
	learning.	English	
Presentation	Natural resources are all those things that come directly from nature and are classified into two main types, resources present in unlimited quantities in nature which can be used repeatedly and are known as renewable resources such as: solar energy, hydroelectric power, and wind energy  Resources that are limited in quantity and can be exhausted by human activity in the future and are known as non-renewable resources which include fossil fuels like: coal, petroleum, and natural gas	To set LS in context.  To practice the use of intonation in listing.	15 Mn
And Andrew Many and the Control of t	Activity 02: Discuss your answers with your teacher and then complete the reminder below "Intonation in listing ".  Key answers:  Remark:  Intonation in lists: each item goes up/raising (↗) in pitch until the final item, which goes down/ falling (↘) in pitch (tone).	To draw the rule/ remark for marking the intonation S in listing	10 Mn

		Final /ed/ (pre-requisite)			
		so back to the press release, pick out all sify them in the table below according to			
	Recovered - r compensated <b>Key answers:</b>	ecuperated – cleaned - restored – reviv – employed	ved – Washed – hired -	To revise	
	/t/	/d/	/id/	the pronunciat	
	74	/u/	/id/	ion of final	
	Wa <b>sh</b> ed -	Recovered – cleaned - restored –	Recuperated –	/ed/at the end of past regular	
		revi <b>v</b> ed - hi <b>r</b> ed - emplo <b>y</b> ed	compensated	verbs	
ctice	* Now, listen to the exercis	to your teacher pronouncing the verbs e above	and check your answers		15 Mn
	verbs has the	at the end of <b>past tense</b> and the <b>past pree (3) different</b> pronunciations as shown that is important, not the letter	own in the chart below.	To identify the three	
	/t/ * After voiceless sounds:		ways of pronounci		
	$/c/,/f/,/k/,/x/,/p/,/ss/,/\theta/,/\int/,/t\int/$		ng the final "id" of		
	/d/ * After vowels and voiced consonant sounds except /d/:			the simple past and	
	/y/,,	/b/, /r/ ,/g/, /w/, /l/, /m/,/n/, /ŋ/,/ð	0/, /z/,/v/,/3/, /d3/	the past participle.	
	/id/ * Afte	er: <b>/t/</b> and <b>/d/</b>			
		ead the text below carefully and mark t itten in bold type with appropriate arro	9		
	Key answers:	<b>→</b>	<b>→</b> →		
	There ar	e five types of alternative energies: <b>solar</b> ,	wind, biomas and	To check pps	10
se		energies. All of them can be produced in o		comprehe n-sion.	Mn
	have the follow	have the following natural resources: the <b>wind</b> , the <b>sun</b> , and the <b>mountains</b>		n ston.	
	Howeve	r, solar energy is by far the most valiable. I	t is <b>cheaper, safer</b> and		
	less <b>polluting</b>	Sonalgaz has already constructed power p	olants in <b>Biskra, Djelfa,</b>		
	Hassi Rmel ar	nd other localities in the South of <b>Algeria</b> .			
	* Now. listen	* Now, listen to your teacher reading the passage with the right tone, and then check your answers to the exercise above.			

**Unit Two:** Waste Not, Want Not. **Sequence 02:** Developing Skills.

**Lesson 05:** Listening and Speaking

#### The listening Script.

Good morning everybody, our lecture today is about the **SDGs**. So what is meant by this? The **SDGs** is an acronym that stands for (**S**ustainable **D**evelopment) which aims at meeting the needs of the present, without harming environment or compromising the ability of future generation in order to meet their own needs. Sustainable development has three major components which are: environmental development, economic growth and social inclusion.

The rise of the idea of sustainable development is connected to the industrial revolution where societies started to discover that heir economic and industrial activities had a significant impact on the environment and the social balance. Sustainable development was created so as to reduce global warming, habitat destruction, poverty and many other socio-environmental issues. To do so, several dimensions are used, such as: green space, crop rotation, renewable energy, recycling waste, poverty reduction, water treatment and water efficient fixtures.

Level: Year Two, All Streams.	Teacher:
Unit: Waste not, Want not.	Rubric: Listening and Speaking.
Sequence Two: Developing Skills.	Time Allowance: 02 hours.
<b>Competency:</b> Interacting, Interpreting and Producing.	<b>Materials:</b> Worksheets, Whiteboard and Pictures.

**Objectives:** by the end of this lesson, my learners will be able to: explain the concept of sustainable development and its relationship with environmental issues, to express purpose using (so that, in order to, so as to), and to make a suggestions using (Why don't you... / If I were you, I would... / you'd better...).

Interaction steps	Procedures/Correction	Aims	Time
Warm up	* The teacher greets his/ her Ls and welcomes them.  * The teacher interacts with them to set a suitable and positive atmosphere for learning.	To make Ls speak English	03 Mn
Pre- Listening	The SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) which were set by United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to end poverty, hunger, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030.  1	To set LS in context/build the necessary knowledge to understand the listening passage.	15 Mn
During Listening	* Listen to the audio and then do the following activities.  Activity 02: Say whether the following statements are "true" or "false".  a- The SDGs aim at harming and affecting environment. b- The increase of the SDGs idea is linked to the industrial revolution. c- The SDGs were not created to reduce global warming.  Key answers:  a. False b. True c. False  Activity 03: Listen again to the audio and answer the following questions. a- What is sustainable development? b- How many components does the SDGs consist of? What are they?  Key answers: a. Sustainable Development is meeting the needs of the present, without harming environment or compromising the ability of future generation in order to meet their own needs. b. The SDGs consist of three major components which are: 1. Environmental development. / 2. Economic growth. / 3. Social inclusion.  Activity 04: Consider the example below and do the following.  > Sustainable development was created so as to reduce global warming.		20 Mn

		1) Obligation 2	Advice	<b>3)</b> Purpose		
		Key answers: The word 'so a	ıs to' expresse	s: 3) Purpose		
	Rem	ninder: When you are expressing	g a purpose for	a particular action, you can use;		
	1- A	ffirmative: In order to/ So as t	to + stem / <u>N</u>	egative: In order not to/ so as not	to + stem	15
				this case you generally need to use		Mn
	2- <u>Af</u>	firmative: So that +subject + n	nodal (would/	can/could/would) + stem		
				1 11 1 1 1		
		to join column 'a' to column '		order. Use the connectors below ecessary changes.		
		Sentence 'A'	Connector	Sentence 'B'	To express	
		1- People should recycle		a- our children can inherit from	purpose in both	
		waste materials into new objects	So that	us. b- (to reduce) the pollution	affirmative	
		2- Overfishing must be	In order to	caused by waste.	and negative	
		prevented	So as to	<b>c-</b> (to save) the ecosystems and	actions.	
		<b>3-</b> We must protect the environment		the balance of the marine life.		
		Key answers:				
		•	te materials int	o new objects so as to reduce the		15 Mn
		pollution caused by waste.	. 1. 1 .			
		balance of the marine life.	nted <b>in order t</b>	o save the ecosystems and the		
			onment <mark>so that</mark>	our children <b>can</b> inherit from us.		
			(pre-requisi	te)		
	Danie	day. Mhan yay ana malring a aya		and for a nanticular action was com-		
		,		eone for a particular action, you can		
				/ Negative: If I were you, I would		
		_		m / Negative: You'd better + not	: + stem	
	3- <u>Alwa</u>	ys use the <b>interrogative form</b> :	Why don't we	<b>/you +</b> stem <b>?</b>		
		Activity 06. Powrite the cent	oncos holow u	sing: Why don't you / If I were		
		you, I would / You'd better				
		1. We must use eco-friendly pr	oducts and ma	terials.		
Pos	it	→ <b>If I were you, I would</b> use e	co-friendly pro	ducts and materials.	To identify and	25
List	tening	2. You should buy less plastic a	and use reusabl	e shopping bags.	practice the different	Mn
		<b>→You'd better</b> buy less plastic	and use reusa	ble shopping bags.	expressions	
		3. It is recommended to save e	nergy and redu	ice wastage.	of making suggestion	
		→ <b>Why don't you/we</b> recomm	end saving ene	rgy and reducing wastage?		
		4. It is better to join cleanlines	s campaigns to	keep our society clean.		
		→ <b>If I were you, I would</b> join o	cleanliness cam	paigns to keep our society clean.		
		5. It is not advisable to put che	micals into our	water ways.		
		→ <b>You'd better</b> not to put chen	nicals into our	water ways.		

Level: Year Two, All Streams.	Teacher:
Unit: Waste not, Want not.	Rubric: Write it up.
Sequence Two: Developing Skills.	Time Allowance: 02 hours.
<b>Competency:</b> Interacting, Interpreting and Producing.	Materials: Worksheets, Whiteboard and Pictures.

**Objectives:** by the end of this lesson, my learners will be able to: make the presentation of a product which helps to preserve the environment, and learn some new lexis related to the theme.

which he	lps to <b>preserve</b> the <b>environment</b> , and learn some new lexis related to the tl	neme.	
Interaction steps	Procedures/Correction	Aims	Time
Warm up	* The teacher greets his/ her Ls and welcomes them.  * The teacher interacts with them to set a suitable and positive atmosphere for learning.	To make Ls speak English	03 Mn
	Activity 01: Use the notes below in order to write a presentation of a tote bag (as shown the picture below).  You can make it with an in-used Jeans in less than (20) twenty minutes. No special skills needed. With just Basic cutting and sewing skills needed.	To set LS in context/	
Pre- Writing	<ul> <li>• Use in-used jeans / Cut the pants into pieces(legs).</li> <li>• Open them on both sides / Sew them together to have a base.</li> <li>• Cut the belt circle / Use it to have the hand straps.</li> <li>• Sew those cuts with sewed base / Use square jeans cuts.</li> <li>• Decorate the bag / Use square jeans cuts / Shape them as hearts</li> </ul> Make the best use of the following tips.	To provide pupils with the	15 Mn
	<ul> <li>Use the appropriate linking words.</li> <li>Include passive voice sentences.</li> <li>Use the connectors to express purpose.</li> <li>Use sequencers (first, then)</li> </ul> Reminder: Sequencers are words that are used to organize your writing and speaking. Words like: first, next, then, after that, and finally.	required guidance	

During Writing	* The teacher invites his learners to study the presentation guidelines and what should they write in each stage.  Start like this:  Ladies and gentlemen, this is our new shopping tote bag. It is better than other plastic bags because it is environmentally friendly  A Shopping Tote Handbag  Ladies and gentlemen, this is our new product which is a tote handbag. It is better than plastic or any other type of bags because it is environmentally friendly.  This bag is specially designed for daily use like shopping and all your light items can be carried in it.  It is made out of old or in-used cloth like jeans. First, we cut the legs of the pants into two pieces. Then, we open them on both sides. Next, we sew them together to have the base of the bag as shown in the picture above. Moreover, we cut the belt circle of the pants into two equal halves. After that, we sew each part on one side until we get a hand straps. Finally, we shape other jeans cuts' as hearts and stick them on the sides of the bag so as to decorate it. And now, you have a stylish, light tote	To make the presentation of a product which helps to preserve the environment	25 Mn
	# The teacher helps his/ her students to find out and correct typological errors in grammar, style and spelling.	To engage pupils in self-assessment and correction	
Post Writing	* The teacher invites 2/3 students to read their final drafts.  * The teacher selects the best work with fewer mistakes to be written on the white board.  * The teacher invites his/ her learners to copy down the presentation of "The Tote Handbag" on their copybooks	To present their written production	10 Mn

Level: Year Two, All Streams.	Teacher:
Unit: Waste not, Want not.	Rubric: reading and Writing.
Sequence Two: Developing Skills.	Time Allowance: 02 hours.
<b>Competency:</b> Interacting, Interpreting and Producing.	Materials: Worksheets, Whiteboard and Pictures.

**Objectives:** by the end of this lesson, my learners will be able to: discuss the issue of equality and sharing wealth, to suggest a fair way of sharing it, and to make suggestions: might/could/may.

r	Dro androna /Commanti	/ i	m:
Interaction	Procedures/Correction	Aims	Time
steps Warm	* The teacher greets his/ her Ls and welcomes them.	To mel 1 -	02
	* The teacher interacts with them to set a suitable and positive atmosphere	To make Ls speak	03 Mn
ир	for learning.	English	14111
Pre- Reading	A/ Check the following pictures and then answer the questions.  1	To set LS in context/build the necessary knowledge to understand the text.	10 Mn
	→ 1. Natural Resources 2. A Balance 3. The Earth	the text.	
	b- What is the relationship between the three pictures?		
	→ The world's natural resources are not shared equally on earth.		
	<ul> <li>B/ Read the text and check your answers to the questions above.</li> <li>Activity 01: Choose the suitable idea that best sums up the text.</li> <li>Key answers.</li> <li>A. The United Nations failed to end global poverty.</li> <li>B. How can the rich world end global poverty and preserve the environment. </li> <li>C. There's a gap between the poor and the rich countries.</li> <li>D. The world's natural resources ought to be shared.</li> </ul>	To skim for checking answers.	
	Activity 02: Circle the letter that corresponds to the right answer.		
<b>During Reading</b>	<ul> <li>A. The international community</li></ul>	To choose the appropriate answer	25 Mn

	Activity 03: Pick out from the text words that are closest in meaning to.         a- Stop (§1) =	To look for synonyms	
	<ul><li>Key answers.</li><li>a. Prevent</li><li>b. Rich</li><li>c. Endangers</li></ul>		
	a. Frevent b. Mcn c. Endangers		
	Making Suggestions "Might / Could/ May"		
	Reminder: "might / could/ may" are called modal verbs.		
	They are generally used to make suggestion.		
	1. Affirmative form: subject + might, could, may + stem + sentence.		
	2. Negative: subject + might, could, may + not + stem + sentence.		
	3. Interrogative: could, may + subject + stem + sentence +?		
Post Reading	Activity 04: A/ Pick out from paragraph (03) a sentence that expresses offering a solution (SUGGESTING) to manage the world's resources.	To make suggestions using modal	15 Mn
	<ul> <li>→</li> <li>B/ Use the following notes to prepare a list of suggestions on how the</li> </ul>	verbs: Could/	
	Algerian government can eradicate poverty.	might/ may.	
	<b>1.</b> To speed up the pace of eco growth.		
	<b>2.</b> To decrease the production of agriculture crops.		
	<b>3.</b> To provide opportunities for self employment.		
	4. To reduce the inequality of income.		
	Key answers.		
	My List of Sygnostions		
	<ul> <li>My List of Suggestions</li> <li>→ I suggest that Algeria might speed up the pace of eco growth</li> </ul>		
	→ It is advisable that our government <b>may not</b> decrease the		
	production of agriculture crops.		
	→ I highly recommand that our country <b>could</b> provide		
	opportunities for self employment.		
	→ I suggest that Algeria <b>might</b> reduce the inequality of income.		
	* The teacher is free to modify or add other relevant ideas to the theme.		

Level: Year Two, All Streams.	Teacher:
Unit: Waste not, Want not.	Rubric: Write it out.
Sequence Two: Developing Skills.	Time Allowance: 02 hours.
<b>Competency:</b> Interacting, Interpreting and Producing.	Materials: Worksheets, Whiteboard and Pictures.

**Objectives:** by the end of this lesson, my learners will be able to: identify the four types of sentences, write and analyze the organization of a coherent paragraph using them, and practice the passive voice.

Interaction steps				Pro	cedures	s/Correc	tion				Aims	Time
Warm up	* The teacher greets his/ her Ls and welcomes them.  * The teacher interacts with them to set a suitable and positive atmosphere for learning.									To make Ls speak English	03 Mn	
	A/ Have allo kat the tip box below and do the exercices that follow.											
	* TIP BOX  * There are generally four types of sentences in a well-written paragraphs.									To set LS in context		
Pre- Writing	1- A s sente 2- A s idea a 3-A s anoth 4- A s 5- Fin	entence	e which the top which asitiona which sentenc	gives d ic sente provid al sente suppor	etails tence. (so es a smence).	o supportion of the support of the s	ort/ de ing sen ansitio ea ( <mark>sup</mark> cludes t	velop t tence) n from porting	he gen	eral ea to nce).	To focus on the types of sentences that enable students to write a well organized paragraph	10 Mn
Task 01 p. 71	Activity 01: Put the verbs in brackets into the passive form.  Key answers:  A. (create) are created - (graze) are grazed - (trample) trampled.  B. (denude) are denuded.  C. (introduce) are introduced - (nudge) are nudged out.  D. (cause) is caused - (provoke) are provoked.  E. (dissipate) are dissipated - (erode) is eroded.  F. (make) was made.  G. (threaten) are threatened.  H. must (stop) be stopped - (transform) will be transformed.								To practise more Present/past passive voice	15 Mn		
	I. (build) were built. J. (be established) were established.  Activity 02: The sentences in activity 01 are not in order. Re-order them into a coherent a newspaper article about 'Desertification'.  Key answers:								To be able to re-order			
	1 f	2 j	3 i	4 g	5 d	6 a	7 C	8 e	9 b	10 h	statements	

	Drafting		
	* The teacher invites his/her pupils to follow this process.	To know	
	- Topic sentence → Supporting sentence → Transitional sentence →	more about the	
	Supporting sentence (for a new idea) → Concluding sentence.	structure of a well written	
	An Article about "Dissertification"		
	_	paragraphs.	
	A long time ago, history <b>was made</b> in the deserts. At least two		
	great civilizations <b>were established</b> there. These civilizations <b>were</b>		
During Writing	built in deserts because people knew how to live in harmony with		
	nature. Today, about 140 million people are threatened by the		
	spread of the desert caused through the interaction of climatic		
	fluctuations and man's abuse of his environment. Many people think		
	that desertification is caused only by a change in climate, but the		
	truth is that deserts <b>are provoked</b> by human actions. Throughout the		20 Mn
	world, deserts are created because pastures near arid lands heavily		
	are grazed and trampled. More productive plants are introduced		
	into semi-arid lands. As a result, indigenous plants necessary for the		
	maintenance of the soil <b>are nudged</b> out. Because of intensive		
	production of cash crops like cotton and groundnuts, soil nutrients		
	<b>are dissipated</b> and the topsoil is eroded by wind and water. Around		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	towns, adjacent forest belts <b>are denuded</b> by people in their search for		
	firewood. Desertification <b>must be stopped</b> now, otherwise deserts		
	will be transformed into a curse for man soon.	To engage	
	<u>f</u> diting	pupils in self- assessment	
	* The teacher helps his/ her students to find out and correct typological errors in grammar, style and spelling.	and correction	
	Activity 03: Pick out types example of sentences from the article.		
	* Topic sentence: F. A long time agoin deserts.	To identify	
	* Supporting sentences:  J. At least, twothere. / I. → These civilizationswith nature.	types of	
	* <b>Transitional sentence:</b> G. Today, aboutenvironment.	sentences	
Post Writing	* Supporting sentences (for the new idea):		15 Mm
	<b>D.</b> Many peopleactions. / <b>A.</b> Throughout the worldtrampled. <b>C.</b> More productivenudged out. / <b>E.</b> Becausewater.		Mn
	* Concluding sentence:		
	<b>B.</b> Around towns fire wood. / <b>H.</b> Desertification soon.	To present their written	
	Publishing	production	
	* The teacher selects the best work with fewer mistakes to be written on the white board.		
	* The teacher invites learners to copy down the article on their copybooks.		