

Teacher's Guide for the New English Curriculum

Unit 4

Fourth Grade 2020

Level 4 th Unit 4 Scope and Sequence				
		Scenario: Take Care		
Enduring Understanding	When we are sick, we shou	•	cribe our symptoms in ord	er to receive the right
Essential Question	What can we do when we c	lo not feel well?		
		Assessment and Goals		
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
Theme 1. Not Feeling Well!	Theme 2. Doctor, Doctor!	Theme 3. Pharmacy: Injections, Pills, and Creams Oh, My!	Theme 4. I Went to the Doctor Yesterday	
Assessment:	Assessment:	Assessment:	Assessment:	Assessment
L2. Recognizes the most important points in a straightforward talk or presentation.	L1. Recognizes short, clear, and simple instructions and explanations.	R.PA.1. Reads words by decoding English graphemes and phonemes.	R.2. Recognizes much of what is written in short simple texts by identifying main points.	Instruments for Process/Product
R.1. Recognizes and enjoys different types of texts.R.PA.1. Reads words by decoding English	R.PA.1. Reads words by decoding English graphemes and phonemes. SP.1. Presents with a	SI.1. States single directions, advice / commands. SI.2. Provides and accepts advice.	R.PA.1. Reads words by decoding English graphemes and phonemes. W.2. Copies dates and	Week 6 Suggested Integrated
graphemes and phonemes. SP.2. Describes common diseases,	group, topic sentence and two to three details related to being healthy. Goals:	W.1. Prepares simple reminders or notes for personal use. Goals:	facts from short, simple text. Goals:	Mini project ✓ Mini book

symptoms and treatments.

Goals:

- L2. understand the most important points in a straightforward talk or presentation, accompanied with drawings and/or diagrams, provided there is some previous familiarity with the topic.
- **R.1.** comprehend reading, analyze and enjoy texts.
- R.PA.1. decode
 English graphemes
 and phonemes that
 sound different in
 Spanish using
 knowledge of
 phonemic awareness.
- **SP.2.** describe common diseases.

- L1. understand short, clear, and simple instructions and explanations when delivered slowly (e.g., getting a prescription and some medical advice)
- R.PA.1. decode English graphemes and phonemes that sound different in Spanish using knowledge of phonemic awareness.
- **SP.1.** present with a group, a topic sentence and two to three details

- R.PA.1. decode English graphemes and phonemes that sound different in Spanish using knowledge of phonemic awareness.
- **SI.1.** state single directions, advice / commands using words and phrases.
- **SI.2.** provides and accepts advice.
- W.1. prepare simple reminders or notes for personal use (e.g., diary, journal, homework book).

- decode nes and of what is written in short, simple texts on subjects with which they are familiar and/or in which they are interested.
 - R.PA.1. decode English graphemes and phonemes that sound different in Spanish using knowledge of phonemic awareness.
 - **W.2.** copy dates and facts from short, simple text.

symptoms and treatments.			
Function	Function	Function	Function
 Describing common diseases, symptoms and treatments 	Describing actions that you can do to stay healthy	 Giving advice 	Retelling/relating past events
Discourse Markers	Discourse Markers	Discourse Markers	Discourse Markers
Linkers: Sequential - past tense	Linkers: Sequential - past tense	Linkers: Sequential - past tense	Linkers: Sequential - past tense
First, then, after that, finally	First, then, after that, finally	First, then, after that, finally	First, then, after that, finally
Grammar & Sentence Frames	Grammar &Sentence Frames	Grammar & Sentence Frames	Grammar & Sentence Frames
Subject + have/has + noun - I have fever, stomachache, and headache I have a toothache and earache I have an emergency Present progressive tense	Subject + to be + verb/adj/or noun - She is a doctor. - He is/ not sick. - He is healthy Simple future tense (will) - She will exercise more.	Personal pronoun 'it' It is terrible. It is a disease. It is at 4:00 pm. Simple Past I broke my arm. I fainted and fell down. I got the flu.	 Past Progressive Yesterday, it was raining and I got wet. I was walking when I fell down. Simple Past I broke my arm.

 I am having a terrible headache. I am not feeling well. My back is hurting me. Information Questions May I help you? Yes, I need an appointment What time do you need it? At 3 pm. What are the symptoms? 	 She will drink eight glasses of water every day. She will sleep 8 hours. 	Review Sequence - First, then, and finally	 I fainted and fell down. I got the flu. Review Sequence First, then, and finally
Phonemic Awareness - V : (vomit, vaccine, fever)	Phonemic Awareness - Sh :(rash, shot, she)	Phonemic Awareness – U :(flu, school, cure)	Phonemic Awareness - Z :(sneeze, nose, examine)
Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Vocabulary	Vocabulary
1. Not feeling well! Diseases:	2. Doctor, doctor!Tips/RecommendationsTo visit the doctor, to	3. Pharmacy: injections, pills, and creams Oh, my!	4. I went to the doctor yesterday – took my temperature

 Catch a cold 	Proverbs/idioms:	To throw up (vomit)	I am in pain.	
Idioms/phrases	- To throw up (vomit)	ldioms/phrases	ldioms/phrases	
handshake)	ldioms/phrases	αρριοριιαίοι	αρριοριιαίοις	
 Using greetings & address forms (ex. Hello, Dr. Lopez, 	Using and choice of interjections (e.g. Ouch! Yum!)	- Using of please and thank you appropriately	- Using of please and thank you appropriately	
Sociocultural		Sociocultural	Sociocultural	
 Taking responsibility for being healthy 	Another showing interest in person's well being Sociocultural	 Using all tools at hand including technology for promoting healthy lifestyles 	 Using all tools at hand including technology for promoting healthy lifestyles 	
Psycho-social	Psycho-social	Psycho-social	Psycho-social	
		Take one tablet every eight hours.		
medicine, vaccination,	to rest.	Take it with food or milk.		
<u>Treatments:</u> – pills, natural	Action verbs To have, to get, to feel,	Imperative form of Verbs		
 fever, cough, headache, vomiting 	recommendations you should.	ointment, creams, vitamins, injections.		

Proverbs/idioms:	 I feel rough. 	Proverbs/idioms:	Proverbs/idioms:	
An apple a day keeps the doctor away.		I am alive and kicking. (to continue to be well, healthy or successful)	 I am alive and kicking. (to continue to be well, healthy or successful) 	

Term: II	Level: Fou	ırth	Unit:4		Week:1		
Domain: Social-Interpersonal		Scenario: Take Care		Theme: No	ot Feeling Well		
Enduring Understanding: When treatment.	we are sicl	k, we should visit a spe	cialist to describe our s	ymptoms in	order to receive the right		
Essential Question: What can w	e do when	we do not feel well?					
New Citizenship:							
		Dimer	nsions				
	1. Ways of thinking (X)						
		2. Ways of living	in the world (X)				
	3. Ways of relating with others (X)						
	4. Tools for integrating with the world ()						

Learn to Know	Learn to Do	Learn to Be and Live in Community
Grammar & Sentence Frames	Function	Psycho-social
Subject + have/has + noun	Describing common diseases, symptoms	-Taking responsibility for being healthy
-I have fever, stomachache, and	and treatments.	Socio-cultural
headache.	Discourse Markers	-Using greetings & address forms (ex. Hello,
-I have a toothache and earache.	Linkers: Sequential - past tense	Dr. Lopez, handshake)

- I have an emergency.	First, then, after that, finally	Idioms/Phrases
Past Progressive		-Catch a cold.
-Yesterday, it was raining, and I got wet.		Proverbs/Idioms
-I was walking when I fell down.		An apple a day keeps the doctor away
Information Questions		
-What are the symptoms?		
- May I help you? Yes, I need an appointment		
-What time do you need it? At 3 pm.		
Vocabulary		
Not feeling well Diseases:		
The flu, a cold, dengue fever.		
Symptoms:		
Fever, cough, headache, vomiting.		
<u>Treatments:</u>		
Pills, natural medicine, vaccination,		
Phonology		
V: (vomit, vaccine, fever)		

Assessment Strategies & indicators of learning	Goals	Pedagogical Mediation/ Didactic Sequence	Time
Learner	Learner can	All materials are found in the following link: https://tinyurl.com/t3m9eje	40 minutes
		Activation of Prior Knowledge	
		After watching the video, learners brainstorm the diseases they identified through it. Students can also name other diseases and symptoms they know about. Teacher can ask students about the ways of treating those symptoms and diseases.	
		Modelling Teacher plays the video for a second time to highlight the new vocabulary and sentence frames presented in the video. Teacher introduces sentence frames related to diseases: What is the matter? What are the symptoms?	
		Clarifying Teacher shows picture and says pretending to be the doctor, what's the matter? And students show comprehension of the sentence frames and vocabulary by identifying the symptom and responding, I have stomachache, for example. Teacher listens and helps with pronunciation and new meanings.	
	L2. understand the most important points in a	Oral Comprehension (Listening) Pre-task	40 minutes

a straightforward talk or presentation.

or presentation, accompanied with drawings and/or diagrams, provided symptoms? there is some previous familiarity with the topic.

straightforward talk Teacher introduces the goal of the lesson. By using the first 27 seconds of the video "Dengue" (Annex 4), students get familiarized to the topic and comment on the disease described. Teacher may ask: What do you know about Dengue? Do you know someone who had suffered from Dengue? What are some of the

> Which ones can you identify from the chart below? Students point to the symptoms based on a first listening and review their answers by listening a second time.

JOINT PAIN STOMACHACHE HEADACHE DIARRHEA FEVER **RASH**

Task-rehearsal

Teacher writes some questions (Annex 5) on the board about "Causes and Symptoms of Dengue" to be responded by the learners while listening to for a third time to the video "Dengue" from 0:27 - 2:30. The teacher can also use a chart like this for students to complete while listening for a third time.

Cause of Dengue	Places where the mosquito is found	Places where the mosquito breeds(reproduces)	Symptoms of Dengue
	1.		1.
1.		1.	2.
	2.	2	3.
		3.	4.

		Task completion Students complete a mind map when listening about "Diagnosis and Treatment" through the video "Dengue" (Annex 6) from 3:54 – 4:30. In pairs, students check their answers together. Task assessment	
		Students play "Bean-Bag Toss." The teacher using pictures reviews again diseases and symptoms. Then, teacher creates circles on the floor with masking tape and places a picture card about diseases and symptoms in each circle. Learners stand behind a line marked with masking tape and throw a small beam bag so that it lands in one of the circles. Then, the learners use the picture to make a sentence, for example, "I have Dengue. I have a fever." Learners work on self and peer assessment. Whole class assesses their achievement of the goal. Yes! Sort of No. Help!	
SP.2. Describes common diseases, symptoms and treatments.	SP.2. describe common diseases, symptoms and treatment.	Pre-task Teacher introduces the goal of the Jesson Using a Power Point Presentation	40 minutes

The class as a whole with the help of the teacher creates a complete sentence to describe a diseases and its symptoms.

Task-rehearsal

Students received a worksheet (Annex 3) with pictures describing different symptoms and diseases. In this sheet, learners have to find the option that best completes each item. In pairs, students describe their pictures and the matching to their partners using personalization. For example: I have dengue. I have fever. They take turns to check their picture matching together.

Task completion

Teacher creates a real-life hospital environment in the classroom with the help of the students in which learners are divided into doctors and patients. Learners watch the video "Symptoms" (Annex 1)

Using the pictures of the former activity, students choose a disease and two symptoms. They are supposed to participate in a reality show and common illnesses and diseases. The ones that play the role of doctors will choose one disease and will describe some of the symptoms. The ones who are patients will describe a disease they have and at least 2 symptoms.

Task assessment

Students spin the,

"wheel" to practice and review the vocabulary and sentence frames studied. They have to say the word, try to create a sentence and act it out. In case Internet connection is not available, the teacher can use cards. Example: stomachache. They say: I have a stomachache.

R.1. Recognizes and	R.1. comprehend	<u>Reading</u>	40
enjoys different types of	reading, analyze	Pre-task	minutes
texts.	and enjoy texts.		
		The teacher shows the goal of the lesson. Teacher highlights and introduces	
		some new vocabulary to be found in the reading using the pictures that appear	
		in the first exercise of reading for activating prior knowledge with new	
		knowledge.	
		https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/sites/kids/files/attachment/short-	
		stories-the-story-of-quinine-worksheet.pdf	
		Task-rehearsal	
		In pairs, students read "The Story of Quinine" (Annex 7). They underlined the	
		words they don't know and look up the vocabulary in the dictionary.	
		In pairs, the students ask to each other questions such as: What is the reading	
		about? What is quinine? What disease does quinine cure? Do you like the story?	
		What did you like the most?	
		Task completion	
		rask completion	
		Students work on the sheet (Annex 8). Go to	
		"The Story of Quinine Worksheet". Students reread the text and show their	
		comprehension by solving the exercises in the link. Teacher prints them or writes	
		them on the board according to context. In pairs, students practice the	
		vocabulary and sentence frames. On the board, students check their answers.	
		Task assessment	
		The students work in pairs. Based on their comprehension from the reading, they	
		are going to create or take one picture that represents one idea from the text.	
		Then, they write a sentence that describes that main idea from the reading and	<u> </u>

		share it orally with their partner. The teacher models with a student first, so everyone understands what to do. Teacher shows a picture that represents one idea from the reading, for example, "medicine". Then, with the help of students, make a sentence (e.g. "Quinine is a famous medicine") and expresses it in oral way. Student A: mosquitoes Mosquitoes transmit many illnesses.	
R.PA.1. Reads words by	R.PA.1. decode	Phonemic Awareness	40
decoding English graphemes and phonemes	English graphemes	The goal of the lesson is introduced. The teacher shows and explains the –v sound and words that begin with that sound through a Power Point Presentation. (Annex 9) Teacher models how the sound /v/ is produced pressing the upper lip with the lower lip. Students follow the teacher exaggerating the sound. Then, students with the help of the teacher practice the sound in words accompanied with pictures.	minutes
		Task-rehearsal	
		Students listen to the teacher read the story "Violet Valley" (Annex 10). Then, students read aloud along with the teacher. They identify the words with the—v words by shouting them as they read them.	
		Task completion	
		The teacher displays word and picture cards on the board. Some volunteers go to the front and match the words to their corresponding picture with the /v/ sound. The students then pronounce each word aloud.	
		Task assessment	

	Enduring Understanding Reflection				
What worked well What didn't work well? How to improve					
	Reflective Teaching				
Phase : Instructions for the integrated mini proof leave it for weeks 5 and 6.	oject are found at the end of the unit. Teachers	s can either work on it every week			
	Integrated Mini-Project		Time		
	writes more words correctly wins. Self-assessment grid I can recognize the most important points in a presentation. I can talk about common diseases and sympto I can recognize the /v/ sound. I can pronounce words with the /v/ sound correctly yes! Sort	straightforward talk or oms.			
	The students are divided into two groups. The on the board as many words as they know with	,			

Term: II	Level: Fourth Unit:4 Week:2				Week:2
Domain: Social-Interpersonal	omain: Social-Interpersonal Scenario: Take Care Theme: Doctor, Doctor!			octor, Doctor!	
Enduring Understanding: When	we are sick	c, we should visit a spec	cialist to describe our s	ymptoms in	order to receive the right.
Essential Question: What can w	e do when v	we do not feel well?			
New Citizenship:					
		Dimen	sions		
		1. Ways of the			
	2. Ways of living in the world (X)				
	3. Ways of relating with others (X)				
4. Tools for integrating with the world ()					

Learn to Know	Learn to Do	Learn to Be and Live in Community
Crammar 9 Cantanaa Framaa	Function	Psycho-social
Grammar & Sentence Frames - Subject + to be + verb/adj/or noun - She is a doctor.	 Describing actions that you can do to stay healthy 	 Another showing interest in person's well being
He is/ not sick.He is healthy	Discourse Markers	Socio-cultural
- The is Thealthy	Linkers: Sequential - past tense	

Simple future tense (will)		First, then, after that, finally	 Using and choice of interjections (e.g. Ouch! Yum!)
 She will exercise more. She will drink eight glasses of water every day. She will sleep 8 hours.			Social Language Samples and idioms/phrases -Proverbs/idioms: I feel rough.
Phonolo - Sh :(rash, shot, she)	ду		
Assessment	Goals		
Strategies & indicators	Journ		Time
of learning		Pedagogical Mediation/ Di	dactic Sequence Time
(Diagnostic, formative, summative)			

Learner	Learner can	Pre-teaching Pre-teaching					
		Warm up:	minutes				
		-Teacher starts the class by watching a video. The video shows the cause effect of bad healthy habits. Organ Story.					
		Activation of prior knowledge					
		After watching the video, the teacher shares some health problems people could face if they have bad healthy habits. To activate students' prior knowledge about healthy and unhealthy habits, students do the following matching activity.					
		ricality and uniteality habits, students do the following matering detivity.					
		Healthy or Unhealthy Habits Match the pictures with the words that go together. Ect fruits Smoke cigarettes Take a shower Drink beer Brush your teeth Ect junk food Get enough sleep Taken from:					
		https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Languag_e_(ESL)/Healthy_Habits/Healthy_and_Unhealthy_Habits_fu301742ku					
		The teacher invites students to tell name of diseases or consequences if they do not have good habits.					
		Modeling Table 1 manuaciation and provides assembles of contains frames to					
		-Teacher models pronunciation and provides examples of sentence frames to give suggestions to someone for a healthier life. For example: someone is overweight, and wants to be healthy, what can he she/he do?					
		Some actions are:					

		-S/he will exercise more. -S/he will drink eight glasses of water every day. -S/he will sleep 8 hours.	
		Clarifying Students make a circle, the teacher places large titles on the floor, each of the titles with lack of information. Students must pick them up and match them with the missing word/ words. Students complete the sentences orally. Teacher provides feedback on responses and emphasizes correct pronunciation. He will drink She will sleep of water every day She will exercise eight glasses more 8 hour	
L1. Recognizes short, clear, and simple instructions and explanations	L1. Understand short, clear, and simple instructions and explanations when delivered slowly (e.g., getting		40 minutes

a prescription and frame: I will wash my hands frequently... She shows the following chart with some medical some healthy habits to fight coronavirus.



Teacher asks students to point to the ones they practice as she reads them using the form:

I will eat healthy. I will do exercises.. I will take wash my hands frequently.

Teacher clarifies vocabulary.

	Task-rehearsal	
	Students are given a copy of the above handout with pictures. They listen to the teacher as she describes the actions s/he and he family will do. Students circle the one they listen to.	
	Task completion Students listen to a doctor explaining 10 things you can do to manage COVID 19 at home. Go to https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPoptbtBjkg Students listen to the video for the first time and identify three advices they know and practice. Students listen for a second time and organize the 10 advices in order from 1 to 10.	
	Organize them from 1 to 10 based on what you listen.	
-	Wash your hands often.	
-	Cover your coughs and sneezings.	
-	Stay away from others in your home, use a separate bathroom.	
-	Rest and stay hydrated.	
-	Avoid sharing personal items.	
-	Monitor your symptoms.	
-	Clean all surfaces touched often.	
-	Stay home, do not go out.	
-	If you have a docto's appointment call ahead to inform.	

		Teacher pastes on the board the question: What should you do to be healthy? Students select a tip or recommendation of the ones already presented.	
		Students watch a Prezi presentation about recommendations to reinforce sentence structure. Teacher reads each tip aloud. Students repeat after the teacher. Prezi Presentation	
	sentence and two to three details.	Teacher shares the goal of the lesson. Teacher activates prior knowledge by showing different pictures related to tips and recommendations to have good health. The teacher plays a video: You should. Teacher emphasizes on the expressions shown to give advice to someone for a healthier life style. Teacher explains the meaning with examples. (You have the flu. You should rest, you should take a hot bath, you should drink a lot of water, etc.)	
SP.1. Presents with a group, topic sentence	SP.1. present with a group, a topic	Pre-task	

chart. In order to fill it out; student	ment worksheet. In pairs student fill out the ts use the sequential order expressions. Then , Finally
Doctor's Appointment	
Patient's name:	
Patient I have the flu.	Doctor What is matter with you?
What should I do to be healthy?	First
	You should:
	Then
	I recommend you to:
	Finally
	You should:
	it orally with their partner. They take roles. er plays the role of the patient. Then, they
Task	completion

The teacher creates a real-life environment of a clinic in the classroom. Students play the role of doctors who have to give advice to people in the community about how to be healthy and fight coronavirus. For example:

Good morning everyone. I want to give three advices about how to be heathy and fight coronavirus. Number one: Wash your hands frequently....

Students are expected to:

- 1. Say a greeting
- 2. Make an introduction to the topic
- 3. Give two or three advices
- 4. Say good-bye

Task assessment

Students play Hot potato with actions that you can do to stay healthy: Every time a student gets the "potato" he/she must say a tip or recommendation.

The teacher provides feedback or repair. Whole group assesses their performance







No. Help!

R.PA.1. Reads words by	R.PA.1. decode	Phonemic Awareness	40
•	English graphemes and phonemes that sound different in Spanish using knowledge of phonemic		
		Task-rehearsal Students watch the video Beginning and ending Sh. Students work with a worksheet about sorting the words according to the beginning or ending /sh/ diagraph.	

Name						_		
Read each word. Then sort the words.								
	sh			sh				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Word Co		T			
	shop	crash	sho	ł dish	shelf			
	ship	trash	brus	h wish	shell			
	fresh	shut	fish	shed	splash			
			*					
Task completion								
Teacher reviews the /sh/ sounds. Then, they listen to the words. Learners work in a worksheet circling the word the finish, students chorally say aloud the name of each pictusound.					ey hear. Whe	en they		

Circle It Say the picture name. Circle the word for the picture. Write the word on the line. trash rash traps dash brush Write a sentence for each word. wish shop Extra material for /Sh/ **Task assessment** Teacher hands out worksheet per group. Students in pairs continue practicing the sound /sh/ in the words bellow. Then match the words with the pictures. Students participate in self-assessment and peer assessment.

		I Can Read!		
		fish ship shell cash		
		Read the words. Match the picture two words.		
		0-16		
		Self-assessment grid		
		can recognizes short, clear, and simple instruc		
		can give a short presentation including two to	three details related about being	
		healthy.		
		can make the sound /sh/ correctly.		
		can pronounce the words correctly.		
		Integrated Mini-Project		Time
Dhaca: Instructions for th	o intograted mini pro	ject are found at the end of the unit. Teachers	can oithor work on it overy wook	
or leave it for weeks 5 ar		ject are lound at the end of the drift. Teachers	can entile work on it every week	
		Reflective Teaching		
What work	ked well	What didn't work well	How to improve	
		Enduring Understanding Reflection		

Term: II	Level: Fourth	Unit: 4	Week:3		
Domain: Social-Interpersonal	Scenario: Take	Care	Theme: Pharmacy: Injections, Pills		
Enduring Understanding: When treatment	we are sick, we should visit	a specialist to describ	be our symptoms in order to receive the right		
Essential Question: What can w	e do when we do not feel we	ell?			
New Citizenship:		Dim an ai an a			
		Dimensions			
	1. Ways of thinking (X)				
	2. Ways of I	living in the world (X)		
	3. Ways of re	elating with others((X)		
	4. Tools for inte	egrating with the wo	rld ()		

Learn to Know	Learn to Do	Learn to Be and Live in Community
Grammar & Sentence Frames	Function	Psycho-social
Personal Pronoun "it"	Giving Advice	 Using all tools at hand including
It is terrible	Discourse Markers	technology for promoting healthy
It is a disease	Linkers: Sequential-past tense	lifestyles
It is at 4:00 pm.	First, then, after that, finally	Socio-cultural
Simple Past		 Using of please and thank you
I broke my arm.		appropriately
I fainted and fell.		Idioms/phrases

I got the flu. Review Sequence First, th finally Vocabul 5. Pharmacy: Injections. Pharmacist, pain, presoreliever, tablets, ointmenting injections. Imperative form of very Take it with food or make one tablet every Phonoic U: (flu, school, very properties).	ary ctions, pills, and ny! ription, cold, t, creams, vitamins, rbs ilk. e eight hours. pgy June, Rule)		I am in pain. Proverbs / Idioms: I am alive and kicking (to complete be well, healthy or success)	
Assessment Strategies & indicators of learning	Goals	Pedagogical Mediation/ Did	dactic Sequence	Time
(Diagnostic, formative, summative)				
Learner	Learner can	All materials for this week can https://tinyurl.com/ Pre-teachin Warm Up	<u>/t7ddgjd</u> g	40 minutes
		 Teacher plays the video <u>"Doctor's Office"</u> (An What is the boy's problem? Where is the boy? 	nex 1) and poses the questions:	

		(these questions can be written on the board or in a poster for better understanding).	
		Activation of Prior Knowledge On the board, the teacher writes "health problems" and asks students to provide some examples. S/he can either write the examples or ask students to come to the board to write them. Modeling The teacher shows a Prezi presentation (Or Download Annex 2) where some of the phrases from the video – and pictures – are highlighted. I don't feel well. I have a headache. I want to go to bed. My temperature's high. I'm dizzy. Using TPR, the teacher reads the words and students have to act them out. Then, the teacher acts out one disease or symptom and students tell the phrase.	
		Clarifying Teacher plays the game, charades, with students. One of them comes to the front and takes a paper from a bag, reads the phrase and acts it out. The other students must guess.	
SI.1. States single	SI.1. State single	Spoken Interaction	40
directions, advice /	directions, advice /	Pre-task	minutes
commands	commands using	Using the board or a poster, the teacher introduces the goal of the lesson.	
	words and phrases.	Students are presented with a video about how to should and shouldn't (Annex 3) to give advice to other people.	
		Using Flashcards (Annex 4) the teacher reviews the main phrases and asks students to repeat after him/her. Teacher can play a game in which he covers	

		the flashcard and starts uncovering little by little and students must guess the recommendation contained in the flashcard. Task-rehearsal Students are provided with a memory game (Annex 5) about expressions we tend to use in order to give advice. E.g. (you should go to the dentist; you shouldn't eat candy). They play in small groups (4 or 5 people) and they need to match the suggestion to the correct picture.	
		Task completion	
		Students are given a picture representing suggestions (Annex 6). They paste it in their chest. They walk around looking at their classmates' pictures and asking each other "What should I do?". They need to answer based on their classmate's picture.	
		Task assessment	
		Teacher gives students different pictures that represent suggestions (same as in task completion). T asks one student to come to the front and give an advice; the students that have such advice stand up. The process is repeated with four or five students.	
1	English graphemes and phonemes that sound different Spanish using		

		Task-rehearsal	
		The teacher provides students with a worksheet (Annex 7) in which they blend letters to form words they find in a word search. Then, they match the words with the correct picture.	
		Ss watch the video on long U: sound (Annex 8) to learn more words and spelling patterns.	
		Task completion	
		Students get in small groups (5 or 6 people) and they are given a die with different combinations of letters on the different sides. They roll the die and have to say a word that has the same letters pronounced as /U:/	
		Task assessment	
		Students are given a worksheet (Annex 9) and individually they must complete the word with the corresponding spelling for the sound /U:/	
		Students are encouraged to share with the whole class and teacher corrects as needed.	
SI.2. Provides and	SI. 2. provides and	Spoken Interaction	40
accepts advice	accepts advice.	Pre-task	minutes
		The teacher shares the goal of the lesson. The teacher projects the video about giving advice health problems (Annex 10) and emphasizes on the expression "What's the matter?". Students listen for a second time and the teacher asks them to pay attention to the doctor's suggestions. T writes some on the board with the help of the students. Task-rehearsal	

•	personal use (e.g., diary, journal, homework book)	T provides Ss a newspaper article where someone asks for advice and there is a response from the reporter. As a group, they need to complete the response with should or shouldn't (Annex 12).	
W.1. Prepares simple reminders or notes for personal use.	w.1. Prepare simple reminders or notes for	Writing Pre-task T shares the goal of the lesson.	40 minutes
M 4 Dranava simula	W.A. Dava and	Students play rock paper scissors. The winner says a problem and the other students offers a piece of advice. They play with 4 or 5 different classmates.	40
		Task assessment	
		This process is repeated with 3 students. Then, they swap roles.	
		Patient: Thank you Doctor.	
		Doctor: You should / Shouldn't	
		Patient: I have a	
		Doctor: What's the matter?	
		The teacher divides the class in two groups: doctors and patients. He gives a card with a picture representing a health problem to the patients (Annex 11), these students look for a doctor and have a conversation like the following:	
		Task completion	
		Using the phrases that are written on the board, the teacher calls some volunteer students. They choose a card with a picture representing a health problem (Annex 11) and tell their classmates the problem they got. The whole class provides a suggestion from the ones on the board and the student posts the card next to the correct suggestion.	

Task-rehearsal

In pairs or small groups, they answer some questions regarding a problem and a solution that are presented in the worksheet (Annex 12).

Task completion

Ss are given a worksheet simulating a newspaper page. There is someone asking for advice and students need to write short responses giving recommendations based on a model or examples of notes provided by the teacher. (Annex 13).

Task assessment

The teacher spins a wheel <u>digital wheel</u> (if internet is not available, Teachers can use cards) and reads the situation to the class. Students come up with a suggestion and the rest of the class shows thumbs up or down to signal agreement or disagreement.

Self-assessment grid

I can make the sound /u/ correctly.

I can pronounce the words correctly.

I can give advice / commands to someone sick.

I can accept advice.

I can write short notes for giving advice.



^^



Yes!

Sort of

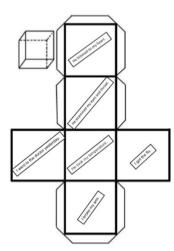
No. Help!

	Integrated Mini-Project		Time
Phase: Instructions for the integrated mini proof or leave it for weeks 5 and 6.	ect are found at the end of the unit. Teachers	can either work on it every week	
	Reflective Teaching	1	
What worked well	What didn't work well	How to improve	
	Enduring Understanding Reflection		

Term	ı: II	Level: Fourth	Unit: 4		Week:4
Dom	ain: Social-Interpersonal	Scenario: Take Care	Т	heme: I W	ent to the Doctor Yesterday
Endu	ıring Understanding: When	we are sick, we should visit a spe	cialist to describe our syr	mptoms in	order to receive the right
Esse	ntial Question: What can we	e do when we do not feel well?			
	Citizenship:		nsions		
		1. Ways of t	hinking (X)		
		2. Ways of living	in the world (X)		
		3. Ways of relating	g with others (X)		
		4. Tools for integration	ng with the world ()		

Learn to Know	Learn to Do	Learn to Be and Live in Community
Grammar & Sentence Frames	Function	Psycho-social
Past Progressive	Retelling/relating past events	Socio-cultural
 Yesterday, it was raining and I got wet. I was walking when I fell down. Simple Past I broke my arm. I fainted and fell down. I got the flu. 	Discourse Markers Linkers: Sequential - past tense First, then, after that, finally	

Vocabule Review Sequence - First, then, Phonole - Z :(sneeze, nose, ex	_ and finally ogy amine)			
Assessment Strategies & indicators of learning (Diagnostic, formative, summative)	Goals	Pedagogical Mediation/ Die	dactic Sequence	Time
Learner	Learner can	All materials for this week car https://tinyurl.com/ Pre-teachin Warm up The teacher rolls the die (Annex 1)	/uq7e2vx	40 minutes



Students say the sentence where the dice fell.

Activation of the Prior Knowledge

The teacher asks students what they remembered from the warm-up. The teacher writes their contributions on the board

Modeling

The teacher chooses some ideas from the reading.

I broke my arm.

I got the flu.

I went to the doctor yesterday.

He took my temperature.

He listened to my heart.

He examined my eyes and throat.

Using TPR, the teacher reads the sentences and the Ss have to act them.

Clarifying The teacher pastes pictures on the board (Annex 2) and asks students to show thumbs up if they know the words or thumbs down if they don't know the words.
Teacher provides feedback. He took my temperature.
I got the flu. I went to the doctor yesterday.
He listened to my heart.
I broke my arm. He examined my eyes and throat.

R.2. Recognizes much of what is written in	R.2. understand much of what is	<u>Reading</u> Pre-task	40 minutes
identifying main points	written in short, simple texts on	The teacher introduces the goal of the lesson and writes the goal on the board. Teacher pastes pictures in one side of the board and some sentences in the	minutes
	subjects with which	other side of the board. Teacher reads the sentences, the Ss who knows which one is the correct picture will raise his/her hand and will go to the board and	
	lillev are lallillar	match the sentence with the picture.	
	they are interested.	Task-rehearsal	
		Teacher writes or pastes incomplete sentences on the board without a verb. Teacher reads the sentences and asks ss to help her to find the correct word.	

He H	ticipation ect verb votence come my arm he flu.	my temp my heart my eyes of all lea with a colo mpleted. n. octor yes mperature my heart	esterday. erature. and throat. rners, teach or marker. S	-		ne sentences teacher read
fell down	broke	got	went to	took	listened to	examined
Students rec Students wo		ext and a	-	with som	e pictures (A r wing text.	nnex 3).

I went to the doctor

Yesterday I was playing soccer in the park when I fell down.

My arm really hurts!

When I was coming home it was raining and I got wet. My mom gave me an aspirin because I had a terrible headache.

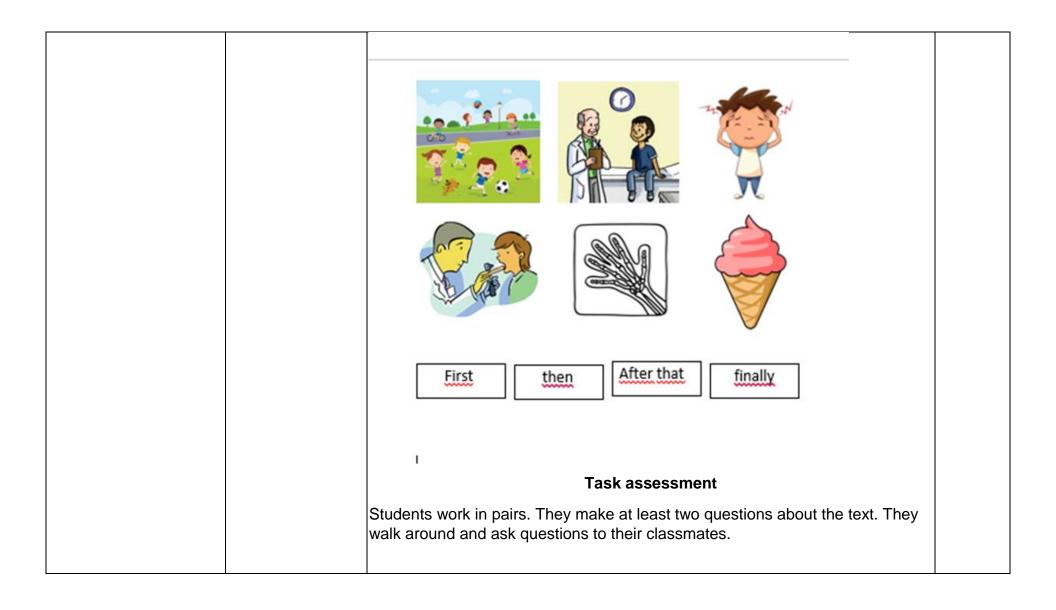
My mom took me to the doctor's office. When my mom and I arrived to his office. First, we sat in the waiting room for about ten minutes. Then, a nurse called me and took my blood pressure. After that, she asked me some questions.

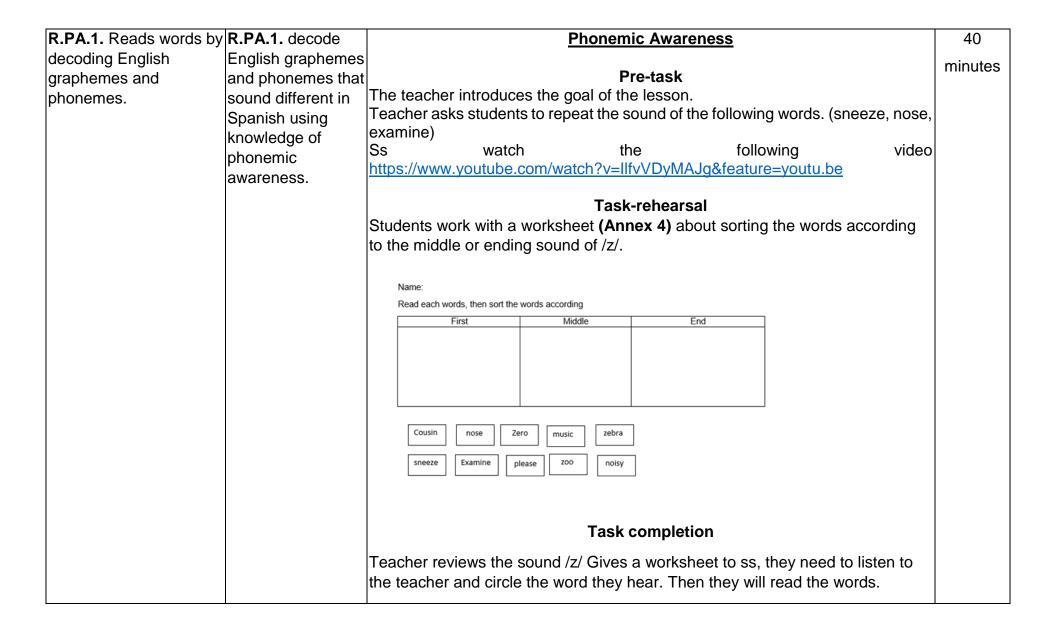
Finally, when the doctor came into the room, he listened to my heart. He examined my arm, eyes, my throat and other parts of my body. He also took me the temperature and he took an X ray of my arm. He was a very nice doctor.

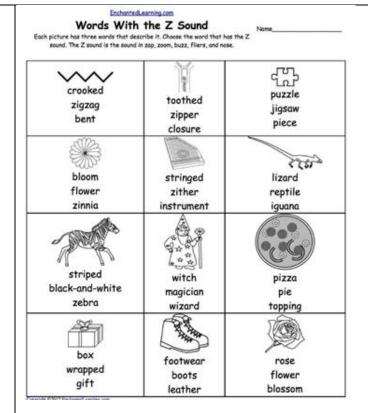
My mom and I waited for some minutes and then the doctor called us, he had bad news for us. I broke my arm!

After the visit to the doctor's office, my mom and I went to Pops and she bought me an ice cream. I was happy to know that I won't to go to the school for a while.

Students have to order the pictures in a sequence according to the information in the text using the frequency words: **first, then, after that, finally.** When they finish, they just raise their hands and the teacher checks their responses and provides feedback.







Task assessment

Ss work in groups. Teacher gives some bottle caps to each group with some letters on it. Then the T says a word and each group forms the word, the group that finishes first ss raise their hands and the teacher will check the word. If they make the word correctly that group get a point.

W.2. Copies dates and	W.2. copy dates	<u>Writing</u>	40
facts from short, simple text.	and facts from short, simple text.	Pre-task	minutes
		Teacher writes the goal of the lesson on the board. The teacher rolls the die (questions) (Annex 5) and reads the questions. Students call out the questions.	
		Task-rehearsal Students receive a worksheet with questions and check some questions words (Annex 6) They will answer them	



Task completion

Teacher reviews and writes some questions on the board. Students receive a text (Annex 3)

Students work in pairs, read the text and answer the questions (Annex 7)



Task assessment

Students receive a question or an answer, then they play a mingle activity, they will walk around the classroom, until they will find their partner. Use the same questions (Annex 7)

	Self-assessment grid	
	I can make the sound /z/ correctly.	
	I can pronounce the words correctly.	
	I can identify main points in a reading.	
	I can copy dates and facts from short, simple text by answering simple	
	questions	
	Yes! Sort of No. Help!	
,	Integrated Mini-Project	Time
The teacher gives a copy of the mini p	project wheel to each student (Mini Project Annex)	
Templates can be downloaded at https://pubm.com/pubm	ttps://tinyurl.com/sfhfuu7	00
Students cut out both wheels and cut	the gray sections of the "Take Care" wheel out.	80 min
 In the blank wheel students write ailstriangles (see example). 	ments or health problems in the edges and recommendations on the opposite	
triangles (see example).		
	Storage	

Have students play with the wheel and	eels and attach both circles using a metal brad practice giving suggestions for different health	
	Reflective Teaching	
What worked well	wed well What didn't work well How to imp	
	Enduring Understanding Reflection	

Créditos

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