R	R: Counting up to five	Lesson Plan
	C: Shapes E: Not, more than, less than, equal to	21
Activity	E. Not, more than, less than, equal to	
1	Dressmaking ( <u>R</u> , page 18, picture 2) T: Look at the picture. Let's talk about it. (Window, painting, curtain, people, material, scissors, tape measure, etc.)	Whole class activity. The picture is displayed or projected on the wall / screen. General talk first, then T asks questions (one at a time).
	How many people are in the room? Two How many adults and how many children are there? There is one adult in the room, Mum. There is one child in the room, Ann. What are they doing? Mum is making blouses (T-shirts). Ann is helping to her and learning from her.	Agreement, feedback, praising
	How many blouses has Mother finished? Four How many patterns are on each blouse? Four/Five/8/10	Four on one side if 'W' is one pattern. / Or five 'V's.
	How many of the 5 blouses are red? <i>Two</i> How many are not red? <i>Three</i> How many of the five blouses are green? <i>Three</i> How many are not green? <i>Two</i> Which blouse has a different style of neck from the other blouses? <i>The red one furthest from Ann</i> Which blouse has a different style of sleeves from the other blouses? <i>The green one on the left-hand side of the table</i> What colour is the blouse on the left-hand side of the table? <i>Red</i>	
10 min	Finger practice  Drawing	E.g. rolling a ribbon/tape or a song / verse with finger practice
10 min	T: Look at your copy. Draw the patterns of the blouses in colour.	Each pupil has a copy. Pupils' choice. Discuss what colours go well with red and with green.
2 25 min	Decomposition of numbers  Take two nuts (acorns, coins) in your hands. How can you share them between your two hands?  Left + right: two+zero, one+one, zero+two  Now share three nuts. Three+zero, two+one, one+two, zero+three  Now share four nuts. Four+zero, three+one, two+two, one+three, zero+four	Whole class activity. Demonstrate the possible cases. Agreement, feedback, praising

3	Colouring Snails (R, page 19, picture 1)	
	T: Look at the picture and find your copy.	The picture is displayed or
		projected on the wall / screen.
	What can you see on the picture? Snails	Pupils have their copies.
	How many of them have a bigger shell than the others? Two	Whole class activity.
	Colour in four snails so that there are more brown snails than	Individual work. Monitored,
	yellow snails.	helped, corrected.
	How many snails did you colour brown?	Discussion. Display each
	Is it possible to colour two snails in yellow? No, it isn't	solution on the screen.
	Why? Two yellow snails allow two brown snails, so there are	Agreement, feedback, praising
	not more brown than yellow ones.	
	Is it possible to colour four snails in brown? Yes, it is	
	Why? Because four (brown snails) is more than zero (yellow	
	snail)	
30 min		

R	R: Counting up to five	Lesson Plan
	C: Mental operations in context E: Following of game rule. Cooperation	22
Activity	2. Following of game rule. Cooperation	Notes
1	Mental operations	1,000
	T: Listen to the story and the question. Think of the answer to	Whole class activity.
	the question but don't say it until I ask you.	
	Two little squirrels, Al and Bob were running in the branches	
	of the old oak tree. Suddenly, another squirrel, Clare ran up	
	the tree How many squirrels are in the tree?	
	Knock this number now! ( <i>Three</i> ) Explain your answer, A. (E.g.) <i>Two and one make three</i> .	Pupils should say whole
	Explain your answer, A. (E.g.) I wo and one make inree.	sentences. (E.g. One taken away from two, the result is
	T: Who agrees / disagrees?	one.)
	Who was right (Who knocked three times)?	Feedback, agreement, praising
		Feedback, praising.
	Four rabbits were playing in the clearing, then three of them ran away to the wood. How many rabbits are there in the	Daniel (h. 1992)
	clearing now?	Repeat the procedure.
	Clap this number now! (One)	
	Explain why you clapped this number,B. <i>Three went</i>	Help explanation, reasoning.
	away from four rabbits, so one rabbit remained there.	Let them show it with fingers.
	Who agrees / disagrees? Who was right (clapped once)?	As a check, the pupils and the
	who was right (chapped once):	teacher may show it with rabbit cards or puppets.
	Four turtles climb down into the lake A turtle is already in	racon cards of puppers.
	the water How many turtles are there now in the lake?	
	Show this number now! (Five)  Explain your answer. C. Four plus one is five	
	Explain your answer,C. Four plus one is five. Who agrees / disagrees?	
	Who was right (showed five)?	Showing with fingers allowed.
		Zano Wang Wana amageza uma Weur
	Sue had two shells, then found three additional shells on the	
	beach. How many shells does she have now?  Knock this numbernow! (Five)	
	Explain your answer,D. Two shells and three shells make	
	five shells.	
	Who agrees / disagrees?	Finger counting allowed.
10 min	Who was right (knocked five times)?	
2	Game 3 (Snails) (R, page 19, picture 2)	
	T: Look at the poster and find the game items on your desk.	T demonstrates this game.
	There are twelve cards: Two cards with one dot, two cards	
	with two dots, two cards with three dots, three cards with	Game in pairs.
	four dots and three cards with five dots.	Monitored, helped, praising.
	There are counters (or buttons, coins, dried peas), five red, five green, five yellow and five blue counters for a maximum	Be their judge when needed.
	of four players.	
L	1 * *	

This game is for two, three or four players.

The snail-shells have various numbers of white dots (places). Let's list the snails by their dots. *One snail has one dot, four snails have two dots, two of them have three dots, one snail has four dots and one snail has five dots.* 

Rule:

Shuffle the cards and lay them face down in a pile. Take turns in picking up the top card. Look at the number of dots shown on the card and put one counter on the snail which has the same number of dots on its shell.

The winner is the player who can lay down the most counters.

If you run out of cards, re-shuffle those already used and start taking cards from the new pile.

If you draw a card which means that your counter can only be put on a snail-shell which is already full, then you must miss a turn.

Pupil A, let's play a game. ...

Now play a game with your partner.

For another game you will need more counters.

This time the game is to lay down as many counters as there are dots on the card.

You can put counters on a snail-shell only if:

You can put a counter on all the spaces,

You do not leave a space without a counter.

(Play this version if you have time.)

30 min

R	R: Counting and operations up to five C: Counting up to six	Lesson Plan
	E: Drawing the ∩ line. Nearer, farther	23
Activity 1	Song or ditty for counting T: Let's sing (tell) this song (ditty) together. Repeat it, (e.g.) row A (B). X, (Y) repeat it.  Counting out six items T: Let's put down six peas (coins) onto the desk. Listen, let's do it together and count out together One, two, three, four, five, six. Count up to six now with your fingers.  Drawing six sticks T: Ben has learned to count even further, up to six. Draw in some red sticks so as to make six sticks in all.	Notes  Whole class activity T observes who cannot yet count up to six (seven, eight, nine and ten).  Monitored, helped, corrected Praising. T demonstrates it and observes Ps.  Individual work. Monitored, helped, corrected. Discussion on BB.
10 min		Agreement, feedback, praising
2 15 min	Farm-yard (R, page 20, picture 1) T: Look at this picture. Draw over the grey lines in colour. What colours did you use for the fence and the henhouses? Let's talk about the picture. Count the vertical planks on the left. Show menow! Five Count the horizontal planks. Show menow! Six  What animals can you see in the picture? Cockerel, hens, chicks, geese, ducklings and kittens. What is there one of in the picture? A cockerel What are there two of in the picture? Two geese What are there four of in the picture? Four chicks What are there four of in the picture? Four chicks What are there five of in the picture? Five ducklings (and visible eggs) What are there six of in the picture? Six kittens Etc.	The picture is displayed or projected on the wall / screen. Individual drawing on copies. Monitored, helped, corrected, praising.  Whole class discussion about the picture. Agreement, feedback, praising
3	By the water (R, page 20, picture 2) T: Look at the picture. Let's talk about it. Which animals live beside water? Ducks, frogs, storks, turtles, etc. How many trees do you see in the picture? Show itnow! (Six) How many pine-trees are there? Show itnow! (Five) How many other types of tree are there? Show itnow! (One) How many hay-stacks can you see? Six	Picture is displayed on wall. Pupils have copies of the picture. Whole class activity. Agreement, feedback, praising

	How many are closer? Two	
	How many are farther away? Four	
	How many ducklings are in the water? <i>Three</i>	
	How many ducklings are on the bank? <i>Three</i>	
	How many ducklings are there in total? Six	
	Six storks come regularly to the lake.	
	How many storks can you see? One	
	How many might have flown away? Five	
	Six frogs live in and by the water.	
	How many frogs can you see? Three	
	How many might be hidden beneath the water? <i>Three</i>	
	Six turtles live in the lake.	
	How many turtles can you see? One	
	How many might be hidden in the water?	
	Etc.	
	<b>Drawing</b> $\cap$ <b>lines over</b>	Individual work.
	Try to find $\cap$ lines on the picture. Draw over them in brown.	Monitored, helped, corrected.
		Praising
30 min		

R	R: Counting and operations up to five	Lesson Plan
	C: Counting up to six E: Preparation for writing. Ordinal numbers	24
Activity 1	Visiting the Grandparents ( <i>R</i> , page 21, picture 1) T: Look at this picture. Let's talk about it. Talk about your grandparents X, Y, etc. What is the weather like in the picture? <i>Light rain</i> What is the weather like here today? (Sun shining or cloudy, dry or raining, snowing, hot or cold, chilly, freezing, windy, etc.)	Notes  POSTER 15  Poster is displayed on wall.  Pupils have copies of the picture.  Whole class activity.  Talk about clothes which are suited to the different weathers.
	How many people are in the picture? Knock the numbernow! (Six) How many adults and how many children are there? There are four adults and two children.	A pupil counts them on the poster. T demonstrates it. Agreement, feedback, praising
	How many people have umbrellas? Clap itnow! (Two) Who has an umbrella,A? Dad and Mum.  How many people have a rain-coat? Show itnow! (Three) Who are wearing rain-coats? Grandma, Daddy and Mummy	Agreement, feedback, praising
	How many windows can you see on the house (Six) How many of them are in the roof of the house? (Three) How many of them are in the wall of the house? (Three)	
	How many animals can you count in the picture? Shout the numbernow! (Six)  How many of them are two-legged? Five (ducklings)  How many of them are four-legged? One (dog)	In chorus. Agreement, feedback, praising
	Who is first in the line of visitors?,A? <i>Ann</i> Who is second? Shout itnow! <i>Ben</i> Who is third? Shout itnow! <i>Mum</i> Who is fourth? Shout itnow! <i>Dad</i> Who is second from the end of the row? Shout itnow! <i>Mum</i> Who is fourth from the end of the row? Shout itnow! <i>Ann</i> Who is first from the end of the row? Shout it now! <i>Dad</i> Who is third from the end of the row? Shout itnow! <i>Ben</i>	Check on poster.
	Who is standing beside Ben? <i>Ann and Mum</i> Who is standing in front of Father? <i>Mum</i>	
10 min	Draw a flower to the right of the gate.  Draw a bird above the little window in the middle.  Find ∩ lines on the picture and draw over them in colour.	Individual work. One instruction at a time.  Monitored, helped. Display and check on poster. Agreement, feedback, praising
15 min		

#### Lesson Plan 24

#### **Toadstools** (*R*, page 21, picture 2)

T: Look at the picture.

How many toadstools are there in the first row? *Six* How many of them have a brown stalk? *Two* 

Draw over the caps of the toadstools.

Colour in the caps so that there are the same number of red caps as yellow caps.

How many red and how many yellow caps are there? *Three / three* 

How many toadstools are there in the second row? Six

How many of them have a green stalk? Five

Draw over the caps of the toadstools.

Colour in the caps so that there are fewer yellow caps than red caps.

How many yellow and red caps are there?

 $Two\ yellow\ and\ four\ red\ caps\ or$ 

One yellow and five red caps (or

Zero yellow and six red caps).

*30 min* 

Picture is displayed. Pupils have own copies.

Whole class activity

(Questions about positions)

Individual work.

Monitored, helped.

Check on picture.

Agreement, feedback, praising

Demonstrate all the cases.

R	R: Counting up to six	Lesson Plan
1	C: Preparation for operations up to six	25
	E: Decomposition of six. Ordinal numbers	23
Activity		Notes
1	Items in three rows (R, page 22, picture 1)	POSTER 16
	T: Let's look at this picture.	Whole class activity. Poster is
	How many rows can you see? Three	displayed on wall. T covers it.
	Try to memorize the items in the first row	
	Try to remember the items in the first row.	
	List the items, A (B, C, etc.). <i>Umbrella, flower, snowman,</i>	
	toadstool, spade, turtle	Uncovering, then check on the
	Well, let's check our memories.	poster.
	How many items are in this row? Six	Agreement, feedback, praising
	How many animals are there? One (the turtle)	
	How many living things are there? <i>Three (flower, toadstool, turtle)</i>	
	Name the second item from the left. <i>Flower</i>	Etc.
	What is the position of the snowman from the right? <i>Fourth</i>	Etc.
		Similar procedure
	Try to memorize the items in the second row	Similar procedure
	Try to remember the items in the second row.	
	List the items, A (B, C, etc.). Stork, frog, house, tree,	
	ladybird, glove	
	Well, let's check our memories.	
	How many items are in this row? Six	
	How many animals are there? Three (stork, frog, ladybird)	
	How many living things are there? Four (stork, frog, tree,	
	ladybird)	
	How many plants are there? One (tree)	
	What is the place of the ladybird from the right? Second	
	From the left? Fifth	
		Etc.
	From the rightnow! Glove	
	True to mamorize the items in the third rave	Similar procedure
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	=	Etc.
	Name the third item from the rightnow! Ball	
		Whole class activity on poster
	How many animals are there in the three rows altogether?	
	Six (turtle, stork, frog, ladybird, fish and cockerel)	
	How many animals are there in the three rows altogether?	Etc. Similar procedure  Etc.  Whole class activity on poster

	How many plants are there in the three rows altogether? Six	
	(Flower, mushroom, two trees, pine-tree and grass)	(Six plus six items)
	Name the living things in the three rows. <i>Flower, mushroom,</i>	
	turtle, stork, frog, tree, ladybird, fish, cockerel, pine-tree,	
	tree, grass	
	How many of the animals live beside water? <i>Three (turtle,</i>	
	stork and frog)	
	What is fourth from the right in the middle row? <i>House</i>	
	Which item could I be thinking of? On its right is an animal	
	and on its left is a plant. <i>The spade (fifth in first row)</i>	
20 min		
20 mm		
2	<b>Tortoise</b> (R, page 22, picture 2)	
_	T: Find the green paper and the walnut shell on your desk.	Picture is displayed on the
	You can make a tortoise from these. Find the scissors and the	wall
	glue. Listen to my instructions carefully and follow them.	T might have drawn the shape
	Cut out the shape of a tortoise from the paper.	on the sheet.
	Put glue on the side of the walnut shell and stick the paper	Individual work.
	tortoise to it.	Monitored, helped, corrected.
	Draw in the eyes and the mouth.	Praising.
30 min		

R	R: Counting up to six C: Completing and taking away	Lesson Plan 26
	E: Observations. Shapes	20
Activity 1	By the Lake (R, page 23, picture 1) T: Look at the picture. Let's talk about it. (Lake, trees, bushes, reed, grass, birds, frogs, lizard, turtles, fox and squirrel)	POSTER 5 Whole class activity. The poster is displayed or projected on the wall / screen.
	How many trees can you see on the picture? Four How many bushes are there? Two How many reed heads can you count? Five How many frogs can you count? Four How many ducks are there? Shout itnow! (Five) How many pheasants? Show itnow! (Two) How many turtles? Shout itnow! (Two) How many storks? Clap itnow! (One)	Pupils have their copies. Free talk first, then T asks questions. Agreement, feedback, praising
	How many foxes? Show itnow! (One) How many squirrels? Knock itnow! (One) How many lizards? One There are more than six swallows. Nod if this is true and wave your hand if it is false. (Let's talk about what the different animals are doing.)	(Six plus two)
	Story T: Listen carefully to the story. Draw in the missing things which will make the story true. Circle the creature which did not appear in the story.	Observational and comprehension skills are developed. One sentence at a time.
	It is a beautiful summer morning.  Mother duck and her <b>five</b> ducklings are having a swim.  (Drawing one duckling)  A fish is leaping up from the water (Drawing the fish)  Three frogs were sun-bathing on a clump of weeds but one of them has caught sight of a stork and at this very moment it is jumping into the water. (Drawing a frog on a clump of weeds)	Individual work. Monitored, helped, corrected. (Might be discussed after each sentence.) Circling, completing on screen too. Agreement, feedback, praising
	There are three bushes and three trees at the side of the lake.  (Drawing a bush)  The grass has grown into a lovely shade of green.  A squirrel and two birds are having a rest on the tree.  (Drawing a bird on the tree)  Six swallows are flying round and round above the lake.  (Circling two swallows)	
	(Circling the two turtles, the fox, the lizard and the pheasant on the ground)	Let the pupils complete the story with the missing (circled) animals.
20 min		

### 2 Houses, doors and windows (R, page 23, picture 2)

T: Look at the picture and find your copy.

How many houses are in the two rows? (Three houses are in each row, six houses altogether)

Use the first row.

30 min

Draw on every house the same number of doors of the same shape and in the same position as the door on the house in the middle of the row.

Now, draw one window less on the house on the left, and one window more on the house on the right, than there are on the house in the middle of the row. The windows must all be the same shape as that on the house in the middle.

How many doors did you draw on each of the two next houses? Where did you draw them? *One on each, on the right of the house.* 

How many windows did you draw on the first and on the third houses? *One window on the first house and three windows on the third house.* 

How many windows are there now altogether in the first row? (Six)

Now, do the same drawing in the second row.

Copy the doors of the middle house on the next houses, with the same shape and position.

Draw one window less on the house on the left, and one window more on the house on the right, with the same shape. How many doors did you draw on each of the two next houses? Where did you draw them? *One on each, to the middle of the house.* 

How many windows did you draw on the first and on the third houses? *None on the first house and two windows on the third house.* 

How many windows are there now altogether in the second row? (*Three*)

The picyure is displayed or projected on the wall / screen. Pupils have their copies.

Individual work. Monitored, helped, corrected. Discussion. Display each solution on the screen. Agreement, feedback, praising

Similar procedure

R	R: Counting up to six	Lesson Plan
	C: Mental operations in context E: Following game rule. Cooperation	27
Activity		Notes
1	Mental operations T: Listen to the story and the question. Find out the answer to the question but don't say it until you are asked. a) Four children were sitting on the chairs then two children joined them. How many children are there now? Knock this number now! (Six) Who agrees / disagrees?	Whole class activity.
	Who was right (Who knocked six)? Let us show this. Come A, B, C and D and sit down. Come E and F. Count them X.	Feedback, agreement, praising
	b) Six rabbits were playing in the clearing, then three of them ran away to the wood. How many rabbits are there in the clearing now?  Clap this number now! ( <i>Three</i> )	Repeat the procedure.
	Explain it,B. Three went away from six rabbits, so three rabbits remained. Who agrees / disagrees? Who was right (clapped three)? Let us show it	Help explanation, reasoning. Let them show it with fingers.
	c) Five turtles are climbing into the lake A turtle is already in the water How many turtles are there altogether? Show this numbernow! (Six) Explain it,C. Five plus one is six. Who agrees / disagrees? Who was right (showed six)? Let us show it	Showing with fingers allowed.
	d) Sue had two shells, then she found three additional shells on the beach. How many shells does she have now? Knock this numbernow! (Five) Explain it,D. Two shells and three shells make five shells. Who agrees / disagrees?	Finger counting allowed.
	Who was right (showed five)? Show this with shells on your desk	Individually. Monitored, helped, praising.
10 min		
2	Game 4 (Turtles) ( <i>R</i> , page 24, picture 1) T: Look at the poster and find the game items on your desk. There are twelve cards: Two cards with one dot, two cards with two dots, three cards with three dots, three cards with four dots and two cards with five dots.	T demonstrates this game.  Recognize different placings
	There are counters (or buttons, coins, dried peas), five red, five yellow, five blue and five brown counters for maximum	of dots. Game in pairs, threes or fours.

four players. This game is for two, three or four players. Rule:

Put one of your counters on your chosen turtle.

Shuffle the cards and lay them face down in a pile on the table.

Take turns to pick a card from the top of the pile. Look at the number of dots on the card.

Turtles are slow creatures so you must move your counter one less than the number shown.

When you have gone all the way round the board, you can only move back onto your turtle if the number is one less than the number shown on your card. If not, you lose that turn and must wait until you pick a card which shows exactly the number you need.

If you land on a space occupied by another counter, you can 'bump' that and the player of that counter has to start the game all over again.

Always put back the used cards face down under the pile of cards.

The player who is the first to move back to his original position is the winner.

Come A, let's play a game. ...

Now play a game with your partner(s).

Here is another way to play the game.

If you have gone all the way round the board and you do not pick the correct card to finish, instead of missing that turn you have to go round the board again.

Monitored, helped, praising. Be their judge where needed.

Clarify it by demonstration of some examples.

(Playing with 2 or more counters might be too difficult yet for them.)

(If you have time for this version)

30 min

R	R: Counting and operations up to six C: Counting up to seven	Lesson Plan 28
Activity	E: Drawing the ∪ line. Ordinals	Notes
1 1 10 min	Song or ditty for counting T: Let's sing (tell) this song (ditty) together.  Counting out seven items T: Let's put down seven peas (coins) onto the desk. Listen, let's do it together and count out together One, two, three, four, five, six, seven. Count up to seven now with your fingers.  Drawing seven sticks T: Ben has learned to count even further, up to seven. Draw some red sticks to make seven sticks in all.	Whole class activity T observes who cannot yet count up to seven (eight, nine and ten). Monitored, helped, corrected Praising. T shows correct number and observes Ps.  Individual work. Monitored, helped, corrected. Discussion on BB. Agreement, feedback, praising
10 min		
2	Laying the Table ( <i>R</i> , page 24, picture 2) T: Look at this picture. Look for ∪ lines on the picture. Draw over them in colour.  Let's talk about the picture.	POSTER 17 The poster is displayed or projected on the wall / screen. Individual drawing on copies. Monitored, helped, corrected, praising. Whole class discussion about
	What items are shown? (Plates, glasses, forks, spoons, knives, vase, flowers, table-cloth) What is there one of in the picture? A vase and a table-cloth What are there two of in the picture? Two forks What are there three of in the picture? Three knives What are there four of in the picture? Four spoons What are there five of in the picture? Five tulips What are there six of in the picture? Six glasses What are there seven of in the picture? Seven plates	the picture. Agreement, feedback, praising .
15 min	The table has been laid for seven people. How many spoons are missing? Show itnow! (Three) How many knives are missing? Show itnow! (Four) How many forks are missing? Show itnow! (Five) How many plates are missing? Show itnow! (Zero) How many glasses are missing? Show itnow! (One) How many flowers are in the vase? Five How many more flowers should be put into the vase to make seven altogether? Shout itnow! Two	Laughing

3 22 min	Tulips ( <i>R</i> , page 25, picture 1) T: Look at the picture.  Complete the tulips to make each one look like the first tulip. Colour in red the second tulip from the left. Colour in yellow the third tulip from the right. Colour in green the leaves of the tulip in the middle.	Picture is displayed on wall. Pupils have copies of the picture. Individual work. Drawing over the grey lines. Monitored, helped, corrected.
<b>4</b> 30 min	Dogs (R, page 25, picture 2) T: Look at the picture.  Draw over the grey lines in brown.  Complete the dogs' heads.	Picture is displayed on wall. Pupils have copies of the picture. Individual work. Monitored, helped, corrected.

D	R: Counting up to seven	Lesson Plan
R	C: Counting and operations	
	E: Classification of animals and things	29
Activity		Notes
1	Animals and food (R, page 26, picture 1)	1,000
	T: Look at this picture. Let's talk about it.	Picture is displayed on wall.
	What kind of animals do you see on the picture? <i>Rabbit</i> ,	Pupils have copies of the
	dog, goat, swallow, frog, fox, cockerel and fly	picture.
	Which of them are domestic animals? <i>Tame rabbit, dog,</i>	Whole class activity.
	goat and cockerel	Talk about meat eating
	Which of them are wild animals? Wild rabbit, swallow, frog,	(carnivorous) and plant eating
	fox and fly	(herbivorous) animals, and on
	How many animals are on the right-hand side of the picture?	food animals eat.
	Knock the numbernow! (Four)	
	How many animals are on the left-hand side of the picture?	Agreement, feedback, praising
	Clap itnow! (Three)	
	How many animals are in the middle? Show itnow! (One)	
	How many animals are there altogether? Eight	See who can count up to 8.
	How many of the animals are two-legged? Two	
	How many of the animals are four-legged? Five	
	How many of the animals are six-legged? One (fly)	
	What do those enimals cost? Join up each enimal to the food it	
	What do these animals eat? Join up each animal to the food it	Individual work on copies.
	eats. What did you join together? The swallow and the frog to the	Monitored, helped.
	fly. The dog and the fox to the bone. The rabbit and the goat	Discussion on the screen.
	to the grass. The cockerel to the ear of wheat.	Agreement, feedback, praising
15 min	to the grass. The coencret to the cut of wheat.	
13 mm		
2	Things (R, page 26, picture 2)	Picture is displayed. Pupils
	T: Look at the picture.	have own copies.
	How many things are to the left of the ear of wheat in the	Whole class activity
	picture? Count them A. Seven	Agreement, feedback, praising
	Show this numbernow!	a speciment, received, pruising
	How many things are in the upper row?	
	Clap their numbernow! (Three)	
	List themnow! Bread applecroissant	Point to them in order on the
		picture.
	How many things are in the lower row?	
	Knock their numbernow! (Four)	
	List themnow! Cheese gloveknife hamburger	
		/m 11
	How many of these things can you eat? Five	(Talking about edible things)
	Tick them.	Individual work. Monitored,
	Let us list them on the poster. <i>Bread, apple, croissant,</i>	helped.
	cheese and hamburger	Check on picture.
	How many of them convert by setting T. (Cl. 1.10.)	Agreement, feedback, praising
	How many of them cannot be eaten? Two (Glove, knife)	

	Circle those which are made from wheat. Which did you circle? <i>Bread, croissant, hamburger bread</i>	(Talking about inedible things)
25 min	How many of them are made of metal? <i>One</i> (knife) How many are not made from metal? <i>Six</i>	Individual work. Monitored, helped, corrected. Agreement, feedback, praising Whole class activity. Agreement, feedback, praising
3	Food (R, page 27, picture 1) T: Look at the picture. How many things are shown on the picture? Seven How many of them are made from plants? (Three) List them. Orange juice, pretzel, jam	Picture is displayed. Pupils have own copies. Whole class activity Agreement, feedback, praising
30 min	Which food comes from which animal? Join up the pictures to the correct animal. What did you join together? Milk and cheese to cow, egg to hen, sausage to pig	Individual work. Monitored, helped, corrected. Agreement, feedback, praising

R	R: Counting up to seven	Lesson Plan
1/	C: The days of the week	30
	E: Parts of the day. Ordinal numbers	30
Activity		Notes
1	Parts of the Day (R, page 27, picture 2) T: Let's look at this picture. Tell us about one of your days, A (B, C) What did you do first thing this morning? When did you get up, D? When do you get up, E? When did you go to bed yesterday, F? When do you go to bed? When did you wash this morning, G? When do you wash yourself? When did you brush your teeth this morning, H? When do you brush your teeth? When did you eat this morning, J? When do we generally eat? When are you in school? What does your family do in the evenings? When do we sleep? Parts of the day: Dawn (daybreak), morning, noon (midday), afternoon, evening, night, midnight	POSTER 18 Poster is displayed on wall. Whole class activity: Talking about the daily (weekly) tasks of each member of the family. Discuss working days and holidays. Washing habits, eating habits. Agreement, feedback, praising
	What is happening to Ann on the upper-left picture? She is waking up.  What is Ben doing on the upper-right picture? He is brushing his teeth.  Why do we wash our hands before meals? Avoiding sickness Why do we brush our teeth after meals? Avoiding decay How many children are sitting at the table for morning break? Shout it now! Five What are they likely to be eating? Milk with roll (?)	
	How many children in the picture are playing? Seven How many boys are there? Three How many girls are there? Four	
20 min	On which side of the picture are Father and Mother?  In the left-hand side of the lower row	
2	The days of the week (R, page 28, picture 1) T: Learn the names of the days of week. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Look at the picture. What is the first weekday? Monday What is the second weekday? Tuesday What is the third weekday? Wednesday	Picture is displayed on the wall Whole class activity (Naming the 'seven dwarfs')  Agreement, feedback, praising
	What is the fourth weekday? <i>Thursday</i> What is the fifth weekday? <i>Friday</i>	11greement, recuback, praising

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