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| ☐ Listening ☐ Speaking ☐ Reading ✔ Grammar ☐ Writing |
| Topic: Different usage of future tense(Future simple tense & Present continuous) |

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| Instructor: Sunny Kim | Level:  Low intermediate~ | Students:  6 | Length:  30mins |

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| Materials: Audio file ‘Tour of London”  6 copies of work sheet(Main Activity)  (Checking ss’ comprehension to speak about future according to the moment of decision.)  6 copies of worksheet (Post Activity)  (Checking ss’ comprehension in using right tense(future simple tense and present continous) |

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| Aims: -To develop students' listening skill  -To develop students' grammar skill  -To develop students’ knowledge of difference usage between future simple tense and present continuous  -To improve grammar skill using appropriate future tense in given situations. |

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| Language Skills:  Listening: Teachers’ saying, ss’ answer  Speaking: Expressing students’ opinion and ideas from Main-activity and post-activity, CCQ  Reading-To read the script of worksheet and place the word in the appropriate location  Writing: Filling the blanks on the worksheet |

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| Language Systems:  Phonology: Listening to teacher and other ss’s saying  Lexis: Daily sentences(example sentences)  Discourse: Filling the blanks on the worksheet, Making example sentences  Function: Giving information difference between future simple tense and present continuous  Grammar: Future simple tense, present continuous |

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| Assumptions(about student know)  Students already know:  -How the class is set up and run  -They will be asked several comprehension questions in the worksheet  -Ss already understand that ‘will’ and ‘going to’ are both used to talk about the future.  . However they don’t know exactly the difference between two of them. . |

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| Anticipated Errors and Solutions:  -If class runs over the given time, cut some activities.  -CCQ can be cut off if the time is not enough  -If class runs shorter than the expected time, having SOS activity will be alternative. |

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| References:  <https://en.islcollective.com/resources/printables/worksheets_doc_docx/lets_talk_about_the_future/future-tenses-lets/4202>  <http://autoenglish.org/tenses/gr.gowill.pdf>  <http://www.grammar-quizzes.com/modal1b.html>  <http://www.eflmagazine.com/teaching-resources/grammar-2/elementary/will-going-to/> |

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| Lead-In | | | |
| Materials: | | | |
| Time | Set Up | Student Activity | Teacher Talk |
| 4mins | Whole class | Any students who have ideas will answer. | Hello everyone. How was your weekend?  (Ss answer, wow good)  What about Christmas day? Do you have any plan for Christmas day?  [***Elicitation]***  Okey, great, some said ‘I will~’ and some said “am going to”). Interesting. |

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| Pre-Activity | | | |
| Materials :Board, Worksheet of Main Activity | | | |
| Time | Set Up | Student Activity | Teacher Talk |
| 8mins | Whole class | Matching each picture to the right attraction  Answering the given questions on the worksheet and sharing ideas | **Procedure**  **[Prediction: Eliciting question to know about the difference between two tense]**  Do you know the difference usage between two of them? (Elicit ss to say their future plan&using simple future tense or present continuous.  SS answer  Wow good. Prediction. Right  Let me give you one more question.  It will possibly rain tomorrow but you are not sure. What are you going to say?  ①Ss answer, "It will probably rain tomorrow.”  Yes, right it is prediction not defined yet. What about “It will be going to probably rain tomorrow?”  ②SS answer, it is going to be rain tomorrow.  It could be right usage but there is more appropriate answer. It is more possibility It won't certainly happen in the future. Let me ask you one more example. Today is very cloudy.  “There are black clouds outside right now. What do you think? What are going to happen soon?   1. Ss answer, it is going to rain soon.   T: That is right answer. You are right. Why is that? There was a clear clue about the possibility of rain. What is the clue? There are clouds outside.   1. Ss answer, it will rain soon.   It could be right saying. But appropriate answer is “it is going to rain soon.” You want to say something that is certain to happen in the future. In this case, you will say ‘be going to’ |

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| Main Activity | | | |
| Materials: Audio clip, Worksheet of main activity | | | |
| Time | Set Up | Student Activity | Teacher Talk |
| 13mins | Whole class  Whole class | Answering the given questions and sharing ideas  Students answer  Fill all the items on the worksheet  Answering the given questions and sharing ideas | **Procedure**  **[Introduction]**  So did you notice the differences? Before say that, let’s define two future tense ‘be going to’ and ‘will’. Which tense do you call ‘will’?  Ss answer   1. Answer ‘simple future tense’-> Great job. 2. Incorrect answer-> It is called future simple tense.   What about ‘be going to’?  Ss answer   1. SS answer ‘present continuous’-> Nice job.   How do you use it? For example?  Great job.   1. Incorrect answer-> It is called present continuous.   **✔Recall**  Think about my question about the weather. When do you use be going to and will?  Ss answer.(Future) Yes, right. Future but for what? Ss answer prediction. Yes, right.  But there were also differences between to of them. What was that?    Ss answer, prediction and prediction with evidence.  Yes, right.  The different usage depends on what you want to say. Using both tense for saying prediction can be grammatically correct. But the meaning may not be truly what you want to say.  So, Let’s figure out more about ‘will(future simple tense) first. Let’s say ‘It will probably rain tomorrow.’ It is more appropriate sentence than using ‘be going to’.  Because main usage of will is to express a possibility in the future (usually in conjunction with an expression of possibility). Remember, you don’t know it will surely happen, You don’t feel certain.  Let’s have concept question to comprehend more. Let’s see. (Showing a board with written ccq)  **[Concept checking]**  **Q: It will rain tomorrow.**   1. **Will it surely rain tomorrow?** 2. **Is it prediction?** 3. **Will it possibly rain tomorrow?**   **4. Is there evidence for the possibility of rain tomorrow?**  It will rain tomorrow.  1. Will it surely rain tomorrow?  2. Is it prediction?  3. Will it possibly rain tomorrow?  4. Is there evidence for the possibility of rain tomorrow?  Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain soon.  1. Will it surely rain soon?  2. Is it prediction?  3. Is there evidence why it will rain soon?  4. Did you have to bring an umbrella?  [Repetition Drill]  Alright. Let’s have more practice. Can you read these two sentences in this paper?  (Ss read)  It is terribly cold in this room.  ->I will put the heather on for you.  **->Repeat again. I will repeat the first sentence, and you will repeat the second sentence.**    Let’s move on to present continuous. Let’s say **“**Look at those black clouds it is going to rain soon.” It is also prediction, but It has clear evidence. This means that something now tells us that is going to happen in the future. This sentence is expressing something that is certain to happen in the future.  **[Concept checking]**  **Q: Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain soon.**   1. **Will it surely happen soon?** 2. **Is it prediction?** 3. **Is there evidence why it will rain soon?** 4. **Did you have to bring an umbrella?**   **[Recall]**  There is one more main difference usage between will and be going to. I’ve asked you what you will do for this coming Christmas.  Someone just has made that decision at the time of speaking; In this case will is the right usage of will in this case. If you said about the decided plan already, it should be ‘be going to’  For example, I am going to Tokyo. As I’ve already booked accommodation and flight ticket for this Christmas day.  Then it should be said “I am going to visit Tokyo.” It is not a rapid decision. It is prepared plan. In this case you will use be going to.  **[Free Activity]**  Let’s practice with example sentences.  ①What have you planned for the weekend?  A. Nothing, I will probably stay home.  B: Nothing, I am probably going.  What is correct?  The answer is A. It was not planned; the decision was made the moment of speaking. Because A said ‘Nothing’    ②What have you decided about your flat?  A) We will sell it.  B) We are going to sell it.  What about number 2? The answer is B. It was already decided and the person certainly is going to do that action.  (Distribute worksheet)  **[Comprehension Activity/worksheet①]**  We will fill the blanks on the work sheet. You will put on the blank ‘be going to’ or ‘will’. I will give you 3min.  **[ICQ]**  ①What are you going to put on the worksheet?  ②How long did I give you to complete the worksheet?  Having students fill the worksheet  Checking the students’ comprehension |

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| Post Activity | | | |
| Materials: Worksheet of post activity | | | |
| Time | Set Up | Student Activity | Teacher Talk |
| 5min | Individually  Whole class  Whole class | Students present their own opinion and ideas | **Procedure:**  **Post activity[comprehension questionnaire/worksheet②’**  Okey. We figured out the difference between future simple tense and present continuous. Let’s practice to check if we entirely understand.    (Distribute the worksheet**②** of the post activity)  **[Instruction]** There are three subjects we are going to discuss about. I will give you 5min answer the questions on the worksheet  **CCQ**  What will we do in 5mins?  (Have students to think and practice)  **Check the answer**   1. **Conclude lesson**   Elicit today’s learning. Difference.  -Different usage of future simple tense, present continuous to express prediction.  -Different usage of future simple tense and present continuous in a specific moment of speaking. |

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| **SOS Activity** | | | |
| Materials: Worksheet 5 | | | |
| Time | Set Up | Student Activity | Teacher Talk |
| Left time | Groups |  | **Procedure:**  **Conversation Card**  We still have few minutes. Choose one card to practice what we’ve learnt. .  Having ss to make example sentence with appropriate future tense according to the chosen card. You will work in a pair. One will pick the card and ask, then other will answer. |