

Nicholas Horsburgh Claire Horsburgh воок **5**



Guidance for Teachers

These are some additional helpful tips and recommendations for teachers to cover the course efficiently and effectively.

Before starting a text

A pre-reading activity is useful in securing the attention of the learners through activities that lead them to the text. Pre-reading activities should be interesting, relevant, and fun to do. For each text, a pre-reading section has been suggested. It should be used to lead a class discussion. Most pre-reading activities suggested are open-ended, i.e., they may not have a particular answer, but are useful for discussion that leads learners to the text.

Teachers may use any other interesting pre-reading activities with direct relevance to the text to be taught.

All the pre-reading activities contain a reading focus. The purpose of the pre-reading section is that learners read a text with that focus in mind.

Reading

A carefully planned reading class will go a long way in creating a love for reading in the minds of the learners. Some techniques are suggested here to help learners proceed step-by-step in the class from guided reading to becoming independent readers.

Shadow reading

For young learners, read aloud each sentence of the text slowly. Ask learners to follow the sentence with a finger and repeat after you. If a sentence is longer, break the sentence into meaningful parts. Take a clear pause at each break and at the end of each sentence.

Show action wherever possible to accompany your reading aloud.

Read a text aloud at least twice. Then, ask learners to read aloud. Help them with reading where necessary. All the texts should be taught in this manner. However, in later years, the concept of silent reading is to be introduced as well as it will help with independent learning and comprehension.

Chunk reading

Instead of asking learners to read a whole text all together, for Classes 1–4, each text should be divided into reading chunks that can be better managed by learners. Each text has been divided into two/three reading chunks for the students to understand with ease. Use a focusing question/statement before each reading chunk. Ask one/two link questions when students have finished reading a chunk. The link question/statement can function as the focus for the next reading unit. This has been done for all the prose texts. Linking/reflecting and prediction questions/activities for the reading chunks are given to assist learners in dealing with the texts. Allow learners to guess answers before each reading chunk. It does not matter if their answers do not match the text.

Comprehension questions (factual, inferential, as well as extrapolative) are meant to be used to hold a class discussion leading towards better understanding of a text. They should not be used for rote learning and memorization of facts from a text.

Extra clues from the text/learning questions should be used during discussion to help learners grasp the context and the text better.

It is always a good idea to ask learners to go back to the text to find out the facts during a class discussion.

Comprehension of poems

Poems for young learners reflect the rhythm of the language in a very obvious manner. Since poems are shorter in length, teachers should read aloud the

poetry texts with rhythm for learners to capture the natural pronunciation of English. All the poems here have been marked for their stress pattern, which creates the rhythm. Teachers should practice the rhythm by saying each poem aloud with appropriate stress several times before doing it in class.

For each poem, apart from the rhythm, a listening focus has also been provided. As learners listen, they try to get an answer for the listening focus.

Each poem should be read aloud by the teacher at least twice. Then, learners should be asked to repeat the poem after the teacher. This is an effective listening and pronunciation activity for English stress and rhythm.

When the listening is going on, the books must be kept closed. After the second listening, learners can look at the text and listen to the teacher at the same time.

Learners should then read the poem aloud, and then silently for better comprehension.

For older learners, the teacher should ask the students to keep their books closed and read the poem out to them. Then the teacher could ask a global question, elicit a response which connects to their world knowledge or ask for the theme of what has been read. See if the students can recall phrases and words.

Comprehension questions

Comprehension questions should be done orally in a discussion mode and not in a question-answer mode.

Learners may write the answers after the oral work.

Classroom procedure (group and pair work)

Learners should be given enough opportunities to find answers in pairs and groups, and refer to the texts as many times as they want.

After reading of the text is done, follow this sequence for the questions: i. comprehension, ii. vocabulary, and finally, iii. Pronunciation

Sample Lesson Plan

7 Bahlol

Week	6 Duration 60 min
Learning Outcomes	Upon completion of this lesson, students will be able to: • Use adverbs of manner • Answer challenges on their own • Comprehend text post reading • Write answers to comprehension questions • Work on their composition skills

Date and Time	Content and teacher activity	Formative assessment
Day 1: 00/00/00 05 min	Settling time: Ask the students to settle down and share if they have any difficulty or if they have not understood from the previous lesson. Ask them to take out their textbooks and notebooks.	Verbal response

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Date and Time	Content and teacher activity	Formative assessment
10 min	Starter: Recap through questioning. Ask students the questions to see how much they remember from the previous lesson. Ask the students who were present in the previous class to help them revise. Ask the everyone and gently probe and encourage the students to provide answers. Try and gauge their speaking and listening skills as well.	Verbal response Recall Speaking and listening skills
	Class presentation skills:	
	If someone is willing to come to the front of the class and present, invite them. Start with the most confident students, however, gently move towards the shy students and encourage them to participate as well. Encourage the students to say a few points of summary on the previously discussed topic. Keep in mind that some students may be shy to participate but may have excellent listening and speaking skills. Scaffold information and make them feel comfortable enough so they may participate.	
10 min	Pre-reading:	
	Ask the pre-reading question present with the text. Try to scaffold the information. Provide helpful hints and gauge if they are able to provide information on their own. Gently probe students and encourage them to participate.	Brainstorming Creative thinking

Date and Time	Content and teacher activity	Formative assessment
10 min	Focused [Group/Silent] Reading: After pairing the students into groups, write the following questions on the board ask the students to find out the answers after reading the chapter once. 1. Who was Bahlol? 2. Is Bahlol an excited fellow? What are his characteristics? 3. Who were the esteemed visitors? 4. What idea did the lady of the house come up with? 5. How was Bahlol acting?	Reading skills Comprehension skills Silent reading skills Discussion skills Focused reading Brainstorming
10 min	Class discussion: Write the above-mentioned questions on the board and ask the students to read through the text and try to find the answers to these questions. However, ask them to be mindful and not share the answers with anyone. After the entire class has read through the chapter and has successfully found all the answer then as a class discuss the answers and see how many pairs have found the correct answers.	Skim & scan

Date and Time	Content and teacher activity	Formative assessment
10 min	Teacher's Resource: Answers	
	 Bahlol had been with the family for a long time, ever since the speaker was a teenager. She cannot fathom her life without him. No, Bahlol is a very calm person. He does not get excited or smiles or shows his feelings in any capacity. The area councilor and his wife suddenly arrived one day and stayed for supper. The lady of the house wanted Bahlol to make something which was without label, but she asked Bahlol to feed that to the chickens first so that they can know that it is safe for consumption. Bahlol was acting out of character. 	
	Feedback:	
	Give feedback on responses.	

Date and Time	Content and teacher activity	Formative assessment
10 min	Reading aloud: Have a reading session with the students. Focus on the words that they are having difficulty in and repeat until they can read the passage without any problem. Analysing a story Bahlol is a story that goes awry because the lady of the house decides to be smart instead of just buying new food items from the market. What conflict does it create? Think about what goes wrong and how the matter gets solved. • What is the conflict (problem) in the story? • What do you find the most interesting in the story? • How does the lady of the house respond to the problem? (Describe her feelings, thoughts, and actions) • What happens in the end? • What lesson do you learn? Ask the students to individually write answers to the above-mentioned questions and to discuss the answers with their partners. Next, discuss the answers in the class and provide feedback. HOMEWORK: Have you ever eaten expired food by mistake? How and when did you realise? Discuss.	Reading skills Comprehension skills Discussion skills Close reading skills

Date and Time	Content and teacher activity	Formative assessment
Day 2: 00/00/00	Class Work: Comprehension Attempt Exercise A 1, 2 in class.	Verbal response
20 min	Challenge Question: Have a small discussion on 'Challenge Question'. Feedback: Give feedback on responses and correct any answer if required.	Brainstorm Creative thinking Prediction Foreshadowing
20 min	Class Work: Working with words: Attempt Exercise B 1, 2, 3. Homework: Complete any incomplete work.	Verbal Response Writing skill Brainstorming Creative writing
Day 3: 00/00/00 15 min	Class Work: Attempt Ex: C 1, 2,3. Explain the remaining concepts so that they can be done from home. Homework: Attempt C4, 5, 6. Complete any incomplete work.	Writing skill Brainstorming Creative thinking skills
10 min	Workbook Exercise: Attempt workbook exercises. HOMEWORK: Complete any incomplete work.	Writing skill

Date and Time	Content and teacher activity	Formative assessment
Day 4: 00/00/00 15 min	Activity: Listening and Speaking Teach the students to share in a civil manner with your friends. Conduct the listening and speaking activity as is directed in the textbook. Try to make the lesson as interactive as possible. However, provide assistance where required. Feedback: Give feedback on responses and correct any answer if required.	Verbal response
15 min	Class Work: Attempt Ex: D. Feedback: Give feedback on responses and correct any answer if required.	Verbal response
Day 5: 00/00/00 20 min	Class Work: Composition Attempt Exercise E in class. Discuss the composition with the students and make sure that they understand the concept in detail. Provide them with everything that they may require and keep providing them assistance whenever required. Feedback: Give feedback if required. Homework: Complete any incomplete work.	Verbal response Writing skills Reading skills Speaking skills Listening skills Composition skills

Date and Time	Content and teacher activity	Formative assessment
05 min	Plenary: Ask the students the following questions:	Brainstorm
	Self-analyse your weak points and list any three. Practise them at home.	Verbal Response

ASSESSMENT	REFLECTION