**Lesson plan: TALKING ABOUT TELEVISION**

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| **Slide** | **Aims** | **Teacher** | | | **Students** | |
| **Action** | **Suggestions** | **Timing** | **Performance** | **Timing** |
| **Introduction (6 minutes)** | To let students get to know each other and their teacher | Teacher: - reveals some information about him/herself. - asks all students to introduce themselves using the suggestions in the slide | - Welcome class! My name is.. I’m … years old and I’m your teacher for this class.  - Now I would like you guys to take turn and introduce yourself using the following information:  - Nice to meet all of you! During the lesson, if you have any questions, please let me know. Thank you! What is your favorite leisure activity?Câu trả lời mẫu Well, in my spare time, I frequently take part in playing sports in the park with my friends. Recently, I’ve ***taken up*** swimming. You probably know that swimming is one of the healthiest sports because it strengthens all of the muscles equally. In addition to this I really get into the feeling that I can***float***as free as a fish when I’m in the water. What did you enjoy doing in your free time when you were a child?Câu trả lời mẫu When I was a little girl, playing baby dolls with my friends was one of my recreational activities that I loved most. Once in blue moon we went to the park together to play hide and seek or tug of war.   * **Recreational activity** = leisure activity * **Once in blue moon** = sometimes  Do you prefer spending your leisure time with other people or alone?Câu trả lời mẫu Obviously spending spare time with my family or friends is much more interesting than alone. I live far from my family and friends because I ***have moved***to the city for four years for my job. Therefore, I ***take advantage of*** my free time to come back home and visit them. ****hat it the common leisure activity in your country?****Câu trả lời mẫu Well, there is certainly a wide variety of hobbies in my country. Though I think the most popular would be traveling. And the explanation for this could be that people can ***take it easy***after the long hard working days. Furthermore, it’s a good time for all family members can***tighten***their relationship. | 50 seconds | - Introduce yourself using the following information. | 45 seconds/student |
| To introduce the lesson | - Teacher introduces the topic of today’s lesson | Today we will have a discussion about **Talking about television**  - I hope after today’s lesson you will be able to communicate more confidently when you are in this kind of context. | 30 seconds |  |  |
| **Class rules (1 minute)** | To let students understand the class rules | - Teacher reads the rules for students | Before starting today's lesson, here are three rules I want you guys to follow:  … | 1 minute |  |  |
| **Teacher - Student (15 minutes)** | To let students practice structures they have learned in LS classes and express their ideas about the topic with the teacher. | Question 1: Teacher:- explains the game,  - gives students some new words. | 1. **Vocabulary game: Fill in the blanks to complete the words.**   **Answers:**  **REPAIR**  **NEWS**  **CHANNEL**  **HARMFUL**  **WATCH**  **MUCH**  - Congratulations on the winner. 1. Watching  * **watcht**elevision/TV/a show/a programme/a program/a documentary/a pilot/a rerun/a repeat           -> xem truyền hình/TV/một show diễn/một chương trình/một bộ phim tài liệu/một chương trình thí điểm/chương trình phát lại   * **see**  an ad/a commercial/the news/the weather           -> xem một mẩu quảng cáo/tin tức/thời tiết   * **catch/miss**a show/a programme/a program/an episode/the news           -> kịp xem/bỏ lỡ một show diễn/một chương trình/một tập phim/tin tức   * **pick up/reach for/grab** the remote control           -> cầm lấy/với lấy điều khiển từ xa   * **change/switch** channel           -> chuyển kênh   * **surf (through)/flip through/flick through** the channels           -> lướt qua các kênh   * **sit in front of/switch on/switch off/turn on/turn off**the television/the TV/the TV set          -> ngồi trước/mở/tắt TV   * **have/install** satellite (TV)/cable (TV)/a satellite dish         -> có/lắp đặt truyền hình vệ tinh/truyền hình cáp/chảo vệ tinh 2. Showing  * **show**a programme/a documentary/an ad/a commercial          -> chiếu một chương trình/một bộ phim tài liệu/một mẩu quảng cáo   * **screen** a programme/a documentary          -> chiếu một chương trình/một bộ phim tài liệu   * **run**an ad/a commercial          -> chiếu một mẩu quảng cáo   * **broadcast/air/repeat** a show/a programme/a documentary/an episode/a series          -> phát sóng/phát lại một show/một chương trình/một bộ phim tài liệu/một tập phim/một seri phim   * **go out/air/be recorded** live          -> lên sóng/phát sóng/được thu hình trực tiếp   * **attract/draw (in)/pull (in)** viewers          -> thu hút người xem   * **be a hit with** viewers/audiences/critics          -> gây được tiếng vang với người xem/khán giả/các nhà phê bình   * **get**(low/high) ratings          -> được cho điểm (thấp/cao) (dựa trên lượng người xem) | 1 minute |  | 1 minute/student |
| Question 2: Teacher: - asks all students in the class to answer  - knows when to stop students when they go off topic.  - uses suggestions in brackets to train students to speak one short paragraph. | And here is the question number 2: **Could you live without TV for a week? Why/why not?**  **Suggestions:**   * **I don’t need a TV and I don't even have a smartphone. That's no big deal. I like living with people.** * **I guess I could live for a week without TV, but it might be hard. I love watching news and movies** * **.** | 1 minute | Each student talks 3-5 sentences | 1 minute/student |
| - Fixes common grammatical mistakes arise for students. | After listening to your talks, I could see some common mistakes that you need to correct it and now I will correct them | 1 minute | Listen and take note of teacher’s comments. |  |
| **Student - Student (21 minutes)** | To let students express their ideas relating to the current and the previous contexts | Question 3: Teacher: - Lets students work in pairs  - Stops students politely when they speak more than the allowed amount of time. - Gives suggestions if necessary (write in chat box). | 1. Ok let's start with question 3: you guys will work in pairs.   **Discuss with your partner some positive and negative effects that television has on people.**  => If in the case of students do not have experience of the situation, the teacher can give suggestions:  **Positive effects:**   * **It is a powerful and effective learning tool.** * **It gives knowledge about science, technology, geography, etc.**   **Negative effects:**   * **Watching too much TV leads to eyestrain, mental stress, obesity,…** * **Waste of time**   In general, watching television may lead to the positive and negative effects on the behavioral and emotional discourse of the children. Some positive effects are: it enhances learning skills and recognize emotions; and the negative effects are it leads to violence, behave aggressively and lastly, it leads to emotional problems.  Watching television has positive effects (which include enhance learning skills and recognize emotions) and negative effects (includes violence, behave aggressively and lead to emotional problems) among children  **Discussion**  **Positive Effects of Television**  Television has a great benefit among children as they get easily aware and connect about the physical happenings in their modern-faced society (Gunter and McAleer, 1997: xii-xiii).They also stated that television is not ‘one-eyed monster’ who waits to spread evil over the young members of the household. This is an implication that when a child watches a significant program that is – educational, informative, and values-promoted shows will increase their intellectual growth. Researchers explain this, through watching preschoolers ‘Sesame Street’ regularly, it easily recognize their emotions and to cope trauma when the 9/11 terrorist attack in New York by featuring a story about grease fire in Hooper’s Stone which required the help of the brave firefighters (Wilson, 2008).  Second positive effect of television among children is that they acquire basic languages on it. Studies shows that if they watch educational programs, their tendency is to learn basic shapes, numbers, letters, etc. if their parents guided them (Lemish and Rice, 1986). However, Naigles and Mayeux (2001) found that in certain circumstances children learn words and their meanings from educational programs that are specifically design for them (age, content etc.). Further, we must say that we select programs that are capable to their age and they must guide them in order for them to learn their language acquisition. Although still, there is no significant evidence that suggests television as part of their everyday lives to learn new things in life.  **Negative Effects of Television**  Violence is one of the primarily negative effects of television among children. Television violence had been increasing for the past years. In the studies, it shows that an average of 32 acts per hour, a child may see on the screen (Gerbner). Because of the number of violent acts a child may see, there is a result of the mental problem called “copycat phenomenon”. Copycat Phenomenon defines as imitating or copying the act or behavior of a person from a particular show (Sparks, 2013). An example of this is if a child sees on television, a person who acts to be violent; there is a possibility to imitate its action, further, once it continues to imitate until he/she grows up, it results as to be his/her personality. Many people have experience this even adults because it stirs up their emotions easily and somehow, they relate on that scene they watch. Further to that, it results in increasing number of crime and harm things; so that it is very alarming when a child happen to it. Violent television teaches children step-by-step; on how to commit mistakes and violent acts easily (Cline, 1989, 2B.).  Watching violence can lead to behaving aggressively. Does it really lead to behave aggressively among children? It is true that it may lead to behave them aggressively through the following factors: if a character in a particular scene performs violent acts; then that character receives a reward for their actions, and there is a possibility of increasing aggression to children especially on boys and not on girls. And this theory he proposed is the social learning theory (Bandura, 1973). To illustrate, if a child sees a scene in a screen which has violent acts, then later the character receives reward on it, there is a chance of imitating or again “Copycat Phenomenon”. But, if the character did not receive rewards from it but receive punishment, there is a small chance of that child will refrain to do that act. But, in his further studies, it shows that this effect is not clearly depending on kind of program they watch; it is regardless of the kind of program they watch. Therefore, whatever kind of program they watch still, there is a risk of their behavior due to prolonged expose to television and violence. | 45 seconds | Have a short conversation with a partner. | 1 minute 30 seconds /student |
| - Corrects most common mistakes | Instead of using “..” , you can say “..” | 45 seconds | Listen and take note of teacher’s comments. |  |
| Question 4: Role-play:  Teacher: - Explains the situation. - Lets student practice with their partner - Gives suggestions if necessary - Corrects most common mistakes | In the last question, you guys will also work in pairs. Let’s choose one role and act it out with your partner in 3 minutes. - Read the situation for students  **A: bu**   * **Wow. Are there any other bad effects?** * **I never thought watching too much TV could lead to so many health problems. I think I will watch less TV from now on.**   You will have a conversation **about television.**  Remember to use the structures and words that you have learnt in previous lessons.  Teacher can suggest students some structures to ask and answer:  - | 1 minute 30 seconds | Summarize what you have learnt in last lessons to practice with a partner | 1 minute 30 seconds /student |
| **Wrap-up**  **2 minutes** | To let students understand what they learnt after the lesson | - Summarize the knowledge learnt in the lesson;  - Remind students to do homework. | - Today you guys did pretty great job in using structures in last lessons  - Finally, I kindly request you guys to open the Outline and click on the link on page 5 to practice more at home.  Link Vietnam:  <https://lmsvo.topicanative.edu.vn/u/login/?next=/activities/lesson/by-resource/59480b491ce6853a8080e647/>  Link Thailand: <http://homework.topicanative.edu.vn/local/lemanager/index.php>   1. **Do you like watching TV?**   Well to be honest, I would say that I’m really keen on watching the box (watching TV). I guess the reason why is that whenever I sit in front of the telly (TV),  **not only can I** relax **but I am also** able to broaden my knowledge, due to a lot of attention-grabbing(interesting) events, information and entertainment.   1. **How much time do you spend watching TV?**   Well, I would say that it really depends on the situation. For instance, **if I have time**, then it’s quite possible that I will sit in front of the TV for about 3 hours a day. **Whereas, if I’m busy**studying, it’s more likely that I will spend just one hour per day watching one of my favourite programs.  Note: be busy doing something = bận làm gì đó   1. **When do you usually watch TV?**   Well to be honest, I would say that it really depends on the situation. For instance, I often watch the box (TV) every morning while having my breakfast. Apart from (ngoại trừ) some days I go out for breakfast, it’s more likely that I only watch the box (TV) in the evening before I go to bed.   1. **What types of TV programme do you like watching?**   Honestly, there is quite a mixed variety of TV programmes that I like watching, but in particular, I do get into (enjoy) the sitcom (hài kịch) programmes with many witty scenes (cảnh dí dỏm) which make me laugh a lot.   1. **What types of TV programme are popular in your country?**   Generally speaking, there is a wide variety of TV programming in Vietnam, though I think the most popular are feature films (phim truyen). And the explanation for this could be that they are exciting and they can keep people in suspense (làm ai đó hồi hộp). World News is another widely-watched form of TV programmes. And the main characteristic of world news is that it informs people about current events around the world. Additionally, there are other kinds, such as sport programs, music shows, and foreign programs, but they are not as popular as the first two I mentioned.  **Episode**: Tập phim  – **Infomercial**: Phim quảng cáo  – **Main character**: Nhân vật chính  – **News**: Tin tức  – **Ratings**: Bảng xếp hạng  – **Anchorman / News anchor**: Người đọc tin tức  – **Cast**: Bảng phân phối vai diễn  – **Character**: Nhân vật  – **Remote control /Clicker**: Điều khiển TV  – **Commercial**: Chương trình quảng cáo  – **Talk show**: Chương trình trao đổi – thảo luận  – **Tube**: Cách gọi khác của TV  – **Couch potato**: Người dành nhiều thời gian xem TV  – **Documentary**: Phim tài liệu  – **Reality program**: Chương trình truyền hình thực tế  –**Season**: Giai đoạn phát sóng liên tục phim dài tập  – **Series**: Phim dài tập  – **Sitcom (a situation comedy)**: Hài kịch tình huống  –**Soap opera**: Kịch hay phim đời sống  – **Sound track**: Nhạc phim  – **see an ad/a commercial/the news/the weather**: xem một mẩu quảng cáo/tin tức/thời tiết  – **show a programme/a documentary/an ad/a commercial**: chiếu một chương trình/một bộ phim tài liệu/một mẩu quảng cáo  – **sit in front of/switch on/switch off/turn on/turn off the television/the TV/the TV set**: ngồi trước/mở/tắt TV  – **surf (through)/flip through/flick through the channels**: lướt qua các kênh  – **watch television/TV/a show/a programme/a program/a documentary/a pilot/a rerun/a repeat**: xem truyền hình/TV/một show diễn/một chương trình/một bộ phim tài liệu/một chương trình thí điểm/chương trình phát lại  – **Tv channel**: Kênh truyền hình  –**change/switch channel**: chuyển kênh  – **get (low/high) ratings**: được cho điểm (thấp/cao) (dựa trên lượng người xem)  – **go out/air/be recorded live**: lên sóng/phát sóng/được thu hình trực tiếp  – **have/install satellite (TV)/cable (TV)/a satellite dish**: có/lắp đặt truyền hình vệ tinh/truyền hình cáp/chảo vệ tinh  – **pick up/reach for/grab the remote control**: cầm lấy/với lấy điều khiển từ xa  – **run an ad/a commercial**: chiếu một mẩu quảng cáo  – **Viewer**: Người xem truyền hình  –**attract/draw (in)/pull (in) viewers**: thu hút người xem  – **be a hit with viewers/audiences/critics**: gây được tiếng vang với người xem/khán giả/các nhà phê bình  – **broadcast/air/repeat a show/a programme/a documentary/an episode/a series**: phát sóng/phát lại một show/một chương trình/một bộ phim tài liệu/một tập phim/một seri phim  – **screen a programme/a documentary**: chiếu một chương trình/một bộ phim tài liệ  .. | 2 minutes |  |  |