Tot Loson In Loson

Hemdat Hadarom College Name: Keren Reuven Topic: Freindship

Date: 10.05.10



School: Amit High School

Teacher: Keren Reuven

Textbook: Frieden 1820

Date: 10.5.10

1. Where in my lesson plan do I develop thinking skills?

1, 2, 3

2. What activities did I do in order to develop thinking skills?

Discussion and also expressing feelings, thoughts etc. by speaking

and writing.

Class: 7th

No. Pupils: 25

Unit:

Topic: Friendship

Page(s): 16 1€

3. Why did I choose these activities and not others?

They give the pupils an opportunity to express themselves by

speaking and writing. Therefore, they are practicing these skills.

AIMS: 1. Oral presentation. 2. Learning new words (vocabulary) 3. Developing thinking skills 4. Express opinions and

thoughts through writing.

Time	Domains	Benchmark	Activities / Tasks	Enabling skills Materials	Materials	Vocabulary	Çır
	Presentation	Produce a short	The teacher shows pictures	Describe and	pictures	Core	Expansion
12.40 -		piece of coherent	of her best friend or	express	board		
12.50		speech that conveys	friends. Then, she says why	thoughts			
		personal	she like,her and why she is a	through			

							alone	a company	jokes	honey	concerned	glad	remember	count (on	me)	poob	times/ bad	times	on your	side	
							flashcards	board													
speaking.							Speaking and	using the new	voca. ,	translate the	new voca.										
good friend. Afterwards,	she asks the pupils to answer	these questions relating	their own friends. (if there	is time, the teacher asks if	they think they are also a	"good friend") 1	Present the new vocb. of the	song and the poem, by	showing the flashcards and	translate to Hebrew.											
samonadsa							Ask and answer simple	questions.													
							Social	Interaction			MURA										
								12.50 -	13:00												

					_	_
= = =	Information	burpoddie pur cospi	pupils the poem "There Are	acw vocab	board	
		details in a text and	Days and There Are Days" by	Describe and		
		use this knowledge as	Beatrice Schenk de Regniers.	explain		
		needed.	The pupils need to mark the	personal		
			voca. words (while the	thoughts.		
	Presentation	Produce a short piece	teacher reads) Then, they do	Apply the		
		of coherent writing	question no.1 (together, with	material and		
		and/or speech that	the teacher) The pupils do	demonstrate		
		conveys personal	the other two questions by	events		
		experiences.	themselves.2	from their		
				privet life.		
	Appreciation	Are aware that				
	of Language	languages use				
		different idiomatic				
		expressions in order				
		to convey the same				
		idea				
	Appreciation	Relating personally to				
	of Literature	the theme				
	and Culture					

worksheet	board												board						
Locate and v	recognize the t	new vocab.	Choose the	right word and	apply the	material.							Discuss	(support or	argue the	issue)			
The Teacher and The pupils	read the song "That's What	friends Are For"	(anonymous). While reading,	the pupils mark the vocab.	words. After each	paragraph, the teacher stops	and the pupils need to find	the missing word.				,	Summaries the lesson (what	we've learned today etc.)	Ask the students if there	can be a situation that a	friendship can last forever.3	If there is time, review the	vocabulary.
Phillips chand the	general meaning, main	ideas and sequence of	events in a text and	use this knowledge as	needed.		Ask and answer simple	questions.		:	Recognizing literary	tecnniques - rnyme	Produce a short	piece of coherent	speech that conveys	personal	sabuaisanxa		
7 d	Information						Social	Interaction	Appreciation	of Literature	and Culture		Presentation			***************************************			
	0031	13:20											13:20 -	13:25					

There are days I want to be

<u>Friendship</u>

There Are Days and There Are Days/ Beatrice Schenk de Regniers

All alone
With only me
For company –
Me and my cat.
There are days like that.
And there are days
(many more)
I don't want to be alone
any more.
Then
It seems to me
Honey's honey-er,
Sun is sunnier
When
I am with a friend!
Questions:
1. What does the poet like more often – to be alone or to be with a friend?
2. Do you sometimes have days when you want to be alone? Why does it feel
good to be alone sometimes?
3. When do you enjoy being with one friend? When do you prefer being with a
group of friends?

4. Read the words of a song about friendship. Fill in the following words that are missing from the song.

friends / today/ close/ count/ say/ bad

That's What Friends Are For
And I never thought I had feel this way,
And as far as I am concerned
I am glad I got the chance to 1
That I do believe I love you.
And if I should ever go away,
Well then 2 your eyes and try
To feel the way we do 3
And then if you can remember
Chorus
Keep smiling, keep shining,
Knowing you can always 4 on me, for sure.
That is what 5 are for.
For good times and 6 times
I will be on your side forever more.
That is what friends are for.

Comments:			
			ik (Basat 1964). Wildelick Abbeele, were videolysteering van 2 au
		Mills although the children and the second s	# paramonto de constanta de maio (monte e enero)
			e finite à binament an cristians (mont amour et classes disker)
			00 1 100 to
			errigina de la composition de la compo
			er olek ekkirilisiksi (1858-1998-1988-1997) ilikus (1868-1988) ilikus (1868-1988)
Errar words and the same street and the same s			***************************************

שם התלמידה:

טופס הערכה לשיעור מבחן באנגלית – שנה ג' חמדת הדרום

כיתה:					ביה"ס:
נושא השיעור:					המקצוע:
PART A: PEDAGOGY					
1. The objectives of the lesson and all instructions were clear to the learners	1	2	3	4	5
2. The teacher used a variety of materials and activities	1	2	3	4	5
3. Materials and learning activities were appropriate to the level of the class	1	2	3	4	5
4. Lesson addressed diverse learning styles	1	2	3	4	5
5. The teacher carried out comprehension checks	1	2	3	4	5
6. All students were interested in the lesson and involved at some point	1	2	3	4	5
7. Learners were required to do something (e.g. solve a problem, come to a conclusion, complete a task)	1	2	3	4	5
8. Class atmosphere was positive	1	2	3	4	5
9. The pacing of the lesson was appropriate	1	2	3	4	5
10. There were no cultural misunderstandings	1	2	3	4	5
11. The teacher did not talk too much	1	2	3	4	5
12. Error correction and feedback was appropriate	1	2	3	4	5
13. There was opportunity for controlled practice of specific language points	1	2	3	4	5
14. Learners were required to cooperate and share information (i.e. there was an information gap component to the lesson)	1	2	3	4	5
15. Students rehearsed, in class, skills they will need in real communicative situations outside class.	1	2	3	4	5

16. The teacher was lively and enthusiastic	1	2	3	4	5
17. General classroom management was good	1	2	3	4	5
18. There was an evaluation component to the leave which allowed learners to judge the degree to which they had succeeded or failed.	0	2	3	4	5
 Lesson plan is well-organized and includes a details 	11	2	3	4	5
20. Student reflection after the lesson demonstration understanding and a willingness to learn from mistakes	m	2	3	4	5
OVERALL GRADE FOR PART A:	(50% of over	all gr	ade)		

PART B: PROFICIENCY

	Excellent	Competent	Adequate	Inadequate
	Up to 2 mistakes	3-4 mistakes	5-6 mistakes	7 and above
ORAL				
*Grammar (15 pts.)	(up to 15 pts.)	(up to 10 pts.)	(up to 5 pts.)	(0 pts.)
*Vocabulary (5 pts.)	(up to 5 pts.)	(up to 4 pts.)	(up to 3 pts.)	(0 pts.)
*Pronunciation (5 pts.)	(up to 5 pts.)	(up to 4 pts.)	(up to 3 pts.)	(0 pts.)
WRITTEN				
*Grammar (15 pts.)	(up to 15 pts.)	(up to 10 pts.)	(up to 5 pts.)	(0 pts.)
*Vocabulary (5 pts.)	(up to 5 pts.)	(up to 4 pts.)	(up to 3 pts.)	(0 pts.)
*Spelling & Punctuation (5 pts.)	(up to 5 pts.)	(up to 4 pts.)	(up to 3 pts.)	(0 pts.)

OVERALL PROFICIENCY GRADE (average of the above):(50% of final grade)	
FINAL GRADE:	