**Listen and Discuss**

**التهيئة**

Have a general discussion about problems among teenagers. Ask: **What kinds of problems do people your age often have? What common problems do some of your friends have?** Write their answers on the board. Students may suggest some of the following problems: getting along with parents, getting along with friends, doing well in school, having too much stress, losing or gaining weight. Ask: **What do you do when you have problems? Who do you go to? Do you go online to get advice?** Ask students what websites they use for advice. Compile a list on the board. You might want to suggest that students copy the list into their notebooks.

**مفردات الدرس**

Advice junk food had better peer pressure should nutritious Anorexia disorder fit exercise

**مهارات التفكير**

Concentration - Comprehension - Analysis of information - Application

**إغلاق الدرس**

Play the audio for the conversations. Ask students to listen and repeat. Model the examples with volunteers, changing roles. Encourage students to continue each conversation a few more lines.

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**Grammar**

**التهيئة**

Go over the material in the grammar chart. Remind students that shouldn’t is the contracted form of should not, and that there is no contracted form for ought to.

**مفردات الدرس**

Modal Auxiliaries: Should, Ought To, Might, Could Had Better

**مهارات التفكير**

Knowledge - Application - Analysis - Assembling - Organization

**إغلاق الدرس**

Have students work alone to write their sentences. To check answers, call on pairs. One student reads the situation and the other reads his or her response, using had better.

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**Language in Context - Listening - Pronunciation - Conversation**

**التهيئة**

This can be done in pairs. One student makes a sentence about Ali’s lifestyle; for example: He works 10 hours a day. The other student offers advice for Ali, using should, ought to, or had better. Have students take turns making the statements and offering advice.

**مفردات الدرس**

should ought to had better feeling down look out for myself To be honest

**مهارات التفكير**

Comprehension - Application - Memory - Concentration

**إغلاق الدرس**

Have students work in pairs to create their conversation. One student asks for advice about a relationship and the other offers advice. Explain that they can choose any type of relationship: parents, a brother or a sister, a co-worker, a friend, or a team member on a sports team. In any case, advice is needed because there is a problem in the relationship.

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**Reading**

**التهيئة**

Explain to students that listing ideas about a topic before reading can help them predict the language they will encounter. In addition, listing what they know about the topic can either reinforce what they already know or point out contradictions to what they thought was true.

**مفردات الدرس**

Breaking the habit ingredients addicted to calorie saturated fat

**مهارات التفكير**

Knowledge - Comprehension - Evaluation - Application

**إغلاق الدرس**

Have students work in groups and use the questions to hold a discussion. Have one student in each group take notes. Have each group present a summary of their discussion. Choose students other than the note-takers to report back.

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**Writing**

**التهيئة**

Direct students’ attention to the picture. Elicit ideas from students about who the person is, where he is and how he is feeling. Ask students to speculate on why he’s feeling this way. Call on volunteers to report their answers in class.

**مفردات الدرس**

move to another place miss letter cause of the problem solution

**مهارات التفكير**

Knowledge - Comprehension - Application - Analysis of information

**إغلاق الدرس**

Call on pairs to read their letters aloud. Post the letters on the board and ask students to stand up and read them. Ask them to choose the best letter. Tell them to use the same criteria/questions as the ones above

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**Form Meaning and Function**

**التهيئة**

Explain that we use How many to ask about the number of people or things we can count. For example: friends, brothers, riyals and so on. We use How much to ask about the quantity of something we can’t count. For example: family, money, exercise and so on.

**مفردات الدرس**

Question Words: How many, How much …? Quantity Expressions: much, many, a lot of, lots of, a few, a little Words Connected with Medicine and Clauses with When

**مهارات التفكير**

Form, Meaning, and Function Knowledge - Application - Analysis - Concentration - Organization

**إغلاق الدرس**

Have students work in different pairs and tell them to take it in turns to ask and answer the questions with: What do you do when? Call on volunteers to role-play their short conversations in front of the class.

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**Project**

**التهيئة**

Have students look at the photos and think about where the people are and what they are doing. Ask them to give reasons for their answers. Elicit answers from volunteers and list ideas on the board.

**مفردات الدرس**

organization provide located community

**مهارات التفكير**

Knowledge - Memory - Application - Evaluation - Organization

**إغلاق الدرس**

Call on each group to present their poster. Suggest that they take turns presenting each item that they have researched and collected information about. Display the posters on the wall if you can. Have students choose the poster they like best.

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