

IT'S 2 O'CLOCK .

The Ministry of Public Education Republic of Uzbekistan the Administration of Public Education of Fergana region belong to the Department of Public Educational Establishment activity providing and Organizing Methodologically of Uzbekistan district secondary school №50 an English teacher

Sultonov Ulug'bek's

A) Educational aims of the lesson :

- to learn time through ordinary clocks

B) Developing aim of the lesson :

- to enable pupils to use their bodies to demonstrate time in hours and half hours

C) Socio –cultural aim of the lesson :

- to raise awareness of the similarities and differences of saying the time in English and mother tongue

Type of the lesson : giving new knowledge

Method of the lesson : interactive

Required equipment : Pupil 's book , workbook , the DVD, a toy ordinary clock

No	Parts of the lesson:	Time
1	The Beginning of the lesson.	5 minutes
2	Checking up hometasks and asking previous lesson.	2 minutes
3	Main part.	5 minutes
4	Mix up new lesson	13 minutes
5	The end of the lesson; evaluation.	15 minutes
6	Giving hometask.	2 minutes

I. The procedure of the lesson :

A) **Greeting** . –Good morning , pupils !

How are you ?

B) To create speech atmosphere;

What date is it today?

What day

is it today? Can you count me from 1 to 10 numbers? What is the weather like today?

B) Asking questions :

Do you know parts of a day?

What time is it ?

What do you do in the afternoon ?

What do you do in the morning?

II) C) Checking up pupils' homework and to ask new words .

Teacher should look through each pupils homework .

Pupils

ask new learnt words each other.

III . The main part of the lesson :**Warm up .**

Play the DVD and ask the pupils sing the song along with the DVD.

DVD script :

What 's the time ?(6 times)

It is one o'clock .It is two o'clock .It is three o'clock .

It is four o'clock. It is five o'clock. It is six o'clock.

It is seven o'clock. It is eight o'clock. It is nine o'clock.

It is ten o'clock. It is eleven o'clock. It is twelve o'clock

Activity 1 . Look , listen and say.

Objective : to introduce the time

I ask the pupils to look at the clocks and guess what time they are showing . I elicit the answers . Then I read the times aloud or play the DVD and the pupils repeat after me in chorus , in rows and in pairs .

Activity 2 .Look and do.

Objectives: to introduce the time ;to enable pupils to use their bodies to demonstrate time in hours and half hours

Step 1 : I show the pupils an ordinary clock .I ask how many big numbers are on the clock. I elicit the answers . Then point to the hour hand(short hand) and minute hand (long hand).

Step 2: I show them how the long hand on the ordinary clock moves faster than the short hand – it is moving by minutes . When it is at 0 minutes ,it will be right up at the top , by the 12.

Step 3: The pupils stand up. They use one arm to show where the long clock hand will be when it is at zero minutes. Their hands should be straight up above their heads .Just like they did earlier then they move this hand rapidly around an imaginary circle to represent what the minute hand does.

Step 4: I change the clock to be 3:30 and I show the pupils what this looks like . I ask in mother tongue : How many minutes have passed ? What time is it? Then I write 3:30 on the board. Then I read it and the pupils repeat after me.

Activity 3 Listen , repeat and write the time .

Objectives: to enable pupils to understand and write the time

Play the DVD. The pupils watch the clocks and the sounds at first. When they finish , I ask some pupils what the sentences ,for example ,”It is nine o’clock ” and “It is nine thirty ” After I get satisfactory answers play the DVD the second time having the pupils repeat the times in chorus . The third time they will write the times in their Workbooks on Page 47.

Activity 4 Play “My favourite time ” .

Objectives: to give freer practice in saying a favourite time and the reason for it I point to a place in the classroom and I say that it is 12 o’clock .The spot opposite is 6 o’clock. To the left and right are 3 and 9 o’clock. The pupils go to a spot in the classroom which indicates their favourite time; I choose a place for myself. I ask of the pupils “What is your favourite time ?” I help him or her to say , for example , “It

is three o'clock." And one more sentences giving a reason for it , for example , "I play games."

Activity 5 Play "Clock"

Objectives : to develop the pupils' logical thinking

Step 1: I can draw a clock on the floor : a circle and the numbers 1-12 inside the circle .Step 2: I devide the class into 2 teams . The teams stand in a line at different sides of the circle . One team will be the "long hand" and the other the "short hand" of the clock . I say the time , for example, ' ten thirty ' . The first pupils from each team show the necessary time on the clock . The long hand takes his her place on the minute and the short hand on the hour.

IV . Consolidation.

Optional Activity 6

Objective : to develop pupils' logical thinking

I prepare blank grids and duplicate these for the pupils or draw a grid as shown below on the board and I ask the pupils to copy it on a piece of paper .The pupils write in each cell of the grid different times on the hour and half hour . When everybody has finished with there grids begin displaying a clock showing a time .

V . The end of the lesson :

Marking

VI) Giving homework to
learn new words by heart activity 3,4. (on page 47).

"Title paper of participant of the contest "The Best lesson plan"