Vocabulary:

cow, chicken, goat, duck, horse, sheep

Structure:

Is the

Yes, it is./No, it isn't.

Review

- 1. Write the vocabulary from the previous theme on the board.
- 2. Have students read the words on the board.
- 3. Write the structure from the previous theme on the board.
- 4. Have students read the sentences on the board.
- 5. Have some students come to the front and practice using the vocabulary and structure in front of the class.

Listen, point and say. 🙉

















Track 34 A

- 1. M: Cow.
- 2. M: Chicken.
- 3. M: Goat.
- 4. M: Duck.
- 5. M: Horse.
- 6. M: Sheep.
- 1. Arrange the flashcards on the board, play audio and have students listen and repeat. Point to the flashcards along with the audio. Repeat several times.
- 2. Play audio again and have students listen, repeat and point to the pictures in their books.
- 3. Change the order of the flashcards, point to them

- individually and have students say the words, correct pronunciation when needed.
- 4. Two teams. Play the game "Heads up. What's missing?". Arrange the flashcards on the board and remove one card when students are not looking. Have one student from each team call out the missing flashcard.

1. Listen and read. (35)









- 1. Introduce the situation "Tom and Alfie are at Tom's grandparents' farm..."
- 2. Have students call out the objects and people they can see.
- 3. Have students listen and read.

2. Listen and (\checkmark) or (×).

- 1. Play audio and demonstrate the activity using the example.
- 2. Play audio and have students listen and put a tick or a cross in the box.
- 3. Play audio again and check answers as a whole class.

3. Practice the structure.

- 1. Draw students' attention to the structure box.
- 2. Play audio and have students listen.
- 3. Play audio again and have students listen and repeat.

Track 35 - 36 (

Narrator: Tom and Alfie are at Tom's grandparents' farm... Narrator: Look at the picture. Listen. There is one example.

1. (SOUNDS OF ANIMALS ON THE FARM)

(SOUND OF A CHICKEN)

Alfie: Is the chicken eating?

Tom: No, it isn't.

Alfie: Oh!

Tom: It's walking.

Narrator: Can you see the cross? This is an example. Now listen

and put a tick or a cross in the box.

2. (SOUND OF A SHEEP)

Tom: Look! It's a sheep.

Alfie: Is the sheep eating?

Tom: Yes, it is.

3. (SOUND OF A DUCK)

Alfie: Is the duck swimming?

Tom: Yes, it is, Alfie.

4. Alfie: Is Grandpa walking?

(SOUND OF A HORSE'S WHINNY)

Tom: No, he isn't. He's riding a horse.

Alfie: Me, too.

Tom: No!

(SOUND OF A COW BECOMING ANGRY)

(SOUND OF RUNNING AND CRASHING)

Alfie: Argh!

STRUCTURE

Is the duck swimming? Is the chicken eating?

Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

Track 37

G: Is the duck swimming?

B: Yes, it is.

G: Is the chicken eating? B: No, it isn't.

Listen. Sing along.



- 1. Play audio and have students listen.
- 2. Play audio and have students point to the pictures in part A.
- 3. Play audio and have students sing the song as a whole class.

Track 38

Is the cow eating? Yes, it is.

- 4. Divide the class into two groups. Group A: sing the questions; group B: sing the answers.
- 5. Swap roles and repeat.

Pronunciation tip

- 1. Draw attention to the example sentence and briefly explain the focus.
- 2. Tell students they must listen and notice the pronunciation feature.
- 3. Play the audio once and draw attention to the pronunciation feature.
- 4. Play the audio again. Have students listen and repeat with a focus on the feature.

Track 39

B: It's a goat. G: It's a goat. M: It's a goat.



Don't forget the 't' sound. "It's a goat."

Practice. Point, ask and answer.



- duck/flying
- horse/jumping
- sheep/eating
- 2. Divide the class into group A and group B.

T: I say "cow/eat/yes".

Group A, you say, "Is the cow eating?"

Group B, you say, "Yes, it is."

T: I say "chicken/walk/no".

Group A, you say, "Is the chicken walking?"

Group B, you say, "No, it isn't." OK?

T: cow/eat/yes

Group A: Is the cow eating?

Group B: Yes, it is.

T: chicken/walk/no

Continue whole class/group/individual drills with:

- · goat/running/yes
- · duck/flying/no
- · horse/jumping/yes
- · sheep/eating/no

Point, ask and answer.

- 3. Demonstrate the activity using the example.
- 4. Have student A point to a picture and ask, have student B answer.
- 5. Swap roles and repeat.
- 6. Afterwards, have some pairs demonstrate the drills in front of the class.

Practice.

- 1. T: I say "cow/eat". You say, "Is the cow eating?"
- T: I say "chicken/walk". You say, "Is the chicken walking?" OK?
- T: cow/eat

Class: Is the cow eating?

T: chicken/walk

Class: Is the chicken walking?

Continue whole class/group/individual drills, with:

goat/running

Play the "Pretend" game.







- 1. Have one student come to the board.
- 2. Whisper the name of an animal and an action to the student.
- 3. Have the student act out the action and have other students guess by asking "Is the _ ing?"The student will answer "Yes, it is./ No, it isn't."
- 4. Choose another student and repeat.

Vocabulary:

mouse, cat, dog, turtle, fish, frog

Structure:

Do you like ? Yes, I do.

No, I don't. I like

Review

- 1. Write the vocabulary from the previous lesson on the board.
- 2. Have students read the words on the board.
- 3. Write the structure from the previous lesson on the board.
- 4. Have students read the sentences on the board.
- 5. Have some students come to the front and practice using the vocabulary and structure in front of the class.

Listen, point and say. 🚳

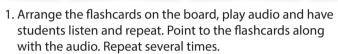












- 2. Play audio again and have students listen, repeat and point to the pictures in their books.
- 3. Change the order of the flashcards, point to them individually and have students say the words, correct pronunciation when needed.

Track 40 A

- 1. M: Mouse.
- 2 M·Cat
- 3. M: Doa.
- 4. M: Turtle.
- 5. M: Fish.
- 6. M: Frog.

4. Play the "Word Tennis" game. Have one student come to the front and play "Tennis" with you.

- 5. As you say a word, hit it to the student and have the student respond with another word and hit it back to you.
- 6. Divide the students into pairs and have them play with each other. Have some pairs demonstrate the game in front of the class.

🕨 1. Listen and read. 🕼













were at Tom's grandparents' farm."









Track 41 - 42

Narrator: Everyone is talking about animals they like...

Narrator: Look at the picture. Listen. There is one example. 1. (SOUND OF THE DOOR OPENING; SOUND OF A DOG

CHASING A CAT AND A CAT CHASING A MOUSE)

Alfie: Ha ha, look at the animals! They're funny.

Tom: Yes, they are.

Alfie: Do you like dogs, Tom?

Tom: No, I don't. I like cats.

(SOUND OF A CAT MEOWING)

Narrator: Can you see the line? This is an example. Now listen

and draw lines.

2. Alfie: Do you like dogs, Grandma?

Grandma: No, I don't. I like turtles.

3. Alfie: Do you like dogs, Grandpa?

Grandpa: Yes, I do.

(SOUND OF A PUPPY BARKING)

4. Tom: And you, Alfie? Do you like fish?

(SPLASH SPLASH)

Cat: MEOW!

Alfie: Ha ha! Yes, I do! They're very funny.

(SPLASH SPLASH; MEOW; TOM & ALFIE LAUGHING)

2. Listen and draw lines. 🙉

4. Have students listen and read.

animals they can see.

they like..."



3. Have students look at the big picture and call out the

1. Review the story from the previous lesson "Tom and Alfie

2. Introduce the situation: "Everyone is talking about animals

- 1. Play audio and demonstrate the activity using the example.
- 2. Play audio and have students listen and draw lines.
- 3. Play audio again and check answers as a whole class.

3. Practice the structure.



- 1. Draw students' attention to the structure box.
- 2. Play audio and have students listen.
- 3. Play audio again and have students listen and repeat.

STRUCTURE

Do you like cats? Yes, I do.

Do you like dogs? No, I don't. I like fish.

Track 43

M: Do you like cats? W: Yes, I do.

M: Do you like dogs?

W: No, I don't. I like fish.

mice mouse →

- cat cats
- · dog dogs
- turtle turtles fish fish
- frog frogs

Listen. Sing along. 🙉



- 1. Play audio and have students listen.
- 2. Play audio and have students point to the pictures in part A.
- 3. Play audio and have students sing the song as a whole class.

Track 44

Do you like mice? Yes, I do.

- 4. Divide the class into two groups. Group A: sing the questions/first part; group B: sing the answers/second part.
- 5. Swap roles and repeat.

Pronunciation tip

- 1. Draw attention to the example sentence and briefly explain the focus.
- 2. Tell students they must listen and notice the pronunciation feature.
- 3. Play the audio once and draw attention to the pronunciation feature.
- 4. Play the audio again. Have students listen and repeat with a focus on the feature.

Track 45

B: Do you like dogs, Tom? G: Do you like dogs, Tom? M: Do you like dogs, Tom?



D

Listen and (✓) and (×). Practice. Point, ask and answer. 48

Listen and (\checkmark) and (*).

- 1. Have students look at the pictures and call out the animals they can see.
- 2. Play audio and demonstrate the activity using the example.
- 3. Play audio. Have students listen and put a tick or a cross in the box.
- 4. Play audio again and check answers as a whole class.

Practice

5. T: I say "mouse". You say, "Do you like mice?"

T: I say "cat". You say, "Do you like cats?" OK?

T: mouse

Class: Do you like mice?

T: cat

Class: Do you like cats?

Continue whole class/group/individual drills with:

- dog turtle
- •fish •frog
- cow

6. Divide the class into group A and group B.

T: I say "mouse/yes".

Group A, you say, "Do you like mice?"

Group B, you say, "Yes, I do."

T: I say "cat/no/horse".

Group A, you say, "Do you like cats?"

Track 46

Narrator: Look at the pictures. Listen. There is one example.

1. B: Do you like frogs?

G: No, I don't. I like mice.

Narrator: Can you see the tick and the cross? This is an example.

Now listen and put a tick and a cross in the box.

2. B: Do you like turtles?

G: Yes, I do. I don't like dogs.

3. G: Do you like cats?

B: Yes, I do. I don't like ducks.

4. B: Do you like fish?

G: No, I don't. I like horses.

Group B, you say, "No, I don't. I like horses." OK?

T: mouse/yes

Group A: Do you like mice?

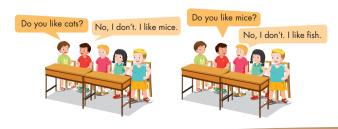
Group B: Yes, I do.

T: cat/no/horse

Point, ask and answer.

- 7. Demonstrate the activity using the example.
- 8. Divide the students into pairs.
- 9. Have student A point to a picture and ask, have student B answer.
- 10. Swap roles and repeat.
- 11. Afterwards, have some pairs demonstrate the drills in front of the class.

Play the "Chain" game.



- 1. Demonstrate the game. Have the students stand up.
- 2. Student 1 turns to student 2 and they ask and answer.
- 3. Student 2 turns to student 3 and they ask and answer.
- 4. Continue until all students have practiced.

Vocabulary:

monkey, spider, snake, lizard, bear

Structure:

What do you want to see? I want to see the .

Review

- 1. Write the vocabulary from the previous lesson on the board.
- 2. Have students read the words on the board.
- 3. Write the structure from the previous lesson on the board.
- 4. Have students read the sentences on the board.
- 5. Have some students come to the front and practice using the vocabulary and structure in front of the class.

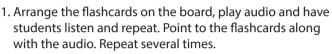
Listen, point and say. 👘











- 2. Play audio again and have students listen, repeat and point to the pictures in their books.
- 3. Change the order of the flashcards, point to them individually and have students say the words, correct pronunciation when needed.

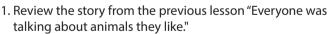
Track 47

- 1. M: Monkey.
- 2. M: Spider.
- 3. M: Snake.
- 4 M·Lizard
- 5. M: Bear.
- 4. Play the "Guess" game.
- 5. Arrange the flashcards on the board and write a number under each card.
- 6. Have students look at the flashcards for the count of ten. Turn the flashcards over to face the board when the students are not looking.
- 7. Call out a number and have students take turns to guess the face down card. Turn the flashcard over after each guess.

1. Listen and read.







- 2. Introduce the situation "Tom and Alfie are at the zoo..."
- 3. Have students look at the big picture and call out the animals they can see.
- 4. Have students listen and read.

Track 48 - 49 🕰

Narrator: Tom and Alfie are at the zoo...

Narrator: Look at the pictures. Listen. There is one example...

(ANIMAL SOUNDS)

1. Tom: What do you want to see?

Alfie: I want to see the snakes.

Tom: Yeah, snakes are cool.

Narrator: Can you see number 1? This is an example. Now listen

and number.

2. Alfie: What about you, Tom? What do you want to see?

Tom: Oh, I want to see the lizards.

3. Tom: What else do you want to see, Alfie?

Alfie: I want to see the monkeys.

Tom: Monkeys are so funny.

4. Alfie: What do you want to see, Tom?

Tom: I want to see the bears.

Alfie: And the spiders?

Tom: No, I don't like spiders.

Alfie: Oh, Tom.... Tom: Argh!!!!

STRUCTURE

What do you want to see? I want to see the snakes.

2. Listen and number.

- 1. Play audio and demonstrate the activity using the example.
- 2. Play audio and have students listen and number.
- 3. Play audio again and check answers as a whole class.

3. Practice the structure.



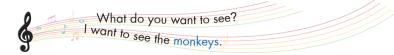
- 1. Draw students' attention to the structure box.
- 2. Play audio and have students listen.
- 3. Play audio again and have students listen and repeat.

Track 50 A

B: What do you want to see? G: I want to see the snakes.

- monkey → monkeys
- spider → spiders
- → snakes snake
- lizard → lizards
- bear → bears

C Listen. Sing along. 🚯



- 1. Play audio and have students listen.
- 2. Play audio and have students point to the pictures in part A.
- 3. Play audio and have students sing the song as a whole class.

Track 51

What do you want to see? I want to see the monkeys.

- 4. Divide the class into two groups. Group A: sing the questions/first part; group B: sing the answers/second part.
- 5. Swap roles and repeat.

🗣 Pronunciation tip 🚳

- 1. Draw attention to the example sentence and briefly explain the focus.
- Tell students they must listen and notice the pronunciation feature.
- 3. Play the audio once and draw attention to the pronunciation feature.
- 4. Play the audio again. Have students listen and repeat with a focus on the feature.

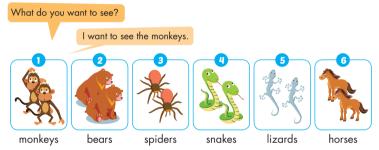
Track 52

B/G: Bears, spiders, lizards, monkeys.



D

Practice. Point, ask and answer.



Practice.

1. Divide the class into group A and group B.
T: I say "What do you want to see?/monkeys".
Group A, you say, "What do you want to see?"
Group B, you say, "I want to see the monkeys." OK?
T: I say "What do you want to see?/spiders".
Group A, you say, "What do you want to see?"

Group B, you say, "I want to see the spiders."

T: What do you want to see?/monkeys

Group A: What do you want to see?

Group B: I want to see the monkeys.

T: What do you want to see?/spiders

Continue whole class/group/individual drills with:

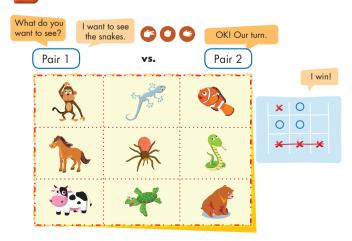
- What do you want to see?/snakes
- · What do you want to see?/lizards
- What do you want to see?/bears
- What do you want to see?/fish
- · What do you want to see?/horses

Point, ask and answer.

- 2. Demonstrate the activity using the example.
- 3. Divide the class into pairs.
- 4. Have student A point to a picture and ask, have student B answer.
- 5. Swap roles and repeat.
- 6. Afterwards, have some pairs demonstrate the drills in front of the class.

E

Play the "Tic, tac, toe" game. (Student book)



- 1. Divide the class into groups of four with two students in each team.
- 2. Have teams play rock, paper, scissors. The winning team chooses a square, asks and answers.
- 3. Have the teams take turns.
- 4. Swap roles and repeat until the game is finished.
- 5. Before the end of the lesson, check the answers as a whole class.

Vocabulary:

tiger, crocodile, elephant, giraffe, hippo, zebra

Structure:

Is there a ____ in the zoo? Yes, there is./No, there isn't. Are there ____ in the zoo? Yes, there are./No, there aren't.

Review

- 1. Write the vocabulary from the previous lesson on the board.
- 2. Have students read the words on the board.
- 3. Write the structure from the previous lesson on the board.
- 4. Have students read the sentences on the board.
- 5. Have some students come to the front and practice using the vocabulary and structure in front of the class.







crocodile









- 1. Arrange the flashcards on the board, play audio and have students listen and repeat. Point to the flashcards along with the audio. Repeat several times.
- 2. Play audio again and have students listen, repeat and point to the pictures in their books.
- 3. Change the order of the flashcards, point to them individually and have students say the words, correct

Track 53

- 1. M: Tiger.
- 2. M: Crocodile.
- 3. M: Elephant.
- 4. M: Giraffe.
- 5. M: Hippo.
- 6. M: Zebra.

pronunciation when needed.

4. Divide the class into two teams. Play the game "Heads up. What's missing?". Arrange the flashcards on the board and remove one card when students are not looking. Have one student from each team call out the missing flashcard.

🚹 1. Listen and read. 🙉



















- 1. Review the story from the previous lesson "Tom and Alfie were
- 2. Now introduce the situation "It's time to look for more animals..."
- 3. Have students call out the objects and people they can see.
- 4. Have students listen and read.

2. Listen and (\checkmark) or (*).



- 1. Play audio and demonstrate the activity using the example.
- 2. Play audio and have students listen and put a tick (\checkmark) or a cross (x) in the box.
- 3. Play audio again and check answers as a whole class.

3. Practice the structure.



- 1. Draw students' attention to the structure box.
- 2. Play audio and have students listen.
- 3. Play audio again and have students listen and repeat.

Track 54 - 55

Narrator: It's time to look for more animals...

Narrator: Look at the pictures. Listen. There is one example.

1. Alfie: Is there an elephant in the zoo?

Tom: Yes, there is. Look! (SOUND OF AN ELEPHANT)

Narrator: Can you see the tick? This is an example. Now listen

and put a tick or a cross in the box.

2. Alfie: Are there crocodiles in the zoo?

Tom: No. there aren't.

(SOUND OF BIRDS TWEETING)

3. Alfie: Is there a hippo in the zoo?

Tom: No, there isn't. Alfie: Oh, I like hippos.

4. Alfie: Are there giraffes in the zoo?

Tom: Yes, there are.

(MONKEY NOISES "OOH! OOH! AH! AH!")

Tom: Where's Alfie? Alfie: Ohh! Ohh! Ah! Ah!

STRUCTURE)

Is there a tiger in the zoo?

Yes, there is.

Are there crocodiles in the zoo?

No, there aren't.

Track 56

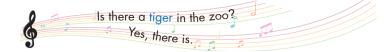
G: Is there a tiger in the zoo?

B: Yes, there is.

G: Are there crocodiles in the zoo?

B: No, there aren't.

Listen. Sing along. 😘



- 1. Play audio and have students listen.
- 2. Play audio and have students point to the pictures in part A.
- 3. Play audio and have students sing the song as a whole class.

Track 57

Is there a tiger in the zoo? Yes, there is.

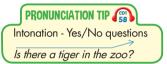
- 4. Divide the class into two groups. Group A: sing the questions; group B: sing the answers.
- 5. Swap roles and repeat.

Pronunciation tip

- 1. Draw attention to the example sentence and briefly explain the focus.
- 2. Tell students they must listen and notice the pronunciation feature.
- 3. Play the audio once and draw attention to the pronunciation feature.
- 4. Play the audio again. Have students listen and repeat with a focus on the feature.

Track 58

B: Is there a tiger in the zoo? G: Is there a tiger in the zoo? M: Is there a tiger in the zoo?



D

Practice. Look and (\checkmark) or (*). Ask and answer.

Practice.

1. T: I say "is/tiger". You say, "Is there a tiger in the zoo?" T: I say "are/crocodiles". You say, "Are there crocodiles in the zoo?" OK?

T: is/tiger

Class: Is there a tiger in the zoo?

T: are/crocodiles

Class: Are there crocodiles in the zoo?

Continue whole class/group/individual drills with:

- is/elephant
- are/giraffes
- · is/hippo
- are/zebras
- is/monkey
- are/snakes
- 2. Divide the class into group A and group B.

T: I say "is/tiger/yes".

Group A, you say "Is there a tiger in the zoo?"

Group B, you say, "Yes, there is."

T: I say "are/crocodiles/no".

Group A, you say, "Are there crocodiles in the zoo?"

Group B, you say, "No, there aren't." OK?

T: is/tiger/yes

Group A: Is there a tiger in the zoo?

Group B: Yes, there is.

T: are/crocodiles/no

Continue whole class/group/individual drills with:

- is/elephant/yes
- are/giraffes/no
- is/hippo/no
- are/zebras/yes
- is/monkey/no
- are/snakes/yes

Look and (\checkmark) or (*).

- 3. Have students look at the picture and call out the animals they can see.
- 4. Have students look at the picture and put a tick or a cross in the box.
- 5. Check answers as a whole class.

Ask and answer.

- 6. Demonstrate the activity using the example.
- 7. Divide the students into pairs.
- 8. Have student A ask and have student B answer.
- 9. Swap roles and repeat.
- 10. Afterwards, have some pairs demonstrate the drills in front of the class.

F

Look at part []. Play the "Memory" game.



Look (10 seconds)



- 1. Demonstrate the game.
- 2. Divide the students into pairs.
- 3. Have student A look at the picture in part D while student B counts to 10.
- 4. Have student B ask "Is there a _____ in the zoo?" or "Are there ____ in the zoo?" Have student A answer with "Yes, there is. /No, there isn't." or "Yes, there are./ No, there aren't."
- 5. Swap roles and repeat.

Social studies - Where animals live **Useful language:**

jungle, farm, cave, house, water buffalo,

Where o	loes a .		live?
Α	lives	in/on	

Review

- 1. Write the vocabulary from the previous lesson on the board.
- 2. Have students read the words on the board.
- 3. Write the structure from the previous lesson on the board.
- 4. Have students read the sentences on the board.
- 5. Have some students come to the front and practice using the vocabulary and structure in front of the class.

NEW WORDS Listen, point and say. 👸

- 1. Arrange the flashcards on the board, play audio and have students listen and repeat. Point to the flashcards along with the audio. Repeat several times.
- 2. Play audio again and have students listen, repeat and point to the pictures in their books.
- 3. Change the order of the flashcards, point to them individually and have students say the words, correct pronunciation when needed.

Track 59

- 1. M: Jungle.
- 2. M: Farm.
- 3. *M*: Cave.
- 4. M: House.
- 5. M: Water buffalo.
- 6. M: Bat.
- 4. Play the "Guess" game. Arrange the flashcards on the board and write a number under each card.
- 5. Have students look at the flashcards for the count of ten. Turn the flashcards over to face the board when the students are not looking.
- 6. Call out a number and have students take turns to guess the face down card. Turn the card over after each guess.

LISTENING Listen and draw lines. 🙈











- 1. Have students call out the objects and people they can see.
- 2. Demonstrate the activity using the example.
- 3. Play audio and have students listen and draw lines.
- 4. Play audio and check answers as a whole class.
- 5. Play audio again and have students listen and repeat.

Track 60 A

Narrator: Look at the pictures. Listen. There is one example. 1. Vinh: Let's look at my animal book. Can you see the water buffalo?

Kim: Yes, Vinh. Where does a water buffalo live?

Vinh: A water buffalo lives on a farm.

Narrator: Can you see the line? This is an example. Now listen and draw lines.

2. Kim: That's a funny animal. What animal is that?

Vinh: It's a monkey.

Kim: Ah, where does a monkey live?

Vinh: A monkey lives in a jungle.

Kim: There are lots of trees in the jungle.

3. Kim: What's that?

Vinh: That's a bat. It can fly.

Kim: Where does a bat live?

Vinh: A bat lives in a cave.

4. Vinh: Can you see the dog?

Kim: Where does a dog live?

Vinh: A dog lives in a house.

Kim: I don't like dogs.

5. Vinh: Oh look, a horse!

Kim: Where does a horse live? Does it live in a house too?

Vinh: No, Kim. A horse lives on a farm.

6. Vinh: Look, a little cat.

Kim: Where does a cat live? In a jungle?

Vinh: No, in a house. Kim: I like cats.

Vinh: I like cats, too.

Useful language box

- 1. Have students look at the useful language box.
- 2. Have students listen to audio and repeat.

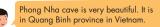
STRUCTURE (2)

Where does a water buffalo live? A water buffalo lives on a farm.

Track 61 \cap

Where does a water buffalo live? A water buffalo lives on a farm.



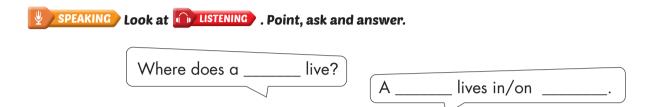




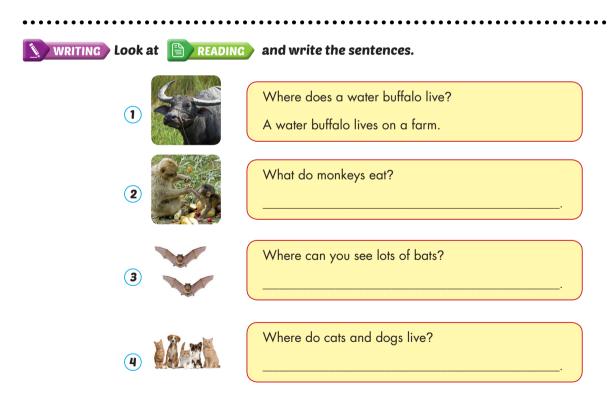
There are many kinds of animals in Vietnam. Water buffalos live on farms. They help the farmers. Monkeys live in jungles. They eat fruits from the trees. Bats live in caves. You can see lots of bats in Phong Nha cave. Cats and dogs live in houses with people.

1. The writer says: "Vietnam has many kinds of animals."
False
2. Which animals does the writer say eat fruits?
Monkeys
Bats
Horses
3. Where does the writer say bats live?
Jungles
Trees
Caves
4. What is the best title for this passage?
Animals in Vietnam.
People in Vietnam.

- 1. Have students read the text individually.
- 2. Read the text as a whole class.
- 3. Demonstrate the activity using the example.
- 4. Have students look at the statements and circle.
- 5. Check answers as a whole class.

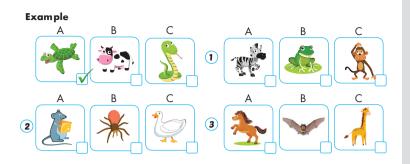


- 1. Demonstrate the activity using the question prompts.
- 2. Divide the students into pairs.
- 3. Have students look at "Listening".
- 4. Have student A point to an animal and ask, have student B answer.
- 5. Swap roles and repeat.
- 6. Afterwards, have some students demonstrate the drills in front of the class.



- 1. Demonstrate the activity by writing the question and finding the answer in the reading passage.
- 2. Have students write full sentences to answer the questions.
- 3. Divide the students into pairs.
- 4. Have students take turns reading their statements to each other.
- 5. Afterwards, have some students read their statements in front of the class.





- 1. Have students look at the pictures and call out the animals they can see.
- 2. Play audio and demonstrate the activity using the example.
- 3. Play audio and have students listen and tick the box.
- 4. Play audio again.
- 5. Play audio again and check answers as a whole class.

Track 62

Narrator: Look at the pictures. Listen. There is one example.

B: What do you want to see?

G: I want to see the turtles.

B: The turtles?

G: Yes.

Narrator: Can you see the tick? This is an example. Now listen and tick the box.

- 1. G: What do you want to see?
- B: I want to see the monkeys.
- G: The what?
- B: The monkeys.
- 2. B: What do you want to see?
- *G: I want to see the spiders.*
- B: The spiders?! Eww.
- 3. G: What do you want to see?
- B: I want to see the giraffes.
- *G: The what?*
- B: The giraffes.

Narrator: Now listen again.

READING & WRITING Look and read. Write Yes or No.



Example

Are there monkeys in the zoo?

Yes

Questions

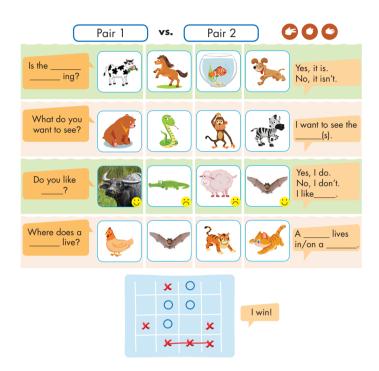
- 1. Are there elephants in the zoo?
- 2. Is there a hippo in the zoo?
- 3. Is there a crocodile in the zoo?

- 1. Have students look at the picture, demonstrate writing Yes or No using the examples.
- 2. Have students look at the picture and read the statements, then write Yes or No depending on whether the statement is true or false.
- 3. Check answers as a whole class.
- 4. Afterwards, have students look at the picture and say a new true statement for each of the false statements.

song Turn to page 102. Listen. Sing along. 🚯

- 1. Have students turn to page 102.
- 2. Read lyrics as a whole class.
- 3. Play audio and have students listen.
- 4. Play audio again and have students listen and sing along.

GAME Ask and answer. Play the "Connect three" game.

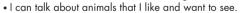


- 1. Divide the class into groups of 4. Divide the groups into pairs. Have each pair use a different color pen.
- 2. Have students play rock, paper, and scissors. The winners will go first.
- 3. Student A from the first team points to spaces on the board where they wish to put a mark and asks the related question. Student B answers. If the answer is correct, that team can put a mark on the space. If incorrect, the next team takes their turn.
- 4. The winning team is the team that can get three of their own marks in a row, horizontally, vertically or diagonally.

 Note: Swap students roles after each turn.







• I can talk about where animals live.



Go through the "I can" statements with students, have them color the stars to represent their understanding.

- I can talk about what animals are doing.
- I can talk about animals that I like and want to see.
- I can talk about where animals live.

"I Can" statements

- 1. Read the statements and give an example for each.
- 2. In pairs, have students give a few more examples for each aim, then briefly practice.
- 3. Ask students to color one, two or three stars, to show how well they can perform the tasks.
 - $\star\star\star=$ Great!
 - * * ☆ = OK
 - ★☆☆ = Needs more study

For students with two or fewer stars, recommend that they review the theme at home, do the Workbook exercises or Activity Multi-ROM (if they have it).