

WEEK 1

Period 1st

BREAKING THE ICE

I./ OBJECTIVE:

1. Knowledge: By the end of the lesson, Ss will be able greet their friends, telling their names.

a. Vocabulary: - Names: Alex, Dan, Sue, Alice, May, Sam, Tom...

b. Grammar: Simple present statements with “be”. I’m = I am

Nội dung ghi vào vở

1. Cách chào hỏi thân thiện

Ex: hi / hello / how are you ?

2. Từ về thời tiết

- sunny (a) : có nắng

- rainy (a) : có mưa

- cloudy (a) : có mây

- cloudless (a) : không có mây

- windy (a) : có gió

- stormy (a) : có bão

● Hỏi về thời tiết

What is the weather like?

= How is the weather?

● Trả lời về thời tiết

- It's

Ex : What's the weather like today ?

= How is the weather today ?

➔ It's windy and sunny

3. Giới thiệu tên của bản thân và hỏi tên của người khác:

a/ Giới thiệu tên của bản thân

- I **am** (tôi là)

- My name **is** (tên của tôi là)

b/ Hỏi tên người khác

What's your name ? (Tên của bạn là gì ?)

Ngữ pháp : thì hiện tại đơn của ‘be’

‘be’ chia theo chủ từ (subject)

SUBJECT	BE
I	am

HE, SHE, IT , N (danh từ số ít)	is
WE, YOU, THEY, Ns (danh từ số nhiều)	are

Bài tập áp dụng:

1. Viết 1 đoạn đối thoại ngắn để chào hỏi, tự giới thiệu về bản thân và hỏi tên/ thời tiết

Ví dụ 1: hai bạn Sue và Anna

Sue: Hi, I am Sue. What's your name ?

Anna: hello Sue. My name is Anna. How are you?

Sue : I am fine, thanks. And you?

Anna : Fine. Bye Sue

Sue: Bye Anna. See you later.

Ví dụ 2:

Sue: Hi, Anna

Anna: Hello Sue. How do you feel today?

Sue: I am fine, thanks. How about you?

Anna: Fine, thanks. Do you know about the weather today?

Sue: it's rainy and windy.

Period 2

Starter Unit

TIẾNG ANH 6 FRIENDS PLUS UNIT STARTER: LESSON 1: VOCABULARY

Free Time

Aims: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- Say questions and answers with the correct information.
- Develop students' speaking and listening skills.
- Talking about their own hobbies and interests.

Nội dung ghi vào vở

Vocabulary:

- Chatting online : trò chuyện (qua internet)
- Reading : đọc sách
- Meeting friends : gặp bạn
- Art : nghệ thuật, mỹ thuật
- Photography : nhiếp ảnh
- Cycling : chạy/ cưỡi xe đạp
- Sport : thể thao
- Animals : động vật
- Music : âm nhạc
- Video games : trò chơi điện tử
- Watching TV : xem truyền hình
- Films : phim

- Skateboarding : ván trượt (có 4 bánh xe)
- Cooking: nấu ăn
- Shopping: mua sắm
- Be into = like, be interested in .. : thích
- Be on : thì , đang ..
- Do exercise 1 page 6 (làm vào vở bài tập/ SGK)
Nghe và làm bài tập trang 6 (student book)

*Vocabulary

- be good at : giỏi về
- be interested in = enjoy, love, like, be into
- favor (n) : (n)
- favorite (n,a) : thích (nhất) = like best/ like most

• Lưu ý:

- Be good at + Noun / V+ing
- Be interested in + Noun / V+ing

- Ex1 : She is good at cooking. (cô ấy nấu ăn ngon/giỏi)
- Ex2: I am interested in listening to music. (tôi thích nghe nhạc)
- Ex3: He is interested in sport. (anh ấy thích thể thao.

*do exercise 2 page 6 - student book (làm vào vở bài tập/ SGK

1. Music
2. Chatting
3. Video games
4. Skateboarding
5. Reading
6. Photography
7. Cooking

*Do exercise 3

Key:

1. Music
2. cycling
3. films and watching TV
4. reading
5. shopping and meeting friends
6. chatting online
7. skateboarding
8. art
9. animals, dogs

- Hỏi và trả lời về sở thích của một người nào đó.

What's one's hobby/interest?
= What + do/does + Subject + like doing?
=What sort of hobbies/interests do/does +
subject + have ?

- Trả lời:

Subject + like best /most.
One's favorite noun is
..... is one's favorite noun.

- One's = possessive's/ possessive pronouns. (tính từ sở hữu)

Subject (chủ từ)	Object (túc từ)	Possessive's/ possessive pronoun
I	Me	My
He	Him	His
She	Her	Her
We	Us	Our
teacher	teacher	teacher's
Jack	Jack	Jack's

Period 3

UNIT STARTER: LESSON 2: LANGUAGE FOCUS

Be – Affirmative and Negative

Aims: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to

- Help students learn how to use the verb "to be" in the present time.
- Help students learn how to introduce people.

Nội dung ghi vào vở

*** Activity 1: Present simple of the verb: "To Be"

+ The usage: T explains the usage of the verb "to be".

-The " To be" is a verb used to describe something or someone.

- To talk about names, ages, feeling, nationalities, ...

+ Form:

TO BE

AFFIRMATIVE FORM (FULL AND SHORT FORMS)					
I	You	He/She/It	We	You	They
am	are	is		are	
'm	're	's		're	

NEGATIVE FORM (FULL AND SHORT FORMS)							
I	You	He	She	It	We	You	They
am not	are not		is not			are not	
'm not	're not		's not			're not	
	aren't		isn't			aren't	

INTERROGATIVE FORM							
Am	Are	Is			Are		
I?	you?	he?	she?	it?	we?	you?	they?

+ Exercise 1: Have Ss work in pairs to complete the table.

- T has students open their books to page 19.

- Students check the answer with their partners

+ Exercise 2:

- T check that students understand Zebras. Students complete the sentences with the correct forms so that they are true. Then check the answers with the class.

- Key Answer:

1. are
2. isn't
3. are/aren't
4. is
5. 'm/am not

6. 'm/am not

*** Activity 2: Subject pronouns

- The **subject** of a sentence is a person or thing that performs the action of the verb. **Subject pronouns** are used to replace the subject (person or thing) of a verb.

- Have students look at the picture and the sentence. Use the words in blanket and then replace a correct subject pronoun.



_____ are flying a kite. (Dad and I)

→ **We** are flying a kite.



_____ likes to play football. (Tom)

→ **He** likes to play football.



_____ are friends. (Mr. Smith and Dr. Boss)

→ **They** are friends.

- Replace the words in brackets by the correct subject pronoun.



My family

1. Hi! My name is Mary Elizabeth. **I** am nine years old. (Mary Elizabeth)
2. My mother's name is Andrea. **SHE** is wearing an orange skirt. (Andrea)
3. My dad wears glasses. **HE** is an engineer and his name is Anthony. (Anthony)
4. Sammy is my brother. **HE** is seven years old. (Sammy)
5. My grandparents are visiting us. **THEY** are very nice. (Grandparents)
6. Our dog is a Labrador. **IT** is a big dog.
7. **WE** live in South Carolina. (Mary Elizabeth, Sammy and their parents)
8. My grandparents live in Florida but **THEY** often visit us. (My grandparents)
9. **IT** is not very far from South Carolina. (Florida)
10. **WE** love when our grandparents came to visit us! (Mary Elizabeth and Sammy)

*** Activity 3: Possessive adjectives:

The possessive adjectives are *my, your, his, her, its, our, their, and whose*. A possessive adjective sits before a noun (or a pronoun) to show who or what owns it.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH

SUBJECT PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE
I I have a shirt.	MY My shirt is green.
YOU You have a book.	YOUR Your book is new.
HE He has a pillow.	HIS His pillow is soft.
SHE She has a dog.	HER Her dog is small.
IT It has a bone.	ITS Its bone is old.
WE We have a bird.	OUR Our bird is noisy.
YOU You have a house.	YOUR Your house is big.
THEY They have a car.	THEIR Their car is slow.

YOUR = Possessive Adjective
You need to bring your dictionary.
 YOU'RE = You are (contraction)
 You're an excellent student.

ITS = Possessive Adjective
The dog played with its ball.
 IT'S = It is (contraction)
 It's very hot right now.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

- My balloon is blue. ✓
- My balloons are blue. ✓
- NO CHANGE
- Your balloon is green. ✓
- Your balloons are green. ✓
- Your balloons are green. ✗

**MY YOUR THEIR
HIS HER ITS OUR**

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- T gives students an easy example of Possessive Adjectives.

In the examples below, the possessive adjectives are shaded.

- It is your hat.

(The possessive adjective "your" sits before the noun "hat" to tell us who owns it.)

+ Example 3: Have Ss work in pairs to complete the table with the correct words.

- T has students open their books to page 19.

- Students check the answer with their partners.

- Key Answers:

1. your
2. his

3. her
4. our
5. your
6. their

Check answers with the class.

**** Do exercise 4 page 7**

Key Answers:

1. It
2. they
3. We
4. You

+ Example 5.

**** Do exercise 5 page 7**

Key Answers:

1. you
2. it
3. him
4. her
5. us
6. you
7. them