Tutoring Starts Here

EAL Tutor Sample Lesson Plan Package



Introduction

The EAL Volunteer Tutor Program at ISANS has provided a large number of newcomers with EAL tutoring services for a number of years. There have been many wonderful volunteers who have dedicated countless hours and a solid commitment to helping their learners improve their EAL skills and achieve their learning goals.

This Sample Lesson Plan Package was developed to better support EAL volunteer tutors. It contains best practices around planning lessons and gives comprehensive samples of lesson plans and materials. It was designed to be a useful, hands on resource that volunteer tutors, especially those who have no experience in teaching EAL, can use as a starting point to develop their teaching skills around.

This Sample Lesson Plan Package includes:

- Components of a lesson plan
- Themes and topics for levels 1 to 4
- Ideas for tasks
- Sample lesson plans for levels 1 to 4

We hope this Sample Lesson Plan Package will greatly assist you in your first month's tutoring sessions and enhance your enjoyment of tutoring EAL learners.

This EAL Tutor Sample Lesson Plan Package was developed by Setsu Crawford Kawahara, an EAL Instructor in Community Language and Skills at ISANS.

A Lesson Plan

A lesson plan helps an instructor to provide an effective learning experience for his / her learners. The lesson plan ensures that the learners' time in class results in learning that will help them achieve their goals. Lesson planning also enhances the teaching experience by helping instructors save time, avoid frustration and analyze and improve their lessons.

There are many ways to plan an effective lesson—the important thing is to make a plan.

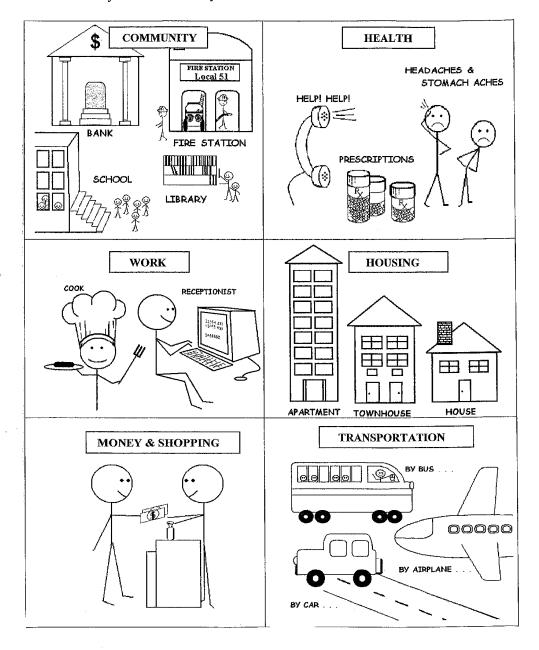
Effective lessons emerge from specific learning outcomes and contain a unified set of learning activities. Learning outcomes for adult English language learners are based on the needs of the learners. A needs assessment helps the instructor to determine the communication needs of their learners, i.e., the situations in which the learner needs to understand, speak, read, and write in English. For beginning-level learners, a simple needs assessment can be accomplished by showing learners pictures of various situations, such as the doctor's office or a job site, and asking them to number the pictures in order of their need to be able to communicate in these areas. Intermediate learners can be given a questionnaire asking them to identify the situations in which they need to use English.

*Please see the following pages for the different types of needs assessments.

Beginner's Level Needs Assessment

What do you want to study? Circle 3.

Name: _____



Intermediate Level Can-Do List for Needs Assessment

Directions: Put a check mark (\checkmark) in the box that best describes you. Put only one check for each row.

Here's what I can do.	l can do this. No problem.	I do OK most of the time, except when things are complicated.	This is a little difficult for me, but I can do it with some help from others.	This is very difficult for me. I can only do it with a lot of help from others.	I can't do this. No way. It's much too difficult.
Talk about my country and my city with a friend or neighbor					
Ask for directions on the street or ask where something is in a store					
Ask someone to speak more slowly or to say things in a different way					
Fill out a form (name, birthdate, address, phone)					
Explain about myself and my work in a job interview					
Understand the notes that my child's teacher sends from school					
Figure out my phone bill or electricity bill					
Explain to the doctor in detail what's wrong					
Pick a story in the newspaper and read it					
Understand the news on TV					

Planning a Lesson

When planning a lesson, ask yourself:

- Have you considered information about the learner, such as English language proficiency level, educational background and language of origin?
- Is your lesson plan oriented toward a particular learner (s) with specific learning outcomes?
- Does your lesson plan connect the current lesson with previous and subsequent lessons?
- Have you included elements of reading, writing, listeningand speaking?
- Are the tasks practical and authentic? Do they support the learning outcomes?
- Have you varied the types of tasks you do in class? Try to mix it up so you reach different types of learners. For instance, tasks that require learners to draw or paint are great for visual learners. Try using songs and music for auditory learners. Finally, use drama or role-plays for kinesthetic or active learners.
- Does your lesson plan fit on one sheet of paper so you see an overview of the lesson at a glance?
- Is your lesson plan clear and easy to read and follow, so that another instructor could step in and teach the lesson in your absence?
- Have you allowed for some flexibility? You don't always have to stick to your plan (even if it is well made). Flexibility is an important characteristic of good teaching. When circumstances warrant it, it is perfectly fine to change or deviate from your plan.
- Have you allowed for some time for reflection and making some follow up notes? Taking the time to think about your lesson and its' effectiveness will make subsequent lessons easier to plan for your learner and make you a better instructor in the end.

Remember! It's natural for learners to feel shy or not want to make mistakes in front of the instructor. Set your learners up for success from the start. Give them tasks you know they can't fail at. Only ask them questions you know they can answer. Get them warmed up to English and your class. As the class moves on, you can raise the level of difficulty.

Components of an Effective Lesson Plan

Themes and Topics

Under a theme, real-life contexts or topics can be determined from a needs assessment. If in a needs assessment, a beginning-level learner selects a visual that depicts a doctor talking to a patient, the instructor could choose "Visiting a Doctor" as the topic for a group of lessons, under the theme, "Health."

Learning Outcomes

An outcome is the goal for a learner. A well- written outcome tells what learners will be able to do, rather than what learners will know, by the end of the lesson. Learning outcomes should relate to the topics chosen by the learners during the needs assessment. If the topic of the lesson is "Visiting the Doctor," one appropriate beginning-level lesson outcome might be, "By the end of this lesson, learners will be able to describe a few symptoms to a doctor."Two or three outcomes are sufficient for any one lesson.

Language Focus

These are the skills, such as vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation that support the learner's ability to accomplish the learning outcome. For the topic "Visiting the Doctor," the vocabulary might be headache, fever, cough, etc. The grammar could be the simple present tense of the verb "to have," and the pronunciation work might focus on the "ch" sound as in ache. With your theme and topic in mind, decide what grammar points, vocabulary and pronunciation practice can be incorporated into your lesson.

The Basics

The Basics are the foundation vocabulary that learners need to build on a topic. They include:

- Introductions
- Small Talk
- Calendar
- Time
- Numbers
- Weather
- Money
- Holidays
- Telephone
- Common Expressions
- EAL Classroom

Look at your lesson and determine what basics are needed to ensure that your learner can complete the tasks. If the topic is "Visiting the Doctor," you might want to practice a few Common Expressions first, such as "Good morning," "How are you?" "Have a nice day!" These basics should be reviewed or taught in advance of your lesson.

Materials/ Resources

Anything needed to execute the lesson should be identified and secured well before class time to ensure that tasks can be carried out as planned. This may include realia (real-life materials, such as an appointment card and a medical history form), visual aids, instructor-made handouts, textbooks, flipchart and markers, overhead projector, CD players, and computers.

<u>Tasks</u>

Tasks are the activities the learner engages in throughout the lesson. You should plan tasks around your theme and topic, and plan tasks that move your learner toward successfully accomplishing the learning outcomes. For example if the topic is "Visiting the Doctor," and the learning outcome is "the learner will be able to describe a few symptoms to a doctor," the task might be a role play where the learner and the instructor act out a scenario where the learner tells the doctor (instructor) the symptoms he / she is experiencing. This task focuses on listening and speaking skills. In your lesson, try to incorporate a range of tasks that use each of the four English skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing. Perhaps after the role play, another task might be that the learner writes a few lines about the symptoms he / she described to the doctor.

Experiential Outings

For authentic experiences, think about what task you can do or a place to visit out in the community that allows the learner to practice the new skills taught in your lesson.

Reflections

Every good instructor reflects on each lesson. It is important to take a few minutes to think about what worked, what could have been better, how did my learner respond, what did my learner accomplish and / or struggle with. Jot down a few notes to review before you plan the next lesson.

Homework

Plan for a task or two that will allow the learner to practice what was learned in the lesson. Material that is included in "The Basics" section is also fair game for homework activities!

Level:	Theme /Topic:	:	Date:
Learning Outcomes:			
•			
•			
_	T=1 0		
Language Focus:	The B	asics:	
Materials/Resources:	<u> </u>		
The Basics Pre-task:			
THE Dasies Fle-task.			
Task 1: (Skill)			
Task 2: (Skill)			
Task 3: (Skill)			
Task 4: (Skill)			
Task I. (Skill)			
Experiential Outings:			
Reflections:			
Homework:			

Ideas for Themes and Topics: Levels 1-4

Health

- Parts of the Body and Health Problems
- Going to the Doctor
- Pharmacy
- Maintaining a Healthy Lifestyle

Family

- Family Relationships
- Family Culture

Housing

- Finding a Place to Live
- At Home
- Housing Problems and Repairs
- Household Safety

Community Services

- Local Immigrant Serving Agencies
- Library
- Post Office
- Emergency Services

Getting Around (transportation, directions etc...)

- Directions
- Knowing Your Community
- Public Transport

Shopping and Banking

- Shopping
- Grocery Shopping
- Clothes Shopping
- Banking and Bills

Education

- Education System
- Parents' Role in Children's Education

Employment

- Occupations
- Job Search and Preparation
- Working in Canada
- Workplace Health and Safety

Leisure Time

- Dining Out / Out on the Town
- Visiting and Entertaining
- Hobbies and Interests

Recreation (Summer / Winter)

- Summer / Winter Recreation Programs and Activities
- Summer / Winter Safety

Canada

- Geography
- History and Culture
- Government
- Rights and Responsibilities

Canadian Law (level 2 and up)

Ideas for Tasks

Brainstorming

Brainstorming is a creative technique in which an individual or a group tries to find a solution for a specific problem by gathering a list of ideas spontaneously contributed by its members.

Categorizing

Categorizing involves grouping objects or ideas according to criteria that describe common features or the relationships among all members of that group. This procedure enables a learner to see patterns and connections; it develops a learner's abilities to manage or organize information.

Drills

After introducing new vocabulary words, grammar points, or sentence structures, you should reinforce and provide lots of practice and repetition, in other words, drill. There are many ways to drill new material. Using a variety of drilling methods will help make this portion of the lesson more interesting and keep the learner focused.

Types of Drilling

• Choral Repetition

Choral repetition is a commonly used method of drilling. The learner simply has to repeat words or phrases after you. This is a good method because it means that learners are given excellent model pronunciation immediately before they are asked to respond. Going through vocabulary this way many times in a single lesson will be boring for your learner and they will be less inclined to perform well. Break up the monotony by *changing the speed or volume you use* and have the learner change their responses accordingly.

Drilling with Flashcards

Drilling using flashcards can be useful as well. In the introduction, show the learner both the image and word sides of each flashcard. When you start drilling words for the first time, show the learner the word side of the flashcard so they can practice reading and pronouncing it. Later on, rather than show the learner the word you want them to pronounce, show them the image. This will help check their comprehension of the material. With flashcards, you can also challenge your learner when they become more familiar with certain vocabulary by flipping through the cards at a faster rate.

Comprehension

Asking the learner to give you a synonym, antonym, or translation of a new vocabulary word will check individual comprehension. Doing comprehension checks is also a good way to break up the drill activities a bit.

Focused Listening

The golden rule for teaching EAL listening is to focus an EAL learner on some listening goal. To fully comprehend the listening passage, the learner needs to listen more than once, so the instructor should prepare more than one task for the listening passage. Instructors can also assist the learner by pre-teaching some of the vocabulary or hard-to-understand pieces of language, such as words linked together

Listening Tasks

• Listening for Gist

The first time a learner listens to the text, he / she probably won't understand many details. If he / she does, it was probably too easy. The listening target should center his / her attention around the general idea of the listening text, what is usually called the gist of the text. If the listening is a conversation between two people, which it usually is, the learner can listen for the topic, or for one character's opinion of the topic. After playing the passage once or twice, the instructor should make sure the learner has the gist. Ask him / her additional questions about the listening that can help lead into the Listening for Details section of the lesson, such as the names of the characters and where the conversation is taking place.

• Listening for Details

Now that the learner has the general idea of the listening text, and the instructor has asked him / her a few detail questions, the learner can listen to answer specific, harder questions. In a conversation about shopping, he / she can listen for the price of a specific article, or in order to describe one of the clothing pieces. Don't overload the learner with detail questions. Ask one per section of the discussion, for a maximum of four questions. If overloaded with detail questions, the learner gets too busy thinking about the answers, and doesn't listen to the text that follows.

Listening Materials

A lot of the EAL listening materials, for one reason or another, are not appropriate for learners, especially the ones that come with textbooks. Many instructors rightfully avoid them, with the attitude that learners can listen at home and that the instructor is the listening practice in the classroom. Many schools do make instructors carry out the listening in class, so instructors should try to make interesting questions and ensure the technology (CD player and correct track number) is ready to go so that learners don't have to wait.

Authentic listening materials are texts by native speakers, such as songs, weather reports, news clips, or videos from **YouTube**. With a news clip, an instructor can use computers, if available, so that the learner can watch the news as well. This is one of the best ways to teach listening. Since newscasters tend to speak very quickly, some of the quick phrases, especially linked words, need to be pre-taught.

Information Gap Activities

An information gap activity is an activity where the learner is missing the information he / she needs to complete a task and needs to ask questions to another person (instructor) to find it.

Interview

Where were you born? What did you like as a child? Where did you go to school? These and other questions can get the conversation started for a successful interview, but an interview is about more than just the questions you ask. Planning and organization are the tools that enable an interviewer to get the most benefit from his / her limited time with the interviewee. Your learner can achieve success as an interviewer and get language practice in the process.

Language Experience Approach (LEA)

Although there are many variations in the application of LEA, the basic process remains constant: the learner relates individual or group experiences to an instructor who transcribes onto paper. The experience is discussed, then the learner and the instructor work together to develop a written text. The text is then read aloud and opportunities are provided for the learner to practice reading it.

Matching Activities

Through the use of matching games, the learner receives the practice they need without the boring repetition often necessary to learn the material. Any level can use matching activities. From matching similar pictures or words to each other, to matching words with definitions, the learner is forced to repeatedly look at a written structure and eventually internalize it.

Matching Strips

Similar to ordinary matching activities, simple to complex sentences can be cut into two or more pieces to practice grammar, verb tense or critical thinking.

Multiple-Choice

The learner is asked to select the best possible answer (or answers) out of the choices from a list.

Peer Dictation

Dictation is an easily prepared activity that can become a part of class routine. Dictation provides the learner practice in speaking and pronunciation, listening and comprehension, spelling and editing.

Reading and Comprehension Questions:

The learner reads a selected text that is level appropriate and answers questions to show comprehension of the reading.

Role Play

Role play involves two or more people playing a role in a story or dialogue, in which they portray a situation that is fictional, but resembles a situation that may imitate real life.

Scrambled Sentences

In this activity, the learner tries to assemble a meaningful sentence by piecing together a set of word cards.

Storytelling

Storytelling techniques can be used to get the learner to practice speaking and listening skills and increase not only aural comprehension, but also oral fluency and expressiveness. Storytelling enhances speaking skills as it allows the learner to share personal experiences, recount someone else's story, tell jokes, etc. The learner can tell the same story to a different person a few times, as they might do in real life, and each time, the story somehow improves and the speaker speaks more easily and fluently.

Survey

A survey is a method of gathering information from a sample of individuals. The goal is to find out people's opinions on certain matters or to gather information and make a conclusion or simply to gather the information for statistical purposes. The learner can conduct surveys to find out information about other learners, their family or the people in their community.

True / False Questions

The learner reads a text and after finishing, decides if information presented in statement form is true or false.

Level 1

Theme	Topic
Health	Going to the Doctor
Community Services	Post Office
Shopping	Grocery Shopping

Level 2

Theme	Topic
Health	Going to the Doctor
Canada	Government
Family	Family Relationships

Level 3

Theme	Topic
Health	Going to the Doctor
Employment	Job Search and Preparation
Leisure Time	Hobbies and Interests

Level 4

Theme	Topic
Health	Going to the Doctor
Housing	Housing Problems and Repairs
Education	A Parents' Role in a Child's
	Education

Level 1 Shopping:Grocery Shopping

Level	Theme /Topic	Date
1	Shopping/ Grocery Shopping	December 21, 2011

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the lesson the learner will be able to:

- ask and answer simple questions about food/ grocery items
- copy grocery names/ prices from flyers and make a simple grocery list
- read a grocery receipt and find specific information

Language Focus:

- question words, "where?" "what?" "How much?"
- vocabulary: store departments, food and grocery items
- pronunciation: /w/ (where, what, watermelon etc.) and /ch/ (check out, cheese, cheap, much, etc.)

The Basics:

money

Materials/ Resources: Computer

Visuals: money, grocery store flyer, grocery store floor plan

Handouts: recipe and menu, Q & A, receipt, prices

The Basics Pre-task:

Have learner count amounts of money on a handout. Follow up using real money.

Task 1: (W)

Create a menu for the week and then a grocery list.

Task 2: (S)

Introduce the various departments and sections of a grocery store.

Task 3: (L)

Listen to prices.

• www.EAL-lab.com/EALbasic/shopping-prices-1.htm

Task 4:(R)

Read a receipt.

Experiential Outings:

Visit a grocery store with the learner. Have the learner refer to a list and ask for the location of the items.

Reflection:

How did the lesson go? Did the learner understand the lesson? Was the learner able to accomplish the outcomes? Were you able to complete everything you had planned? Any ideas for follow up?

Homework:

The learner, using a traditional recipe from their home country, prepares a list of the ingredients needed for its' preparation and what areas of the supermarket they can be found in.

Explanation of Tasks

Task 1: (W)

- Show the learner a flyer from a local supermarket, preferably authentic. Ask the learner questions about it. What is it? What information do flyers give? What store is it for? Some specifics about sales, etc.
- Ask the learner how he / she shops. Do you go every day? Several times a week? Once a week?
- Ask about shopping lists. When you go shopping do you take a list? Why? Do you plan meals day by day or over several days or for a week?
- Show him / her the recipe and grocery list handout. Explain that we make lists to remind ourselves what we need to make one meal or maybe several meals.
- Explain the task is to look at the recipe and make a list of what he / she needs at the grocery store.
- Assist as necessary.
- After making the list, check the flyers to see if any of the items on the list are on sale.
- Talk about the prices.

Task 2: (S)

- Show the learner the floor plan of the grocery store. Introduce the various departments.
- Talk about what food items you would find in each department. Use the "Where is the _____?" format.
- Introduce the information gap activity. Explain that you have information that he / she doesn't have and vice versa. Tell the learner to use the map to help them answer your questions and the question sheet to help them ask you questions.
- Give an example.
- Do the exercise.

Task 3: (L)

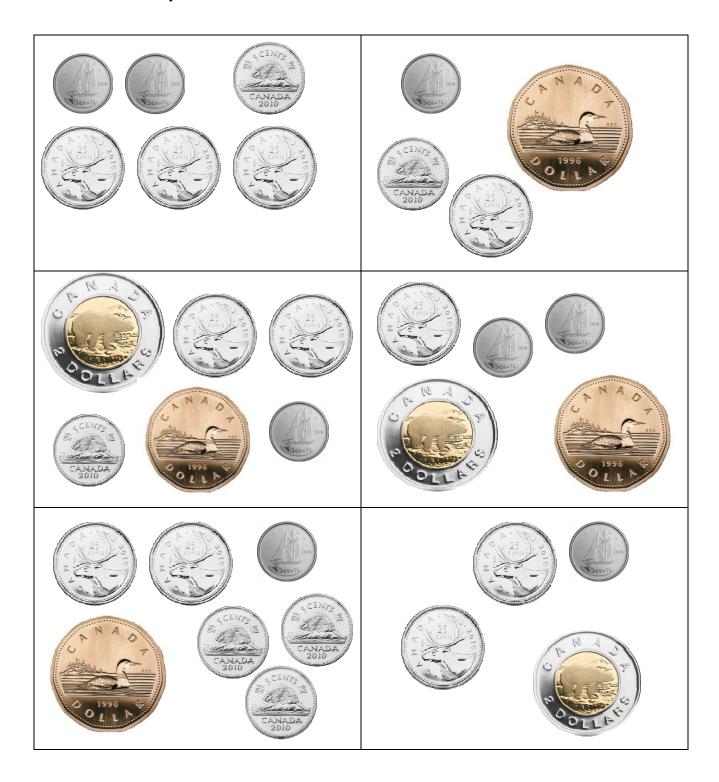
- Using a computer, listen to prices at the link included in the lesson plan.
- Play the recording twice.
- Discuss with the learner.
- Give the learner the multiple choice handout. Review with the learner.
- Listen to the activity again.
- Have the learner complete the questions handout.
- Assist as necessary.
- Check the answers together.

Task 4: (R)

- Show the learner a receipt, authentic is preferable. Ask what information is given on a receipt.
- Give the learner the receipt handout.
- Talk about the receipt on the handout and ask questions, pointing out where to find the answers on the receipt. What store is it?
 What is the date? What is the time? What did you buy? How much was the ____? etc.
- Complete the questions on the handout, emphasizing the question words.
- Practice orally.

PRE-TASK Count the Change

How much money is in each box? Practice counting and saying the amounts with your instructor.



TASK 1

Look at the recipe and make a list of what you need at the grocery store. Write the items in the space provided below.

Making Spaghetti Sauce

2 tbsp vegetable oil

1 small onion, chopped

1 carrot, chopped

1 celerystalk, chopped

1 greenpepper, chopped

3/4 tsp salt

3/4 tsp dried basil

1/4 cup tomato paste

1 can cut tomatoes

** tsp. = teaspoon; tbsp. = tablespoon

Grocery List

Put all ingredients in a big pot and cook for 1 ½ hours.

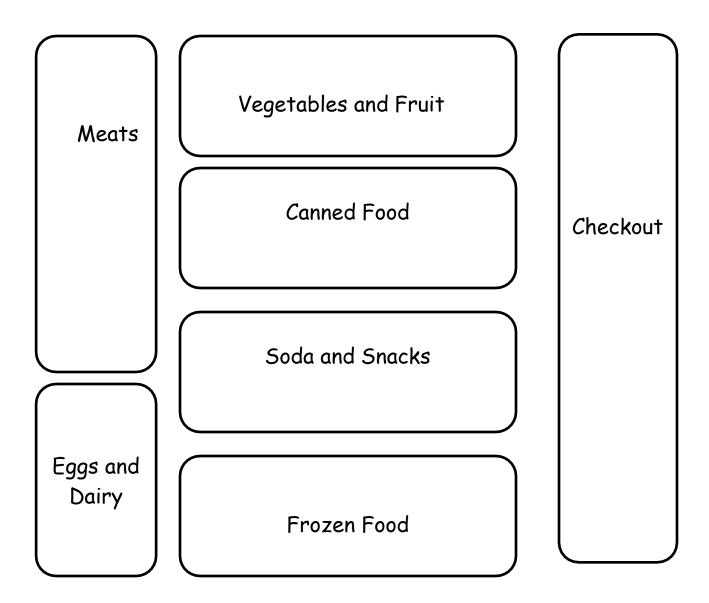
Dairy	Meat
Fruits & Veggies	Other
	·

TASK 1
Look at the flyer and check if any items that you need are on sale this week.



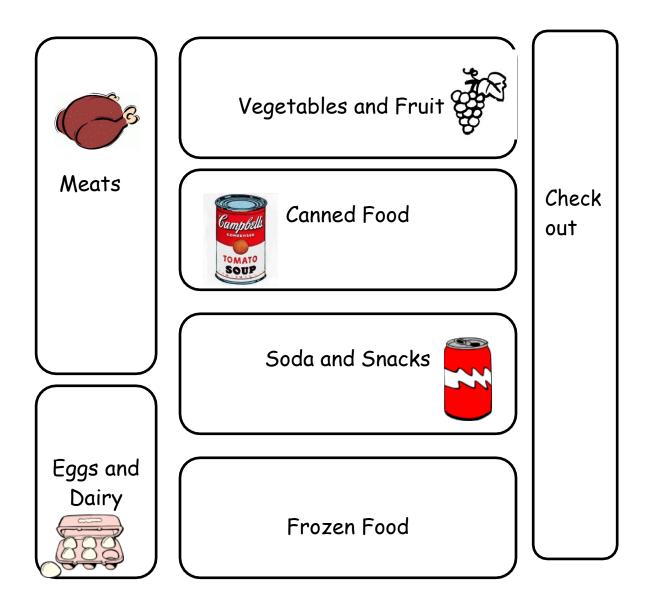
TASK 2

Look at this floor plan of a supermarket. Talk about the different departments with your instructor.



TASK 2

Student A: Use this diagram to help you answer your partner's questions.



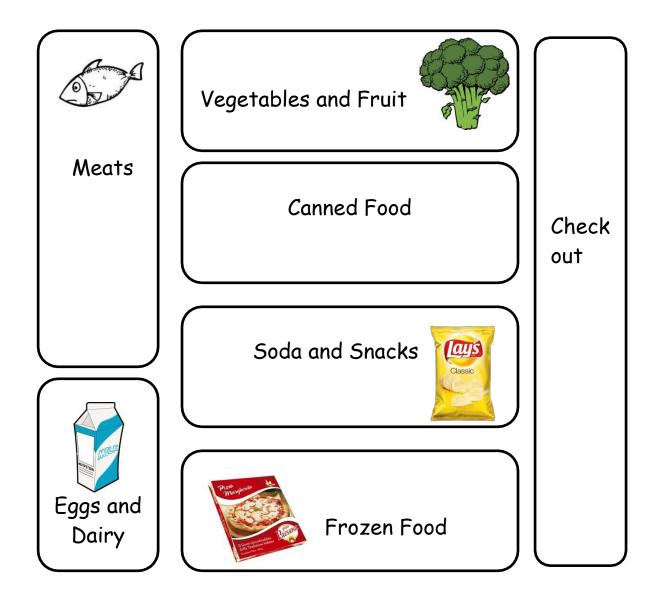
TASK 2

Student A: Please ask these questions to your partner.

1.	Where is the fish?	
2.	Where is the broccoli?	
3.	Where is the frozen pizza?	
4.	Where is the milk?	
5.	Where are the potato chips?	

TASK 2

Student B: Use this diagram to help you answer your partner's questions.



TASK 2

Student B: Please ask these questions to your partner.

1.	Where are the eggs?
2.	Where is the Coca Cola?
3.	Where is the soup?
4.	Where is the chicken?
5.	Where are the grapes?

TASK 3

Listening Exercise: Multiple Choice Choose the price you hear.

1.	A. \$2.15	B. \$2.05	C. \$2.50
Ι.	M. 32.13	D. 32.03	C. 32.30

TASK 4:

Look at the receipt and answer the questions.

Questions: 1. What is the name of the store? 2. What is the date? 3. How much was the milk? 4. How much were the apples? 5. How much was the total? 6. How did the customer pay?



SOBEYS 881 6960 MUMFORD RD, HALIFAX THANK YOU FROM STORE MANAGER Trevor Negus and Staff 454-7277 GST # R104902135

Served by: Crystal M

Member card number Romano Beans Mix 3Apple Tomato Chry Red F Skim Milk 1X2L	Pt	840*****395 \$1.2 \$5.4 \$3.2 \$5.0	9 D 19 D 29 D
=> Kit Kat For Ca => ConAgra Tablet 1 Reward Mile For => 1 AIR MILES SUBTO	: Giveawa - Every \$	ay!)7
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Member card number: 840****395

AIR MILES earned this visit

MERCHANT ID 040080037472 INSERTED CLIENT ID 9803 RECEIPT# 8893000 TERMINAL ID 010 TRACE# 00631008

APPROVED

Level Theme /Topic Date

Community Services/ Post Office December 21, 2011

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the lesson the learner will be able to:

- use and respond to basic courtesy formulas
- make simple requests in the post office
- copy names and addresses onto paper or envelopes

Language Focus:

1

- requests "I want"
- present tense in the first person
- pronunciation: /st/ (post office, stamp, postcard etc.)

The Basics:

• common expressions

Materials/ Resources: Computer

Visuals: photos of post office and post office vocabulary, photos of places in NS Handouts: matching, blank envelop template, postcard template, dialogue, fill in the blanks

The Basics Pre-task:

Learner matches common expressions and corresponding responses on a handout

Task 1: (R)

Introduce learner to post office vocabulary.

Task 2: (W)

Write address onto a postcard template.

Task 3: (S)

Role-play a dialogue where a customer goes to a post office and ask for a stamp to mail a postcard.

Task 4:(L)

Listen to a conversation about Annie going to the post office.

• <u>www.worldenglishclub.com/improve-english/david-annie-series/post-office</u>

Experiential Outings:

Visit a post office with the learner and buy a stamp and mail a postcard.

Reflections:

How did the lesson go? Did the learner understand the lesson? Was the learner able to accomplish the outcomes? Were you able to complete everything you had planned? Any ideas for follow up?

Homework:

The learner practices addressing envelopes with the addresses of family members or friends.

Explanation of Tasks

Task 1: (R)

- Show the learner the picture of the post office. Ask the learner questions: Where is this place? What do you do there? send letters and parcels, pick up mail, buy stamps and envelopes, etc.
- Show the learner the pictures of vocabulary related to the post office.
- Review and practice the vocabulary.

Task 2: (W)

- Show the learner the template of the postcard. Elicit what it is and when you send it.
- Explain how to address the post card where you write the receiver's address, the sender's address and the message.
- Show the learner the set of pictures featuring areas of Nova Scotia. Have the learner choose one to write his / her postcard.
- Using the address given at the bottom of the handout, have the learner address the postcard and write a general message about a day at that place. (Fictional is fine.) Explain what the content of a message on a postcard might be...where is the place, what you think of it, what you are doing there and what the weather is like, etc.
- Check the postcard together.
- Repeat for the envelope template as time allows.

Task 3: (S)

- Read the dialogue with the learner. Assist with vocabulary and pronunciation as needed.
- Remember the language focus and point out the /st/ sounds and the verbs in the present tense.
- Practice as a role-play with the learner several times. Switch roles.
- Try without the handout. Prompt the learner with questions.
- Assist as needed.

Task 4: (L)

- Using a computer, listen to the woman at the post office at the link included in the lesson plan.
- Play the recording twice.
- Discuss with the learner.
- Give the learner the fill in the blanks handout. Review with the learner.
- Listen to the activity again.
- Have the learner complete the exercise.
- Assist as necessary.
- Check the answers together.

PRE-TASK

Common Expressions

Match each common expresssion with the correct response.

 Good morning. 	a. You're welcome.
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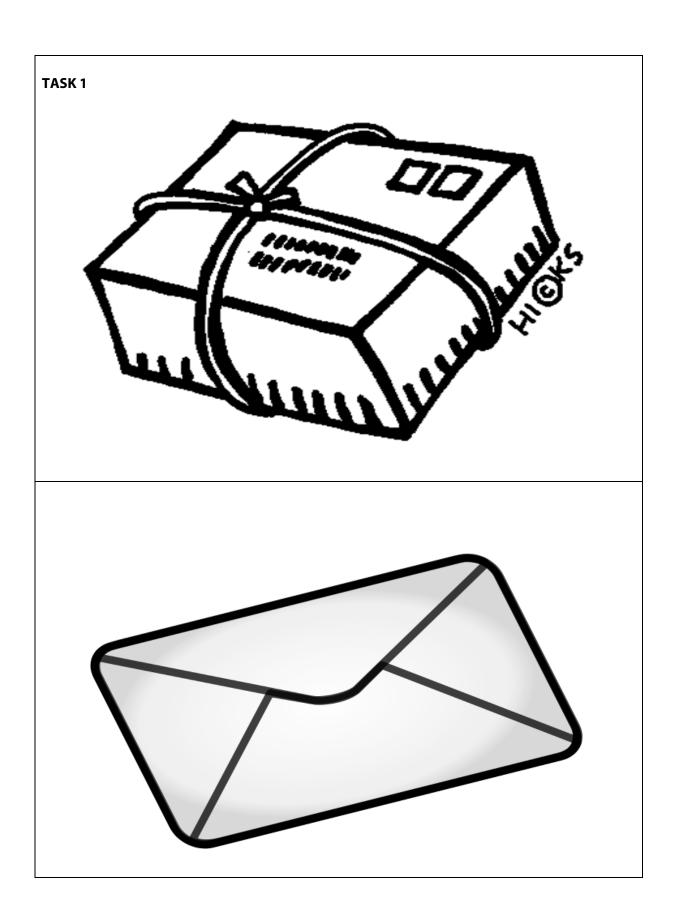
TASK 1Look at this picture. Where is this? What is happening? What is she saying?

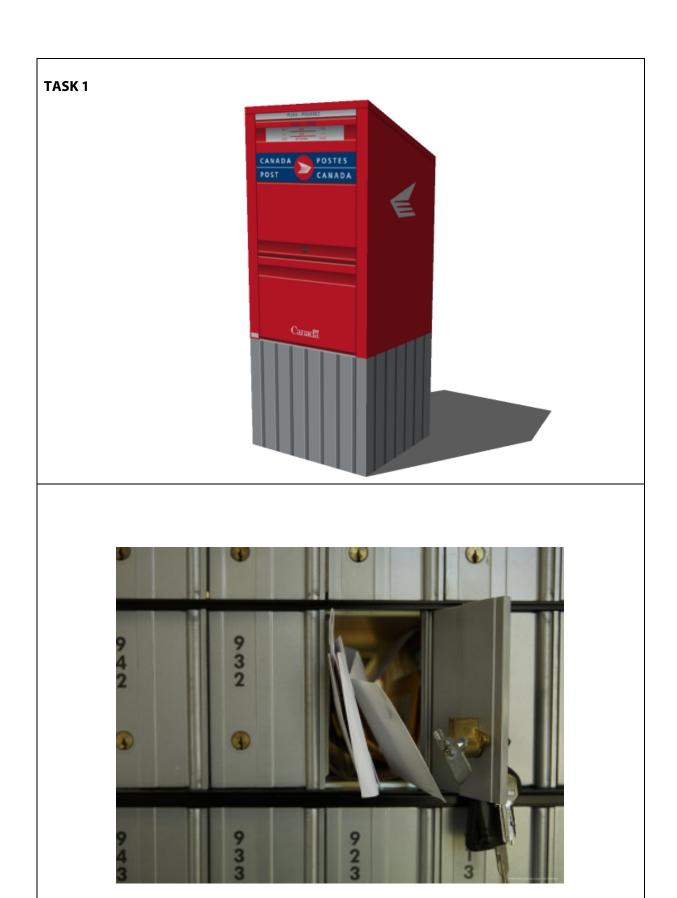


Immigrant Services Association of Nova Scotia

TASK 1 Look at these pictures. What are these things?









Address this envelope.

TASK 2Choose one picture to use as your postcard.





This is a handmade post- card from the art studio of	Post Card	Place Stamp Here

Copy the address below onto the postcard. Write a short note on the left about the picture.

Estelle Marions 26-28 St Peter's Road Bournemouth BH1 2LW England

Dialogue at the Post Office

Use this dialogue to help you make a conversation.

Woman: Good Morning!

Customer: Good Morning!

Woman: How are you today?

Customer: I'm fine, thank you.

Woman: How can I help you?

Customer: I want an international stamp.

Woman: Here you are. It is \$1.80.

Customer: Here you are.

Woman: Thank you. Here is your change.

Customer: Thank you.

Woman: You're welcome. Have a nice day.

Customer: Thank you, you too.

Listening Activity: Anita Goes to the Post Office

Listen to the recording. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

Clerk: May I you?
Anita: Yes, please. I need some for this card.
Clerk: Let me weigh it for you. That is
Anita: Okay. Thank you.
Clerk: Do you need anything else?
Anita: Yes, please. I also need to send this
Clerk: Let me weigh it for you. That is
Anita: Here you are. That is
Clerk: Thank you.ls that all?
Anita: Yes it is. Thank you for your help.

Level 1

Health: Going to the Doctor

Level	Theme /Topic	Date
1	Health: Going to the Doctor	December 21, 2011

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the lesson the learner will be able to:

- ask and answer some basic questions that would be asked in a doctor's office
- identify requests for personal information or ID
- read and understand sample appointment cards

Language Focus:

- simple present
- pronunciation: /f/ (Friday, fever, cough, phone number etc.)

The Basics:

 dates and numbers (as pertaining to dates and time)

Materials:

Visuals: photo of a medical problem (earache)

Handouts: multiple choice, appointment card with questions, short conversations with fill in the blanks, dialogue with matching, sample patient form

The Basics Pre-Task:

Using a handout with various dates and times, read out various dates and times and have the learner circle the one that you say.

Task 1: (R)

Read an appointment card.

Task 2: (L)

Listen to several short conversations between a patient and receptionist at a doctor's office.

Task 3: (S)

Role-play going to the doctor's office for a pre-arranged appointment.

Task 4: (W)

Fill out a simplified personal information form used at a doctor's office.

Experiential Outings:

Visit a local clinic with the learner and make an appointment.

Reflection:

How did the lesson go? Did the learner understand the lesson? Was the learner able to accomplish the outcomes? Were you able to complete everything you had planned? Any ideas for follow up?

Homework:

The learner practices introducing him / herself and giving appointment details at a doctor's office

Explanation of Tasks

Task 1: (R)

- Show the learner the earache picture. Ask what is happening in this picture. Talk about what the person should do.
- Elicit a basic dialogue to make an appointment and talk about who would make the appointment.
- Talk about appointment cards. Have they ever seen one? What type of businesses and services use appointment cards? What information would be needed?
- Show the learner the appointment card have the learner read the information and look at the questions.
- Learner writes the answers to the questions. Assist with comprehension and vocabulary as necessary. Note the PM and AM and check for comprehension.
- Practice orally.

Task 2: (L)

- Read and practice the short conversations one by one with the learner.
- Explain that he / she is going to listen to each short conversation again and fill in the missing information on the handout provided.
- Explain that you will read each dialogue twice, at a slow to normal pace and not to be too concerned with spelling as this is a listening exercise.
- Do the exercise.
- Go over the answers with the learner.

Task 3: (S)

- Read the full dialogue with the learner. Assist with vocabulary and pronunciation as needed.
- Remember the language focus and point out the /f/ sounds and the verbs in the present tense.
- Practice as a role-play with the learner several times. Switch roles.
- Try without the paper. Prompt the learner with questions.
- Assist as needed.
- Follow up with the matching task, which matches the relevant questions with the appropriate answers.

Task 4: (W)

- The writing task gives the learner the opportunity to practice writing his / her name and other personal information as would be required at a clinic or hospital, in a simplified version though.
- Give the learner the simplified version of the "Patient Information" form and have him / her read and fill out the form.
- Assist as necessary.
- Emphasize the necessity for neatness and correctness as this information is stored for later reference and when incorrect may cause confusion when looking up patient information such as test results, etc.
- Practice orally with the learner.

PRE-TASK

Listening Exercise: Multiple Choice

Choose the date or time you hear.

1.	A. January 10	B. January 18	C. June 12
2.	A. 10:00 AM	B. 2:30PM	C. 2:50 PM
3.	A. March 2	B. May 2	C. May 12
4.	A. 11:15	B. 11:45	C. 1:15
5.	A. July 18	B. July 8	C. June 18
6.	A. 12: 45	B. 2:45	C. 2: 50
7.	A. April 28	B. April 25	C. April 29
8.	A. 3:25	B. 5: 15	C. 3: 35
9.	A. August 17	B. August 7	C. April 17

B. July 9

A. July 19

10.

C. July 29

TASK 1

Look at this picture. What is the problem? Talk about this picture with your instructor.



The instructor will fill in this sample appointment card. Answer the questions.

Has An Appointment		
	es	
What day is the a	appointment?	
What is the date	?	
What time is the	appointment?	

What is your name? My name is Ben Lewis. Good Morning. How can I help you? Good Morning. I have an appointment. How do you spell Lewis? What is the doctor's name? L-E-W-I-S. His name is Doctor James. Thank you. You're welcome. What is your telephone number? The doctor is late today. Can you wait? It is 444-5169. Yes, I can. I'm sorry. Can you repeat that slowly? The doctor will be here soon. 4-4-4-5-1-6-9 Thank you. Thank you. You're welcome.

Good Morning. How can I you? Good Morning. I have an appointment. What is the doctor's name? His name is Doctor James.	What is your? My name is Ben Lewis. How do you spell Lewis? L-E-W-I-S. Thank you. You're welcome.
What is your telephone number? It is I'm sorry. Can you repeat that slowly? Thank you. You're welcome.	The doctor is late today. Can you? Yes, I can. The doctor will be here Thank you.

Listen to the short conversations. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

Dialogue for Going to an Appointment

Read with your instructor and practice as a role play.

Receptionist: Good Morning. Can I help you?

Ben: Good Morning. I have an appointment.

Receptionist: What is the doctor's name?

Ben: Doctor James.

Receptionist: OK. What is your name?

Ben: My name is Ben Lewis.

Receptionist: What is your telephone number?

Ben:It is 444-5169.

Receptionist: Thank you. The doctor is late today. Can you wait?

Ben: I'm sorry. I don't understand. Please repeat.

Receptionist: Can you wait 10 minutes? The doctor is late.

Ben: Yes, I can.

Receptionist: Thank you. Please sit down.

Ben: Thank you.

Receptionist: You're welcome.

TASK 3

Match the questions and answers.

Can I help you?	My name is Ben Lewis.
What is the doctor's name?	It is 444-5169.
What is your name?	Yes, I can.
What is your telephone number?	I have an appointment.
The doctor is late. Can you wait?	The doctor's name is Doctor James.

Patient Information

Fill in this sample personal information sheet with your information.

Name: _			
La	st	First	
Address:			
Apartment #	Street #	Street Name	
City	Province	Postal Code	
Phone Number:			
(area code)			<u> </u>