



Lesson	1 Nouns and Articles	Time	45-50 minutes		
Objectives	- Students will be able to understand regular and irregular	Preparation	SB 3, WB 3		
-	count nouns and non-count nouns.	-	Writing Worksheet 1		
	- Students will be able to use indefinite, definite or no articles.		Lesson Test 1		
Procedures (Time)	Activity				
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]				
(5 min.)					
	[Warm-up]				
	- Have students introduce themselves with their favorite class	subject and their	least favorite food.		
	S1: I'm Sara. I like art, and I don't like pizza.				
	<i>S2: I'm Luke. I like English, and I don't like cherries.</i>				
Grammar Points	1. Grammar Introduction A. Singular and Plural Nouns				
(35-40 min.)	- Most plural nouns are made by just adding -s. Add -es to not	ins that end in -	s -ch -sh or -x		
	- Change y to i and add - es to nouns that end in consonant +				
	- Change f or fe to v and add - es to nouns that end in - f or - f	-			
	P. Count and Non-Count Noung				
	B. Count and Non-Count Nouns				
	 Count nouns can be counted with numbers and have singular and plural forms. Non-count nouns cannot be counted and they have singular forms only. 				
	- Do not use a or an with non-count nouns.				
	C Articles: Indefinite Definite and Ne Articles				
	C. Articles: Indefinite, Definite, and No Articles				
	 - A and an mean 'one' and are placed before singular count nouns. - Use the before nouns that are 'specific' and 'one and only'. 				
	- Do not use articles before sports, school subjects, and languages.				
	2. Grammar Practice				
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B.				
	3. Grammar in Context				
	A. Circle and write about yourself. Change the word from if necessary.				
	- Have students make sentences about themselves by selecting the verbs and filling in the blanks				
	with correct form of the count and non-count nouns in the Word Box.				
	B. Choose and write. Change the word from if necessary.				
	 Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage. Students complete the passage with the words or symbols (Ø) in the word box. 				
	[Extension Activity]				
	Writing Worksheet 1, Lesson Test 1				
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]	Tf it is a second to	noun thou		
(5 min.)	 Give students a noun and have them use it in a full sentence. the singular or the plural form. They cannot use the same art 				
	<i>T: knife S1: The knives are on the table.</i>	icie as uie previo			
	[Assign Homework]				
	- Workbook 3: pp.4-7				
	- Online Practice: Lesson 1				





Lesson	2 Pronouns and Possessives	Time	45-50 minutes		
Objectives	Chudente will be able to understand personal prenouns and	Preparation	SB 3, WB 3		
-	- Students will be able to understand personal pronouns and possessives.		Writing Worksheet 2		
			Lesson Test 2		
Procedures (Time)	Activity				
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]				
(5 min.)					
	[Homework Check & Warm-up] - Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class.				
	 Ask students to open their workbooks and check their nomev Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up ac 	-			
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review	LIVILY ITOIN LESSO			
Points	- Have students go to page 94 to complete the Grammar Revie	w Ouiz 1 and ch	neck their answers		
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.				
	2. Grammar Introduction				
	A. Personal Pronouns				
	- A Subject pronoun takes the place of a subject noun. (I, you	· ·			
	- An Object pronoun takes the place of an object noun. (me , y		(
	- Use Reflexive pronouns when the subject and the object are herself)	the same persor	i. (myseir, yourseir,		
	B. The Possessives with 's and of				
	- Add an apostrophe (') and -s at the end of the noun to make	possessives.			
	 Possessives with 's are mostly used for people and animals. Possessives with of are mostly used for things. 				
	C. Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns				
	- A possessive adjective and a noun can be replaced by a poss	essive pronoun.			
	- Possessive adjective (my, your, her) + noun = possessive pronoun (mine, yours, hers)				
	3. Grammar Practice				
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B.				
	4. Grammar in Context				
	A. Write about two of your best friends.				
	- Have students make sentences about their friends with possessives.				
	B. Choose and write.				
	 Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage. Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Bank. 				
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the word L				
	[Extension Activity]				
	Writing Worksheet 2, Lesson Test 2				
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]		·		
(5 min.)	- Have each student make a sentence about their family with a	it least one poss	essive. They must		
	also rephrase the previous student's sentence. <i>T: My sister likes mint ice cream. S1: Mr. smith's sister likes</i>	s mint ice cream.	. My mom is a baker.		
	[Assign Homework]				
	- Workbook 3: pp.8-11				
	- Online Practice: Lesson 2				





Lesson	3 Somebody/Anything/Nowhere	Time	45-50 minutes	
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3	
-	- Students will be able to understand indefinite pronouns.		Writing Worksheet 3	
			Lesson Test 3	
Procedures	Activity			
(Time)	Activity			
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]			
(5 min.)				
	[Homework Check & Warm-up]			
	 Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class. Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 2 to review. 			
C		ictivity from Lesso	n 2 to review.	
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review	iow Ouiz 2 and ak	all their answers	
Points	- Have students go to page 95 to complete the Grammar Rev	iew Quiz z and cr	ieck their answers	
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.			
	2. Grammar Introduction			
	A. Somebody, Something, and Somewhere			
	- Somebody, something, and somewhere are used in affirmat	ive sentences and	lauestions	
	- Somebody, something, and somewhere refer to a person, the		•	
	B. Anybody, Anything, and Anywhere			
	- Anybody, anything, and anywhere are used in negative sentences and questions.			
	C. Nobody, Nothing, and Nowhere			
	- Nobody, nothing, and nowhere are used in negative senten	ces.		
	- Nobody, nothing, and nowhere refer to the absence of a pe	rson, thing, or pla	ce respectively.	
	3. Grammar Practice			
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the qu	estions A and B.		
	4. Grammar in Context			
	A. Write about yourself and your family.			
	- Have students answer the questions with sentences about themselves and their families.			
	B. Choose and write.			
	- Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage.			
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Bank.			
	[Extension Activity]			
	Writing Worksheet 3, Lesson Test 3			
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]			
(5 min.)	- Have students interview you by asking questions using inde			
	S1: Do you know anybody famous? T: I know nob	ody famous.		
	<i>S2: Did you go anywhere last weekend? T: I went to the</i>	e beach last week	end.	
	[Assign Homework]			
	- Workbook 3: pp.12-15			
	- Online Practice: Lesson 3			





Lesson	4 Present Simple	Time	45-50 minutes	
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3	
	- Students will be able to understand the present simple tense.		Writing Worksheet 4 Lesson Test 4	
Procedures			Lesson lest 4	
(Time)	Activity			
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]			
(5 min.)	[Homework Check & Warm-up]			
	- Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class.			
	- Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 3 to review.			
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review			
Points	- Have students go to page 96 to complete the Grammar Revie	w Quiz 3 and ch	eck their answers	
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.			
	2. Grammar Introduction			
	A. Present Simple: Be			
	- Am, is, and are are the forms of Be in the present tense.			
	 Not is placed after the Be verb to form negative sentences. Be is placed before the subject at the beginning of yes/no qu 	estions		
		cstions.		
	B. Present Simple: Common Verbs	:+ : // :		
	 Add -s to the verb if the subject is a singular noun or she/he/ Don't/Doesn't is added before the verb to make a negative 		ive sentence.	
	- Do/Does is placed at the beginning of yes/no questions.	sentence.		
	C. Spelling Rules of Final -s - Final -s is added to most verbs. Add -es to verbs that end in -	-s -ch -sh or	-¥	
	- Change the y to an i and add - es to verbs that end in conson		Α.	
		•		
	3. Grammar Practice- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the question	tions A and P		
		SUOLIS A dilu D.		
	4. Grammar in Context			
	A. Write about yourself.			
	 Have students answer the questions with sentences about the B. Choose and write. 	emseives in the	present simple tense.	
	- Have students read the words and identify which nouns are s	ingular and whic	ch are plural.	
	- Students complete the sentences with correct form of the nou	-		
	[Extension Activity]			
	Writing Worksheet 4, Lesson Test 4			
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]			
(5 min.)	- Have students make present simple tense sentences about	their habit or	hobby and repeat the	
	sentence of the previous students after making their own. <i>T: I watch TV every weekend. S1: I do homework and</i>	he watches TI	avany weakand	
	,	ITE WALLIES IV	EVELY WEEKEIIU.	
	[Assign Homework]			
	- Workbook 3: pp.16-19 - Online Practice: Lesson 4			





Lesson	5 Present Continuous	Time	45-50 minutes	
Objectives	- Students will be able to understand the present continuous tense.	Preparation	SB 3, WB 3 Writing Worksheet 5 Lesson Test 5	
Procedures (Time)	Activity			
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]			
(5 min.)	 [Homework Check & Warm-up] Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class. Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 4 to review. 			
Grammar Points (35-40 min.)	• Have students go to page 97 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 4 and check their and			
 B. Spelling Rules of -ing Add -ing to most verbs. If a verb ends in a consonant + e, drop the e and add -in If a verb ends in a consonant + vowel + consonant, double the final consonant ar 			-	
	 C. Present Simple vs. Present Continuous Present simple is often used with words like <i>every day</i>, <i>on Sundays</i>, or <i>in the morning</i>. Present continuous is often used with words like (<i>right</i>) <i>now</i>, and <i>at the moment</i>. 			
	 D. Non-Action Verbs Non-action verbs cannot used in the present continuous tense. Common non-action verbs: like, dislike, love, hate, need, want, see, believe, know, understand 			
	3. Grammar Practice- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B.			
 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their family by filling in the bl answering the yes/no present simple and present continuous questions. B. Choose and write. Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage with the words in the Word Bank. 				
	[Extension Activity] Writing Worksheet 5, Lesson Test 5			
Wrap-up (5 min.)	[Wrap-up Activity] - Have students write some brief present simple and present of the paper and have students take turns acting them out and the paper and have students take turns acting them out and the paper and have students take turns acting them out and the paper and have students take turns acting them out and the paper and have students take turns acting the paper acting			
	[Assign Homework] - Workbook 3: pp.20-23 - Online Practice: Lesson 5			





Lesson	6 Past Simple	Time	45-50 minutes	
Objectives	- Students will be able to understand the past simple tense.	Preparation	SB 3, WB 3 Writing Worksheet 6 Lesson Test 6	
Procedures (Time)	Activity			
Warm-up (5 min.)	 [Greeting & Attendance Check] [Homework Check & Warm-up] Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class. Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 5 to review. 			
Grammar Points (35-40 min.)	 Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 5 to review. 1. Grammar Link and Review Have students go to page 98 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 5 and check their answers 		questions. of yes/no questions. nd add - ed .	
Wrap-up (5 min.)	 Writing Worksheet 6, Lesson Test 6 [Wrap-up Activity] Imagine yesterday was the worst day or the best day ever. If sentences describing what happened. <i>T: Yesterday was the worst day ever! I woke up three hours</i> [Assign Homework] Workbook 3: pp.24-27 Online Practice: Lesson 6 		ke past simple I broke my leg.	





Lesson	7 Past Continuous	Time	45-50 minutes	
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3	
	- Students will be able to understand the past continuous tense.	-	Writing Worksheet 7	
			Lesson Test 7	
Procedures	Activity			
(Time)				
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]			
(5 min.)	[Homework Check & Warm-up] - Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class.			
	- Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activ	ity from Lesson	6 to review.	
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review			
Points	- Have students go to page 99 to complete the Grammar Review	Quiz 6 and che	ck their answers	
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.			
	2. Grammar Introduction			
	A. Past Continuous			
	- The past continuous expresses action that was on-going at a s	pecific time in th	e past.	
	- Add verb-ing to the past tense form of Be (was, were).			
	B. Past Simple vs. Past Continuous 1			
	- The past simple talks about actions that began and ended at any time in the past.			
	- The past continuous talks about an action that was on-going at			
	C. Past Simple vs. Past Continuous 2			
	- The past continuous talks about an action that was on-going on at the same time of another action in the past.			
	- When clause is often in the past tense. While clause is often i	in the past conti	nuous tense.	
	3. Grammar Practice			
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B.			
	4. Grammar in Context			
	A. Write about yourself and your family.			
	- Have students answer the questions with sentences about themselves and their families using			
	the past continuous tense.			
	B. Choose and write.			
	- Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage.			
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Ba	ık.		
	[Extension Activity]			
	Writing Worksheet 7, Lesson Test 7			
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]			
(5 min.)	- Choose a picture or a very short video with a lot of activity and		•	
	minute. Ask them questions about what was occurring: What was man doing? How many people			
	were sitting? What was the girl doing when mom walked into the	he room?		
	[Assign Homework]			
	- Workbook 3: pp.28-31			
	- Online Practice: Lesson 7			





Lesson	8 Future	Time	45-50 minutes	
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3	
	- Students will be able to understand the future tense.		Writing Worksheet 8	
			Lesson Test 8	
Procedures	Activity			
(Time)				
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]			
(5 min.)	[Homework Check & Warm-up]			
	- Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class.			
	- Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 7 to review.			
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review			
Points	- Have students go to page 100 to complete the Grammar Rev	view Quiz 7 and c	check their answers	
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.			
	2. Grammar Introduction			
	A. Future: Will			
	- Will is placed before the simple verb in future tense sentend	ces.		
	- Will not or won't is used before the simple verb to make a		ce.	
	- Will is placed at the beginning of yes/no questions.			
	B. Future: Be Going To			
	- Be going to is placed before the simple verb in future tense	e sentences.		
	- Not is added after Be verb to make negative sentences.			
	- Be verb comes before the subject in yes/no questions.			
	C. Future: Be + -ing			
	- Be + - ing is sometimes used to express definite future plan	S.		
	- Future time words are usually present in the sentence.			
	3. Grammar Practice	ations A and D		
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the que	ESUONS A dhu b.		
	4. Grammar in Context			
	A. Write about yourself.			
	- Have students make sentences about their future plans in th	e future tense.		
	B. Choose and write.			
	- Have students look at the picture before reading and make p		the passage.	
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the Word	Bank.		
	[Extension Activity]			
	Writing Worksheet 8, Lesson Test 8			
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]			
(5 min.)	- Fill a box or basket with future tense time words written on	slips of paper. Ha	ave students randomlv	
	select a slip and make a future tense sentence with the time			
	S1: I will go to the beach with my family this weekend.	52: I am having a	party next Friday.	
	[Assign Hemowerk]			
	[Assign Homework] - Workbook 3: pp.32-35			
	- Online Practice: Lesson 8			





Lesson	9 Present Perfect	Time	45-50 minutes	
Objectives	- Students will be able to understand the present perfect tense.	Preparation	SB 3, WB 3 Writing Worksheet 9 Lesson Test 9	
Procedures (Time)	Activity			
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]			
(5 min.)	 [Homework Check & Warm-up] Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class. Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 8 to review. 			
Grammar Points (35-40 min.)	 1. Grammar Link and Review Have students go to page 101 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 8 and check their answers in pairs. 2. Grammar Introduction A. Present Perfect: Affirmatives and Negatives The present perfect tense expresses a link between the past and the present. The present perfect tense: Subject + have/has + past participle Add not after have/has in a negative sentence. 			
	 B. Present Perfect: Yes/No Questions Have/Has is placed at the beginning of the sentence in yes/no questions. Use have or haven't if the subject is I, you, we, or they. Use has or hasn't if the subject is he, she, or it. 			
	 C. Present Perfect: Usage The present perfect describes an action that has started in the past and continues into the present. The present perfect describes an action that has been completed at an unspecified time in the past. The present perfect describes experiences that happened at an unspecified time in the past. 			
	 D. Past Participles of Irregular Verbs Regular past participles are often the same as the simple participles and must be me 		rb.	
	3. Grammar Practice - Have students practice the grammar points by doing the que	estions A and B.		
	 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. - Have students make sentences about themselves and their families in the present perfect to B. Choose and write. - Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage. - Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Bank. 			
	[Extension Activity] Writing Worksheet 9, Lesson Test 9			
Wrap-up (5 min.)	[Wrap-up Activity] - Have students take turns asking each other have you ever q <i>T: Have you ever seen a horror movie, S1? S1: Yes. I have</i>		done taekwondo, S2?	
	[Assign Homework] - Workbook 3: pp.36-39 - Online Practice: Lesson 9			





Lesson	10 Modal Verbs 1	Time	45-50 minutes	
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3	
Objectives	- Students will be able to understand common modal verbs.	reputation	Writing Worksheet 10	
			Lesson Test 10	
Procedures				
(Time)	Activity			
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]			
(5 min.)				
(0)	[Homework Check & Warm-up]			
	- Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class.			
	- Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up a	activity from Less	son 9 to review.	
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review			
Points	- Have students go to page 102 to complete the Grammar Re	eview Quiz 9 and	check their answers	
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.			
	2. Grammar Introduction			
	A. Possibility: May, Might			
	- May and might express possibility and show something is			
	- May not and might not are used to express something the	at is unlikely to I	happen.	
	D. Balita Overtioner May (Could 2)			
	B. Polite Questions: May/Could?			
	- May/Could I is used to ask for permission politely.			
	C. Polite Questions: Would/Could you?			
	- Would/Could you is used to make requests politely.			
	Found, cound you is used to make requests policely.			
	3. Grammar Practice			
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the qu	estions A and B.		
	4. Grammar in Context			
	A. Write about yourself.			
	- Have students make sentences about themselves using mo	dals.		
	B. Choose and write.			
	- Have students look at the picture before reading and make	-	it the passage.	
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the Word	Bank.		
	[Extension Activity]			
	Writing Worksheet 10, Lesson Test 10			
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]			
(5 min.)	- Have students randomly select a modal from box and make	sentences with	their chosen verh Re	
(3 1111.)	sure to indicate the usage for each verb to avoid confusion.	SCHICES WILL		
	Sure to indicate the usage for each verb to avoid confusion. S1: (selects couldn't – past ability) I couldn't go to the mo	vies vesterdav		
	S1: (selects couldn't – past ability) I couldn't go to the mo S2: (selects shall – suggestion) Shall we play soccer after .			
	ישני אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אי	501001!		
	[Assign Homework]			
	- Workbook 3: pp.40-43			
	- Online Practice: Lesson 10			





Lesson	11 Modal Verbs 2	Time	45-50 minutes	
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3	
objectives	- Students will be able to understand a variety of modal		Writing Worksheet 11	
	verbs.		Lesson Test 11	
Procedures				
(Time)	Activity			
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]			
(5 min.)	[Homework Check & Warm-up]			
	- Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class.			
	- Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 10 to review.			
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review			
Points	- Have students go to page 103 to complete the Grammar F	Review Quiz 10 an	d check their answers	
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.	-		
-				
	2. Grammar Introduction			
	A. Modal Verbs: Can, Could, May, Might, Will, Would			
	- Can is used to express present ability and permission. Co	uld expresses pas	t ability.	
	- Could and would are also used to express requests.			
	- May is used to express permission and possibility. Might	is also used to exp	press possibility.	
	P. Madal Varka: Chall Chauld Must Have to			
	 B. Modal Verbs: Shall, Should, Must, Have to Shall is used to express suggestions. Should is used for a 	advica or sav som	othing is a good idea	
	- Must is used to express necessities, rules, and prohibition			
	necessities.			
	3. Grammar Practice			
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the o	uestions A and B.		
	4. Grammar in Context			
	A. Write about yourself.	ility and rule mod		
	 Have students make sentences about themselves using ability and rule modals. B. Choose and write. 			
	- Have students look at the picture before reading and make	predictions abou	t the passage	
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the Wor	-		
	[Extension Activity]			
	Writing Worksheet 11, Lesson Test 11			
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]			
(5 min.)	- Imagine that a friend is coming to visit you in your countr			
	might be useful to them, things they can do there, what they might be like, and rules they must			
	know.			
	<i>S1: It might rain. You should bring an umbrella.</i> <i>S2: You should visit the zoo. You can see many animals t</i> .	horo		
	52. Tou should visit the 200. Tou can see many dilimitis t	1010.		
	[Assign Homework]			
	- Workbook 3: pp.44-47			





Lesson	12 Sense Verbs	Time	45-50 minutes		
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3		
Objectives	- Students will be able to understand sense verbs.	reputation	Writing Worksheet 12		
			Lesson Test 12		
Procedures					
(Time)	Activity				
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]				
(5 min.)					
	[Homework Check & Warm-up]				
	- Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class.				
	- Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-u	p activity from Less	son 11 to review.		
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review	· · ·			
Points	- Have students go to page 104 to complete the Grammar	Review Quiz 11 an	d check their answers		
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.				
	2. Grammar Introduction				
	A. Sense Verb + Adjective				
	- Sense verbs are related to our five senses: look , smell ,	sound, taste, and	feel.		
	- Adjectives come after a sense verb.				
	B. Sense Verb + Like + Noun		foots similar to		
	- Sense Verb + like + noun shows the subject looks, sm	ielis, sounds, taste	s, or feels similar to		
	someone or something.				
	C. Seem				
	- Seem can be followed by adjectives, infinitives and like n	oun.			
		oum			
	3. Grammar Practice				
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the	questions A and B.			
		•			
	4. Grammar in Context				
	A. Write about yourself and your family.				
	- Have students make sentences about themselves and their families with sense verbs.				
	B. Choose and write.				
	- Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage.				
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Bank.				
	[Extension Activity]				
	Writing Worksheet 12, Lesson Test 12				
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]				
(5 min.)		sounds, or individ	uals and have students		
()	- Walk around the classroom while selecting various items, sounds, or individuals and have students describe them using sense verbs. Encourage students to use various verbs and sentence patterns.				
			P		
	[Assign Homework]				
	- Workbook 3: pp.49-51				
	- Online Practice: Lesson 12				





Lesson	13 Comparisons	Time	45-50 minutes		
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3		
,, ,	- Students will be able to understand comparative and	-	Writing Worksheet 13		
	superlative adjectives and adverbs.		Lesson Test 13		
Procedures	Activity				
(Time)	-				
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]				
(5 min.)	[Homework Check & Warm-up] - Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 12 to review.				
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review				
Points (35-40 min.)	- Have students go to page 105 to complete the Grammar R in pairs.	eview Quiz 12 an	a check their answers		
(35-40 mm.)	in pails.				
	2. Grammar Introduction				
	A. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives: Usage				
	- Comparative adjectives compare two things and are follow				
	- Superlatives adjectives compare three or more things and a	are preceded by 1	the.		
	 B. Comparative and superlative Adjectives: Form Add -er and -est to most one syllable adjectives. If the adjectives ends in a vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add -er and -est. Use more and most for adjectives with two or more syllables. If two syllable adjectives ends in -y, change the y to i before adding -er or -est. C. Comparative and Superlative Adverbs: Usage Comparative and Superlative adverbs and adjectives are formed similarly. 				
	- The before superlative adverbs is optional.				
	D. Comparative and Superlative Adverbs: Form				
	More and most are placed before adverbs ending in -ly.				
	- Add -er and -est to single syllable adverbs.				
	3. Grammar Practice				
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the qu	estions A and B.			
	4. Grammar in Context				
	A. Write about yourself and your family.				
	- Have students make sentences about themselves and their families by filling in the blanks.				
	B. Choose and write.				
	- Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage.				
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Bank.				
	[Extension Activity]				
	Writing Worksheet 13, Lesson Test 13				
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]				
(5 min.)	- Have students make comparative and superlative sentence		•		
	T: S1's weekend will be more tiring than S2's. G2: S3's	weekend will be	the most exciting.		
	[Assign Homework]				
	- Workbook 3: pp.52-55				
	- Online Practice: Lesson 13				





Lesson	14 Conjunctions	Time	45-50 minutes		
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3		
,,	- Students will be able to understand conjunctions.	-	Writing Worksheet 14		
			Lesson Test 14		
Procedures	A attivity	•			
(Time)	Activity				
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]				
(5 min.)					
	[Homework Check & Warm-up]				
	- Ask students to open their workbooks and check their hom				
	- Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 13 to review.				
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review				
Points	- Have students go to page 106 to complete the Grammar R	leview Quiz 13 an	d check their answers		
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.				
	2 Grammar Introduction				
	2. Grammar Introduction				
	 A. Conjunctions: And, But, Or, So - And, but, or, and so are coordinating conjunctions and join two sentences. 				
	 And, but, or, and so are coordinating conjunctions and join two sentences. And, but, and or can also join words and phrases. 				
	- A comma is used when two sentences are joined.				
	B. Conjunctions: Because, If, Before, After				
	- Because , if , before , and after are subordinating conjunctions.				
	- Subordinating conjunctions come at the beginning of the subordinate clause.				
	- A comma is used when a subordinating clause comes before a main clause.				
	3. Grammar Practice				
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B.				
	- have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and b.				
	4. Grammar in Context				
	 A. Write about yourself. - Have students make sentences about themselves with subordinating conjunctions. B. Choose and write. - Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage. - Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Bank. 				
	[Extension Activity]				
10/100 10 1000	Writing Worksheet 14, Lesson Test 14				
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]	idante combine t	hom using conjunctions		
(5 min.)	- Say or write some sentences on the board and have stu		ment using conjunctions		
	and, if necessary, commas. <i>T: I don't eat bananas. I hate them.</i>				
	Ss: I don't eat bananas because I hate them.				
	53. I UUITE CAL DAHAHAS DECAUSE I HALE LHEIH.				
	[Assign Homework]				
	- Workbook 3: pp.56-59				
	- Online Practice: Lesson 14				





Lesson	15 The Passive	Time	45-50 minutes		
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3		
Objectives	- Students will be able to understand the passive voice.	Freparation	Writing Worksheet 15		
			Lesson Test 15		
Procedures					
(Time)	Activity				
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]				
(5 min.)					
(******	[Homework Check & Warm-up]				
	- Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class.				
	- Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 14 to review				
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review	·			
Points	- Have students go to page 107 to complete the Grammar I	Review Quiz 14 an	d check their answers		
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.				
	2. Grammar Introduction				
	A. Active and Passive Sentences				
	- In the active sentence, the subject does the action.				
	- In the passive sentence, the action is done to the subject.				
	- The action doer becomes the object and is expressed in a	by-phrase.			
	- Form of the passive verbs: Be + past participle				
	B. Passive Sentences without By-phrases				
	- Passive sentences usually do not have a by-phrase when the action doer is not important.				
	3. Grammar Practice				
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B.				
	- have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and b.				
	4. Grammar in Context				
	A. Write about yourself and your family.				
	- Have students make sentences about themselves or their families in the passive voice.				
	B. Choose and write.				
	- Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage.				
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the Wor	d Bank.			
	[Extension Activity]				
	Writing Worksheet 15, Lesson Test 15				
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]				
(5 min.)	- Have students take turns stepping outside while the rest		=		
	classroom. Then invite the students back in and have then	n guess what was	changea.		
	- Ensure students are using the passive voice correctly.	alia wara nut an t	ha flaar		
	T: Look! S1 was moved to a new desk. S1: The boo	oks were put on th	е поог.		
	[Assign Homework]				
	- Workbook 3: pp.60-63				
	- Online Practice: Lesson 15				





Lesson	16 Gerunds	Time	45-50 minutes		
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3		
	- Students will be able to understand gerunds. Writing Worksheet 16				
			Lesson Test 16		
Procedures	Activity				
(Time)					
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]				
(5 min.)	[Homework Check & Warm-up]				
	- Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class.				
	- Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 15 to review.				
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review				
Points	- Have students go to page 108 to complete the Gramma	ar Review Quiz 15 an	d check their answers		
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.				
	2. Current and action				
	 2. Grammar Introduction A. Gerunds: Verb + -ing - Gerunds can be the subject of a sentence, the subject complement, and the object of verbs. - Enjoy, keep, stop, discuss, mind, and postpone take gerunds as objects. 				
	B. Go + Gerund				
	 - Go + gerund talks about activities: go camping, go shopping, and go swimming. - More examples: go bowling, go fishing, go hiking, go jogging, go running, go skiing C. Adjective + Preposition + Gerund - Gerunds can be the object of prepositions: good at, excited about, and interested in. - Mores examples: afraid of, nervous about, tired of, worried about 				
	- Mores examples, analo of, hervous about, theo of, worned about				
	3. Grammar Practice				
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing th	e questions A and B.			
	4. Grammar in Context				
	A. Write about yourself using gerunds.				
	- Have students make sentences about themselves using gerunds as objects of prepositions.				
	B. Choose and write.				
	- Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage.				
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the V	Vord Bank.			
	[Extension Activity]				
M/	Writing Worksheet 16, Lesson Test 16				
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]	o studente describe	their ideal friend using		
(5 min.)	 Think about the qualities in an ideal friend. Then have gerund. They may not repeat the same quality stated b 		uleir ideal friend using		
			interested in fishing.		
		. My lucal menu is	meresieu m nsimny.		
	[Assign Homework]				
	- Workbook 3: pp.64-67				
	- Online Practice: Lesson 16				





Lesson	17 Infinities 1	Time	45-50 minutes	
Objectives	- Students will be able to understand infinitives.	Preparation	SB 3, WB 3 Writing Worksheet 17 Lesson Test 17	
Procedures (Time)	Activity	i		
Warm-up (5 min.)	[Greeting & Attendance Check] [Homework Check & Warm-up]			
	- Ask students to open their workbooks and check their he	-		
Grammar Points (35-40 min.)	- Have students go to page 109 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 16 and check their answers			
	 B. It is + Adjective + Infinitive The subject it has the same meaning as the infinitive phrase at the end of the sentence. Infinitives can be used as the subject of a sentence. C. Noun + Infinitive Infinitives can be used as adjectives. Infinitives come after a noun they describe. 			
	3. Grammar Practice- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the	questions A and B.		
	 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself. - Have students make sentences about themselves using i B. Choose and write. 	infinitives.		
	 - Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage. - Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Bank. 			
	[Extension Activity] Writing Worksheet 17, Lesson Test 17			
Wrap-up (5 min.)	[Wrap-up Activity] - Say a verb, an adjective, or a noun and have student us gerund. Remind students that certain verbs can take eith <i>T: not difficult S1: It's not difficult to read. / Rea</i>	ner as an object.	ence with an infinitive or	
	[Assign Homework] - Workbook 3: pp.68-71 - Online Practice: Lesson 17			





Objectives - Students will be able to understand infinitives of purpose and with too and enough. Preparation SB 3, WB 3 Writing Worksheet Lesson Test 18 Procedures Activity Image: State of the state	Lesson	18 Infinitives 2	Time	45-50 minutes			
- Students will be able to understand infinitives of purpose and with too and enough. Writing Worksheet Lesson Test 18 Procedures (Time) Activity Warm-up (5 min.) [Greeting & Attendance Check] Image: Comparison of the state of the							
and with too and enough. Lesson Test 18 Procedures (Time) Activity Warm-up (S min.) [Greeting & Attendance Check] Image: Comparison of the state of the		- Students will be able to understand infinitives of purpose	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Writing Worksheet 18			
(Time) Activity Warm-up (5 min.) [Greeting & Attendance Check] IHomework Check & Warm-up] - Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class. - Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 17 to review. Grammar Points (35-40 min.) I. Grammar Link and Review Vare students go to page 110 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 17 and check their answe in pairs. - Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 17 to review. (35-40 min.) I. Grammar Link and Review - Have students go to page 110 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 17 and check their answe in pairs. 2. Grammar Introduction A. Infinitives of Purpose - In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. - In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. - In order to is used to expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. - Adjective + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. - Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice - Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. - Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives a nouns.		and with too and enough .					
(Time) [Greeting & Attendance Check] Warm-up (5 min.) [Greeting & Attendance Check] IHomework Check & Warm-up] - Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class. - Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 17 to review. Grammar Points (35-40 min.) 1. Grammar Link and Review - Have students go to page 110 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 17 and check their answe in pairs. 2. Grammar Introduction A. Infinitives of Purpose - In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. - In order to is due to express purpose in a sentence. - In order is often dropped. B. Infinitives with Too and Enough - Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. - Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. - Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice - Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. - Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives a nouns.	Procedures						
(5 min.) [Homework Check & Warm-up] - Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class. - Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 17 to review. Grammar Points (35-40 min.) 1. Grammar Link and Review - Have students go to page 110 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 17 and check their answe in pairs. 2. Grammar Introduction A. Infinitives of Purpose - In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. - In order to is often dropped. B. Infinitives with Too and Enough - Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. - Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. - Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice - Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. - Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives an nouns.	(Time)	Activity					
[Homework Check & Warm-up]- Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class. - Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 17 to review.Grammar Points (35-40 min.)1. Grammar Link and Review - Have students go to page 110 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 17 and check their answer in pairs.2. Grammar Introduction A. Infinitives of Purpose - In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. - In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. - In order is often dropped.B. Infinitives with Too and Enough - Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. - Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses sufficiency.3. Grammar Practice - Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B.4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. - Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives an nouns.	Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]	[Greeting & Attendance Check]				
 Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class. Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 17 to review. I. Grammar Link and Review Have students go to page 110 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 17 and check their answer in pairs. 2. Grammar Introduction A. Infinitives of Purpose In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. In order is often dropped. B. Infinitives with Too and Enough Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives an nouns. 	(5 min.)						
 Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 17 to review. Grammar Points Grammar Link and Review Have students go to page 110 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 17 and check their answer in pairs. Grammar Introduction A. Infinitives of Purpose In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. In order is often dropped. B. Infinitives with Too and Enough Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. Grammar in Context Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives an nouns. 							
Grammar Points (35-40 min.) 1. Grammar Link and Review - Have students go to page 110 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 17 and check their answe in pairs. 2. Grammar Introduction A. Infinitives of Purpose - In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. - In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. - In order is often dropped. B. Infinitives with Too and Enough - Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. - Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. - Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice - Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. - Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives an nouns.							
Points (35-40 min.) - Have students go to page 110 to complete the Grammar Review Quiz 17 and check their answer in pairs. 2. Grammar Introduction A. Infinitives of Purpose - In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. - In order is often dropped. B. Infinitives with Too and Enough - Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. - Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. - Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice - Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. - Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives an nouns.		- Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 17 to review.					
 (35-40 min.) in pairs. 2. Grammar Introduction A. Infinitives of Purpose In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. In order is often dropped. B. Infinitives with Too and Enough Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives an nouns. 	Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review					
 2. Grammar Introduction A. Infinitives of Purpose In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. In order is often dropped. B. Infinitives with Too and Enough Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives an nouns. 			eview Quiz 17 an	d check their answers			
 A. Infinitives of Purpose In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. In order is often dropped. B. Infinitives with Too and Enough Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives at nouns. 	(35-40 min.)	.) in pairs.					
 A. Infinitives of Purpose In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. In order is often dropped. B. Infinitives with Too and Enough Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives at nouns. 		2. Currenter Interduction					
 In order to is used to express purpose in a sentence. In order is often dropped. B. Infinitives with Too and Enough Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. Grammar in Context Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives ar nouns. 							
 In order is often dropped. B. Infinitives with Too and Enough Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives at nouns. 							
 B. Infinitives with Too and Enough Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives an nouns. 							
 Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives an nouns. 		- In order is often dropped.					
 Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity. Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives an nouns. 		B. Infinitives with Too and Enough					
 Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable. Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency. 3. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives at nouns. 		- Too + adjective + infinitive expresses the inadequate or excessive quality or quantity.					
 3. Grammar Practice Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives at nouns. 		- Adjective + enough + infinitive expresses how sufficient something is, within what is desirable.					
 Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives at nouns. 		- Enough + noun + infinitive expresses sufficiency.					
 Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B. 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives at nouns. 							
 4. Grammar in Context A. Write about yourself and your family. - Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives an nouns. 		3. Grammar Practice					
 A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives and nouns. 		- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B.					
 A. Write about yourself and your family. Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives and nouns. 							
 Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives and nouns. 							
nouns.		- Have students make sentences about themselves and their families using infinitive, adjectives and					
B Choose and write		B. Choose and write.					
- Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage.			predictions abou	it the passage.			
- Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Bank.			•				
[Extension Activity]							
Writing Worksheet 18, Lesson Test 18							
Wrap-up [Wrap-up Activity]							
(5 min.) - Make a sentence chain with your students. Start a sentence that the next student must comp	(5 min.)			•			
		using an infinitive. That student must begin a new sentence for the next to complete, and so on.					
<i>T: I eat lots of vegetables S1: to be healthy. We study hard</i>			We study hard				
S2: to get good grades. The dog is too heavy		S2: to get good grades. The dog is too heavy					
[Assign Homework]		[Assian Homework]					
- Workbook 3: pp.72-75							
- Online Practice: Lesson 18							





Lesson	19 Causative Verbs	Time	45-50 minutes	
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3	
-	- Students will be able to understand causative verbs. Writing Worksheet			
			Lesson Test 19	
Procedures	Activity			
(Time)				
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]			
(5 min.)	[Homework Check & Warm-up] - Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class.			
		-		
Grammar	 Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 18 to review. Grammar Link and Review 			
Points	- Have students go to page 111 to complete the Grammar	Review Ouiz 18 an	d check their answers	
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.	C		
	2. Grammar Introduction			
	A. Causative Verbs			
	- A causative verb causes the object of a sentence to do so	ometning.		
	- Causative verbs: get, have, help, let, make			
	B. Let/Make/Have + Object + Verb (Simple Form)			
	- Let, make, and have take the simple form of a verb as object complements.			
	C. Get + Object + Infinitive			
	- Get takes infinitives as object complements.			
	 D. Help + Object + Verb (Simple Form) / Infinitive - Help takes the simple form of a verb or the infinitive as object complements. 			
	- Help takes the simple form of a verb or the infinitive as object complements.			
	3. Grammar Practice			
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B.			
	4. Grammar in Context			
	A. Write about yourself.			
	- Have students make sentences about themselves using causative verbs, and simple and infinitive forms of verbs.			
	B. Choose and write.			
	- Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage.			
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Bank.			
	[Extension Activity] Writing Worksheet 19, Lesson Test 19			
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]			
(5 min.)	- Say some simple sentences without any causative verbs.	Then have student	s change the sentence	
(•)	to include a causative verb, an object, and an object com		-	
	<i>T: Mom cleaned the house. S1: She helped Mom to</i>			
	[Assign Homework]			
	- Workbook 3: pp.76-79 - Online Practice: Lesson 19			





Lesson	20 Relative Clauses	Tim	e	45-50 minutes	
Objectives			paration	SB 3, WB 3	
Objectives	- Students will be able to understand relative clauses. Writing Worksheet 2				
				Lesson Test 20	
Procedures					
(Time)	Ac	tivity			
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]				
(5 min.)	[
(0)	[Homework Check & Warm-up]				
	- Ask students to open their workbooks and chec	k their homework	together a	as a class	
			-		
Grammar	 Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 19 to review. Grammar Link and Review 				
Points	- Have students go to page 112 to complete the	Grammar Review	Ouiz 19 an	d check their answers	
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.		Quiz 15 un	a check their diswers	
(55 46 1111)					
	2. Grammar Introduction A. Adjectives and Relative Clauses				
	- Both adjectives and relative clauses can modify	or describe a nou	ın.		
	- Adjectives usually come before a noun. Relative	clauses come aft	er a noun.		
	B. Relative Pronouns: Who, Which, That				
	 - Who refers to people, and which refers to animals or things. - That can be used instead of who and which. C. Relative Pronoun: Whose - Whose shows possession or relationship. 				
	3. Grammar Practice				
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B.				
	4. Grammar in Context				
	A. Write about the people around you. What is special about them?				
	- Have students make sentences about the people around them using relative clauses.				
	B. Choose and write.				
	- Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage.				
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Bank.				
	[Extension Activity]				
	Writing Worksheet 20, Lesson Test 20				
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]				
(5 min.)	- Play 21 questions with your students. Select a r	oun and have stu	idents que	ss what it is using	
	questions with relative clauses.		acrits gue.	so that it is using	
	- Remind students that they can only ask question	ns that can be an	swered ve	s or <i>no</i>	
		Is it an animal th	-		
		Is it an animal wh			
				, unica :	
	[Assign Homework]				
	- Workbook 3: pp.80-83				
	- Online Practice: Lesson 20				





Lesson	21 Tag Questions	Time	45-50 minutes			
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3			
	- Students will be able to understand tag questions.		Writing Worksheet 21			
			Lesson Test 21			
Procedures	Activity					
(Time)	Activity					
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]					
(5 min.)						
	[Homework Check & Warm-up]					
	- Ask students to open their workbooks and check their hom	-				
	- Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 20 to review.					
Grammar	1. Grammar Link and Review					
Points	- Have students go to page 113 to complete the Grammar R	eview Quiz 20 an	d check their answers			
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.					
	 2. Grammar Introduction A. Tag Questions: Form - A tag question is a question that is added to a sentence to ask for confirmation. - Negative tag questions are added to affirmative statements. 					
	 Affirmative tag questions are added to negative statements. B. Tag Questions and Answers 					
	 Tag questions are used to make sure the information is correct or to seek agreement. Expected answers agree with the main verb. 					
	3. Grammar Practice					
	- Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B.					
	4. Grammar in Context					
	 A. Write tag questions to ask people around you. - Have students complete the tag questions so that the people around agree with them. B. Choose and write. - Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage. - Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Bank. 					
	[Extension Activity]					
	Writing Worksheet 21, Lesson Test 21					
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]	swor and have th	om croato the rest to			
(5 min.)	- Provide students with a statement, tag question, or the answer and have them create the rest to					
	match the part you provided. <i>T: wasn't there?</i>					
	S1: There was a lot of homework yesterday, wasn't there	? Ves there was				
	יאר איז	: 103, LIEIC Was.				
	[Assign Homework]					
	- Workbook 3: pp.84-87					
	- Online Practice: Lesson 21					





Lesson	22 Direct and Indirect Speech	Time	45-50 minutes		
Objectives		Preparation	SB 3, WB 3		
	- Students will be able to understand direct and indirect		Writing Worksheet 22		
	speech.		Lesson Test 22		
Procedures	• · · · ·				
(Time)	Activity				
Warm-up	[Greeting & Attendance Check]				
(5 min.)	[Homework Check & Warm-up] - Ask students to open their workbooks and check their homework together as a class.				
	- Review grammar points as needed, or repeat the wrap-up activity from Lesson 21 to review.				
Grammar					
Points	 Grammar Link and Review Have students go to page 114 to complete the Grammar F 	Doviow Quiz 21 an	d chock thoir answors		
(35-40 min.)	in pairs.		u check their answers		
(55-40 mm)					
	2. Grammar Introduction				
	A. Direct Speech				
	- Direct speech is commonly used in stories.				
	- Direct speech repeats the exact words spoken by a person using quotation marks ("").				
	 B. Indirect Speech - Indirect speech is used to report what a person said. - In direct speech, pronouns and verb forms change from the speaker's exact words. - The verb usually changes to the past tense. 				
	3. Grammar Practice				
	Have students practice the grammar points by doing the questions A and B.4. Grammar in Context				
	A. Write what your family and friends said to you today.				
	- Have students report what their family or friends said to the	hem today in direc	t or indirect speech.		
	B. Choose and write.- Have students look at the picture before reading and make predictions about the passage.				
	- Students complete the passage with the words in the Word Bank.				
	[Extension Activity]				
	Writing Worksheet 22, Lesson Test 22				
Wrap-up	[Wrap-up Activity]				
(5 min.)	- Challenge students' memories by asking them to quote or	report what their	classmates said during		
	the previous class.				
	- If students use direct speech, have them say the punctuation aloud or write their sentence on the				
	board.				
		aid that we didn't	have any homework.		
	S3: Tommy said, "I love English class."				
	Factor Henry 11				
	[Assign Homework]				
	- Workbook 3: pp.88-91				
	- Online Practice: Lesson 22				