## **Background Information Sheet**

Name & Class	Date & Place	Les	son	Plan		To	ppic	Length	Level
Aileen&Kelly	19/10/2016	Gran	nmar	PPP	the e	elephant is big	ger than the mouse	40min	Elementary
141WD Class	room 601	Gran	IIIIai			(comparativ	ves adjectives)	40111111	Licilicitaly
				Class p	rofile				
Number of students:	•		<b>Age</b> : 25+				ality: Korean + 1 Philip		
<b>MOTIVATIONS</b> : e.g. 1. Demo welfare 9. Personal advancement	nstrating knowledge and und	derstanding. 3. Der	veloping power	s of independent rea	soning 4. Writing	for oneself and ot	hers 5. Preparing for professional p	ractice 6. Social rela	tionships 8. Social
ndividual or class ho			affairs and	discussing life	e style.				
				•	•	Ss are mature. 1	comes from Philippines, 1 pregr	nant student	
<b>Main aim</b> (language fo			-	· ·					
	knowledge of mak	ing compari	sons betw	een two things	S.				
<b>Subsidiary aims</b> (lang									
	writing skills by fillir								
•	speaking of compa		•						
Description of langua	age skills specific	ally used/pr	racticed:				ge systems specificall		ced:
Speaking: repeating							which couple matched to	which house	
☐ Writing: filling in th☐ Speaking: Speaking		ema activity				n: comparing ar: adj + er tha	between two things.		
☐ Speaking: Speaking	through the board ga	ine activity.				-	the model sentence		
Anticipated difficultie	s with losson act	ivities and o	classroom			<u> </u>	the model semence		
I. The comparative of						easv-easier	)		
2. The usage of compa									
How I can deal with t	hasa difficultias:								
1. I will teach new stru		ons step by s	step and w	ith many exar	noles and e	xercises			
2. I can categorize the							n which comparison.		
Assumptions: (That whi							•		
1.All Ss understood ad				on or target languag	je eic.)				
2.All Ss have ability to			•	ive adjectives					
Material(s) needed: b			•			ector, 3 squ	ares,		
		• •	, , ,	nose included		•			
model sentences for	target language			estions for targ		v	analysis sheet for t	arget language	V
stages clearly titled		V	purpose of each stage indicate			V	anticipated timi		V
interaction patte	rn marked	V	a bo	pard plan (if rele	evant)	n/a	examples of all	tasks used	V
answer sheet to a	all exercises	n/a		tape script		n/a	all materials labelled	d and numbered	V
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	his lesson						

Stage 1: Lead-in  The purpose of this stage is to relax both teacher and students by focusing their attention on an interesting subject and encouraging the class to share their opinions freely, thus increasing STT and participation. This stage should be used to create an appropriate situational context.	Inter action	Time	Instructor's comments
Before the class, set seating arrangements to 3groups per 3-4person.			
Greet - "Hello everyone. we are going to learn certain grammar." Instructions	T	30sec	
- Do you know the fairy tale about the race of a rabbit and a turtle? (yes, no) - Which animal you think is fast?	T-S	30sec	
Ss – answer randomly (rabbit, turtle, I don't know)			
I'll show you a real race of these animals, after then, let's discuss which is faster.  Show PPT 1 (video - The real race of a rabbit and a turtle)  Instructions  -Ask "which is faster?"	T (video)	40sec	
Ss - (actually rabbit is faster, but a turtle win!, we can't sure)	Т	30sec	
Feedback  - yes, everyone has different opinions of their speed. thank you for your opinions!	T-S	30sec	

Stage 2: Presentation  The purpose of this stage is to teach the target language inductively, referring to the situational context from the lead-in.  Meaning, form and pronunciation should be covered with appropriate methods such as a model sentence, CCQs, timelines, substitution tables and indication of phonology etc.	Inter action	Time	Instructor's comments
Show PPT 2 (Picture of an elephant and a mouse) situational context. Instructions (Model sentence: the elephant is bigger than the mouse.)	Т	30 sec	
1)Look at this picture. what is these? (an elephant, a mouse)  2) Are their sizes same? (no)  3) Which animal looks big? (elephant)  4) Which animal looks small? (mouse)  In this situation, we say 'the elephant is bigger than the mouse' what's the sentence?  Ss – repeat 'the elephant is bigger than the mouse'	T-S	1min	
T – yes, when we compare more than two things about size, speed, appearance, features and etc. we use comparatives adjectives.  Form: A is adjective + -er than B. (writing on the board)  Pronunciations practice.  Pronunciation:	Т	1min	
Instructions:  1) Listen and repeat. Say the sentence one at a time, nominating choral and individual drilling.  Ss – repeat 'the elephant is bigger than the mouse'	S	30 sec	

Show PPT 3 (starbucks coffee image)Dialog. (eliciting and guided discovery) - Let's see another example, In the cafe. you can compare their size, determining which is bigger.	Т	1min	
<situational context=""> In starbucks</situational>			
Dialogue			
A: Can I take your order?  B: I want an Americano.  A: Which size do you want? this is bigger than this.  B: I want bigger coffee.  A: This is hotter than this.  B: I want hotter coffee.			
- When we order coffee, how can we tell the size? (big size, small size) - Yes, this is bigger than short size coffee.	S	30 sec	
Show PPT 4-5 (comparative adjectives image) Instructions 1) Look at the pictures, and speak what comparative adjective is proper.	T-S	1min	
Ss Speak			

Stage 3: Controlled Practice  The purpose of this stage is to allow the students to accurately practice working with the target language by doing easy, or controlled tasks. This helps build confidence before trying something more challenging. Students should apply the rules that were presented in a meaningful way whenever possible. Peer-checking before feedback is important in these practice stages.	Inter action	Time	Instructor's comments
Give worksheets 1 for each. Instructions:  1) Read and answer the worksheet individually. 2) then, Check the answer with your partner.	Т	30 sec	
3 liveril, 600 in 12 liveril, 100 in 12 liveril, 100 in 100 liveril, 100 liveril			
Ss read the worksheet once individually. Monitor closely for correct phonology and accuracy Pair checking	S	2min	
<b>Feedback:</b> Nominate a student(s) who really did well. Error correct by nominating weak students, using stronger students are as a model. Refer to board as needed.	T-S	1min	
CCQs to establish meaning.  1) Do we use comparatives when we compare 3 things? (yes)  2) Do this comparatives only used in comparing size? (No)  3) When we can use comparison? (when we compare size, speed, appearance,etc.)			

Stage 4: Less controlled practice The purpose of this stage is to allow students to practice the target language more th manipulation, meaning, function or other aspects of language. Accuracy is checked be	Inter action	Time	Instructor's comments				
Instruction:					Т	1min	
-" Okay, you'll practice to make comparison sentence in this time."	my legs		your hair	#2		30 sec	
-Explain how to do activity.(Show them the cards)	your legs	(short)	my hair	(long)			
"One student draws a card and makes two comparative sentences	a skyscraper		my eyes				
using the two nouns and adjective on the card. " <sup>'</sup>	a gas station	(tall)	my teacher's eyes	(dark)			
	a giraffe's neck		a chocolate bar				
For example: My legs/ Your legs (short)		(long)		(sweet)			
Student sentence: My legs are shorter than your legs.	an elepahant's neck		an apple				
Your legs are shorter than my legs.	a tree		our grammar book				
"The other students in the group judge whether the sentence used		(thin)		(thick)			
the correct comparative form and decides if it is logical/correct."	a stick		our writing book				
	a mouse	(small)	a turtle	(slow)			
"Take turns in pairs choosing cards and making sentences until	an elepahnt		a rabbit	41 - 23			
you finish all the cards or time is up."	winter		a cat				
(Make comparison sentence using the opposite adjective on the	summer	(cold)	a dog	(cute)			
card if time is enough.)	a motorcycle		man				
		(fast)		(strong)			
l.C.Q	a bicycle		woman				
- "Are you clear with what you are doing?"	the weather here	(warm)	my friend	(smart)			
- Set the time "you have 5 min."	the weather in my	(waiiii)	your friend	(smart)			
-Hand out comparison card set. #2 - "Start the activity."	попесочи						
<b>Practice</b> (Teacher monitors discreetly students, if they ask some questions, ar - Finish the activity.	nswer. Give	time	warning.)		S-S	5min	
- "Okay, you guys good job !" - "Let's share your sentences.(nominate and check students did corre immediately.)	ectly. If they	/ make	e mistakes,	fix it	T-S	30 sec	

is to encourage fluency, not accuracy, therefo	Stage 5:_Freer Practice practice using the target language productively in an authentic way. The focuse errors should be monitored and only addressed if necessary. Correction should	Inter action	Time	Instructor's comments
be given during the next stage.				
Instruction:		T-S	1min	
<ul> <li>Work in group of 3~4.</li> <li>"First, decide order. Roll the dice in in the boxes."</li> <li>Peer check.</li> <li>"If you didn't make the sentence, the "If you arrive arrow or directives, foll</li> <li>"The first people arrive in the end with time's up, finish the game."</li> </ul>				
I.C.Q				
<ul><li>- "Are you clear with what you are doi</li><li>- Check the rules of game.</li><li>- Set the time "You have 10 min."</li><li>- Distribute the handouts.#3</li></ul>	Start Bigger than. Faster than. Slower back than. Make a sentence about two things or people using the	S-S	10 min	
	be Longer than than than than than than than than			
- Start the activity.	**My mother is taller than my father. •  Deeper Poorer Sweeter Fewer Wetter Smarter Dumber . Louderthan .			
- Monitor the students.	Thicker Thinner than than than than than than than than	T-S	30sec	
- Finish the activity.	Lighter Harder Darker Sicker *GO Silmer han than Ahead			
- Give feedback.	than than than Ahead than 2*c Taller Cooler 1 Lower.			

Stage 6: Wrap-up  The purpose of this stage is to end the lesson with some positive feedback about the lesson and the students' participation. Review the main points briefly, either deductively or inductively, or perhaps during error correction. Classroom management should be considered, such are collecting worksheets, giving homework, stimulate interest in the next class or arranging the desks etc.	Inter action	Time	Instructor's comments
Wrap-up:	T-S	1min	
-General feedback and summary		30 sec	
- "Everybody, let's think about what you have learned today." " Would you tell what you have learned?"			
-Get the answers. (Ask to students in class. If there is no one to answer it, nominate some of students and let them answer.)			
-Write them on the board :			
The form. A is adjective + -er than B.			
-"Well done, everyone. Did you enjoy the class?"			
Closing:			
- Notice the next class.			
-"Okay, we'll learn about the comparative of two-syllable adjective and three-syllable adjectives."			
- "See you next class."			

## **Instructor's Final Comments**

Overall strengths of this lesson (planning and teaching)	Areas to work on
O	
<u>Overall o</u>	<u>comment</u>
For this stage of the course, your lesson today was	
□ Above standard	
□ To standard	
□ Below Standard	
Instructor:	Student/s:

**Language Analysis Sheet – Grammar** 

Item: The elephant is bigger than the mouse.	Anticipated Problems	Possible solutions
Meaning: the act of comparing two or more people or things the act of comparing two or more people or things  4. big: large in size or amount 5. the act of comparing with the elephant and the mouse	Meaning: SS may be unfamiliar with some adjectives.	Teach some adjectives before starting the class.
Subject + be verb + adjective(er) + than	Word order: e.g. The elephant is than bigger the mouse.  May be due to confusion in mistakenly expressing ability to use comparative word order.	Exercise comparative word order. e.g. The elephant bigger is than the mouse.
Adjective(er): taller; smaller; faster.	Word form: e.g. fater, sader.  Don't know how to form the rules of 1	Practice the formation rules of 1 syllable
	syllable comparative words.	comparative words. e.g. fatter, sadder.
Pronunciation: /ðə/ /ðiːˈɛlɪfənt ɪz bɪgər ðæn ðiː maʊs/	6. Pronunciation of consonant + -er 7. Double consonant + /ər/	<ul><li>8. Board and highlight pronunciation.</li><li>9. Drill chorally and individually</li></ul>
① One or more forum threads is an exact match of your searched term. Click here.		

8. heavy

2	ook ui	nd write.			
		2	o The	3	
	38 km	/h, 650 cm	120 km/h, 150 cm	0.3 km/h, 130 cm	8 km/h, 280 cm
1.	fast	A cheet	ah is		_ an elephant.
2.	big	An elep	hant is		a cheetah.
3.	slow	A turtle	is		a snake.
4.	long	A snake	is	*	a turtle.
6	100	0, 48 m	1889, 324 m	93.5 m, 225 t	96 m, 13 t
5.	old	The Cold	sseum is		the Eiffel Tower.
6.	high	The Eiffe	Tower is		the Colosseum.
7	liaht	Bia Ben	s		the Statue of Liberty.

The Statue of Liberty is \_\_

Big Ben.

Start.	Bigger than.	ā	Faster than.	*Go back 1*	Slower than.	3 -0 -0	Make a se	entence a	about tw	/0	140			84	#3₽
	Longer than.	\$.	Older than.	a	Newer than.		comparatives in the boxes.  Example: taller than  *My mother is taller than my father.    →					Stronger than.	Weaker than.	Fatter than.	Younger than.
·	*	4	a	26	Deeper than		Poorer than.	Sweeter than.,	Fewer than.	Wetter than.	Smarter than.	Dumber than.	26	26	Louderthan
	Thicker than	Thinner., than.,	Larger than.	\$.	Cheaper than.		Wiser , than.,					ज		*	*Go Ahead 2*-
	Nearer than.	a.	Clean than.			Cleaner than.	(19)			*Go Back 1*	Hotter than.	Colder than.	Lower than.	Higher than.	
	Lighter than.	(4)	Harder than	Darker., than.,	Sicker than.		*Go Ahead 2*				Slimer. than.,	a	26	1 1 1 1	
	Kinder than.		Warmer than.	,1	Sadder than.		Safer than.	,1 43			Taller than.	я	Cooler., than.,	1	Lower., than.,
	Cuter than.	*Go Ahead 2*.	Softer than.	a	Cheaper than.	*Go back 1*₽	Simpler than.	(45)			Cleverer.	Richer., than.,	Quicker than.	-a	END₽