**Listen and Discuss - Pair Work**

**التهيئة**

On the board write a few responses to suggestions. For example: ***OK. That’s a good idea. No, I’m sorry, I can’t. I don’t think so.*** Then make a few suggestions to the class about things to do. For example: ***Let’s go to the mall tonight. Let’s do extra homework tonight. Why don’t we study at the library tonight?*** Have students answer with one of the responses on the board. Then ask students to make suggestions which their classmates respond to.

**مفردات الدرس**

Let’s Go Out free-time activities chores go for a drive go shopping bowling swimming clean your room mow the lawn do the laundry dust wash the dishes take out the garbage

**مهارات التفكير**

Concentration - Comprehension - Analysis of information - Application

**إغلاق الدرس**

Play the audio of the two model conversations. Students listen and repeat. Make sure students realize there are two separate conversations in **B**. Follow the same procedure as in **A**. Have students work with a new partner to practice the conversations, switching roles in each, and substituting chores and free-time activities.

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**Grammar**

**التهيئة**

Have volunteers read aloud the questions and responses with *should* in the chart. Ask: ***How do we ask for suggestions?*** (We use *should.*) To remind students about word order with *should*, put the following words on the board and have students unscramble them. ***should / a / game / play / We / . should / game / play / we / What / ?***

**مفردات الدرس**

Should, Why Don’t/Doesn’t…?, and Let’s for Suggestions Go + Verb + -ing Have to/Had to

**مهارات التفكير**

Knowledge - Application - Analysis - Assembling - Organization

**إغلاق الدرس**

Give students time to think about their obligations for the following week. Encourage them to think of as many obligations as they can. In groups, have students discuss their obligations. Have them talk about the obligations that all teenagers have. With the class, have groups report on the discussion about obligations. Write the results on the board: ***All teenagers have to… Some teenagers have to…***

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**Listening - Pronunciation**

**التهيئة**

Tell students that they are going to listen to phone conversations. Say: ***Saeed calls four friends. What are their names?*** (Imad, Khalid, Jabir, Majid) Write on the board: ***What does Saeed invite them to do?*** Play the audio. Students listen and answer the question on the board. (He invites them to go to the mall.) Ask volunteers to read aloud the excuses

**مفردات الدرس**

invitation excuse babysit clean his bedroom visit someone in the hospital study for a test have to

**مهارات التفكير**

Comprehension - Application - Memory - Concentration

**إغلاق الدرس**

Play the audio. Students listen and repeat the sentences. Point out that even though we pronounce the reduction, we still write the full form, *have to*.

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**Conversation**

**التهيئة**

Ask students to look at the pictures and try not to read the speech bubbles. Ask: ***Who is in the cartoon? What do you think this conversation is about?***  Play the audio of the conversation. Ask students to listen to see if their prediction was correct. Play the audio again. Tell students to look at the conversation and read along as they listen.

**مفردات الدرس**

come on let down

**مهارات التفكير**

Knowledge - Comprehension - Evaluation - Application

**إغلاق الدرس**

Have students work in groups of three or four to discuss and answer the questions. Have one person from each group report back to the class about the things people in the group *have to* do today, things they *had to* do yesterday, and things they usually *have to* do.

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**Reading**

**التهيئة**

***think the teen’s chores are? How are his parents going to feel if they come home in the next few minutes? What are they going to say?***  Ask the **Before Reading** questions. Have students look at the title. Ask: ***What does “it” mean?*** Elicit ideas but do not indicate whether they are right or wrong. Play the audio of the reading. Students listen and follow along in their books. Ask students again about *it* in the title. Elicit that *it* refers to chores or housework.

**مفردات الدرس**

Someone Has to Do It complain irresponsible. nagging organize pocket money earning allowance.” solution? compromise common sense both sides Possessive Adjectives

**مهارات التفكير**

Knowledge - Comprehension - Application - Analysis of information

**إغلاق الدرس**

Arrange students in small groups to discuss and answer the question. Explain that *compromise* means to reach an agreement where both sides accept less than they want. Then have a class discussion about the compromises that both parents and teens can make.

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**Writing - Project**

**التهيئة**

Have students look back at the article on page 79. Tell them that they should look for the boldfaced pronouns and adjectives. They will have to read the sentences around the word to determine what or who the word in bold refers to.

**مفردات الدرس**

pronouns possessive adjectives refer to

**مهارات التفكير**

Knowledge - Application - Analysis - Concentration - Organization

**إغلاق الدرس**

Have students work in groups and list all the excuses they can think of for the four situations. Tell students that they will submit the written portion of this project. Suggest that students make a poster with headings that explain the situations. Then have students list all the excuses they can think of under the situation. Have students vote on the best and worst excuses.

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**Form Meaning and Function**

**التهيئة**

Explain that *must* is a modal auxiliary. The form is the same for all persons (I, you, he, she, it, we, they, etc.). After the modal, we use the main verb in its base form (without *to*).

**مفردات الدرس**

Must/Mustn’t Have To/Don’t Have To

**مهارات التفكير**

Knowledge - Memory - Application - Evaluation - Organization

**إغلاق الدرس**

Explain that students should first decide if the sentence is about the past or present. Then they will decide if it needs the positive or negative form. Remind students that they should use a form of *have to* if the sentence is in the past tense or if the meaning expresses a lack of obligation. Have students work individually to complete the exercise and then check answers with a partner. Call on students to read the completed sentences

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